

Regional Tourism Satellite Account Uttar Pradesh, 2009-10

Phase II

Study Commissioned by
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

December 2015

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**National Council of Applied Economic Research
11 Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 110002**

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PREFACE

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

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

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

In the absence of standard international guidelines to prepare sub-national TSAs, NCAER has compiled the state TSAs along the same lines as the national TSA, overcoming several data limitations in the process. These limitations have been overcome by using the most logical rates and ratios based on reasonable assumptions.

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

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

New Delhi
December 20th, 2015

Shekhar Shah
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Units used in the Report

1 crore = 10 million

1 lakh = 100 thousand

Abbreviations

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

Abbreviations

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

About Tourism

1.1. Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation¹. From this definition and the fact that tourism is a temporary activity, it can be interpreted that tourism is a demand based concept.

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

Some definitions of Tourism

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

- Tourism arises from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations.
- Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes.
- The temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs².
- The sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors³.
- Tourism is a collection of activities, services and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation,

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

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

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

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

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

UNWTO Definition

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

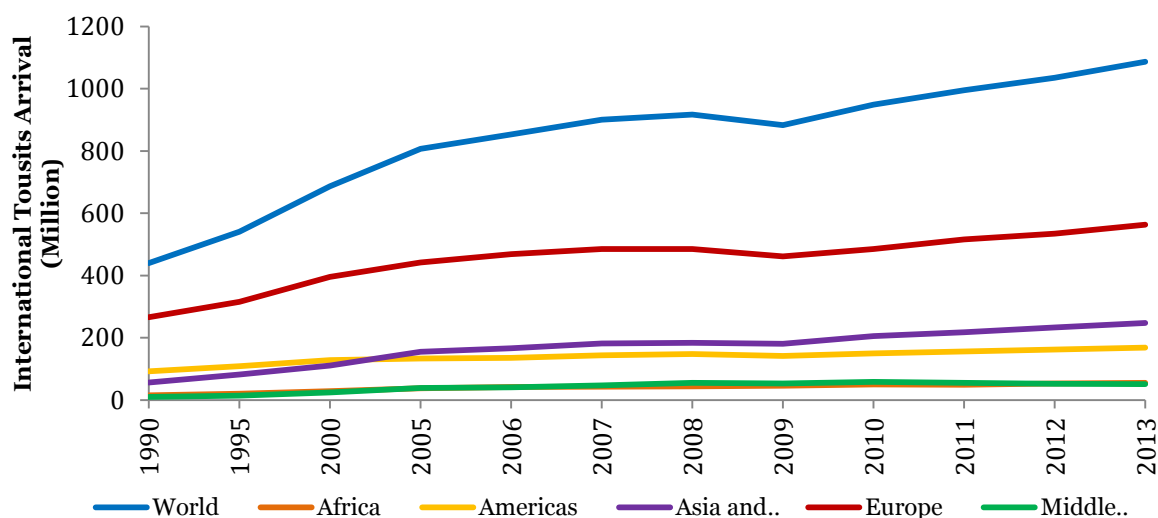
“Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited⁴.”

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

Tourism - World

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

⁴UNWTO: IRTS 2008, para 2.9

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

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

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

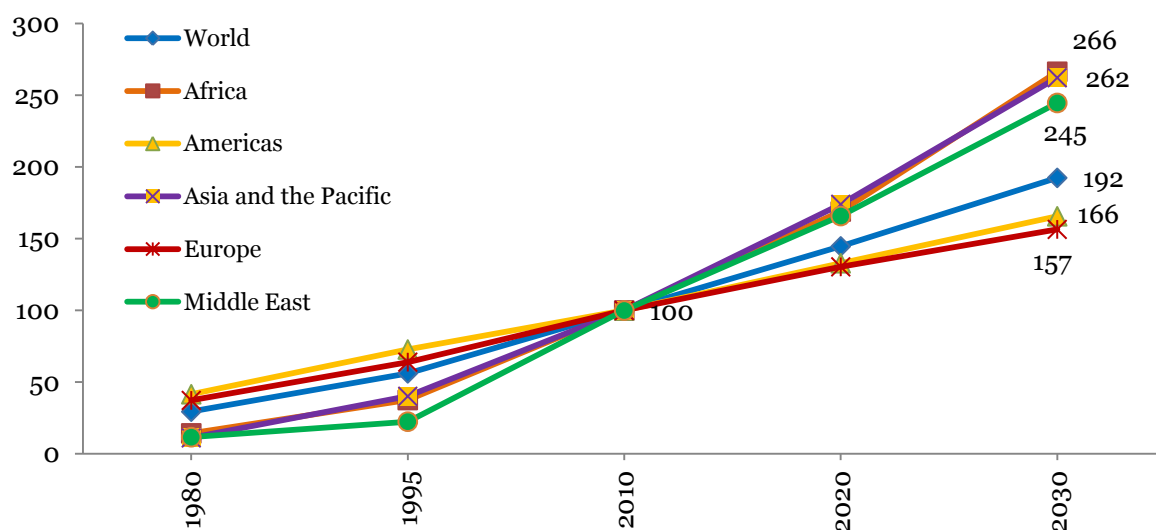
1.8. Going forward, the international tourist arrivals are expected to reach 1.81 billion by 2030, with the expected growth of 3.3 per cent a year. The following table gives actual and projected international tourist arrivals by sub-regions. Expected international tourist arrivals in Asia and the Pacific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

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

(in millions)

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

Source: UNWTO – Tourism Highlights, 2014 Edition

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

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

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

Economic value of tourism

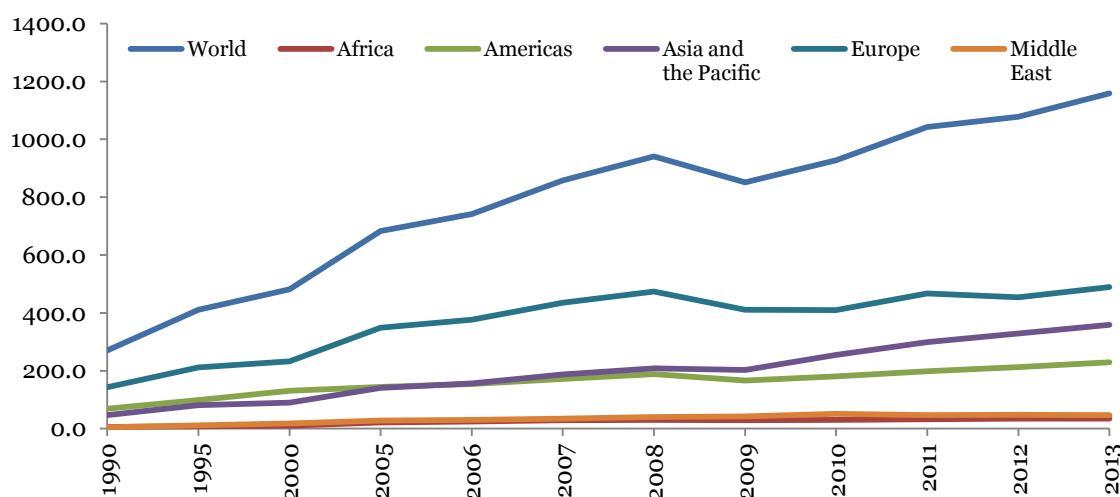
1.10. Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, thanks to the increase in tourism destinations in tandem with an increase in awareness among people. Unlike a rather conservative tourism activity in the past, particularly in developing countries like India, now people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

1.11. For many countries, Tourism is an important social and economic

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

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

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



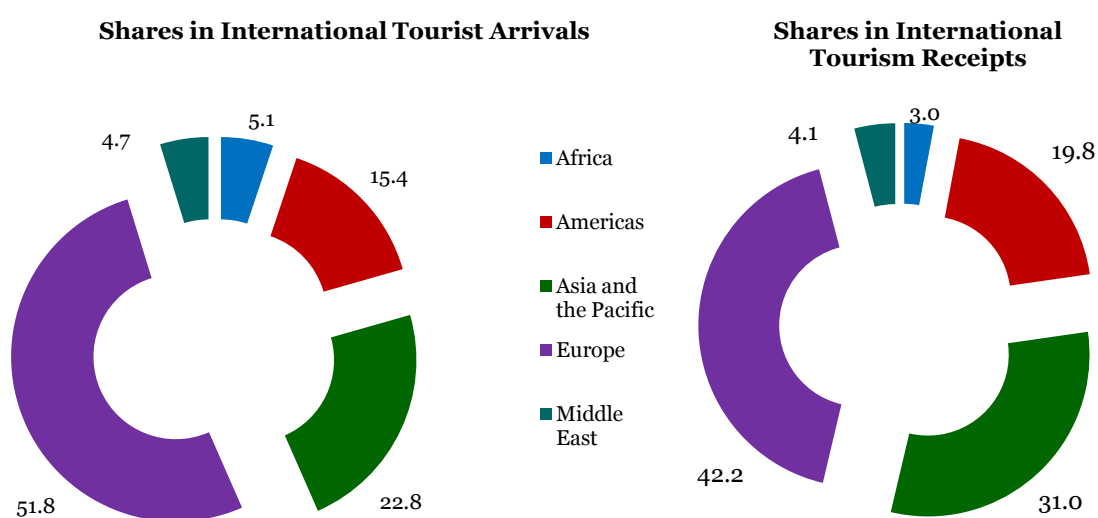
Source: UNWTO – *Tourism Market Trends*, 2006 edition and various editions of UNWTO – *Tourism Highlights*

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

1.14. Shares of different sub-regions in total international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts, while looked at together and compared, can give idea about another crucial dimension of economic

importance of tourism sector across the sub-regions. As shown in figure 1.4, it can be easily interpreted that Asia and Americas are the only two sub-regions which exhibit shares in world's international tourism receipts more than their share in world's international tourist arrivals. Asia's share in international tourism receipt is 31 per cent, 8 percentage points higher than its share in international tourist arrivals which is 23 per cent. Similarly, America's share in international tourism receipt and international tourist arrivals are 15 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

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



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

Tourism - India

1.15. In India, tourism is seeing a remarkable growth in the recent months with Narendra Modi led new government's pro-tourism agenda which identifies tourism as a key sector among others in its ambitious "Make in India" campaign. One of the major recent initiatives taken by the government to give a boost to the tourism sector is the launch of visa-on-arrival at nine major airports in the country. While earlier visa-on-arrival was offered to tourists from only 12 countries but now the facility has been extended for tourists from more than 77 countries and the government's goal is to hit 150 countries by next year. Another initiative is the release of fresh category of visa called medical visa or M-visa, in order to encourage the medical tourism in India.

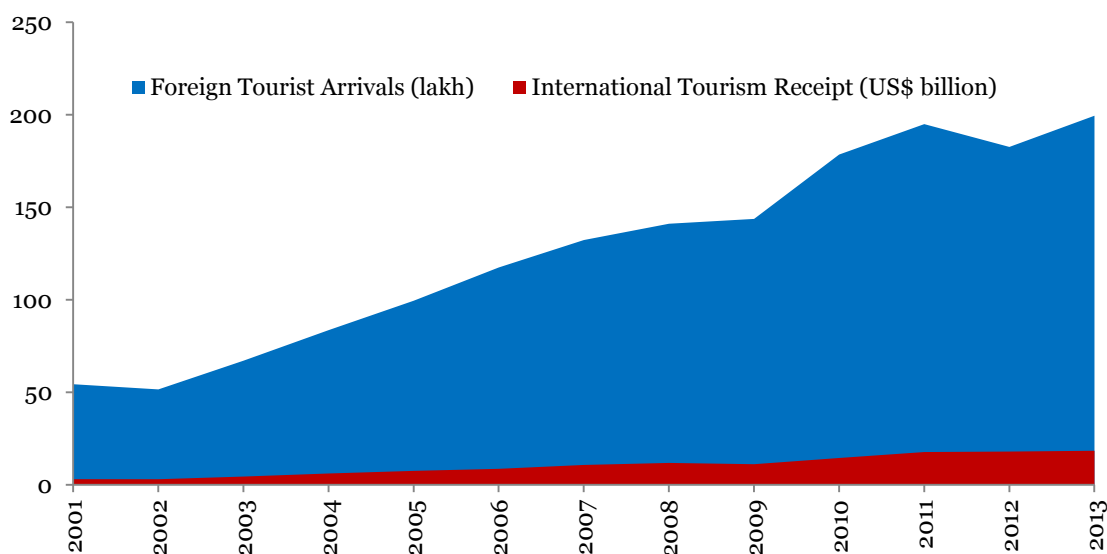
1.16. Tourism contributes 6.8 per cent to the country's GDP and 10.2 per cent to its employment (including both direct and indirect effects). It

is the third largest foreign exchange earner for the country, after gems and jewellery and readymade garments. India's foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US\$ 18.1 billion in 2013, growing by 2.2 per cent over previous year. India is the 16th most visited country in the world and has a share of 1.56 per cent in the world's total tourism receipts.

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

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

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



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

1.19. It is evident from the above illustration that both foreign tourist arrivals and international tourism receipt in case of India are rising sharply. While Asia and the Pacific is the fastest emerging tourism destination for international tourists (as observed from UNWTO data

on international tourist arrivals), India is the largest tourism destination in South Asia. From these facts, it can be surely ascertained that the prospects for growth of Indian tourism sector is very promising in future.

Measurement of tourism

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

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

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

1.23. However, tourism is not defined separately in either the standard international industry or product classifications⁵ or in the accounting framework of national accounts, which focuses on accounting of

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

economic activities undertaken in the country according to standard international classifications. This is because tourism, unlike other sectors of the SNA, is not defined as an industry by the characteristic of the product it makes as an output. It is identified rather by the characteristic of the purchaser demanding the products, that is, a visitor.

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

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

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

- (i) motivation for traveling – purpose of trip;
- (ii) facilities, that include hotels and restaurants, support services and infrastructure facilities;
- (iii) transportation and finances, such as air, road and water transportation, availability of finances to incur travel expenditures;

1.27. Hospitality – interaction of tourists with local population.

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

Satellite Accounts

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

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

Tourism Satellite Account

1.30. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting procedure designed to measure goods and services associated with tourism, according to internationally agreed standards, concepts, classifications and definitions. It helps in assessing the size and contribution of tourism to the economy. Essentially, the TSA uses the macro-economic framework of the System of National Accounts, 1993⁷ (1993 SNA) for integrating tourism statistics and for showing the linkages between demand and supply for goods and services in respect of Tourism.

1.31. In TSA, the national accounts framework and methodology is applied to tourism so that the industries supplying tourism output are identified in the production account, while at the same time showing the visitors' expenditures identified by functions, which is the determining characteristic of tourism, on the expenditure account. The national account framework further allows confrontation of these two dimensions through the supply and use tables for arriving at a consistent set of economic data.

1.32. The TSA provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related

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

to tourism economics as well as for model building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurement. The systems of tourism statistics and tourism satellite accounts are tools by which the role of tourism in the economy can be better understood and more accurately measured⁸. The TSA focuses on the economic dimension of tourism trips⁹, mostly through expenditure by visitors or by others for their benefit.

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

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

⁸Eurostat: European Implementation Manual on TSA

⁹IRTS 2008, para. 2.29

Uses and Applications of TSA

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

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

1.36. Provide information on the industry's capital stock and capital base.

Regional Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

- Statistics on expenditures made by visitors on different products within the state.
- Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists.
- Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national

accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists.

- Estimate the value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying the products to tourists' purchases.

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

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

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

Contribution of tourism to economy

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

World

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

India

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

1.46. An exercise to update these numbers on annual basis till the release of third Tourism Satellite Account¹⁰ reveals that the share of tourism in GDP moderated to 3.6 per cent in 2010-11 due to the overall slowdown in general economy but recuperated in the following year and contributed 3.7 per cent to GDP in 2011-12. Accordingly the total (direct and indirect) share fell from 6.77 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.68 per cent in 2010-11 but upped at 6.74 per cent in 2011-12.

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

1.48. The share of Tourism industries' employment in total employment grew from 4.4 per cent in 2009-10 (according to Second TSA) to 4.6 per cent in 2010-11 and to 4.9 per cent in 2011-12¹¹. Its direct and indirect share escalated from 10.2 per cent in 2009-10 to 10.8 per cent in 2010-11 and settled at 11.5 per cent in 2011-12.

Background of Present study

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

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

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

year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

States	Gross Value added (GVA) at basic prices (Rs. Lakh)	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) (Rs. Lakh)	Share of TDGVA in GVA (%)
Andhra Pradesh	4,81,66,626	18,56,387	3.85
Bihar	1,65,24,762	5,15,201	3.12
Gujarat	1,65,10,594	5,84,043	3.54
Jammu & Kashmir	49,12,896	1,93,346	3.94
Punjab	2,03,58,388	5,68,773	2.79
Rajasthan	2,69,89,445	10,03,602	3.72
Sikkim	6,28,848	17,782	2.83
Tripura	15,61,572	47,548	3.04
Tamil Nadu	4,88,08,673	18,95,119	3.88
West Bengal	4,08,56,666	13,65,832	3.34
India	61,86,95,000	2,34,91,181	3.8

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

Objectives & scope

1.55. As mentioned above, the regional TSAs for all the States/UTs of India are proposed to be prepared for 2009-10 by the Ministry of Tourism (MoT). The terms of reference for the study as provided by the MoT are indicated below.

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

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

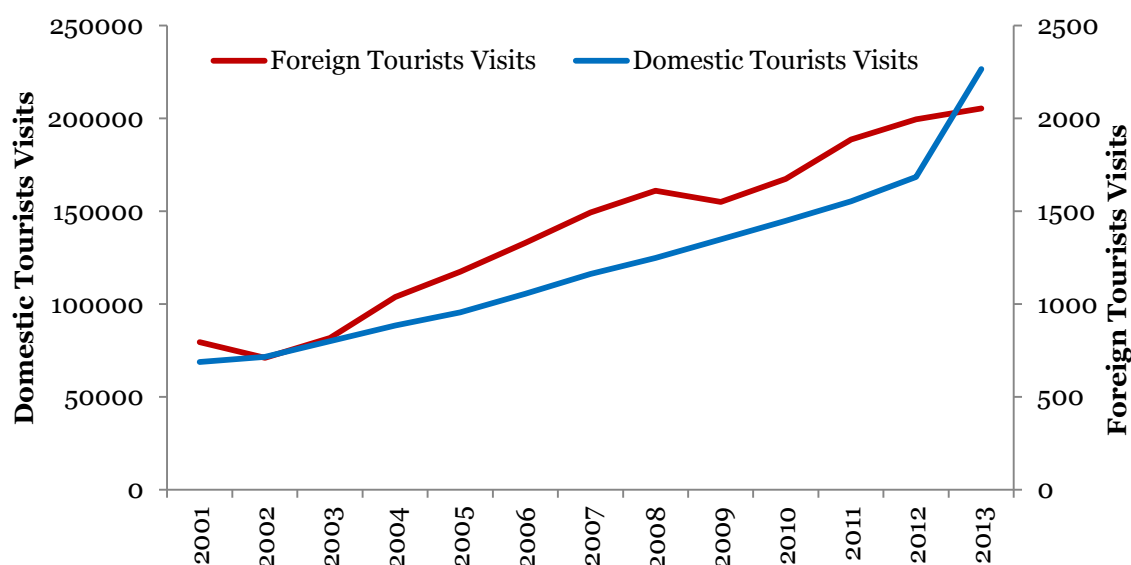
- State-wise (Source of origin as well as destination wise) comparison of the average number of trips, duration and spending pattern.

1.57. A comparative study on how the household with different socio-economic background are spending on tourism.

Tourism in Uttar Pradesh

1.58. Uttar Pradesh is known for the places of religious importance in Indian history, rich culture and tradition. Far-famed Kumbh Mela – the mass Hindu pilgrimage of faith and the largest peaceful gathering in the world – is held every three years in Allahabad city which attracted 1 crore people in 2013. Apart from this, there are numerous places of very high religious significance like Varanasi, Mathura-Vrindavan, and Ayodhya. Uttar Pradesh also offers a number of wildlife sanctuaries to its visitors. Both foreign and domestic tourist arrivals are at an increase in Uttar Pradesh, according to the latest data compiled by Ministry of Tourism.

Figure 1.6: Foreign and Domestic Tourist Visits in Uttar Pradesh ('000)



Source: Various India Tourism Statistics reports, Ministry of Tourism

1.59. Domestic tourist visits stood at 22.6 crore in 2013, posing an annual extra-ordinary growth of 35 per cent while the numbers in case of foreign tourist visits were recorded at 20.5 lakh and 3 per cent for the same period.

1.60. The growth in 2013 also owes to MahaKumbh Mela organised in Allahabad in 2013. Uttar Pradesh plays host to the popular Kumbh Mela which is considered to be the largest peaceful gathering of people who get together to take holy dip and bathe in the state's sacred rivers. The mela is held every third year at one of the four places by rotation.

1.61. These places are Haridwar, Allahabad (both in UP), Nashik and Ujjain. Besides, Ardha Kumbha Mela is held at Haridwar and Allahabad in every sixth year. The sacred rivers at these places are Ganges at Haridwar, the confluence of the Ganges, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati at Allahabad, the Godavari at Nashik and the Shipra at Ujjain.

1.62. The mela contributes hugely to the state's religious tourism as more than one crore devotees gather from around the world. According to the State Department of Economics and Statistics, in the Mahakumbh mela of 2013, held in Allahabad, over 7.86 crore people visited the state. Of these, 3.5 lakh were foreign tourists.

1.63. Besides its religious aspect, the state has many more popular tourist destinations ranging from historic to cultural to scenic to wildlife etc. The tables below present the top 10 tourists destinations in UP, popular among both Indian and foreign tourists.

Table 1.3: Top 10 places in Uttar Pradesh according to Domestic Tourist Arrival

S. No.	Tourist Place	2010			2011			2012		
		Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total
1	Allahabad	30278623	98167	30376790	31460984	102447	31563431	34907810	106081	35013891
2	Ayodhya	10095147	8822	10103969	12174136	13025	12187161	13194360	13986	13208346
3	Govardhan	8010850	4000	8014850	8129100	4300	8133400	8320000	4400	8324400
4	Agra	3438037	895767	4333804	6892274	1073473	7965747	7815960	1343016	9158976
5	Mathura	6524900	24300	6549200	6573750	24540	6598290	6590000	24600	6614600
6	Chitrakut	4820000	2750	4822750	4992800	2860	4995660	5564484	3480	5567964
7	Varanasi	4139785	219088	4358873	4466972	245660	4712632	4783012	278573	5061585
8	Radhakund	4070100	1322	4071422	4109800	1400	4111200	4140000	1500	4141500
9	Lucknow	4076005	43471	4119476	4094981	44289	4139270	4150268	46255	4196523
10	Vrindavan	3804000	18320	3822320	3841200	18500	3859700	3865000	18600	3883600

Source: Department of Tourism, Uttar Pradesh

Table 1.4: Top 10 places in Uttar Pradesh according to Foreign Tourist Arrival

S. No.	Tourist Place	2010			2011			2012		
		Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total
1	Agra	3438037	895767	4333804	6892274	1073473	7965747	7815960	1343016	9158976
2	Sarnath	758814	314510	1073324	800093	343122	1143215	833500	355294	1188794
3	Fatehpur	305430	210722	516152	422446	247539	669985	471602	249382	720984
4	Varanasi	4139785	219088	4358873	4466972	245660	4712632	4783012	278573	5061585
5	Shravasti	90612	92590	183202	91168	112607	203775	113965	113538	227503
6	Allahabad	30278623	98167	30376790	31460984	102447	31563431	34907810	106081	35013891
7	Jhansi	1790582	94662	1885244	1888701	94747	1983448	2224351	95077	2319428
8	Kushinagar	698626	55227	753853	719112	59005	778117	736763	61032	797795
9	Lucknow	4076005	43471	4119476	4094981	44289	4139270	4150268	46255	4196523
10	Sunoli	32308	47002	79310	35448	43534	78982	39158	49601	88759

Source: Department of Tourism, Uttar Pradesh

1.64. With regard to the hotels and rooms in the state, the latest data compiled by CSO states that there are 49 hotels in the state with a total of 3116 rooms (as on 31st Dec, 2012). The number of hotels by categories is given in the table below:

Table 1.5: Number of Approved Hotels in Uttar Pradesh

Types of Hotels	Hotels	Rooms
Two Star	4	157
Three Star	24	1090
Four Star	1	42
Five Star	4	650
Five Star Delux	6	853
Others	10	324
Total	49	3116

Source: Department of Tourism, Uttar Pradesh

1.65. The state government spends about Rs. 3 crore every year on the maintenance of centrally protected ticked monuments in the state (see Table below). But the state earns more than ten times it spends through the revenue collected from entry fee in these monuments.

Table 1.6: Expenditure incurred and revenue collected on centrally protected ticked monuments in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. lakh)

Centrally Protected Ticked Monuments in Uttar Pradesh			
State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Expenditure incurred	321	328	326
Revenue earned from entry fee	3539	3763	4248

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.72. The Glossary includes the conceptual issues and operational

Structure of the report

definitions of tourism, its types, forms, dimensions and related issues.

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

2. PROFILE OF THE STATE

Geographic profile

2.1. Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Rajasthan in west, Haryana and Delhi in North West, Uttarakhand and Nepal in north, Bihar in east, Jharkhand in south east, Chhattisgarh in south and Madhya Pradesh in south west. Two main rivers, Ganga and Yamuna meet in Allahabad to flow further down towards east. Uttarakhand was a part of UP before it came into being in 2000. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has more metropolitan cities than any other state in India. Uttar Pradesh has total 71 districts, 312 tahsils, 267 census towns and 1.06 lakh villages. Kanpur is the largest city. The districts are divided into further subdivisions and blocks administrated by Sub Divisional office (SDO) and Block Development Office (BDO). In addition, since 1994 State Election Commission was established to be consistent with three-tier panchayats structure in India. It was for financial strengthening of panchayats and to give them constitutional status. Other districts of importance are Allahabad, Mathura, Varanasi, Aligarh, Moradabad, Ghaziabad etc.

2.2. In terms of regions, Uttar Pradesh is divided into four regions, western, central, eastern, Bundelkhand. Western region of Uttar Pradesh is a hilly region. It has languages specific to the regions. Western part of Uttar Pradesh speaks Khari Boli. Bundelkhand region speaks Bundelkhandi. Braj Bhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri are among other languages. Uttar Pradesh has 80.6 per cent of its population as Hindus according to 2001 census. Schedule Caste (SC) in Uttar Pradesh constitute of 3.4 per cent of India's total population. SCs are primarily rural as most of them stay in villages. About 87.7 per cent of SCs in Uttar Pradesh are staying in villages.

Demographic and social profile

2.3. Uttar Pradesh has the highest population amongst all states of India. Uttar Pradesh population is 20 cr, which contributed to about 16.5 per cent of the total population. It is not much in terms of area, as it is the fifth largest state of India. While in terms of density, it is quite densely populated state of the country. Uttar Pradesh has a fairly high density of 829, higher than the India density of population at 382 in 2011. Decadal rate of growth of population in Uttar Pradesh is 20.2 per cent during 2001-11, higher than the rate of growth of population in India at 17.7 per cent. However, the rate of growth of population during 1991-01 was 25.9 per cent. It can therefore be concluded that population of the state over decades has witnessed a decline. India rate of growth

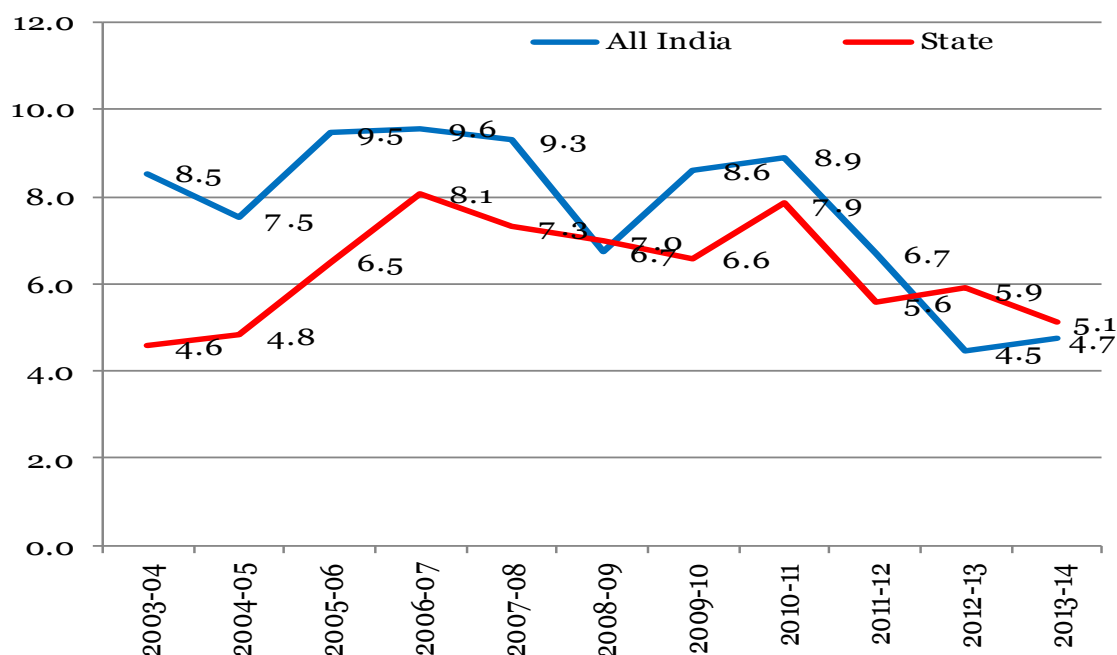
population in 1991-01 is 21.5 per cent.

2.4. Male population constitute of about 52.4 per cent, while female population is lower at 47.6 per cent of the total population in Uttar Pradesh in 2011. Males in Uttar Pradesh are more literate than their counterpart females, with wide differential. Male and female literacy rate is 61.9 and 38.1 per cent respectively. Uttar Pradesh has lot of schedule caste population. It ranks first in terms of absolute number of SC population in any state. SC population of UP is 21.1 per cent of the total population in the state according to 2001 census. Males consist of 52.6 per cent of SCs in Uttar Pradesh, while females constitute of about 47.4 per cent of SCs population.

Economic profile

2.5. Uttar Pradesh constitute to about 8.1 per cent of all-India GDP. In 2001-11, Uttar Pradesh has grown at an average growth rate of 7.5 per cent, and corresponding rate of growth of the country is 10.0 per cent. In 2013-14, growth rate of Uttar Pradesh and India is 5.1 per cent & 4.7 per cent respectively. So, growth has not been upto the mark, as expected. Motive of the policies is to encourage balanced growth, employment generation, in the state especially involving eastern UP, central UP & Bundelkhand. Small scale industries and enterprises are to be promoted.

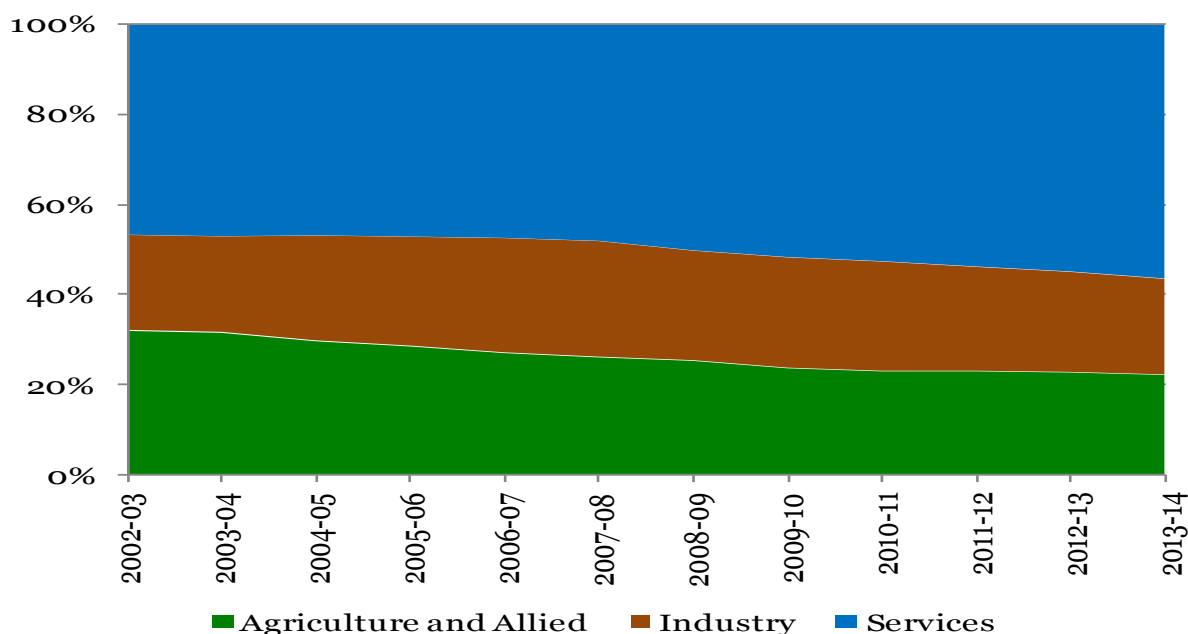
2.6. Private sector infrastructure development projects with Public Private Participation (PPP) are to be encouraged. New IT, bio-tech, BPO, food park, solar energy or alternative sources of energy are to be promoted. Bio-tech helps in identification of zones/cities which provide infrastructural facilities to scientist, engineers, & consultants etc. Food safety and hygiene can be safeguarded through food processing. About 34.7 per cent of SCs population in UP are workers, while remaining population is non-workers. Out of this working population of UP who are SCs, about 71.1 per cent are males and 90.4 per cent are in rural area. Therefore, most of SC is agriculture labourer followed by cultivators and household industry workers. Chamar, Pasi, Dhobi, Kori and Balmiki are some of SCs existing in Uttar Pradesh.

Figure 2.1: Growth in Gross state domestic product (constant prices)

Source: CSO

Agriculture

2.7. Uttar Pradesh is largely agriculture, however the performance of the sector is average. Agriculture consists of a share of 22.2 per cent in GSDP and grew at the rate of growth of 2.6 per cent in 2013-14. Western region than Bundelkhand region performs better in irrigation. Soil supports wheat, rice, pulses, oil seeds and potatoes. Sugarcane is important cash crop. There is also adequate rainfall in the western region. Bundelkhand is a dry-land area, with soil salinity, declining water table, & water logging. Lack of proper irrigation in the region, application of improved technologies is hindered. Watershed development is crucial for conserving rainfall. Livestock suffers due to inadequate infrastructure. Other measures are to improve productivity to make farmers more e-savy, through the use of e-services. The e-services are to be provided through Common Services centers (CSCs) and e-Suvidha Kendra. These CSCs provide agriculture services, education and training services, health services, rural banking and insurance services. Role of panchayats is also to administer the increase in yields of food grains.

Figure 2.2: Structural Changes in GDP over the last decade

Source: CSO

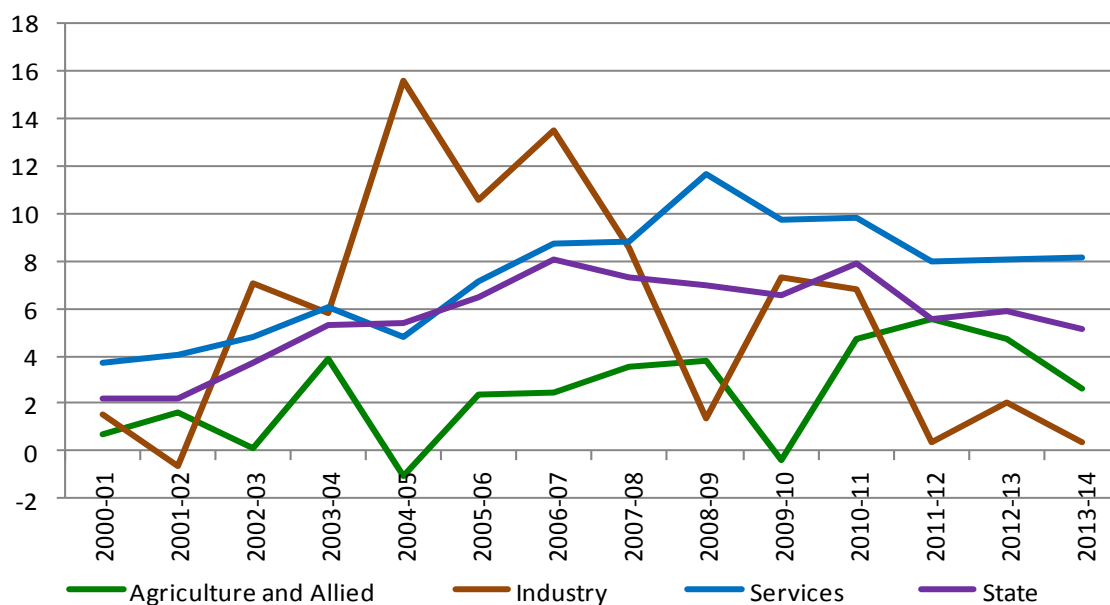
Industry Sector

2.8. In Uttar Pradesh there has been huge emphasis to promote industries. However, the recent performance of industrial sector has been dismal. Industry sector constitute 21.2 per cent of the total GSDP, and grew at rate of growth of 0.4 per cent in 2013-14. Services sector at 56.6 per cent of the GSDP in 2013-14, grew at rate of growth of 8.1 per cent during same period. Uttar Pradesh is sort to be an investment destination for Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITeS). Noida is one such example of the IT cluster. IT policy 2012 aims to connect communities and people through which state plans to grow. Through this policy waiver on the interest rate of 5% per annum on loan for a period of 5 years subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 cr per annum per unit is provided. Concession of 100 per cent on stamp duty, to an entity commencing operations in 3 years in tier II cities will be granted. Interest free loan to establishments having capital investment of Rs. 5 crs and above are among other incentives. There have been measures to encourage industries through the development of Special economic Zones (SEZs), industrial clusters, etc. Bureaucracy hurdles are to be sorted out further through keeping the transaction cost low.

2.9. Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh and all-India is 67.7 per cent and 73.0 per cent respectively in 2011. Literacy level though not impressive

but has increased at a much faster rate than the all-India average at 20.3 per cent during 2001-11. The all-India rate during same period was 12.6 per cent.

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



Source: CSO

Climate

2.10. It has three distinct seasons' summer, monsoon, and winter. Alluvial plains in Uttar Pradesh are divided in three distinct zones. Eastern part of the plains is subject to floods and droughts. The other two zones, central and western have better irrigation system. It is because of which this area is quite fertile.

Nature and wild life tourism

2.11. Uttar Pradesh has abundant natural resources. The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh supports cattle. The Ganges and its tributaries are home to reptiles, crabs and other fresh water fish. There are doves, peacocks, house sparrows, bulbul, woodpeckers, kingfishers and parrots. In addition, the region has shrubs, grasses, thorny forests etc. Babool trees are quite common. There are other animals like lizard, cobra, chinkara etc which are quite common. Lion and rhinoceros are among endangered species.

Society

2.12. E-governance is to be promoted through use of intranet to make maximum information online. The e-district project to be established in Gautam Buddh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur. To help better linkage between people with use of Hindi & Urdu with English language to promote use of computers, mobiles etc. Buildings in Uttar Pradesh are made in Hindu Buddhist style. Monuments in Uttar Pradesh have influence of Islamic architecture as well. It gives a historical touch to the cities and towns. Taj Mahal in Agra is Mughal style architecture built by emperor Shahjahan for his queen Mumtaz. Sarnath a state of Uttar Pradesh has lion capital of Ashoka. It is a sculpture of four lions placed at the top of the Ashoka pillar.

Fair and festivals

2.13. Kumbh Mela is placed in month of Maagha (Feb-Mar), which is quite famous. Holy dip in Haridwar of river Ganges is of significant importance. Buddha Purnima which is birth of Gautama Buddha is celebrated in Uttar Pradesh. Other main celebrations are Vijayadashami, Maker Sankranti, Vasant Panchami, Ayudha Puja, Janmashtami, Maha Shivaratri, Mahavir Jayanti, Moharram, Eid, Bakreed, etc.

History

2.14. Uttar Pradesh is rich in Vedic culture. As some Upanishads are products of ashrams in the state. Sanskrit is the main language through which education is imparted. Institutes and schools are of commendable repute. Their preaching has been a good source of enlightenment to Kings and Brahmins. Bharadwaj, Yajnavalkya, Vashishta, Valmiki and Atri are among the eminent sages in Uttar Pradesh.

Tourism

2.15. Varanasi is a centre of Hindu learning. Epics like Ramayan and Mahabharat has originated from this place. The state is also a source to Buddhism, Jainism and Pauranic Brahmanism. Mathura is birth place of Lord Krishna while Ayodhya is birth place of Lord Rama. Bundelkhand region is however backward to attract tourist, in comparison to others like Lucknow which is the capital of the state. State Tourism Policy not only aims to increase the number of visitors but also focus on the need to increase the capacity to accommodate these visitors.

Health and Medical

2.16. Health indicators have been improving but drop in Crude Death Rate (CDR) stands out. Basic health parameter like CDR in Uttar Pradesh is 7.7 per cent in 2012. It has witnessed a drop of 23.8 per cent during 2001-12, which is more than the drop of 16.7 per cent in India. However, strangely enough a decline in birth rate over the same period is found.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.4 per cent in 2012. It declined during 2001-12 by 14.6 per cent as compared to the drop of 15.0 per cent in India. Due to improved medical and health conditions in the state, life expectancy at birth has increased over time and is projected to do better. Average life expectancy at birth in Uttar Pradesh is 62.7 per cent during 2006-10 in comparison to 66.1 per cent in India. Life expectancy of males is higher than females in Uttar Pradesh, however, it is projected to be opposite in future. Life expectancy of females is found higher than males in India.

2.17. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Uttar Pradesh at 53 in 2012, compared to 42 in India. The conditions have improved which is quite evident from the drop of this indicator in Uttar Pradesh by 36 per cent during 2001-12. The drop has been the same for India. However, it still reflects a grim scenario of health of mother, sanitation and hygiene in Uttar Pradesh.

2.18. The rural fertility rate in Uttar Pradesh is higher at 2.8 per cent than urban area at 1.9 per cent in 2011. It has been found that there is a drop of fertility rate in Uttar Pradesh by the level of education of the mother in both rural and urban area. Education of females is bound to have a positive effect on the fertility and health. Fertility is highest in age group of 20-24 years among females in both rural and urban Uttar Pradesh in 2011. Female literacy in Uttar Pradesh in 2011 is 38.1 per cent, however this is much lower than all-India average of 41.6 per cent.

2.19. However, regional differences prevail. Central region and Bundelkhand region has the highest level of IMR and Child Mortality Rate (CMR). It can reduce the numbers of children dying from preventable cause through proper nutrition. Therefore, generating estimates of IMR and CMR at the district level is of importance to control these indicators, under NRHM. HDI of Uttar Pradesh is considerably lower than other states. Per capita income of Uttar Pradesh at current prices is Rs. 19, 234, which is second lowest, and all-India average at Rs. 39,904 in 2013-14. Role of the centre and state seem to be important as expenditure on such activities need to be increased for better results.

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3. DATA SOURCES AND THEIR KEY FINDINGS

Data Sources

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

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

Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8. In Uttar Pradesh, the sample number of households was 18708, comprising 13400 from rural areas and 5308 from urban areas. Number of households reporting overnight visitors were 18253. In other words, 97.6 per cent of the sample households reported overnight visitors.

3.9. For India, total number of households reporting overnight visitors was estimated at 20.61 crore and total number of overnight visitors was estimated at 78.35 crore. These numbers for Uttar Pradesh were 3.03 crore and 13.04 crore respectively. The rural-urban breakup suggests that of the total 13.04 crore overnight visitors, as much as 79 per cent were from rural areas of the state. As compared to this, at national level, overnight visitors belonging to rural areas are 73.2 per cent of the total.

3.10. Intensity of domestic tourism in each state is measured by the number of trips per 100 household during a year. Uttar Pradesh secured 7th rank in terms of intensity of overnight domestic tourism, with an average of 480 trips per 100 households, as compared to the all-India average of 418 trips per 100 households. Hence, the tourism intensity in Uttar Pradesh is 15 per cent higher than the national-level tourism intensity. Regarding the incidence of trips per 100 rural households, Uttar Pradesh secured 8th rank with 493 trips per 100 households as

against 440 for India. The rank for urban Uttar Pradesh was 7 with an average of 432 trips per 100 households as compared to 365 for urban India.

Use of DTS in preparation of state TSA

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

DTS– key findings for Uttar Pradesh

3.12. In all, 33.39 crore visitor-trips originated from Uttar Pradesh (here, Uttar Pradesh is the state of origin), of which only 10.6 per cent of the trips were undertaken in the states other than Uttar Pradesh.

3.13. Of the total 33.39 crore visitor-trips, 79 per cent originated from the rural parts of the state. As compared to this, at national level, 73.5 per cent of the total 211.7 crore visitor-trips originated from the rural sector.

3.14. On the other hand, with Uttar Pradesh as the state of destination, a total of 29.09 crore visitor-trips were undertaken. Of these 8.8 per cent of the trips were undertaken from states other than Uttar Pradesh. Hence, the majority of the tourism activity occurred within the state.

3.15. While the share of Uttar Pradesh in total population of India stands at 16.57 per cent¹², the share of visitor-trips undertaken in Uttar Pradesh (from within and other states) in the All-India total of 211.7 crore is lower at 13.74 per cent.

Trips by purpose of travel

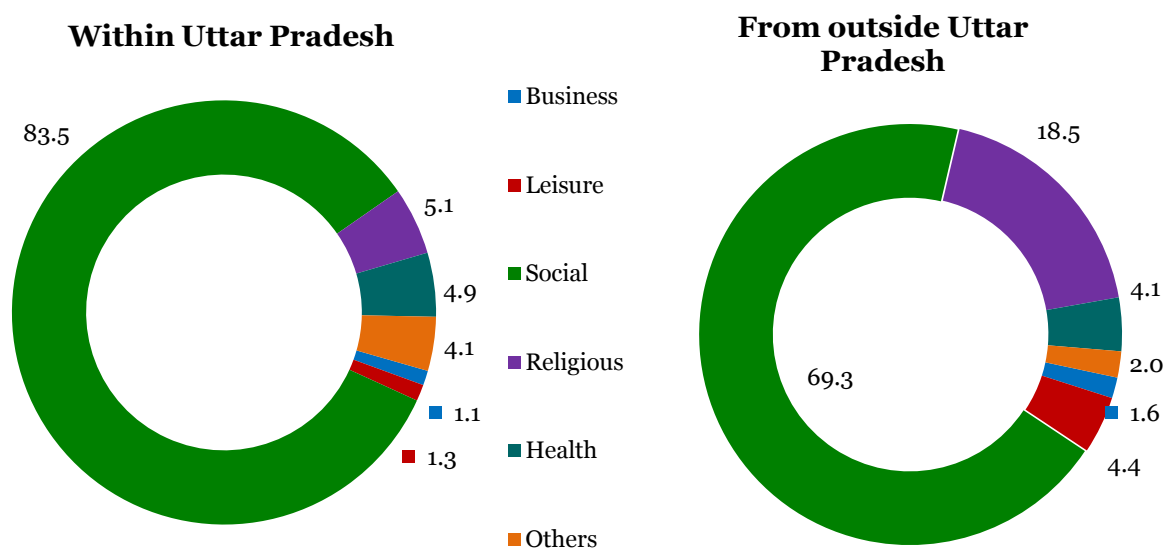
3.16. The distribution of trips by purposes reveals that of all the trips that were undertaken within the state (Uttar Pradesh being both the state of origin and the state of destination), more than 83 percent were

¹² Population numbers also obtained from NSSO survey on Domestic Tourism

social trips, so most of the trips were undertaken to visit friends or relatives. Only 1.3 per cent of the trips were leisure trips (figure 3.1).

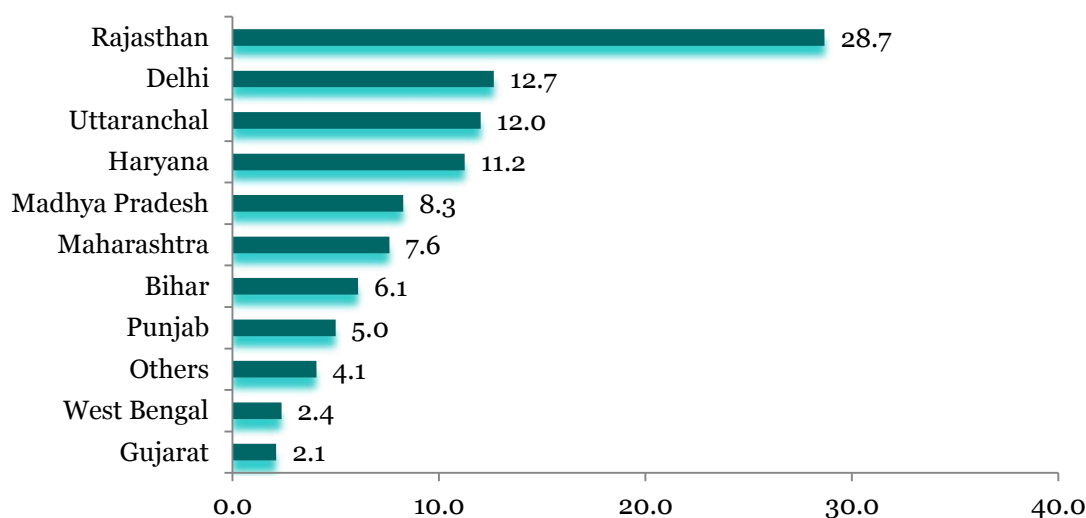
3.17. As compared to this, among the trips that were undertaken from outside the state to Uttar Pradesh, as much as 69.3 per cent were social trips. Religious trips accounted for the second largest share in the total trips (18.5 per cent) whereas the share of leisure trips was just 4.4 per cent (figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of trips undertaken by purpose – Uttar Pradesh



Source: NCAER Computation

3.18. As shown in figure 3.2, of the total visitor-trips undertaken from other states with Uttar Pradesh as main destination, Rajasthan recorded the maximum number of trips (28.7 per cent of all the trips), followed by Delhi (12.7 per cent), Uttaranchal (12 per cent) and Haryana (11.2 per cent).

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

Source: NCAER Computation

3.19. Further analysis reveals that trips originating from the largest contributing states i.e. Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttaranchal and Haryana, to Uttar Pradesh were largely undertaken for social purpose. Almost 69 per cent of the trip originating from Rajasthan was social trips while the shares of social trips in total trips originating from Delhi (90.4 per cent), Uttaranchal (83 per cent) and Haryana (65 per cent) were also quite high.

3.20. Interestingly, amongst all the states, Bihar contributed most of the business trips undertaken in Uttar Pradesh (37.5 per cent). Contribution of Rajasthan has been highest in total trips made to Uttar Pradesh for various purposes of the trips such as leisure (57.5 per cent), social (28.3 per cent) and religious purposes (34.4 per cent).

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.25. The principal objectives of the survey were:

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

*Use of IPS data
in preparation
of State TSA*

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

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

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

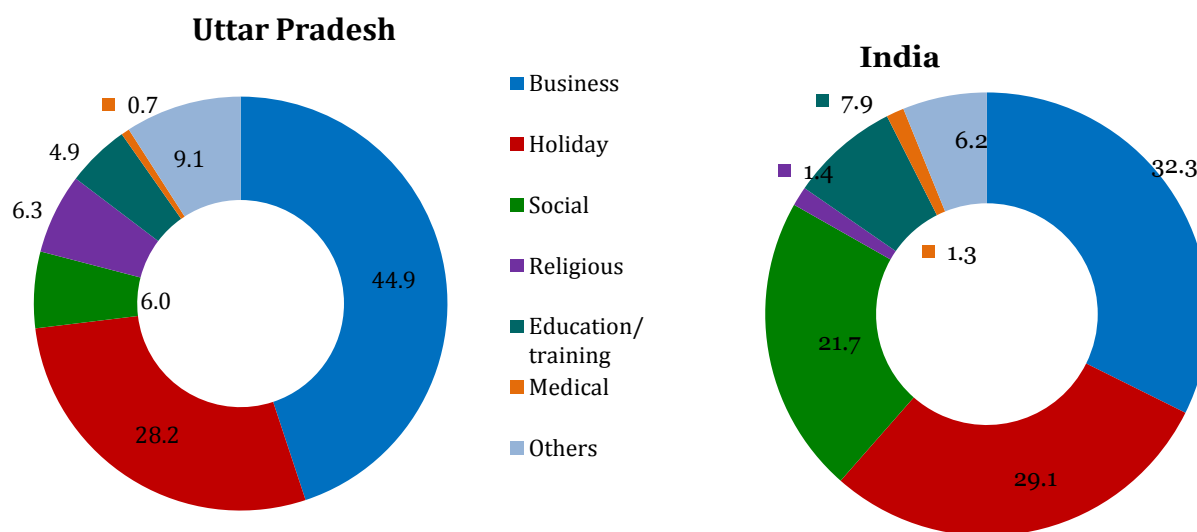
***IPS – Key
Findings for
Uttar Pradesh***

3.28. According to the India Tourism Statistics, the foreign tourist visits in Uttar Pradesh grew from just about 795000 in 2001 to more than 2 times in 2013. The state hosted a total of 2054420 foreign tourists during 2013, posting an annual growth of 3 per cent as against the all-India growth of 9.2 per cent over the year 2012.

3.29. With regard to outbound tourists, the latest data (based on IPS survey) reveal that the number of people living in Uttar Pradesh who travelled abroad during 2010-11 was 429408. With this, the state accounted for 3.96 per cent of the total 1.08 crore outbound tourists in India.

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

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



Source: NCAER Computation

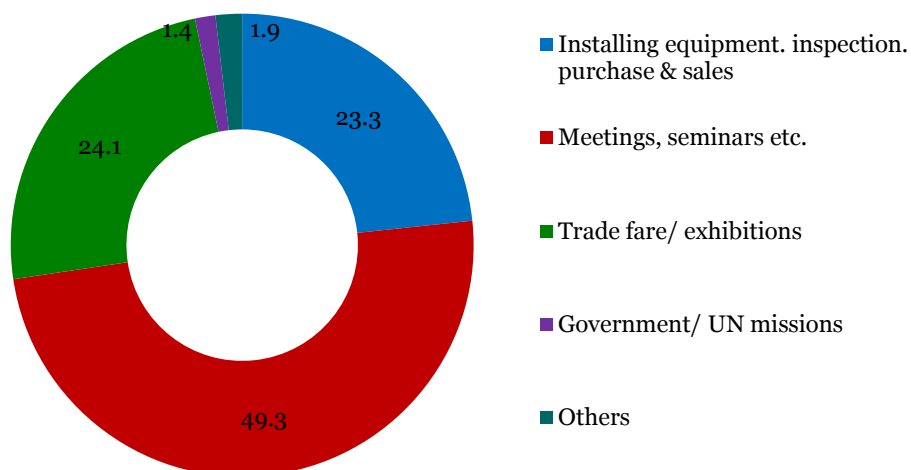
3.31. As compared to this, of the total outbound tourists of Uttar Pradesh, about 79 per cent travelled abroad for social, business and leisure purpose. As much as 45 per cent travelled for business purpose, 28 per cent travelled for leisure purpose and 6 per cent travelled with social purpose. Tourists travelling for religious purpose accounted for 6.3 per cent, those for educational purpose were 4.9 per cent, medical 0.7 per cent and for other purposes were 9.1 per cent (figure 3.3).

3.32. The percentage distribution of outbound tourists (across the missions for which the trip was undertaken) whose state of residence is Uttar Pradesh and who travelled for business purposes shows that major (49.3 per cent) business trips were made for participation in meetings and seminars while a slightly more than 23 per cent trips were undertaken with a mission of installing equipments, inspections, purchase or sales. Almost 24 per cent of the business trips were made for attending trade fares, exhibitions etc. (figure 3.4).

3.33. While looking at the percentage distribution of leisure trips undertaken by residents of Uttar Pradesh across the reasons of such trips, it is observed that about 45 per cent of the leisure trips were undertaken because of the fact that the outbound tourists find themselves attracted more towards foreign destinations than towards similar Indian destinations. Almost 16.4 per cent of leisure trips were undertaken as the tourists have relatives or friends living outside India who can host them while 7.5 of the outbound leisure trips were

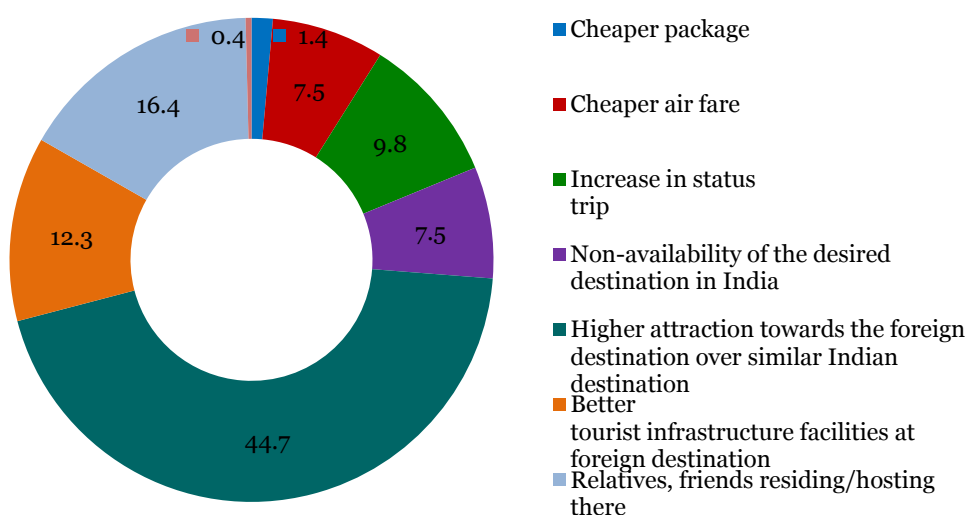
undertaken as desired destinations are not available in India while cheaper tour packages conducted 1.4 per cent of such trips made outside India (refer to figure 3.5).

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



Source: NCAER Computation

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



Source: NCAER Computation

Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS)

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

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

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

Use of EUS data in preparation of State TSA

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

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

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

at national and state level.

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

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

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

Table 3.1: Estimated number of workers by status – Uttar Pradesh

(Numbers in lakh)

Worker		Rural			Urban			All		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Principal	Own account worker	217.44	41.54	258.98	46.75	4.98	51.73	264.19	46.52	310.71
	Employer	1.78	0.21	1.99	0.50	0.07	0.57	2.28	0.28	2.56
	Regular Employee	18.49	2.90	21.40	28.39	3.56	31.95	46.88	6.46	53.34
	Casual wage labor	95.79	14.14	109.93	16.09	1.12	17.21	111.88	15.25	127.14
Subsidiary	Own account worker	67.75	55.24	122.99	3.14	3.38	6.53	70.90	58.62	129.52
	Employer	0.23	0.19	0.41	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.33	0.19	0.52
	Regular Employee	0.59	0.07	0.66	0.38	0.05	0.43	0.97	0.11	1.08
	Casual wage labor	217.44	41.54	258.98	46.75	4.98	51.73	264.19	46.52	310.71
Principal + Subsidiary	Own account worker	1.78	0.21	1.99	0.50	0.07	0.57	2.28	0.28	2.56
	Employer	18.49	2.90	21.40	28.39	3.56	31.95	46.88	6.46	53.34
	Regular Employee	95.79	14.14	109.93	16.09	1.12	17.21	111.88	15.25	127.14
	Casual wage labor	67.75	55.24	122.99	3.14	3.38	6.53	70.90	58.62	129.52

Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES)

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

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

3.44. These indicators are amongst the most important measures of the level of living of the respective domains of the population. The distribution of MPCE highlights the differences in level of living of the different segments of the population and is an effective tool to study the prevalence

of poverty and inequality. These numbers enable the apex planning and decision-making process to allocate the nation's resources among sectors, regions, and socio-economic groups, and assess the "inclusiveness" of economic growth.

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

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

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

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

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

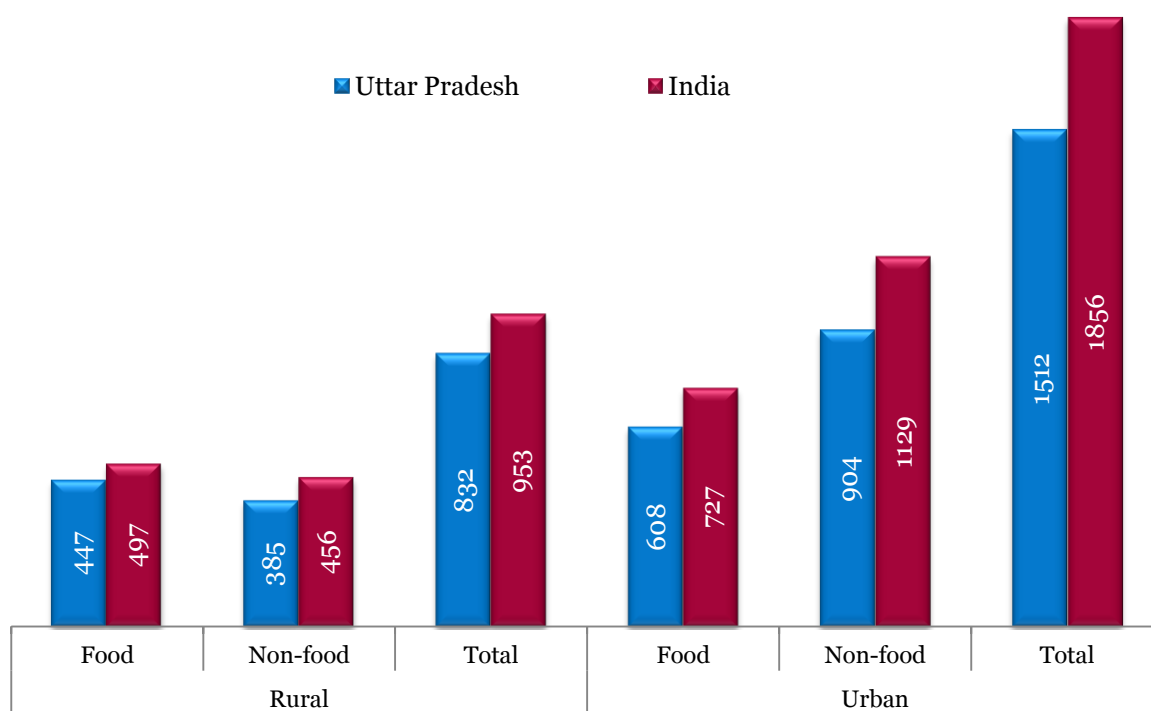
*Use of CES
data in
preparation of
State TSA*

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

national accounts statistics. The data source on household expenditure table for the State TSAs is the 66th round of CES for the year 2009-10.

3.51. According to CES, MPCE (at MRP) on both food and non-food in both rural and urban Uttar Pradesh is lower than that for All India MPCEs respectively. Overall MPCE in rural Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 832) is about 13 per cent lower than that for India (Rs. 953) and the same for urban Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1512) is about 19 per cent lower than that for urban India (Rs. 1856), as given in figure 3.6.

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



Source: NCAER Computation

3.52. Major constituents of expenditure are Cereals (rural: 137, urban: 146), Milk & Milk Products (rural: 82, urban: 136) and Vegetables (rural: 56, urban: 72) in Uttar Pradesh (table 3.2).

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

(Rupees value of per capita consumption in 30 days)

Sl. No.	Item Category	Uttar Pradesh		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Cereal	137	145.5	145.1	161.9
2	Cereal Substitutes	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8
3	Pulses and Pulse Products	36.5	43.1	35.7	49.8
4	Milk and Milk Products	81.7	135.7	80.2	138.7
5	Sugar	24.1	28.5	22.6	27.6
6	Salt	1.6	2	2.1	2.4
7	Edible Oil	32.6	38.6	34.1	46.1
8	Egg, Fish & Meat	15.3	18.9	32.3	48
9	Vegetables	56.1	72.4	57.2	76.7
10	Fruits (Fresh)	7.1	18.7	11.8	29.5
11	Fruits (Dry)	2.8	6.3	3.1	7.8
12	Spices	18	21.3	20.3	25.2
13	Beverages, Refreshments, etc.	34.4	77.4	52	113
14	Food: Total (1-13)	447.2	608.5	497.1	727.5
15	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	14.6	16.1	20.6	21.9
16	Fuel and Light	77.2	121.4	87.8	142.8
17	Clothing and Bedding	50.9	79.8	57.6	98.6
18	Footwear	8.7	16	10	19.8
19	Education	35	221.3	40.3	162.2
20	Medical (Institutional)	17.6	19.8	17.8	34
21	Medical (Non-institutional)	46.1	54.7	39.3	64.7
22	Entertainment	3.2	18.7	8.2	31.5
23	Minor Durable-type Goods	1.9	3.1	2.5	4.3
24	Toilet Articles	17.6	33.6	23.2	44
25	Other Household Consumables	16.8	26.4	20.3	35.8
26	Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance	38.6	87.1	44.5	127.3
27	Conveyance	24.9	69.7	37.6	115.2
28	Rent	1.4	63.5	4.8	117.8
29	Taxes and Cesses	0.1	8	2.3	16
30	Durable Goods	30.3	64.6	39.3	92.6
31	Non-food: Total (15-30)	385	903.7	456	1129
Total Expenditure (14+31)		832.2	1512.2	953	1856

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

State GDP Accounts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.3: State GDP accounts for Uttar Pradesh, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

S. No	At current prices	GVO – FC	IC – PP	GVA – FC
1	Total agriculture and livestock	17759799	4262904	13496895
2	Forestry and logging	1301673	203061	1098612
3	Fishing	159404	14346.2	145058
4	Mining	552406.5	104301	448105
5	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils	1749373	1645285	104088
6	Dairy products	1000235	896983	103252
7	Grain mill products	3280754	3065832	214922
8	Other food products	4781546	4369326	412220
9	Beverages	371364.3	259607	111757
10	Tobacco products	966866.2	393396	573471
11	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	2915586	2314318	601268
12	Wearing apparel	913213.7	704618	208595
13	Leather & fur products	1081134	903548	177586
14	Wood and wood products	4406899	4026165	380734
15	Furniture	722097.8	596650	125448
16	Paper and printing etc	1056220	835056	221164
17	Rubber, petroleum products etc.	4013704	3587918	425787
18	Chemical and chemical products	2394116	1849355	544761
19	Non-metallic products	1219512	919868	299645
20	Basic metals	2839454	2583544	255909
21	Recycling	9314.108	8088.57	1225.54
22	Metal products and machinery	2847249	2245651	601598
23	Electrical machinery	3262067	2789066	473001
24	Other manufacturing	1120433	911642	208791
25	Transport equipment	2132593	1668444	464149
	Total Manufacturing	43083731	36574363	6509368
26	Construction			
27	Electricity, gas and water supply			
28	Railway transport services			
29	Land transport including via pipeline			2484167
30	Water transport			1266.81
31	Air transport			65943.4
32	Supporting and aux. tpt activities			40504
33	Storage and communication			
34	Trade			6020286
35	Hotels and restaurants			324166
36	Banking and insurance			
37	Real estate and business services			
38	Education and research			1984289
39	Medical and health			961211
40	Other services			1523282
41	Public administration			
42	Total all industries			

Source: CSO

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

4. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR STATE TSA TABLES

Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

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

Expenditure or demand side data

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

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

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

***Production
or Supply
side data***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: NCAER computation

Compilation of State TSAs

4.9. From the above table, it is evident that without the supply table that includes imports from other states and countries, it is not possible to compile regional TSAs in the same manner as in the case of national TSA and in particular the estimation of key aggregates of TDGVA and TDGDP. However, with the information that is available at State level in India, it is possible to compile TSA Tables 1 to 5 and 7 without much difficulty, though some assumptions would need to be made for this. Also, Tables 8 and 9 on Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Tourism Collective Consumption respectively cannot be included in the State TSAs due to the non-availability of these data at state level. Even at national level, the TSA: RMF 2008 placed these compilations under research agenda and did not

recommend their compilations, although NCAER included experimental compilations of these two tables in the all India TSA, 2009-10. Each of these tables is described in the following sections of this chapter.

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

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

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

Source: NCAER computation

***Inbound
Tourism
Expenditure***

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: NCAER computations using IPS, 2010 data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.20. An adjustment factor of 1.64 in the case of "Hotels" would mean that the NAS value of expenditure incurred on "Hotels" services is 1.64 times what is reported in the NSSO survey. Hence, for each item, the value

of expenditure obtained through the DTS is multiplied by the corresponding adjustment factor.

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

Table 4.4: Consumption Expenditure Adjustment Factors

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

Source: NCAER computation

**Key
Findings –
Inbound
tourism
expenditure**

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

4.23. According to the India Tourism Statistics, Uttar Pradesh received a total of 1675,123 inbound tourists from other countries during 2009-10. Besides, the state played host to 11548,277 inbound trips from the other states of India. In terms of visitor-trips, this number stood at 25507,913.

4.24. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes is almost the same as that of visitor-trips (as given in Chapter 3). Of the total trips undertaken in the state from the other states, 69.6 per cent were social trips, followed by 18.4 per cent trips undertaken with religious purposes.

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

4.26. The average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states was Rs. 8,218. However, among the various purposes of travel, leisure trip turns out to be the most expensive, with per-trip expenditure of Rs. 26,750 (Figure 4.1).

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

4.28. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 68.4 per cent of the total expenditure (Figure 4.2).

4.29. The share of expenditure incurred on passenger transport services is the maximum across all the purposes of travel except for medical and shopping related trips, highest being in trips undertaken with other purposes, at 79.7 per cent.

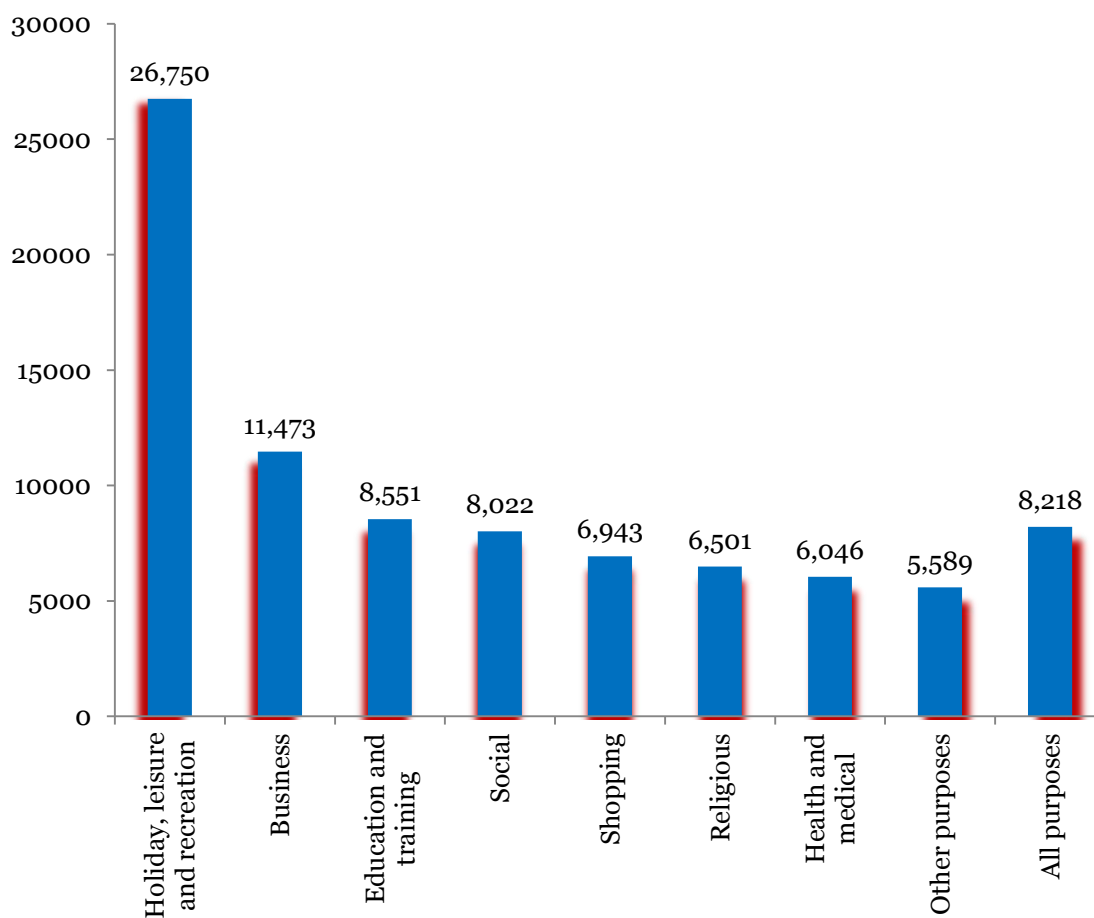
4.30. For leisure trips, the share of expenses on passenger transport services was the highest at 62.0 per cent, followed by expenses incurred on tourism connected products at 21.9 per cent (Figure 4.2).

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

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

Source: NCAER computations

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



Source: NCAER computations

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

(Package + non-package)

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

Source: NCAER computations

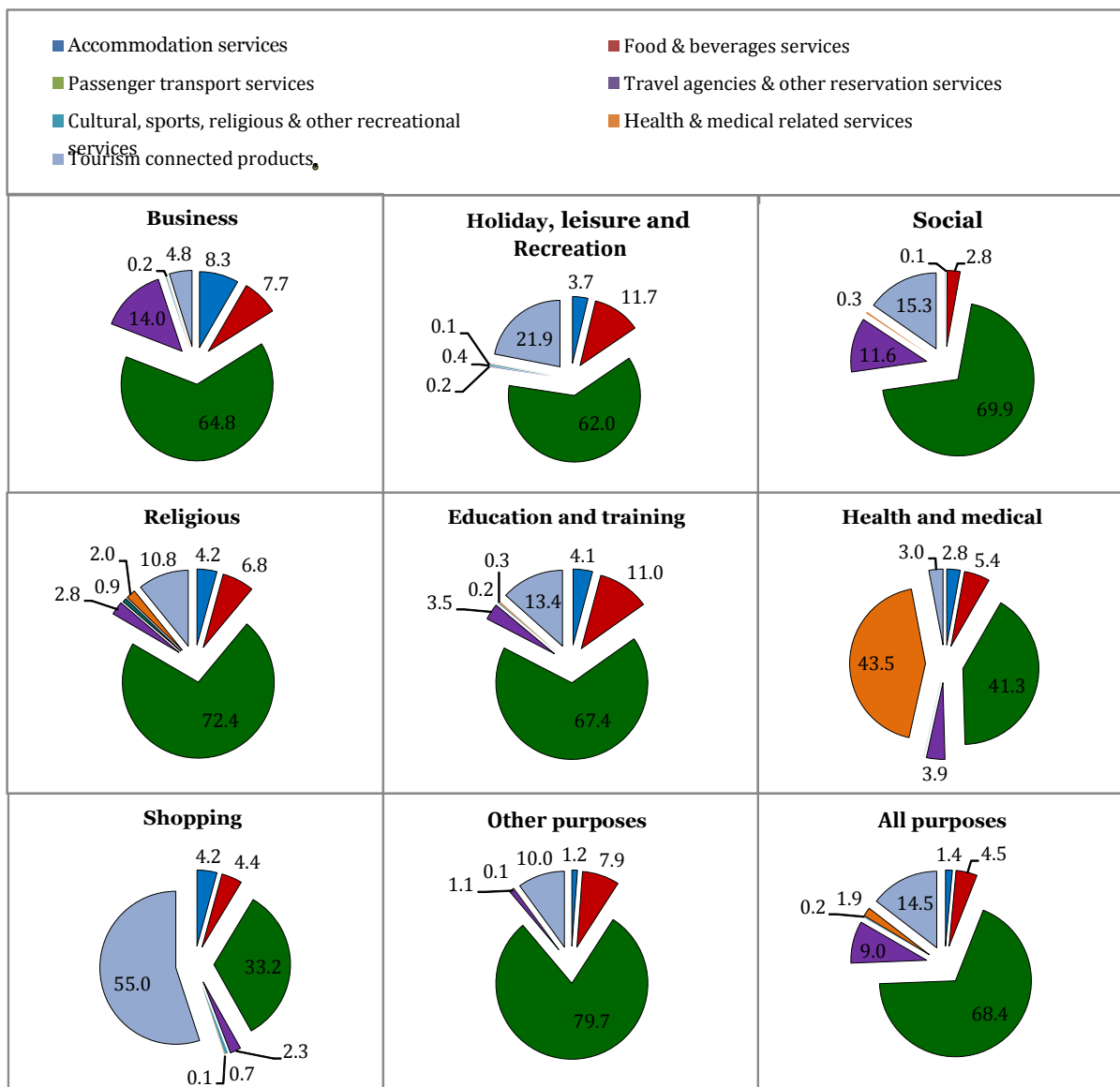
Table 4.7: State wise per-tourist per-day expenditure (Rs.) of inbound trips (from other states) by purpose of travel

(In Rs)

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

Source: NCAER computation using 65th round NSSSO data

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



Source: NCAER computations

**Domestic
Tourism
Expenditure**

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

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

4.33. The procedure of estimation is given in Appendix.

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

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

**Key
Findings –
Domestic
tourism
expenditure**

4.36. In all, 1370.6 lakh domestic or intrastate trips were undertaken in 2008-09 in Uttar Pradesh.

4.37. The per cent distribution of intrastate trips by purpose of travel was somewhat similar from that of interstate trips. While maximum number of trips (69.6 per cent of the total, as given in Table 4.5) undertaken from other states to the state of reference were social trips, this proportion stood at 82.5 per cent in case of intrastate domestic trips, as shown in Table 4.8, which presents the state-wise distribution of intra-state trips by purposes of travel.

4.38. Among the total intrastate domestic trips, 4.9 per cent were medical trips and 1.5 per cent were leisure trips.

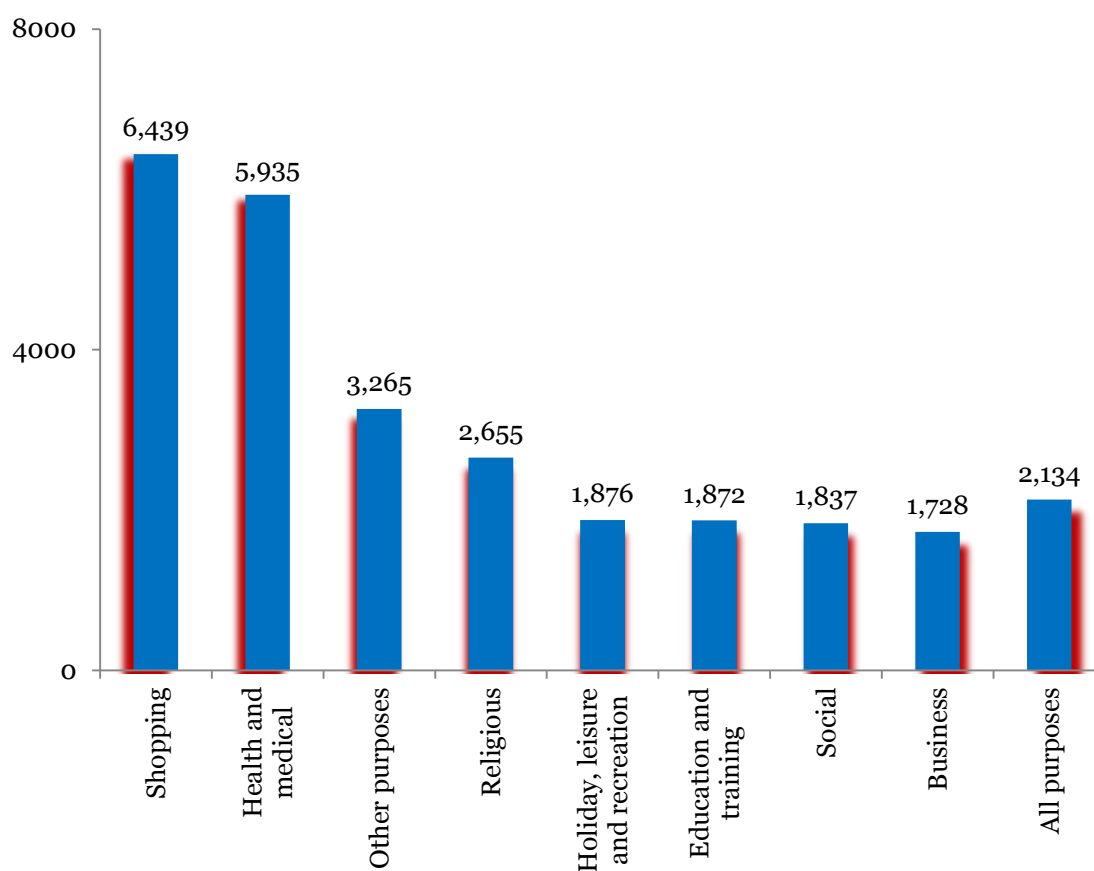
4.39. The average per-trip expenditure incurred during domestic trips in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 2,134. The per-trip expenditure is the highest for medical trips (Rs. 6,439) followed by shopping trips (Rs 5, 935) (see Figure 4.3). The average per-tourist per-day expenditure is also reported in Table 4.10.

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

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

Source: NCAER computations

Figure 4.3: Average per-trip expenditure incurred in domestic trips (within state) by purpose of travel



Source: NCAER computations

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

(Package + non-package)

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

Source: NCAER computations

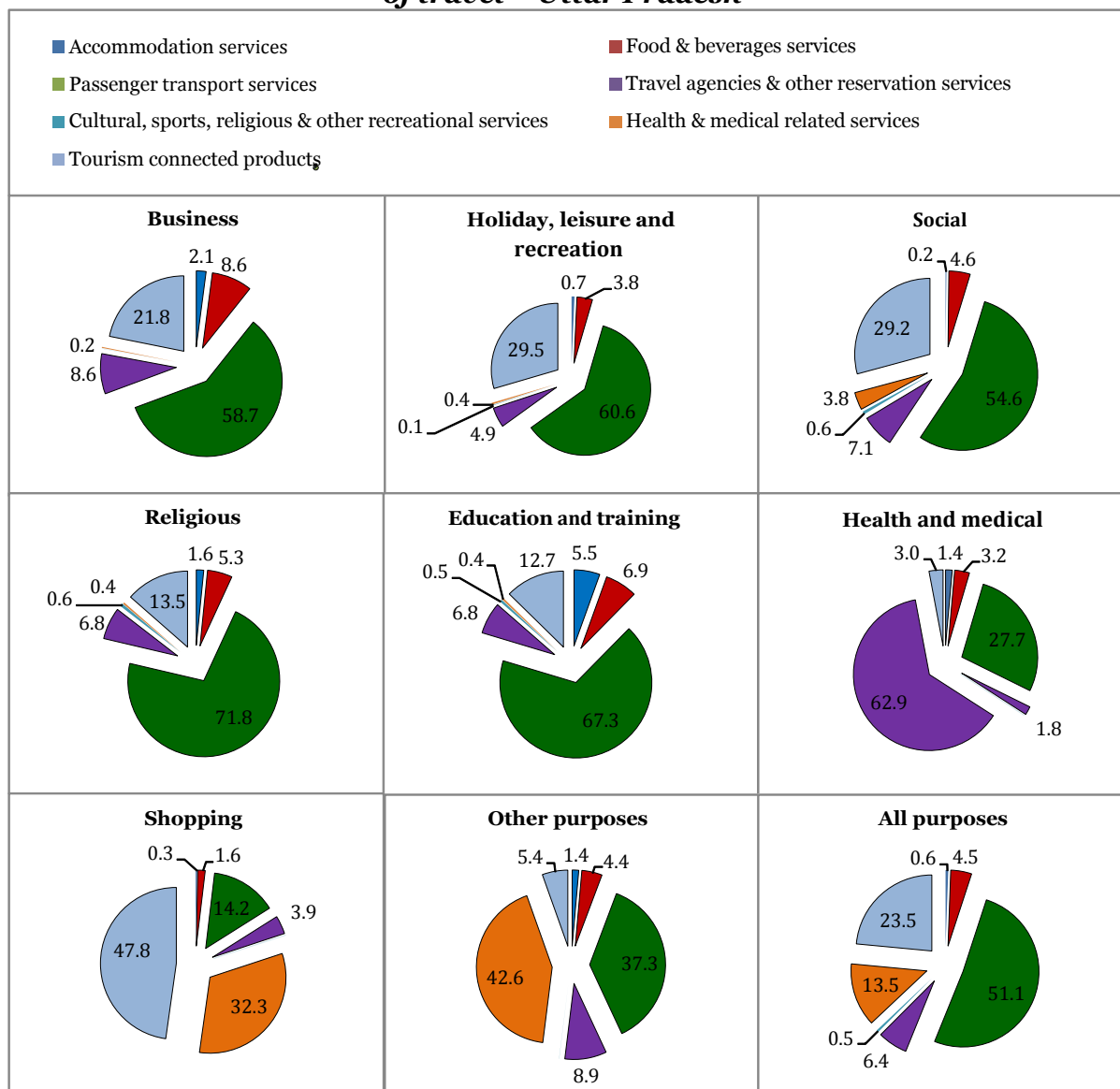
Table 4.10: State wise per-tourist per-day expenditure (Rs.) of domestic trips (within state) by purposes of travel

(In Rs)

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

Source: NCAER computation using 65th round NSSSO data

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



Source: NCAER computations

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

4.41. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 51.1 per cent of the total expenditure.

4.42. When observed by purposes of travel (Figure 4.4), the share of passenger transport expenses is the highest in most of the trips, except in case of health-related trips, shopping related trips and trips undertaken with other purposes, where its share is 27.7 per cent, 14.2 per cent and 37.3 per cent respectively. The maximum share in case of medical trips, shopping trips and trips with other purposes is of expenditure incurred on health and medical related services (62.9 per cent), tourism connected products (47.8 per cent) and expenses incurred on health and medical related services (42.6 per cent) respectively.

Outbound Tourism Expenditure

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

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

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

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

4.47. The DTS-2008-09 conducted by NSSO canvassed the domestic tourists only and no information was collected on outbound tourism. However, a separate survey was conducted by ISI, Kolkata and was a part of

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

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

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

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

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

**Key
Findings –
Outbound
tourism
expenditure**

4.52. In all, there were 429,408 outbound tourists from Uttar Pradesh in 2010-11.

4.53. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes of travel reveals that 44.9 per cent of people travelling abroad are for business purposes. This was followed by trips undertaken for social purposes, whose share in total stood at 6.0 per cent (Table 4.11) and 28.2 per cent of trips were made for leisure and holidaying.

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

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

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

Table 4.11: State-wise per-cent distribution of number of outbound trips (to other countries) by purpose of travel

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

Source: NCAER computations

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

S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
1	A & N Islands	19,611	8,394	4,689	0	6,083	101	0	11,433
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,360	9,099	6,851	5,825	10,561	24,577	3,313	8,809
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12,418	3,768	32,78	13,037	0	0	0	12,133
4	Assam	37,014	5,710	4,443	0	2,331	0	2,284	15,195
5	Bihar	4,726	12,395	77,62	3,967	8,154	0	1,990	10,445
6	Chandigarh	9,011	8,097	21,86	5,264	1,747	0	3,834	8,444
7	Chhattisgarh	9,705	4,420	183	0	5,874	0	1,550	5,585
8	Dadra & Nagar	12,141	10,287	0	0	0	0	0	11,939
9	Daman & Diu	4,831	57,244	9,982	0	9,770	34,530	0	21,361
10	Delhi	6,439	7,597	12,45	7,965	5,947	4,493	7,658	7,296
11	Goa	67,733	23,409	14,30	1,899	7,244	8,825	8,414	35,416
12	Gujarat	9,382	20,819	6,048	1,293	6,649	7,474	3,939	10,309
13	Haryana	3,539	9,383	6,137	5,068	7,754	12,325	4,747	6,904
14	Himachal Pradesh	5,681	6,945	9,400	0	14,307	0	2,766	6,954
15	Jammu & Kashmir	705	12,771	1,898	8,357	4,526	8,757	21,569	8,459
16	Jharkhand	6,738	55,256	5,141	0	2,058	0	3,769	12,572
17	Karnataka	10,100	17,912	13,82	17,025	19,894	29,971	24,498	14,383
18	Kerala	29,960	35,507	46,61	7,572	23,567	28,111	51,077	39,624
19	Lakshadweep	28,956	0	6,332	0	0	0	0	19,876
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,297	15,350	7,178	3,314	6,442	3,319	2,362	11,215
21	Maharashtra	16,124	34,510	7,374	5,806	8,068	20,669	3,518	18,691
22	Manipur	40,498	6,770	0	0	1,776	0	11,727	22,898
23	Meghalaya	16,121	0	0	0	0	0	248	3,680
24	Mizoram	2,333	3,476	14,73	0	13,133	0	784	7,695
25	Nagaland	2,612	0	9,110	18,84	0	0	0	8,934
26	Orissa	23,972	17,343	12,13	0	2,349	0	9,102	18,345
27	Puducherry	45,335	15,408	0	0	0	0	7,034	33,757
28	Punjab	6,913	12,475	12,32	7,994	9,529	4,305	8,828	10,059
29	Rajasthan	4,848	19,836	4,776	1,298	7,248	16,309	2,952	6,549
30	Sikkim	23,099	2,05,831	30,21	0	474	0	0	48,818
31	Tamil Nadu	17,683	14,312	18,07	36,98	14,042	18,106	7,033	15,714
32	Tripura	12,598	456	62,22	0	0	0	0	33,006
33	Uttar Pradesh	3,517	6,744	6,63	6,80	5,564	3,178	3,017	4,872
34	Uttaranchal	4,264	4,109	6,389	940	2,591	0	5,906	4,322
35	West Bengal	5,189	4,301	3,140	4,336	9,840	328	3,034	4,508
	All India	12,558	12,566	17,47	18,52	5,571	10,64	22,97	13,651

Source: NCAER computations

**Total
Internal
Tourism
Consumption**

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

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

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:** This item includes all imputed accommodation services related to accommodation units on own account and to all other types of vacation home¹³ ownership, as well as expenditure related to their acquisition that is not capitalized as part of the investment, for instance charges for time share exchanges.

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

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

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

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

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:** The imputed consumption on services associated with vacation homes on own account is assumed to be equal to 1 per cent of the urban owner occupied dwelling services¹⁴.
- **Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds):** This is derived from the component of “social transfer in kind” against “Recreation and Culture” in the Classification of Individual Consumption Expenditure of Households (COICOP). Household consumption on any item of consumption comprises of the individual consumption expenditure and social transfers in kind (paid by government). Since, the data on the share of these transfers that goes to the tourists and to non-tourists are not available, it is assumed to be 50 per cent for each. The NAS statement on COICOP provides these components household consumption expenditure. For Tourism, the individual consumption expenditure component is obtained from the demand side information through DTS while the imputed consumption that relate to “social transfers in kind” is obtained from COICOP.
- **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) on purchases related to tourism trips:** This is obtained using the share of FISIM in PFCE (as in NAS) and applying it on total internal tourism consumption expenditure.
- **Imputed consumption of services rendered by vacation residences provided by producers for the benefit of their employees:** This refers to the cost borne by the companies (mostly private corporate) on the services that they provide in their guest houses for the benefit of employees. This is assumed to be about half per cent of the total output of organised private corporate sector.
- **Expenditure incurred by other households (mainly on food) on the visiting tourists when the tourists stay at the friends/relatives’ place:** While the accommodation cost is recommended to be excluded from the tourism consumption when the tourists stay at the friends/relatives’ place while on trip, but the expenses incurred on food is taken into account. Notably, for the domestic tourists, in large number of cases friends and relatives provided accommodation not only when the trips were taken for social purpose but for other

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

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

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

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

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

Production Account of Tourism Industries

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

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

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

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

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

4.67. The 25 sector SUT¹⁵ and production accounts for 25 industries have been compiled with the desired disaggregation of output of each industry broken down by 25 product groups (at basic prices), intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) broken down by 25 product groups and value added (at basic prices) broken down by its components of compensation of employees, other taxes on production, other subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and finally, the net operating surplus/mixed income. This table also includes employment in the 25 industries.

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

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

¹⁵ At State

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

**Tourism
Industry
Ratios and
TDGVA**

4.70. Using the results of table 6, estimates can be derived regarding the gross value added attributable to tourism for each of the domestic industries that serve visitors. This provides the basic information that is necessary for the computation of tourism ratios for products and industries, TDGVA (Tourism Direct Gross Value Added) and TDGDP (Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product) and their components. The table together with the associated use table¹⁶ provides a basis to compile input-output tables and input-output models that facilitate estimation of indirect contribution of tourism to the economy.

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

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

4.72. The supply of each of the products by domestic producers is first added over industries to obtain the aggregate value of total output of domestic producers at basic prices for each of these products. Then, this column (which also corresponds to the last column of table 5 is added to the following column, Imports, cif¹⁷, which represents supply within the domestic economy of imported goods and services (besides imported goods, what concerns tourism refers to transport services within the domestic economy provided by non-resident producers, as well as insurance services or any other service provided by non-residents and

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

¹⁷Imports cif are considered to be at basic price valuations.

purchased on the Internet or otherwise. Information on imports of services is generally available from the balance of payments statistics).

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

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

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

4.76. Through these calculations, it is possible, for each industry, to establish the tourism share of output (in value), as the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output. Then, it is possible to establish, for each industry, a tourism ratio¹⁸ (ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of output of the industry

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

expressed in percentage form), to be applied to the components of intermediate consumption, so as to arrive at the value added. If intermediate consumption is broken down by products, this tourism ratio might be uniform for each product belonging to the intermediate consumption of an industry and thus be equal to that of total output, or it might also be possible to modulate these ratios according to the relative importance of the different components of its output that is consumed by visitors (for instance, in a hotel providing also food-serving services, the ratio of accommodation services demanded by visitors might be different from that corresponding to food-serving services).

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

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

4.79. To obtain the tourism direct GDP generated by internal tourism consumption (TDGDP), it is necessary to add to TDGVA the taxes less subsidies on products and imports related to tourism products that are compiled in the same way, using the corresponding share for each product (except goods for which the share only relates to retail trade margins¹⁹). Theoretically, these aggregates (TDGVA and TDGDP) should be independent of the detail in which calculations have been performed, and in particular be independent also of the possibility of identifying tourism industries. In practice, however, this is not the case because gross value added associated with a product is not directly observable²⁰ and has to be estimated through the information provided by industries that produce this product.

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

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

4.80. The procedure that has been recommended for compiling Table 6 is applicable at national level. **The absence of data on imports in the State from other states and countries hampers the adoption of recommended method for compiling Table 6 which enables the estimation of TDGVA and TDGDP.** However, with the information available at state level, it is possible to compile TDGVA²¹ with some assumptions. The three possible options for computing TDGVA are:

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

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

State Tourism Industry Ratio

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

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

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

4.84. The third method is used to derive the state TIRs for only the tourism characteristic industries while the TIRs for tourism connected and non-tourism industries are assumed to be the same as national TIRs. This is because for tourism connected industries, these ratios are derived using only the retail trade services on goods and hence are too low to show a variation across the states of India. Similarly, the ratios of non-tourism industries are very low for the obvious reason that non-tourism industries are only indirectly related to tourism and the magnitude to tourism component in these industries is bound to be small.

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

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

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

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

Table 4.13: State-specific Tourism Industry Ratios

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

Source: NCAER computations

Employment in Tourism Industries

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

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

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

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

4.93. Because the flow of visitors often presents marked seasonality, this phenomenon also characterizes employment, in particular in industries such as accommodation and food and beverage serving services. For this reason, countries are encouraged to measure employment at least twice a year, at peak and low tourism seasons. The number of jobs, hours of work and other characteristics of the labour force should provide basic

information for understanding and monitoring the changing levels and contribution of tourism activity.

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

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

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

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

Source: NCAER computations

Non-monetary Indicators

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

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

5. TSA TABLES AND ACCOUNTS

TSA TABLES

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

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Total International Demand
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		190489	290642	1438884	1920015
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	45799	112643	692476	850917
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	51531	52204	270436	374172
3	Railway passenger transport services	2525	9026	20612	32163
4	Road passenger transport services	21052	24594	85524	131170
5	Water passenger transport services	3836	195	2125	6156
6	Air passenger transport services	19488	42317	132692	194496
7	Transport equipment rental services	4215	9343	24849	38408
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2801	5064	34015	41880
9	Cultural and religious services	3772	8847	22162	34781
10	Sports and other recreational services	19041	21576	45274	85891
11	Health and medical related services	16428	4834	108719	129982
A.2 Tourism connected products		181364	83459	343583	608406
12	12 Readymade garments	48793	25984	108527	183304
13	13 Processed Food	4140	3075	14099	21314
14	14 Tobacco products	495	3269	3226	6990
15	15 Beverages	3172	17713	33455	54339
16	16 Travel related consumer goods	2246	1112	10371	13729
17	17 Footwear	4726	3443	17840	26008
18	18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin	590	288	1866	2744
19	19 Gems and jewellery	95287	22213	116249	233749
20	20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	21915	6363	37950	66229
Total		371852	374102	1782467	2528421
No. of tourists		291257	232673	1151192	1675123
Per tourist expenditure		127672	160784	154837	150939

Source: NCAER computation

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

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		32536	63781	548247	123816	9251	28520	7431	813583
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	2852	3042	524	5852	442	837	200	13749
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	2641	9574	17904	9464	1178	1602	666	43029
3	Railway passenger transport services	4827	40252	233661	39722	5535	5280	3474	332751
4	Road passenger transport services	16101	7974	171649	40074	765	5679	2652	244894
5	Water passenger transport	0	0	31	16	36	8	13	104
6	Air passenger transport services	51	0	14820	1350	760	0	0	16981
7	Transport equipment rental services	1188	2422	32312	19371	103	1166	259	56822
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	4794	157	74955	3957	371	1153	138	85524
9	Cultural and religious services	41	289	125	1210	13	0	9	1687
10	Sports and other recreational services	41	15	47	4	10	0	9	126
11	Health and medical related services	0	57	2218	2796	37	12796	10	17914
A.2 Tourism connected products		1656	17913	99261	15044	1430	879	2234	138418
12	Readymade garments	815	3667	58994	7542	360	303	456	72137
13	Processed food	99	278	9797	2827	171	185	62	13419
14	Tobacco products	3	58	2380	826	2	173	1	3442
15	Beverages	0	6	1292	10	0	0	0	1309
16	Travel related consumer goods	368	13198	15667	3095	507	138	662	33636
17	Footwear	0	366	5901	247	0	0	0	6514
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1	44	314	84	7	6	9	464
19	Gems and jewellery	353	283	4624	268	97	68	1043	6736
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	17	12	293	144	286	7	2	760
Total		34192	81695	647507	138860	10681	29400	9666	952000
Estimated number of trips		298027	305397	8071178	2136138	124906	486234	163110	11584991
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		11473	26750	8022	6501	8551	6046	12532	8218

Source: NCAER computation

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

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Indians from other states	Total Inbound Demand
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		190489	290642	1438884	813583	2733597
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	45799	112643	692476	13749	864666
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	51531	52204	270436	43029	417201
3	Railway passenger transport services	2525	9026	20612	332751	364914
4	Road passenger transport services	21052	24594	85524	244894	376064
5	Water passenger transport	3836	195	2125	104	6260
6	Air passenger transport services	19488	42317	132692	16981	211478
7	Transport equipment rental services	4215	9343	24849	56822	95230
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2801	5064	34015	85524	127405
9	Cultural and religious services	3772	8847	22162	1687	36468
10	Sports and other recreational services	19041	21576	45274	126	86018
11	Health and medical related services	16428	4834	108719	17914	147895
A.2 Tourism connected products		181364	83459	343583	138418	746824
12	Readymade garments	48793	25984	108527	72137	255441
13	Processed food	4140	3075	14099	13419	34733
14	Tobacco products	495	3269	3226	3442	10432
15	Beverages	3172	17713	33455	1309	55648
16	Travel related consumer goods	2246	1112	10371	33636	47365
17	Footwear	4726	3443	17840	6514	32522
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	590	288	1866	464	3208
19	Gems and jewellery	95287	22213	116249	6736	240485
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	21915	6363	37950	760	66989
Total		371852	374102	1782467	952000	3480421
Estimated number of trips		291257	232673	1151192	11584991	13260114
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	8218	451510

Source: NCAER computation

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

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		33117	26732	1471966	158080	25420	388750	14994	117529	2236587
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	879	266	3523	2876	1600	5627	89	1718	16579
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	3655	1447	94843	9711	1999	12651	451	5409	130165
3	Railway passenger transport services	4982	5640	106813	16032	5054	9432	1044	6088	155086
4	Road passenger transport services	15898	7186	682934	84211	11211	45688	1893	21202	870221
5	Water passenger transport	105	42	1027	327	0	0	0	39	1540
6	Air passenger transport services	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
7	Transport equipment rental services	3868	10114	344470	30651	3316	56004	1125	19035	468582
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	3632	1842	146897	12399	1970	7142	1117	11083	186083
9	Cultural and religious services	5	17	6676	1173	76	21	0	22	7990
10	Sports and other recreational services	5	16	6466	7	75	5	0	22	6596
11	Health and medical related services	90	161	78310	693	117	252181	9275	52910	393736
A.2 Tourism connected products		9256	11196	606312	24753	3686	11918	13709	6768	687600
12	Readymade garments	4297	3950	297924	10380	945	3247	5575	2381	328699
13	Processed food	1208	1957	70388	5895	657	3720	210	1463	85499
14	Tobacco products	1120	464	28891	2385	367	2954	1	966	37148
15	Beverages	2	548	5348	45	0	37	0	48	6028
16	Travel related consumer goods	1249	1078	55091	5148	943	1538	6659	1250	72954
17	Footwear	189	891	29196	524	224	248	881	394	32547
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	25	89	2022	79	32	80	33	107	2467
19	Gems and jewellery	232	2204	116267	181	8	45	238	6	119180
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	933	16	1186	116	512	51	112	153	3079
Total		42373	37928	2078278	182833	29106	400669	28703	124298	2924187
Estimated number of trips		2452236	2021857	113140621	6886488	1554758	6750711	445736	3807525	137059933
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		1728	1876	1837	2655	1872	5935	6439	3265	2134

Source: NCAER computation

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

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		3208	4076	532	527	777	43	390	9552
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	188	767	31	8	216	0	22	1233
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	671	1625	107	72	73	2	105	2655
3	Railway passenger transport services	206	199	79	3	62	0	64	613
4	Road passenger transport services	1355	559	143	440	111	3	73	2685
5	Water passenger transport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Air passenger transport services	50	277	103	0	276	0	11	717
7	Transport equipment rental services	30	28	25	0	4	35	51	174
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	309	138	5	4	25	0	22	503
9	Cultural and religious services	3	4	1	0	4	0	0	12
10	Sports and other recreational services	48	344	2	0	4	0	41	439
11	Health and medical related services	347	134	36	0	1	2	1	521
A.2 Tourism connected products		3573	4072	1168	1307	399	46	787	11352
12	Readymade garments	833	1595	661	877	141	28	292	4428
13	Processed food	197	705	75	63	20	2	150	1211
14	Tobacco products	69	20	0	0	2	0	3	93
15	Beverages	79	0	4	0	19	0	0	103
16	Travel related consumer goods	1974	553	159	9	150	15	85	2945
17	Footwear	332	983	143	357	11	0	33	1858
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	21	31	1	0	5	0	0	58
19	Gems and jewellery	3	2	105	0	3	0	180	293
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	65	184	19	0	48	1	45	362
Total		6781	8147	1700	1833	1176	89	1177	20904
Estimated number of trips		192872	120960	25635	26939	21184	2796	39023	429408
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		3516	6736	6633	6805	5551	3178	3016	4868

Source: NCAER computation

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

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Inbound Tourism Consumption	Domestic Tourism Consumption	Outbound Tourism Consumption	Total Tourism Consumption
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		2733597	2236587	9552	4979737
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	864666	16579	1233	882478
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	417201	130165	2655	550021
3	Railway passenger transport services	364914	155086	613	520613
4	Road passenger transport services	376064	870221	2685	1248970
5	Water passenger transport	6260	1540	1	7801
6	Air passenger transport services	211478	7	717	212202
7	Transport equipment rental services	95230	468582	174	563986
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	127405	186083	503	313991
9	Cultural and religious services	36468	7990	12	44470
10	Sports and other recreational services	86018	6596	439	93053
11	Health and medical related services	147895	393736	521	542153
A.2 Tourism connected products		746824	687600	11352	1445776
12	Readymade garments	255441	328699	4428	588568
13	Processed food	34733	85499	1211	121442
14	Tobacco products	10432	37148	93	47673
15	Beverages	55648	6028	103	61778
16	Travel related consumer goods	47365	72954	2945	123264
17	Footwear	32522	32547	1858	66928
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	3208	2467	58	5733
19	Gems and jewellery	240485	119180	293	359958
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	66989	3079	362	70430
A.3 Other imputed connected products			5,57,564		5,57,564
21	Vacation homes (assumed to be 1% of urban owner occupied dwelling services)		9165		9165
22	Social transfers in kind (50% of GFCE of tourism and cultural services)		23138		23138
23	FISIM (calculated from the share of FISIM in PFCE)		183323		1,83,323
24	Producers' guest houses (.5% of private organised sector share in output)		188928		1,88,928
25	Imputed expenditures of households on food for tourists staying with them		153010		1,53,010
Total		34,80,421	34,81,751	20904	69,83,076

Source: NCAER computation

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

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

(Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	19167630	32604	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	56187	45912348	0	0	0
3	Trade	18289	501292	7139049	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	4443164	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	3435	0	0	17146228
6	Processed food products	115216	65864	0	0	0
7	Beverages	2371	19927	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	2	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	214855	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	34526	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	16101	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	58385	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	38946	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	22381	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	180985	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	811	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	910	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		19359695	46922386	7139049	4624149	17146228

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	3005204	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	192432	19406	1659	37537	89289	237655
3	Trade	9425	3433	2736	0	4874	30381
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	94	863	22	0	7	0
6	Processed food products	3541023	8593	21180	0	0	0
7	Beverages	7365	342983	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	953591	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	1044004	0	251
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	373896	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	220469
12	Travel related consumer goods	97	0	8	6199	270	34750
13	Soaps and cosmetics	1785	162	2958	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	23	215	6	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	37	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		6757448	375656	982160	1087742	468373	523505

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	124223	33450	9937	0	0	0
3	Trade	2363	4198	14167	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	170933	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	5	2	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	202	15	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	61	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	12607	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	37520	7	17	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	130	263569	55	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	54	49	1344462	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	527944	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	3122558	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	1292
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	14	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		177178	301291	1368637	527944	3293491	1292

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	141806	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	18502	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	36975	5178	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	14450	915372	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	1463862	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	14213
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		141806	18502	51425	920549	1463862	14213

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

(Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column		Total domestic output at basic prices	TTM
		24	25		
1	Agriculture	0	0	22205438	4983154
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	46714123	6200101
3	Trade	0	0	7730209	-7730209
4	Transport freight services	0	0	4614097	-4633810
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	17150655	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	3751876	526573
7	Beverages	0	0	372646	29394
8	Tobacco products	0	0	953593	209932
9	Readymade garments	0	0	1259328	81365
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	408482	74611
11	Leather footwear	0	0	249177	152211
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	137253	36816
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	307605	13501
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	1366947	56361
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	527944	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	3303543	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	1292	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	141806	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	18502	0
20	Hotels	0	0	42152	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	929822	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	1463862	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	15268	0
24	Cultural and religious services	110372	0	110372	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	546781	547743	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		110372	546781	114323734	0

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

(Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	Taxes	Subsidies	NIT	Total Supply at purchasers' prices
1	Agriculture	100488	1804119	-1703632	25484960
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	3501102	819605	2681497	55595721
3	Trade	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	31346	11633	19713	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	294933	51635	243299	17393954
6	Processed food products	66876	17157	49719	4328169
7	Beverages	91303	0	91303	493343
8	Tobacco products	348288	0	348288	1511812
9	Readymade garments	18190	874	17316	1358009
10	Printing and publishing	3879	983	2897	485990
11	Leather footwear	3310	0	3310	404698
12	Travel related consumer goods	4639	1625	3013	177082
13	Soaps and cosmetics	39239	583	38655	359762
14	Gems and jewellery	10166	0	10166	1433474
15	Railway passenger transport services	561	0	561	528506
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	14996	10235	4761	3308304
17	Water passenger transport	72	0	72	1364
18	Air passenger transport	1521	3747	-2226	139580
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	570	0	570	19072
20	Hotels	36	18	17	42170
21	Restaurants	500	254	246	930068
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	1463862
23	Renting of transport equipment	180	0	180	15449
24	Cultural and religious services	412	776	-364	110008
25	Sporting and recreational services	59355	98671	-39316	508427
Total domestic output at basic prices		4591962	2821914	1770047	116093782

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	2708655	2829766	0	106097	18290
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1417874	30777203	405259	2208464	1001733
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	206013	1969762	432625	255352	946286
6	Processed food products	45488	223303	0	224	1548
7	Beverages	0	21422	0	27	1380
8	Tobacco products	0	90	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	504	94751	523	2360	7692
10	Printing and publishing	2594	7792	21489	8784	11790
11	Leather footwear	0	2800	0	1552	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	129	20716	364	947	1041
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	20198	0	100	98
14	Gems and jewellery	0	8331	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	2289	34690	690	2563	14632
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	58135	221973	204582	36747	84887
17	Water passenger transport	34	67	3	3	0
18	Air passenger transport	856	95234	654	1406	18610
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	1567	0	526	0
20	Hotels	7441	7726	29867	102487	64324
21	Restaurants	21876	22714	87807	301301	189106
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	6864	45022
23	Renting of transport equipment	136	3320	4	1483	611
24	Cultural and religious services	95	19064	74	848	5656
25	Sporting and recreational services	12223	80134	58	2201	5993
IC-PP		4484341	36462623	1184000	3040339	2418701
GVA-basic prices		14875354	10459763	5955049	1583810	14727527
CoE		2248407	4191054	913762	572351	5972052
OS/MI		11461440	4047066	4855690	813916	7148705
CFC		1037733	1995291	153058	176505	1315052
Net taxes on production		129902	233622	33491	21497	298490
GO-basic prices		19359695	46922386	7139049	4624149	17146228
Employment (lakh)		445.93	152.93	57.45	8.12	44.78

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	5249235	73201	104674	4420	254
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	564654	79181	55495	615338	312343
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	129186	6693	23721	82617	22755
6	Processed food products	250020	78140	45661	727	2263
7	Beverages	1288	22617	0	0	1
8	Tobacco products	0	0	142608	0	0
9	Readymade garments	351	0	0	36479	821
10	Printing and publishing	57	5	47	54	16435
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	107	50	13	1676	235
13	Soaps and cosmetics	78	235	5554	3924	520
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	1749	66	2618	2013	466
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	8583	403	6474	4772	3211
17	Water passenger transport	1	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	501	122	1554	506	821
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	49	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	143	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	10	1	17	5	7
24	Cultural and religious services	216	0	37	2188	397
25	Sporting and recreational services	488	65	6697	3365	392
IC-PP		6206717	260778	395170	758083	360919
GVA-basic prices		550731	114878	586990	329659	107454
CoE		164165	6604	108805	77962	17426
OS/MI		239516	77667	353937	167202	64462
CFC		132006	27469	108214	75491	22630
Net taxes on production		15309	3193	16317	9164	2987
GO-basic prices		6757448	375656	982160	1087742	468373
Employment (lakh)		5.03	0.11	2.16	11.13	0.60

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		11	12	13	14	15
1	Agriculture	27631	16164	8473	0	3
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	331778	82573	161628	547946	181797
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	38688	5306	18421	163987	13261
6	Processed food products	10756	1501	10843	0	0
7	Beverages	0	35	670	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	4902	454	1	0	5
10	Printing and publishing	13	0	108	0	124
11	Leather footwear	2504	56	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	22748	17760	29	1265	122
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	53	30817	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	27	204	0	380273	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	2764	47	312	5664	223
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	5489	592	2358	56882	896
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	1052	0
18	Air passenger transport	539	187	1303	11965	39
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	198
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	582
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	6568
23	Renting of transport equipment	15	1	2	113	976
24	Cultural and religious services	9	47	157	2535	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	3133	698	836	1599	93
IC-PP		450994	125678	235958	1173283	204887
GVA-basic prices		72511	51501	65334	195354	323058
CoE		8582	5522	2767	50143	224761
OS/MI		46572	33714	45522	111237	28189
CFC		15376	11351	15260	28638	60711
Net taxes on production		2016	930	1816	5430	9396
GO-basic prices		523505	177178	301291	1368637	527944
Employment (lakh)		1.90	1.32	0.25	0.49	0.82

Source: NCAER's computations

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

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		16	17	18	19	20
1	Agriculture	512856	15	1	0	25081
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1033041	372	61656	2674	5057
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	64277	60	8930	1925	414
6	Processed food products	636	2	0	0	2359
7	Beverages	0	1	0	0	590
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	14	12	1267	1	234
10	Printing and publishing	1745	1	54	198	7
11	Leather footwear	14	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	112	0	245	3	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	1005	0	48
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	63	0	17	73	4
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	340	42	4700	1548	30
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	79	1	30	4	12
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	29	0
20	Hotels	50316	6	502	584	124
21	Restaurants	147924	18	1475	1717	364
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	522	1	77	1	0
24	Cultural and religious services	254	0	3	22	2
25	Sporting and recreational services	1063	1	77	6	6
IC-PP		1813255	529	80039	8785	34332
GVA-basic prices		1480235	763	61767	9717	17093
CoE		279555	97	45968	7033	4700
OS/MI		1064451	596	8505	1545	10845
CFC		127943	64	6859	1070	1417
Net taxes on production		8635	6	454	71	132
GO-basic prices		3293491	1292	141806	18502	51425
Employment (lakh)		11.99	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.38

Source: NCAER's computations

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,

Uttar Pradesh 2009-10

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

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		21	22	23	24	25
1	Agriculture	474886	42963	0	0	1392
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	67549	368360	608	6904	86976
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	3701	25899	1023	7227	104847
6	Processed food products	44660	0	0	0	59
7	Beverages	11163	0	0	0	1
8	Tobacco products	2	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	2730	8657	0	0	172
10	Printing and publishing	59	1485	0	29	281
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	6	34	0	45	98
13	Soaps and cosmetics	187	0	0	0	267
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	22	755	0	11	205
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	159	9759	52	14	269
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	62	123	1	23	74
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	2343	25812	61	141	114
21	Restaurants	6888	75884	179	416	334
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	1	1	3	1	2336
24	Cultural and religious services	38	207	9	203	3690
25	Sporting and recreational services	122	538	0	54	52204
IC-PP		614578	560477	1937	15070	253318
GVA-basic prices		305972	903385	12276	95302	293463
CoE		84143	527206	1908	55617	158549
OS/MI		190260	326269	7178	34508	38441
CFC		25357	41752	2868	4405	93589
Net taxes on production		6266	10384	322	983	3670
GO-basic prices		920549	1463862	14213	110372	546781
Employment (lakh)		6.74	4.30	0.00	0.71	1.02

Source: NCAER's computations

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,

Uttar Pradesh 2009-10

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

S. No.	Industry	IC	FD	output
1	Agriculture	12204059	13280901	25484960
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	40376464	15219257	55595721
3	Trade	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	4532978	12860976	17393954
6	Processed food products	718190	3609979	4328169
7	Beverages	59193	434150	493343
8	Tobacco products	142699	1369113	1511812
9	Readymade garments	161929	1196080	1358009
10	Printing and publishing	73152	412838	485990
11	Leather footwear	6924	397773	404698
12	Travel related consumer goods	67747	109336	177082
13	Soaps and cosmetics	63084	296678	359762
14	Gems and jewellery	388835	1044639	1433474
15	Railway passenger transport services	71936	456570	528506
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	712896	2595409	3308304
17	Water passenger transport	1162	202	1364
18	Air passenger transport	134707	4873	139580
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2123	16949	19072
20	Hotels	292095	-249925	42170
21	Restaurants	858728	71340	930068
22	Medical and health	58454	1405409	1463862
23	Renting of transport equipment	9642	5807	15449
24	Cultural and religious services	35749	74259	110008
25	Sporting and recreational services	172046	336380	508427
IC-PP		61144790	54948992	116093782
GVA-basic prices		53178944		
CoE		15729140		
OS/MI		31177435		
CFC		5480106		
Net taxes on production		814483		
GO-basic prices		114323734		
Employment (lakh)		758.35		

Source: NCAER's computations

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

S. No.	Industries	Gross Output at basic prices	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added at basic prices	Tourism ratios	TDGVA
1	Agriculture	19359695	4484341	14875354	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	46922386	36462623	10459763	0	77
3	Trade	7139049	1184000	5955049	1	39588
4	Transport freight services	4624149	3040339	1583810	2	35582
5	All non-tourism specific services	17146228	2418701	14727527	2	337255
6	Processed food products	6757448	6206717	550731	0	1
7	Beverages	375656	260778	114878	0	25
8	Tobacco products	982160	395170	586990	0	1
9	Readymade garments	1087742	758083	329659	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	468373	360919	107454	0	0
11	Leather footwear	523505	450994	72511	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	177178	125678	51501	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	301291	235958	65334	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	1368637	1173283	195354	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport Services	527944	204887	323058	52	166637
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	3293491	1813255	1480235	35	518046
17	Water passenger transport	1292	529	763	5	37
18	Air passenger transport	141806	80039	61767	77	47551
19	Tourism related supporting and Auxiliary transport activities	18502	8785	9717	62	6008
20	Hotels	51425	34332	17093	51	8673
21	Restaurants	920549	614578	305972	16	49747
22	Medical and health	1463862	560477	903385	23	208749
23	Renting of transport equipment	14213	1937	12276	25	3023
24	Cultural and religious services	110372	15070	95302	1	1405
25	Sporting and recreational services	546781	253318	293463	0	974
Total		114323734	61144790	53178944		1423380
Share in State aggregate						2.68

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

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

S. No.	Industries	Number of workers			Number of workers		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	31133	16470	47603	1159737	40362	1200099
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	84	0	84
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	4078	5316	9394	271323	33462	304785
4	Railway passenger transport services	8778	0	8778	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	15359	0	15359	719442	0	719442
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	1042	0	1042
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	10993	0	10993
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	24155	0	24155
11	Sporting and other recreational services	535	0	535	19546	142	19688
12	Health and medical related services	2382	11154	13535	113152	6757	119909
13	Tourism connected industries	37185	0	37185	772296	340693	1112989
14	Readymade garments	8377	0	8377	504204	116900	621104
15	Processed Food	24402	0	24402	157285	113712	270997
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	2958	84345	87303
17	Beverages	3260	0	3260	2512	0	2512
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	13606	0	13606
19	footwear	0	0	0	60904	25736	86640
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	13595	0	13595
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	13613	0	13613
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1146	0	1146	3619	0	3619

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

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

S. No.	Industries	Number of workers			Number of workers		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	145935	14443	160378	885675	122719	1008395
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	37575	0	37575
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	281913	71412	353325
4	Railway passenger transport services	72116	0	72116	1067	0	1067
5	Land passenger transport services	10054	0	10054	373916	0	373916
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	4841	0	4841
7	Air passenger transport services	1097	0	1097	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	510	0	510
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	25276	0	25276
11	Sporting and other recreational services	2950	0	2950	29823	2199	32022
12	Health and medical related services	59717	14443	74160	130753	49109	179862
13	Tourism connected industries	27246	0	27246	874378	185467	1059844
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	365449	84295	449743
15	Processed Food	2071	0	2071	155762	28398	184161
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	63407	64223	127630
17	Beverages	5380	0	5380	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	116209	0	116209
19	footwear	15302	0	15302	84551	2951	87501
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1853	0	1853	3055	3679	6734
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	32987	1921	34909
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	2641	0	2641	52958	0	52958

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

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

S. No.	Industries	Number of workers			Number of workers		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	177068	30913	207980	2045412	163081	2208494
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	37660	0	37660
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	4078	5316	9394	553236	104874	658110
4	Railway passenger transport services	80894	0	80894	1067	0	1067
5	Land passenger transport services	25413	0	25413	1093358	0	1093358
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	5883	0	5883
7	Air passenger transport services	1097	0	1097	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	11503	0	11503
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	49431	0	49431
11	Sporting and other recreational services	3485	0	3485	49369	2341	51710
12	Health and medical related services	62099	25597	87696	243905	55866	299772
13	Tourism connected industries	64432	0	64432	1646674	526160	2172833
14	Readymade garments	8377	0	8377	869653	201195	1070848
15	Processed Food	26473	0	26473	313047	142110	455157
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	66366	148568	214934
17	Beverages	8640	0	8640	2512	0	2512
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	129815	0	129815
19	footwear	15302	0	15302	145454	28687	174141
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1853	0	1853	16649	3679	20328
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	46600	1921	48521
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	3787	0	3787	56577	0	56577

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

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

S. No.	Industries	Number of jobs			Number of jobs		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	31133	16470	47603	1339452	40362	1379814
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	84	0	84
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	4078	5316	9394	277752	33462	311215
4	Railway passenger transport services	8778	0	8778	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	15359	0	15359	799050	0	799050
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	1042	0	1042
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	10993	0	10993
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	43851	0	43851
11	Sporting and other recreational services	535	0	535	53839	142	53982
12	Health and medical related services	2382	11154	13535	152840	6757	159597
13	Tourism connected industries	37185	0	37185	811437	346093	1157531
14	Readymade garments	8377	0	8377	524449	122300	646749
15	Processed Food	24402	0	24402	173096	113712	286807
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	2958	84345	87303
17	Beverages	3260	0	3260	2512	0	2512
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	15868	0	15868
19	footwear	0	0	0	61729	25736	87465
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	13595	0	13595
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	13613	0	13613
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1146	0	1146	3619	0	3619

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

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

S. No.	Industries	Number of jobs			Number of jobs		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	145935	14443	160378	903758	122719	1026478
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	37575	0	37575
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	282121	71412	353533
4	Railway passenger transport services	72116	0	72116	1067	0	1067
5	Land passenger transport services	10054	0	10054	374844	0	374844
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	4841	0	4841
7	Air passenger transport services	1097	0	1097	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	510	0	510
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	26835	0	26835
11	Sporting and other recreational services	2950	0	2950	42556	2199	44754
12	Health and medical related services	59717	14443	74160	133408	49109	182517
13	Tourism connected industries	27246	0	27246	890185	187083	1077268
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	372245	85203	457448
15	Processed Food	2071	0	2071	160691	29106	189797
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	64272	64223	128495
17	Beverages	5380	0	5380	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	116209	0	116209
19	footwear	15302	0	15302	84730	2951	87680
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1853	0	1853	5432	3679	9111
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	33648	1921	35570
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	2641	0	2641	52958	0	52958

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

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

S. No.	Industries	Number of jobs			Number of jobs		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	177068	30913	207980	2243210	163081	2406292
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	37660	0	37660
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	4078	5316	9394	559874	104874	664748
4	Railway passenger transport services	80894	0	80894	1067	0	1067
5	Land passenger transport services	25413	0	25413	1173894	0	1173894
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	5883	0	5883
7	Air passenger transport services	1097	0	1097	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	11503	0	11503
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	70686	0	70686
11	Sporting and other recreational services	3485	0	3485	96395	2341	98736
12	Health and medical related services	62099	25597	87696	286248	55866	342114
13	Tourism connected industries	64432	0	64432	1701622	533176	2234798
14	Readymade garments	8377	0	8377	896694	207503	1104197
15	Processed Food	26473	0	26473	333786	142818	476604
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	67231	148568	215798
17	Beverages	8640	0	8640	2512	0	2512
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	132077	0	132077
19	footwear	15302	0	15302	146459	28687	175145
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1853	0	1853	19026	3679	22705
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	47261	1921	49182
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	3787	0	3787	56577	0	56577

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

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

(in lakh)

S. No.	State	2010		2011		2012		2013 (p)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andhra Pradesh	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65	2072.18	2.93	1521.02	2.24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05	1.32	0.05	1.25	0.11
3	Assam	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16	45.11	0.18	46.85	0.18
4	Bihar	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72	214.47	10.97	215.88	7.66
5	Goa	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46	23.37	4.51	26.29	4.92
6	Gujarat	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66	243.79	1.74	274.13	1.99
7	Haryana	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30	67.99	2.33	71.28	2.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	128.74	4.54	146.05	4.85	156.46	5.00	147.16	4.14
9	Jammu & Kashmir	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72	124.27	0.79	136.42	0.61
10	Karnataka	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74	940.53	5.95	980.10	6.36
11	Kerala	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33	100.77	7.94	108.58	8.58
12	Madhya Pradesh	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70	531.97	2.76	631.11	2.80
13	Maharashtra	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15	748.16	26.52	827.01	41.56
14	Manipur	1.14	0.00	1.35	0.01	1.35	0.01	1.41	0.02
15	Meghalaya	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05	6.80	0.05	6.91	0.07
16	Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.64	0.01	0.63	0.01
17	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02	0.36	0.02	0.36	0.03
18	Odisha	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61	90.53	0.65	98.00	0.67
19	Punjab	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51	190.56	1.44	213.41	2.04
20	Rajasthan	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52	286.12	14.51	302.98	14.37
21	Sikkim	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24	5.59	0.26	5.77	0.32
22	Tamil Nadu	1116.37	28.05	1375.13	33.74	1841.37	35.62	2442.32	39.90
23	Tripura	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06	3.62	0.08	3.60	0.12
24	Uttaranchal	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25	268.27	1.25	199.41	0.98
25	Uttar Pradesh	1447.55	16.75	1554.30	18.87	1683.81	19.94	2265.31	20.54
26	Chhattisgarh	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04	150.37	0.04	228.01	0.04
27	Jharkhand	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72	204.21	0.32	205.11	0.46
28	West Bengal	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13	227.30	12.20	255.47	12.45
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16	2.39	0.18	2.44	0.15
30	Chandigarh	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37	9.25	0.34	9.37	0.40
31	Daman & Diu	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04	8.04	0.05	8.20	0.05
32	Delhi	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60	184.95	23.46	202.15	23.01
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01	4.69	0.01	4.82	0.02
34	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.00
35	Puducherry	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52	9.82	0.53	10.00	0.43
All India		7402.14	178.53	8645.33	194.97	10450.48	182.63	11452.80	199.51

Source: Different ITS Documents, MoT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TSA Table 10.5: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of travel for each State/UTs

S. No.	State of main destination	Purpose								
		Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	23	734	134	4	56	1	33	1000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	99	28	369	93	43	100	118	140	1000
3	Assam	55	23	694	63	14	109	8	34	1000
4	Bihar	22	15	767	66	7	104	5	13	1000
5	Chhattisgarh	16	30	822	63	7	44	5	12	1000
6	Delhi	55	49	693	21	37	56	16	72	1000
7	Goa	46	197	489	222	29	10	0	7	1000
8	Gujarat	14	21	771	140	7	38	1	8	1000
9	Haryana	10	5	858	39	2	58	0	27	1000
10	Himachal Pradesh	18	49	701	142	10	43	12	26	1000
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11	35	743	145	18	20	5	24	1000
12	Jharkhand	13	31	764	87	8	79	3	14	1000
13	Karnataka	16	34	710	178	6	32	0	24	1000
14	Kerala	12	24	730	84	5	78	0	67	1000
15	Madhya Pradesh	13	12	838	73	4	45	2	12	1000
16	Maharashtra	13	21	704	175	4	67	2	14	1000
17	Manipur	140	21	445	71	26	144	90	60	1000
18	Meghalaya	68	96	585	64	11	102	12	62	1000
19	Mizoram	196	90	480	46	26	77	48	36	1000
20	Nagaland	210	36	318	82	53	121	18	162	1000
21	Odisha	24	51	747	52	4	87	8	27	1000
22	Punjab	15	7	826	93	6	33	0	20	1000
23	Rajasthan	9	10	787	100	8	58	1	27	1000
24	Sikkim	39	138	438	121	22	72	5	165	1000
25	Tamil Nadu	11	42	689	195	4	39	1	18	1000
26	Tripura	3	49	837	12	3	68	0	22	1000
27	Uttaranchal	18	49	496	359	8	23	14	33	1000
28	Uttar Pradesh	12	15	823	62	8	48	3	30	1000
29	West Bengal	13	57	789	35	3	78	1	24	1000
30	Andaman & Nicobar	30	146	670	26	16	57	20	36	1000
31	Chandigarh	11	83	627	45	31	157	1	45	1000
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	973	2	1	21	0	0	1000
33	Daman & Diu	0	410	272	317	0	0	0	0	1000
34	Lakshadweep	11	213	671	13	2	50	0	40	1000
35	Puducherry	0	50	750	122	16	51	0	10	1000
36	Non-Response	27	15	566	175	5	63	1	37	1000
All India		15	26	760	107	6	58	2	26	1000
Estd. no. of visitor-trips ('000)		30991	52751	1611817	222832	12505	126200	5413	54573	2117446

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

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

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

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

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

S. No.	Source of information	Uttar Pradesh					
		Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Newspaper/Magazine	261	120	178	200	325	275
2	Radio	70	26	44	201	59	116
3	TV	294	715	543	279	462	390
4	Internet	0	3	1	1	4	3
5	Billboard/ Hoarding	6	5	6	21	44	35
6	More than one of these	335	127	212	258	93	158
7	Others	34	4	16	40	13	23
Any/Some/ All of these		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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

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

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

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

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

S. No.	Source of information	Uttar Pradesh					
		Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Resulted into one or more trips	35	35	35	81	53	64
2	Planning to make a trip in near future	80	193	147	93	244	184
3	Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	385	358	369	306	345	329
4	No impact	416	319	359	434	270	335
5	Cannot say	84	95	90	86	88	88
Total		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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

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

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

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

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Number of trips

- Total domestic or intrastate trips undertaken in Uttar Pradesh were 13.7 crore in 2008-09 (DTS, 2008-09). This amounts to 14.60 per cent of the total domestic trips undertaken in India.
- In addition to this, 1.15 crore trips were undertaken in the state from the other states of India, constituting a part of inbound tourism activity in the state (DTS, 2008-09). The other part relates to the tourism activity by 1,675,123 tourists visiting the state from other countries (MoT Report).
- With respect to outbound tourism, a total of 4.2 lakh people living in Uttar Pradesh undertook foreign trips during 2010-11 (IPS, 2010-11). This is 3.96 per cent of the total outbound tourists of India (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Total estimated number of trips / tourists to Uttar Pradesh and India

Item	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Share of UP in All- India (%)
Total domestic trips (No.) - within state	137,059,933	939,032,132	14.60
Total Inbound trips (No.) – from other states	11,548,278	-	
Total Inbound tourists (No.) – from other countries	1,675,123	6,603,897	25.37
Total outbound tourists (No.) – to other countries	429,408	10,842,124	3.96

Source: NCAER Computations

Internal tourism expenditure

- Internal Tourism Expenditure comprises of Domestic, Inbound and Outbound Tourism Expenditure. Adding the imputed consumption to this gives the Total Internal Tourism Consumption.
- The total Internal Tourism Expenditure of the state comes out to be Rs. 6,425,513 lakh which is 12.78 per cent of the total Tourism Expenditure for India (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure of Uttar Pradesh and India

(Rs. lakh)

Item	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Share of UP in All-India (%)
1. Domestic Tourism Expenditure	2,924,187	39,296,109	7.44
2. Inbound Tourism Expenditure	3,480,421	9,967,885	34.92
- Total Expenditure on trips from other states	952,000	-	-
- Total Expenditure on trips from other countries	2,528,421	9,967,885	25.37
3. Outbound Tourism Expenditure	20,904	1,014,854	2.06
4. Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure (1+2+3)	6,425,513	50,278,848	12.78

*Source: NCAER Computations***Employment in tourism industries**

- The overall workforce (number of jobs) in Uttar Pradesh was 758.35 lakh in 2009-10.
- The number of jobs in tourism characteristic industries in the state stood at 26.14 lakh. This refers to the tourism employment of the state.
- The direct share of tourism employment in total state employment is 3.45 per cent, as compared to the corresponding national share of 4.37 per cent (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Total employment in tourism industries in Uttar Pradesh and India

Item	Uttar Pradesh	All India
Total Employment (in lakh)	758.35	5355.4
Tourism Characteristic Industries	26.14	234.2
Tourism Connected Industries	22.99	203.7
Tourism Specific Industries	49.14	437.9
Shares in Total Employment (%)		
Tourism Characteristic Industries	3.45	4.37
Tourism Connected Industries	3.03	3.8
Tourism Specific Industries	6.48	8.18

Source: NCAER Computations

Gross Value Added

- According to the Supply and Use Table of the state, prepared using the state GSDP accounts, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all industries was Rs. 53,178,944 lakh for the reference year of 2009-10.
- The GVA of Tourism characteristic industries (GVATI) works out to be Rs. 3,503,030 lakh, which is 6.59 per cent of the total state GVA or GSDP (Table 6.4).

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

Item	Uttar Pradesh	All India
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices (Rs. Lakh)	53,178,944	618,695,000
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	3,503,030	44,292,221
Tourism Connected Industries	2,074,411	18,216,126
Tourism Specific Industries (1+2)	5,577,441	62,508,347
Shares in GVA (%)		
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	6.59	7.16
Tourism Connected Industries	3.9	2.94
Tourism Specific Industries	10.49	10.1
Tourism Direct GVA	1,423,380	23,491,181
Share of TDGVA in total GVA (%)	2.68	3.8

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

- The Tourism Direct GVA (TDGVA) for the state is Rs. 1,820,425 lakh.
- The share of TDGVA in the state GVA is 3.42 per cent. This is the direct share of tourism in the state GDP.
- Using the GVA and employment multipliers, we arrive at the direct and indirect contribution of tourism in the state GDP and employment respectively.
- The overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism in the state GDP is 6.84 per cent which is the share of TDGVA in overall GVA.
- And the overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism employment in total state employment is 9.85 per cent (Table 6.5).

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

Item	Uttar Pradesh	All India
TDGVA - direct	2.68	3.8
GVATI-direct	6.59	7.16
Tourism Employment - direct	3.45	4.37
GVA multipliers	1.9973	1.843
Employment multipliers	2.857	2.3256
TDGVA - direct and indirect	5.35	7
GVATI-direct and indirect	13.16	13.19
Tourism Employment - direct and indirect	9.85	10.17

Source: NCAER Computations

Table 6.6: State-wise contribution of Tourism to the Economy

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

Source: NCAER Computations

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

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

tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. See also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.

Direct tourism gross value added

The value of direct tourism output at basic prices, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. This measure is directly comparable with the value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing and should also be used for comparisons across countries. See also Direct tourism output and Direct tourism GDP.

Direct tourism output

The value of goods and services, at basic prices, which are consumed by visitors and produced in the economy by industries in a direct relationship with visitors.

Domestic output

Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.

Domestic tourism

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

Domestic tourism consumption

Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors on tourism related products within the economy. It is the sum of household tourism consumption and business and government tourism consumption.

Domestic travel

Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel.

Domestic travellers

Those who undertake domestic travel are domestic travellers.

Domestic trip

A domestic trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.

Domestic visitor

A domestic traveller qualifies as a domestic visitor if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a resident travelling in the country of reference.

Domestic visitors are those who travel within the country to a place other than their usual place of residence and stay at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas/ agrashalas/ choultries, etc for a

duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time.

Durable consumer goods

Durable goods are goods that “may be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage”. When acquired by producers, these are considered to be capital goods used for production processes as is the case of vehicles, computers, etc. When acquired by households, they are considered to be consumer durable goods.

Economic activity

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

Employed persons

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

Employed persons

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

Employed as per principal activity status

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

Employed as per subsidiary activity status

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

Enterprise

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

Establishment

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

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

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

<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>	Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.
<i>Gross margin</i>	The gross margin of a provider of reservation services is the difference between the value at which the intermediated service is sold and the value accrued to the provider of reservation services for this intermediated service.
<i>Gross value added</i>	Gross value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.
<i>Gross value added at basic prices</i>	Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
<i>Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI)</i>	Gross value added of the tourism industries is the total gross value added of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and of the degree of specialization of their production process.
<i>Household tourism Consumption</i>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within economy.
<i>Imports of goods</i>	Imports of goods consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.
<i>Imports of services</i>	Imports of services consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.

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

supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables. These tables include the Imports Use and Domestic Use matrices, industry by industry and product by product matrices plus the Leontief inverse, multipliers and other analyses of their structure.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Intermediate output

That part of the total output of each industry consumed by other industries in the production process.

Internal tourism

Comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips.

Internal tourism consumption

Internal tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.

International tourism

Comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips.

International tourism consumption

Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by international visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption within the economy by non-residents on tourism related products.

International travellers

Those who undertake international travel are considered as international travellers.

International visitor

An international traveller qualifies as an international visitor with respect to the country of reference if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a non-resident travelling in the country of reference or a resident travelling outside of it.

ISIC

ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.

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

Net taxes on products

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

Other taxes on production

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

Outbound tourism

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

Outbound tourism consumption

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

Outbound trip

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

Outbound travel

Travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel.

Output

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

<i>Output multiplier</i>	Output multiplier for a particular industry is defined to be the total of all outputs from each domestic industry required in order to produce one additional unit of output: that is, the column sums (Σ_i) from Leontief inverse matrix (L_{ij}).
<i>Principal activity</i>	The principal activity of a producer is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit. The output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation.
<i>Principal usual activity status of persons</i>	The activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, which is determined on the basis of a person spending relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion). Based on this a person is categorised as those (a) belonging to labour force and (b) not belonging to the labour force ('neither working nor available for work'). Within the labour force, the criteria of (i) 'working' and (ii) 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' is again based on the major time criterion. The principal status workers are from (i) whereas the subsidiary status workers can be from either or both of (i) and (ii).
<i>Principal product</i>	The principal product of an industry is the characteristic or main product produced by the relevant industry. Producing units are classified to industries according to which products they make. If they produce more than one product, they are classified according to whichever accounts for the greatest part of their GVA.
<i>Production</i>	Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of other goods and services.
<i>Production account</i>	The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
<i>Products</i>	Products, also called "goods and services", are the result of production; they are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment.

<i>Purchaser's price</i>	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
<i>Same day visitor</i>	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) if his/her trip does not include an overnight stay
<i>Social transfers in kind</i>	Social transfers in kind consist of social security and social assistance benefits in kind together with goods and services provided to individual household outside any social insurance scheme by non-market producers owned by government units or non-profit institutions (NPIS).
<i>Subsidies</i>	Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import. They include the financing of deficits on public trading services deliberately run at a loss. There are two types, see subsidies on production and subsidies on products.
<i>Subsidy on a product</i>	A subsidy on a product is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service produced, either as a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service or as a specified percentage of the price per unit; it may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a buyer. These are subsidies based on a quantity or value of goods or services sold.
<i>supply</i>	The supply of a good or service is the sum of the values of its domestic output (from all sectors), plus imports, c.i.f. when measured at basic prices. At purchasers' prices, trade and transport margins and net taxes on products are also added.
<i>Supply Table</i>	The main body of the Supply Table shows estimates of domestic industries' output by type of product at basic prices. The columns represent the supplying industries and the rows represent the products supplied. Additional columns covering imports of goods and services, distributors' trading margins and taxes (less subsidies) on products are added to show supply of all goods and services at purchasers' prices.

<i>Supply and use tables</i>	Supply and use tables are in the form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.
<i>Tax on a product</i>	A tax on a product is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted.
<i>Taxes</i>	Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units; they are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole.
<i>Taxes on production and imports</i>	Taxes on production and imports consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory by crossing the frontier or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units; they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid.
<i>Taxes on products</i>	Taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. These taxes are defined as product specific taxes, for example: value added tax, excise duties, air passenger tax, insurance premium tax and import duties, and are based on the volume or value of production sold.
<i>Total economy</i>	The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
<i>Total final expenditure</i>	This is the sum total of final consumption, gross capital formation and exports of goods and services. Total final expenditure is the same as total demand by final buyers and is equal to total final output.

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

products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified.

***Tourism
connected
industries***

Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the producer. All other industries are classified as non-tourism industries, though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP.

***Tourism
connected
products***

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

***Tourism
consumption***

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

***Tourism
demand***

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

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

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

<i>Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</i>	Tourism direct gross value added is the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that serve directly visitors in response to internal tourism consumption.
<i>Tourism expenditure</i>	The amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.
<i>Tourism exports</i>	Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to the country.
<i>Tourism industry ratio</i>	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
<i>Total tourism internal demand</i>	Computed by adding tourism internal consumption (domestic and inbound tourism consumption) with other components of internal demand, such as tourism collective consumption and tourism gross fixed capital formation.
<i>Tourism imports</i>	Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by residents on overseas trips.
<i>Tourism net taxes on products</i>	Consists of taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products which is attributable to productive activity of tourism related industries that are in a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of goods purchased by visitors, only the net taxes attributable to the value of retail trade services on those goods will be included.
<i>Tourism product ratio</i>	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
<i>Tourism ratio</i>	For each variable of supply in the TSA, the tourism ratio is the ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of the corresponding variable in the TSA expressed in percentage form.
<i>Tourism share</i>	Tourism share is the share of the corresponding fraction of internal tourism consumption to each component of supply. For each industry, the tourism share of output (in value), is the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output.

<i>Tourism single purpose consumer durable goods</i>	Tourism single-purpose consumer durables are a specific category of consumer durable goods that include durable goods that are used exclusively, or almost exclusively by individuals while on tourism trips.
<i>Tourism Satellite Account</i>	Tourism Satellite Account consists in analyzing in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services which might be associated with tourism, in establishing the actual interface with the supply of such goods and services within the economy of reference, or outside and in describing how this supply (from domestic or imported origin) interacts with other economic activities, using the SUT as a reference.
<i>Tourist</i>	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.
<i>Tourism trip</i>	Trips which are undertaken by visitors.
<i>Tourism visit</i>	The term tourism visit refers to a stay in a place visited during a tourism trip. However, while discussing the different forms of tourism (domestic, inbound and outbound), the term visitor is often used instead of tourism visit or tourism trip.
<i>Travel</i>	Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
<i>Transportation in balance of payments statistics</i>	Transportation (BoP item 205) covers services provided by all modes of transportation - sea, air, and other, which includes space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline - that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another. The different types of services offered include transport of passengers, transport of freight and other supporting and auxiliary services (e.g., storage and warehousing).
<i>Travel in balance of payments statistics</i>	<p>The item Travel (BoP item 236) consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad or foreign travellers on the national territory for less than one year.</p> <p>Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to destination are recorded under the heading "transportation", but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under "travel".</p>
<i>Traveller</i>	A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations for any purpose and any duration. Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel. Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel, whereas travel outside a country by residents is

called outbound travel. Those who undertake travel, be it domestic, inbound or outbound, will be called domestic, inbound or outbound travellers, respectively.

Trip

A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns to the same place: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places. An inbound trip will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving, whereas a domestic trip or an outbound trip will correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. A domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.

TSA aggregates

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

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

Uses

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

Usual environment

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

Usual expenditures

In addition to the usual expenditures made by visitors while travelling (or preparing to travel) on commodities such as transport, meals or accommodation, these expenditures cover, inter alia, expenses incurred for the purposes of travel, such as suitcases which may be purchased some time before the planned trip. On the other hand, the measure excludes expenditure on capital equipment or other capital acquisition that may be made by a businessman while on a trip (even if that were

the reason for the trip). If the trip were paid for by a non-visitor (such as parents paying for their child to visit them from abroad), it would be included because the expenditure was made on behalf of the visitor.

Valuables

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

Visitor

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

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Estimation Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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