

Regional Tourism Satellite Account Bihar, 2009–10

Study Commissioned by the
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

October	2014
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Prepared by :

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

I would like to thank the agencies that provided the underlying data for the TSA 2009-10, especially the National Sample Survey Office, the Indian Statistical Institute, and Central Statistical Office (CSO). NCAER is particularly grateful to

several Ministry of Tourism officials, Shri R.K. Bhatnagar, Additional Director-General, Mr Shailesh Kumar, Deputy Director, Smt. Mini Prasanna Kumar, Joint Director and Shri S.K. Mohanta, Data Processing Assistant – Grade B for their valuable inputs and administrative support during the preparation of the state TSAs.

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

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

Abbreviations

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

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)

*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.”

**Tourism -
World**

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

*International
Tourist
arrivals hit 1
billion mark in
2012*

1.6. According to the UNWTO, despite occasional shocks, worldwide international tourist arrivals have shown virtually uninterrupted growth from 25 million in 1950 to 278 million in 1980 to 528 million in 1995 and breached 1 billion mark, at 1,035 million, in 2012. This is supplemented with an estimate of 5 to 6 billion domestic tourism, making tourism a phenomenal economic activity. Going forward, the international tourist arrivals are expected to reach 1.8 billion by 2030, with the expected growth of 3.3 per cent a year.

1.7. For many countries, Tourism is an important social and economic phenomenon being a key driver of socio-economic progress through the creation of jobs and enterprises, infrastructure development and the export revenues earned⁵. As an internationally traded service, inbound tourism is one of the world’s major trade categories. According to the latest data from UNWTO, international tourism receipts amounted to an estimated US\$ 1,075 billion worldwide in 2012, up by 4 per cent in real terms (adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation). This is despite the economic volatility across the globe.

1.8. It must be noted that for the destination countries, export revenue earned through international tourism receipts covers transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors (these come under travel item in the Balance of Payments). However, these do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers’ countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category (International Passenger Transport). This export value of international

⁴UNWTO: IRTS 2008, para 2.9

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

passenger transport is estimated at US\$ 213 billion in 2012. Hence, total receipts from international tourism, including international passenger transport, reached US\$ 1.3 trillion in 2012. In other words, international tourism contributes US\$ 3.5 billion a day to global export earnings. This is approximately 6 per cent of the world's exports.

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

Tourism- India

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

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

Tourism contributes 6.8 per cent to GDP and 10.2 per cent to employment of India in 2009-10.

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

⁶National Tourism Policy, 2002, Department of Tourism

goes up to 22.6 per cent. This implies that almost every 4th to 5th person employed in non-agricultural activities is directly or indirectly engaged in tourism activities.

1.13. An exercise to update these numbers on annual basis till the release of third Tourism Satellite Account⁷ reveals that the share of tourism in GDP moderated to 3.6 per cent in 2010-11 due to the overall slowdown in general economy but recuperated in the following year and contributed 3.7 per cent to GDP in 2011-12. Accordingly the total (direct and indirect) share fell from 6.77 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.68 per cent in 2010-11 but upped at 6.74 per cent in 2011-12.

1.14. The share of Tourism industries' employment in total employment grew from 4.4 per cent in 2009-10 (according to Second TSA) to 4.6 per cent in 2010-11 and to 4.9 per cent in 2011-12⁸. Its direct and indirect share escalated from 10.2 per cent in 2009-10 to 10.8 per cent in 2010-11 and settled at 11.5 per cent in 2011-12.

Tourism – Bihar

1.15. Bihar is known as one of the oldest inhabited places in the world. Tourism industry in Bihar attracts a large number of domestic tourists each year and also a significant footfall of foreign tourists has been recorded in tourism statistics collected by the ministry of tourism. Vishnupad temple, where Gautama Buddha is believed to have spent six years meditating before he left for Bodhgaya, is a major attraction for religious tourists. Mahabodhi temple is also located in Bodh Gaya in Bihar where Gautama Buddha is believed to realize the enlightenment based on which the Buddhism is founded. Apart from these two world-famous religious spots, Mundeshwari temple and Deo Surya temple located in Bihar are also centers of attraction for pilgrims.

1.16. A few other widely known tourist spots of Bihar are the 25-meter high Buddha Statue, Vishwa Shanti Stupa, Buddha Smriti Park, Gol Ghar, Maner Sharif, Barabar Caves and Valmiki Nagar tiger reserve.

1.17. According to the data compiled by the India Tourism Statistics, the total domestic tourist arrivals in the state rose from 60.6 lakh in 2001 to 2.16 crore in 2013, marking the compounded annual growth rate of 11.2 per cent.

1.18. During this period, foreign tourist arrival grew ninefold, from 85673 to 765835 with the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 20 per cent.

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

⁸ The employment numbers for 2011-12 were obtained from the latest NSSO survey on Employment and Unemployment of India, 68th Round. The employment for 2010-11 was obtained by interpolating the numbers of 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Measurement of Tourism

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

1.20. 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.

1.21. However, as already mentioned, tourism is not defined separately in either the standard international industry or product classifications⁹ or in the accounting framework of national accounts, which focuses on accounting of economic activities undertaken in the country according to standard international classifications. This is because tourism, unlike other sectors of the SNA, is not defined as an industry by the characteristic of the product it makes as an output. It is identified rather by the characteristic of the purchaser demanding the products, that is, a visitor.

1.22. 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)¹⁰, though

⁹These 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.

¹⁰A 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.

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

1.23. 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.

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

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

hospitality – interaction of tourists with local population.

Satellite Accounts

1.25. 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.

1.26. 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.

1.27. 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, 1993¹¹ (1993 SNA) for integrating tourism statistics and for showing the linkages between demand and supply for goods and services in respect of Tourism.

1.28. 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.

1.29. The TSA provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics as well as for model building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurement. The systems of tourism statistics and tourism satellite accounts are tools by which the role of tourism in the economy can be better understood and more accurately measured¹². The TSA focuses on the economic dimension of tourism trips¹³, mostly through expenditure by visitors or by others for their benefit.

1.30. 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.

1.31. 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

¹¹ 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

¹² Eurostat: European Implementation Manual on TSA

¹³ IRTS 2008, para. 2.29

direct gross domestic product (TDGDP). The TSA also has a scope to link economic data with the investment in tourism, employment in the tourism industry and other non-monetary (quantitative) information related to tourism and tourists concerning tourism statistics.

Uses and Applications of TSA

1.32. The important uses and applications of TSA are:

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

Regional Tourism Satellite Account

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

- There is a worldwide trend towards a certain degree of decentralization of political power and decentralized management of national resources in federal states, regions, municipalities, etc. In order to allocate and monitor these resources effectively, more and better integrated regional and local information are required.
- The tourism activities are multifaceted in nature and can potentially benefit rural areas that are seeking to diversify.
- The unequal geographical distribution and characteristics of tourism activity within the national territory, from the standpoint of both demand and supply, lead to additional requirements for tourism statistics at the

various territorial levels.

- There is a growing interest of tourism-related businesses in learning about the interrelation of their activity with others and its main determinants and seasonal cycles.
- There is a great necessity of improving the allocation of resources in national and local economies, which can only be achieved by upgrading quantitative references and measuring economic impacts.

1.34. 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.

1.35. 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.

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

1.37. The 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.

1.38. The TSAs, 2009-10 for Bihar presented in this Report followed the guidelines provided in the TSA RMF: 2008 to the extent they are applicable at regional level and the report includes the first seven tables, and Table 10 on non-monetary indicators. In comparison to the all-India TSA tables, the state

TSA tables do not include the supply table, as no information on imports to the state from other states or from abroad is available. The data sources mainly include (i) Domestic Passenger Survey, 2008-09 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office of the NSO, India, (ii) International Passenger Survey, 2009-10 conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute, India, (iii) State Accounts by State Department of Economics and Statistics, (iv) Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2009-10 conducted by NSSO, (v) Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2009-10, conducted by NSSO.

Structure of the report

1.39. 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.

1.40. Section 2 presents a snapshot of the state of reference, which here is Bihar. 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.

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

1.42. 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.

1.43. 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.

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

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

1.46. 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. Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country is an entirely land-locked state, although the outlet to the sea through the port of Kolkata is not far away. Bihar lies mid-way between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub humid Uttar Pradesh in the west which provides it with a transitional position in respect of climate, economy and culture. Bounded by Nepal in the north and by Jharkhand in the south. The Bihar plain is divided into two unequal halves by the river Ganga which flows through the middle from west to east.

2.2. Bihar, the ancient land of Buddha, has witnessed golden period of Indian history. It is the same land where the seeds of the first republic were sown and which cultivated the first crop of democracy. Such fertile is the soil that has given birth to in numerous intellectuals which spread the light of knowledge and wisdom not only in the country but in the whole world. The state has its capital at Patna, which is situated on the bank of the holy river Ganga. The state as it is today has been shaped from its partition from the province of Bengal and most recently after the separation of the tribal southern region now called Jharkhand.

2.3. Soil is one of the most important resources of a nation and is a gift of immense value by the nature to the state. As most of the economic activities are directly or indirectly dependent on soil, it is therefore the backbone of agricultural and industrial development in the state.

2.4. The Bihar plains consist of a thick alluvial mantle of drift origin overlying in most part. The soil is mainly young loam rejuvenated every year by constant deposition of silt, clay and sand brought by different streams. The three major types of soil in Bihar; **Piedmont Swamp Soil** - found in northwestern part of west Champaran district, **Terai Soil** – found in northern part of the state along the border of Nepal and **The Gangetic Alluvium** – the plain of Bihar is covered by gangetic alluvium (both new as well as old).

Climate profile

2.5. Owing to distance from the sea, Bihar enjoys a continental monsoon type of climate. The geographic location of the state with Himalayan Mountains in the north has a significant impact on the distribution of rainfall here, receiving an average rainfall of 1200 mm during the monsoon season.

Historical background

Ancient history

2.6. The history of Bihar is clearly divided in three eras, the ancient, medieval and modern history. The history of Bihar goes back to the time of birth of Human civilization. The town of Sitmarhi is believed to be the birth place of Sita, the companion of Lord Rama and the original author of the Hindu epic - **The Ramayana** - Maharishi Valmiki - lived in Ancient Bihar, present day town of Valmikinagar in West Champaran district. It was in present Bodh Gaya- a town in central Bihar where the Prince Gautam attained enlightenment, became the Buddha and the great religion of buddhism was born. and in town of Pawapuri in south east of Patna where Lord Mahavira, the founder of another great religion, Jainism, was born and attained nirvana (death). The tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh was born and attained the sainthood of sikhism, and became a Guru in Patna where a majestic Gurudwara known reverentially as the Patna Sahib was built to commemorate his memory and is one of the five holiest places of worship (Takhat) for Sikhs.

Medieval history

2.7. In 7-8th century B.C., the ancient kingdoms of Magadh and of Licchavis, produced rulers who devised a system of administration that truly is progenitor of the modern art of statecraft, and of the linkage of statecraft with economics. Kautilya, famously known as Chanakya, the author of Arthashastra, the first treatise of the modern science of Economics, lived in this state. Around 270 B.C., the Mauryan king Ashok, was the first to formulate firm tenets for the governance of a people. These tenets were inscribed on stone pillars with the statue of one or more lions sitting on top of a pedestal which was inscribed with symbols of wheels and planted them across his kingdom. The lion denoted strength, the wheel denoted the eternal (endless) nature of truth (dharma), hence the name Dharma (or Dhamma) Chakra. This figure of lions, atop a pedestal, with inscription of a wheel, was adopted as the Official Seal of the independent Republic of India (1947). Also, Ashok's dharma chakra was incorporated into the national flag of India, the Indian tricolor.

2.8. At Nalanda, the world's first seat of higher learning, an university, was established during the Gupta period, located about 88 kilometres south east of Patna in Bihar and was a religious center of learning from the fifth century AD to 1197 AD. Nalanda was one of the world's first residential universities, it could accommodated over 10,000 students and 2,000 teachers. Considered to be an architectural masterpiece, the university was marked by a lofty wall and one gate. Nalanda had eight separate compounds and ten temples, along with many other meditation halls and classrooms. On the grounds were lakes and parks. The library was located in a nine storied building where meticulous copies of texts were produced. The subjects taught at Nalanda University covered every field of learning, and it attracted pupils and scholars from Korea, Japan, China, Tibet, Indonesia, Persia and Turkey. Supported by patronage from the Hindu Gupta rulers as well as Buddhist emperors and later by

emperors from the Pala Empire, Nalanda flourished till the middle ages was however ransacked and destroyed by a Turkish Muslim army under Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193. The ruins are a protected monument and a popular tourist spot.

2.9. Regrettably during the medieval times Bihar not only lost its prestige as the political centre but as the cultural centre of India.

Modern history

2.10. In the modern period, under the British rule, Bihar was a part of the Presidency of Bengal. Despite being in disadvantageous situation, some sons of Bihar rose to positions of prominence, by sheer intelligence and hard labor. One such personality was Dr. Rajendra Prasad, native of Ziradei, in the district of Saran who went on to become the first President of the Republic of India. Jay Prakash Narayan a freedom fighter even after independence worked ceaselessly towards eliminating "dictatorship in favour of democracy" and bringing about "freedom from slavery".

2.11. Resurgence in the history of Bihar came during the struggle for India's independence. It was from Bihar that Mahatma Gandhi launched his civil-disobedience movement, which ultimately led to India's independence and many people from Bihar became leading participants in India's struggle for independence.

2.12. For its geographical location, natural beauty, mythological and historical importance, Bihar feels proud of the assets it has been gifted by time. And for its moral contributions in the fields of arts-literature and religion and spiritualism, it knows no competitors centuries old stories related to this land are told even today. The state is the same kingdom, which once upon a time ruled the country as well as the neighbouring countries. Many great rulers have lived here and it fills us with a sense of pride when we think of Bihar as the 'Karmabhumi' of Buddha and Mahavir. Bihar, to liven up the glorious tale of which land, words fall short.

Demographic & social profile

2.13. The State of Bihar occupies 2.9 per cent of the total area of the country but is home to 8.6 per cent (104 million people). More than 50 per cent of the population in the state are the males and it has significantly lower sex ratio of 918 as compared to the national figure of 943. In a state where education was very important and great educational institutes existed, women have been left behind in the modern period. The female literacy levels are lowest among all the states in the country. The rural areas of only two states that lag behind Bihar in female literacy levels are Jharkhand and Rajasthan and that in urban areas only the state of Jammu and Kashmir have lower literacy levels than the females in Urban Bihar.

2.14. Large families are a way of life in Bihar. The average household size in Bihar is 5.5 significantly higher than the all India average and only three other states report a higher household size than Bihar. The urban share in total area of the state is only 2.4 per cent whereas the urban share in state population is 11.3 and this is the reason that the density of the urban parts of Bihar is almost five times the population density of the rural Bihar. All the 9 divisions have significantly higher density than the all India levels (368 persons per sq. km). In the Bhagalpur and Patna divisions the population density of the urban areas is almost eight times that of the rural areas and in the Magadh and Munger divisions this ratio is almost six times.

2.15. It is a known fact that Bihar was the karmabhumi of Buddha and Mahavir and the evolution of the two great religions of Buddhism and Jainism thousands of years ago, but in Bihar only 0.04 per cent of the population follows the two religions and even in the country as a whole there are not even 2 percent followers. Bihar is a predominantly a Hindu state with almost 83 per cent of the population being Hindu's and Muslims with approximately 16 per cent population.

Table 2.1: The Demographic and Social Profile of the State

	Year	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga	Kosi	Magadh	Munger	Patna	Purnia	Saran	Tirhut	State	
Area (sq km)		5589	10602	5900	12948	7316	16868	11000	6893	17047	94,163 (12 th Largest state in India)	
Households (in Lakhs)	2011	9.5 (5.0%)	31.3 (16.5%)	12.1 (6.4%)	17.2 (9.1%)	11.6 (6.1%)	28.4 (15.0%)	21.7 (11.5%)	15.8 (8.4%)	41.5 (21.9%)	18,914 (7.6% of Total households)	
Household Size	2011	5.36	5.01	5.05	6.39	5.53	6.24	4.99	6.23	5.16	5.50	
Population (in lakhs & %)	Total	2011	50.7 (4.9%)	156.6 (15.0%)	61.3 (5.9%)	109.8 (10.5%)	64.3 (6.2%)	177.4 (17.0%)	108.4 (10.4%)	98.4 (9.5%)	214.1 (20.6%)	104,099 (8.6% of Total population) (3 rd Most Populated State)
	Males	2011	26.8 (4.9%)	81.9 (15.1%)	32.0 (5.9%)	56.8 (10.5%)	33.8 (6.2%)	92.8 (17.1%)	56.3 (10.4%)	49.7 (9.1%)	112.6 (20.8%)	542,78 (8.7% of Total Male Popn.) (52.1% of State Population)
	Females	2011	23.9 (4.8%)	74.7 (15.0%)	29.3 (5.9%)	53.0 (10.6%)	30.5 (6.1%)	84.5 (17.0%)	52.1 (10.5%)	48.8 (9.8%)	101.5 (20.4%)	498,21 (8.5% of Total Female Popn.) (47.9% of State Population)
	Rural	2011	44.0 (4.8%)	143.9 (15.6%)	57.8 (6.3%)	97.6 (10.6%)	55.7 (6.0%)	137.2 (14.9%)	98.9 (10.7%)	91.5 (9.9%)	196.9 (21.3%)	92341436 (11.1% of Total Rural Popn.) (88.7% of State Population)
	Urban	2011	6.7 (5.7%)	12.6 (10.7%)	3.5 (3.0%)	12.2 (10.4%)	8.6 (7.4%)	40.2 (34.2%)	9.5 (8.1%)	7.0 (5.9%)	17.2 (14.6%)	11,758,016 (3.1% of Total Urban Popn.) (11.3% of State Population)
Percentage of population	Hindus	2001									83.23	
	Muslims	2001									16.53	
	Others	2001									0.24	
Density (persons per sq.km.)	Total	2011	908	1477	1039	848	879	1052	985	1428	1256	1106
	Rural	2011	801	1390	996	769	782	843	926	1355	1181	1005
	Urban	2011	6796	5094	3554	4712	4432	6850	2983	4837	4572	5058

	Year	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga	Kosi	Magadh	Munger	Patna	Purnia	Saran	Tirhut	State
No of Districts	2011	2	4	3	5	5	6	4	3	6	38
Literacy Rate	2011	61.2	60.0	54.5	65.0	62.4	69.9	52.7	67.0	58.7	61.8
Male Literacy rate	2011	69.2	69.9	65.2	75.0	71.4	79.4	60.7	78.0	67.5	71.2
Female Literacy rate	2011	52.0	49.1	42.8	54.2	52.5	59.4	44.0	56.0	48.7	51.5
Sex ratio	2011	891	912	916	933	900	910	925	983	901	918
Work Force (percentage)	2011	34.6	32.8	37.6	35.7	35.2	32.3	34.7	27.4	33.4	33.4
Dependency Ratio	2011	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.0

Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Society

2.16. Bihar is one of the oldest inhabited places in the world, with a history spanning 3,000 years. The historically rich culture and heritage of Bihar can be observed from the large number of ancient monuments spread throughout the state. Simple livings, Hospitality to strangers, self-respect and devotion to work are some of the characteristics of the Biharis. The Biharis are known to belong to Indo-Aryan, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Hephthalites stock, who shares common genetic lineage with Central Asian and Eurasian population along with few Mongolo-Dravidian and Austroasiatic people mostly in Chhotanagpur Plateau (now part of Jharkhand).

2.17. Hindi and Urdu are the official languages of the state and recently Maithili has also been included as one of the official languages of the state. Urdu is second government language in Bihar and nearly 25% of the people in Bihar can read and write Urdu.

2.18. Theatre is another form in which the Bihari culture expresses itself, some forms of theatre with rich traditions are Bidesia, Reshma-Chuharmal, Bihula-Bisahari, Bahura-Gorin, Raja Salhesh, Sama Chakeva, and Dom Kach. These theatre forms originate in the Anga region of Bihar.

2.19. In rural Bihar, religion is the main component of popular culture. Shrines are located everywhere – even at the foot of trees, roadsides, etc., religious symbols or images of deities can be found in the most obscure or the most public places. From the dashboard of a dilapidated taxi to the plush office of a top executive, holy symbols or idols have their place.

2.20. Bihar is such a diverse state that the different regions and religions have something to celebrate at some time or the other during the year. So festivals take place round the year.

2.21. Bihar has produced many Urdu scholars, such as Shaad Azimabadi, Jamil Maz'hari, Khuda Baksh Khan, Maulana Shabnam Kamali, Bismil Azimabadi (poet known for the patriotic ghazal "Sarfarooshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil mein hai"), Kaif Azimabadi, Rasikh Azimabadi, and in these days, Kalim Aajiz.

2.22. Some of the people not only impacted individuals but impacted the generations were born in Bihar. Bihar is a fascinating land of great religious leaders like Gautama Buddha, Lord Mahavir (the 24th Tithankara of the Jains (599 – 527 BC), who gave birth to a new religion called Buddhism and Jainism respectively. Another great religious leader born and attained sainthood in Bihar was Guru Gobind Singh, he was the last of the ten Sikh gurus. Bihar history saw many great emperors and leaders, one of them was the great Emperor Ashoka reigned during 304-232 BC, was a preacher of "ahimsa" or

non-violence and spread the message of Buddhism throughout the world. The tradition of "ahimsa" has been carried into the modern times and the land was witness to the "Satyagraha (or non-violence) Movement" by Father of the Nation, Mahatama Gandhi. Another ruler of the Gupta Dynasty was Samudra Gupta (335 – 380) who ushered the empire to the height of art, culture and education that is regarded as golden age of India.

2.23. Maharshi Valmiki who wrote the epic Ramayana, the great ancient mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata who had enormous contribution in theories of mathematics and the astronomical facts(476–550 CE) and Chanakya a great ancient political advisor and author of 'Arthashastra' (350 – 275 BCE), all were born on this great soil of Bihar.

2.24. Another star in the crown of Bihar was the great poet Vidyapati from Mithila who wrote copious love poems on Krishna and Radha during 1352 – 1448 CE.

2.25. Rajendra Prasad(1884-1963); played a prominent role in the independence movement and was the first President of Republic of India, Jayaprakash Narayan(1902 -1979); a prominent political leader of India and was famous as 'Loknayak' and JP was active in the national movements in pre-independent India, Satyendra Narayan Singh(1917 – 2006); freedom fighter in the independence movement of India and former Chief Minister of Bihar have left their marks on the pages of history of not only the state of Bihar but also on India.

2.26. Bismillah Khan(1916–2006); a legendary musician who was the pioneer to bringing the music instrument Shehnai to the status of classical music, Ramdhari Singh Dinkar; a humanist and progressive poet of Hindi literature hailed as a 'Rastra Kavi', also became a nominated member of Rajya Sabha, Ganga Devi; a folk painter who imbibed contemporary subjects in the traditional art of Mithila and Subodh Gupta; a well-recognised contemporary visual artist working in the medium of sculpture, photography, video and installations, are few of the Biharis who have taken the pride of Bihar to heights.

2.27. It was during the British rule that Hindi literature came to flourish in the state. Raja Radhika Raman Singh, Shiva Pujan Sahay, Divakar Prasad Vidyarthi, Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, Ram Briksha Benipuri, are some of the luminaries who contributed to the flowering of Hindi literature, which did not have much of a long history. The Hindi language, certainly its literature, began around mid to late nineteenth century. It is marked by the appearance of Bhartendu Babu Harischandra's (a resident of Varanasi in U.P.) drama "Harischandra". Devaki

Nandan Khatri began writing his mystery novels in Hindi during this time (Chandrakanta, Chandrakanta Santati, Kajar ki Kothari, Bhootnath, etc.) He was born at Muzaffarpur in Bihar and had his earlier education there. He then moved to Tekari Estate in Gaya in Bihar. He later became an employee of the Raja of Benares (now Varanasi.) He started a printing press called "Lahari" which began the publication of a Hindi monthly, "Sudarshan", in 1898. One of the first short stories in Hindi, if not the very first, was "Indumati" (Pundit Kishorilal Goswami, author) which was published in 1900. The collection of short stories "Rajani aur Taare" (Anupam Prakashan, Patna, publishers) contains an extended history of the origin and evolution of the short story as a distinct literary form in the Hindi literature.

Economic profile

2.28. When the entire country was facing recession, the economy of Bihar has been able to maintain double digit growth continuously for the last three years, in spite the fluctuation in the Agriculture and Industry sectors. The stable growth along with number of welfare programmes by the state government has helped in eradicating the tag of Bihar as a BIMARU state. The state of late has not only got the limelight in the country but has been able to attract attention of the other countries.

2.29. Bihar is endowed with fertile Gangetic alluvial soil and abundant water resources, the ground water resources as well as the surface water resource. Bihar has considerable water supply from the rivers which flow within the territory of the State, Ganga as the main river is joined by tributaries with their sources in the Himalayas. Some of them are Saryu (Ghaghra), Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla-Balan and Mahananda. However the state even with fertile soil and abundant water resources has not reached its full potential in agriculture and its contribution to the central pool is not very significant. One of the most disturbing reasons is the year-to-year variation in rainfall, which tends to cause flood or draught like situations in the state and thus causing serious damage to crop production as even today almost 50 percent of the farmers depend on monsoon for their agricultural operations.

2.30. Although Bihar has an achievement of being one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables in the country. Bihar occupies the third position in vegetable production and seventh position in fruit production in India and produces almost 75 per cent of the litchi in the country. The shift in focus on horticulture and contribution by the agriculture specialist would for sure have a substantial impact on the income of a large number of farmers.

2.31. Devoid of its mineral resources and industrial base, Bihar after its bifurcation has shifted its focus on economic and social development of the state. The state is wholly dependent on its fertile land and human resources, thus for developing its human resource, the state government has been strengthening its social sector by special focus on health, education and welfare programmes like Public Distribution System (PDS). These services together can ensure a healthy, educated, skilled and empowered both socially

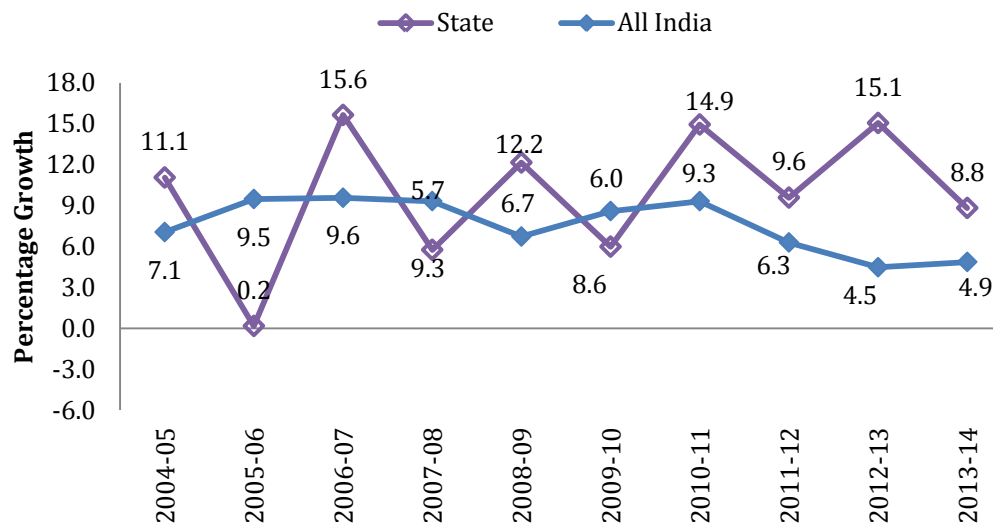
and economically population. The impact of this reflects in the poverty numbers over the years as shown in the table below. However, in comparison to the others states, Bihar poverty levels have somewhat put a question mark on the states remarkable economic turnaround.

Year	Percentage of population below poverty line
2004-05	54.4
2009-10	53.5
2011-12	33.7

Gross State Domestic Product

2.32. Bihar has achieved an average growth of 9.9 per cent during the last decade and according to the release data in 2013-14. Bihar with 15.1 per cent growth in GSDP at constant prices, in 2012-13, has outperformed all other states only exception being the union territory Puducherry.

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

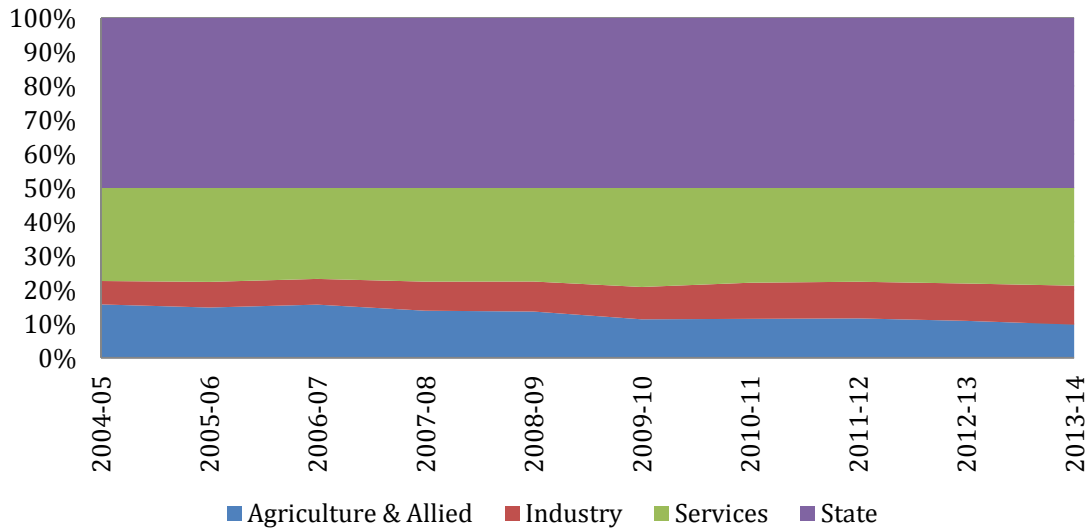


Source: NCAER Computations

Structure of the economy

2.33 Bihar economy has largely been a service oriented economy and in last decade its average contribution to the states GSDP has been more than 55 per cent. The average contribution of Agriculture in half of the last decade was approximately 30 per cent that has shrunken to 22.1 per cent in second half of the decade. On the contrary to Agriculture sector, the industry improved the average share from approximately 15.7 per cent in first half to more than 21 per cent in the second half of the decade.

Figure 2.2: Structural Changes in GDP over the last decade



Source: NCAER Computations

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



Source: NCAER Computations

Tourism

2.34 Bihar has the distinction of being one of the oldest inhabited places in the world, with a history spanning 3,000 years. The state boasts not only the historically rich culture and heritage but also of the historical lineage that has lived on their soil. A large number of ancient monuments spread throughout the state are a great attraction not only to Indian travelers but travelers from around the world.

2.35 'Non-Violence', the most enchanting thought in the history of mankind first originated from this land of Bihar. The Buddha and Mahavira, the pioneering propagators of this idea, pronounced this solemn solution of human suffering about 2600 years ago and resonate even today to brace humanity. Bodh Gaya and Pawapuri have become symbolic places to engage to this enriching approach.

2.36 The focus of tourism which was educational tourism, as Bihar was home of some prominent ancient universities like Nalanda University & Vikramaśīla University in earlier days has shifted its focus to religious tourism for people belonging to various religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Islam.

2.37 The 2500 years old Mahabodhi Temple declared as world heritage site by UNESCO is situated in Bihar as also is the Mahatma Gandhi Setu in Patna was one of the longest river bridges in the world in early 80s. The numerous stupas and pillars that were built mostly by the Great Emperor Ashoka as a tribute to the Buddha are testimony of not only the magnitude of earnestness and power but also the refined aesthetics that hold the spectator spellbound. The National symbol which adorns Indian currency, the Four-Headed Lion was erected atop an Ashokan Pillar that stood tall once in this land of Bihar.

2.38 The oldest functional temple of India Mundeswari still humming with the clanging of bells around the fascinating four-headed Shivlinga, a wonderful artistic expression of male-female union has mystical tales around it. The Shrines of the Sufi tombs as the Tomb of Sher Shah Suri and Maner Sharif are among the finest gems of the Mughal architecture. The Harmandir Takht Saheb also referred to as the Patna Saheb, is the birth place of the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh, is an enchanting shrine at the heart of the capital city Patna. The landscape of Bihar with the majestically wide spread of the river Ganga along with the tributaries with the fertile wide emerald plain waving at the traveller is sure to steal the hearts.

2.39 The improved governance for security and infrastructure has made the travel in Bihar travel one of the most cherishing experience. The rich and prosperous history of Bihar has promoted the music, dance, paintings and crafts throughout generations. The various folk cultures form a unique style of performance and genre which originates or have been imbibed within the regional pattern.

2.40 The spiritual music of the Bhajaniyas and Kirtaniyas are quite popular during religious events of the Hindus. The classical music was also nurtured in the region with the regular exchange of artists and performers from neighbouring areas of Lucknow, Benaras and Delhi. During social and religious functions such performing events were a commonplace and the local zamindars and nawabs were great patrons of the artists. The great Shehnai player Ustad Bismillah Khan belonged to Bihar and his forefathers were court musicians in the princely state of Bhojpur.

2.41 The other distinctive folk musics are Sohar, Sumangali, Ropni geet & Katnee geet, Chaita, Hori etc. which are related to social, religious and cultivation festivals. The craft of Bihar also developed its own style. The tourists can buy souvenirs of these crafts available in the local markets. Wooden work and carvings, clay pottery, Bamboo work, sikki work, Brass work, Tikuli work zari work and Laquer works items are amongst the ethnic crafts of the state. In Patna a typical style of painting known as Qalaam painting became popular around the 20th century depicting contemporary social events and common man's life.

2.42 Apart from the religious tourism Bihar enjoys an unperturbed landscape that is not yet vandalised by erratic urbanisation. The tourists can enjoy the bliss of nature not only in the Eco circuit points but also at the other heritage spots a great source of delight. Bihar has many first to its distinction; Nalanda was the first residential international university of the world for great learning during the era when most of the other countries of the world were at the very nascent stage of development. Today, even as the ruins of that glorious past continue to mesmerise the present has also been the cradle of multiple religious evolutions. Apart from Buddhism, the Jainism, Sufism and Hinduism have also flourished in this region with the patronage from the generations of benevolent rulers. Bhagalpur Located at the Southern part of Bihar, it is one of the oldest districts of Bihar known for producing very good quality silk fabric and was once famous as 'Silk City'.

3. DATA SOURCES AND THEIR KEY FINDINGS

- Data Sources** 3.1. The important data sources used for the preparation of the second TSA for India are the following:
- Domestic Tourism Survey of NSSO, 2008–09
 - International Passenger Survey of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 2010–11
 - Employment and Unemployment Survey of NSSO, 2009–10
 - Consumer Expenditure Survey of NSSO, 2009–10
 - State Accounts by State Department of Economics and Statistics, 2012

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

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

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

3.5. For each trip, data on various trip characteristics were also collected. These included leading purpose of the trip, main destination, number of places visited, mode of travel, type of stay, number of nights spent outside usual place of residence, and so on. Finally, for the latest three overnight trips completed during the last 30 days, detailed data were collected on expenditure on different items under the heads of accommodation, food and drink, transport, shopping, recreation, religious, cultural, sporting, and health-related activities, and other expenditures along with information of reimbursement/direct

payment by any institution for such trips.

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

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

3.8. In Bihar, the sample number of households was 6658, comprising 5621 from rural areas and 1037 from urban areas. Number of households reporting overnight visitors were 6104. In other words, 91.7 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 Bihar were 1.31 crore and 4.53 crore respectively. The rural-urban breakup suggests that of the total 4.53 crore overnight visitors, as much as 90 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. Bihar's intensity of overnight domestic tourism stood at an average of 335 trips per 100 households much lower than the all-India average of 418 trips per 100 households. Hence, the tourism intensity in Bihar is about 20 per cent less than the national-level tourism intensity. The incidence of trips per 100 rural households was recorded at 336 for Bihar which was significantly lower than the all India average of 440. The same for urban sector was marginally lower at 333 for Bihar as compared to 365 for India. Hence the intensities in rural and urban parts of Bihar are almost equal.

Use of DTS in preparation of state TSA

3.11. The DTS data that were used in the preparation of TSA for Bihar 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 Bihar. 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 Bihar

3.12. In all, 10.49 crore visitor-trips originated from Bihar (here, Bihar is the state of origin), of which only 6.1 per cent of the trips were undertaken in the states other than Bihar.

3.13. Of the total 10.49 crore visitor-trips, 90.3 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 Bihar as the state of destination, a total of 8.27 crore visitor-trips were undertaken. Of these 10.2 per cent of the trips were undertaken from states other than Bihar. Hence, the majority or the tourism activity occurred within the state.

3.15. While the share of Bihar in total population of India stands at 7.45 per cent¹⁴, the share of visitor-trips undertaken in Bihar (Bihar being both the state of origin and the state of destination) in the All-India total of 211.7 crore is about half at 3.91 per cent

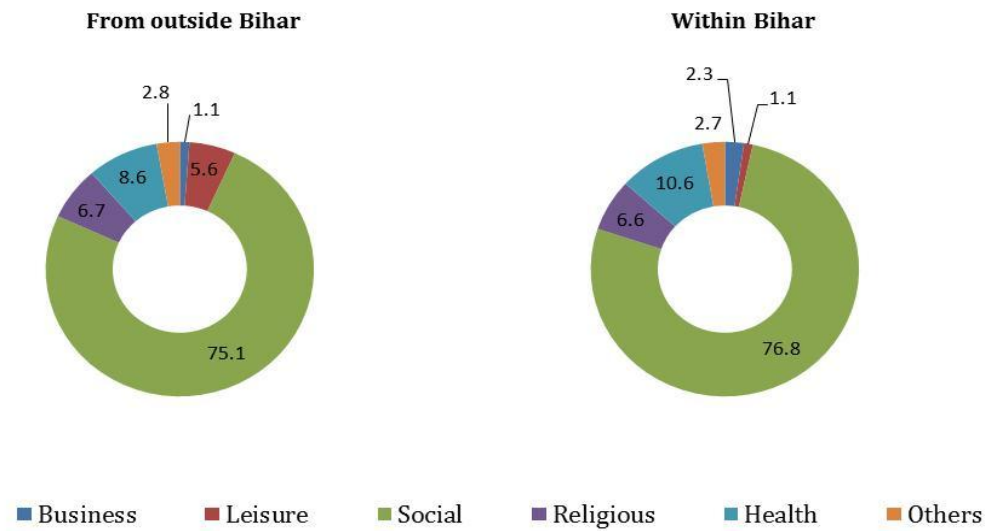
Trips by purpose of travel

3.16. The distribution of trips by purposes reveals that of all the trips that were undertaken within the state (Bihar being both the state of origin and the state of destination), 76.8 percent were social trips, so most of the trips were undertaken to visit friends or relatives. Only 1.1 per cent of the trips were leisure trips.

3.17. As compared to this, among the trips that were undertaken from outside the state to Bihar, as much as 75.1 per cent were social trips. Medical trips have second largest share in total trips made to Bihar (8.6 per cent) followed by religious trips (6.7 per cent). The share of leisure trips was just at 5.6 per cent (figure 3.1).

¹⁴ Population numbers also obtained from NSSO survey on Domestic Tourism

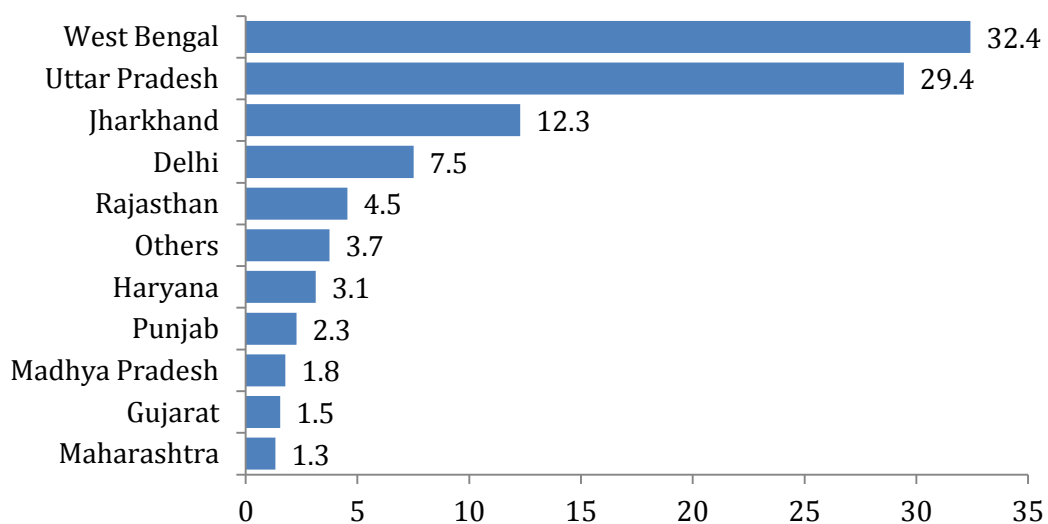
Figure 3.1: Distribution of trips undertaken by purpose – Bihar



Source: NCAER Computations

3.18. As shown in figure 3.2, of the total visitor-trips undertaken from other states with Bihar as main destination, West Bengal recorded the maximum number of trips (32.4 per cent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (29.4 per cent), Jharkhand (12.3 per cent) and Delhi (7.5 per cent).

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



Source: NCAER Computations

3.19. Further analysis reveals that trips originating from West Bengal, UP, Jharkhand and Delhi were largely undertaken for social purpose (75.2, 59.5, 79.3 and 91.6 per cent respectively). This is prevalent from the analysis that as much as 76.6 per cent of the total trips undertaken in Bihar were social trips.

3.20. Interestingly most of the business trips (70 per cent), religious trips (77 per cent) undertaken in Bihar originated from UP while 56 per cent of the total leisure trips and 43 per cent of the total medical trips made to Bihar originated in West Bengal.

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

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

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

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

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

66.03 lakh foreign tourists visited India in 2010-11

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

3.25. The principal objectives of the survey were:

- To estimate the total number of tourist arrivals in India. The tourists were to be identified as foreign tourist (PIOs and others) and Non-Resident

Indians.

- To assess the detailed expenditure pattern of the foreign tourists visiting the country.
- To assess the number of outbound tourists to various countries.
- To evaluate the performance of existing tourist facilities in India.
- To estimate the average duration of stay of foreign tourists in India including country-wise details.
- To obtain demographic, economic and social profiles of foreign tourist visiting India and the motivational factors responsible for attracting them to India.

Use of IPS data in preparation of State TSA

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

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

IPS – Key Findings for Bihar

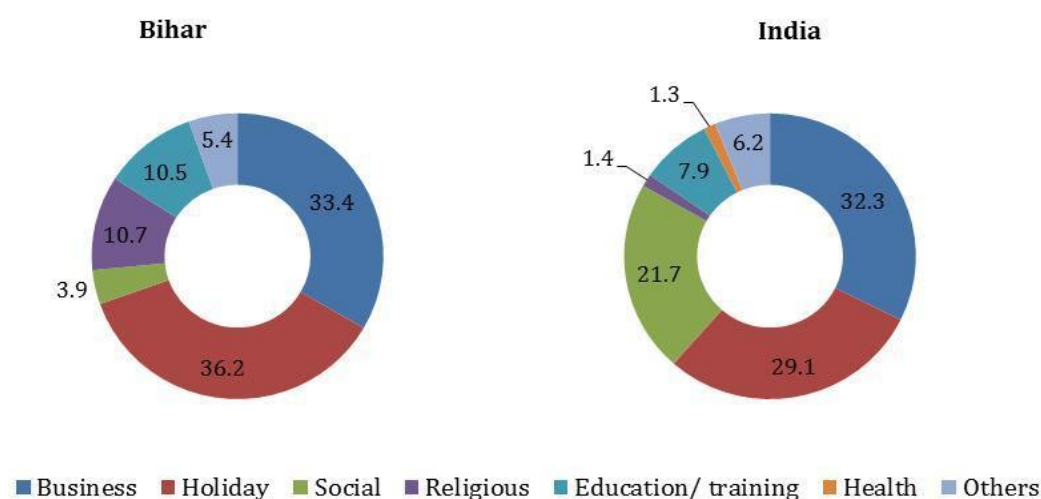
3.28. According to the India Tourism Statistics, the foreign tourist visits in Bihar grew from just about 85673 in 2001 to about 9 times in 2013. The state hosted a total of 765835 foreign tourists during 2013, posting an annual negative growth of 30.2 per cent as against the all-India growth of 9.2 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 Bihar who travelled abroad during 2010-11 was 94,589. With this, the state accounted for 0.87 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 - Bihar and India



Source: NCAER Computations

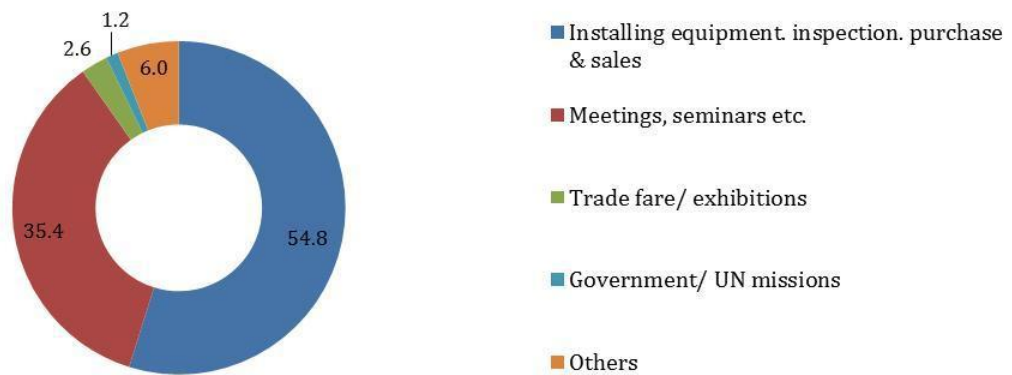
3.31. As compared to this, of the total outbound tourists of Bihar, about 70 per cent travelled abroad for business and leisure purpose. As much as 36.2 per cent travelled for leisure and 33.4 per cent travelled for business purpose. Tourists travelling for social purpose accounted for 3.9 per cent, those for religious purpose were 10.7 per cent, education 10.5 per cent and for other purposes were 5.4 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 Bihar and who travelled for business purposes shows that major (54.8 per cent) business trips were made with a mission of installing equipments, inspections, purchase or sales, 35.4 per cent of the trips were undertaken for participation in meetings and seminars while just 2.6 per cent of the trips were made with a purpose of attending trade fairs or exhibitions (figure 3.4).

3.33. While looking at the percentage distribution of leisure trips undertaken

by residents of Bihar across the reasons of such trips, it is observed that 38.3 per cent of the leisure trips were undertaken because of the fact that the outbound tourists have their relatives or friends residing abroad who can host them. Almost 31 per cent of the outbound leisure trips were undertaken as desired destinations are not available in India while 16 per cent of leisure trips were made outside India because the tourists find themselves attracted more towards foreign destinations than towards similar Indian destinations. Cheaper air packages conducted 3.3 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 – Bihar



Source: NCAER Computations

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



Source: NCAER Computations

Employment and Un-employment Survey

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

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

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

Use of EUS data in preparation of State TSA

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

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

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

3.40. A schedule of enquiry was used in the 66th round, like other rounds of

EU survey, to collect information on various facets of employment and unemployment in India in order to generate estimates on various employment and unemployment and labour force characteristics at the national and State levels. The information on the following aspects was collected through well designed schedule:

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

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

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

		Rural			Urban			All		
Worker		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Principal	Own account worker	9361.1	600.0	9961.0	1211.4	54.3	1265.8	10572.5	654.3	11226.8
	Employer	25.0	0.7	25.7	7.3	0.0	7.3	32.3	0.7	33.0
	Regular Employee	593.3	58.1	651.4	421.6	44.4	466.1	1014.9	102.5	1117.5
	Casual wage labor	8093.5	800.3	8893.8	309.3	14.8	324.1	8402.8	815.1	9217.9
Subsidiary	Own account worker	1368.4	600.3	1968.7	89.3	34.6	123.9	1457.7	634.9	2092.7
	Employer	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	2.1
	Regular Employee	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.1	0.1	15.2	15.2	0.2	15.3
	Casual wage labor	530.6	319.8	850.4	41.7	39.3	81.1	572.4	359.1	931.5
Principal + Subsidiary	Own account worker	10729.5	1200.3	11929.8	1300.8	88.9	1389.7	12030.3	1289.2	13319.4
	Employer	26.1	0.7	26.8	8.2	0.0	8.2	34.3	0.7	35.0
	Regular Employee	593.3	58.2	651.6	436.7	44.5	481.2	1030.1	102.7	1132.8
	Casual wage labor	8624.1	1120.1	9744.2	351.1	54.1	405.2	8975.2	1174.2	10149.4

Household Consumer Expenditure Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

collected for the last 30 days consumption only.

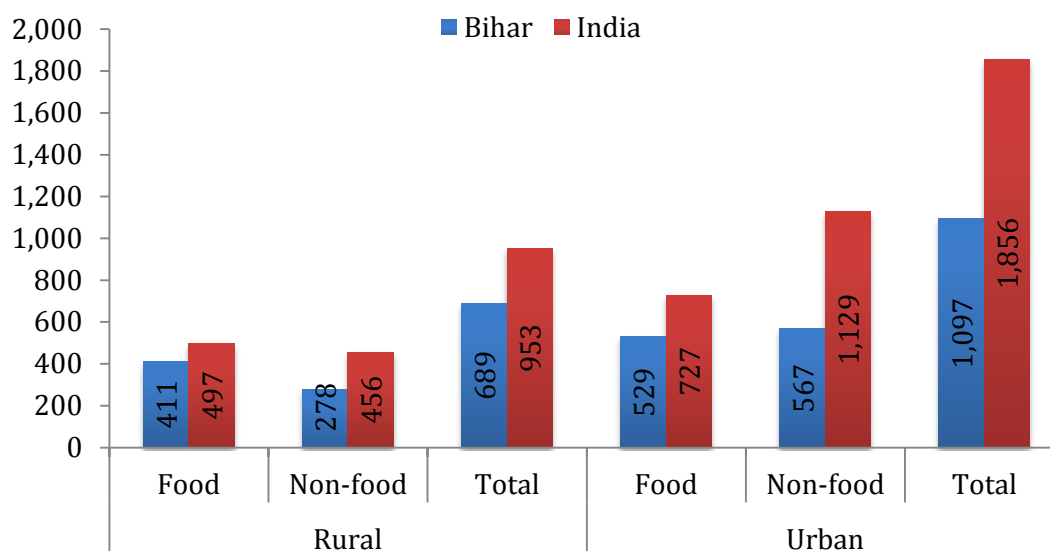
3.48. On the other hand, the reference periods for schedule type 2 were last 365 days (only) for the infrequently purchased items, last 7 days for very frequently consumed items like some of the food items, pan, tobacco and intoxicants etc. and last 30 days for other food items, fuel etc.

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

*Use of CES
data in
preparation of
State TSA*

3.50. The main use of CES results in the preparation of TSAs is to estimate the product level ratios of tourist expenditures as percentage of overall household expenditures and these ratios are applied on the PFCE estimates coming from the national accounts statistics. This adjustment is important to ensure the overall consistency of survey results with the national accounts statistics. The data source on household expenditure table for the State TSAs is the 66th round of CES for the year 2009-10.

3.51. According to CES, MPCE (at MRP) on both food and non-food in rural as well as urban Bihar is significantly lower than that for All India MPCEs. Overall MPCE in rural Bihar (Rs. 689) is much lower than that for India (Rs. 953). The difference in the total MPCE of urban Bihar and urban India is much more than the difference between the rural sectors.

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

Source: NCAER Computations

3.52. Major constituents of expenditure on food are cereals and Fuel and Light both in rural as well as urban parts of Bihar and India. Expenditure on education and milk & milk products constitute substantial part of MPCE in urban Bihar whereas the expenditure on these both heads are much lower in rural parts of Bihar in comparison of urban Bihar and India (see Table 3.2).

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

Sl. No.	Item Category	Bihar		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Cereal	165.7	179.6	145.1	161.9
2	Cereal Substitutes	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8
3	Pulses and Pulse Products	27.2	35.3	35.7	49.8
4	Milk and Milk Products	52.5	85.0	80.2	138.7
5	Sugar	11.9	18.2	22.6	27.6
6	Salt	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4
7	Edible Oil	29.9	37.4	34.1	46.1
8	Egg, Fish & Meat	18.3	25.0	32.3	48.0
9	Vegetables	55.5	66.1	57.2	76.7
10	Fruits (Fresh)	6.5	12.2	11.8	29.5
11	Fruits (Dry)	1.1	4.1	3.1	7.8
12	Spices	15.8	18.3	20.3	25.2
13	Beverages, Refreshments, etc.	24.4	46.1	52.0	113.0
14	Food: Total (1-13)	411.1	529.4	497.1	727.5
15	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	9.8	13.4	20.6	21.9
16	Fuel and Light	70.0	95.5	87.8	142.8
17	Clothing and Bedding	45.0	66.8	57.6	98.6
18	Footwear	5.9	10.5	10.0	19.8
19	Education	17.3	83.3	40.3	162.2
20	Medical (Institutional)	3.5	8.7	17.8	34.0
21	Medical (Non-institutional)	23.0	44.0	39.3	64.7
22	Entertainment	2.6	9.5	8.2	31.5
23	Minor Durable-type Goods	3.6	4.0	2.5	4.3
24	Toilet Articles	16.9	24.8	23.2	44.0
25	Other Household Consumables	13.2	20.1	20.3	35.8
26	Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance	32.9	58.3	44.5	127.3
27	Conveyance	12.0	35.0	37.6	115.2
28	Rent	0.5	49.4	4.8	117.8
29	Taxes and Cesses	0.0	1.3	2.3	16.0
30	Durable Goods	22.3	42.5	39.3	92.6
31	Non-food: Total (15-30)	278.3	567.2	456.0	1128.5
32	Total Expenditure (14+31)	689.4	1096.6	953.0	1856.0

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

**State GDP
Accounts**

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

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

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

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

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

3.58. The general methodology for compiling the estimates of state income is to first compile the estimates at disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole region/state. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining &

quarrying, manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting there from the cost of material inputs used in the process of production.

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

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

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

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

	At current prices	GVO – FC	IC – PP	GVA – FC	GVA – others
1	Total agriculture and livestock	4862679	1161328	3795286	93935
2	Forestry and logging	400181	62428	337753	
3	Fishing	390289	35126	355163	
4	Mining	15000		12398	
5	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils	25218	23701	1517	6838
6	Dairy products	84413	76160	8253	2239
7	Grain mill products	94912	89119	5793	83349
8	Other food products	86529	84004	2525	10276
9	Beverages	50623	35988	14635	5590
10	Tobacco products	120044	41955	78089	70238
11	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	10775	7570	3205	5413
12	Wearing apparel	39	33	6	64047
13	Leather & fur products	5685	4736	949	2764
14	Wood and wood products	4828	3668	1160	78967
15	Furniture	1982	1911	71	35947
16	Paper and printing etc	15704	9498	6206	3331
17	Rubber, petroleum products etc.	1794573	1749880	44693	4499
18	Chemical and chemical products	39534	32681	6853	62614
19	Non-metallic products	75130	54227	20903	57985
20	Basic metals	186847	127935	58912	2788
21	Recycling	31	25	6	4
22	Metal products and machinery	15789	14104	1685	42352
23	Electrical machinery	23810	18040	5770	3120
24	Other manufacturing	1486	1150	336	9606
25	Transport equipment	2770	2633	137	1410
	Total Manufacturing	2640722	2379018	261704	553377
26	Construction			689640	
27	Electricity, gas and water supply			137830	
28	Railway transport services			284463	
29	Land transport including via pipeline			413082	
30	Water transport			1478	
31	Air transport			10520	
32	Supporting and aux. tpt activities			13501	
33	Storage and communication			13347	204390
34	Trade			2913614	
35	Hotels and restaurants			141845	
36	Banking and insurance			493502	
37	Real estate and business services			1001551	
38	Education and research			1099272	
39	Medical and health			475883	
40	Other services			473810	
41	Public administration			1009999	
42	Total all industries				

Source: CSO

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

4. METHODOLOGY

Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

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

Expenditure or demand side data

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

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

required for Outbound Tourism Expenditure

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

Production or Supply side data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approach	Data requirement	Data availability
Regional (bottom-up)	Statistics on expenditures made by visitors on different products within the state	Data is available from the DTS, 2008-09 and IPS, 2010-11 (subject to some assumptions)
	Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Regional (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 computations

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 computations

Inbound Tourism Expenditure

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

Inbound Tourism Expenditure by international tourists

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

4.13. The per-tourist pattern of expenditure by tourism characteristic products and tourism connected products observed at national level was applied on number of inbound tourists in state to arrive at the state-level estimates of expenditures. Hence the per-tourist expenditure by type of international tourists remains the same as observed for India.

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

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

Inbound Tourism Expenditure by domestic tourists belonging to states other than BIHAR

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

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

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

4.19. The underestimation of DTS value of expenditure is corrected by applying the adjustment factor on value of expenditure of each item. The adjustment factor, for each item, is obtained by taking the ratio of PFCE expenditure and NSSO expenditure. These factors are assumed to be the same as those at national level (refer to “Second Tourism Satellite Account of India, 2009-10). These adjustment factors for the tourism specific goods and services are given in the Table 4.3.

4.20. An adjustment factor of 1.64 in the case of “Hotels” would mean that the NAS value of expenditure incurred on “Hotels” services is 1.64 times what is reported in the NSSO survey. Hence, for each item, the value of expenditure obtained through the DTS is multiplied by the corresponding adjustment factor.

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.

*Inbound
tourism
expenditure*

Table 4.3: 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	6.90
4 Road passenger transport services	8.86
5 Water passenger transport services	13.07
6 Air passenger transport services	6.81
7 Transport equipment rental services	8.63
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	8.63
9 Cultural and religious services	0.50
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.50
11 Health and medical related services	1.81
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	0.70
19 Gems and jewellery	1.45
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1.41

Source: NCAER computations

Key Findings

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

4.23. According to the India Tourism Statistics, Bihar received a total of 6,35,722 inbound tourists from other countries during 2009-10. Besides, the state played host to 49.3 lakh inbound trips from the other states of India. In terms of visitor-trips, this number stood at 84.2 lakh.

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, 74.3 per cent were social trips, followed by 8.5 per cent religious trips and 6.5 per cent health-related trips.

4.25. The following table presents a state-wise comparison of the per-cent distribution of trips undertaken in the state from the other states by purposes of travel (refer to Table 4.4).

4.26. The average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states was Rs. 10,059. However, among the various purposes of travel, education-related trip turns out to be the most expensive, with per-trip expenditure of Rs. 47,181 (Figure 4.1).

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

4.28. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 75.1 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 trips, highest being in education trips, at 97.8 per cent. However, in case of health-related trips, share of expenditure incurred on health and medical related services was highest at 48.8 per cent.

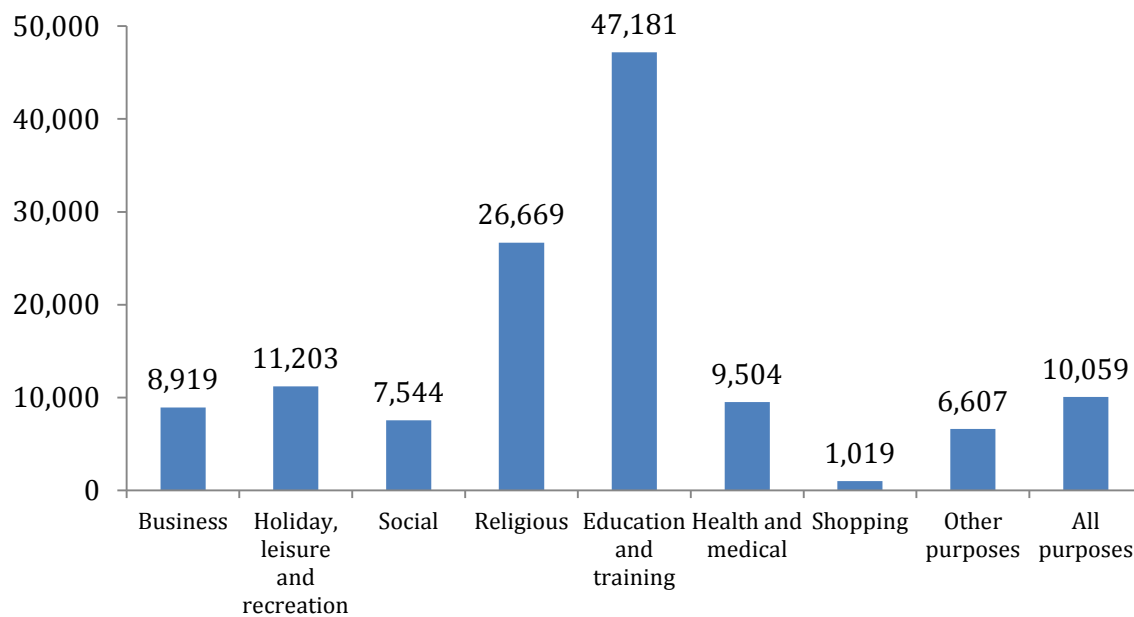
4.30. Also, the share of expenses on tourism connected services was also significant, highest being in case of shopping-related trips (32.1 per cent) followed by leisure trips (17.2 per cent) and social trips (14.6 per cent) (see Figure 4.2).

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

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

Source: NCAER computations

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



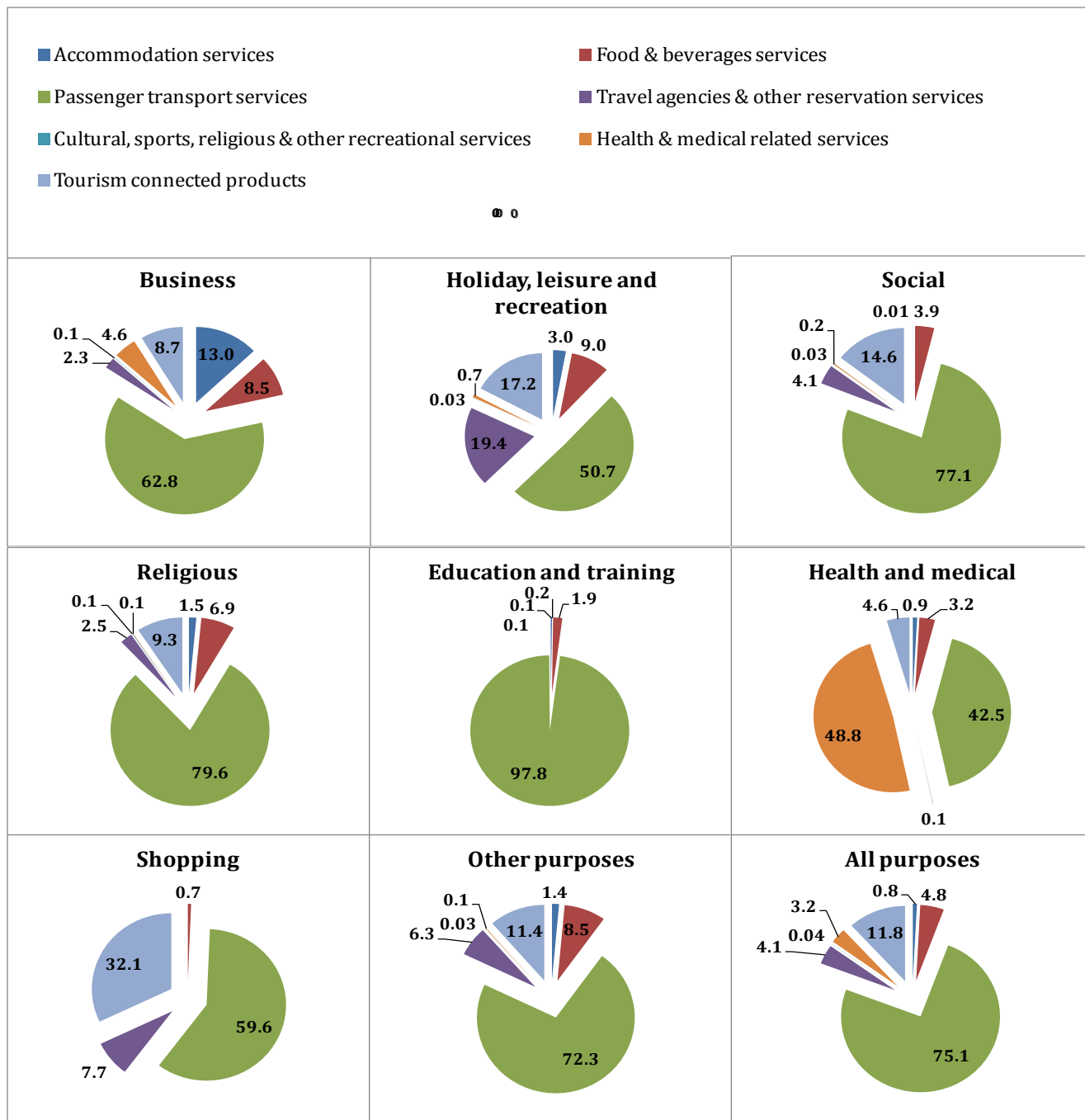
Source: NCAER computations

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

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
Andhra Pradesh	25,155	7,312	10,981	12,277	17,049	23,374		16,585	12,494
Arunachal Pradesh	77,445	57,008	7,885	11,095					15,434
Assam	22,893	22,673	10,132	10,639	13,085	22,776	21,652	9,632	13,905
Bihar	8,919	11,203	7,544	26,669	47,181	9,504	1,019	6,607	10,059
Chandigarh	9,183	7,762	6,578	1,11,434	5,263	12,360	22,116	7,379	10,437
Chhattisgarh	1,51,295	12,804	7,009	4,241	10,477	11,208		13,362	35,513
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			1,598						1,598
Daman & Diu		10,047	4,107	1,808					6,013
Delhi	16,246	14,524	9,792	7,937	14,874	24,084	5,601	5,991	11,009
Goa	27,895	31,113	22,280	39,076	6,191			35,766	26,564
Gujarat	11,643	12,427	10,369	12,433	14,656	13,401	22,337	12,116	11,231
Haryana	7,790	14,058	8,898	2,844	1,592	17,192		9,398	9,142
Himachal Pradesh	6,872	44,124	7,446	5,508	1,053	5,115		14,722	9,961
Jammu & Kashmir	8,289	42,953	7,936	21,861	10,363	20,171		5,135	19,990
Jharkhand	3,992	12,294	5,180	6,870	2,985	4,220		6,549	5,901
Karnataka	8,179	17,470	10,961	11,480	21,101	13,866	62,703	23,410	12,795
Kerala	9,524	39,241	6,547	11,346	10,481	23,886		69,728	10,410
Lakshadweep									10,079
Madhya Pradesh	6,516	22,825	5,912	7,450	6,774	9,388		4,497	6,347
Maharashtra	25,643	20,747	13,439	17,835	16,220	8,839	25,282	19,208	16,419
Manipur	11,082		13,732	3,422		17,256			12,637
Meghalaya	10,585	22,641	5,820	20,262	7,513	39,671	45,184	13,943	12,221
Mizoram	15,613	92,092	13,411	4,533	20,021	41,077			58,015
Nagaland	4,016	7,212	7,475	11,179	10,748	2,767		14,593	4,571
Orissa	3,462	27,256	7,818	24,437	32,331	12,695	1,997	3,484	12,521
Pondicherry		59,676	2,881	3,297	678	13,095		4,455	5,871
Punjab	13,675	23,679	5,536	6,867	15,109	13,415		6,112	7,080
Rajasthan	45,920	86,102	8,552	8,775	17,755	8,299	29,930	6,297	12,126
Sikkim	11,487	39,995	24,946	3,96,797	5,489			11,768	74,521
Tamil Nadu	9,642	31,433	8,066	12,990	8,288	23,416	13,298	8,698	12,030
Tripura	34,927	19,580	7,069					8,565	9,132
Uttar Pradesh	11,473	26,750	8,022	6,501	8,551	6,046	6,943	5,589	8,218
Uttaranchal	6,562	29,137	9,194	9,705	18,717	6,849		20,241	11,452
West Bengal	14,373	14,447	24,618	15,712	24,332	9,770	12,766	8,543	19,239
All India	19,229	26,461	8,781	11,497	14,230	14,142	12,419	11,177	11,394

Source: NCAER computations

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



Source: NCAER computations

Domestic Tourism Expenditure

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

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

4.33. The procedure of estimation is given in Appendix.

4.34. As done for other states' inbound tourism expenditure, domestic tourism expenditure data was also price-adjusted to benchmark them for the TSA reference year. Also, the underestimation of these data is corrected by applying the adjustment factors (Table 4.3) on value of expenditure for each item.

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

Key Findings

4.36. In all, 4.8 crore domestic or intrastate trips were undertaken in 2008-09 in Bihar.

4.37. The per cent distribution of intrastate trips by purpose of travel was quite similar to that of interstate trips. While maximum number of trips (74.3 per cent of the total, as given in Table 4.4) undertaken from other states to the state of reference were social trips, this proportion stood at just 72 per cent in case of intrastate domestic trips, as shown in Table 4.6 which presents the state-wise distribution of intra-state trips by purposes of travel.

4.38. Among the total intrastate domestic trips, 72 per cent were social trips and only 1.4 per cent were leisure trips.

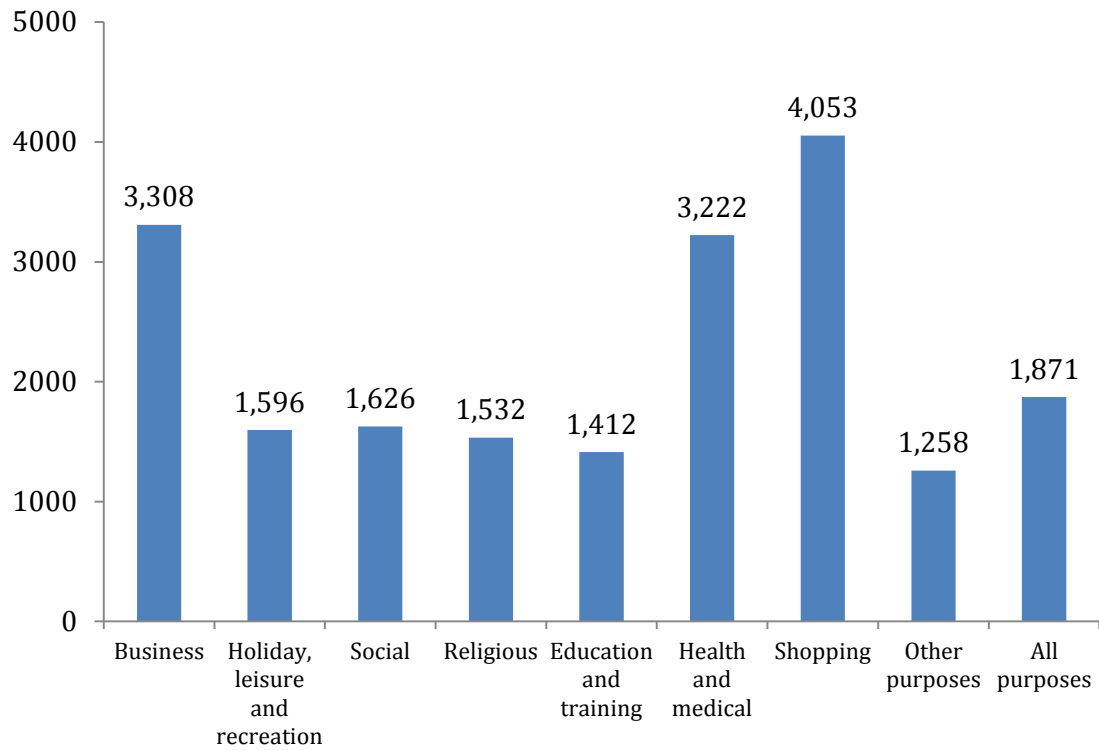
4.39. The average per-trip expenditure incurred during domestic trips in Bihar was Rs. 1,871. The per-trip expenditure is the highest for shopping trips (Rs. 4,053) followed by business trips (Rs 3,308) (see Figure 4.3).

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

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

Source: NCAER computations

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



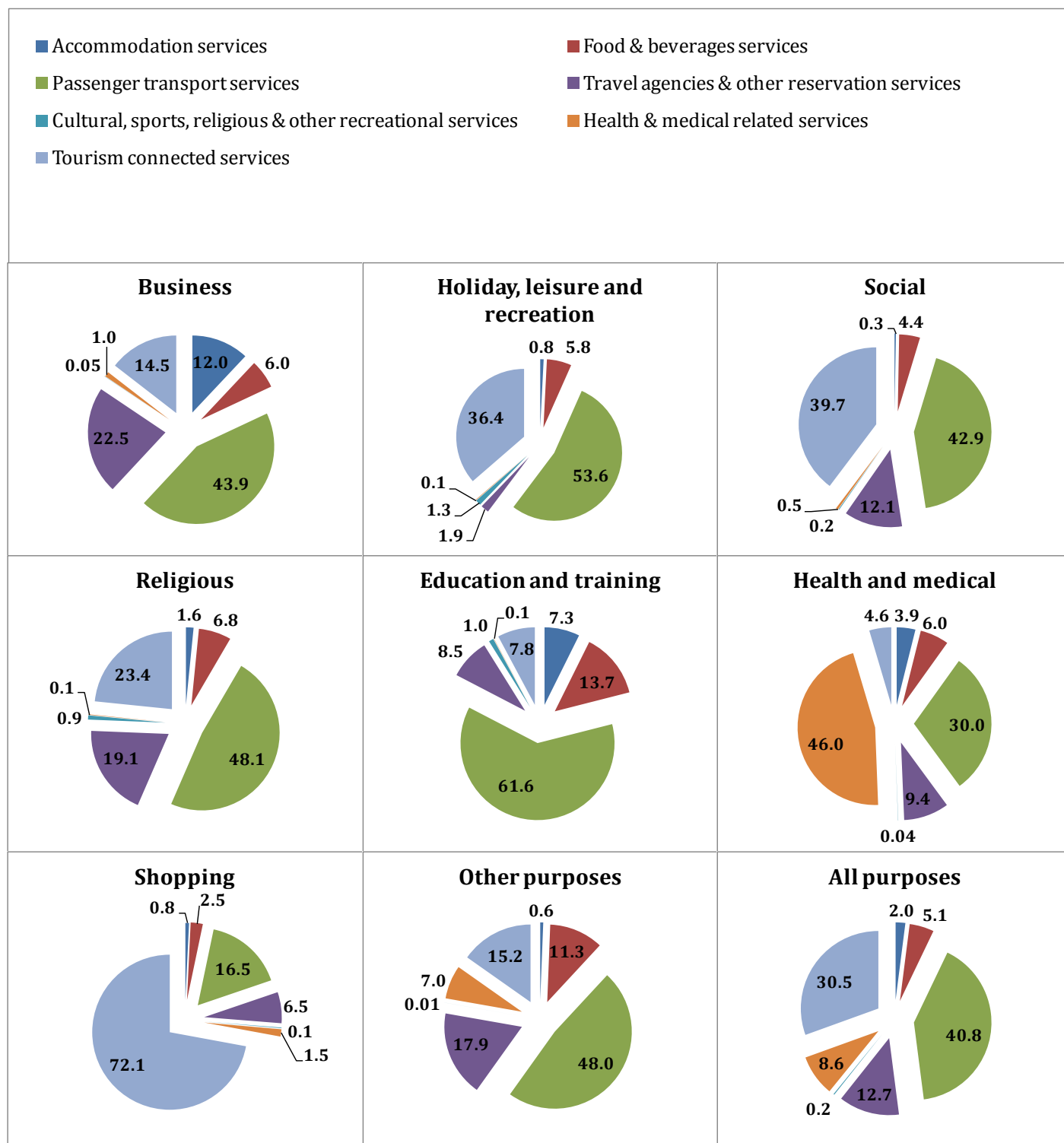
Source: NCAER computations

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

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

Source: NCAER computations

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



Source: NCAER computations

4.40. The state-wise average per-trip expenditure of domestic tourists from within the state of reference is given in the Table 4.6.

4.41. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 40.8 per cent of the total expenditure, followed by the share of expenditure on tourism connected services (30.5 per cent).

4.42. When observed by purposes of travel (see Figure 4.4), the share of passenger transport expenses is the highest in most of the trips, except in case of health-related trips and shopping-related trips. For health-related trips, share of passenger transport expenses is 30 per cent and the maximum share, 46 per cent, is of expenditure incurred on health and medical related services. The share of passenger transport expenses, in case of shopping-related trips, stood at just 16.5 per cent while the highest share in total expenditure is that of expenditure incurred on tourism connected services (72.1 per cent).

Outbound Tourism Expenditure

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

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

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

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

4.47. The DTS-2008-09 conducted by NSSO canvassed the domestic tourists only and no information was collected on outbound tourism. However, a separate survey was conducted by ISI, Kolkata and was a part of IPS. This survey captured the expenditure incurred by outbound tourists within India which includes the pre-trip expenditure, say, on shopping or expenditure incurred on travelling from place of residence to place of exit to another country and back.

4.48. This expenditure is supposed to be a part of TSA Table 2 but since there are no data available on the recommended TSA Table 3, the outbound

tourism expenditure incurred in India (pre-outbound trip) is presented in this table. As mentioned, this information was collected through survey conducted by ISI.

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

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

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

Key Findings

4.52. In all, there were 94,589 outbound tourists from Bihar in 2010-11.

4.53. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes of travel reveals that as high as 36.2 per cent trips made abroad were undertaken for leisure. This was followed by trips undertaken for business purposes, whose share in total stood at 33.4 per cent (Table 4.8).

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

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

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

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

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	36.3	27.9	12.8	0.0	22.6	0.4		0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	23.5	30.4	31.9	0.1	8.2	0.6		5.4	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	79.5	13.8	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Assam	33.1	34.0	11.3	0.0	11.9	0.0		9.6	100.0
Bihar	33.4	36.2	3.9	10.7	10.5	0.0		5.4	100.0
Chandigarh	37.2	33.0	8.3	4.0	13.0	0.0		4.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	13.8	17.8	1.9	0.0	56.1	0.0		10.4	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	35.0	23.6	27.4	0.0	5.8	8.2		0.0	100.0
Delhi	33.4	46.6	5.3	0.9	9.3	0.8		3.6	100.0
Goa	34.7	36.7	17.4	1.4	2.8	0.5		6.5	100.0
Gujarat	38.2	21.2	25.4	1.3	7.8	0.1		6.0	100.0
Haryana	32.8	41.5	7.8	0.9	11.3	2.4		3.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	42.5	24.9	13.5	0.0	8.8	0.0		10.3	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	29.7	51.8	7.0	1.6	2.8	2.3		4.8	100.0
Jharkhand	33.3	15.0	18.1	0.0	8.3	0.0		25.3	100.0
Karnataka	47.8	27.1	11.2	0.7	6.6	1.7		4.9	100.0
Kerala	10.2	29.2	42.1	0.8	5.4	4.6		7.8	100.0
Lakshadweep	59.9	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	28.2	48.5	16.4	0.7	1.6	2.0		2.6	100.0
Maharashtra	46.6	26.5	12.9	1.9	9.6	0.7		1.9	100.0
Manipur	48.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0		4.8	100.0
Meghalaya	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		78.4	100.0
Mizoram	24.9	1.9	29.9	0.0	18.6	0.0		24.7	100.0
Nagaland	47.6	0.0	22.4	30.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Orissa	47.2	32.0	2.8	0.0	7.3	0.0		10.8	100.0
Pondicherry	63.8	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		9.0	100.0
Punjab	32.0	26.3	22.9	0.3	15.4	0.6		2.5	100.0
Rajasthan	24.2	15.1	29.2	9.1	3.6	0.4		18.4	100.0
Sikkim	17.5	20.3	9.5	0.0	12.6	40.1		0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	48.0	16.6	12.7	0.4	10.0	1.3		11.1	100.0
Tripura	51.1	6.2	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	44.9	28.2	6.0	6.3	4.9	0.7		9.1	100.0
Uttaranchal	13.4	63.3	8.4	4.1	1.9	0.0		8.8	100.0
West Bengal	38.6	26.0	23.6	0.4	4.2	0.0		7.3	100.0
Others	8.1	33.4	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
All India	32.3	29.1	21.8	1.4	7.9	1.3		6.2	100.0

Source: NCAER computations

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

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

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 home¹⁵ 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.).

¹⁵ A vacation home (sometimes also designated as a holiday home) is a secondary dwelling that is visited by the members of the household mostly for purposes of recreation, vacation or any other form of leisure.

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

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:**

The imputed consumption on services associated with vacation homes on own account is assumed to be equal to 1 per cent of the urban owner occupied dwelling services¹⁶.

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

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

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

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

¹⁶The economic activities covered under owner occupied dwelling services include ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses) and the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings.

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

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

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

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

Production Account of Tourism Industries

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

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

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

4.66. In the second stage, this SUT of 130 industries was further expanded to 142 sectors to include some of the tourism specific industries which were not separately identifiable in the 130-industry SUT. The 142 sector SUT was compiled by splitting some of the 130 sectors (Refer to Technical Notes of this section). Further, since the focus of this TSA is on 25-industry/products that are relevant from the tourism perspective, this 142- sector SUT was aggregated to arrive at 25-sector SUT. Of these 25 industries and products, 20 industries were the tourism specific industries, for which the information on tourism consumption is available and presented in TSA Table 4; and the remaining 5 industries and products are the tourism non-specific industries and products, which, however, would have linkages with tourism

industries/products.

4.67. The 25 sector SUT17 and production accounts for 25 industries have been compiled with the desired disaggregation of output of each industry broken down by 25 product groups (at basic prices), intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) broken down by 25 product groups and value added (at basic prices) broken down by its components of compensation of employees, other taxes on production, other subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and finally, the net operating surplus/mixed income. This table also includes employment in the 25 industries.

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

Tourism Industry Ratios and TDGVA

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

4.70. Using the results of table 6, estimates can be derived regarding the gross value added attributable to tourism for each of the domestic industries that serve visitors. This provides the basic information that is 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 table¹⁸ 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:

¹⁷ 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).

¹⁸ Use table is not included in the TSA tables, although it has a role in the computation of production account of tourism industries discussed in Table 5 and also in providing coherence consistency to the supply table at product level.

- 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, cif¹⁹, which represents supply within the domestic economy of imported goods and services (besides imported goods, what concerns tourism refers to transport services within the domestic economy provided by non-resident producers, as well as insurance services or any other service provided by non-residents and purchased on the Internet or otherwise. Information on imports of services is generally available from the balance of payments statistics).

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

¹⁹Imports cif are considered to be at basic price valuations.

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 ratio²⁰ (ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of output of the industry expressed in percentage form), to be applied to the components of intermediate consumption, so as to arrive at the value added. If intermediate consumption is broken down by products, this tourism ratio might be uniform for each product belonging to the intermediate 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

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

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 margins²¹). 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 observable²² and has to be estimated through the information provided by industries that produce this product.

4.80. The procedure that has been recommended for compiling Table 6 is applicable at national level. **The absence of data on imports in the State from other states and countries hampers the adoption of recommended method for compiling Table 6 which enables the estimation of TDGVA and TDGDP.** However, with the information available at state level, it is possible to compile TDGVA²³ 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

²¹No 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.

²²Value added is a concept applicable for industries, which generally produce more than one product. Value added for products can only be derived through assumptions.

²³At 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.

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:

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

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 NSSPO survey, we have assumed the tourism consumption to PFCE ratio for these industries to be same as for the closely related industry

for which this ratio can be estimated. For example, consumption expenditure is not available separately for Hotels and Food serving services, hence the ratio for latter is assumed to be same as that of former. Similarly, transport equipment rental and travel agencies are given the same ratios. Further, ratios of cultural & religious services and that of sports & recreational services are the same.

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

Table 4.10: State-specific Tourism Industry Ratios

Industries	India		Bihar		
	Ratio1 = PFCE/Tourism Consumption for India	India TIR	Ratio2 = PFCE/Tourism Consumption for state	A = Ratio2/Ratio1	State TIR = A*India TIR
1. Agriculture		0.00			0.00
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply		0.00			0.00
3. Trade		0.66			0.66
4. transport freight services		2.25			2.25
5. All non-tourism specific services		2.29			2.29
A 1. Tourism characteristic product					
1. Accommodation services/Hotels	0.54	51.09	0.80	1.47	74.90
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0.54	16.37	0.80	1.47	24.00
3 Railway passenger transport services	0.99	57.63	0.98	0.99	56.80
4 Road passenger transport services	0.77	54.42	0.74	0.96	52.02
5 Water passenger transport services	5.28	12.10	1.47	0.28	3.36
6 Air passenger transport services	4.71	77.20	4.57	0.97	74.85
7 Transport equipment rental services	14.63	28.82	12.79	0.87	25.20
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	14.63	72.36	12.79	0.87	63.27
9 Cultural and religious services	0.95	17.06	1.89	1.98	33.75
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.95	3.84	1.89	1.98	7.60
11 Health and medical related services	0.31	30.05	0.29	0.96	28.72
A.2 Tourism connected products					
12 Readymade garments		0.00			0.00
13 Processed Food		0.00			0.00
14 Tobacco products		0.00			0.00
15 Beverages		0.02			0.02
16 Travel related consumer goods		0.00			0.00
17 Footwear		0.00			0.00
18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin		0.00			0.00
19 Gems and jewellery		0.00			0.00
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.		0.00			0.00
Total					

Source: NCAER computations

Employment in Tourism Industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

gender. The other table distinguishes employment by their formal and informal nature, since informal sector and informality of jobs is highly prevalent in India.

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

Table 4.11: Identification of Formal/Informal workers (EUS)

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

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 Bihar 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		72292	110301	546067	728660
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	17381	42749	262800	322929
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	19557	19812	102633	142001
3	Railway passenger transport services	958	3425	7822	12206
4	Road passenger transport services	7989	9334	32457	49780
5	Water passenger transport	1456	74	806	2336
6	Air passenger transport services	7396	16060	50358	73813
7	Transport equipment rental services	1600	3546	9431	14576
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	1063	1922	12909	15894
9	Cultural and religious services	1432	3357	8411	13200
10	Sports and other recreational services	7226	8188	17182	32596
11	Health and medical related services	6235	1835	41260	49329
A.2 Tourism connected products		68829	31673	130392	230895
12	Readymade garments	18517	9861	41187	69565
13	Processed food	1571	1167	5351	8089
14	Tobacco products	188	1240	1224	2653
15	Beverages	1204	6722	12696	20622
16	Travel related consumer goods	852	422	3936	5210
17	Footwear	1793	1307	6770	9870
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	224	109	708	1041
19	Gems and jewellery	36162	8430	44118	88710
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	8317	2415	14402	25134
Total		141121	141974	676460	959555
Estimated number of trips		110534	88301	436886	635722
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	150939

Source: NCAER computations

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

		(Package + Non-package)							(Rs. Lakh)	
S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All	
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		8081	23884	235974	100951	33682	28858	6027	437458	
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	1150	853	41	1676	78	269	98	4164	
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	753	2594	10782	7658	628	958	573	23946	
3	Railway passenger transport services	4253	8969	155638	4265	332	5729	2530	181716	
4	Road passenger transport services	309	4575	40872	7772	2636	2475	1396	60034	
5	Water passenger transport	2	14	7	6	0	3	0	32	
6	Air passenger transport services	0	0	47	79	29274	0	0	29400	
7	Transport equipment rental services	993	1062	16486	76507	717	4649	988	101402	
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	205	5609	11425	2776	19	17	431	20481	
9	Cultural and religious services	6	8	43	112	0	0	2	170	
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	35	
11	Health and medical related services	410	200	598	102	0	14759	9	16078	
A.2 Tourism connected products		774	4969	40431	10408	20	1398	779	58779	
12	Readymade garments	76	3023	24697	3407	0	402	411	32017	
13	Processed food	43	425	3737	688	2	929	41	5864	
14	Tobacco products	17	65	1230	589	9	40	90	2039	
15	Beverages	0	22	209	0	0	0	100	331	
16	Travel related consumer goods	617	344	5394	4551	7	22	48	10984	
17	Footwear	0	968	3524	865	0	0	82	5440	
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	12	55	265	46	1	5	3	387	
19	Gems and jewellery	0	18	1062	22	0	0	0	1103	
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	9	49	312	240	1	0	4	616	
Total		8855	28853	276405	111360	33702	30256	6807	496238	
Estimated number of trips		99284	257542	3663901	417566	71431	318354	105402	4933479	
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		8919	11203	7544	26669	47181	9504	7626	10059	

Source: NCAER computations

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

(Package + Non-package)		(Rs. Lakh)				
S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Indians from other states	Total Inbound Demand
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		72292	110301	546067	437458	1166118
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	17381	42749	262800	4164	327094
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	19557	19812	102633	23946	165948
3	Railway passenger transport services	958	3425	7822	181716	193921
4	Road passenger transport services	7989	9334	32457	60034	109814
5	Water passenger transport	1456	74	806	32	2368
6	Air passenger transport services	7396	16060	50358	29400	103214
7	Transport equipment rental services	1600	3546	9431	101402	115979
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	1063	1922	12909	20481	36375
9	Cultural and religious services	1432	3357	8411	170	13370
10	Sports and other recreational services	7226	8188	17182	35	32631
11	Health and medical related services	6235	1835	41260	16078	65408
A.2 Tourism connected products		68829	31673	130392	58779	289673
12	Readymade garments	18517	9861	41187	32017	101582
13	Processed food	1571	1167	5351	5864	13953
14	Tobacco products	188	1240	1224	2039	4691
15	Beverages	1204	6722	12696	331	20953
16	Travel related consumer goods	852	422	3936	10984	16194
17	Footwear	1793	1307	6770	5440	15310
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	224	109	708	387	1428
19	Gems and jewellery	36162	8430	44118	1103	89813
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	8317	2415	14402	616	25750
Total		141121	141974	676460	496238	1455793
Estimated number of trips		110534	88301	436886	4933479	5569200
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	10059	453352

Source: NCAER computations

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

S. No	Industries	(Package + Non-package)								(Rs. Lakh)	
		Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All	Total Domestic (Adjusted using SUT information)
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		60628	6957	337018	44531	6983	150134	5098	8525	619875	619875
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	8521	88	1623	920	556	6128	138	63	18037	18037
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	4259	638	24477	3972	1037	9442	462	1134	45422	45422
3	Railway passenger transport services	3985	1329	29902	1851	2317	3828	155	1206	44573	44573
4	Road passenger transport services	15417	2873	175706	22662	2071	30029	2222	3311	254291	254291
5	Water passenger transport	37	1	316	258	0	441	34	0	1088	1088
6	Air passenger transport services										
7	Transport equipment rental services	11702	1659	33762	3189	279	12940	602	309	64443	64443
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	15948	210	67796	11106	644	14832	1184	1799	113520	113520
9	Cultural and religious services	26	75	524	500	38	36	12	1	1212	1212
10	Sports and other recreational services	7	68	333	7	38	32	12	0	498	498
11	Health and medical related services	724	14	2578	66	5	72426	276	703	76792	76792
A.2 Tourism connected products		10295	3975	221937	13591	592	7220	13172	1532	272314	272314
12	Readymade garments	321	2777	134877	6325	94	1952	4011	320	150678	150678
13	Processed food	1417	578	31626	2199	91	2589	219	467	39187	39187
14	Tobacco products	529	181	6145	613	20	825	164	246	8724	8724
15	Beverages	210	152	2116	234	0	24	10	14	2759	2759
16	Travel related consumer goods	7446	132	25453	2124	101	1408	7573	217	44453	44453
17	Footwear	219	69	10157	1933	4	276	205	15	12879	12879
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	33	11	1924	22	33	116	52	2	2193	2193
19	Gems and jewellery	17	0	9073	107	0	0	933	0	10130	10130
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	102	76	566	33	249	30	4	249	1310	1310
Total		70923	10933	558955	58122	7575	157354	18270	10056	892188	892188
Estimated number of trips		2143751	685057	34384866	3794510	536475	4884031	450782	799430	47678901	47678901
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		3308	1596	1626	1532	1412	3222	4053	1258	1871	1871

Source: NCAER computations

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

(Package + Non-package)		(Rs. Lakh)							
S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		939	2744	504	254	741	0	62	5243
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	235	514	6	54	60	0	1	869
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	200	579	169	99	180	0	23	1250
3	Railway passenger transport services	70	353	1	46	6	0	17	493
4	Road passenger transport services	269	495	35	17	66	0	5	886
5	Water passenger transport								
6	Air passenger transport services	57	27	293	0	391	0	0	769
7	Transport equipment rental services	51	464	1	0	13	0	13	541
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	35	118	0	26	0	0	0	180
9	Cultural and religious services	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	62	0	0	9	0	0	71
11	Health and medical related services	22	61	0	12	16	0	3	114
A.2 Tourism connected products		548	1492	2330	146	64	0	40	4621
12	Readymade garments	160	348	2	0	0	0	26	535
13	Processed food	49	16	0	0	64	0	2	132
14	Tobacco products	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	11
15	Beverages	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	12
16	Travel related consumer goods	274	967	2328	30	0	0	11	3609
17	Footwear	28	86	0	19	0	0	1	134
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	4	56	0	0	0	0	0	59
19	Gems and jewellery	0	2	0	91	0	0	0	93
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	36
Total		1488	4236	2834	400	805	0	102	9865
Estimated number of trips		31562	34247	3651	10116	9885	0	5129	94589
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		4713	12369	77626	3957	8143		1989	10429

Source: NCAER computations

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

(Rs. lakh)

S. No	Industries	Inbound Tourism Consumption	Domestic Tourism Consumption	Outbound Tourism Consumption	Total Tourism Consumption
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		1,166,119	619,875	5,243	1,791,237
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	327,094	18,037	869	346,000
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	165,947	45,422	1,250	212,618
3	Railway passenger transport services	193,922	44,573	493	238,988
4	Road passenger transport services	109,814	254,291	886	364,991
5	Water passenger transport	2,369	1,088	0	3,456
6	Air passenger transport services	103,213	0	769	103,981
7	Transport equipment rental services	115,978	64,443	541	180,962
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	36,375	113,520	180	150,075
9	Cultural and religious services	13,370	1,212	70	14,652
10	Sports and other recreational services	32,631	498	71	33,200
11	Health and medical related services	65,407	76,792	114	142,314
A.2 Tourism connected products		289,674	272,314	4,621	566,609
12	Readymade garments	101,582	150,678	535	252,795
13	Processed food	13,953	39,187	132	53,272
14	Tobacco products	4,692	8,724	11	13,428
15	Beverages	20,953	2,759	12	23,724
16	Travel related consumer goods	16,194	44,453	3,609	64,256
17	Footwear	15,310	12,879	134	28,323
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1,428	2,193	59	3,681
19	Gems and jewellery	89,813	10,130	93	100,036
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	25,750	1,310	36	27,095
A.3 Other imputed connected products			2,20,756		2,20,756
21	Vacation homes (assumed to be 1% of urban owner occupied dwelling services)		2878		2,878
22	Social transfers in kind (50% of GFCE of tourism and cultural services)		11102		11,102
23	FISIM (calculated from the share of FISIM in PFCE)		67270		67,270
24	Producers' guest houses (.5% of private organised sector share in output)		58707		58,707
25	Imputed expenditures of households on food for tourists staying with them		80798		80,798
Total		14,55,793	11,12,944	9,865	25,78,602

Source: NCAER computation

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	5267084	8130	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	15440	11449033	0	0	0
3	Trade	5026	125006	4421290	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	888719	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	856	0	0	4905741
6	Processed food products	31660	16424	0	0	0
7	Beverages	652	4969	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	1	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	53578	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	8610	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	4015	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	14559	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	9712	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	5581	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	36201	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	202	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	227	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		5319862	11700903	4421290	924919	4905741

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	603113	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	38619	3697	396	4416	2063	4945
3	Trade	1892	654	653	0	113	632
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	19	164	5	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	710647	1637	5052	0	0	0
7	Beverages	1478	65349	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	227452	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	122810	0	5
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	8640	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	4588
12	Travel related consumer goods	20	0	2	729	6	723
13	Soaps and cosmetics	358	31	706	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	5	41	1	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		1356150	71574	234267	127955	10824	10893

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	4942	5663	752	0	0	0
3	Trade	94	711	1072	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	28282	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	8	3	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	2	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	502	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	1493	1	1	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	5	44621	4	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	2	8	101707	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	173074	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	516652	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	1500
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	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		7049	51007	103535	173074	544934	1500

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	22510	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	6136	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	5954	3015	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	2327	532951	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	664155	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	6448
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		22510	6136	8281	535966	664155	6448

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	5878328	2373724
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	11529966	2753658
3	Trade	0	0	4557141	-4557141
4	Transport freight services	0	0	917001	-920919
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	4906787	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	765420	193304
7	Beverages	0	0	72448	10283
8	Tobacco products	0	0	227453	90103
9	Readymade garments	0	0	176404	20509
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	17252	5670
11	Leather footwear	0	0	9104	10007
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	17534	8463
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	55437	4378
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	107298	7961
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	173074	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	552853	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	1500	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	22510	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	6136	0
20	Hotels	0	0	8968	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	535278	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	664155	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	6698	0
24	Cultural and religious services	50076	0	50076	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	248075	248303	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		50076	248075	31507126	0

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	26602	477595	-450993	7801058
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	864141	202295	661846	14945470
3	Trade	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	6230	2312	3918	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	84380	14773	69608	4976394
6	Processed food products	13643	3500	10143	968868
7	Beverages	17751	0	17751	100482
8	Tobacco products	83074	0	83074	400630
9	Readymade garments	2548	122	2426	199338
10	Printing and publishing	164	42	122	23045
11	Leather footwear	121	0	121	19232
12	Travel related consumer goods	593	208	385	26383
13	Soaps and cosmetics	7072	105	6967	66782
14	Gems and jewellery	798	0	798	116057
15	Railway passenger transport services	184	0	184	173258
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	2510	1713	797	553649
17	Water passenger transport	83	0	83	1583
18	Air passenger transport	241	595	-353	22156
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	189	0	189	6325
20	Hotels	8	4	4	8972
21	Restaurants	288	146	142	535420
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	664155
23	Renting of transport equipment	79	0	79	6777
24	Cultural and religious services	187	352	-165	49911
25	Sporting and recreational services	26907	44730	-17823	230481
Total domestic output at basic prices		1137792	748490	389301	31896427

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	706425	703582	0	19776	5066
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	369785	7652323	250981	411643	277456
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	53729	489754	267930	47596	262098
6	Processed food products	11863	55521	0	42	429
7	Beverages	0	5326	0	5	382
8	Tobacco products	0	22	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	131	23558	324	440	2131
10	Printing and publishing	676	1937	13308	1637	3266
11	Leather footwear	0	696	0	289	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	34	5151	226	177	288
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	5022	0	19	27
14	Gems and jewellery	0	2071	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	597	8625	427	478	4053
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	15162	55190	126700	6849	23512
17	Water passenger transport	9	17	2	1	0
18	Air passenger transport	223	23679	405	262	5155
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	390	0	98	0
20	Hotels	1941	1921	18497	19103	17816
21	Restaurants	5705	5648	54380	56161	52378
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	1279	12470
23	Renting of transport equipment	35	826	2	276	169
24	Cultural and religious services	25	4740	46	158	1567
25	Sporting and recreational services	3188	19924	36	410	1660
IC-PP		1169529	9065924	733264	566699	669922
GVA-basic prices		4150334	2634979	3688026	358220	4235819
CoE		627322	1055793	565903	129452	1717636
OS/MI		3197826	1019520	3007181	184088	2056056
CFC		289535	502645	94791	39921	378225
net taxes on production		36244	58853	20741	4862	85849
GO-basic prices		5319862	11700903	4421290	924919	4905741
Employment (lakh)		195.71	45.92	26.29	5.04	19.36

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	1077694	14183	21446	570	4
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	115926	15342	11370	79354	5365
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	26523	1297	4860	10654	391
6	Processed food products	51330	15140	9355	94	39
7	Beverages	264	4382	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	29218	0	0
9	Readymade garments	72	0	0	4704	14
10	Printing and publishing	12	1	10	7	282
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	22	10	3	216	4
13	Soaps and cosmetics	16	46	1138	506	9
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	359	13	536	260	8
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	1762	78	1327	615	55
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	103	24	318	65	14
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	10	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	29	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	2	0	4	1	0
24	Cultural and religious services	44	0	8	282	7
25	Sporting and recreational services	100	13	1372	434	7
IC-PP		1274270	50528	80964	97763	6199
GVA-basic prices		81880	21046	153303	30192	4624
CoE		24407	1210	28416	7140	750
OS/MI		35610	14229	92437	15313	2774
CFC		19626	5033	28262	6914	974
net taxes on production		2276	585	4261	839	129
GO-basic prices		1356150	71574	234267	127955	10824
Employment (lakh)		0.90	0.02	1.74	3.34	0.22

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	574	732	1526	0	1
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	6886	3737	29112	40187	59598
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	803	240	3318	12027	4347
6	Processed food products	223	68	1953	0	0
7	Beverages	0	2	121	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	102	21	0	0	2
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	19	0	41
11	Leather footwear	52	3	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	472	804	5	93	40
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	2	5551	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	1	9	0	27889	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	57	2	56	415	73
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	114	27	425	4172	294
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	77	0
18	Air passenger transport	11	8	235	878	13
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	65
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	191
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	2153
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	8	320
24	Cultural and religious services	0	2	28	186	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	65	32	151	117	30
IC-PP		9361	5688	42500	86049	67167
GVA-basic prices		1532	1361	8507	17486	105907
CoE		181	146	360	4488	73683
OS/MI		984	891	5927	9957	9241
CFC		325	300	1987	2563	19903
net taxes on production		43	25	236	486	3080
GO-basic prices		10893	7049	51007	103535	173074
Employment (lakh)		0.14	0.00	0.22	0.12	0.18

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	84856	17	0	0	4039
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	170925	432	9787	887	814
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	10635	69	1417	639	67
6	Processed food products	105	2	0	0	380
7	Beverages	0	1	0	0	95
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	2	14	201	0	38
10	Printing and publishing	289	1	9	66	1
11	Leather footwear	2	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	19	0	39	1	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	160	0	8
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	10	0	3	24	1
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	56	49	746	513	5
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	13	1	5	1	2
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	10	0
20	Hotels	8325	7	80	194	20
21	Restaurants	24475	20	234	569	59
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	86	1	12	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	42	0	1	7	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	176	1	12	2	1
IC-PP		300018	615	12705	2914	5528
GVA-basic prices		244917	886	9805	3223	2752
CoE		46255	113	7297	2333	757
OS/MI		176122	692	1350	512	1746
CFC		21169	74	1089	355	228
net taxes on production		1429	7	72	24	21
GO-basic prices		544934	1500	22510	6136	8281
Employment (lakh)		6.54	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	276490	19493	0	0	632
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	39329	167125	276	3132	39461
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	2155	11750	464	3279	47569
6	Processed food products	26002	0	0	0	27
7	Beverages	6499	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	1	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	1589	3928	0	0	78
10	Printing and publishing	34	674	0	13	128
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	4	15	0	21	44
13	Soaps and cosmetics	109	0	0	0	121
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	13	343	0	5	93
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	92	4428	24	6	122
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	36	56	0	11	34
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	1364	11711	28	64	52
21	Restaurants	4010	34429	81	189	151
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	1	1	1	1060
24	Cultural and religious services	22	94	4	92	1674
25	Sporting and recreational services	71	244	0	25	23685
IC-PP		357822	254289	879	6837	114931
GVA-basic prices		178144	409866	5570	43239	133144
CoE		48990	239194	866	25234	71934
OS/MI		110774	148029	3257	15656	17441
CFC		14763	18943	1301	1998	42461
net taxes on production		3648	4711	146	446	1665
GO-basic prices		535966	664155	6448	50076	248075
Employment (lakh)		1.66	0.76	0.00	0.51	0.23

TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Bihar, 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	2937105	4863954	7801058
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	9761235	5184235	14945470
3	Trade	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	1263611	3712783	4976394
6	Processed food products	172574	796294	968868
7	Beverages	17078	83404	100482
8	Tobacco products	29242	371388	400630
9	Readymade garments	37349	161989	199338
10	Printing and publishing	22411	634	23045
11	Leather footwear	1042	18190	19232
12	Travel related consumer goods	7686	18697	26383
13	Soaps and cosmetics	12733	54049	66782
14	Gems and jewellery	29971	86086	116057
15	Railway passenger transport services	16452	156806	173258
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	242323	311327	553649
17	Water passenger transport	106	1478	1583
18	Air passenger transport	31551	-9395	22156
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	497	5828	6325
20	Hotels	81197	-72225	8972
21	Restaurants	238710	296710	535420
22	Medical and health	15902	648253	664155
23	Renting of transport equipment	2806	3971	6777
24	Cultural and religious services	9029	40882	49911
25	Sporting and recreational services	51755	178725	230481
IC-PP		14982363	16914064	31896427
GVA-basic prices		16524762	389301	0
CoE		4679858	0	0
OS/MI		10127615	0	0
CFC		1493386	0	0
net taxes on production		230679	0	0
GO-basic prices		31507126	0	0
Employment (lakh)		308.96	0.00	0.00

Source: NCAER's computations

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

Industries	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate Consumption	Gross value added at basic prices	State Tourism Industry Ratios	TDGVA
1. Agriculture	5319862	1169529	4150334	0.00	0
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	11700903	9065924	2634979	0.00	20
3. Trade	4421290	733264	3688026	0.66	24517
4. transport freight services	924919	566699	358220	2.25	8048
5. All non-tourism specific services	4905741	669922	4235819	2.29	96999
6. Processed food products	1356150	1274270	81880	0.00	0
7. Beverages	71574	50528	21046	0.02	5
8. Tobacco products	234267	80964	153303	0.00	0
9. Readymade garments	127955	97763	30192	0.00	0
10. Printing and publishing	10824	6199	4624	0.00	0
11. Leather footwear	10893	9361	1532	0.00	0
12. Travel related consumer goods	7049	5688	1361	0.00	0
13. Soaps and cosmetics	51007	42500	8507	0.00	0
14. Gems and jewellery	103535	86049	17486	0.00	0
15. Railway passenger transport services	173074	67167	105907	56.80	60152
16. Land passenger transport including via pipeline	544934	300018	244917	52.02	127414
17. Water passenger transport	1500	615	886	3.36	30
18. Air passenger transport	22510	12705	9805	74.85	7339
19. Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	6136	2914	3223	63.27	2039
20. Hotels	8281	5528	2752	74.90	2062
21. Restaurants	535966	357822	178144	24.00	42753
22. Medical and health	664155	254289	409866	28.72	117708
23. Renting of transport equipment	6448	879	5570	25.20	1403
24. Cultural and religious services	50076	6837	43239	33.75	14593
25. Sporting and recreational services	248075	114931	133144	7.60	10120
Total	31507126	14982363	16524762		515201
Share in State GVA					3.12

Source: NCAER computations

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

Industries	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	28873	0	28873	668719	5475	674194
Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	72226	5475	77701
Railway passenger transport services	1230	0	1230	7380	0	7380
Land passenger transport services	26341	0	26341	492056	0	492056
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	42017	0	42017
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	18567	0	18567
Health and medical related services	1303	0	1303	36473	0	36473
Tourism connected industries	10741	0	10741	384744	105515	490259
Readymade garments	0	0	0	268159	12888	281047
Processed Food	0	0	0	37747	1362	39109
Tobacco products	861	0	861	58863	90562	149425
Beverages	0	0	0	1368	0	1368
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	9399	0	9399
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	9880	0	9880	1800	703	2502
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	7409	0	7409
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Industries	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	19674	2430	22104	215784	17147	232931
Accommodation services/Hotels	435	0	435	2137	0	2137
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	64529	16755	81285
Railway passenger transport services	8320	0	8320	1383	0	1383
Land passenger transport services	642	0	642	112463	0	112463
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	2091	0	2091
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	7102	0	7102
Sporting and other recreational services	1467	0	1467	1482	0	1482
Health and medical related services	8810	2430	11240	24595	391	24987
Tourism connected industries	7891	0	7891	132092	22289	154381
Readymade garments	0	0	0	46634	6231	52865
Processed Food	0	0	0	49723	1091	50814
Tobacco products	0	0	0	3633	14038	17671
Beverages	0	0	0	231	0	231
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	4539	0	4539
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	8675	928	9603
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	4903	0	4903
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	7891	0	7891	13754	0	13754

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

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

	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
Industries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	48547	2430	50977	884503	22622	907125
Accommodation services/Hotels	435	0	435	2137	0	2137
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	136756	22230	158986
Railway passenger transport services	9549	0	9549	8763	0	8763
Land passenger transport services	26982	0	26982	604519	0	604519
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	2091	0	2091
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	49119	0	49119
Sporting and other recreational services	1467	0	1467	20049	0	20049
Health and medical related services	10113	2430	12544	61069	391	61460
Tourism connected industries	18632	0	18632	516836	127804	644639
Readymade garments	0	0	0	314793	19119	333912
Processed Food	0	0	0	87470	2453	89923
Tobacco products	861	0	861	62495	104601	167096
Beverages	0	0	0	1600	0	1600
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	13938	0	13938
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	9880	0	9880	10474	1631	12105
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	12312	0	12312
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	7891	0	7891	13754	0	13754

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

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

	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
Industries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	28873	0	28873	703414	5475	708888
Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	79706	5475	85181
Railway passenger transport services	1230	0	1230	7380	0	7380
Land passenger transport services	26341	0	26341	513789	0	513789
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	43950	0	43950
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	19958	0	19958
Health and medical related services	1303	0	1303	38631	0	38631
Tourism connected industries	10741	0	10741	391214	105515	496728
Readymade garments	0	0	0	268159	12888	281047
Processed Food	0	0	0	37747	1362	39109
Tobacco products	861	0	861	64958	90562	155520
Beverages	0	0	0	1368	0	1368
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	9774	0	9774
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	9880	0	9880	1800	703	2502
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	7409	0	7409
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	19674	2430	22104	217161	17147	234308
Accommodation services/Hotels	435	0	435	2137	0	2137
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	64529	16755	81285
Railway passenger transport services	8320	0	8320	1383	0	1383
Land passenger transport services	642	0	642	113562	0	113562
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	2091	0	2091
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	7102	0	7102
Sporting and other recreational services	1467	0	1467	1761	0	1761
Health and medical related services	8810	2430	11240	24595	391	24987
Tourism connected industries	7891	0	7891	132092	22289	154381
Readymade garments	0	0	0	46634	6231	52865
Processed Food	0	0	0	49723	1091	50814
Tobacco products	0	0	0	3633	14038	17671
Beverages	0	0	0	231	0	231
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	4539	0	4539
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	8675	928	9603
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	4903	0	4903
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	7891	0	7891	13754	0	13754

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

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

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	48547	2430	50977	920575	22622	943196
Accommodation services/Hotels	435	0	435	2137	0	2137
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	144235	22230	166465
Railway passenger transport services	9549	0	9549	8763	0	8763
Land passenger transport services	26982	0	26982	627351	0	627351
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	2091	0	2091
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	51052	0	51052
Sporting and other recreational services	1467	0	1467	21719	0	21719
Health and medical related services	10113	2430	12544	63226	391	63618
Tourism connected industries	18632	0	18632	523305	127804	651109
Readymade garments	0	0	0	314793	19119	333912
Processed Food	0	0	0	87470	2453	89923
Tobacco products	861	0	861	68590	104601	173191
Beverages	0	0	0	1600	0	1600
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	14312	0	14312
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	9880	0	9880	10474	1631	12105
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	12312	0	12312
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	7891	0	7891	13754	0	13754

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)

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

Source: India Tourism Statistics

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

State	Average number of overnight trips		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	469	416	453
Arunachal Pradesh	332	171	297
Assam	223	258	227
Bihar	336	333	335
Chhattisgarh	370	366	370
Delhi	166	237	232
Goa	295	322	308
Gujarat	422	370	402
Haryana	578	424	530
Himachal Pradesh	791	593	769
Jammu & Kashmir	904	601	836
Jharkhand	343	360	346
Karnataka	384	376	381
Kerala	444	446	445
Madhya Pradesh	498	469	491
Maharashtra	453	269	371
Manipur	189	131	173
Meghalaya	279	178	260
Mizoram	232	188	212
Nagaland	317	293	310
Orissa	552	479	541
Punjab	504	417	470
Rajasthan	541	447	516
Sikkim	346	296	338
Tamil Nadu	334	328	331
Tripura	307	326	310
Uttaranchal	434	380	422
Uttar Pradesh	493	432	480
West Bengal	393	308	371
Andaman & Nicobar Island	418	181	340
Chandigarh	191	265	256
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	153	259	179
Daman & Diu	100	211	139
Lakshadweep	184	293	231
Puducherry	455	429	437
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: states/UTs, last 365 days

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of main destination	Purpose								
	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	All
Andhra Pradesh	14	23	734	134	4	56	1	33	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	99	28	369	93	43	100	118	140	1000
Assam	55	23	694	63	14	109	8	34	1000
Bihar	22	15	767	66	7	104	5	13	1000
Chhattisgarh	16	30	822	63	7	44	5	12	1000
Delhi	55	49	693	21	37	56	16	72	1000
Goa	46	197	489	222	29	10	0	7	1000
Gujarat	14	21	771	140	7	38	1	8	1000
Haryana	10	5	858	39	2	58	0	27	1000
Himachal Pradesh	18	49	701	142	10	43	12	26	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	11	35	743	145	18	20	5	24	1000
Jharkhand	13	31	764	87	8	79	3	14	1000
Karnataka	16	34	710	178	6	32	0	24	1000
Kerala	12	24	730	84	5	78	0	67	1000
Madhya Pradesh	13	12	838	73	4	45	2	12	1000
Maharashtra	13	21	704	175	4	67	2	14	1000
Manipur	140	21	445	71	26	144	90	60	1000
Meghalaya	68	96	585	64	11	102	12	62	1000
Mizoram	196	90	480	46	26	77	48	36	1000
Nagaland	210	36	318	82	53	121	18	162	1000
Orissa	24	51	747	52	4	87	8	27	1000
Punjab	15	7	826	93	6	33	0	20	1000
Rajasthan	9	10	787	100	8	58	1	27	1000
Sikkim	39	138	438	121	22	72	5	165	1000
Tamil Nadu	11	42	689	195	4	39	1	18	1000
Tripura	3	49	837	12	3	68	0	22	1000
Uttaranchal	18	49	496	359	8	23	14	33	1000
Uttar Pradesh	12	15	823	62	8	48	3	30	1000
West Bengal	13	57	789	35	3	78	1	24	1000
Andaman & Nicobar	30	146	670	26	16	57	20	36	1000
Chandigarh	11	83	627	45	31	157	1	45	1000
Dadra & Nagar	1	2	973	2	1	21	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	410	272	317	0	0	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	11	213	671	13	2	50	0	40	1000
Puducherry	0	50	750	122	16	51	0	10	1000
Non-Response	27	15	566	175	5	63	1	37	1000
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

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

Source of information	Bihar					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	278	193	251	205	221	208
Radio	302	24	213	533	107	455
TV	225	309	252	147	177	152
Internet	0	4	1	0	27	5
Billboard/ Hoarding	0	0	0	0	36	7
More than one of these	138	461	241	109	429	167
Others	57	8	42	7	3	6
Any/Some/ All of these	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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

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

Source of information	All India					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	145	139	142	172	272	220
Radio	82	22	47	113	30	73
TV	547	661	614	318	385	350
Internet	3	20	13	1	8	5
Billboard/ Hoarding	10	5	7	66	40	53
More than one of these	186	145	162	265	248	257
Others	27	8	16	65	17	42
Any/Some/ All of these	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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

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

Source of information	Bihar					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Resulted into one or more trips	23	29	25	9	2	8
Planning to make a trip in near future	264	138	224	143	119	138
Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	227	255	236	431	274	403
No impact	273	490	342	200	377	232
Cannot say	213	88	174	217	228	219
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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

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

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

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

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Number of trips

- Total domestic or intrastate trips undertaken in Bihar were 4.77 crore in 2008-09 (DTS, 2008-09). This amounts to 5.08 per cent of the total domestic trips undertaken in India.
- In addition to this, 49.3 lakh 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 6.36 lakh tourists visiting the state from other countries (MoT Report).
- With respect to outbound tourism, a total of 94,589 people living in Bihar undertook foreign trips during 2010-11 (IPS, 2010-11). This is 0.87 per cent of the total outbound tourists of India (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Number of trips / tourists

Item	Bihar	All India	Share of Bihar in All- India
Total domestic trips (No.) - within state	4,76,78,901	939,032,132	5.08
Total Inbound trips (No.) – from other states	49,30,918	-	
Total Inbound tourists (No.) – from other countries	6,35,722	6,603,897	9.63
Total outbound tourists (No.) – to other countries	94,589	10,842,124	0.87

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. 23,57,846 lakh which is 4.69 per cent of the total Tourism Expenditure for India (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Internal Tourism Expenditure (Rs. lakh)

Item	Bihar	All India	Share of Bihar in All-India (%)
1. Domestic Tourism Expenditure	8,92,188	39,296,109	2.27
2. Inbound Tourism Expenditure	14,55,793	9,967,885	14.60
- Total Expenditure on trips from other states	4,96,238	-	
- Total Expenditure on trips from other countries	9,59,555	9,967,885	9.63
3. Outbound Tourism Expenditure	9,865	1,014,854	0.97
4. Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure (1+2+3)	23,57,846	50,278,848	4.69

Source: NCAER computations

Employment in tourism industries

- The overall workforce (number of jobs) in Bihar was 308.96 lakh in 2009-10.
- The number of jobs in tourism characteristic industries in the state stood at 9.94 lakh. This refers to the tourism employment of the state.
- **The direct share of tourism employment in total state employment is 3.22 per cent, as compared to the corresponding national share of 4.37 per cent (Table 6.3).**

Table 6.3: Employment in tourism industries

	Bihar	All India
Total Employment (in lakh)	308.96	5,355.4
Tourism Characteristic Industries	9.94	234.2
Tourism Connected Industries	6.70	203.7
Tourism Specific Industries	16.64	437.9
Shares in Total Employment (%)		
Tourism Characteristic Industries	3.22	4.37
Tourism Connected Industries	2.17	3.80
Tourism Specific Industries	5.39	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. 1,65,24,762 lakh for the reference year of 2009-10.
 - The GVA of Tourism characteristic industries (GVATI) works out to be Rs. 11,37,452 lakh, which is 6.88 per cent of the total state GVA or GSDP (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Gross Value Added of tourism industries

	Bihar	All India
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	1,65,24,762	61,86,95,00
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	11,37,452	4,42,92,221
Tourism Connected Industries	3,19,933	1,82,16,126
Tourism Specific Industries (1+2)	14,57,384	6,25,08,347
Shares in GVA		
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	6.88	7.16
Tourism Connected Industries	1.94	2.94
Tourism Specific Industries	8.82	10.1
Tourism Direct GVA	5,15,201	2,34,91,181
Share of TDGVA in total GVA	3.12	3.80

Source: NCAER computations

Direct and indirect shares in GSDP & employment

- The Tourism Direct GVA (TDGVA) for the state is Rs. 5,15,201 lakh. Its share in All-India TDGVA is 3.12 per cent. **This is the direct share of tourism in the state GDP.**
- Using the GVA and employment multipliers, we arrive at the direct and indirect contribution of tourism in the state GDP and employment respectively.
- These multipliers have been computed for the state of reference using the Input-Output analysis and are given in Table 6.5. The direct plus indirect shares in GDP and employment are obtained by multiplying their direct shares with the respective multipliers.
- **The overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism in the state GDP is 6.13 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 9.69 per cent (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Contribution of Tourism in the Economy

	Bihar	All India
TDGVA - direct	3.12	3.80
GVATI-direct	6.88	7.16
Tourism Employment - direct	3.22	4.37
GVA multipliers	1.9647	1.843
Employment multipliers	3.0111	2.3256
TDGVA - direct and indirect	6.13	7.00
GVATI-direct and indirect	13.52	13.19
Tourism Employment - direct and indirect	9.69	10.17

Source: NCAER computations

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY²⁴

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

²⁴ Sources of glossary:

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

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	<p>A domestic traveller qualifies as a domestic visitor if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a resident travelling in the country of reference.</p> <p>Domestic visitors are those who travel within the country to a place other than their usual place of residence and stay at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas/ agrashalas/ choultries, etc for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time.</p>
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.
Exports of goods	Exports of goods consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents: generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in domestic ports by non-resident carriers and non-monetary gold.
Exports of services	Exports of services consist of exports of the following services provided by residents to non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
Excursionist	Same day visitors are called excursionists.
Final demand	Transactions that involve purchases of produced goods and services for final uses are presented in final demand table. The “final” use for a good or service is that it is not used up entirely in the reference year as an intermediate input in the production of some other good or service. Transactions for goods and services that are completely used to produce other goods and services are shown in the intermediate input (or use) table of the accounts.
Final output	This is that part of total output of each industry sold either for final consumption by households, general government or for investment (including additions to inventories) and for export. In short, it represents total output sold to final buyers. For the whole economy, total final output is equal to the value of goods and services (both domestically produced and imported) available for consumption, investment and export.
Final consumption	Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.
Final consumption expenditure of government	Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Final consumption expenditure of households	Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.

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

Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI)	Gross value added of the tourism industries is the total gross value added of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and of the degree of specialization of their production process.
Household tourism Consumption	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within economy.
Imports of goods	Imports of goods consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.
Imports of services	Imports of services consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Imputed tourism consumption	Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their inclusion is consistent with the production boundary in the core national accounts.
Inbound travel	Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel.
Inbound trip	An inbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
Inbound tourism	The travel of inbound visitors is called inbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip.
Inbound tourism consumption	Inbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.
Input-output model	It provides a detailed breakdown of economic activity among business industries and a detailed breakdown of their inputs and outputs by commodity associated with some arbitrarily fixed exogenous demand. It also provides supply requirements from other sources such as imports and government production of goods and services. The input-output model is a structural model dealing primarily with resource allocation in the economy corresponding to an exogenously given demand.

Input-output tables	Input-output tables are derived from Supply and Use Tables, which show the process of flows of goods and services through the economic system between producers and consumers. The transactors involved in the production process are individuals (persons or households), establishments (production units of businesses and governments), non-business entities such as non-profit institutions, and governments. An input-output table presents a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production; they can be either in the form of (a) supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables. These tables include the Imports Use and Domestic Use matrices, industry by industry and product by product matrices plus the Leontief inverse, multipliers and other analyses of their structure.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.
Intermediate output	That part of the total output of each industry consumed by other industries in the production process.
Internal tourism	Comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips.
Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.
International tourism	Comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips.
International tourism consumption	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by international visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption within the economy by non-residents on tourism related products.
International travellers	Those who undertake international travel are considered as international travellers.
International visitor	An international traveller qualifies as an international visitor with respect to the country of reference if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a non-resident travelling in the country of reference or a resident travelling outside of it.
ISIC	ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.
Leontief inverse (input-output) table	The columns of the Leontief inverse (input-output) table show the input requirements, both direct and indirect, on all other producers, generated by one unit of output
Main destination	The main destination of a tourism trip is defined as the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip.

Main purpose of a trip	The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place. The main purpose of a trip is one of the criteria used to determine whether the trip qualifies as a tourism trip and the traveller qualifies as a visitor. If the main purpose is to be employed and earn income (compensation for the labour input provided), then the trip cannot be a tourism trip and the individual taking the trip cannot be considered as a visitor (even though it is outside his/her usual environment and for less than 12 months), but as an “other traveller”.
Margin	This is the difference between the resale price of a good and the cost to the retailer or wholesaler of the good sold. A transport margin consists of the transport charges invoiced separately by the producer in the delivery of a good.
Margin (trade)	A trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.
Margin (transport)	A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.
Multipliers	An I-O multiplier is a quantitative measure created by a particular I-O based economic model. It is an analytical answer to a hypothetical question about how 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.
National tourism	Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips.
National tourism consumption	National tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.
Net taxes on products	Also referred to as taxes less subsidies on products. A tax or subsidy on a product is payable per unit of a good or service. The tax or subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service (quantity being measured either in terms of discrete units or continuous physical variables such as volume, weight, strength, distance, time, etc.), or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods or services transacted. A tax or subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the product is produced, sold or imported, but it may also become payable in other circumstances, such as when a good is exported, leased, transferred, delivered, or used for own consumption or own capital formation. See also Other taxes on production and Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
Other taxes on production	Consist of all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, except taxes on products. Other taxes on production include: taxes related to the payroll or workforce numbers excluding compulsory social security contributions paid by employers and any taxes paid by the employees themselves out of their wages or salaries; recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures; some business and professional licences where no service is provided by the Government in return; taxes on the use of fixed assets or other activities; stamp duties; taxes on pollution; and taxes on international transactions. See also Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

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

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

	they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid.
Taxes on products	Taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. These taxes are defined as product specific taxes, for example: value added tax, excise duties, air passenger tax, insurance premium tax and import duties, and are based on the volume or value of production sold.
Total economy	The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
Total final expenditure	This is the sum total of final consumption, gross capital formation and exports of goods and services. Total final expenditure is the same as total demand by final buyers and is equal to total final output.
Total intermediate consumption	The total intermediate consumption of each industry is the industry's total purchases of the outputs of other industries as well as purchases of imports of goods and services and intra-industry purchases for use in its production process. This is adjusted for the change in inventories of materials and fuels and excludes primary inputs.
Total tourism internal demand	Total tourism internal demand, is the sum of internal tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption. It does not include outbound tourism consumption.
Total output	The total output of an industry is the aggregate value of the goods and services together with the work-in-progress produced by the industry. It is equal to the value of the industry's sales plus any increase (and less any decrease) in the value of its inventories of finished products and work-in progress. Output is thus measured after deducting holding gains. The outputs of the distribution and service trades industries are measured on a 'gross margin' basis.
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	Defined as 'taxes on products' plus 'other taxes on production' less 'subsidies on products' less 'other subsidies on production'. The taxes do not include any taxes on the profits or other income received by an enterprise. They are payable irrespective of the profitability of the production process. They may be payable on the land, fixed assets or labour employed in the production process, or on certain activities or transactions.
Tourism	Comprises the activities of visitors.
Tourism characteristic industries	Are those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, producing their present product(s), or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic industries, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. Some countries use the 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.
Tourism characteristic products	These are defined in the international TSA standards as those products which would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which sales would be significantly reduced, in the absence of tourism. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic

	products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified.
Tourism connected industries	Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which 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.
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)	Tourism direct gross value added is the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that serve directly visitors in response to internal tourism consumption.
Tourism expenditure	The amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.
Tourism exports	Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to the country.
Tourism industry ratio	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
Total tourism internal demand	Computed by adding tourism internal consumption (domestic and inbound tourism consumption) with other components of internal demand, such as tourism collective consumption and tourism gross fixed capital formation.

Tourism imports	Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by residents on overseas trips.
Tourism net taxes on products	Consists of taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products which is attributable to productive activity of tourism related industries that are in a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of goods purchased by visitors, only the net taxes attributable to the value of retail trade services on those goods will be included.
Tourism product ratio	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
Tourism ratio	For each variable of supply in the TSA, the tourism ratio is the ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of the corresponding variable in the TSA expressed in percentage form.
Tourism share	Tourism share is the share of the corresponding fraction of internal tourism consumption to each component of supply. For each industry, the tourism share of output (in value), is the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output.
Tourism single purpose consumer durable goods	Tourism single-purpose consumer durables are a specific category of consumer durable goods that include durable goods that are used exclusively, or almost exclusively by individuals while on tourism trips.
Tourism Satellite Account	Tourism Satellite Account consists in analyzing in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services which might be associated with tourism, in establishing the actual interface with the supply of such goods and services within the economy of reference, or outside and in describing how this supply (from domestic or imported origin) interacts with other economic activities, using the SUT as a reference.
Tourist	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.
Tourism trip	Trips which are undertaken by visitors.
Tourism visit	The term tourism visit refers to a stay in a place visited during a tourism trip. However, while discussing the different forms of tourism (domestic, inbound and outbound), the term visitor is often used instead of tourism visit or tourism trip.
Travel	Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
Transportation in balance of payments statistics	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).
Travel in balance of payments statistics	The item Travel (BoP item 236) consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad or foreign travellers on the national territory for less than one year. Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to destination are recorded under the heading "transportation", but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under "travel".

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

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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