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Atithi Devo Bhava?^{i*}

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Introduction

In 2014, international tourist arrivals reached an all-time high, with a record of 1,138 million overnight visitors—a 4.7 percent increase from 2013.¹ This increase follows a sustained period of growth in international tourist arrivals since the financial crisis of 2008, and a 23 percent increase since the year before the crisis.² Travel for holidays, recreation and other forms of leisure account for just over half of all international tourists (52 percent or 568 million), followed by travel for other reasons, such as visiting friends and relatives, religious reasons and pilgrimage, and health treatment (27 percent).³ Some 14 percent of international tourists reported travelling for business and professional purposes; the purpose of visit for the remaining seven percent of arrivals is not specified.⁴

Such an increase in international tourism has been facilitated as governments have started to pay closer attention to visa procedures. One indicator of this is the fact that in 2014, 62 percent of the world's population required a traditional visa from the embassy prior to departure, down from 77 percent in 2008.⁵ Moreover, a total of 50 destinations significantly facilitated the visa process for citizens of 30 or more countries between 2010 and 2014, by changing their visa policies from “visa required” to either “e-visa,” “visa on arrival” or “no visa required.”⁶ Of all the facilitative measures,

i. 'Atithi Devo Bhava' is a Sanskrit phrase which can literally be translated in English to mean “The guest is equivalent to God” or “Be one for whom the guest is God.” See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atithi_Devo_Bhav.

* Responsibility for the views, opinions, suggestions and analysis in this article lies solely with the authors and does not reflect the institutions they represent. The article was first published on 13 March 2015 and has been updated with policy changes made by the Government of India since 13 March 2015. On 9 April 2015, the policy brief was covered by 'Ideas for India' as a blog post titled “Getting more out of India's Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme” (http://www.ideasforindia.in/article.aspx?article_id=1436). Wall Street Journal also covered the policy brief in its article titled “India's Incredible Quick Fix to 'Visa on Arrival' Problem” (<http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2015/04/10/indias-quick-fix-to-visa-on-arrival-confusion/>). On 15 April 2015, the Wall Street Journal again covered the policy brief in its article titled “India Changes Name of Visa on Arrival after Complaints about Program” (<http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2015/04/15/india-changes-name-of-visa-on-arrival-after-complaints-about-program/>). Recently, the issue was also covered by Quartz India (Shelly Walia, “What's in a name: India's e-visa is actually a smart programme,” April 20, 2015, <http://qz.com/386802/whats-in-a-name-indias-e-visa-is-actually-a-smart-programme/>).

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the most popular measure implemented by destinations remains the introduction of “visa on arrival”—instead of the “visa required”—where 56 percent of all improvements were made between 2010 and 2014.⁷

This issue brief analyses recent reforms of the tourist visa process of India. On the surface, recent initiatives seem impressive. However, as often, details matter, and the analysis shows that the Indian initiatives are rather void and partly poorly implemented. It is also noted that the Immigration Bureau of India states that tourists coming to India still prefer to get their visas beforehand.⁸ These findings raise pertinent questions on how the e-tourist visa can make a real impact on the Indian economy. The conclusion suggests ways to fix the shortcomings of the scheme before extending it to 150 countries as suggested by the Finance Minister in his Annual Budget for 2015-2016. Such a review should preferably include learning from other countries that are also working to facilitate their visa processes, such as Australia. Importantly, the findings are of a wider interest, since the movement of persons is crucial not only for tourism but also for businesses that want to connect to global value chains as well as for partners abroad.

The Indian Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme—Much Ado about Nothing?

Wanting to stay in the facilitator league, the Government of India, on 1 January 2010, launched the “Tourist Visa on Arrival” (TVoA) scheme on a pilot basis for a period of one year. The pilot scheme covered tourists coming from five countries, namely Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan. In 2011, the scheme was extended to six more countries, namely Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia and Myanmar. With no additions in 2012 and 2013, the year 2014 witnessed a large number of additions to the list of countries whose nationals could be entitled for TVoA in India. In April 2014, tourists coming from South Korea were included in the scheme and in November 2014, the scheme was further extended to tourists coming from 32 other countries (see Table 1 on when and to whom India extended the TVoA facility). On 13 March 2015, the Prime Minister of India, during his visit to Sri Lanka, announced the extension of the TVoA scheme to Sri Lankan citizens with effect from the Sinhala and Tamil New Year on 14 April 2015.⁹ With effect from 1 May 2015, the scheme was further extended to 31 countries, making it a total of 77 countries eligible for this scheme (which includes partial opening of one country).ⁱⁱ

Since its inception on 1 January 2010, the number of tourists entering India by availing the new TVoA facility has been trending upwards (see Table 2). With an average year on year growth of 60 percent over the period 2010 to 2014, the number of tourist visas issued on arrival has gone up from as low as 6,549 in 2010 to 39,046 in 2014. Meanwhile, the absolute number of Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (TFTAs)¹⁰ has gone up from 5.8 million in 2010 to 75 million in 2014, signifying an average year on year growth of nine percent over the period. However, the role of the Indian scheme in

ii. Sri Lanka (partial opening) and these 31 countries do not form part of this analysis.

facilitating entry toward this increase is dubious. In fact, the average share of total visas issued on arrival in the TFTAs in India is below half a percent for the same period (average share of TVoAs stands at 0.27 percent of the TFTAs for the period 2010 to 2014).

Table 1: Chronology of the Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme

Announcement date	Implementation date	Countries granted Tourist Visa on Arrival	Number of added countries
9 December 2009 ¹¹	1 January 2010 ¹²	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan	5
30 December 2010 ¹³	1 January 2010 ¹⁴	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines and Laos	4
25 January 2011 ¹⁵	28 January 2011 ¹⁶	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia and Myanmar	2
15 April 2014 ¹⁷	15 April 2014 ^{18, 19}	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia, Myanmar and South Korea	1
27 November 2014 ²⁰	27 November 2014 ²¹	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia, Myanmar, South Korea, Australia, Brazil, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Fiji, Germany, Guyana, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, USA and Vanuatu	32
1 January 2015 ²²	1 January 2015 ^{23, 24}	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia, Myanmar, South Korea, Australia, Brazil, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Fiji, Germany, Guyana, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu and Guyana	1
13 March 2015 ²⁵	14 April 2015	Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia, Myanmar, South Korea, Australia, Brazil, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Fiji, Germany, Guyana, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu, Guyana and Sri Lankan citizens from the Sinhala and Tamil New Year	1 (partial opening)

Table 2: Performance of Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme^{26, 27, 28}

Years	Tourist Visas on Arrival (TVoAs)		Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (TFTAs)		TVoAs as a share of TFTAs (%)
	Total (number)	Year on year growth rate (%)	Total (number)	Year on year growth rate (%)	
2010	6,549	-	5,775,692	-	0.11
2011	12,761	94.85	6,309,222	9.24	0.20
2012	16,084	26.04	6,577,745	4.26	0.24
2013	20,294	26.18	6,967,601	5.93	0.29
2014	39,046	92.4	7,462,000	7.10	0.52
2015	25,023 ^A	- ^C	-	-	-
Average	18,947 ^B	59.87	6,618,452	9.24	0.27

^A represents data for January 2015 only. Data on several months for several countries for 2010 was not available. Therefore, the aggregate for 2010 was taken from a press release by the Indian government.²⁹ ^B average excludes data for January 2015. ^C year on year growth rate for the period 2014-2015 is not calculated as the data available for 2015 only represents January 2015. Years (2010-2014) represent a calendar year, i.e. 12 months from January to December.

Tourists do not appear inclined to opt for the “Visa on Arrival” facility. Both the growth of TVoAs over time across countries (see Table 3) and the growth of TVoAs as a share of TFTAs over time (see Table 4) does not present an encouraging picture. For instance, since its launch in 2010, tourists from

Singapore have consistently preferred to obtain their visas at the Indian mission in their home country. Although the growth rate of TVoAs issued to Singaporeans has increased from two percent in 2011 to 65 percent by 2013 (see Table 3), the average share of Singaporeans that obtained TVoA over the period 2010-2013 is less than two percent of the total arrivals of Singaporeans in India (see Table 4).

Table 3: Performance of Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme Over Time Across Countries^{30, 31, 32}

Countries/Years	2010 ^c	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^b	2015 ^a
Australia	-	-	-	-	1,124	2,210
						(96.62)
Cambodia	-	149	157	120	129	-
			(5.37)	(-23.57)	(7.5)	
Finland	1,263	1,335	914	1,030	990	-
		(5.70)	(-31.54)	(12.69)	(-3.88)	
Germany	-	-	-	-	570	1,634
						(186.67)
Indonesia	-	2,063	2,426	2,758	2,776	-
			(17.60)	(13.69)	(0.66)	
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	448
Japan	1,457	2,344	4,604	6,448	5,289	-
		(60.88)	(96.42)	(40.05)	(-17.97)	
Laos	-	14	10	19	20	-
			(-28.57)	(90)	(5.26)	
Luxembourg	71	74	110	145	126	-
		(4.22)	(48.65)	(31.81)	(-13.10)	
Myanmar		71	109	148	391	-
			(53.52)	(35.78)	(164.19)	
New Zealand	1,944	2,762	3,150	3,968	4,405	643
		(42.08)	(14.05)	(25.97)	(11.01)	(-85.40)
Others ^d					1,792	2,702
						(50.78)
Philippines	-	1,956	2,444	2,967	3,783	-
			(24.95)	(21.40)	(27.50)	
Russia	-	-	-	-	2,121	3,518
						(65.87)
Singapore	1,814	1,848	1,974	2,486	4,095	423
		(1.87)	(6.82)	(25.94)	(64.72)	(-89.67)
South Korea	-	-	-	-	6,631	4,569
						(-31.10)
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	443
USA	-	-	-	-	3,417	5,933
						(73.63)
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	1,149	2,500
						(117.58)
Vietnam	-	145	186	205	238	-
			(28.28)	(10.22)	(16.10)	
Total	6,549	12,761	16,084	20,294	39,046	25,023
	-	(94.85)	(26.04)	(26.18)	(92.04)	- ^e

^a represents data for January 2015 only. ^b Apart from USA, Russia, South Korea, Ukraine, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Germany and the Philippines, data for the remaining country-wise distribution of TVoAs stands provisional as Indian government ³³ does not mention the same. ^c Data on several months for several countries for 2010 was not available. Therefore, the aggregate and the total were again taken from a government press release.³⁴ Figures in parentheses represent year on year growth rate. ' - ' represents no information available either because the countries have not yet been granted the visa on arrival eligibility or because the ministry has not published the information. ^d Since the ministry does not publish TVoAs granted to all the 44 eligible countries, the remaining have been published in the 'other' category. ^e Year on year growth rate for the period 2014-2015 is not calculated as the data available for 2015 only represents January 2015. Years (2010-2015) represent calendar years, i.e., 12 months from January to December.

Moreover, Singaporeans' preference to obtain visa on arrival has remained volatile over the period 2010 to 2013; from 1.69 percent in 2010, the preference for a TVoA reduced to 1.55 percent and 1.50 percent in 2011 and 2012 respectively before it went up to 1.74 percent in 2013.

On the other hand, even though the growth rate of TVoAs issued to New Zealanders has slowed down from 42 percent to 11 percent in 2014 (see Table 3), New Zealanders' preference to obtain visa on arrival has increased over the period 2010 to 2013. The share of New Zealanders that obtained a TVoA in the total arrivals of New Zealanders has consistently increased over time, from five percent in 2010 to 10 percent in 2013, thus averaging at almost eight percent for the period (see Table 4).

Table 4: Performance of TVoAs as a Share of TFTAs over Time across Countries^{35, 36, 37}

Countries	Years ^c	Tourist Visas on Arrival (TVoAs)		Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (TFTAs)		TVoAs as a share of TFTAs (%)
		Total (number)	Year on year growth rate (%)	Total (number)	Year on year growth rate (%)	
Finland	2010	1,263	-	24,089	-	5.24
	2011	1,335	5.70	23,730	-1.49	5.63
	2012	914	-31.54	22,416	-5.54	4.08
	2013	1,030	12.69	21,212	-5.37	4.86
	2010	-	-	26,171	-	-
Indonesia	2011	2,063	-	32,530	24.30	6.34
	2012	2,426	17.60	29,559	-9.13	8.21
	2013	2,758	13.69	33,747	14.17	8.17
	2010	1,457	-	168,019	-	0.87
Japan	2011	2,344	60.88	193,525	15.18	1.21
	2012	4,604	96.42	220,015	13.69	2.09
	2013	6,448	40.05	220,283	0.12	2.93
	2010	-	-	14,719	-	-
Myanmar	2011	71	-	25,043	70.14	0.28
	2012	109	53.52	30,588	22.14	0.36
	2013	148	35.78	34,916	14.15	0.42
	2010	1,944	-	37,024	-	5.25
New Zealand	2011	2,762	42.08	36,839	-0.50	7.50
	2012	3,150	14.05	38,917	5.64	8.09
	2013	3,968	25.97	40,801	4.84	9.73
	2010	-	-	24,534	-	-
Philippines	2011	1,956	-	31,151	26.97	6.28
	2012	2,444	24.95	33,323	6.97	7.33
	2013	2,967	21.40	42,224	26.71	7.03
	2010	1,814	-	107,487	-	1.69
Singapore	2011	1,848	1.87	119,022	10.73	1.55
	2012	1,974	6.82	131,452	10.44	1.50
	2013	2,486	25.94	143,025	8.80	1.74
	2010	-	-	7,458	-	-
Vietnam	2011	145	-	9,809	31.52	1.48
	2012	186	28.28	11,332	15.53	1.64
	2013	205	10.22	12,312	8.65	1.67

Years 2014 and 2015 are not considered as country-wise foreign tourist arrivals data is only available till 2013. '1' represents no information available because the countries have not yet been granted the visa on arrival eligibility. Years (2010-2013) represent a calendar year, i.e., 12 months from January to December. ^c Data on several months for several countries for 2010 was not available. Therefore, the aggregate and the total was taken from a government press release.³⁸

Despite the arguably poor performance of the TVoA scheme, the government has taken laudable initiatives by reformulating the modalities of the scheme. For instance, abolishing the restriction of two months gap between two consecutive visits of a foreigner,³⁹ introducing visa fees payment through debit and credit cards, increasing the number of airports for the TVoA from four to nine, simplifying the visa form, introducing local language help for foreigners in filling the online visa application form, removing the requirement of filling the Departure (Embarkation) card by outgoing foreigners and Arrival (Disembarkation) card by incoming Indians and simplifying the Embarkation/Disembarkation cards, as well as introducing the Collective Landing Permit (CLP).⁴⁰ In addition to these measures, one of the major reforms that the government initiated on 27 November 2014 was enabling the TVoA scheme through Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA)ⁱⁱⁱ and extending the same to all the eligible countries.^{41,42}

The recent step enabling TVoA through ETA did not fail to grab the international limelight.⁴³ The ministry in its press releases highlights the successful implementation of the TVoA enabled with the ETA scheme. It repeatedly mentions that the introduction of the ETA enabled TVoA scheme for 44 countries in November 2014 has been the main reason for the surge in tourist arrivals in India.⁴⁴ The alleged success received attention in the country's Annual Budget for the year 2015-2016, where the Finance Minister lauded the success of visas on arrival and proposed to extend the same to 150 countries in a phased manner.⁴⁵ Without doubt, the success of TVoA through ETA cannot be denied, given the impressive average growth of tourist visas on arrival since its implementation stands at almost 87 percent — the average growth of TVoAs through ETA for January 2015 from its levels in December 2014 for only eight of the 44 eligible countries (see Table 5).⁴⁶

Table 5: Performance of TVoA Scheme through Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA)⁴⁷

Month	Year	Country	Number of TVoAs through ETA	Month on month growth rate (%)	Year on year growth rate (%)
December	2014	New Zealand	715	67.45	15.51
January	2015	New Zealand	643	-10.07	38.28
December	2014	South Korea	1,551	85.30	-
January	2015	South Korea	4,569	194.58	-
December	2014	Singapore	601	28.69	44.47
January	2015	Singapore	423	-29.62	54.95
December	2014	Australia	1,124	-	-
January	2015	Australia	2,210	96.62	-
December	2014	Germany	570	-	-
January	2015	Germany	1,634	186.67	-
December	2014	Russia	2,121	-	-
January	2015	Russia	3,518	65.87	-
December	2014	USA	3,417	-	-
January	2015	USA	5,933	73.63	-
December	2014	Ukraine	1,149	-	-
January	2015	Ukraine	2,500	117.58	-
Average of January 2015				86.91	-

‘-’ represents no information available because the countries have not yet been granted the visa on arrival eligibility.

iii. Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA), introduced in 2010, literally meant that the eligible tourist could come to India and get a visa at the authorised immigration checkpoint in India. The eligible traveller did not have to apply online before departure. On 27 November 2014, the government introduced the Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA), which means that the tourist now has to apply for the visa online, carry a copy of the visa with him/her at the time of travel, produce it at the authorised immigration checkpoint in India, and then enter India. The name “Tourist Visa on Arrival through Electronic Travel Authorisation” was misleading, as clearly it was not visa on arrival. Therefore, with effect from 15 April 2015, the government changed the name of the policy from “TVoA through ETA” to “e-Tourist Visa.” “MHA renames Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme as e-tourist Visa from tomorrow,” Press Information Bureau, Government of India, April 14, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=118240>.

Moreover, the share of TVoAs through ETA seems to be on the rise. For instance, Table 6 shows that 4.59 percent of Americans in India in January 2015 availed TVoA through ETA, as compared to 2.21 percent in December 2014, recording a growth of 107.03 percent over the month. However, it might be too early to attribute the surge of foreign tourist arrivals in India to the scheme of TVoA through ETA. The average share of TVoAs issued through ETA in the TFTAs continues to be a very small share. For instance, in December 2014, only 2.21 percent of Americans entered India by availing the TVoA through ETA, while in January 2015, the figure stood at 4.59 percent.

Table 6: Performance of TVoAs through ETA in TFTAs^{48, 49, 50}

Country	Country-wise share in TFTAs (%)	Number of TFTAs	Number of TVoAs through ETA	TVoAs through ETA as a share of TFTAs (%)
December 2014				
Russia	3.91	34,291	2,121	6.19
Singapore	2.11	18,505	601	3.25
Japan	2.21	19,382	606	3.13
Australia	4.75	41,658	1,124	2.70
Germany	2.58	22,627	570	2.52
USA	17.62	154,527	3,417	2.21
Total	100	877,000	14,083	100
January 2015				
South Korea	1.89	14,931	4,569	30.60
Russia	3.5	27,650	3,518	12.72
Australia	3.63	28,677	2,210	7.71
Germany	3.12	24,648	1,634	6.63
USA	16.35	129,165	5,933	4.59
Total	100	790,000	25,023	100

To conclude, the hope of India that the new modernised and extended scheme—from just five TVoA countries in 2010 to 44 countries by the end of 2014—and TVoAs through ETA will boost the tourism industry may appear a bit premature.^{iv}

What Limits the Success?

In evaluating the impact of the TVoA, and particularly the TVoA through ETA, the authors attempt to assess the implementation and drafting of the scheme:

- Why has the share of TVoAs as a percent of total TFTAs not gone up in India, both over the years and across countries? Is modernising the industry by granting TVoAs through ETA the answer? If so, why does the share of TVoAs through ETA in total TFTAs not look all that

iv. At first glance, it may appear that ETA is not a great incentive, as it only avoids sending the passport to the embassies. Moreover, having to apply online is problematic for tourist-source countries with very low internet penetration. But it can also be argued that it should be easier to find a place with internet in, say, Liberia, to apply online for a visa to Sweden than it would be to engage in the usual procedure and travel to a neighbouring country that has a Swedish embassy. While no conclusion on the effectiveness of the ETA provision can be drawn just quite yet, the authors feel that ETA is a good bridge because: 1) it would be easier to get a visa beforehand rather than having to fulfil the obligations at the immigration checkpoint, where one could face infrastructural difficulties in terms of language, payment, understanding of the system at the airport, etc.; and 2) digitising systems is advantageous for authorities in getting timely information—if already enough developed in terms of electronic means—and it may in some respects be more reliable and easier to handle than applying at arrival. The authors are not ignoring the fact that the latter is related to how cumbersome the application process is, which it inevitably could be for a foreigner not familiar with the system. Moreover, digitisation goes in hand with the objective of a Digital India as the Prime Minister suggested on 20 August 2014 (<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=108926>), which could only prove beneficial over time, as timely and immediate access to data can be used to form beneficial policies.

encouraging? Is it because India does not have the required clarity and technicality to run the system smoothly and functionally?

What is clear is that the implementation of the scheme has been poor. First, there is confusion as to what the scheme really means. To a layman, a tourist visa on arrival would really mean arriving in India and receiving a 30-day tourist visa at immigration on showing his/her passport. However, the official website⁵¹ is not very clear whether this is the case, as instruction number 5 states that the applicant from the eligible country should carry a copy of ETA with him/her at the time of travel, while instruction number 1 states that applicants from the eligible countries may apply online a minimum of four days in advance to the date of arrival with a window of 30 days. This raises the question whether the TVoA will only be granted to the applicants of eligible countries if they have a copy of the ETA along with them at the time of travel.^v

Secondly, confusion lies in the objective of the visa scheme. For instance, the official website states that those “international travellers whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives, short duration medical treatment or casual business visit” are covered. However, the official website fails to highlight what would qualify as a casual business visit. In comparison, the Australian government clearly specifies that eligible international travellers to Australia who have an Electronic Travel Authority can undertake business visitor activities which include: (1) Making general business or employment enquires; (2) investigating, negotiating, signing or reviewing a business contract; (3) activities carried out as part of an official government-to-government visit; and (4) participating in conferences, trade fairs or seminars as long as they are not being paid by the organiser for their participation.⁵² The Indian definition for “short duration medical treatment” faces similar problems. The official Indian website fails to highlight what qualifies as a short duration medical treatment. Again, in comparison, the Australian government more clearly issues a “Medical Treatment Visa (subclass 602)” that allows people to travel to Australia: (1) For medical treatment or consultations; (2) to support someone needing medical treatment who holds or has applied for this visa; and (3) to donate an organ.⁵³

This lack of clarity in the Indian scheme is only aggravated by the alleged technical difficulties of running the system. For instance, international travellers have consistently blogged about the difficulties of using the ETA system, including issues with uploading photos, acceptance of phone numbers and the payment of \$60 to obtain the ETA.⁵⁴

v. See the confusion being highlighted by travellers to India on <http://goo.gl/g7Upo5>, and <http://goo.gl/ENrk4h>. In its press release “MHA renames Tourist Visa on Arrival scheme as e-Tourist Visa from tomorrow,” (Press Information Bureau, Government of India, April 14, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=118240>), the government clarifies that “...the name of the scheme (TVoA-ETA) is creating confusion among tourists. Tourist presumed as if the Visa is being granted on arrival, however in present system the pre-authorization of Visa to foreigners is being given prior to travel.” This step is viewed in a positive direction. However, the “instructions for applicant” on the official website do not lay down the guidelines clearly, particularly whether ETA is mandatory or not. Clarity on the “instructions for applicant” should be addressed as soon as possible.

Although there have been success stories of the TVoA enabled through ETA,⁵⁵ complaints of getting around the online system seem to outweigh the little success it has found among travellers.⁵⁶ Given the hassles involved, travellers seem to continue to prefer to arrange for their tourist visa for India from the Indian embassy in their home country before they depart.⁵⁷

- Another question that can be posed is whether the countries to which the TVoA scheme has been extended are to be blamed. Table 7 shows that the average inbound tourist arrivals from the majority of the eligible 44 countries (and for which the data is available) do not contribute even one percent of the TFTAs in India for the period 2010-2013.

Table 7: Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (TFTAs) (%)^{58, 59}

Country/Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
USA	16.12	15.54	15.81	15.58	15.76
Germany	3.94	3.81	3.87	3.62	3.81
Japan	2.91	3.07	3.34	3.16	3.12
Australia	2.94	3.05	3.07	3.14	3.05
Russia	2.11	2.29	2.70	3.72	2.71
Singapore	1.86	1.89	2.00	2.05	1.95
South Korea	1.65	1.72	1.66	1.62	1.66
Thailand	1.33	1.46	1.60	1.68	1.52
UAE	0.79	1.05	0.63	0.74	0.80
Oman	0.61	0.64	0.76	0.89	0.73
Israel	0.75	0.76	0.72	0.70	0.73
New Zealand	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.60
Kenya	0.51	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.52
Philippines	0.42	0.49	0.51	0.61	0.51
Indonesia	0.45	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.48
Myanmar	0.25	0.40	0.47	0.50	0.41
Ukraine	0.29	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.39
Mauritius	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.39	0.38
Finland	0.42	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.36
Norway	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.31	0.36
Brazil	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27
Mexico	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18
Vietnam	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.16
Grand TFTAs (in persons)	5,775,692	6,309,222	6,577,745	6,967,601	6,407,565

Data on the remaining 23 countries and for the year 2014 is not reported as the information in the year books and press releases by the Indian Ministry of Tourism is not available. Countries in the table are sorted in descending order on the basis of averages. Years (2010-2013) represent a calendar year, i.e., 12 months from January to December.

Moreover, applicants from eligible countries have to apply for a TVoA through the ETA scheme online, thereby making the latter mandatory. However, a deeper look into the countries that have to go through this process highlights the reasons for its lack of success. In the countries where information is available, Table 8 shows that the average access to the internet during the period 2010-2013 varied from as high as approximately 94 persons in every 100 in Norway to as low as

approximately four persons in every 100 in Cambodia. Furthermore, the average number of fixed broadband subscribers for the period 2010-2013 varied from as high as approximately 37 persons in every 100 in South Korea to almost no individual in Kenya (0.08 persons in every 100 persons).

Table 8: Internet Usage Across the 44 Eligible Countries and India⁶⁰

Country	Fixed broadband internet subscribers (per 100 people) ^A	Country	Internet users (per 100 people) ^B
Average for the period 2010 to 2013			
South Korea	36.85	Norway	94.15
Norway	36.48	Luxembourg	91.59
Germany	33.12	Finland	89.25
Luxembourg	32.93	South Korea	84.08
Finland	29.78	Japan	82.44
Japan	28.02	Germany	82.40
USA	27.91	New Zealand	81.62
New Zealand	26.72	UAE	79.75
Singapore	25.52	Australia	79.37
Israel	24.98	USA	76.23
Australia	24.29	Singapore	71.75
Russia	13.54	Israel	69.49
Mauritius	10.19	Russia	54.30
UAE	10.12	Oman	52.57
Mexico	10.01	Brazil	46.63
Brazil	8.65	Mexico	37.86
Ukraine	7.54	Vietnam	37.28
Thailand	6.13	Jordan	36.83
Philippines	6.06	Mauritius	34.43
Tuvalu	4.92	Ukraine	32.27
Vietnam	4.73	Philippines	31.81
Palau	3.30	Tuvalu	31.75
Guyana	3.06	Guyana	31.73
Jordan	2.91	Fiji	29.71
Oman	2.09	Kenya	28.28
Fiji	2.04	Tonga	27.72
Djibouti	1.52	Thailand	25.37
Micronesia	1.48	Micronesia	24.14
Tonga	1.34	Indonesia	13.14
Indonesia	1.14	Samoa	11.56
India	1.08	India	11.31
Kiribati	0.96	Kiribati	10.33
Solomon Islands	0.41	Vanuatu	9.77
Cambodia	0.20	Marshall Islands	9.19
Vanuatu	0.15	Djibouti	7.82
Samoa	0.11	Solomon Islands	6.50
Kenya	0.08	Cambodia	3.83
Cook Islands	-	Palau	-
Laos	-	Cook Islands	-
Myanmar	-	Laos	-
Nauru	-	Myanmar	-
Niue Island	-	Nauru	-
Palestine	-	Niue Island	-
Papua New Guinea	-	Palestine	-
Marshall Islands	- ^A	Papua New Guinea	- ^B

Countries are sorted in descending order. '-' represents no information available. ^A is the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology. ^B are individuals who have used the internet via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc. (from any location) in the last 12 months. While ^B gives a general idea of access, caution must be exercised while comparing statistics across countries for ^A. This is because data for A is collected by national statistics offices through household surveys and survey questions and definitions differ; these estimates may not be strictly comparable across countries. Years (2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013) represent a calendar year, i.e., 12 months from January to December. Sri Lanka has not been included in the table because it is only partially opened.

Moreover, as seen in Table 9, the average exports and imports of India to and from the eligible countries remains less than 50 percent of India's total exports and imports; India's export share to the eligible countries in total exports stands at 47 percent while import share stands at 36 percent. As a matter of fact, for the majority of the included countries, their individual export and import vis-à-vis India accounts for less than one percent of the total exports and imports of India. For instance, India's average trade with countries like Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Micronesia for the period 2010-2013 is negligible.

Table 9: International Trade with the 44 Eligible Countries

Country	(US\$ million)	Average exports (2010-2013) (% share of total exports)	Country	(US\$ million)	Average imports (2010-2013) (% share of total imports)
UAE	34,146.25	11.77	UAE	34,416.92	7.70
USA	33,832.71	11.49	USA	22,803.86	5.09
Singapore	13,203.23	4.49	Germany	13,687.68	3.05
Germany	7,364.00	2.53	Indonesia	13,578.09	3.00
Japan	6,083.48	2.08	Australia	12,318.94	2.74
Indonesia	5,640.07	1.95	South Korea	12,215.75	2.72
Brazil	5,348.73	1.82	Japan	10,631.13	2.36
South Korea	4,122.65	1.41	Singapore	7,444.17	1.67
Vietnam	3,944.96	1.33	Thailand	5,062.19	1.13
Israel	3,611.74	1.23	Russia	4,122.57	0.92
Thailand	3,167.92	1.07	Brazil	4,091.76	0.91
Kenya	3,027.99	1.03	Oman	3,077.23	0.71
Australia	2,209.70	0.75	Vietnam	3,160.21	0.67
Russia	1,971.16	0.67	Mexico	2,863.31	0.62
Oman	1,954.03	0.66	Israel	2,389.27	0.54
Mexico	1,533.96	0.52	Ukraine	2,086.10	0.46
Mauritius	1,141.35	0.39	Finland	1,479.38	0.33
Philippines	1,120.05	0.38	Myanmar	1,301.80	0.29
Jordan	975.73	0.33	Jordan	963.75	0.21
Myanmar	549.42	0.18	Norway	875.65	0.20
Ukraine	501.64	0.17	New Zealand	689.77	0.15
Djibouti	378.53	0.13	Philippines	441.59	0.10
Finland	325.49	0.11	Papua New Guinea	174.81	0.04
New Zealand	255.24	0.09	Kenya	117.49	0.03
Norway	244.32	0.08	Laos	66.88	0.01
Cambodia	105.00	0.04	Luxembourg	46.72	0.01
Fiji	38.75	0.01	Mauritius	26.07	0.01
Papua New Guinea	32.90	0.01	Nauru	11.26	0.002
Laos	26.72	0.009	Cambodia	9.98	0.002
Guyana	20.93	0.007	Solomon Islands	10.65	0.002
Luxembourg	11.95	0.0042	Guyana	7.53	0.002
Vanuatu	2.84	0.0010	Marshall Islands	4.83	0.001
Samoa	2.51	0.0009	Djibouti	3.47	0.001
Solomon islands	1.48	0.0005	Vanuatu	2.72	0.0006
Tonga	1.05	0.0004	Fiji	2.22	0.0005
Kiribati	0.66	0.0002	Kiribati	0.18	0.00003
Marshall Islands	0.50	0.0002	Tonga	0.08	0.00003
Micronesia	0.40	0.0002	Cook Islands	0.06	0
Nauru	0.12	0.00005	Micronesia	0.05	0
Palau	0.08	0.00003	Niue Island	0.01	0
Cook Islands	39.08	0	Palau	0.01	0
Niue Island	0.02	0	Samoa	0.12	0
Tuvalu	0.05	0	Tuvalu	0.01	0
Palestine	-	-	Palestine	-	
Total	332,283.24	46.74		160,186.20	35.67

Countries are sorted in descending order. '-' represents no information available. Data is taken from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and is from April 2010 to March 2013.

Policy Implications

India has adopted a TVoA facility and has currently extended it to 44 countries with a partial opening to Sri Lanka. This facility has now been enabled through ETA. Despite such substantial steps, international travellers to India still seem to prefer to obtain their visas at the Indian mission in their home countries, arguably to avoid any hassles in India. The hope that the ETA would help raise the level of confidence in the TVoA does not seem to have lived up to expectations yet. In this brief, it has been noted that the growth of TVoAs and the growth of TVoAs as a share of TFTAs (whether the TVoA has been granted through ETA or not) has not significantly gained momentum among international travellers to India since implementation of the scheme in January 2010.

To strategically implement the visa facilitating steps to maximise economic benefit, the authors make two propositions. The first strategic step should focus on the smooth implementation of TVoA, which is now enabled through ETA. In this regard, India should bring in more clarity about the objective of the TVoA. Several steps need to be taken for the same. Firstly, if the objective of the policy is to also encourage businesses and medical tourism, it will help to rename the TVoA “Visa on Arrival.”^{vi} This will avoid confusion as well as redirect a number of tourists who may have avoided the scheme because of its name. However, if India still wants to continue with the name “Tourist Visa on Arrival” scheme, which is now “e-Tourist Visa,” then the government should think of diversifying the objective of the implemented scheme into different groups, such as “Visa on Arrival (Business Entrant)” and “Visa on Arrival (Medical Treatment Entrant),” or have diversifying options while applying, such as (1) Tourist, (2) Business and (3) Medical.⁶¹ This will help not only in correcting the misnomer but also in collecting data to devise ongoing strategies to maximise the economic benefit of the same. Irrespective of the change in name, India should ensure greater clarity regarding business activities and short duration medical treatments that eligible travellers can undertake while in India on this visa.

The second strategic step should focus on the countries, or rather the sequence of countries, to which the TVoA facility should be extended. From 'Look East' India has now taken a stand to 'Act East'.⁶² The Finance Minister in his Annual Budget for 2015-2016 stated that the 'Act East' policy of the government endeavours to cultivate extensive and strategic relations in Southeast Asia.⁶³ It appears to be a good strategy that in the process of 'Acting East,' the majority of the 44 countries that are eligible for a TVoA in India are east to India (either in Asia or the Oceania region). Moreover, the United Nations World Tourism Organization in its tourism highlights for 2014 demonstrates that the large majority of international travel takes place within the travellers' own regions with about four out of five worldwide arrivals originating from the same region. Europe (52 percent) was the world's largest source region, generating over half of the world's international arrivals in 2013,

vi. The change in the name of the policy from 'Tourist Visa on Arrival through ETA' to 'e-tourist visa,' with effect from 15 April 2015, still does not resolve the problem relating to the objective of the scheme.

followed by Asia and the Pacific (23 percent), the Americas (16 percent), the Middle East (three percent) and Africa (three percent).⁶⁴

The strategy can only be strengthened by focusing on the economic importance of the countries involved in the scheme now and in the future. One of the ways to identify the economic importance of the countries could be to look for support in the 'Make in India' global initiative launched by the Prime Minister on 25 September 2014.⁶⁵ The initiative is a major new national programme designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub.⁶⁶ Therefore, it is suggested that India combines the 'Make in India' initiative and the 'Act East' Policy with the TVoA scheme by analysing the economic importance of countries, notwithstanding reciprocity, political diplomacy and obligations arising out of the international agreements to which India is a signatory. For instance, it is noted that the average share of Chinese tourists stands at two percent⁶⁷ of the total foreign tourist arrivals in India, while at the same time the bilateral trade deficit with China only seems to be increasing. Therefore, if one of the objectives of the TVoA scheme is to promote casual business visits, allowing Chinese to obtain their tourist visa on arrival can only prove beneficial in strengthening trade ties with China along with a boost in tourism.^{vii}

Moreover, the government could focus on extending the TVoA scheme to countries of economic significance. For instance, India could extend the facility to its large trading partners (for the year 2013-2014, only 11 out of the top 25⁶⁸ export destinations of India and only 10 out of the top 25⁶⁹ import sources for India were eligible for the TVoA scheme) and to partners with which it has large inward⁷⁰ and outward foreign direct investment (FDI) (for the year 2013-2014, five out of the top 10 source countries for FDI were eligible for the TVoA scheme). Thus, India could use the TVoA as bait for promoting the "Make in India" campaign as well as strengthening the "Act East" policy.

India could also focus on countries that are top spenders in international tourism (only four out of the top 10 countries that undertake massive tourism spending abroad are eligible for the TVoA scheme⁷¹). For instance, Chinese tourism spending abroad, which leaped to first place in 2012 and 2013, has increased almost tenfold in the 13 years since 2000. With a market share of 11.1 percent in 2013, Chinese tourism spending abroad increased by \$27 billion to a record \$129 billion.⁷²

Conclusion

In a nutshell, the Indian initiative to facilitate the visa process is to be lauded. However, the scheme needs to be closely scrutinised to ensure any substantial impact, as laid out above. The lessons of the Indian reforms also seem to be well worth considering elsewhere: Facilitating the movement of

vii. And indeed, it has very recently been confirmed that Chinese citizens will be eligible for e-tourist visa. See <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/pm-narendra-modi-set-to-announce-e-visa-facility-to-chinese/>. (Regarding the point made above on trade, it is acknowledged that while export of goods and services from India to China, through increased business ties and particularly in the sectors promoted by 'Make in India' campaign, and export tourism (i.e. money spent by Chinese tourists in India) may increase, an indirect spillover may occur where intra- and inter-industry imports from China rise, thereby aggravating the trade deficit.)

persons is not only important for the ever-expanding tourism industry but also for economies in general in an era of globalisation and international value chains. As one multinational firm puts it, “We work globally—we need people to meet and exchange knowledge. We also need to adapt quickly, or we lose competitive advantages. Mobility is therefore very important to us. Business is better when the right people are at the right place at the right time.”⁷³ To “Make [it] in India” or elsewhere, the smooth movement of persons is key.

Endnotes:

1. “World Tourism Barometer (Volume 13),” United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2015.
2. Ibid.
3. “UNWTO Tourism Highlights (2014 Edition),” United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2014.
4. Ibid.
5. “Visa Openness Report,” United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2014.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. “Finance Minister Arun Jaitley tries to strike a balance with 'Visa on Arrival' facility,” *Economic Times*, July 15, 2014, <http://goo.gl/lg3ht2>.
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10. Total foreign tourist arrivals from a given country c in a given year t in India or total foreign tourist arrivals in a given year t India represents (proxies) the total tourist visas issued to a given country c in a given year t by India or total tourist visas issued in a given year t by India.
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14. Ibid.
15. “Tourist Visa on Arrival Scheme Extended to Nationals of Myanmar and Indonesia,” Press Information Bureau, Government of India, January 25, 2011, <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=69340>.
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18. Ibid.
19. Since the press release for the date of announcement is not available, it has been assumed that the date of announcement and the date of implementation for tourists coming from South Korea to avail of the TVoA is the same.
20. “Year End Review,” Press Information Bureau, Government of India, December 31, 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=114238>.
21. Ibid.
22. “TVoAs in February 2015 shows an increase of 1162% over the TVoAs of February 2014. USA registers highest share of TVoAs in February, 2015,” Press Information Bureau, Government of India, March 13, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=117009>.
23. Ibid.
24. Since the press release for the date of announcement is not available, it has been assumed that the date of announcement and date of implementation for tourists coming from Guyana to avail of the TVoA is the same.
25. “Prime Minister's Media Statement during visit to Sri Lanka,” Press Information Bureau, Government of India, March 13, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116947>.
26. India Tourism Statistics 2013, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
27. India Tourism Statistics 2012, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

28. Brief write-up on Tourist Visa on Arrival, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
29. "India Receives 5.58 million Foreign Tourists in 2010; 6459 Visitors from Five Countries Avail Visa on Arrival Scheme Introduced in 2010," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, January 7, 2011, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=68923>.
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31. India Tourism Statistics 2012, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
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34. "India Receives 5.58 million Foreign Tourists in 2010; 6459 Visitors from Five Countries Avail Visa on Arrival Scheme Introduced in 2010," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, January 7, 2011, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=68923>.
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38. "India Receives 5.58 million Foreign Tourists in 2010; 6459 Visitors from Five Countries Avail Visa on Arrival Scheme Introduced in 2010," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, January 7, 2011, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=68923>.
39. The exceptions were in the case of nationals of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, foreigners of Bangladesh and Pakistan origins and Stateless persons ("Chiranjeevi Welcomes Visa Relaxation," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, December 4, 2012, <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=89909>).
40. "Union Home Minister and Tourism Minister launch landmark Tourist Visa on Arrival Enabled with Electronic Travel Authorization Scheme," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, November 27, 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=111983>.
41. "Year End Review," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, December 31, 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=114238>.
42. The (manual) tourist visa on arrival available for 12 countries (Japan, Singapore, Philippines, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia and South Korea) was discontinued from 27 January 2015. Now, all the eligible 44 countries plus parts of Sri Lanka (as shown in Table 1) are eligible for e-tourist visa. Source: <http://goo.gl/OrgwTw>.
43. See the coverage at Wall Street Journal ("India Visa-On-Arrival Expands to More Countries," November 26, 2014, <http://goo.gl/5qcyU6>) and BBC ("India launches new visa rules to boost tourism," November 28, 2014, <http://goo.gl/LNnRb1>), for instance.
44. See "TVoA register an increase of 421.6% during December, 2014 over the same period last year" or "TVoA register an increase of 92.4% during January-December, 2014 over the same period," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, January 19, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=114763>) for December 2014, and "TVoAs Register a Growth of 1214.9% During January 2015 Over the Same Period Last Year," Press Information Bureau, Government of India, February 25, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=115822> for January, 2015.
45. "Full text of Budget 2015-2016 speech," *The Hindu*, February 28, 2015, <http://goo.gl/A1wzKx>.
46. The success of the scheme is measured for only eight of the 44 eligible countries as data is only available from "Brief Write-up during 2014 and 2015" undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, <http://tourism.gov.in/TourismDivision/AboutDivision.aspx?Name=Market%20Research%20and%20Statistics>.
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53. See the Australian system for comparison at <http://www.immi.gov.au/Visas/Pages/602.aspx>.
54. See complaints of travellers to India using the online system to obtain their tourist visa at <http://goo.gl/o12nFg>, for instance.
55. See some happy travellers' blogging on the success of the scheme at <http://goo.gl/7y1bep>.
56. Although the government does need to pay attention to the complaints blogged by travellers, the authors do give some benefit of doubt to the government, as it appears that these complaints were blogged during the early stages of the

implementation of the online system which could perhaps happen in any country. Nevertheless, the government needs to address the partially working online system swiftly.

57. Despite efforts towards modernising, travellers continue to use the 'Indian Mission' route rather than the 'online' route. See <http://goo.gl/vsqEQ4>, and <http://goo.gl/RHQ6Es>, for instance.
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61. For example, see the Australian ETA application at <https://www.eta.immi.gov.au/ETAS3/etas>.
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65. “PM launches 'Make in India' global initiative,” Press Information Bureau, Government of India, September 25, 2014.
66. The official website of the 'Make in India' initiative can be found at www.makeinindia.gov.in.
67. Average of two percent has been calculated by looking at individual year foreign tourist arrivals in India from various yearbooks of India Tourism Statistics.
68. According to its share in total exports, the top 25 export destinations of India for the period 2013-2014 were USA (12.45%), UAE (9.71%), China (4.72%), Hong Kong (4.05%), Singapore (3.98%), Saudi Arabia (3.89%), UK (3.11%), Netherlands (2.54%), Germany (2.39%), Japan (2.17%), Belgium (2.03%), Bangladesh (1.96%), Brazil (1.77%), Vietnam (1.73%), Italy (1.68%), France (1.62%), South Africa (1.61%), Iran (1.58%), Indonesia (1.54%), Sri Lanka (1.44%), South Korea (1.34%), Malaysia (1.34%), Kenya (1.23%) and Israel (1.19%). Data taken from the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.
69. According to its share in total imports, the top 25 import sources for India for the period 2013-2014 were China (11.33%), Saudi Arabia (8.09%), UAE (6.45%), USA (5.00%), Switzerland (4.29%), Iraq (4.11%), Kuwait (3.81%), Qatar (3.49%), Indonesia (3.30%), Nigeria (3.13%), Venezuela (3.10%), Germany (2.87%), South Korea (2.77%), Belgium (2.39%), Iran (2.89%), Australia (2.18%), Japan (2.11%), Malaysia (2.05%), Hong Kong (1.63%), Singapore (1.50%), South Africa (1.35%), UK (1.34%), Angola (1.33%), Thailand (1.19%) and Colombia (1.10%). Data taken from the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.
70. According to its share in total FDI inflows, the top 10 source countries for India for the period 2013-2014 were Mauritius (44.07%), Netherlands (9.30%), Singapore (8.78%), Japan (7.33%), UK (5.59%), France (2.99%), USA (2.61%), Germany (2.55%), Cyprus (2.27%) and Spain (1.90%). Data is taken from Annual Report, Reserve Bank of India, August 21, 2014, <https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/AnnualReportPublications.aspx?Id=1139>.
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