सत्यमेव जयते

क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों के लिए अनुदेश
Instructions to Field Staff

खंड/Volume-I

समाजार्थिक सर्वेक्षण

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

रा. प्र. स. 80वां दौर

NSS 80th ROUND

जुलाई 2025 - जून 2026

July 2025 – June 2026

NSO INDIA
Data for Development
75 National Sample Survey
Celebrating 75 years of NSS

घरेलू सर्वेक्षन प्रभाग

Household Survey Division

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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

भारत सरकार

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Chapter One

Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.0.1. The National Sample Survey (NSS) was set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. Till date NSS has conducted 79 rounds of surveys covering a number of subjects of contemporary interests apart from undertaking several ad hoc surveys outside the ambit of NSS rounds and pilot surveys as well as methodological studies. The survey and fieldwork of NSS 80th round covering the subjects 'Household Social Consumption Expenditure – Health' and Comprehensive Modular Surveys on Telecom and Education, is started from January 2025. Under the purview of NSS 80th round, two separate surveys *i.e.*, Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey and National Household Travel Survey are launched from July 2025.

1.1. OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

1.1.1. Objective of 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey' (Schedule 21.1): Since India is a large and diverse country with vast variety in its geography, traditions, culture, language, religion, cuisine the importance of tourism is significant in the national economy. Tourism is a valuable source for generating employment in various industries like hospitality, handicrafts, transport services etc. Tourism, by itself, does not constitute any specific industry in the economy in the way industry is defined in the System of National Accounts. Rather, it is an amalgam of several traditional sectors like transport, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, etc.

1.1.2. Expenditure on domestic tourism of overnight trips collected through Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey is an important component for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), which is meant to measure goods and services according to international standards of concepts, classifications and definitions. Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey of NSS 80th round is designed to collect detailed information on expenditure on domestic tourism along with some information on household characteristics, visitor characteristics and trip characteristics in relation to domestic overnight trips, required for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) which will be done by the Ministry of Tourism (MoT). Also, MoT provides the travel and tourism data to UNWTO to generate Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI). Few of such data points are generated from this survey. In addition, some important information on trips and expenditure shall also be collected in connection with domestic same-day trips.

1.1.3. Besides providing input for preparation of TSA, the survey will cover a wide range of information on the various aspects viz. Month of starting the trip, Purpose of the trip, Main destination of the trip, mode of travel, type of accommodation used, duration of stay, type of trip-package or non-package, use of various tourism specific products and services for the trip, such as services of tour operators, tour guides availed through them. This valuable information may be used for further policy research and for formulation of sector specific policies and programmes for creation and development of infrastructure, tour packages, etc.

1.1.4. **National Household Travel Survey (Schedule NHTS25)**: Household Travel Survey (HTS) is an essential tool for gathering detailed information about the travel behaviour of individuals within a given household. The survey will provide valuable insights into how people move, the modes of transport they use, trip purposes, travel frequency, and other related factors. Information about individuals' public transport usage can be used to identify gaps in the current transit system, optimize routes, and adjust schedules. This data can inform decisions about where new transit routes should be established and how to improve accessibility to underserved areas.

1.1.5. The National Statistics Office (NSO) will conduct the first dedicated National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) in India during July 2025 to June 2026 based on the requirements of Ministry of Railways (MoR). The survey is aimed at collecting information on where, when, and why people travel, which is critical for making informed decisions on infrastructure projects and public transportation systems. The survey will provide critical data for understanding and improving the transportation systems that will aid in policy development and infrastructure planning.

The NHTS will be conducted to serve the following objectives of Ministry of Railways:

(i) To assess the spatial Origin-Destination (O-D) matrix for different transportation modes (rail, road, air, etc.) and influencing factors affecting the mode, destination choice.

(ii) Assess the price elasticity of travel demand by mode.

(iii) Opening avenues for further research in railways and enhance the capacity for transport planning in government, academia and industry.

1.2. OUTLINE OF THE SURVEY

1.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union *except* the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain difficult to access throughout the year.

1.2.2. SURVEY PERIOD

The survey will be conducted during the period July 2025 – June 2026.

1.2.3. SUB ROUNDS

The survey period will be divided into four sub-rounds, each of three months duration as mentioned below:

Sub-round	Period
Sub-round 1	July – September 2025
Sub-round 2	October – December 2025
Sub-round 3	January – March 2026
Sub-round 4	April – June 2026

In each of these four sub-rounds, equal number of sample First Stage Units (FSUs) will be allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt will be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, sub-round restrictions will not be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

1.2.4. SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY

Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) software has been developed for collection of information in the survey. The CAPI software is based on the following schedules of enquiry:

Schedule 0.0	:	List of households
Schedule 21.1	:	Domestic Tourism Expenditure
NHTS25	:	National Household Travel Survey

1.3. CONTENT OF VOLUME I

This volume of instruction contains three chapters. Chapter One gives an overview of the survey operation and discusses the concepts and definitions of important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes the sample design and procedure of selection of households. Chapters Two contains instructions for collection of information relating to Schedules 0.0 while detailed guidelines for collection of information in Schedule 21.1 and Schedule NHTS25 are discussed in Chapter Three and four respectively. A list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) has been provided at the end of both Chapter Two, Three and four.

1.4. SAMPLING DESIGN

1.4.01. OUTLINE OF SAMPLING DESIGN

A multi-stage stratified sampling design will be used where villages/urban blocks or Sub-Units (SUs) of these are regarded as the First Stage Units (FSU) and the households as the Ultimate Stage Units (USU). Both the FSUs and USUs will be selected with Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).

1.4.02. SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST STAGE UNIT

The sampling frame for urban sector is the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks as per the latest UFS and for rural sector, it is the list of villages as per Census 2011 updated by removing those villages which are urbanized and included in latest UFS (till the time of sample selection). Sometimes, with a view to ensuring uniformity in the size of FSUs and for operational convenience, large villages/UFS blocks are notionally divided into smaller units of more or less equal size, known as sub-units using a pre-defined criteria based on population in the village or number of households in the UFS block. The sector-specific criteria for sub-unit formation are as below:

1.4.02.1. Rural Sector

(i) The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population of 1000 or more and except some States/UTs) is decided based on projected present population of the village. The criteria for the formation of the SUs are given below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
…	…

(ii) For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, parts of Uttarakhand (except four districts - Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Jammu and Kashmir (seven districts Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban) and Idukki district of Kerala; SU is formed in a village if population as per Census 2011 is more than or equals to 500. The criteria for the number of SUs to be formed are as below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
…	…

1.4.02.2. Urban Sector

Sub-units are formed in the UFS blocks with number of households 250 or more. The number of SUs to be formed within the UFS blocks is decided by the following criteria:

Number of Households in UFS Block	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 250	1
250 to 499	2
500 to 749	3
…	…

Thus, the list of villages / UFS blocks / SUs (for those villages or UFS blocks where sub-units are formed) together constitute the sampling frame for selection of the First Stage Units.

1.4.03. STRATIFICATION OF FSUs

The primary geographical unit, called basic stratum within a state/UT for rural and urban sectors is a district.

1.4.03.1. Rural Sector

(i) A **Special Stratum** comprising of all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 is formed at all-India level.

(ii) The remaining villages within each district will constitute a separate stratum.

1.4.03.2. Urban Sector

Two or more strata will be formed in urban areas of each basic stratum with the following criteria:

(i) Each million plus city as per census 2011 will be considered as a separate stratum.

(ii) Rest of the urban areas of the district will constitute another stratum.

1.4.04. SUB-STRATIFICATION OF FSUS

In rural sector, the number of groups to be formed within a rural stratum (which is a district excluding all uninhabited villages) will depend on the sample size allocated to the stratum based on its population size. The minimum allocation to be done in a stratum is 4 FSUs. In each stratum with more than 4 allotted FSUs (i.e., where $n > 4$), 2 or more groups (sub-strata) will be formed. For formation of these sub-strata, the villages within a stratum will be ordered in terms of its population size, then these ordered villages will be clubbed into $n/4$ groups such that each group will comprise of a set of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population.

In the urban sector, sub-strata will be formed in those strata where the allotted number of FSUs is more than 4 (i.e., $n>4$). For all strata with $n >4$, all the UFS blocks within the strata will be first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame.

Then sub-strata will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of UFS blocks (all SUs of a block considered together) having more or less equal number of households. If the number of blocks in a particular stratum is very small, no sub-stratum will be formed in the stratum.

1.4.05. CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF FSUs IN STATUM

A criterion, in terms of population content as described below is proposed to be used for allocation of FSUs (urban blocks or villages or subunits) in the basic stratum:

FSU allocation criteria for basic stratum					
Size Class	**Population**	**Annual Allocation**	**Size Class**	**Population**	**Annual Allocation**
1	Less than 1 lakh	4 FSUs	12	40 lakhs to 48 lakhs	56 FSUs
2	1 lakh to 4 lakhs	8 FSUs	13	48 lakhs to 56 lakhs	68 FSUs
3	4 lakhs to 8 lakhs	12 FSUs	14	56 lakhs to 64 lakhs	80 FSUs
4	8 lakhs to 12 lakhs	16 FSUs	15	64 lakhs to 72 lakhs	92 FSUs
5	12 lakhs to 16 lakhs	20 FSUs	16	72 lakhs to 80 lakhs	104 FSUs
6	16 lakhs to 20 lakhs	24 FSUs	17	80 lakhs to 88 lakhs	116 FSUs
7	20 lakhs to 24 lakhs	28 FSUs	18	88 lakhs to 100 lakhs	128 FSUs
8	24 lakhs to 28 lakhs	32 FSUs	19	100 lakhs to 120 lakhs	160 FSUs
9	28 lakhs to 32 lakhs	36 FSUs	20	120 lakhs to 140 lakhs	184 FSUs
10	32 lakhs to 36 lakhs	40 FSUs	21	140 lakhs to 160 lakhs	208 FSUs
11	36 lakhs to 40 lakhs	44 FSUs	…	…	…

The projected population for each district is obtained using the State × District level growth rates computed from the projected population figures as on 1st March 2025 as available from the report, 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036' of the Technical Group on Population Projections, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The allocation is adjusted to ensure uniformity in the population distribution across Sample FSUs within each State/UT. For special stratum formed in rural areas, 24 FSUs will be allocated.

1.4.06. SAMPLE SIZE

Around 24,752 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level. State / UT wise allocation of sample FSUs is given in Table 1 of page A-18.

1.4.07. ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE TO STATES AND UTS

The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the States and UTs on the basis of the matching criteria as discussed in 1.4.05 subject to a minimum allocation of 16 FSUs (8 each for the rural and urban sector).

1.4.08. ALLOCATION TO SUB-STRATA

Allocation of FSUs for each sub-stratum will be 4 in both rural and urban sectors.

1.4.09. SELECTION OF FSUS WITHIN STRATUM/SUB-STRATUM

The required number of FSUs (which is the annual allocation within the given stratum × sub-stratum) is selected by SRSWOR from each of the stratum / sub-stratum.

1.4.10. FORMATION OF SUB-DIVISION

It has been experienced that in some of the selected FSUs, the actual present population is significantly higher than the projected population/Census population and this may cause operational inconvenience for listing of all the households. In such a situation, the selected FSU is notionally sub-divided into several smaller units, called Sub-division. The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions to be formed in the selected rural (except areas mentioned in Point ii Section 1.2.02.1) /urban FSU is given below.

Approx. present population of the selected FSU	**Number of Sub-divisions to be formed**
less than 1500	1
1500 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
…	…

The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions in rural areas mentioned in Point (ii) of Para 1.2.02.1 are as below:

Approx. present population of the selected SU	**Number of Sub-divisions to be formed**
less than 750	1
750 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
…	…

Only one Sub-division is selected randomly after forming the required number of Sub-divisions. Further, listing and selection of households are done in the selected Sub-division unit only.

1.4.11. FORMATION OF SECOND STAGE STRATA (SSS) FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE SURVEY (DTES)

The criteria for determining the Second Stage Strata (SSS) and number of households to be surveyed for different SSS for ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’ will be as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS		number of households to be surveyed
Rural/Urban			
1	households having at least one member who completed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping / pilgrimage purpose	with UMPCE > A	2
2		with UMPCE ≤ A	2
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who completed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with UMPCE > A	2
4		with UMPCE ≤ A	2
5	other households		2
Total			**10**

Note: Here the overnight trip indicates of duration less than or equal to 180 days. Overnight trips of duration of more than 180 days are out of purview of DTE survey.

The cutoff value (A) for each State × Sector level will be based on the 60th percentile of the corresponding distribution of MPCE, derived from the latest HCES, i.e., HCES:2023-24, with inflation adjustments made using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) – General Index.
UMPCE is Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

1.4.12. FORMATION OF SECOND STAGE STRATA (SSS) FOR NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD TRAVEL SURVEY (NHTS)

There will be no SSS formation for NHTS25 schedule. Twenty households are to be surveyed for NHTS25 in a selected FSU.

1.4.13. SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The required number of sample households from each SSS of DTES are selected by the SRSWOR scheme and 20 sample households for NHTS are also selected from the sampling frame by SRSWOR scheme. This selection will be done independently. If a household is selected for more than one schedule (i.e. for both DTES and NHTS) and there is sufficient number of households available in the sampling frame, only DTES schedule will be canvassed in the selected household. For canvassing the NHTS schedule, the already selected household will be replaced by the next non-selected household in the sampling frame. However, if the number of households in the frame is inadequate, more than one schedule will be canvassed in the same household.

1.5. CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

1.5.01. POPULATION COVERAGE

The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, will be listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants will be listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from the appropriate authorities.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the residential staff of these institutions may be listed. People staying in old age homes will be covered in the survey.

1.5.02. HOUSE

Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

1.5.03. HOUSEHOLD

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months during the survey period). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.

(ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

(iv) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

(v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

1.5.04. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The number of members of a household is its size.

1.5.05. HOUSEHOLD’S USUAL MONTHLY CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (RS.)

This information is collected to classify the households into different UMPCE (Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is the sum of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account (i.e., all expenditures excluding those for entrepreneurial purposes) during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Consumer Expenditure Survey of NSS. Unusual expenditures, such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization, etc., are to be excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. Further, all types of transfer payments made such as gifts given to beggar, income tax paid, if any, will not be covered under consumer expenditure However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included.

Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure will be derived through the following items:

(i) usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services excluding items like clothing, footwear (A)

(ii) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood, chips, cow dung, etc. (B)

(iii) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)

(iv) expenditure on purchase of items like clothing, footwear, etc. during last 365 days (D)

(v) expenditure on purchase of household durables like bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile, computer, kitchen equipment, etc. during last 365 days (E)

In (i) to (v) entry will be made in whole number in rupees.

From the entries in (i) to (v), UMPCE will be derived in whole number of rupees rounded to the nearest rupee as: [A + B + C +(D+E)/12]

(a) **Usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services excluding items like clothing, footwear (A):** Regular monthly expenditure incurred by the household for purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services for household purposes will be included here whereas expenses on items like clothing, footwear and purchase of durable goods will be excluded from the coverage of this item. Further, cash remittances should not be reported under this item.

(b) **Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood, chips, cow dung, etc. (B):** There are some households, especially in rural areas, who use (i.e., consume) items of household consumer goods like rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung etc., from home grown stock on a regular basis. For households who use items of household consumer goods from home grown stock on regular basis, the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at ex farm/ ex-factory price will be recorded here.

(c) **Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C):** There are some households who regularly consume goods and services that are received in exchange of goods and services provided by them. For wage salaried employees, such services received could be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. For agricultural labourers, such goods and services received could be food-grains, vegetables, meals etc., as payment for wages in kind. In some cases, it may also happen that household regularly consumes goods and services received as gifts or obtained through free collection. For households who regularly consume goods and services received as (1) wages in kind, (2) in exchange of goods provided by them, (3) as gifts or (4) obtained through free collection, etc., the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at local retail prices will be recorded here. Mid-day meals received by household members also will be considered for making entries against this item.

Points to remember:

- For households who regularly consume goods and services received as wages in kind, in exchange of goods provided by them, as gifts or obtained through free collection etc.; the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at local retail prices is to be recorded.
- Goods and services received as gifts or obtained through free collection or allotted by Government (e.g., fund allotted for students in Government sponsored school) which are regular in nature are only to be considered for reporting.
- If goods and services received at subsidised rates, local retail price is to be imputed.
- Rent of leased out land received in kind, and consumed by the household, is to be considered and imputed value of good received is to be recorded.

(d) **Expenditure on purchase of items like clothing, footwear, etc. during last 365 days (D):** Expenditure on purchase of items like clothing footwear, etc., which generally are not purchased on a regular basis during the last 365 days will be recorded in here.

(e) **Expenditure on purchase of household durables like bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile, computer, kitchen equipment, etc. during last 365 days (E):** Expenditure incurred by the household during the last 365 days for purchase (including online purchase) of household durable goods like, bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile phones, computers, kitchen equipment, etc., will be recorded here. Expenditure for construction of household durable goods will be considered for reporting in this item.

Points to remember:

- If a household purchases a car or any other durable goods on hire purchase basis, the actual amount paid, which may include down payment and/or payment of instalments, during the reference period is to be recorded irrespective of whether such durable goods was purchased during the reference period.
- If a car or any other durable goods is purchased during last 365 days by taking loan from bank and instalments are being paid to the bank as repayment of loan, the full purchase amount of such durable goods is to be considered and reported instead of the amount of instalments paid during the last 365 days.
- Cost of repair/ servicing of vehicle will be considered for reporting in this item.
- Major repair/construction of durable goods which intends to increase the life of the durable goods will be considered for reporting in this item.
- Minor repair of the durable goods or minor repair made for the purpose of beautification of house/flat which will be considered for reporting in this item.

Special procedure for expense on tuition fees, hostel room charges and hostel mess charges: If these expenses are incurred with a monthly periodicity, they will naturally come under ‘A’. But if they are incurred semester-wise, or quarterly or annually, the average expenditure per month is to be calculated and included in ‘A’. Note, however, that in case of hostel students, these expenditures should be accounted in the student’s household and not in the ‘parent’ household. This is because rent and tuition fees regularly paid by a household (parent household) for a member of another household (usually a hostel student) are covered by the Use Approach. For simplicity, the above procedure will be followed for tuition fees paid for non-hostel students as well. That is, if tuition fees are not paid monthly and therefore not reported in ‘A’, the monthly average over a year will be included in ‘A’.

Points to remember:

- Amount spent for purchase of flats/houses will not be considered for calculating UMPCE excluded as it is treated as an investment/capital expenditure.
- Expenditure incurred for regular medical treatment or diagnosis (e.g., dialysis for kidney impairment, chemotherapy/radiology for cancer) will be considered for calculating UMPCE. However, any expenditure on hospitalisation, which is not of regular nature, will be excluded.
- Expenditure incurred for payment of insurance premium, will be excluded as it is essentially a transfer payment, and all types of transfer payments are outside the purview of consumer expenditure.

1.5.06. HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, is decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities is to be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests are not to be taken into account.

In ***rural areas*** a household will belong to any one of the following seven household types **–**

self-employed in agriculture -1	*casual labour in agriculture – 5*
self-employed in non-agriculture – 2	*casual labour in non-agriculture -6*
regular wage/salary earning in agriculture- 3	*others-9*
regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture- 4	

For ***urban areas***, the household types are

self-employed-1	*casual labour-3*
regular wage/salary earning-2	*others-9*

1.5.06.1. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN RURAL AREAS

The broad household types in rural areas to be used in this round are *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* and *others*.

Firstly, the households, which do not have any income from economic activities, shall be classified under "*others".*

Out of the remaining households, the household's income from economic activities will be considered. A household will be first categorized as '*self-employed*', *regular wage/salary earning*' or '*casual labour*' depending on the single major source of its income during the last 365 days from self-employment, regular wage/ salaried employment or casual labour employment, respectively.

For a household, which has a major income from self-employment (i.e., income from self-employment is more than the earning of each of regular wage/salary and casual labour), the broad household type will be *self-employed*.

For a household, which has major income from regular wage/salary, the broad household type will be *regular wage/salary earning*.

For a household, which has a major income from casual labour, the broad household type will be *casual labour*.

Within each of the broad categories of *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning* and *casual labour* households, two specific household types, viz., 'in agriculture' and 'in non-agriculture' will be distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (sections A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A) during last 365 days. However, **working in fisheries is excluded** from the purview of agricultural activities.

The specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from self-employment are "s*elf-employed in agriculture"* and *"self-employed in non-agriculture"*.

Similarly, the specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from *regular wage/salary earning* are "*regular wage/salary earning in agriculture"* and *"regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture"*.

Also, the specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from employment as casual labour are "*casual labour in agriculture"* and *"casual labour in non-agriculture"*.

1.5.06.2. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN URBAN AREAS

The different household types correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where seven sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour or others corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will be classified under others.

1.5.07. MANUAL WORK

A job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. are considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hairdressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers.

The household type along with the nature of work as manual or non-manual will identify ‘agricultural labour’ households and ‘other labour’ households in rural areas. ‘Agricultural labour’ households and ‘other labour’ households together constitute ‘rural labour’ households.

1.5.08. WORKER (OR EMPLOYED)

Persons who, during the reference period, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as *self-employed, regular wage/ salaried employee and casual wage labourer*. These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.5.09. BROAD STATUSES IN EMPLOYMENT

Three broad statuses in employment are *self-employed*, *regular salaried/wage employee* and *casual wage labour*. Definitions of these statuses in employment are given below:

1.5.09.1. SELF EMPLOYED

Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise.

The self-employed persons are further categorized into the following three groups:

(i) *own-account workers*: They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

(ii) *employers*: The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers.

(iii) *helpers in household enterprise***:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.5.09.2. There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like 'home workers', 'home based workers' and 'out workers' are generally used synonymously for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers will be categorized as 'self-employed'. The 'home workers' have *some degree of autonomy* and *economic independence* in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised, as is the case for the *employees.* Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that *employees* are not required to provide such inputs for production.

1.5.09.3. It may further be elaborated that the 'putting out' system prevalent in the production process in which a part of production which is 'put out' is performed in different household enterprises (and not at the employers' establishment). For example, *bidi* rollers obtaining orders from a bidi manufacturer will be considered as home workers irrespective of whether or not they were supplied with raw material (leaves, *masala*, etc.), equipment (scissors) and other means of production. The fee or remuneration received consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In some cases, the payment may be based on a piece rate. Similarly, a woman engaged in tailoring or embroidery work on order from a wholesaler, or making *pappad* on order from some unit/ contractor/ trader at her home will be treated as 'home worker'. On the other hand, if she does the work in the employers' premises, she will be treated as *an employee*. Again, if she is not undertaking these activities on orders from outside, but markets the products by herself/ other household members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.5.09.4. REGULAR WAGE / SALARIED EMPLOYEE

Persons working in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular wage/ salaried employees. *This category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.*

1.5.09.5. CASUAL WAGE LABOUR

A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, one category of casual labours can be seen who normally engage in *'public works'* activities.

Table 1: Allocation of Sample FSUs (approximate)			
State Name	Rural	Urban	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	212	148	360
Himachal Pradesh	136	56	192
Punjab	312	276	588
Chandigarh		32	32
Uttarakhand	152	116	268
Haryana	304	268	572
Delhi	40	352	392
Rajasthan	904	516	1420
Uttar Pradesh	2536	1128	3664
Bihar	1632	396	2028
Sikkim	32	36	68
Arunachal Pradesh	92	104	196
Nagaland	84	76	160
Manipur	88	72	160
Mizoram	36	44	80
Tripura	72	56	128
Meghalaya	104	56	160
Assam	516	236	752
West Bengal	908	612	1520
Jharkhand	440	236	676
Odisha	540	248	788
Chhattisgarh	408	308	716
Madhya Pradesh	960	592	1552
Gujarat	568	652	1220
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	24	28	52
Maharashtra	916	1040	1956
Andhra Pradesh	504	380	884
Karnataka	576	568	1144
Goa	16	24	40
Lakshadweep	8	16	24
Kerala	256	432	688
Tamil Nadu	592	688	1280
Puducherry	16	32	48
A & N Island	28	20	48
Telangana	404	436	840
Ladakh	16	16	32
Uninhabited*	24	-	-
All India	14456	10296	24752

*A special rural stratum at all-India level has been formed comprising all uninhabited villages.

Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

2.0.0 Introduction

Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing of all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU). In this schedule some information on household size and other household particulars like whether or not the household have completed overnight trip for medical / holidaying / shopping / pilgrimage purposes, usual monthly consumption expenditure etc. are collected. The auxiliary information will be used for grouping the households into different second-stage-strata (SSS) for Tourism Survey. The sampling frames for selection of households will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households will be recorded in this schedule. Whenever Sub-Units (SUs) are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation of SUs and identification of the selected SU are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various items have been given in Chapter One.

2.0.1 Structure of the schedule:

Schedule 0.0 contains the following blocks:

Block 0:	descriptive identification of sample FSU
Block 1:	identification of sample FSU
Block 2:	particulars of field operations
Block 3:	sketch map for sub-units (SU) formation
Block 3.1:	sketch map of sub-division formation
Block 4.1:	list of hamlets (only for rural samples with SU formation)
Block 4.2: Block 4.2A:	list of sub-units (SU) and identification of selected SU identification of selected sub-unit and formation of sub-division
Block 4.3:	list of sub-divisions of selected SU with population equal to or more than 1500 (750 for special cases) and selection and identification of selected sub-division
Block 5:	list of households and record and selection of households for Schedule on Tourism (DTES)
Block 5A:	selection of households for Schedule NTES 2025
Block 6:	particulars of sampling of households
Block 7:	remarks by field enumerators (FE) / junior statistical officer (JSO)
Block 8:	remarks by field supervisor (FS) / senior statistical officer (SSO)

2.0.2 Unit of survey:

The first stage unit (FSU) is the village/UFS block/SU depending on the sampling frame. The Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/Survey Enumerator (SE), on arrival at a sample FSU, will ascertain the exact boundaries of the village/UFS block which contains the SU. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps/ ward maps/ town maps in the urban areas.

2.0.3 Formation of sub-units in rural areas:

Sub-unit formation will be resorted to in the villages with census 2011 population equal to or more than 1000. A village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-units (SUs). The number of SUs to be formed (i.e., the value of D) will be mentioned in the sample list. The criterion for deciding the number of SUs to be formed in a village has been discussed in detail in Chapter One.

The procedure for listing of hamlets and forming sub-units is outlined below.

2.0.3.1 **Procedure:** In a large village, there usually exists a few localities or pockets where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. These are called 'hamlets'. If there are no such recognised hamlets in the village, the census sub-divisions of the village (e.g., enumeration blocks or groups of census house numbers or geographically distinct blocks of houses) may be treated as 'hamlets'. Large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve more or less equal population content for the purpose of SU formation. The procedure for formation of SU is best described, perhaps, by listing sequentially the steps involved:

(i) Identify the hamlets as described above.

(ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.

(iii) Draw a notional map in Block 3 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-*abadi* area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the SUs to be formed in the village.

(iv) List the hamlets in Block 4.1 in the order of their numbering. Indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.

(v) Group the hamlets into D number of SUs. The criteria to be adopted for SU formation are *equality of population content and geographical contiguity* (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). In case there is a conflict between the two aspects, *geographical contiguity is to be given priority*. However, the difference between the population of the smallest and the largest SU (in terms of population content) formed may be kept at minimum to the extent possible. Indicate the grouping in the map.

(vi) Number the SUs serially in column (1) of Block 4.2. The SU containing hamlet number 1 will be numbered as 1, the SU with next higher hamlet number not included in SU 1 will be numbered as 2 and so on. Indicate the numbers also in the notional map. It is quite possible that an SU may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive serial numbers.

2.0.4 Formation of SUs in urban areas:

If an UFS block has 250 or more households, it will be necessary to form SUs. Procedure for formation of SU is the same as that for the formation of SUs in the case of villages. Here the SUs are to be formed artificially by dividing the block into a certain number (say, D) of groups *by more or less equalizing the population giving priority to geographical compactness* within each SU as per the criterion specified in section 2.0.3.1. The number of SUs to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will be provided in the sample list. SUs will be numbered serially in column (1) of Block 4.2.

2.0.5 Formation of Sub-divisions of SU:

After formation of SUs in the sample village/block, the selected sample SU will be identified as per the sample list. If the approximate present population of selected SU is found to be equal to or more than 1500 (750 for some special cases in rural areas), Sub-divisions will be formed in the selected SU to control the workload of listing. The selected SU will be divided into a number of Sub-divisions (D_1) depending on the approximate population of the SU. The procedure will be similar to the formation of SU within the block as described in para 2.0.3 and 2.0.4. *Each of the Sub-divisions will have more or less equal population and will be geographically compact.*

2.0.6 Starting point for listing

Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the JSO/FI will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2011 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the *northwest corner of the FSU* and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of formation of second stage strata.

2.0.7 The procedures to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the Schedule 0.0 are described in the following paragraphs. Before filling in blocks, it is necessary to put tick-marks in the appropriate boxes at left hand and right-hand top corners of the first page of the schedule.

2.0. Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample FSU

2.0.8 General: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample FSU. State/UT, district, sub-district/ tehsil/ town name (to be tick-marked appropriately), village name, investigator unit no., block no., sample SU no. are to be auto populated in CAPI from the sample list for Central Sample. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items (e.g., item 4 i.e. village name is not applicable for urban sample and items 5 and 6 i.e. investigator unit and block are not applicable for rural sample). Most of the information in this block will be copied from the sample list for State Sample.

2.1 Block 1: Identification of sample FSU

2.1.0 General: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample FSU in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth-place digit and so on. *Items 1, 4 to 13 and 15 shall be copied from the sample list for* State Sample. Items 1, 4 to 13 and 15 will be auto populated in CAPI from sample list for central sample.

2.1.1 Item 11: FOD sub-region:

The four-digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample FSU belongs will be recorded against item 11. *A '–' will be put against this item for the state samples and for the Central Samples in respect of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura for which field work is carried out by the respective States*.

2.1.2 Item 12: frame code:

The different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' available in the sample list. Entry against item 12 shall be auto populated from the sample list for Central Sample. The frame codes to be used are:
Rural: Census 2011 – 16
Urban: 'UFS 2007–12' – 15, 'UFS 2012-17' - 17, 'UFS 2017-22' - 18, 'UFS 2022-27' - 19

2.1.3 Item 13: population of village/ number of households of UFS block:

Census 2011 population of the village (in which the sample SU is located) or the number of households of the UFS block (in which the sample SU is located) as given in the sample list will be copied here.

2.1.4 Item 14: approximate present population:

The JSO/SE will first ascertain the approximate present population of the entire village/UFS block containing the sample SU taking into consideration the normal growth of population along with any abnormal influx of population into or exodus of population from the village/UFS block. This may be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be 2011 Census population. In the case of large difference with census population, it may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the village after the census or the village has been split or partly merged with other village/ urban area. If so, the approximate increase or decrease of population due to such events or any new settlements that have come up in the rural/urban area after the census is to be ascertained. **In the case of large difference between frame population and approximate present population, adequate remarks for such differences should be recorded in Block 7 or 8.**

2.1.5 Item 15: total number of SUs to be formed (D):

The total number of sub-units to be formed in the village/UFS block will be given in the sample list and it will be auto populated from the sample list it will be used in Block 4.2 as the value of 'D'.

2.1.6 Item 16: Survey code:

The survey codes are:

selected FSU surveyed:
- inhabited ………………………….   1
- uninhabited ……………………….   2
- zero case ………………………….   3

originally selected FSU not surveyed but substitute FSU surveyed:
- inhabited …………………………   4
- uninhabited ……………………….   5
- zero case ………………………….   6

selected FSU casualty   7

Some examples of zero cases are: FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like CRPF, BSF etc.), rural areas declared as urban areas and now forming part of UFS frame used for urban sampling, FSUs wholly submerged under water in a dam or FSUs with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project work etc. with no chance of habitation in future. As against this, the FSU where the entire population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamities like fire, cyclone etc., but is likely to return in the future, will be considered as uninhabited FSU and will be given code 2 or 5 as the case might be. If the substitute FSU cannot be surveyed, survey code will be 7. ***If a substitute FSU is surveyed (i.e. survey codes 4 – 6), the name of the village, its frame population must be mentioned in Block 7/8.***

2.1.7 Item 17: Reason for substitution of original sample (for codes 4 – 7 in item 16):

In all the cases where the *originally* selected sample FSU is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted and subsequently surveyed or not surveyed (i.e. for codes 4 to 7 against item 16), the reason for it is becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 17.

The codes are:

Original sample FSU:

not identifiable/ traceable……………………………………………………	1
not accessible……………………………………………………………	2
restricted area (not permitted to survey) …………………………………	3
others (specify)…………………………………………………………	9

A '–' may be put against this item if the entry against item 16 is 1 or 2 or 3. *Cases of FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 17. As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.*

2.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations:

2.2.0. General: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. In the serial number 1(a) and 1(b), names of the Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Survey Enumerator (SE)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/ Survey Supervisor (SS), codes (permanent employee code in case of regular employees and temporary codes, if available, for other staff) and signatures will be recorded. All other items are self-explanatory.

For recording the entry in column (3) and (4) corresponding to serial number 2 (i) and (ii), following procedure may be adopted. For entering date of commencement of survey/ inspection the date when commencement of identification of FSU was started will be recorded. But while entering date of completion of survey/inspection, the date when completion of listing and selection of households was done will be recorded. However, the minor part relating to columns (7) to (10) of Block 6 may be ignored.

2.3 Block 3: Sketch map for sub-units (SU) formation

2.3.0 General: For villages/UFS blocks requiring SU formation, the space provided in the block shall be used to draw a free hand sketch-map of the village/UFS block showing the boundaries of the hamlets and SUs formed so that they may be identifiable in the field afterwards with the help of this map. It need not be drawn to scale. For villages, the serial numbers of the hamlets as given in column (1) of Block 4.1 will be written down on the map against each hamlet. The SU number given in column (1) of Block 4.2 to which the hamlet belongs will also be shown against each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. For urban areas also, the SUs will be numbered in the map. The area for the selected SU shall be shaded in the map. In CAPI module sketch map of sub-unit will be uploaded in this block.

2.4 Block 3.1: Sketch map of Sub-division formation

2.4.0 General: For SU requiring formation of Sub-divisions, a freehand sketch map of the SU showing the boundaries of the Sub-divisions will be shown in the map. The number of Sub-divisions will be marked against each Sub-division corresponding to the number in column (1) of block 4.3. The area of selected Sub-division will be shaded in the map. In CAPI module sketch map of sub-division will be uploaded in this block.

2.5 Block 4.1: List of hamlets (only for rural samples with SU formation)

2.5.0 General: This block is to be filled in only for the villages requiring formation of SU (i.e. for D>1). All the hamlets located in the village will be listed in the specified order.

2.5.1 Columns (1) to (3): A running serial number for the hamlets will be given in column (1). Name of the hamlets will be written in column (2). Present population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be given in column (3) in whole numbers. Entries in column (3) should add up to 100.

2.6 Block 4.2: List of sub-units (SU) and identification of selected SU

2.6.0 General: This block is meant for recording the details of formation of SUs and their selection (i.e. with D>1). Reference may be made to paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4 for the procedures of formation and numbering of SUs. *Selected SU will be identified in this block.*

2.6.1 Column (1): serial no. of SU: The SUs formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D' which is mentioned in the sample list and copied in item 15 of block 1 and also against '**D**' below the block heading of 4.2. In CAPI module number of rows to be generated in this block as per entry in item 15 of block 1.

2.6.2 Column (2): serial no. of hamlet(s) in the SU (rural only): This column is to be filled up only for rural FSUs. The serial numbers of the hamlets recorded in column (1) of Block 4.1 constituting each SU are to be recorded in column (2) separated by commas.

2.6.3 Column (3): percentage (%) of population in the SU: Approximate present population of the SU in terms of percentage to total village/UFS block population will be recorded in column (3) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

2.6.4 Column (4): selected SU: '1' will be recorded against the selected SU (as given in item 7 of Block 0) in this column. *The row corresponding to the selected SU number corresponding to entry '1' in column (4) needs to be highlighted.*

2.6.5 Block 4.2 A: Information on selected sub-unit and formation of sub-division

2.6.5.1 In this block selected sub-unit number will be recorded along with approximate present population of selected sub-unit. Based on approximate present population of selected sub-unit number of sub-divisions needs to be formed will be determined on this block.

2.6.5.2. Item (1): sample sub-unit number: Sub-unit which is identified in block 4.2 column 4 as selected sub-unit will be auto populated here in the CAPI.

2.6.5.2. Item (2): approximate present population of the SU: Approximate present population of the selected Sub-unit will be recorded here.

2.1.7 Item 17: number of Sub-divisions of SU to be formed (D_1): The total number of Sub-divisions to be formed will be determined according to the criterion given in Chapter One and recorded here as the value of D_1. This will be recorded in the heading of block 4.3 also.

2.7 Block 4.3: List of Sub-divisions of selected SU with population equal to or more than 1500 (750 for special cases) and identification of selected Sub-division

2.7.0 General: This block is meant for recording the details of formation of Sub-divisions and their selection within the selected SU. Reference may be made to paragraph 2.0.5 for the procedures of formation of Sub-divisions. The criterion of formation of Sub-division is described in Chapter One. D_1 number of Sub-divisions will be formed.
Note that if entire Village/UFS Block has been selected (Sub-Unit has not been formed) as FSU, then also if the approximate present population of village/UFS block is 1500 or more (750 for special rural area) Sub-division will be formed.

2.7.1 Column (1): serial no. of Sub-divisions: The Sub-divisions formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1). The numbering of the Sub-divisions will be same as in case SUs in villages/UFS blocks. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D_1' which is to be recorded against 'D_1' below the block heading of 4.3.

2.7.2 Column (2): percentage (%) of population in the Sub-divisions: Approximate present population of the Sub-divisions in terms of percentage to selected FSU (Village or UFS block or selected SU wherever it is formed) population will be recorded in column (2) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

2.7.3 Column (3): selected Sub-division: One sub-division will be selected randomly in CAPI module and highlighted here. Listing of households and selection of households for detail canvassing will be done in selected sub-division only. '1' will be recorded against the selected Sub-division in this column. *The row corresponding to the selected Sub-divisions having number corresponding to entry '1' in column (3) needs to be highlighted.*

2.8 Block 5: list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules Household Surveys

2.8.0.1 In this block, various information is to be recorded for selected SU/Sub-divisions of SU.

2.8.0.2 Listing of all the houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame for Schedule Tourism Survey 2025 and Travel Survey 2025 and formation of second stage strata for Schedule Tourism Survey 2025 is to be carried out in this block.

2.8.0.3 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. A house-to-house enquiry will be made to list all the houses and households. *Households, which are found to be locked at the time of listing (including such households which are absent in the present place for a period of less than six months during last one year) are also to be listed and included in the frame of households before sample selection*. After obtaining from the neighbours as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempt should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the JSO/SE) and if required, by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the JSO/SE shall find out how many households (including locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the JSO/SE will proceed to list the next house. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/ households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2011 Population Census may be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted; otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner and moving southwards.

Various columns of Block 5 are described below:

2.8.1 Column (0): serial number of row: The serial numbers of rows are printed in column (0) of Block 5, for each page of the block. This is to facilitate transfer some entries from block 5 to block 5A.

2.8.2 Column (1): house number: All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number. The 2011 Population Census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used if available. The houses without such numbers will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Wherever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any bracket. After listing all the households associated with a house, the next house shall be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, vacant structure, etc. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a '–' may be put in this column.

2.8.3 Column (2): household serial number: The household(s) normally residing in the house or in a fixed location (e.g. under a tree/ bridge/ open space etc.) listed in column (1) will be numbered in column (2). All households (including those found temporarily absent) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. In case of persons staying in, say, hostels and forming single member households, each of them will be listed in separate lines giving a household serial number. Continuous serial number starting from 1 will be given in column (2) for the households in the FSU. This column will be left blank for the lines meant for vacant houses, non-residential buildings, etc.
For identification of residential houses, a question is placed in the questionnaire (Column 2.1), in which if the household respond that the house is not used only for non-residential purpose, (for each value '2' corresponding to Column 2.1), distinct household serial number will be given.

2.8.4 Column (3): name of head of the household: For a household having serial number in column (2), the name of head of the household shall be recorded here.

2.8.5 Column (4): household size: The size of each household will be recorded in this column. Two small box spaces are provided against this column at the end of each page to record the current page total for this column and the cumulative total for the pages.

2.8.6 Column (5): Usual Monthly Consumption expenditure of the household: The investigator has to record the usual monthly consumption expenditure of the household in the column. The value will be recorded in INR.

2.8.6.1. In the case of a locked household, efforts should be made to contact a member of the household during appropriate hours, including outside the normal working hours of the JSO/SE, to obtain the required information. If the SE is unable to reach the household, it is suggested to consult the neighbouring households or other individuals in the locality who may have the information. If, despite these efforts, the SE is still unable to obtain information related to the Usual Monthly Consumption Expenditure (UMCE) of the household, it is recommended that the SE/JSO use their discretion to determine whether the household should be classified as a 'relatively higher expenditure' household or 'lower expenditure' household. This assessment can be made based on available supplementary information, such as structure and condition of the house or locality in which the household resides or possession of assets like a car or land etc. SE may consult with the neighbour to obtain relevant supplementary information.

Working Rule – If, based on the SE's judgment, the locked household is classified as part of the 'relatively higher income' group, the value '9999999' (Seven Nine) should be entered. Otherwise, the value '9' should be recorded in the Usual Monthly Consumption Expenditure (column 8 of Block 5). In these cases, it is mandatory to include remarks in Block 5. Also, the name of the head of the household (column 3 of block 5) may be written in following way – 'UTTAM ROY (Locked HH)' – if the name of the locked household member if know to the SE or write 'Locked HH'.

2.8.6.2 Column (6): UMPCE (Rs.): It is a derived column. Here, the usual monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the household will be recorded in this column in rupees in whole numbers. The figure will be derived by dividing household's usual monthly consumption expenditure (column 5) by the household size (column 4) and rounding it off to the nearest whole number.

2.8.6.3 Column (7): UMPCE code: The cutoff value (A) for each State × Sector level will be based on the 60th percentile of the corresponding distribution of MPCE, derived from the latest HCES, i.e., HCES:2023-24, with inflation adjustments made using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) – General Index. For entry in column (7), UMPCE of the households in column (6) may be compared with the values of 'A'. The households with UMPCE > 'A' will be given code 1 in column (7). Otherwise, code '2' will be recorded in column (7).

2.8.7 Column (8): any household member completed domestic overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping/ pilgrimage purpose? (yes-1, no-2)

From each household, first it will be ascertained if any household member has performed any domestic overnight trip during the last 365 days for medical or holidaying or shopping or pilgrimage purpose. Chapter three may be referred to for definition of ‘trip’ and ‘overnight trip’. If the reply is in the affirmative, code 1 will be given in this column, otherwise code 2 will be recorded. For locked household, investigator will try to collect this information telephonically or from neighbour or other individuals in the locality who may have the information.

2.8.8 Column (9): for 2 in col. 8, any household member completed any other domestic overnight trip during last 30 days? (yes-1, no-2) If code 2 is given in col. 8, check whether any member of the household have completed any domestic overnight trip during last 30 days due to any reason (except for medical, holidaying, shopping, religious and pilgrimage), if yes then code 1, else code 2 will be given. For locked household, investigator will try to collect this information telephonically or from neighbour or other individuals in the locality who may have the information.

2.8.9. Column (10): SSS no. for Schedule Tourism Survey: The SSS formation for Schedule Tourism Survey will be based on the entry in column (7), column (8) and column (9) of Block 5 for both rural and urban samples. The following table needs to be followed while allotting SSS no. to a particular household

Criteria	SSS no. in col. (10)
Entry in col. (7) is ‘1’ and Entry in col. (8) is ‘1’	1
Entry in col. (7) is ‘2’ and Entry in col. (8) is ‘1’	2
Entry in col. (7) is ‘1’ and Entry in col. (8) is ‘2’ and Entry in col. (9) is ‘1’	3
Entry in col. (7) is ‘2’ and Entry in col. (8) is ‘2’ and Entry in col. (9) is ‘1’	4
Entry in col. (7) is ‘1’ or ‘2’ and Entry in col. (8) is ‘2’ and Entry in col. (9) is ‘2’	5

2.8.10 Column (11-15): sampling serial no (Tourism Survey): For Schedule Tourism Survey, five Second Stage Strata (SSS) will be formed. Columns (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) will provide the sampling frame of households for SSS 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Column 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 will be automatically generated in CAPI as per entry in Column 10 of block 5 for central sample. Each household will be tick-marked (✓) in one and only one of these columns for State sample.

The households with code 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in column (10) will be tick-marked in column (11), column (12), column (13), column (14) and column (15) respectively. Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting with 1 in each column independently. Columns (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) will provide the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2, SSS3, SSS4 and SSS5 respectively. The highest serial number in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for the schedule. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column heading.
In the CAPI module, sampling serial number will be assigned in each and every residential household as per SSS number of the household entered in column 10 of Block 5.

2.8.11 Column (16-20): sample household number (Tourism Survey) for SSS1/SSS2/SSS3/SSS4/SSS5: The number of households to be selected from each SSS of Tourism Survey is given under sample design in Chapter One. Two households will be selected from each of the SSS for Tourism Survey within each selected FSU. However, it may be necessary to modify this number if there is a shortfall in the number of households in any SSS. The final number of sample households will be the value of 'h' for respective SSS. These values will be recorded against 'h' in the space provided in the column headings.

Sample households are to be selected by SRSWOR from each SSS. **For central sample, required number of households needs to be surveyed in each second stage strata (SSS) of Tourism Survey will be selected automatically in CAPI.** For selecting the sample households for State Sample of any particular SSS by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed: Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame of SSS 1 [i.e. the highest entry in column (11) of Block 5] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If H = h, all the households will be selected, and no random number needs to be drawn. If H > h, first draw a random number, say R_1, between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2, also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh unit. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e., R_1, R_2, …, R_h] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R_1, R_2, …, R_h in column (11) will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2, …, h in column (16). Similarly, households will be selected for SSS 2 by using sampling serial numbers of column (12) and sample household numbers will be given in columns (17) respectively. Households from SSS 3 will be selected using similar sampling design from column (13) and sample household numbers will be given in column (18). In similar way, for SSS 3, households will be selected by using sampling serial numbers of column (14) and sample household numbers will be given in columns (19). Finally, the households for SSS 5 will be selected by using sampling serial numbers of column (15) and sample household numbers will be given in columns (20). Encircle the sampling serial numbers in columns (11) / (12) / (13) / (14) / (15) for the selected households.

2.9 Block 5A: selection of households for Schedule Travel Survey

2.9.0. In this block, some information will be copied from Block 5. Formation of SSS and record of selection of households will be done for Schedule NHTS 2025. For the columns of Block 5A entries may be copied only for those households which have running serial numbers in column (2) of Block 5.

Various columns of Block 5A are described below:

2.9.1. Columns (0) and (2): Entries for these columns will be auto populated from the columns (0) and (2) of Block 5 for every page. Copying may be started from first household serial number in the relevant page of Block 5 and continuing without omission or duplication in the corresponding page of Block 5A. Care must be taken to copy the entries correctly.

2.9.2. SSS number for Schedule NHTS 2025– There will be no SSS formation for Schedule NHTS 2025 module.
The highest serial number in the column (2) will be the value of 'H' for the schedule. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column heading.

2.9.3. Columns (21): Schedule NHTS 2025 – sampling serial number: For Schedule NHTS2025, there will be no Second Stage Strata (SSS). The number of households to be selected is given under sample design in Chapter One. However, it may be necessary to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS. The final number of sample households, after compensation, will be the value of 'h'. These values will be recorded against 'h' in the space provided in the column heading.
Sample households are to be selected by SRSWOR. For central sample, required number of households needs to be surveyed will be selected automatically in CAPI. For selecting the sample households for State Sample of any particular SSS by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed: Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (21) of Block 5A] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If H = h, all the households will be selected and no random number needs to be drawn. If H > h, first draw a random number, say R_1, between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2, also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh unit. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e., $R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_h$] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers $R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_h$ in column (21) will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2, …, h in column (22). Encircle the sampling serial numbers in columns (21) for the selected households.
If the sample household is found to have been already selected for Schedule Tourism Survey, it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice. However, if the number of households is inadequate and

replacement is not possible, same households may be selected for both the schedules. In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household.

2.10 Shortfall and compensation for Schedules Tourism Survey:

Five SSS have been formed for Tourism Survey. Allocation of sample households for each SSS has been discussed in Chapter One. However, there may be a situation where number of households in the frame of an SSS is less than the required allocation leading to a shortfall.

The procedure of compensation is to be implemented by following the steps described below:

Step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

Step 2: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order given as follows and compensate.

SSS having shortfall		**priority order of SSS for compensation**
Schedule: 21.1		
SSS Description	**SSS Number**	
households having at least one member who completed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping/pilgrimage purpose and UMPCE > A	1	2, 3, 4, 5
households having at least one member who completed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping/ pilgrimage purpose and UMPCE ≤ A	2	1, 4, 3, 5
Out of remaining households, households having at least one member who completed any other overnight trip during last 30 days and UMPCE > A	3	4, 1, 2, 5
Out of the remaining households, households having at least one member who completed any other overnight trip during last 30 days and UMPCE ≤ A	4	3, 2, 1, 5
other households	5	1, 2, 3, 4

Find the SSS where additional households are available as per the above priority order of SSS and compensate. The step may be repeated for all SSS having shortfall after Step 1.

The resulting number of households (h) for each SSS will be entered at the top of relevant column(s) of Block 5 and also in column (5) against the relevant SSS number of Block 6 of Schedule 0.0.

Example 1: Compensation of shortfall for Schedule Tourism Survey

SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	**H**	Step 1	Step 2	**h**
1	2	**12**	2	1+1	**4**
2	2	**32**	2		**2**
3	2	**4**	2	1	**3**
4	2	**1**	1*(1)	C (SSS 3)	**1**
5	2	**0**	0*(2)	C (SSS 1, SSS1)	**0**
total	*10*	***49***	*7*	*3*	***10***
shortfall			3	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);
C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

2.11 Block 6: particulars of sampling of households

2.11.0 Particulars of sampling of households will be recorded in this block for selected FSU for different schedules.
All the requisite information pertaining to this block will be auto populated in CAPI for central sample.

2.11.1 Column (2): population: Population as obtained by summing up the page totals of household sizes in column (4) of Block 5 over all the listed households may be auto populated in this column against Schedule Tourism Survey for both rural and urban samples.

2.11.2 Columns (4) – (9): number of households: Total number of households listed in the each SSS for schedule Tourism Survey and Travel Survey will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (4). Number of selected households will be copied in column (5) for Schedules Tourism Survey and Travel Survey from the relevant columns of Blocks of 5 and 5A respectively.

Columns (6), (7) and (9) of Block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in Block 1 of both Schedules Tourism Survey and Travel Survey. The entries in columns (6), (7) & (9) will be the number of filled-in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 for respective schedule and SSS. Total number households surveyed will be entered in column (8). It may be seen that -

column (8) = column (6) + column (7) and (ii) column (9) = column (5) - column (8).

Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of entries in SSS 1 – 5 for Schedule Tourism Survey.

2.11.3 Column (10): number of households replaced: Total number of households replaced for Schedule Travel Survey (being already selected for Schedule Tourism Survey) will be reported against the rows (all '9') for Schedule Travel Survey. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (21) and (22) of Block 5A.

2.12 Block 7: remarks by investigators (JSO/FI):

The Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Field Investigator (FI) may give remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.13 Block 8: comments by supervisory officer(s):

The supervising officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule may give comments here.

2.14 Substitution of sample households:

If a sample household of a particular schedule cannot be surveyed due to some reason or the other, it will be substituted by the next non-selected household, i.e. the one which has not already been selected for any other schedule, having higher sampling serial number of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having last sampling serial number of an SSS will be the one having smallest sampling serial number within the same SSS. If the substituted household becomes a casualty, it will be substituted by another in the same manner. This process will continue till required number of sample households is available in a sample FSU (or SSS wherever applicable).

It is to be noted that in the case of a substitution of a household, the word "SUBSTITUTED" should be written at the top of the front page of schedule.

2.15 Substitution of sample FSU:

(a) If a sample FSU cannot be surveyed due to say, it being not uniquely identifiable or traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted. All such cases will be referred to:

The Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Household Survey Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Mahalanobis Bhawan, 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108 e-mail address: tc.sdrd-mospi@gov.in fax: 033-25776439

If the substituted FSU has same problem as the original, correspondences may be made immediately so that another substitute can be provided to prevent stratum/sub-stratum from being void. In case no substitute FSU could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 16, Block 1], a blank Schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 7 and 8 filled in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

All efforts must be made to ensure that at least one FSU is always surveyed from each stratum/ sub-stratum so as to prevent occurrences of void strata.

(b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a valid sample and blank Schedule 0.0 with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 7 and 8 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern States where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

(c) If a village in which the sample FSU is situated is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification or by census authorities after Census 2011 and if it is covered in the urban frame used for selection of FSUs, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if it is not included in the urban frame, it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. If the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. If only a part of the village has been merged in the town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme even in this situation. *It is suggested* to write to the Technical Coordination, HSD before treating any sample as a zero case.

(d) *It is important* to note that a listing schedule has to be submitted for every sample FSU irrespective of whether it is surveyed/ substituted (including uninhabited and zero cases) or a casualty.

2.16 Selection of more than one SU from same village/UFS block:

If more than one SU belonging to a particular village/UFS block is selected as sample, each of them will be treated as an independent sample.

2.16.1 If more than one SU is selected from same village/UFS block *in same sub-round*, formation of SUs may be done when listing schedule for the first of the sample FSUs of the village/UFS block is filled-in. That is, *Block 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 may be filled-in for the first instance and when any other SU is selected from the same village/UFS block, information may be copied from Blocks 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of the previously filled-in the listing schedule*.

2.16.2 If, however, the SUs are canvassed in different sub-rounds, they are to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh SU formation, listing and sample selection.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	Reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Concepts, Definitions			How to treat a census village for this survey, if the village is urbanized after census 2011?	If the urbanised village is not yet included in the urban frame survey (UFS), it should be surveyed as a rural FSU.
2.	Concepts, Definitions			A whole village is to be listed, and census 2011 listing order is unavailable. In this situation, if it is difficult to find out the starting house for listing, can the listing be started from northwest corner of the village?	Yes, first we will try our best to follow census 2011 listing order. If the census order is not available, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from north-west corner and moving southwards.
3.	Concepts, Definitions			When a sample FSU needs to be substituted?	If a sample FSU cannot be surveyed because of not being uniquely identifiable or traceable or not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted.
4.	Concepts, Definitions			What are the criteria of paying guest?	A person will be considered as a paying guest only when he/she stays with the household, takes breakfast and major meals from the household. He/she should also pay a lump sum amount for the expenses.
5.	Concepts, Definitions			If some students living in a hostel and pool their income for expenditure on food and other consumable items, will they constitute a single household?	No, the students will be treated as single member households.
6.	Concepts, Definitions			A person has been visiting his home town which is outside his UPR every week for the last 4 months and he is having his house constructed there. Will it be considered as an overnight trip for the last 30 days if he stays there for one night every time and he is likely	If the person is likely to make such visits for a period beyond six months, those will not be treated as an overnight trip.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	Reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				to make such visits for a period beyond 6 months?	
7.	Concepts, Definitions			A person goes on shopping away from his home in the same town/village and stays there overnight at his relative's house. Whether it will be considered an overnight trip?	No, it will not be an overnight trip as the UPR of the person is in the same town/village.
8.	Concepts, Definitions			A household has undertaken International Holiday Package and completed the trip within 6 months. How this household will be treated?	For stratification purposes, it will not be considered as a domestic trip.
9.	Concepts, Definitions			A person starts a trip ten days before last 365 days and the trip ends after first 5 days of last 365 days. Whether it is to be considered a trip? What will be the duration of such trip?	Yes, it will be considered a trip of duration 15 days.
10.	Concepts, Definitions			If a household member has been picked up from his house and held at a police station beyond his UPR for 2 days and returned home, whether it will be treated as overnight trip?	In this case, no overnight trip will be considered for this household member.
11.	Concepts, Definitions			A person left his UPR for holidaying and while returning back to the village met with an accident. He was immediately admitted to a hospital in his UPR. Will this be treated as a round trip?	This will be treated as a trip since returning back to the town/village (i.e. UPR) is criteria for deciding a round trip.
12.	Concepts, Definitions			A person visits his parental house every alternate day and stays there overnight. The person is doing this for the last three months and is likely to continue it for over a period of six months. Whether it will be considered an overnight trip?	No, it will not be considered an overnight trip.
13.	Concepts, Definitions			Whether any overnight journey for construction of residence outside UPR will be considered as domestic overnight trip?	Yes, provided it fulfils other criteria of domestic overnight trip.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	Reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14.	Concepts, Definitions			A household member visits a religious place on LTC. Is the purpose of trip holidaying or pilgrimage?	The informant may be asked about the leading purpose of the trip and accordingly trip type will be decided.
15.	5		4	Will the deceased member of a family be counted in the household size?	No.
16.	5	all	1	A household is living under a tent. Whether house number is to be assigned to this household structure?	A '–' may be put.
17.	5	-	2	A truck driver stays away from home for more than six months continuously or otherwise during the reference year. Will he be listed as a normal household member?	No, he will not be listed.
18.	5	-	4	A family member is a student and has been residing in a students' hostel for the past one year. While recording the household size, whether this member is to be considered?	No. The student will be listed as single member household in the students' hostel where he is presently residing.
19.	5	-	4	Five single-member households are staying with a family which provides them with food and accommodation. Whether the five members will be listed as single-member household, or will they be clubbed with the family as paying guest?	They will be treated as paying guests of the family and will be listed as members of the household with which they are staying as paying guests. However, if the situation is more like a mess or hostel, then each member may be treated as single member household. It may be noted that a person will not be considered as a paying guest unless he/she takes breakfast and major meals from the household.
20.	5	-	4	What entry will be provided in household size in case of locked households?	Information may be collected from the member of the household vide phone call or from the neighbors or any other person in the locality.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	Reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
21.	5	-	4	Will a new-born baby be considered for determining household size?	Yes. The new-born baby will be considered as a member of that household in which the mother is a usual member.
22.	5	-	8/9	During her last vacation, a working lady, along with her two children, visited Bangalore where her husband is working. Will this trip be considered for holidaying purpose?	The informant may be asked about her purpose of visit to Bangalore. Entry in col. (8) or (9) will be made accordingly.
23.	5	-	8/9	A person travelled by air from Mumbai to Delhi at 6 am and returned back to Mumbai around 5 pm. Whether this trip will be considered as overnight trip?	In this case it will not be considered as an overnight trip since duration of stay outside the UPR did not include 12 midnight to 5 a.m.
24.	5	-	8	Which code is to be given if a household member accompanied a patient (who is not a member of the household) to a hospital and satisfy conditions of overnight trip?	Code 2 will be recorded.
25.	5	-	8	A household member who lives in Rishikesh and spent 2 months in Kedarnath on official deputation and came back. Will it be treated as a trip?	Yes. It will be considered as an overnight trip.
26.	5	-	8	A household during listing reported that they have come here a month ago and will stay at this place for 2 years. They also reported an overnight trip 3 months ago from their previous UPR. Will this be treated as a trip?	Yes, it will be treated as overnight trip provided it satisfies all other criteria of domestic overnight trip.
27.	5	-	8	A man and his son had gone to Delhi where the son met with an accident. Hearing this, the mother went to Delhi to see her son. Will the trip of the mother be an overnight trip for medical purpose, provided the other criteria are fulfilled?	This trip may not be considered for medical purpose in col. (9). However, the trip will be treated as an overnight trip in col. (10) if it was performed during last 30 days.
28.	5	-	8	A household member who is a teacher by profession accompanied his students on a trip. Since the household	Yes, this can be considered as a trip if the trips are not repeated frequently as

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	Reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				member's trip is part of his duty, will this be considered for affirmative coding in this column?	mentioned in the definition of domestic overnight trip.
29.	5	-	8	Is it necessary to ascertain during listing, the leading purpose for the trip when any household member performed any overnight trip for medical/holidaying/shopping?	Yes. If a household member performed any overnight trip with leading purpose of medical/ holidaying/ shopping then only, it will be considered; otherwise it will not be considered as overnight trip in col. (8).
30.	5	-	8	A lady is staying away from her UPR because of child birth in hospital. Can it be treated as overnight trip for medical purpose?	Yes, it will be considered as an overnight trip for medical purpose provided the hospital is outside her UPR.
31.	5	-	8	Within the reference period, one household member gets transferred from Mumbai to Kolkata and is again transferred back to Mumbai after a short period of stay in Kolkata. Whether such movements will be considered as overnight trip?	No, this will not be considered as overnight trip for the purpose of our survey.
32.	5	-	8	A member of the household has gone to another city for attending a marriage function. He stayed there for 14 hours approximately. Whether this trip will be considered as overnight trip?	Unless the duration of the trip includes 12 midnight to 5 a.m. in two consecutive calendar days, it will not be treated as overnight trip.
33.	5	-	8	A shopkeeper had been offered a gift in form of free trip to Goa in lieu of bumper sale of a product of a company. What will be the purpose of such trip?	The informant needs to be asked about the leading purpose of the trip and accordingly code 1 or 2 may be given in col. (8) and col. (9).
34.	5	-	8	A mentally retarded person has left his home. After few days his brother searched and found the retarded person out of UPR and brought his brother back home.	For brother the purpose of trip is 'others' whereas for the retarded person the movement/journey is not to be considered trip as there is no destination and no purpose. Similarly the movements of persons being kidnapped or flooded away may not be considered to report.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	Reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				What are the purposes of the trips performed by the retarded person and his brother?	
35.	5	-	8	While listing of households, different members may have different purposes of overnight trips. Whether code 1 will be recorded in this column for leading purpose of the journey or simply a member having trip for medical/holidaying/shopping purpose will be considered?	Leading purpose of the trip will be considered here.
36.	5	-	8	A household member went to a relative's place for marriage. After staying there for 4 days the person fell ill and was admitted to hospital for 2 days. Whether this will be treated as overnight medical trip in col. (8)?	The purpose before undertaking the trip was social. So, even with the hospitalization of the member this will be treated as social trip.
37.	5	-	9	A person has been asked to report to the police station (outside UPR) once in 15 days. Whether this will be treated as an overnight trip?	It will be considered as an overnight trip provided it fulfils all criteria of overnight trip.
38.	5	-	9	A household member who is a singer performs trips for his stage performances to different places not regularly. Whether this can be considered as a trip?	Since he performs at different places at different time periods, all will qualify as trips, provided the required conditions of overnight trip are satisfied.

Chapter Three

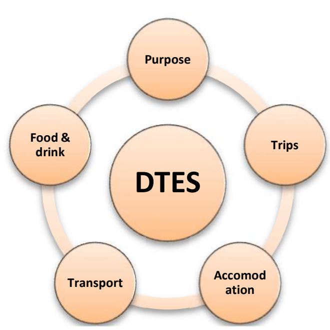
Schedule 21.1: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE

3.0. Introduction

3.0.0. National Sample Survey (NSS) captured a few aspects of domestic tourism in 43rd round (July 1987 – June 1988). Subsequently, in the 54th round (January – June 1998) of NSS some information on particulars of tours involving overnight stay performed by household members were collected. A comprehensive survey on *Domestic Tourism* was first conducted during 65th round (July 2008 - June 2009). Latest in 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015), *Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey* was conducted to collect the data on different aspects of overnight trips and same day trips. The data collected through *Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey* is indispensable input for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account(TSA) of India, which is a pivotal instrument for comprehensive understanding of the economic importance of tourism. Ministry of Tourism used data of Domestic Tourism Surveys conducted by NSS during 65th (2008-09) and 72nd (2014-15) rounds extensively to obtain necessary inputs for deriving second and third Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), respectively.

Thereafter, an attempt was also made in 78th round (January – December 2020) to carry out a *Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey*, but due to COVID pandemic the survey was discontinued, keeping in view that pandemic would affect adversely the entire tourism ecology.

3.0.1. NSS, as part of its 80th round, will conduct a survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure. The survey period of the 80th round will be from July 2025 to June, 2026.



3.0.2. **Objective of the survey:** In NSS Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey, in addition to the details of tourism expenditure, information is collected on different aspects like purpose of the trip, mode of transport, accommodation used during the trip, final destination within the country, use of various tourism specific products and services for the trip, etc. This will help to Ministry of Tourism(MoT) to prepare next Tourism Satellite Account(TSA). Also, the information generated from this survey is a valuable source of input for further policy research and for formulation of sector specific policies and programmes for creation and development of infrastructure, tour packages, etc.

3.0.3. Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey of NSS 80th round is designed to collect detailed information on expenditure on domestic tourism along with some information on household characteristics, demographic particulars of the household members, purposes of the trips, visitor characteristics and trip characteristics in relation to domestic overnight trips, required for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) which will be done by the Ministry of Tourism (MoT). In addition, some important information on trips and expenditure in connection with domestic same-day trips and information on different services of tour availed by the domestic tourists will also be collected in this survey. MoT also provides the travel and tourism data to UNWTO to generate Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) which is a biennial publication. Few of such data points are generated from this survey.

3.1. Key Definitions

Some key definitions to be followed in the Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey are as follows:

3.1.0. Travel: In general, travel is understood as the movement of persons between different geographic locations specifically different geographical administrative areas (like different villages/towns/cities), for any purpose and any duration. Those who travel are referred to as travellers. Travel can occur within a country (domestic travel) or involve more than one country (international travel). Domestic trip (defined later, separately for overnight and same-day) is a subset of domestic travel.

3.1.1. Usual Place of Residence: The usual place of residence (UPR) of a person is the place (village/town) where the person has been staying continuously for at least six months immediately prior to the date of survey. Even if a person was not staying in the village/town continuously for six months immediately prior to the date of survey but is presently staying there with intention to stay there continuously for six months then that place should be taken as his/her UPR.

3.1.2. Usual Environment: The usual environment (UE) of an individual refers to the notional geographical space, including his/her UPR, within which he/she moves more or less regularly and frequently (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week repeatedly/ likely to be repeated for more than six months for the same purpose) irrespective of the distance.

The usual environment of an individual includes the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belongs, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits more or less regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence or in another locality.

Illustration 1: *The purpose of introducing the concept of usual environment is to exclude the travellers who move regularly between their UPR and place of work or study, or more or less regularly/ frequently /periodically visit places, for instance homes of friends or relatives, shopping centers, religious, health care or any other facilities, between geographical locations irrespective of their distance.*

3.1.3. Domestic Overnight Trip: A domestic overnight trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor. It refers to a movement - for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours) and of not more than 180 days - by one or more household members outside their usual environment (which includes the usual place of residence (UPR)) and return to the same UPR (a round trip), irrespective of place of stay during this period.

All the movements of household member by air would constitute an overnight trip, if duration of stay outside the UPR just includes 12 midnight to 5 a.m. spanning two consecutive calendar dates. Thus, in case of air travel, the minimum 12 hours criterion as well as the condition for excluding ‘more or less frequent and regular movement’ is not necessary

for considering as domestic overnight trip.

The movement should be for any of the following purposes:

- Business
- Holidaying, leisure & recreation
- Social
- Pilgrimage & Religious
- Education and Training
- Health and Medical
- Shopping
- Others

For operational convenience, to determine a trip, duration of movement outside UPR may be taken as the time between going out and returning to residence. It is also to be remembered that trip completed (not started only) during the reference period of last 365 days/last 30 days from the date of survey should be considered. Trips may have been started prior the reference period too.

The followings are excluded from the purview of domestic trip:

- Any movement for the purposes of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place.
- Movements between UPR and the place of work or study.

- All movements, made more or less regularly and frequently from the UPR and back (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week) for shopping, visiting family, for religious purpose, health and medical care, education and training, etc., repeatedly/likely to be repeated for a period of more than 180 days for the same purpose, should not be considered as trips irrespective of the distance travelled.
- All the trips completed during the reference period by former household members who are currently not a member of that selected household.

Example 1:

Some specific examples of domestic overnight trips are as follows:

i. An individual attended a social function in a relative's house by leaving his / her UPR at 5 p.m. on 27.06.2025 and returned to his / her UPR at 5 a.m. on 28.06.2025. This movement will be considered as overnight trip.
ii. An individual (household member) stays in a mess in Mumbai to attend his office. Every weekend he goes to his home at Pune by Bus, where his family leaves. His movements between Pune to Mumbai every weekend will not be considered as overnight trip.
iii. A nurse, living in Delhi, performs her night duty daily in a hospital located at Faridabad. Her movements from Delhi to Faridabad will not be qualified as overnight trip as these are due to her work. But if on a particular day she came from Delhi to Faridabad, to attend a social function and spent night there, then that particular movement will be an overnight trip.
iv. A patient visits health centre far away from his UPR every week for medical treatment continuously for three months. He stays at night in his relative's house near the health centre. These movements will be treated as overnight trips.
v. A pilot operated a flight from Kolkata to Andaman, during which she also took her parents for a leisure trip and returned to Kolkata after 5 days as like before. In this scenario, the journey undertaken by the parents qualifies as an overnight trip for leisure purposes. However, the pilot's travel will not be considered as a trip in this context, as it was carried out within the scope of her regular professional duties and usual working environment.

A trip is uniquely specified by its leading purpose, main destination, number of household members in the trip being together (with variation of up to 3 days). 'Being together' means being in the same town or village for most of the time during the trip and also starting and /or ending trip together. If they did not start and end their trip together, they can either start together but end the trip with a variation of up to 3 days or vice-versa.

In some cases, trips may be reported for which the set of destinations differs slightly from person to person (among household members who undertook the trip). Even in such cases, if the persons are together for most of the time in the trip, they will be considered to be on the same trip. But if two members of a household spent most of the time away from each other during the period since leaving their residence to returning to their residence, then they will be considered to have been on two different trips even though their starting and returning dates may be the same.

Example 2:

Examples to identify separate trips as follows:

i. A couple goes to pilgrimage and at the time of return journey, wife goes to her mother's house which is not in the same UPR while husband returns to his UPR. After staying 10 days at her mother's house, wife returns. It will be considered as two separate trips for husband and wife, as she returns to her UPR after more than 3 days, since her husband had returned.
ii. A son and his mother residing in Kolkata (their UPR) went to their relatives' residence in Delhi. Within a day, the son went on a trek to Kedarnath. He returned after one week. The mother stayed in Delhi and returned to Kolkata with her son two days after her son's return from the trek. Here the mother and son will be considered to have performed two separate trips because they have not been together for the major part of the period between leaving their UPR and returning back.

3.1.4. Domestic Overnight Tourism: It covers overnight trips by household members within the territory of India, either as a domestic trip or as domestic part of an international trip.

Example 3:

Few Examples of domestic part of international trip are as follows:

i. One person is going abroad. He travels by train and road from Kharagpur to Kolkata and then avails 'Air' from Kolkata to Bangkok. Here domestic component will be his travel from his UPR to Kolkata airport and from Kolkata airport to his UPR.
ii. A family travelled to London from Dharwad district of Bangalore for Holiday trip. They performed journey from Dharwad to Bangalore by road and then Bangalore to Mumbai by 'Air'. From Mumbai they availed onward journey to London by 'Air'. They returned via Delhi to Bangalore by 'Air' and then in his UPR by train. The journey UPR to Mumbai and Delhi to UPR will be considered in the Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey.

3.1.5. Domestic Overnight Visitor: A domestic overnight visitor is a person (household member), residing in the country, who performs an overnight trip.

3.1.6. Starting month: The month in which a particular trip has been started from UPR is the starting month of that trip. It may sometimes happen that many members of a household are travelling together on a trip. In some cases, one member (or more) among those who go on a trip may start later than the rest, due to other engagements. In such cases earliest starting date of that trip by any household member shall be considered to determine the starting month of the trip.

3.1.7. Purpose and Leading Purpose: The *purpose of a trip* of a household member is that purpose but for which he/she would not have undertaken the trip. Whereas the *leading purpose of a trip* is that purpose without which none of the household members in that trip would have undertaken the trip. Leading purpose of a trip should be unique to all the members participating in that trip.

Different purposes and leading purposes of trip under the survey coverage

a) **Business:** This category includes trips of employees of Government, public or private organisations or of self-employed people, trips for installation of equipment, inspection, purchase and sale for enterprise; for attending conferences, congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; for delivering lectures or concerts; for participation in professional sport activities, etc.

b) **Holidaying, leisure and recreation:** This category includes sightseeing, attending sporting and cultural events, non-professional active sports, adventure sports, recreational activities, cultural activities, visiting second home, holidays at beaches and hill stations, summer camps, dining out, visiting spas and other establishments specialized in well-being, fitness except in the context of a medical treatment (in which case the purpose would be health & medical), etc.

c) **Social:** This category includes visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages / any other family events / other social functions, visiting home town, visits to arrange short-term caring for the baby, sick or old; etc.

d) **Pilgrimage & religious activities:** This category includes attending various religious meetings and events, and undertaking pilgrimages to different places of worship or holy places.

e) **Education and training:** This category includes trips to join short-term residential educational courses, education and research programmes, acquiring specific skills through formal on-the-job training including paid study, etc.

   The trip of a professional academician (e.g. college lecturer/school teacher) for acquiring a certain academic qualification would come under this category. However, if his trip primarily involves delivering academic lectures then the purpose of his trip should be reported not as education and training but as business.

f) **Health and Medical:** This category includes trips to spa, fitness and health resorts, treatments and cures, ayurvedic and other health resorts of traditional medicines, etc., for getting medical treatment.

g) **Shopping:** This category includes purchasing of consumer goods for own personal use or as gifts but not for resale or for productive purposes (in which case the purpose would be business).

Example 4:

A household member came to a big city every week for a month from his village (UPR) for shopping for his daughter's marriage. He spent night somewhere in the city on each occasion. Each of these movements will be an overnight trip with leading purpose 'shopping'.

h) **Others:** This category includes purposes which are not indicated elsewhere but are within the coverage of this survey.

Example 5:

i. Making a trip to render some social service, such as attending a blood donation camp to donate blood or for relief camps after natural calamities etc. will come under the purpose 'others'.
ii. A person (member of sample household) accompanied a patient (not a household member) to Vellore from Kolkata and stayed for 3 nights. This will be an overnight trip with purpose 'others' for the person who was accompanying the patient.

Example 6:

Example showing difference between leading purpose of the trip and purpose of trip as below:

A person is going to Benaras from Delhi for an official trip. His wife is also accompanying him to visit the holy city Benaras on pilgrimage. Here leading purpose of this trip will be business and purpose of trip for husband will be 'business' and that for his wife will be 'pilgrimage & religious'.

3.1.8. Main Destination: The *main destination* of a trip is defined as the place, visiting of which is central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, if no such place can be identified by the informant, the main destination is to be defined as the place where the visitors spent most of their time during the trip. If the visitors spent the same amount of time in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination is defined as the one among these places that is the farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors.

Example 7:

A family went for "Char Dham Yatra" located in northern, eastern, southern and western region of India. They stayed 3 days each at three different places and 4 days in another place. The place where they stayed for 4 days will be treated as the main destination. If they stayed 3 days in all the places then main destination will be the place which is farthest from their UPR.

3.1.9. Type of trip: A trip could be of two types: package and non-package. The term package trip, to be used in the survey, is described below.

Package Trip: A package trip consists of a "tourism product" provided by a tour-operator which elaborates it and sells it directly or through travel agencies. Within a package trip, travellers receive a combination of products associated with a trip, which are made of more than one of the tourism services such as *Transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sightseeing services, entertainment services, etc.* and other goods and services.

The components of a package trip might be pre-established or tailor-made, in which case, the visitor chooses a combination of services he / she wishes to acquire from a pre-established list of such services. If such a package is availed of for the major part of time in a trip, such a trip should be considered as a package trip.

If the expenditure on more than one chargeable travel services availed for some time during the trip does cover only a minor time of the duration of the trip then such a trip should not be considered as package trip although the trip has a package component. A package trip may have a non-package component in addition to package component, e.g., a visitor may avail himself of accommodation and other services in the package through some tour operator but make some special sight-seeing arrangements in some places of visit in the trip on his own. Similarly, a trip, which is non-package, may also have package component in addition to non-package component.

Example 8:

i. A trip can be either package or non-package but not both simultaneously. Package trip can have package component and non-package component. Similarly, a non-package trip can also have package component and non-package component.
ii. A video coach operator charged for transport and sightseeing along with guide while the tourists have met expenses for food etc. This trip is considered as package trip.
iii. One person went to Delhi and returned by Rajdhani Express after one day. This will not be a package trip though food is included with ticket price.

3.1.10. Mode of travel: *Mode of travel* refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. The travel relevant here is the travelling done to cover the distances to the destinations and not joyrides or movement for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. Visitor(s) may be using one or more means of transport in a trip, such as: on foot, bus, train (railways, ship/boat, air, own transport: motorised (such as, two-wheeler, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, tractor/truck etc.), non-motorised (e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport etc.); transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised (such as, two-wheeler, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, taxi, tractor/truck etc.), non-motorised (e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport etc.)

3.1.10.1. Major and minor mode of travel: The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled will be treated as 'major' *mode of travel* for that trip. In case more than one such mode was there [e.g. train, air] for which equal distance was travelled then entry to be recorded for that means which was more expensive.

The means of transport by which second maximum distance was travelled will be treated as 'minor' *mode of travel* for that trip.

3.1.11. Type of stay: The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. It could be hotel, guest house, dharamshala, rented house, friends & relatives, others (carriages / coaches, railway station, ship/boat, waiting rooms, airport lounge etc. Type of stay may be Commercial or Non-Commercial in nature.

3.1.11.1. Major and minor type of stay: The place where the highest number of nights was spent will be treated as 'major' type of stay. In case more than one such place was there (e.g. hotel, *Dharamshala)* where same no. of nights was spent then entry to be recorded for that type which was more expensive.

The place where second highest number of nights was spent will be treated as 'minor' type of stay.

3.1.12. No. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey): The number of nights spent by the visitor outside his/her usual place of residence from starting of the trip to the completion of the trip, including the nights spent in transit.

3.1.13. Tourism Expenditure: Tourism expenditure shall include expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. It shall include all expenses related to the trip paid or payable by the household. It shall also include expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. All expenditure in connection with the trip except those to be used / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises shall be included. All the expenditure incurred and/ or to be incurred relating to the trip completed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period is to be included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure has been incurred and / or to be incurred by the sample household or not. The total expenditure, irrespective of mode of payment, should be recorded.

The component of tourism expenditure shall be classified as under:

a. Package component
b. Non-package component, which may be further sub-divided as below:
    i. Accommodation
    ii. Food and drink
    iii. Transport
    iv. Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health related activities
    v. Shopping
    vi. Others

Expenditure on Tourism will be collected from the household that undertook the trip irrespective of whether the expenditure is paid or payable by them or by some other agency/ household on their behalf.

Tourism expenditure shall include

- Monetary expenditure on goods and services paid or payable by the visitor out of his/her own pocket or reimbursed by some institution like Government or other agencies/individuals or expenses related to the trip directly paid by such institutions/individuals;
- Expenditure incurred on items of high unit values like cars, computers, etc. during a trip if those are used for consumption purpose and not for productive purpose.

Tourism expenditure shall exclude

- The payment of taxes and duties not levied on products (goods and services);
- The purchase of financial and non-financial assets, including land, housing and real estate
- All transfers of cash or used goods such as donations to charities or to members of other households as these do not correspond to the purchase of consumption goods or services from these charities or individuals. Alms, bribes, cash tips, cash gifts, etc. are also excluded.
- The payment of all classes of interest, including those on expenditures made during and for trips
- The course fee paid during the educational trips

3.1.14. Domestic Same-day Trip: A domestic same-day trip is one that does not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than12 hrs and incl. 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) but fulfil other conditions of overnight trips, irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip.

Same-day trip can be either completed on a same calendar date or spread over two consecutive calendar dates with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor, for any of the following purposes:

- Business
- Holidaying, leisure & recreation
- Social
- Pilgrimage & Religious
- Education and Training
- Health and Medical
- Shopping
- Others

Like in overnight trips, all movements of persons, whose nature of work/job is regular touring outside their UPR to different places, like, mobile hawkers, on-board staff of airlines /ship/ railways or of buses or of hired taxis and other public transports, etc. would not be considered as trips (overnight or same-day). However, movements of medical representatives, sales executives, field investigators, who have to travel to different places, other than their main place of work from where they report to their controlling officer/ get salary etc., in relation to their official work/ business, shall be considered as trips.

3.1.15. Domestic Same Day Visitor: A *domestic same-day visitor* is a person (household member), residing in the country, who performs a same-day trip.

Example 9:

i. A person had to go to a doctor's chamber away from his UPR due to some ailment for 15 consecutive days and returned back on the same-day. All these movements will be taken as same-day trip.
ii. Movements of a field investigator to the field and returning back to UPR on the same-day for surveys, would qualify as same-day trips, irrespective of the places visited are same or not. However, movements performed by them to attend office for reporting, salary, etc. would not be considered as same-day trip.
iii. A person went to attend a marriage party outside his UPR at 7 p.m. He returned back to his home at 1 a.m. on the next calendar date. This movement will be considered for same-day trip.
iv. It may be noted that trips may have started before the reference period but should be completed within the reference period for consideration within the coverage of trip in this survey.

3.1.16. Visitor trip: Certain features of trips, differ not only from trip to trip but, for the same trip, may vary from one participant to another – and therefore were recorded separately during the survey for each trip for each participant. These include mode of travel, place of stay, and even purpose of the visitor (as distinct from leading purpose, which is fixed for a particular trip). These characteristics are termed visitor-trip characteristics as they may vary with each visitor-trip combination. For visitor trip, there may be two reference periods but visitor's purpose may be any of the eight purposes irrespective of the leading purpose of trip.

3.2 Major Changes from 72nd Round

- Information of leading purpose *'pilgrimage & religious activities'* was collected in NSS 72nd round under block 5.2: *Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 30 days* (duration less than or equal to 180 days). In NSS 80th round *'pilgrimage & religious activities'* will be collected under block 5.1 *Particulars of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 365 days.* Block 6.1 and 6.2 will be accordingly canvassed.
- In NSS 72nd Round *household's usual monthly consumer expenditure* was collected, whereas in NSS 80th Round *Household's last month's consumption expenditure* will be collected.
- In this round *Type of stay* has been divided as '*Commercial' and 'Non-Commercial'* type of stay and further codification made for different *Type of stay.* '*Homestay'* has been newly introduced under *Type of stay.*
- Expenditure will be collected separately for *public transport for road journey* and *own road transport.*
- Details of different other services *viz. booked accommodation/ transport/ food etc.* through tour operator/ directly using internet/ without using internet will be recorded in NSS 80th Round.
- Information on 'Particulars and expenditure (Rs.) of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days' will not be collected in NSS 80th Round.
- NIC and NCO codes as part of household characteristics and educational level and usual principal activity status of the household members will not be collected in this round.
- In NSS 72nd Round the data was canvassed through paper schedule in field. Whereas, in NSS 80th round the data will be captured in field through CAPI.

3.3. Structure of the schedule

3.3.0. Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey will collect various information related to tourism activity pursued by domestic tourists, through detailed enquiry. The schedule of enquiry consists of the following blocks:

Block Number	Description of the Block
Block 1	Identification of sample household
Block 2	Particulars of field operations
Block 3	Demographic particulars of all household members
Block 4	Household characteristics
Block 5.1	Particulars of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 365 days (for leading purposes health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities)
Block 5.2	Particulars of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 30 days [for leading purposes business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); education & training; others]
Block 6.1	Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1
Block 6.2	Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2
Block 7	Particulars and expenditure (Rs.) of domestic same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days
Block 8	Remarks by Survey Enumerator(SE) / Junior Statistical Officer(JSO)
Block 9	Comments by Survey Supervisor(SS)/ Senior Statistical Officer(SSO)

3.3.1. Modalities of canvassing the Schedule 21.1

Block 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be canvassed for all the selected households if surveyed. Block 5.1 and 5.2 will be canvassed for the member(s) of the selected households, who performed any overnight trip. Blocks 6.1, 6.2 will be canvassed to capture the expenditures for the overnight trips. Block 7 will be canvassed to record the details and expenditure of same day trips, if such trips are performed. Block 5.1 and 6.1 are applicable if at least one overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days was completed by any/some household member(s) during the last 365 days for any of the leading purposes *health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation, shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities*. Blocks 5.2 and 6.2 are to be canvassed if at least one overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days was completed by any/some household member(s) during the last 30 days for any of the leading purposes *business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); education & training; other*. Similarly, Block 7 is applicable if at least one same-day trip was completed by any/some household member(s) during the last 30 days for any of the leading purposes under coverage of the survey.

3.3.2 The detailed description of these blocks and the concepts and definitions for various items in them and the method of recording entries in the schedule against these items, are explained in the subsequent sections.

3.4. [Block 1] Identification of sample household:

3.4.0. This block contains identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. Information on items 1 to 8 and 11 namely, Sector, Type of Sample, State/U.T. Name, District Name, Name of Sub-District/Tehsil/Town, Village Name, Investigator Unit Number/Block Number, Sample Sub-Unit (SU) Number, Serial Number of Sample FSU will be available from the sample list. Information on items 12 to 14 namely, Sample Sub-Division Number, Second Stage Stratum Number, Sample Household Number will be available from the schedule for listing (Sch. 0.0). Item 9 and 10 implies the NSS round number and the schedule number respectively.

3.4.1. **Item 15: survey code**: If the originally selected sample household is surveyed, code 1 will be entered against this item. However, if the originally selected household could not be surveyed for whatever might be the reason, a substituted household will be surveyed and, code 2 will be entered. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be selected. If code is '3' only the Blocks 1, 2, 8 and 9 will be filled in. The survey codes are as follows:

Household	**Codes**
Surveyed	
Original	1
Substitute	2
Casualty	3

3.4.2. **Item 16: reason for substitution of original household**: This item is applicable if the entry against item 15 is either 2 (Substituted) or 3 (Casualty). Otherwise, this item is to be left blank. In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether or not a substituted household could be surveyed. The codes are as follows:

	Codes
Informant busy	1
Members away from home	2
Informant non-cooperative	3
Others	9

3.5. [Block 2] Particulars of field operations:

[*Block 2 may be filled in at the end of the survey*]

3.5.1. **Item 1(a) and 1(b):** The name, code, signature of the Survey Enumerator(SE)/ Junior Statistical Officer(JSO) will be recorded in column 3. The same information for Survey Supervisor(SS)/ Senior Statistical Officer(SSO) will be recorded in column 4.

3.5.2. **Item 2:** Dates of survey/ inspection, receipt, scrutiny, despatch as applicable will be recorded in the relevant columns.

3.5.3. **Item 3:** Total time taken to canvass Sch.21.1 will be recorded in whole number and in minutes.

3.5.4. **Item 4:** Number of Survey Enumerator(SE)/ Junior Statistical Officer(JSO) who canvassed the schedule will be recorded.

3.5.5. **Item 5:** The information will be recorded whether any remarks are made in block 8/9 or elsewhere in the schedule. The applicable codes are *yes-1* and *no-2.*

3.5.6. **Item 6: Name of informant:** Informant is the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected to canvass the schedule. It is always desirable to collect information from one of the household members. In extreme cases, where this cannot be done, information may be collected from a non-household member who is supposed to know the requisite information about the selected household. The name of informant against item 6 will be selected from serial number and name of the household member as listed in Block 3 or an option '*not a household member'* with code '99'.

3.5.7. **Item 7:** Ten-digit mobile number of informant/ any other household member who can be contacted needs to be recorded.

3.5.8. **Item 8:** Landline number if available starting with STD code will be recorded.

3.5.9. **Item 9: Response code of informant:** It is reported according to the degree of co-operation and capability of the informant to provide the required information on the schedule. The response codes may be selected from the following codes:

	Codes
Informant co-operative and capable	1
Informant co-operative but not capable	2
Informant busy	3
Informant reluctant	4
Others	9

3.6. [Block 3] Demographic particulars of all household members

3.6.0. In this block, demographic particulars *viz.* name of the household member, relation to head, gender, age, and marital status of the members of the household will be recorded in each row for each member.

3.6.1. **Col. 1: Serial no. (Sl. no.):** A running continuous serial number will be given in this column for each member of the sample household starting with the head of the household. The other members will be listed in the usual fashion with the spouse of the head and their children following and the non-relatives at the end.

3.6.2. **Col. 2: Name of the household member:** The name of the household members will be recorded in Col. 2 starting with the head of the household followed by spouse of head, married child, spouse of married child, unmarried child, grandchild, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives, servants/employees/other non-relatives.

Paying guests domestic servants, other relations and non-relations who are normally living together for six months or more or are expected to stay for six months or more and taking food from a common kitchen will be included in members of the selected household.

Temporary stay-aways (i.e., persons whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) will be included in members of the selected household.

Temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay in the household less than 6 months) will not be included in members of the selected household.

3.6.3. **Col. 3: Relation to head (code):** The relationship of each of the members to the head of the household will be recorded against the members listed in codes as follows:

	Codes
self	1
spouse of head	2
married child	3
spouse of married child	4
unmarried child	5
grandchild	6
father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	7
brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	8
servants/employees/other non-relatives	9

The first entry of this column will be 1.

3.6.4. **Col. 4: Gender (code):** Gender code of each member is to be recorded with code 1 for male and code 2 for female. Hijras, Eunuchs or transgender are to be treated as "transgender" and in such cases code 3 will be recorded.

3.6.5. **Col. 5: Age:** The age in completed years of all the members listed, will be ascertained and recorded in column (5). For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered in column (5).

3.6.6. **Col. 6: Marital status (code):** The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column. The codes are as follows:

	Codes
never married	1
currently married (including living together)	2
widowed	3
divorced/separated	4

3.7. [Block 4] Household characteristics

3.7.0. Certain household characteristics, such as, household size, household type, religion, social group, number of overnight trips undertaken by the household during last 365 days for some specific leading purposes, household's last month's consumption expenditure, etc. will be recorded in this block.

3.7.1. **Item 1: Household size:** Definition of 'Household' is given in Chapter One. The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be the same as the last serial number of the column 1 of Block 3 and will be auto-populated in CAPI.

3.7.2. **Item 2: Household type(code):** The household type is determined on the basis of the income earned by the household from different sources during the 365 days preceding the date of survey (procedure for determining household type in rural and urban areas are given in Chapter One). The household type codes are different for rural and urban areas as follows:

Household type (Rural)	codes
self-employed in agriculture	1
self-employed in non-agriculture	2
regular wage/salary earning in agriculture	3
regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture	4
casual labour in agriculture	5
casual labour in non- agriculture	6
others	9

Household type (Urban)	codes
self-employed	1
regular wage/salary earning	2
casual labour	3
others	9

Code 9 (others) will be reported against a household, which does not have any income from economic activities *viz.* pensioners, remittance recipients, student, engaged in domestic duties, etc.

3.7.3. **Item 3: Religion (code):** The religion of the household will be recorded. In case different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, then the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the 'religion' of the household. The religion codes are follows:

Religion	codes
Hinduism	1
Islam	2
Christianity	3
Sikhism	4
Jainism	5
Buddhism	6
Zoroastrianism	7
others	9

3.7.4. **Item 4: Social group (code):** Household belongs to the social group *viz.* scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, other backward class or others will be recorded against this item. The codes are as follows:

Social Group	codes
scheduled tribe (ST)	1
scheduled caste (SC)	2
other backward class (OBC)	3
others	9

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups mentioned above will be assigned code 9. In case different members belong to different social groups, the one to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

3.7.5. Item 5: Whether any domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 365 days for leading purposes health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities?

The information against this question is to be recorded through the codes Yes-1 or No-2.

3.7.6. Item 6: number of overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by the household during last 365 days for different leading purposes: Number of overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by the household during last 365 days for the following leading purposes will be recorded, separately:

- Item 6.1: business;
- Item 6.2: social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.);
- Item 6.3: education & training;
- Item 6.4: others (*excluding trips for leading purposes like holidaying, leisure and recreation; health & medical; shopping; pilgrimage & religious activities, trips to fixed place of study/work, for migrating and getting employed, setting up residence*).

Definition of overnight trips, leading purpose and scope of different leading purposes are given in *Section 3.1*.

3.7.7. Item 7: Whether any overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days was performed by any member of the household during last 30 days for leading purposes viz. business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), pilgrimage & religious activities, education & training, others?

The information against this question is to be recorded through the codes Yes-1 or No-2.

3.7.8. Item 8: Whether any same day trip was performed by any member of the household during last 30 days?

The information against this question is to be recorded through the codes Yes-1 or No-2.

3.7.9. Item 9: Household's last month's consumption expenditure: The consumption expenditure made by the household during the last month to be recorded here. It may be noted that, this excludes all incidental expenditures such as, marriage, other social ceremonies, hospitalization, institutional education fee etc.

3.8. [Block 5.1] Particulars of overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 365 days *(for leading purposes health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities).*

3.8.0. In this block particulars of all the overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed in the last 365 days for the leading purposes *health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping* and *pilgrimage & religious activities* will be recorded. Definition of domestic overnight trips, leading purpose, etc. have already been mentioned in *Section 3.1*.

It may be noted that columns 1-2 & 12-15 of this Block implies the trip related information. Whereas columns 3-11 are related to the information of the visitor(s) (member of the household) who performed the trip. The information recorded in columns 1-2 & 12-15 for all the members of a particular trip will be same.

3.8.1. **Column 1: Sl. no. of trip:** A running serial number will be given in this column for each overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by any of the household members during last 365 days for the above-mentioned leading purposes. The sl. noes need to be recorded starting with the latest completed trip. Thus, the trip completed last is to be given serial number 1, the trip completed just before trip 1 is to be given serial number 2 and so on.

3.8.2. **Column 2: No. of household members in the trip:** The total number of household members who performed the trip will be recorded.

3.8.3. **Column 3: Sl. no. of household member who was in that trip (as in col. 1, block 3):** Here the serial number of each household member as per block 3 and who were in the trip is to be recorded. Different rows are to be used for different household members. In case of single member trip only one row will be filled in against the trip.

3.8.4. **Column 4: age (as in col. 5, block 3):** Here, the age of each household member who took part in the trip is to be recorded. This age is to be recorded as mentioned in column 5 of Block 3.

3.8.5. **Column 5: Purpose of the trip for the member (code):** In a particular trip, different members might have undertaken the trip because of different purposes. Suppose the household member reports the purpose of a trip as 'business'. To ascertain the purpose, the household member may be asked – "Would you have undertaken the trip if no *business* was needed to be done?" The purpose would be taken as 'business' only if the answer is 'no'. In this way the purpose of each household member who undertook the trip is to be recorded here. The applicable codes are as follows:

Purpose of the trip	Codes
Business	1
Holidaying, leisure and recreation	2
Social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)	3
Pilgrimage & religious activities	4
Education & training	5
Health & medical	6
Shopping	7
Others	9

There may be exceptional situations where any one purpose cannot be identified as the unique purpose for a household member. In such a case, the purpose will be identified as that purpose which the informant considers to be the most important for his/her trip. Description and scope of different purposes are given in *Section 3.1*.

3.8.6. **Column 6: Type of trip (code):** A trip can be of two types: *package* and *non-package*. Definitions of *package* and *non-package* trips are given in *Section 3.1*. Within a package trip, travellers receive a combination of products associated with a trip, which are made of more than one of the following tourism services: *transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sightseeing and entertainment services along with* other goods and services. If a trip is a *package* trip, then code '1' should be given, otherwise code '2' should be recorded. It may be noted here that a package trip must have a package component but not *vice versa*. The applicable codes are as follows:

	codes
package	1
Non-package	2

3.8.7. **Mode of travel (code):** Mode of *travel* refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. The admissible codes are as follows:

	Codes
on foot	01
bus	02
train(railways)	03
ship/boat	04
air	05
own transport: motorised	06
own transport: non-motorised	07

transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised	08
transport equipment, rental (hired transport): non- motorised	10
others	19

Description of different means of transport are given below:

i. ***Bus***: This category includes travel by any type of bus like public, private, chartered, luxury, Volvo, etc. Trams or trolley-buses are included in this category. Vans, trekkers, maxis and other vehicles used for public transportation or transportation of a large number of persons should also be included in this category. Buses, hired for *Barat*, picnic, excursion etc., will also be covered here.

ii. ***Train (railways)***: This category includes travel by rail (surface/underground), mono rail, toy train, etc. as means of transport. Travel by hired railway coaches will also come under this category.

iii. ***Ship/boat:*** This category includes travel by passenger line and ferry, cruise ship, yacht and other modes of water transport necessary for movement in a trip. Travel by hired ship/boat will be included here.

iv. ***Air:*** This category includes travel by flights (scheduled or chartered or private), helicopter and other modes of air transport necessary for movement in a trip.

v. ***Own transport:***

Motorised: This category includes travel by all forms of motorised transport which are owned.

Non-motorised: This includes travel by owned transport, which is not motorised, e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport (like horse-cart, bullock-cart, camel-cart etc.). This category excludes travel on horse-back, pony-back etc., for which the code should be '19', i.e. '*others'*.

For 'own transport', the owner must be a member of the household who may or may not be a visitor. However, if the vehicle is borrowed rental-free from a non-household member, it should be treated as owned.

vi. ***Transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised and non-motorised***

Transport equipment, rental (hired transport): The transport equipment must be hired with or without driver/helper and should not be public transport or owned by a household member. It may be shared with any other person (s) who is/are not member(s) of the trip. Motorised and non-motorised may be recorded as and when applicable.

This category excludes travel on horse-back, pony-back etc, for which the code should be '19', i.e. '*others'*. Hired bus, railway coaches, boat/ship are also excluded from this item. These are included in bus (code '02'), train (code '03') and ship/boat (code '04') respectively.

vii. ***Others:***

This category includes means of transport which are not included in the codes 01 to 08 and 10, such as cable car, transport by animals like horse-back, pony-back, transport by humans like palanquin (*palki)*, *doli* carriages, etc.

3.8.7.1. **Column 7: Major (maximum distance travelled):** The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled will be treated as 'major' *mode of travel* for that visitor and the corresponding code will be recorded against this item. In case more than one such mode was used by the visitor [e.g. train, air] for which equal distance was travelled then entry is to be recorded for that means which was more expensive. In such cases, the less expensive mode among the two will be the minor mode of travel.

3.8.7.2. **Column 8: Minor (2nd maximum distance travelled):** The means of transport by which second maximum distance was travelled in a trip by the visitor will be treated as 'minor' *mode of travel* for that visitor and the corresponding code will be recorded against this item.

3.8.8. **Type of stay (code):** The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. Type of stay may be Commercial or Non-commercial in nature.

3.8.8.1. **Commercial Stay:** It refers to a temporary stay/lodging arrangement in an accommodation that is paid for and used for profit-generating purposes. It excludes free stays with friends or relatives, stays in one's own vacation home(second home), temporary stays provided by employer, stays in religious/ missionary accommodation without paying, etc.

3.8.8.2. **Non-Commercial Stay:** It refers to a temporary stay/lodging arrangement in an accommodation that is not operated for commercial gain or not provided as part of a profit-driven services. It includes free stays with friends or relatives, stays in one's own vacation home(second home), temporary stays provided by employer, stays in religious/ missionary accommodation without paying, etc.

The admissible codes are as follows:

Commercial Stay	codes
hotel	01
guest house	02
dharamshala	03
rented house	04
homestay	05
others	09

Non-Commercial Stay	codes
Friends & relatives	11
others	19

i. ***Hotel:*** A hotel is a commercial establishment that provides paid lodging, usually on a short-term basis. At times, hotels provide a number of additional guest services such as restaurant, gyms, swimming pool, childcare, business centre etc., with or without extra cost.

ii. ***Guest house:*** It is a commercial accommodation unit owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies/PSUs, autonomous bodies funded by govt. like ISI, IIPS etc. or private entrepreneurs/ bodies.

iii. ***Dharamshala:*** A Dharamshala is a rest house traditionally established for accommodation of visitors during their pilgrimage. It is generally a dormitory for pilgrims located near religious places and used for commercial purposes with low-cost accommodation.

iv. ***Rented house:*** If any part or whole of any residential unit, owned solely or jointly by an individual or a group of individuals, is rented to tourists then that type of accommodation will come under this item. If accommodation charges relating to the trip were paid for accommodation provided by friends and relatives, the visitors should be regarded as having stayed in a *rented house*.

v. ***Homestay:*** A homestay is a form of accommodation in which the owner or promoter, along with their family, resides on the premises and offers a minimum of one and a maximum of six lettable rooms (up to 12 beds) for commercial lodging purposes. This arrangement may provide an immersive experience of local or regional customs, traditions, and authentic hospitality to the tourists.

vi. ***Others (Commercial stay):*** Examples are carriages/coaches, tents, etc. Transit in Bus/Rail/Air of a journey is to be considered as ‘other’ type of stay.

vii. ***Friends & relatives:*** If during the trip the household member stayed in the place of friends and relatives without making any payment for the accommodation, then this type of accommodation will be classified as ‘friends & relatives’.

viii. ***Others(Non-commercial stay):*** It includes stays in one's own vacation home(second home), temporary stays provided by employer, stays in religious/ missionary accommodation without paying, etc.

Example 10:

i. A family on his religious trip stays two days in a Dharamshala in free of cost and paid some donation. This stay will be treated as Others (Non-commercial stay) with code '19'.

ii. A person went for dessert safari in Jaisalmir, Rajasthan. In his two days trip he stayed in local tents in low cost and took food from the local temporary shops. This stay will be treated as Others (Commercial stay) with code '09'. But in case of trekking if he use his own tent then the code will be '19'- Others (Non-commercial stay).

3.8.8.3. **Column 9: Major (maximum no. of nights spent):** The place where the highest number of nights was spent by a visitor during the trip will be treated as 'major' type of stay for that visitor and the corresponding code will be recorded in this column. If same and highest number of nights were spent in more than one type of stay then the type of stays which was more expensive will be considered as the major type of stay and the second most expensive type of stay among them will be the **minor** type of stay. When the expenses are not known, likely to be the case for package trip, then the accommodation with earliest check-in time will be the major type of stay.

3.8.8.4. **Column 10: Minor (2nd maximum no. of nights spent):** The place where second highest number of nights was spent will be treated as 'minor' type of stay and the corresponding code will be recorded in this column. If there is only one type of stay during the trip, there should not be any entry in this column and a dash ('-') shall be put.

Example 11:
A person on his trip spent two nights in train journey and one night in a private guest house at destination. Here major type of stay for him/her for this trip will be 'others' (code 9) and minor type of stay will be code '2' i.e. private guest house.

Example 12:
A family during their holiday trip travelled by air from Chennai to Port Blair and stayed there in a hotel for a week and came back to UPR by air. Here major type of stay will be 'hotel' (code 1) for all the members in the trip but will have no minor type of stay and a dash ('-') is to be put against this column for all the members in the trip.

3.8.9. **Column 11: No. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey):** The number of nights spent by the visitor outside his/her usual place of residence from starting of the trip to the completion of the trip, including the nights spent in transit, is to be recorded here.

3.8.10. **Column 12: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):** If purposes for all the members in a trip are same, then that common purpose will be the leading purpose of the trip. Leading purpose of trip as a whole is that purpose without which none of the members in that trip would have undertaken the trip. This must be one of the purposes mentioned in Column 5 for a particular trip. Clearly, the leading purpose of a trip will be the same for all the members who undertook that trip. There may be exceptional situations where a purpose cannot be identified as the leading purpose. For example, there could be two or more purposes, say, pilgrimage and health, recorded for different visitors in a trip. In such a case, the leading purpose will be identified as that purpose which the informant considers to be the most important for different visitors. Code structure is as follows:

Leading purposes	Codes
Holidaying, leisure and recreation	2
pilgrimage & religious activities	4
Health & medical	6
Shopping	7

Illustration 2: *In a household, there were two overnight trips in the last 365 days. In trip 1, two members, with the intention of visiting relatives, accompanied their son, aged 24; he was on a business trip outside their UPR which the household reported as the leading purpose of the trip. They travelled by Bus for the maximum distance and used rail as the minor mode of transport. In the trip, while the parents stayed with the relatives, the son stayed in a hotel for two days. The parents of the boy were aged 48 and 45 respectively.*

In trip 2, two members of age 74 and 48 went on a pilgrimage in a package trip. They travelled by rail for the maximum distance and used hired a cab as the minor mode of transport. In the trip, they stayed in a Dharmashala. 4 nights they have spent outside home.

For these two trips, the entries for Columns (1) to (12) in Block 5.1 will be as follows:

sl. no. of trip	no. of hh members in the trip	sl. no. of hh member who was in that trip (as in Col 1, block 3)	age (as in Col 5, block 3)	purpose of the trip for the member (code)	type of trip (code)	mode of travel (code)		type of stay (code)		no. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey)	leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code)
						major (max. distance travelled)	minor (2nd max. distance travelled)	major (max. no. of nights spent)	minor (2nd max. no. of nights spent)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	*3*	*1*	*48*	*3*	*2*	*02*	*03*	*11*	-	*2*	*1*
		2	*45*	*3*	*2*	*02*	*03*	*11*	-	*2*	-
		3	*24*	*1*	*2*	*02*	*03*	*01*	-	*2*	-
2	*2*	*1*	*48*	*4*	*1*	*03*	*08*	*03*	-	*4*	*4*
		4	*74*	*4*	*1*	*03*	*08*	*03*	-	*4*	-

3.8.11. **Column 13: Starting month (code):** The month of starting the trip is to be recorded against this item. Details are given in *Section 3.1*. The applicable codes are as follows:

Month	codes
January	01
February	02
March	03
April	04
May	05
June	06

Month	codes
July	07
August	08
September	09
October	10
November	11
December	12

3.8.12. **Column 14: Main destination (code):** *Main destination* is generally a place which is central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, if no such place can be identified by the informant, the main destination is to be taken as the place where the members spent maximum night during the trip. If the visitors spent the same number of nights in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination is that one among these places which is the farthest from the UPR of the visitor. Obviously, the main destination of a trip will be the same for all the members who undertook that trip. The codes are as follows:

Main destination	Codes
destination within the district	1
destination outside the district but within the State	2
destination outside the State but within the country	3
final port of departure in Indian Territory for International trip	4

Code 4 is applicable only for the domestic part of an international trip.

Example 13:
An individual staying in Jaipur is going trip to Australia by taking flight from New Delhi. Then his trip from UPR to New Delhi Airport will be the domestic part of the international trip. In this case code '4' will be reported against column 14.

3.8.13. **Column 15: if code '3' or '4' in col. 14 then destination state code/ state code of port of departure:** If the main destination of a particular trip is outside the State of origin (i.e. the State in which the household is located) then the State of the main destination is to be recorded. Once the main destination is uniquely identified, its State code is to be entered in this column. In case of an international trip, the state code of the final port of departure from the territory of India is to be recorded. The code structure is as follows:

State	**Code**	**State**	**Code**	**State**	**Code**
Andhra Pradesh	28	Kerala	32	Uttar Pradesh	09
Arunachal Pradesh	12	Madhya Pradesh	23	Uttarakhand	05
Assam	18	Maharashtra	27	West Bengal	19
Bihar	10	Manipur	14	A & N Islands	35
Chhattisgarh	22	Megahlaya	17	Chandigarh	04
Delhi	07	Mizoram	15	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26
Goa	30	Nagaland	13	Daman & Diu	25
Gujarat	24	Odisha	21	Lakshadweep	31
Haryana	06	Punjab	03	Puducherry	34
Himachal Pradesh	02	Rajasthan	08	Telangana	36
Jammu & Kashmir	01	Sikkim	11	Ladakh	37
Jharkhand	20	Tamil Nadu	33	Telangana	
Karnataka	29	Tripura	16	Ladakh	

If the main destination covers more than one state/UT. then follow the definition of Main destination given in *Section 3.1*.

3.8.14. **Total no. of trips:** This is the total number of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 365 days. This should match with the last serial number of the trip in Column 1.

3.9. [Block 5.2] Particulars of overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 30 days *(for leading purposes business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), education & training, others)*

3.9.0. In this block particulars of all the overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed during the last 30 days [for leading purposes of business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); education & training; others] will be recorded.

The structure of both Block 5.1 and Block 5.2 is same. The column heading, method recording entries under different columns in Block 5.2 are similar to those in Block 5.1. Thus, the instructions given for Block 5.1 can be followed for filling up Block 5.2.

Illustration 3: *Reference period for recording trips in block 5.1 and 5.2 will be different and the trips need to be recorded as per following details:*

In Block 5.1, details of overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed during the last 365 (for leading purposes health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities) will be recorded.

In Block 5.2, Details of overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed during the last 30 days (for leading purposes business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), education & training, others) will be recorded.

3.9.1. Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip in block 5.2 will be different and the applicable codes are as follows:

Leading purposes	Codes
business	1
social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)	3
education & training	5
other	9

3.10. [Block 6.1] Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1

3.10.0. In this block, expenditure details on each ***domestic overnight trip*** which are covered in Block 5.1 are to be recorded. In the schedule, provision has been made to record expenditure details of 4 trips in the 4 columns of this block. If more than 4 trips are performed by the household, then more sheets shall be added. In case of CAPI it will be automatically taken care of. Coverage of Tourism Expenditure is given in Chapter One. It may be noted that all the expenditure incurred and/ or to be incurred relating to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period is to be included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure has been incurred and / or to be incurred by the sample household or not.

3.10.1. **Item 1: trip serial no. [as in column 1, Block 5.1]:** The serial number of trip as provided in Column 1 of Block 5.1 is to be copied against this item.

3.10.2. **Item 2: type of trip [as in column 6, Block 5.1]:** The type of trip as provided in Column 6 of Block 5.1 is to be copied against this item. If for different household members in the trip, 'type of trip' is different, then in this item, entry will be 1 (package).

3.10.3. **Item 3: package component:** This has already been described under 'type of trip' in Block 5.1. A particular trip may have both package and non-package components. For example, for a particular trip a package may be availed of for transport, breakfast and sightseeing for which separate break-up may or may not be available. The lump-sum expenditure incurred for this package is to be included against this item for each trip.

3.10.3.1. **Item 3.1: transport:** If *transport* is a part of the package for a particular trip, then code '1' will be recorded, otherwise code '2' will be recorded.

3.10.3.2. **Item 3.2: accommodation:** If *accommodation* is a part of the package for a particular trip, then code '1' will be recorded, otherwise code '2' will be recorded.

3.10.3.3. **Item 3.3: meals/food*:*** If *meals/food* is a part of the package for a particular trip, then code '1' will be recorded, otherwise code '2' will be recorded.

3.10.3.4. **Item 3.4: sightseeing and entertainment*:*** If *sightseeing and entertainment* is a part of the package for a particular trip, then code '1' will be recorded, otherwise code '2' will be recorded.

3.10.4. **Non-package component*:*** All expenditure, which do not come under package component related to a trip are to be recorded here item-wise. Sometimes, the expenditure related to transport, accommodation, meals, entertainment, and sightseeing etc., may be partly covered in the package component. In such situation, the non-package component of such expenditure should be recorded under the non-package component in these blocks. In most cases, there will be non-package component for a trip. If a trip does not have any expenditure for non-package component then appropriate remarks may be given in the remarks block of this Schedule.

3.10.4.1. **Item 4: Accommodation*:*** This is same as the *type of stay* mentioned in columns 9 & 10 of Block 5.1. The expenditure incurred on accommodation related to a trip will be reported against relevant type of accommodation. The types of accommodation on which, expenditure if incurred related to the trip will be recorded are as follows:

- Item 4.1: Hotel
- Item 4.2: Guest house
- Item 4.3: Dharamshala
- Item 4.4: Rented house
- Item 4.5: Homestay
- Item 4.6: Others

It may be noted that expenditure relating to the trip for any type of accommodation will not include separate cost of additional guest services which are not included in the accommodation charge. If during the trip the household member stayed in the place of friends & relatives but payment was made for such stay for the trip then the expenditure for this type of accommodation will be recorded in 'rented house'.

3.10.4.1.1. **Item 4.0: Sub-total (4.1 to 4.6):** The total of all entries in 4.1 to 4.6 is to be recorded against this item.

3.10.4.2. **Item 5: Food & drink:** If any non-package expenditure relating to the trip on food & drink was paid/payable by the household or by others relating to the trip, the same will be recorded under this item. Consider only those expenses on food and drink which are for immediate consumption during the trip. These food and drink items may be consumed as breakfast, lunch, tiffin, dinner, etc. The word 'drink' includes water, *lassi*, milk, alcohol, and other beverages.

3.10.4.2.1. **Item 5.1: In the accommodation unit:** This includes the expenditure incurred on purchase of food and drinks in the accommodation units where the household members stay during the trip.

3.10.4.2.2. **Item 5.2: Outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit:** This includes the expenditure incurred on purchase of food and drinks outside the accommodation units where the household members stay during the trip, or during transit or journey time.

3.10.4.2.3. **Item 5.0: Sub-total (5.1 to 5.2):** The total of all entries in items 5.1 to 5.2 is to be recorded against this item.

3.10.4.3. **Item 6: Transport:** The items 6.1 to 6.8 are related to the expenditure on various forms of transport used for movement during a particular trip.

- Item 6.1: railways
- Item 6.2: public transport for road journey
- Item 6.3: own road transport (including fuel, driver's cost, repair & maintenance, if any)
- Item 6.4: rental/ hiring of vehicle for road journey

- Item 6.5: Water transport
- Item 6.6: Air transport
- Item 6.7: travel agency services/tour operators
- Item 6.8: others and supporting services

3.10.4.3.1. **Item 6.1: Railways*:*** All expenditure on railway fare, including super fast charges, reservation charges, *tatkal* charges, etc., paid to railway authorities is to be recorded against this item. Amount paid to travel agencies, etc., for booking railway tickets is not to be recorded here. This expenditure is to be recorded against Item 6.7. If the travel is made by hired railway coach/carriage/saloon, the cost of such travel should come here. In some places the Railways may provide rail-cum-road services which are included in the total payment to be made to the railway authorities. In such cases, the entire amount paid to the railways should be recorded against Item 6.1. Expenditure towards travelling by toy train will come under this category provided it is necessary for travelling; otherwise if it is for joyride, the corresponding expenditure should be recorded against Item 8.1.

3.10.4.3.2. **Item 6.2: Public transport for road journey:** Public transport is a shared passenger-transport service which is available for use by the general public, as distinct from modes such as taxicab, carpooling or hired buses. Public transport for road journey includes buses, trams, tonga, rickshaw etc. This will also include *animal driven transport* such as horse-carts (*tongas*), bullock-carts, camel-carts, etc.

3.10.4.3.3. **Item 6.3: Own road transport (including fuel, driver's cost, repair & maintenance if any):** Expenditure towards cost of fuel, engagement of drivers, and repair and maintenance of vehicle in case of own transport is also to be included.

3.10.4.3.4. **Item 6.4: Rental/hiring of vehicle for road journey*:*** This includes expenditure on hired motorised or non-motorised road transport like *bicycle, two-wheeler, rickshaw, auto rickshaw, taxi, car/jeep, tractor/truck, animal driven transport*, etc.). The transport equipment must be hired with or without the services of the operator (driver). If it is shared with any other person(s) who is/are not member(s) of the trip, except for the driver and helper, then only the part of the expenditure related to member(s) of the trip should be considered. If the transport equipment is hired without fuel and/or operator services, then expenditure towards cost of fuel, engagement of driver, etc. should also be recorded here.

3.10.4.3.5. **Item 6.5: Water transport (ship/boat/ferry/cruise, etc.):** This includes expenditure on water transport by ship/steamer/ boat / catamaran, etc. Note that availing oneself of water transport for the purpose of joyride, water sports, river rafting, yachting, water-biking, adventure, etc. will not come under this item, instead such expenditure will be recorded against Item 8.1.

3.10.4.3.6. **Item 6.6: Air transport (scheduled/chartered/ private flights, helicopter, etc**.): This includes expenditure on air transport by flights/helicopter, etc. Note that availing air transport for the purpose of adventure sport like ballooning, Para-gliding, Para-sailing, etc. will not come under this item. All payments made to airlines relating to transport tax, insurance, passenger tax, etc. should also be recorded here.

3.10.4.3.7. **Item 6.7: Travel agency services/tour operators**: Expenditure relating to the services of travel agencies used for the trip will be considered here. They play the role of providing information and access to the visitor in the purchase of certain services. Tour operators render services that combine one or more chargeable travel services (e.g., transport, accommodation, meals, entertainment, and sightseeing) and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers. The expenditure incurred for booking of travel services like transport, accommodation, etc., including the commission levied by travel agencies for selling the package tours to the visitors is to be considered here. It may be noted that only the cost of booking these services through travel agencies/tour operators related to a trip should come here. Tour operator also includes online service providers, such as, Make my Trip, Yatra.com, expedia.co.in, etc.

Example 14:

i. A person booked air-ticket online, through Yatra.com for his trip. Total fare is Rs. 8000. In the break-up of the expenditure, service charge for Yatra.com is mentioned as Rs. 250. Then entry against item 6.6 (air) will be Rs. 7750 and in item 6.7 Rs. 250 for that trip.

ii. A family of three went to Rajasthan with Kundu Travels. They made a one-time payment (for food, accommodation, transport and sight-seeing) of Rs. 30000 to the tour operator. Rs. 30000 will be reported against item 3 (Package component) along with code 1 in items 3.1-3.4 for that trip.

3.10.4.3.8. **Item 6.8: Others and supporting services:** This category includes expenditure on other motorised and non-motorised modes of transport not included elsewhere related to a trip like transport by animal like horseback, pony-back, etc; transport by humans such as *palki* (palanquin), *doli* carriages and transport by cable car/ropeway, etc.

3.10.4.3.9. **Item 6.0: Sub-total (6.1 to 6.8):** The total of all entries in 6.1 to 6.8 is to be recorded against this item.

3.10.4.4. **Item 7: Shopping*:*** Items 7.01 to 7.11 relate to purchase of any consumer good relating to the trip on shopping. Shopping relate to purchase of any consumer good for own consumption or for gifts but not for resale or for productive purposes. The consumption may be during the trip or after the trip but not before the trip. This purchase may be made before, during or after the trip but it must be related to that trip.

3.10.4.4.1. **Item 7.01: Clothing and garments*:*** This includes expenditure on clothes, viz. *dhoti*, *sari*, *chaddar, dupatta, shawl, lungi*, etc; readymade garments like shirt, trousers, pyjama, ladies suit, coats etc.; knitted garments like sweater, pullover, cardigan, etc; bed sheet, bed cover, blanket, pillow, quilts etc; socks, gloves, caps, knitting wool, towel and similar items.

3.6.4.4.2. **Item 7.02: Processed food (for future consumption):** This item includes expenditure incurred on tea, coffee, beverages like cold drinks, fruit juices, etc; bakery products like biscuits, cake, pastry, etc.; salted refreshment, prepared sweets, pickle, sauce, jam, jelly etc., and similar items that are purchased during the trip for future consumption.

3.10.4.4.3. **Item 7.03: Alcohol &tobacco products (for future consumption):** This item includes expenditure incurred on all kinds of alcoholic drinks and tobacco products like beer, foreign liquors, country liquors, toddy etc. and *pan*, *supari*, lime, *katha, bidi*, cigarette**,** *gutkha, pan masala,* etc. Alcohol for immediate consumption will not be covered here.

3.10.4.4.4. **Item 7.04: Travel related consumer goods:** Expenditure incurred on items like suitcases, trunk, hand bag, other travel goods; spectacles, sunglasses, pen, lock, umbrella, radio, ipod, e-book, mobile phone, torch, batteries, etc.; photographic equipment like camera, film, CD, tripod, etc.; sports items, toys, etc. (except footwear) will be covered under this item. Expenditure incurred during the trip on purchasing consumer durable goods like cars, computers, etc. as well paintings, works of art, etc. if not purchased for productive purposes' will be considered. However, expenditure on purchase of housing, real estate will be excluded.

3.10.4.4.5. **Item 7.05: Footwear:** All types of footwear will be covered under this item.

3.10.4.4.6. **Item 7.06: Toiletries:** All types of toiletries like toilet soap, washing soap, washing powder, hair oil, shampoo, cosmetics; tooth paste, tooth brush, tooth powder; talcum powder, face cream, deodorants, perfume, etc.; shaving equipments like shaving blade, shaving stick, razor, shaving cream, aftershave lotion, etc. and similar items will be covered under this item.

3.10.4.4.7. **Item 7.07: Gems and jewellery:** All expenses on gems and on jewellery, irrespective of their unit cost, incurred during or for the trip are to be covered here.

3.10.4.4.8. **Item 7.08: Books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc:** Expenditure on books, magazines, newspaper, library and other stationery purchased for or during the trip is to be recorded here.

3.10.4.4.9. **Item 7.09: Memento, souvenir, etc**.: Expenditure on all types of mementos or handicrafts or souvenir purchased in the trip (for own use or for gift purpose) are to be covered here. This item is different from travel related consumer goods in the sense that these are not consumed but preserved as reminiscence of the trip.

3.10.4.4.10. **Item 7.10: Others:** All expenses on shopping not mentioned in the items 7.01 to 7.09 and 7.10 will be reported here.

3.10.4.4.11. **Item 7.00: Sub-total (7.01 to 7.10):** The total of all entries in 7.01 to 7.10 is to be recorded against this item.

3.10.4.5. **Item 8: Recreation, religious, cultural & sporting and health related activities:** Expenditure on different recreational, religious, cultural and sporting activities during the trip are to be recorded irrespective of whether the expenditure was incurred before, during or after the trip.

3.10.4.5.1. **Item 8.1: cinema, theatre, amusement, personal care like sauna, massaging, etc.:** This includes entry fees and all other incidental expenditure like joyrides, etc. incurred on cinema, theatre, amusement park, juggling show, magic show, circus etc., during a trip.

3.10.4.5.2. **Item 8.2: entry fee, other expenses to religious sites like darshan, offerings, priest fee etc.:** This includes *darshan* fees, *dakshina* for priests, expenditure on offerings, etc. It does not include donation to religious trusts, alms, etc. at those religious places.

3.10.4.5.3. **Item 8.3: entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites:** This includes entry fees to various archaeological sites, museums, historical places, etc. Expenditure on entry tickets for light and sound shows, etc. at various cultural sites will also be covered.

3.10.4.5.4. **Item 8.4: Sporting activities:** This includes entry fees or tickets for watching sporting events both outdoor and indoor, like football, cricket, table tennis, etc. Expenditure for participating in adventure sports like para-gliding, rafting, rock climbing etc. will also be included here.

3.10.4.5.5. **Item 8.5: Medical and health related activities:** All medicine and health-related items, whether of regular use or purchased as a precautionary measure for the trip or purchased on the advice of medical practitioners during the trip, are to be covered here. Further, all expenditure, whether actually paid / payable by the household or directly paid / reimbursed by Government or other agencies (including medical insurance companies), are to be recorded here.

- **Item 8.5.1: Medicine:** All medicines, irrespective of their type - allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic and other Indian system of medicines, etc. - of regular use or purchased as a precautionary measure for the trip or purchased on advice of medical practitioners during the trip are to be covered.

- **Item 8.5.2: Medical accessories:** Expenditure made for the trip or during the trip on all types of medical accessories like knee caps, crutches, slings, bandages, cotton wool, Jaipur foot, spectacles, hearing aid, etc. are to be covered here.

- **Item 8.5.3: Other health related services:** The expenses on medical tests and investigations, vaccination, immunisation, health check-up, etc., required for or during the trip are also to be included here. If a person made expenditure on sauna bath, massaging, steam bath, etc. under medical advice during a trip, then such expenditure should also be reported here. Fees to the doctors or similar services are also to be covered here.
  If some expenses are made on services such as sauna bath, massaging, steam bath, etc., taken for personal recreation then those are to be recorded under item 8.1

- **Item 8.5.0: Sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]:** The total of all entries in 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 is to be recorded against this item.

3.10.4.5.6. **Item 8.0: Sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]:** The total of all entries in 8.1 to 8.4 and 8.5.0 is to be recorded against this item.

3.10.4.6. **Item 9: Others:** All other expenditure not indicated elsewhere, e.g. payment made to tourist guide, porter charges, travel insurance, wi-fi charges, etc. will come under this item.

3.10.4.7. **Item 10: Sub-total (4.0 +5.0+ 6.0+7.00+8.0+9):** The total of all entries in 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.00, 8.0 and 9 is to be recorded against this item. This gives the total of the expenditure on non-package component related to the trip.

3.10.4.8. **Item 11: Total [3+10]:** The total of entries in 3 and 10 is to be recorded against this item. This gives the total of expenditure on both package and non-package component related to the trip.

Note: Any domestic overnight trip performed by the household, must have positive total expenditure, but it may happen that some of the components of expenditure are nil. If no expenditure is reported in any of items 4-9, then a dash ('-') may be put.

3.10.4.9. **Item 12: whether any reimbursement/direct payment was made by Government organisation (like, Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Organisation wholly funded by government) for this trip (code)**

3.10.4.9.1. Expenditure on a particular trip may be partially or fully reimbursed or directly paid by Government, by some other agency/organisation or by others (e.g. non-household members). For example, LTC /LTA are given by employers like, Government, private organisations, banks, insurance companies like LIC, GIC, and travelling fares and accommodation costs paid by organisers of seminars, conferences, etc.

Information on whether reimbursement/direct payment was made by Government organisation (like, Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Organisation wholly funded by government) for this trip, will be recorded from the code list given below:

	Code
yes and amount known	1
yes and amount not known	2
no	3

3.10.4.10. **Item 13: If code '1' in item 12, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed:** If the amount of reimbursement/direct payment made by Government organisation is known (i.e. code 1 in Item 12) for this trip the same will be recorded here in whole number of rupees.

3.10.4.11. **Item 14: Whether any reimbursement/direct payment was made by other organisation/ institution/ non-household members but not covered in item 12 (code):**

If any reimbursement/direct payment was made by other organisations/institutions (other than Government organisation, like, Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Organisations wholly funded by government) or by non-household members for this trip, will be recorded from the code list given below:

	Code
yes and amount known	1
yes and amount not known	2
no	3

Other organisations/institutions will include, International Bodies, private universities, NGOs etc.

3.10.4.12. **Item 15: If code '1' in item 14, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed:** If the amount of reimbursement/direct payment made by other organisations/institutions is known (i.e., if entry is 1 in Item 14) the same will be recorded here in whole number of rupees.

Some examples in this regard are given in the box below.

Example 15:

i. Expenditure on trip of a Govt. employee who is on official tour is reimbursed by the Government.
ii. Railway fare for appearing at an interview conducted by UPSC is reimbursed to the interviewee by the Government of India.

iii. Expenditure incurred by the Government on a trip of an honorary chairperson/member of a Government Committee to attend Committee meetings.
iv. Reimbursement by the govt. /PSUs for trips of the family members of their employees under LTC/LTA schemes.

3.10.4.13. **Item 16: Details of other services availed for the trip**

This is for collection of information on whether the household used some of the specified services for that trip. Such services may be used for any part of the trip and by any of the household members in that trip. Information on details of services availed for the trip will be recorded in Items 16.1 to 16.5. The descriptions of the items are given below:

- Item 16.1: Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator using internet
- Item 16.2: Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator without using internet
- Item 16.3: Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly using internet
- Item 16.4: Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly without using internet
- Item 16.5: Services of tour guide

If a specific services as given in Items 16.1 to 16.5 are used, code 1 will be recorded against that item, else 2 will be recorded.

If the household has booked accommodation/transport/food, etc., through tour operator using internet then code 1 will be recorded in Item 16.1. Tour operators render services that combine one or more chargeable travel services (e.g., transport, accommodation, meals, entertainment, and sightseeing) and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers.

Similarly, if booked accommodation/ transport/ food/etc., through tour operator without using internet then code 1 will be recorded in Item 16.2.

If service of tour operator was not used but booked accommodation/ transport/ food/etc., directly using internet, then code 1 will be recorded in Item 16.3 and if services of tour operator was not used but booked accommodation/ transport/ food/etc., directly without using internet, then code 1 will be recorded in Item 16.4. If the services of tour guide was used in any part of the trip then code 1 will be recorded in Item 16.5.

3.11. [Block 6.2] Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2

3.11.0. **Method of recording entries in Block 6.2:** It may be noted that in Block 6.2, expenditure details of overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed during the last 30 days [for leading purposes of business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; others] will be recorded.

The structure of both Block 6.1 and Block 6.2 is same. The item description and method recording entries against different Items in Block 6.2 are similar to those in Block 6.1. Thus, the instructions given for Block 6.1 can be followed for filling up Block 6.2.

3.12. [Block 7] Particulars and expenditure (Rs.) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days

3.12.0. In this block all particulars and expenditure details of the same-day trips completed in the last 30 days by the household for leading purposes of *business; holidaying, leisure and recreation; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; health & medical; shopping; others]* are to be recorded. ***In this block, one row is to be used for a particular same-day trip.*** Definition of same-day trip is provided in *Section 3.1*.

3.12.1. **Column 1: Srl. no. of trip:** A running serial number will be given in this column for each same-day trip undertaken by any of the household members during last 30 days. As in Block 5.1/ Block 5.2, trips should be serialised commencing from the latest completed trip.

3.12.2. **Column 2: No. of hh members in the trip:** Total number of household members who participated in the trip is to be recorded here.

3.12.3. **Column 3: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):** The concept of leading purpose of trip is same as that used in the context of domestic overnight trip. The leading purpose of the trip will be ascertained the leading purpose for the trip will be selected for each trip from among the following list.

	Code
business	1
holidaying, leisure and recreation	2
social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)	3
pilgrimage & religious activities	4
education & training	5
health & medical	6
shopping	7
others	9

3.12.4. **Expenditure**: The coverage and method of recording tourism expenditure is given in *Section 3.1*.

3.12.4.1. **Column 4: Package:** The coverage and method of recording tourism expenditure on package component of the trip as given in *Item 3* of Block 6.1 may be followed for recording the expenditure on package component of the domestic same-day trip.

3.12.4.2. **Non-package:** All expenditure, which do not come under package component related to a domestic same-daytrip are to be recorded here item-wise in ***Columns 5-11*** under the following broad heads.

- Columns 5: accommodation: Similar to item 4 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 6: food & drink: Similar to item 5 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 7: transport: Similar to item 6 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 8: shopping: Similar to item 7 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 9: recreation, religious, cultural and sporting: This column is similar to a combination of items 8.1-8.4 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 10: health related (medicine, medical accessories, other health related services) medical: Similar to item 8.5 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 11: others: Similar to item 9 in Block 6.1.
- Columns 12: subtotal (col. 5 to col. 11): This is the subtotal of expenditure reported in Column 5 to Column 12 for a particular same-day trip.

3.12.4.3. **Columns 13: total (col. 4+ col. 12):** This is the total of expenditure reported in Column 4 and Column 12 for a particular same-day trip.

3.12.5. **Columns 14 to 18: Details of other services were availed.**

In these columns some details of other services availed for the trip will be recorded. The descriptions of the columns are similar to those of the corresponding items 16.1 to 16.5 of block 6.1 and the same guideline of making entry may be followed.

3.13. [Block 8] Remarks by Survey Enumerator(SE)/ Junior Statistical Officer(JSO)

In this block, relevant remarks/comments by Survey Enumerator(SE)/ Junior Statistical Officer(JSO) will be given regarding operational problems of data collection and his/ her observations or justification during canvassing the Schedule. He/ She also should explain the abnormal entries (if any made) in the Schedule.

3.14. [Block 9] Comments by Survey Supervisor(SS)/ Senior Statistical Officer(SSO)

In this Block, relevant remarks/comments by Survey Supervisor(SS)/ Senior Statistical Officer(SSO) will be given with regard to various stages supervision and scrutiny of the Schedule.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
1.	General			A female member who has undertaken the overnight trip in last 365 days got married. Whether this will be considered as trip or not?	Trip of persons who are household members as on date of survey will be considered only.
2.	General			Whether the movements of field investigator/ sale executive/ medical representative to different places outside their UPR for the purpose of survey/ assignments would be considered for trips?	Yes, provided the conditions of overnight or same-day trips are satisfied as mentioned in Chapter One and in this chapter. However, movements by them to attend office for reporting, salary etc. would not be considered as trips.
3.	General			A JSO goes for Induction Training at NSSTA. Would it be considered as Educational Trip or Business Trip?	This would be treated as business trip since it is an *on the job* learning trip and not an educational trip.
4.	General			If a govt. officer goes on deputation or election duty, will they be considered as trips in the coverage of the survey?	In case of election duty, where the duration is generally 2-3 days, it will be considered as trip to be covered in the survey. Deputation will not be considered as trip.
5.	General			During school vacation pupil visits their relative's house. Is it a social trip or holiday trip?	It depends. If the child visits the relative's house to spend her/ his holidays, the same will be considered under leading purpose holidaying, leisure and recreation.
6.	General			If a man lives in Kolkata and visits Rajarhat, an adjacent Municipal town under separate administration. Is it to be treated as trip?	If the movement is not regular and frequent in nature it is to be considered as trip.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
7.	General			A baby is admitted in hospital and for caring its mother is also staying there. Is it to be considered a trip for mother? If so, what will be the purpose of trip for mother? Social or Medical?	For mother it is to be treated as trip with the purpose 'others'.
8.	General			A pregnant woman visited her parental home for delivery. Child birth occurred in her mother's home. What will be the purpose of trip- Social or Medical?	The purpose of the trip will be 'social'.
9.	General			A planned trip is cancelled due to certain reason. Later on, the same trip is performed with fresh bookings. Would the expenditure incurred in cancellation of the earlier planned trip be covered under the survey or not?	Expenditure incurred for trip that was not performed will not be considered for reporting.
10.	General			As per instructions movements of railway driver, crew members of public mode of transport on duty are excluded from the coverage of trips. However, movements of an investigator on duty are considered as trip. This appears to be contradictory. Please clarify?	As per the International Recommendations for tourism statistics 2008 by UN, *Crews on public mode of transport, either regular or irregular, are considered as within their usual environment* and thus excluded from visitors. Accordingly, the trips made by them in the capacity of crew members are not considered for the purpose of tourism surveys However, in case of an investigator, the villages/ towns she/ he may visit for the purpose of the survey will be different in different occasions and hence they

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
					cannot be considered as their UE.
11.	General			A bodyguard of a political leader accompanying him wherever he goes. What should be the treatment of his trips?	If the movement of the bodyguard is within his usual environment (UE), it will not be treated as a trip. However, if the bodyguard accompanies his employer to a place outside his UE and such trips are not frequent and regular in nature; the same will be treated as a business trip.
12.	General			If a preacher went on a pilgrimage and gave his preaching at that place for 2 days, visited some temples & returned to his UPR, whether it is a pilgrimage or business trip?	Leading purpose will be ascertained by enquiring about the reason/ purpose that made the person to undertake the trip (without which he would not have undertaken the trip).
13.	General			If a household undertakes a wedding package in order to solemnize the wedding of their daughter, then will this expenditure be considered under tourism expenditure?	This will be considered only if the wedding is solemnized during a trip. However, expenditure related to transportation/ hired accommodation of non-household members will not be included.
14.	General			If a household reports an Overnight Trip at the listing stage, while at the time of canvassing of schedule/questionnaire it is found that 'same-day trip' has been conducted then what treatment is to be given in schedule/questionnaire?	Sections/Items corresponding to same-day trip would be filled along with remarks.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
15.	General			How to report the expenses of a household, if one of the members of the household did not return to the UPR. For example, 1. One of the members was deceased during the trip. 2. A baby was born in a hospital.	1. Details of the trip and corresponding expenditure in respect of the deceased member should not be reported as he/ she is not a member of the household at the time of the survey. 2. In respect of the baby born in hospital, all the expenses incurred may be reported against the medical trip of the mother. The baby need not be listed as a visitor as it was not a round trip for her/ him.
16.	General			Members of two households, say household 'A' and household 'B' went on a trip together. All the expenses of the trip were borne by household 'A'. How will the expenses be reported, if, 1) Household 'A' is selected for the survey 2) Household 'B' is selected for the survey	As per the instruction, the expenditure incurred relating to the trip of the selected household members is to be reported irrespective the source of expenditure. In case 1, trip all the expenses related to household 'A' only is to be reported. In case 2, all the trip expenses related to household 'B', even if not borne by household 'B', need to be reported.
17.	General			If 4 members are staying in 1 room for 4 months, then will they considered as temporarily staying together?	If the 4 members are inmates of a hostel, mess, boarding or lodging house, etc. and they are likely to continue to stay for a period of 6 months or more, then each of them will be treated as a single member household.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
18.	General	-	-	A fisherman from Rameshwaram went into deep sea to catch fish and returned to his UPR after 5 days. Whether such movements shall be considered as overnight trips?	Such movement will not be an overnight trip.
19.	General	-	-	A railway driver on his duty has to move out of his UPR frequently to different places, spending nights at carriage/guest house, etc. Whether such movements will be treated as overnight trips?	Such movements will not be considered as trips. All movements of persons, whose nature of work/job is regular touring outside their UPR to different places, like, mobile hawkers, on-board staff of airlines /ship/ railways or of buses or of hired taxis and other public transports, etc. would not be considered as trips (overnight or same-day).
20.	4			A person shifted his residence from one city to another on account of transfer. Will this be considered as a trip?	As per DTES this will not be considered as trip. Transfer is a part of *Taking up Employment,* which is out of coverage.
21.	5.1/5.2	1, 2, 12		A woman had undergone a surgery in a hospital which took four days of stay at hospital. She has two children and since she is not able to take care of them during the treatment, she dropped them at her parents' home which is outside her UPR while going to the hospital. After treatment, she picked up the kids to her UPR.	1. It may be treated as two separate trips, since all the members were not 'being together' for the most of the time during the trip. 2. For mother the leading purpose is 'health & medical' and for children it is 'others'.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				1. Whether it is to be treated as a single trip or two? 2. What is the leading purpose for the trip of the mother and children?	
22.	5.1/5.2	12		If a person starts his journey for pilgrimage site e.g. Kedarnath but due to landslide or any other circumstances changes his purpose in between and visits Nainital for shopping. What will be the leading purpose?	Since the person has started the trip for the purpose of pilgrimage and had to change in between due to some reasons, leading purpose should be pilgrimage.
23.	5.1/5.2	1,2 & 3		Spouse of the head of the household was hospitalized for 7 days. The husband accompanied and stayed with her on the first day, and returned to UPR next day. He again went to hospital on the sixth day and stayed with her for 1 day. Both of them returned on the seventh day to the house. How many trips to be recorded?	Three overnight trips to be recorded (one for wife and two for husband).
24.	5.2	General		The UPR of a household member is in Nagpur and he commutes daily to Wardha. However, on a particular day he stayed back. Case-1: for few hours, and attended a wedding and returned to Nagpur in the evening Case-2: overnight at Hotel in Wardha after attending office work and next day (Holiday) he attended a wedding and returned to Nagpur in the evening. Will it be considered as a trip if this is performed within last 30 days?	Case-1: The main purpose of the movement was to attend the office work and if he had not attended office. Hence, this movement may not be considered as a trip since this is not outside the usual environment. Case-2: This movement can be considered overnight trip with leading purpose as social as he stayed back for attending wedding.

Srl. no.	**block**	**item**	**col.**	**Questions**	**Answer**
25.	5.1/5.2		7,8	In mode of travel where "Jugar" (locally assembled auto van) will be entered?	Code will be '06' or '08' depending on whether the vehicle is owned or hired.
26.	5.1/5.2		11	A member of the sample household left the household for education on 25.05.2025 and returned to the sample household on 25.07.2025. This household is surveyed on 25.07.2025. What will be the entry against this item?	Number of nights spent outside UPR (including journey) from starting of the trip to completion of the trip may be counted and reported against in this item.
27.	5.1/5.2		12	A few members of a Household embark on a trip to a place with different purposes (like attending wedding of a relative and also visit to Temple). What is the correct code to be reported?	Leading or Main purpose for which the Trip is undertaken is to be considered and appropriate code is to be reported. If the main purpose of the Trip was attending marriage, code 3 may be reported even though pilgrimage to a temple is also undertaken in that Trip.
28.	5.1/5.2	General	-	If a person went to an international trip and prior to proceeding for the trip some expenditures were made by him in making preparation for the trip, whether such expenditure will be considered for schedule?	Expenditure on services like transport, accommodation, medical insurance, visa fees and sightseeing which were received in the foreign countries is not to be considered. However, expenditure on food, shopping items, medicines etc. relating to trip, which were purchased in India, are to be considered.
29.	5.1	General	-	The block is also to be filled in for the domestic part of an international (foreign) trip. Should the domestic part fulfil all the characteristics of an overnight trip?	The entire trip along with the domestic part should be considered for deciding whether the trip is overnight or not.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
30.	5.1/5.2	-	5	What "purpose" code is to be given for a person accompanying a patient to a hospital?	Code "9" for "others" shall be given.
31.	5.2	-	5	Suppose a lady member of household had undertaken trip to her mother's place for delivery of her child, then which code should be reported against this item? (purpose of trip)	Code "3" for "social" shall be given if the trip satisfies the reference period of the survey.
32.	5.1/5.2	-	6	The respondent household A had performed overnight trip along with another household B in which household B (not a professional tour operator) had organized the trip and the household A only made lump sum payment for the same. Will this be considered as package trip for household A?	It shall not be considered as package trip.
33.	5.1/5.2	-	7, 8	If the movement within a big town or village (by any mode) is a part of the total travel in a trip, whether it should be taken as distance travelled for the purpose of mode of travel in Block 5.1 & 5.2?	Yes, if such movements are part of trip, as per instruction.
34.	5.1/5.2	-	9	Mr. X travelled to his native place and stayed there for 2 days in his own house which is otherwise kept vacant or locked. What code is to be recorded?	Code "19" may be recorded.
35.	5.1/5.2	-	9	A patient admitted in a hospital in ICU unit for 5 days what code should be given?	Others (code " 9") will be entered.
36.	5.1/5.2	-	9,10	If an investigator stayed 5 nights at Village Pradhan"s house during the survey, what code will be recorded?	If he had paid for his stay then code will be "04" (rented house) otherwise code "19" will be recorded.
37.	5.1/5.2	-	11	If the duration of the trip for leading purpose "health and medical" is 120 days (including	Yes, and number of nights spent will be 120. All the particulars and expenditure

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				journey) in which only 1 day falls in the reference period of the last 365 days, whether this will be taken as overnight trip and what will be the number of nights spent outside UPR?	details relating to the trip of duration of 120 days shall be recorded.
38.	5.2	-	5 & 12	A pregnant woman undertook a trip to her parents' house for taking rest on the advice of a doctor. What will be the purpose of the trip?	The purpose will be "Social".
39.	5.1/5.2	-	12	"A", along with his family was on a trip to visit a place "X". The leading purpose is business meeting of "A", whereas for other members it is pleasure trip. What is the leading purpose of trip in the following cases: 1) Just before start of the journey "A" was informed about the cancellation of meeting for which purpose the trip was planned. Not to disappoint his family, "A" along with family visited the place "X". 2) During the journey A is communicated about the cancellation of the meeting.	1) The leading purpose of the trip is "holidaying, leisure and recreation". 2) The leading purpose of the trip is "*business*" as the trip was undertaken to attend the meeting. Even though the meeting was cancelled, the household would undertake the trip because of the scheduled meeting.
40.	6.1/6.2	7.08		Whether the Text Book purchased during a trip for use of children after the trip will be taken here.	Yes
41.	6.1/6.2	8.5.1		a) Should the medicines used regularly for B.P. / Diabetes etc. be considered as expenses during the trip? b) Whether expenditure on general medicines, which are	Yes

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				taken regularly by some hh. members during a trip, is to be considered as 'medical expenditure'?	
42.	6.1/6.2	9		Will expenses incurred for telephone calls relating to the trip be recorded here?	If it is readily available, record in item 9. If not readily available, apportion and record in item 9.
43.	6.1/6.2	9		While on a trip a hh incurs expenditure on services like barber/ beautification, shoe polishing etc. Where will these expenditures be reported?	It will be reported in item 9 of Bl. 6.1/6.2.
44.	6.1/6.2	9		If a household performed a trip to pay a visit to ailing mother and incidentally mother died and the household spent some amount for her funeral. Whether this expenditure will be reported in block 6.2?	Yes, it will be reported in item 9 of block 6.2.
45.	6.1/6.2			Gifts, Sweets, Dress materials purchased for friends and relatives while undertaking trips to their respective places (meant as gifts to be given as a token of appreciation for their stay and food), where to include such expenses incurred?	It will be included in the respective items (7.01 – 7.10) of Block 6.1/6.2
46.	6.1/6.2	12		A sample household, being a doctor, is sponsored by a company to a trip to Jaipur during the reference period. Whether the expenditure incurred by the company will be considered for item 12 of Block 6.1?	Yes, Code for item 14 will be '1' and actual expenditure will be taken under item 15. Nevertheless, detail break-up of expenditure (including the reimbursed amount) should also be reported in items 3 to 11.
47.	6.1/6.2	12 to 15		When reimbursement of trip expenses is less than the actual expense made by the household, how entry is to be made?	Here only actual reimbursed amount is to be reported.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
48.	6.1/6.2	general	-	A household, when on a trip to a marriage ceremony of a relative, had given some money to the family as monetary help for the marriage. Will this expenditure to be included in Bl. 6.1/6.2?	No, such cash assistance or transfer amount should not be included.
49.	6.1/6.2	general	-	Three persons from the same household of Dibrugarh undertook overnight trip for treatment of one of them. After two days two persons came back leaving the patient in hospital at Kolkata. What will be the entry for expenditure of the trip of the two persons who came back within reference period? The patient did not come within the reference period.	Total expenditure made by the household on the two members completing the trip should only be considered.
50.	6.1/6.2	general		A household planned a trip, booked hotel, purchased reserved train ticket but the tour was postponed. They conducted the trip after a week of postponement with fresh booking of hotels and again got reserved ticket. Where the expenditure incurred on previous booking will be entered?	The expenditure incurred with respect to the journey which was not at all performed will be out of survey coverage.
51.	6.1/6.2	general		While booking an air ticket for a trip, the airlines also gave a free ticket as an offer which was also utilised by the selected household during the reference period for another	In such case, the entire airfare paid is to be reported for the first trip. For the other trip in which the ticket from the free offer was used, no

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				trip. In such case, how to record the entries towards airfare for both the trips?	imputation will be made for the airfare.
52.	6.1/6.2	general	-	Husband and wife together went to wife's maternal place outside UPR. Husband returned on the same-day but wife stayed there for 3 days. During journey, they purchased sweets amounting Rs. 100/-. Will this expenditure be recorded in block 6.2 or block 7?	Trip will be different for husband (same-day) and wife (overnight). In such case the common expenditure may be considered in overnight trips, i.e. in Block 6.2.
53.	6.1/6.2	general	-	A tourist paid cash gift to a child of the host household, whether this will be counted as expenditure done by tourist or not?	Cash gift shall not be considered as trip expenditure.
54.	6.1/6.2	general	-	The UPR of Mr. X is in Lucknow. He commutes daily to Kanpur for work. However, on 06.7.2014, he had gone to Allahabad in connection with the marriage of his niece after attending the office. On 08.7.2014, he returned to his home after attending his office in Kanpur on 08.7.2014. Whether expenditure incurred on transport from Lucknow to Kanpur and Kanpur to Lucknow in this case, will be included in Block 6.1/6.2?	Yes. In this case, taking his movement from UPR and back to UPR for the purpose of attending the marriage will be taken as expenditure for trip.
55.	6.1/6.2	5.1/5.2	-	A person from the selected household accompanied the *barat* and stayed for night there. His expenditure, including transportation, food	Tourism expenditure will be collected from the household that undertook the trip irrespective of whether the expenditure is

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				and stay was made by the host (a non-household member). How the expenditure will be reported for the trip of the member of the selected household.	borne by them or by some other agency/ household on their behalf. When the actual expenditure figures and break-ups are not available, the imputed expenditure will be collected from the selected household. No imputation for food served by the host as part of the ceremony will be made as it will be treated as food taken as an invitee.
56.	6.1/6.2	5.2	-	A family while on journey to visit a place, consumes food prepared at home, where the expenditure on food will be recorded?	Such expenditure will find place against item 5.2.
57.	6.1	6	-	During a trip a visitor availed free transportation provided by another household/institution. In such cases, how the transportation charge will be recorded?	In such cases, imputed cost of fuel, driver, etc. will be reported along with other charges paid during the travel, like toll tax, parking charges, etc.
58.	6.1/6.2	6.4	-	A vehicle was hired for the trip by the household and the parking charges, toll tax, etc., are paid by the household. Where this expenditure is to be recorded?	To be recorded in item 6.8 "Others and supporting services".
59.	6.1/6.2	7	-	Whether expenditure incurred on purchase of a computer which is used for both productive and consumption purpose is to be considered or not?	Expenditure will be considered if it is exclusively for consumption purpose only.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
60.	6.1/6.2	4 to 9	-	Some items purchased in preparation for a trip are found used again in subsequent movements of routine nature (not considered as trip for the survey). Whether it will be accounted for?	These are to be included in the expenditure irrespective of their later use.
61.	6.1/6.2	12	-	Railway pass holders generally perform their journeys by rail and no system of reimbursement like LTC is there. Whether this is to be considered as reimbursement?	No. Only the expenditure on reservation charge, etc., if paid, is to be considered.
62.	6.1/6.2	16.4	-	If one person book accommodation personally visiting hotel after arriving at the destination, will the entry against this item be "yes-1"?	No. For giving code "1" against this item only those cases where a pre-booking (i.e. booked before reaching the destination) is done. Spot booking of accommodation after reaching the destination will not be considered for giving code 1.
63.	7	-	1	A person visited the same place three times in a day and the visit qualifies for a same-day trip. It should be taken as only one trip or three trips?	These trips will be treated as three separate trips subject to fulfilling other conditions of same-day trip.

Chapter Four

Schedule NHTS25: Household Travel

4.0 Introduction

4.0.1 The National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)will be conducted by National Statistics Office (NSO) during July, 2025 – June, 2026. The survey will be conducted to collect information on how, where and for what purpose individuals travel within India.

4.0.2 **Summary Description of the Schedule**

Schedule NHTS25 (Household Travel) consists of 9 blocks. List of the blocks, description of the blocks and coverage of different blocks are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Description of different blocks of Schedule NHTS25

block no.	block description
1	Identification of sample household
2	Particularsof field operations
3	Demographic particulars of the household
4	Householdcharacteristics
4.1	Particularsof erstwhile members of the household who migrated out any time in the past
4.2	Household’s last month consumption expenditure
5.1	Details of usual trips to and from educational institution (pertaining to basic course) for persons of age of 6 years and above who are attending basic course in-person
5.2	Details of latest trip (*on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey*) to and from educational institution for persons of age of 6 years and above who are attending basic course in-person
6.1	Details of trips to and from workplace that are of usual nature for persons of age of 15 years and above having fixed place of work
6.2	Details of latest trip (*on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey*) to and from workplace for persons of age of 15 years and above having fixed place of work
7	Details of trips (*on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey*) to non-fixed place of work for persons of age of 15 years and above
8	Details of trips undertaken by household members aged 15 years and above in the day preceding the date of survey for any purpose excluding work and attending educational institution
8.1	Purpose of the trip for each household member of age 15 years and above for the

	trips undertaken on the day preceding the date of survey
9	Details of Overnight trips undertaken by the household members during last 365 Days
9.1	Details of Overnight trips Undertaken by Purpose in the Last 365 Days

Apart from two dedicated blocks for recording comments, provision of recording comments has been kept separately in Blocks 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 8 and 9.

Concepts and definitions: Concepts and definitions for various terms used in this schedule are discussed below.

4.0.3 Travel: Travel, for the purpose of this survey, is defined as any movement from one place to another place within the geographical limits of Indian territory, having a distance of one kilometer (km) or more, irrespective of the purpose or, mode of transport used for such movement. Any travel with a distance of less than one km will not be considered as 'travel' in this survey. However, the following types of travel, even if comprising of a distance of 1 km or more, will be excluded from the purview of this survey:

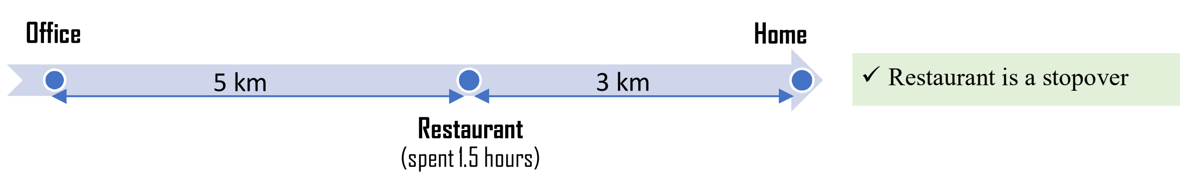
a. Travels which are intrinsic to employment activity, e.g., travels of vendors, rickshaw pullers, taxi driver, bus driver, auto driver etc. while discharging their employment work.

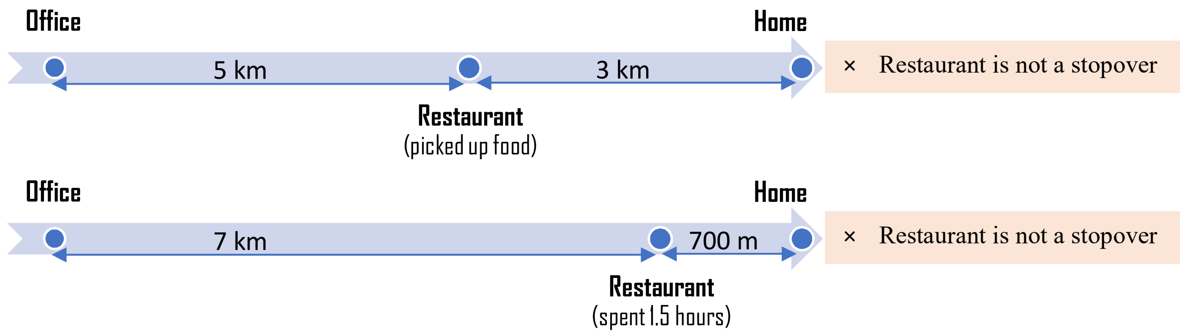
b. Short journeys by walk or cycle solely for the purpose of exercising, starting and ending at same location, with brief stopovers, e.g., jogging, morning/ evening walk, walking the pet etc.

c. journeys performed as a sub-part of amusement or for adventure ***e.g.,*** jungle safari or, toy train ride with same origin and destination

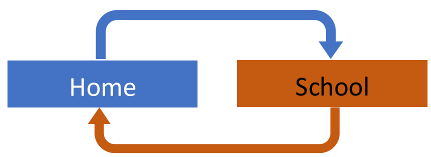
4.0.4 Trip: For any travel performed by a household member, each movement from 'origin' to 'destination' without any stopover will be counted as one 'trip'. For the purpose of NHTS, onward trip and return trip will be counted as two separate trips. A trip is uniquely specified by its purpose, origin and destination.

4.0.5 Stopover: Stopover is a place where the person has stayed for at least one hour while travelling to the destination and the distance from the origin to the stopover was at least one kilometer, provided the distance from the stopover to the destination is also at least one kilometer.
For example, a persons leaves his office, visits a restaurant and from there he goes home. The restaurant may or may not be a stopover depending on the following situations:

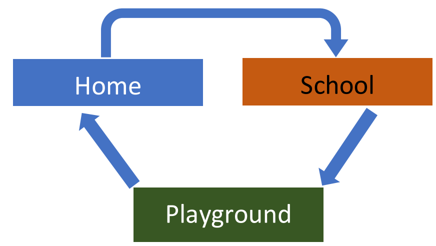




4.0.6 Return Trip: If a person undertakes a trip from point A to B and then return from point B to A, without any stopover, the trip from point B to point A, will be defined as return trip with respect to trip from point A to point B.



Return trip



Not a return trip

4.0.7Basic course: If a household member is attending education in more than one course of study, then the basic course will be determined using the priority criteria as per the following order:

- Rule 1: If an individual is pursuing more than one course then the course, which is of the highest level, will be considered as the basic course.
- Rule 2: If an individual is attending more than one course all of which are of the same level and one of these is technical/professional course, then the technical/professional course will be the basic course
- Rule 3: If an individual is attending more than one course all of which are of the same level, then the course which involves higher expenditure, will be the basic course.
- Rule 4: If a person is attending both a regular course and a course through distance learning, then regular course will be treated as the basic course.
- Rule 5: If a person is attending both a full-time and a part-time course, then full-time course will be treated as the basic course.

Some examples for deciding basic course using the priority criteria mentioned above are given in Box 1:

Box 1:

(i) A person is attending two courses, say G_1 and G_2 (*none of these are technical/professional courses*). G_1 is of higher level than G_2. In this case, basic course will be G_1 irrespective of the expenditure or whether these are regular course and course through distance learning. (*priority rule 1 is applied here*)

(ii) A person is attending two courses, say T_1 and T_2 (*both of these are technical/professional courses*). T_1 is of higher level than T_2. In this case, basic course will be T_1 irrespective of the expenditure or whether these are regular course and course through distance learning. (*priority rule 1 is applied here*)

(iii) A person is attending two courses, say G_1 and T_1 (*of these only* T_1*is technical/professional course*). G_1 is of higher level than T_1. In this case, basic course will be G_1 irrespective of the expenditure or whether these are regular course and course through distance learning. (*priority rule 1 is applied here*)

(iv) A person is attending two courses, say G_1 and T_1 (*of these only* T_1*is technical/professional course*). Both of these are of the same level. In this case, basic course will be T_1 irrespective of the expenditure or whether these are regular course and course through distance learning. (*priority rule 2 is applied here since rule 1 fails*).

(v) A person is attending two courses, say G_1 and O_1 (*none of these are technical/professional courses*). Both of these are of the same level but expenditure for G_1 is higher than O_1. In this case, the basic course will be G_1 irrespective of whether these are regular course and course through distance learning. (*priority rule 3 is applied here since rule 1 and rule 2 fail*)

(vi) A person is attending two courses, say G_1 and O_1 (*none of these are technical/professional courses but one of these, say,* O_1 *ispursued through distance learning*). Both of these are of the same level and involve same expenditure. In this case, the basic course will be G_1. (*priority rule 4 is applied here since rule 1, 2 and 3 fail*)

(vii) A person is attending two courses, say T_1 and P_1 (*both of these are technical/professional courses but one of these, say,* P_1 *ispursued through distance learning*). Both of these are of the same level and involve same expenditure. In this case, the basic course will be T_1. (*priority rule 4 is applied here since rule 1, 2 and 3 fail*).

(viii) A person is pursuing two courses which are (i) at the same level, (ii) both are general (iii) both involves same amount of expenditure, (iv) both are regular course and (v) both are full-time course. In this *situation* since Rule 1 to Rule 5 failed to determine the basic course, the course for which the informant can provide more detail information will be taken as basic course.

4.0.8 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

4.0.8.1 The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) is not covered in the definition adopted for capturing information on the usual principal activity particulars of the household members. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts but production of only primary goods for own consumption is considered as economic activity by NSSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that 'production of agricultural goods for own consumption' covering all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities of NSSO.

4.0.8.2 The term 'economic activity' in the context of collection of information on current weekly status particulars of the household members will include:

(i) all the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,

(ii) of the non-market activities,

(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., **industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008**) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.

and

(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

The activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earning, will not be considered as economic activities for the survey.

4.0.9 Activity status: It is the activity situation relating to participation in economic and / or non-economic activities in which a person is found engaged during a reference period.

According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

(i) worker or, being engaged in economic activity (work),

(ii) student or, those attending educational institutions

(iii) engaged in activities other than work or attending educational institutions

4.0.10*Workers (or employed):* Persons who, during the reference period, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.
It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as *self-employed,regular wage/ salaried employee and casual wage labourer*.These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

4.0.11Self-employed: Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is given by the revenue from sale of output produced by self-employed persons *minus* the cost of purchased inputs in production.

4.0.11.1 There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like ‘home workers’, ‘home based workers’ and ‘out workers’ are generally used synonymously for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers will be categorised as ‘self-employed’. The ‘home workers’ have *some degree of autonomy* and *economic independence* in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised, as is the case for the *employees.* Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent of the space in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that *employees* are not required to provide such inputs for production.

4.0.11.2 It may further be elaborated that the ‘putting out’ system prevalent in the production process in which a part of production which is ‘put out’ is performed in different household enterprises (and not at the employer’s establishment). For example, *bidi* rollers obtaining orders from a bidi manufacturer will be considered as home workers irrespective of whether or not they were supplied raw material (leaves, *masala*, etc.), equipment (scissors) and other means of production. In some cases, the payment may be based on piece rate. Similarly, a woman engaged in tailoring or embroidery work on order from a wholesaler, or making *pappad* at home on order from some particular unit/ contractor/ trader will be treated as 'home worker'. On the other hand, if she does the work in the employers' premises, she will be treated asan *employee*. Again, if she is not undertaking these activities on orders from outside, but markets the products by herself/ other household members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

4.0.12Regular salaried / wage employee: Persons working in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular wage/ salaried employees. *This category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.*

4.0.13Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour.

4.0.14Current weekly activity status (CWS): The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtained for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided **on the basis of a certainpriority cum major time criterion**. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'student', which in turn gets priority over the status of 'others'. *A person is considered working (or employed)) if he/ she worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey or if he/she had work for at least 1 hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of the survey but did not do the work.* A person is considered 'student' if during the reference week no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/ she was engaged attending educational institution for at least one hour on any day during the reference week. A person who had neither worked nor attending educational institution any time during the reference week, will be assigned status 'others'. Having decided the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current weekly activity status is again decided **on the basis of 'major time' criterion if a person is pursuing multiple economic activities**.

4.0.15Overnight Trip: For the purpose of NHTS, overnight trip will cover a movement – for a duration of **not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours)** and of **not more than 180 days**– by one or more household members outside their residence**,** irrespective of place of stay during that period. Only those overnight trips will be considered for which both origin and destination are within the geographical limits of India.

All the movements of household member by air would constitute an overnight trip, if duration of stay outside residence includes 12 midnight to 5 AM spanning two consecutive calendar dates. Thus, in case of air travel, the *minimum 12 hours criterion* as well as the condition for excluding '*more or less frequent and regular movement'* is not necessary for considering as overnight trip.

For operational convenience, to determine an overnight trip, duration of movement outside the residence may be taken as the time between going out and returning to residence. It is also to be remembered that trip completed, not started, during the reference period of last 365 days from the date of survey should be considered. Trips may have been started beyond the reference period too. For an overnight trip, onward and return trip will be enumerated separately in Schedule NHTS25.

The followings are **excluded** from the purview of overnight trip:

i. Any movement for the purposes of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place.
ii. Movements between place of residence and the place of work or study.
iii. All movements, made more or less regularly and frequently from the residence and back (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week) repeatedly/likely to be repeated for a period of more than 180 days for the same purpose, should not be considered as overnight trips
iv. All the trips completed during the reference period by former household members who are currently not a member of that selected household.

An overnight trip is uniquely identified by purpose, destination and, number of household members in the trip being together (**with variation of up to 3 days**). 'Being together' means being in the same town or village for most of the time during the trip and also starting and /or ending trip together. If they did not start and end their trip together, they can either start together but end the trip with a variation of up to 3 days or vice-versa.
In some cases trips may be reported for which the set of destinations differs slightly from person to person (among household members who undertook the trip). Even in such cases, if the persons are together for most of the time in the trip, they will be considered to be on the same trip. But if two members of a household spent most of the time away from each other during the period since leaving their residence to returning to their residence, then they will be considered to have been on two different trips even though their starting and returning dates may be the same.

Details of the schedule

For all the Blocks of Schedule NHTS25 in Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode, a dropdown menu (DDM) will be provided for allrelevant columns/items where entries are to be recordedin terms of specific codes.In some cases entries are to be made in numbers which are described in respective sections of this manual.

3.1 Block 1: Identification of sample household

4.1.0 This Block will be used to record the identification particulars of the sample household. Information related to Item 1 to item 7and item 10 will be available from the sample list and entry in respect of these items will be auto populated in CAPI. Information related to Item 11 (sample Sub-Division number) and item 12 (sample household number) will be available from the Listing Schedule (Schedule 0.0) and entry in respect of these items will be auto populated in CAPI.

4.1.1***Item 13: survey code*****:** The survey codes are as follows:

household surveyed:
original 1
substitute.............................2
household casualty 3

- If the originally selected sample household is surveyed, code 1 will be entered against this item.
- However, if the originally selected household could not be surveyed and a substituted household is surveyed, code 2 will be recorded.
- If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code ‘3’ will be recorded. In such cases, only the Blocks 1, 2, 10 and 11will be filled in.

4.1.2***Item 14: reason for substitution of original household*****:** In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether or not a substituted household could be surveyed. This item is applicable if the entry against item 9 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item will be left blank.

The codes are as follows:

informant busy 1
members away from home 2
informant non-cooperative 3
others 9

In CAPI, item 14 will be disabled if code in item 13 is ‘1’.

3.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations

4.2.0 In this Block, particulars of field operations will be recorded.In CAPI the date of survey will appear. However, it can be modified, if required.

4.2.1***Item 3*: *total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of enumerators (SE/JSO) (in minutes):***Total time taken to canvass schedule NHTS25 will be recorded in item 3. If the Schedule is canvassed by a team of enumerators, then total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team will be recorded in this item.Entry in item 3 will be made in whole number and in minutes. The time required to canvass the schedule should be the actual time to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the enumerator to finalise the schedule.

4.2.2***Item 4*: *number of enumerators (SE/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule:***If the Schedule is canvassed by a team of enumerators, then number of enumerators(SE/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule will be recorded in item 4. If the Schedule is canvassed by a single enumerator, entry in this item will be 1.

4.2.3 ***Item6: name of the informant:***Informant is the person from whom the bulk of the information on the Schedule is collected. It is always desirable to collect information from the household members as appears in column 2 of Block 3. In extreme cases, where this cannot be done, information may be collected from a non-household member who is supposed to know the requisite information.
In Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode, name of the household members will appear along with an option '*not a household member*' for selecting the informant. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list as shown below.

Serial number	Name of the informant	Select the informant
1	Name 1	o
2	Name 2	o
3	Name 3	o
…	…	
990	not a household member	o

4.2.4***Item 7: mobile number:*** While recording the mobile number it should be ensured that the mobile number is currently in use. If the informant or any other household member does not possess a mobile or if the informant/any other household member refuses to provide mobile number, entry '999' is to be recorded.
4.2.5***Item 8: landline number:***The landline number, if any, used by the household should be prefixed by the STD code without zero.

4.2.6***Item 9: response code of the informant*:** This item will be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to classify the informant according to the degree of his/her co-operation as well as his/her capability to provide the required information. The codes are:

informant co-operative and capable ...…. 1

informant co-operative but not capable… 2

informant busy…………………………..	3
informant reluctant………………………	4
others……………………………………	9

4.3 Block 3: Demographic particulars of the household

4.3.0 In this block, demographic particulars (viz., gender, age, and marital status), educational level, etc., will be recorded for all the household members. This block will also be used to record current weekly status (CWS), availability of driving licence, rail/bus pass etc. with respect to the household members.

4.3.1 ***Column 1*: *serial number***: All the members of the sample household will be listed in this block using a continuous serial number in column 1 starting with 1. In CAPI mode, the serial number will be auto-populated.The head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

4.3.2 ***Column 2*: *name of member***: The names of the household members corresponding to the serial numbers recorded in column 1 will be recorded in column 2.

4.3.3***Column 3*: *gender (male-1, female-2, transgender-3):***The gender code of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. Code 1 will be recorded for male and code 2 for female. For Hijras, Eunuchs, etc., code 3 will be recorded.

4.3.4***Column 4*: *age (years)*:**The age in completed number of years of all the members of the household listed in this block will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered.

4.3.5***Column 5*: *marital status***:The marital status of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. The codes for recording marital status are as follows:

never married	1
currently married	2
widowed	3
divorced/ separated .....…..	4

Note: currently married (code 2) will include 'living together'.

4.3.6***Column 6: highest level of completed education (code):***The highest level of education completed by the member of the household considering all the general/ technical/vocational educational level successfully completed by him/her will be recorded here in terms of codes. The codes for the highest level of education completed, to be recorded in this column, are given below:

educational level	code
not literate	...01

literate:	
below primary	...02
primary	...03
upper primary/middle	...04
secondary	...05
higher secondary	...06
diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)	...07
diploma /certificate course (higher secondary)	...08
diploma /certificate course (graduation and above)	...10
graduate	...11
post graduate and above	...12

4.3.6.1 Some examples are cited here to understand successful completion of a level of education.

- If a person has studied up to first year B.A. or has failed in the final B.A. examination, the highest level of education completed for that person will be considered as 'higher secondary' for the purpose of entry in this column.
- Similarly, if a person has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed in 12th standard examination, the highest level of education completed for that person will be considered as 'secondary'.

4.3.6.2A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but has not completed primary level education will be assigned code 02.

4.3.6.3 It may be noted that for the purpose of this survey**,** the primary level is defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly. Thus, the persons who have passed Class V will be assigned code 03.

Codes 04 to 08 and 10 to 12 are to be assigned to the household members considering the highest level of general/technical/vocational education successfully completed by him/her. Persons who have studied Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal education, will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of education completed.

Code 07 will be assigned for them who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general/technical/vocational education, which is equivalent to *up to secondary* level.

Code 08 will be assigned for them who have completed diploma/certificate course which is equivalent to *higher secondary* level.

Code 10 will be recorded for them who have completed diploma/certificate course which is equivalent to graduation and above level.

Code 11 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree in graduation level and code 12 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree in post-graduation level and above.

4.3.7 ***Column 7: Whether has any driving license:*** Information on possession of driving license will be collected for all household members aged 18 years or above. Driving license for this purpose will mean any valid license as on the date of survey for at least one class of vehicles e.g., two-wheeler (with or without gear), light motor vehicle (LMV), heavy motor vehicle (HMV) etc. However, the following will **not** be considered as having a driving license:

i. Possession of learner's license, even if valid as on the date of survey
ii. Possession of an expired driving license
iii. Waiting for issuance of driving license afterclearing all necessary tests

If the household member possesses a valid driving license satisfying the above criteria as on the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

4.3.8 ***Column 8: Current Weekly Status:*** Thecurrent weekly activity status of each member of the household will be recorded in columns 8 of this block in terms of the following codes:

self-employed-1	*regular wage/salaried employee- 2,*
casual labour- 3	*student- 4,*
others- 9	

The relevant concepts like 'economic activity', 'current weekly activity status', etc., are explained in Chapter One.

4.3.9 ***Column 9: Pursuing basic coursethrough correspondence/distance learning:*** If code 4 (student) is reported in col. 8 for any household member, it will be ascertained if the member is pursuing basic course through distance learning. Distance learning, for this survey, will mean pursuing the basic course through indirect/remote ways involving a wide variety of channels and media but not face-to-face. Distance Education has the following types:

(a) Correspondence Courses
(b) Home Study
(c) Open Education
(d) E-Learning

If the household member is pursuing the basic course through distance learning, code 1 will be recorded. However, if the household member is found to attend the basic course in-person, code 2 will be recorded. It may be noted that this information will pertain only to the basic course pursued by household member. Definition of basic course is given in Chapter 1.

4.3.10 ***Column 10: whether have at least one fixed place of work outside the premises of dwelling unit***: For all household members identified as employed according to CWS, i.e., reporting code 1, 2 or, 3 in col. 8, it will be ascertained whether the household member has any fixed place of work outside his/her dwelling unit. If there is at least one fixed place of work for the household member outside the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded, else code will be 2. It may be emphasized that to record code 1 in this column, the fixed place of work should be outside the dwelling unit of the household.

4.3.11***Column11: whether having season ticket/pass/free pass for bus/rail (yes-1, no-2):***

A season ticket is a ticket that one can use repeatedly during a certain period, without having to pay each time. These are often termed as 'pass' and classified as monthly, quarterly, half yearly or, annually depending on the validity of such passes. Season tickets are a cost-effective way to travel, allowing unlimited travel within a defined period. If the household memberhave any season ticket or pass or free pass for traveling by bus or rail, then code 1 will be recorded, else code 2 will be recorded.
The season ticket / pass/ free pass should be valid as on the date of survey. In some States, free passes for public mode of transport are provided to certain category of people. Such free passes will also be covered under '*free pass for bus/rail*'.This question will not be applicable if code 9 (others) is reported in column 8.

4.3.12***Column12: status of season tickets / pass for rail / bus:***If any member possesses any pass for bus or rail (code 1 in column 11) then the type of pass will be ascertained here. For rail pass, code 1 and for bus pass code 2 will be recorded. If someone possesses both, then code 3 will be recorded.

4.3.13 ***Column 13: whether worked from home in the current status during last 30 days***: For persons with code 1 or 2 in col. 8, it will be asked whether the household member worked from home any time during last 30 days. Here, 'work' will mean employment related work under the CWS reported in col. 8. If the primary place of work of the household member happens to be within the premises of the dwelling unit, such cases will **not** be considered as 'work from home'. For example, a person has set up an office in one of the rooms in his residence from where he operates his business. This will not be considered as 'work from home'.

4.3.14 ***Column 14: if 1 in col., 13, whether used internet for such work:*** for household members reporting to have performed employment related work from home during last 30 days, it will be asked if internet was used for such work. If internet was used for doing employment related work from home, code 1 will be reported, else code will be 2. Use of internet, if done for such purpose during last 30 days, will be considered irrespective of duration of it's use and mode of access (mobile, broadband, wi-fi etc.). Thus even if internet was used while working from home for a short duration of time through any means of access, code 1 will be reported in col. 14.

4.4 Block 4: Household characteristics

4.4.0 Certain household characteristics, such as, household size, religion, social-group,household type, possession of vehicles for personal and commercial use etc.,will be recorded in this block.

4.4.1 ***Item 1*: *household size*:**The size of the sample household, i.e., total number of household members, will be recorded in this item. This household size will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of Block 3. Definition of household is given in Chapter One.

In CAPI, this item will be auto-filled as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of Block 3

4.4.2 ***Item 2*: *Household type (code)*:**The household type code will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. (procedure for determination of household type is given Chapter One). Note that the codes are not the same for rural and urban areas. For rural households, the household type codes are:

self-employed in:
agriculture ……….1 non-agriculture……….2

regular wage/salary earning……….3

casual labour in:
agriculture ……….4 non-agriculture……….5

others……….9

For urban areas, the household type codes are as follows:

self-employed ……….1 casual labour……….3
regular wage/salary earning……….2 others ……….9

For both rural and urban areas, a household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others). Procedure to determine household type has been given in Chapter 1.

4.4.3***Item 3*: *religion***: The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in code. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

Hinduism .... 1 Jainism …………... 5
Islam .... 2 Buddhism ………… 6
Christianity .... 3 Zoroastrianism 7
Sikhism .... 4 others 9

4.4.4***Item 4: social group***: Whether or not the household belongs to Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste or Other Backward Class will be indicated against this item in terms of the following codes:

scheduled tribe ………... 1
scheduled caste ………. 2
other backward classes … 3
others …………………. 9

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 9, meant to cover all other categories. In case different household members belong to different social groups, the social group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

4.4.5 ***Possession of vehicles by the household***

Questions in item 5 and item 6 of Block 4 are aimed at capturing information on possession of certain vehicles that are used either for personal or commercial use by the household members. The following points may be remembered while collecting information on these items:

a. Information will be collected with respect to vehicles possessed by the hoseuhold irrespective of their ownership. A vehicle possesed by the household may or may not be owned by the household.Thus, if a vehicle is owned by a person who is not a member of the selected hosuehold, but it is possessed and used by the member(s) of the selected household, it will be considered possessed by the selected household.
b. The vehicle must be in usable condition as on the date of survey. Damaged vehicles beyond repair, vehicles maintained solely as an artefact (e.g. vintage car) will not be covered under item 5 and item 6.
c. Leased out vehicles, if not possessed by the household, will not be considered
d. A vehicle may be used for multiple purposes. In such cases, purpose of use of the vehicle is to be determined based on the extent of it's use. For example, a household is having a bike and have registered it with an online ride App to provide pick up/ drop services to customers. It is also used by the household to drop a children household member to school everyday. In this case, based on the extent of use, the bike will be classified as being used for commercial purpose.

For each of item 5 and item 6, col. 2 consists of a list of vehicles to be enumerated for possession by the household along with number of such vehicles possessed by the household.

4.4.6***item 5: whether the household possesses any of the following vehicles as on the date of survey for household use and number of such vehicles:***Type of vehicles possessed and used by the household for personal / domestic purpose along with number of such vehicles will be recorded in item 5. As mentioned above, purpose of use of any vehicle (for domestic use or commercial use) is to be determined based on the extent of use of the vehicle. If any of the vehicles listed in col. 2 of item 5is possessed by the household as on the date of survey and used mainly for personal / domestic purposes, code 1 will be recorded in col. 3 against that vehicle, else code 2 will be recorded. If code 1 recorded in col. 3 against any vehicle, number of such vehicles possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be recorded in col. 4.

4.4.7***item 6: whether the household possesses any of the following vehicles as on the date of survey for commercial use and number of such vehicles:*** Type of vehicles possessed and used by the household for commercialpurpose will be collected in item 6. If any of the vehicles listed in col. 2 of item 6 is possessed by the household as on the date of survey and used mainly for commercial purposes, code 1 will be recorded in col. 3 against that vehicle, else code 2 will be recorded. If code 1 recorded in col. 3 againsty any vehicle, number of such vehicles possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be recorded in col. 4.

4.5 Block 4.1: particulars of erstwhile members of the household who migrated out any time in the past

4.5.0This block will be used to capture the visit of erstwhile members of the selected household to the household during last 365 days. Information will be collected on the frequency of visit of the erstwhile members to the selected household to which the member belonged in the past.

Erstwhile members, for the purpose of this survey, will cover persons who were members of the selected household anytime in the past. In most cases, households will have familial relation with the erstwhile members of the household. Paying guests or, domestic helperswill not be treated as erstwhile members for a selected household if they have moved from the selected household as on the date of survey.

4.5.1 ***Item4.1.1*****:*****whether any former member of the household migrated out any time in the past and is alive as on the date of survey*****:**If any of the erstwhile member of the household migrated anytime in the past and that member is alive on the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded, else code will be 2.

4.5.2***Item 4.1.2: number of such members who migrated out and presently resides at least 50 km away from the selected household****:*If code 1 is recorded in item 4.1.1, number of such migrated out members who currently resides at least 50 km away from the selected household will be recorded. Number of such members are to be recorded separately for male, female and transgender.

4.5.3 ***Item 4.1.3:*** In this item, some information on the pattern of visit by the erstwhile household member to the selected household will be captured. This item will only cover the persons recorded in item 4.1.2 i.e., only those erstwhile members who are alive as on the date of survey and resides at least 50 km away from the selected household as on the date of survey. Information on age, gender and frequency of visit by such erstwhile membersstaying at least 50 km away from the selected household, will be collected in item 4.1.3.

4.5.3.1 column 1: Serial number: Serial number of the erstwhile members, as recorded in item 4.1.2, will be assigned starting from 1. In CAPI this column will be auto-populated. Itmay be mentioned that all the persons recorded in item 4.1.2 should be reflected in item 4.1.3.

4.5.3.2 column 2: gender (male-1, female-2, transgender-3): Gender of each erstwhile member of the householdwill be recorded in this column. Code 1 will be recorded for male and code 2 for female. For Hijras, Eunuchs, etc., code 3 will be recorded. It may be mentioned that number of erstwhile members with code 1, 2 or, 3 in this column should commensurate with entries made under male, female and transgender respectively in item 4.1.2

4.5.3.3 column 3: age: Age of the erstwhile household member, in completed number of years will be recorded in column 3.

4.5.3.4 column 4: present State of residence (code): State where the erstwhile member, as recorded in col. 2 and 3, of the household is residing as on the date of survey, will be recorded in terms of codes in column 4. Applicable code will be selected from the dropdown menu provided in CAPI. If the erstwhile member resides outside India, code 99 is to be selected.

4.5.3.5 column 5: how frequently did the erstwhile member visited the household in last 365 days (code): In this column, frequency of visit of the erstwhile household member to the selected household in last 365 will be recorded. Codes for recording the frequency of visit are as follows:

very frequently – 1 *frequently – 2* *infrequently – 3* *rarely – 4*

To assign code for the frequency of visit during last 365 days by the erstwhile member, the following rules may be adopted:

Very frequently (code 1): If the erstwhile member visited the selected household at least once in a week, more or less regularly during the last 365 days, the code 1 will be given

Frequently (code 2): If the erstwhile member visited the selected household **not**'*very frequently*' (as defined above), but visited at least once in a month, more or less regularly during the last 365 days, then code 2 will be given.

Infrequently (code 3): If the erstwhile member visited the selected household **not**'*frequently'* (as defined above), but visited at least once in every six months during the last 365 days, then code 3 will be given.

Rarely (code 4): The residual cases where the erstwhile member visited rarely, say, once or twice during the last 365 days, will be identified as visiting '*rarely'* and will be given code 4.

If an erstwhile member did not visit anytime in the past, code 4 will be recorded in column 5 and 0 (zero) will be recorded in column 6.

Some examples on determining the frequency of visit:

a. A student residing in hostel visits home (selected household) on every weekend. However, during the examination he did not return home for one month and stayed back at hostel. In this case the frequency of visit will be taken as '*very frequently*' and code 1 will be given in column 5
b. An erstwhile member of the selected household (say, in Chennai) works in Bangalore and more or less returns home every month. However, due to lean period in work he visited his home on every weekend in the month of April. In this case frequency of visit will be taken as '*frequently*' and code 2 will be recorded.

4.5.3.6 column 6: Number of times visited during the period (period to be decided based on entry in col. 5): Based on the frequency of visit by the erstwhile member recoded in column 5, it will be enquired how many times the member visited the selected household during a specific reference period. It may be noted that although reference period for determining the frequency of visit in column 5 is last 365 days, entry in column 6 is to be made for a floating reference period based on the entry made in column 5. The question be that will be asked to the respondent will be as follows:

a. If code 1 is reported in column 5, number of times the erstwhile household member visited the household during last 7 days will be recorded.
b. If code 2 is reported in column 5, number of times the erstwhile household member visited the household during last 30 days will be recorded.
c. If code 3 is reported in column 5, number of times the erstwhile household member visited the household during last 180 days will be recorded.
d. If code 4 is reported in column 5, number of times the erstwhile household member visited the household during last 365 days will be recorded.

Special cases:

In some special cases, it may happen that an erstwhile household member visits the household *very frequently*or,*frequently*, but during the reference period of 7 days/ 30 days he/she did not visit the household due to some unforeseen situation. Inversely, the erstwhile member might be visiting the household infrequently or rarely, but during the reference period of 180 days/ 365 days he/she visited the selected household multiple times due to some exigency. In such cases, entry in column 5 should be made keeping in view the normal pattern of visit of the erstwhile member and may be substantiated with remarks, if required. Some examples of such cases are given below:

a. In last 365 days, an erstwhile member visited the selected household during New Year and Diwali. However, during last one month prior to date of survey (say, 26.08.2025), the erstwhile member had to visit every week due to his brother's illness. In this case entry in col. 5 and col. 6 of item 4.1.3 will be as follows:

how frequently did the erstwhile member visited the household in last 365 days (code)	Number of times visited during last 180 days
(5)	(6)
3 – infrequently	4

b. A student (erstwhile member) residing in hostel visits home (selected household) on every weekend. However, during last 30 days from the date of survey, she stayed back at hostel and did not return home due to her ongoing examination. In this case entry in col. 5 and col. 6 of item 4.1.3 will be as follows:

how frequently did the erstwhile member visited the household in last 365 days	Number of times visited during last 180 days

(code)	
(5)	(6)
1 – very frequently	0

In both these cases, due to apparent inconsistency between entries in col. 5 and col. 6, CAPI may show a warning which may be substantiated by appropriate remarks.

4.6 Block 4.2: Household's last month consumption expenditure (in Rs.)

The consumption expenditure incurred by the selected household during the last month will be recorded in this Block. It may be noted that, this will exclude all incidental expenditures such as, marriage, other social ceremonies, hospitalization, institutional education fees etc. It may be mentioned, that for operational convenience, this Block will appear at the end, after canvassing of Block 1 to Block 9.1 has been completed.

Details of travel performed by the household members

In Block 5.1 to Block 9.1, particulars of travels performed by different household members for different purpose will be recorded. It may be noted that only those trips are to be enumerated for which distance between origin and destination is at least 1 km. In Block 5.1 to Block 8, information will be collected on trips that are either usual in nature or have been undertaken during recent reference period, e.g., travel to educational institution by student, travel to workplace by employed household members, travel for any other purpose during the reference period. In these blocks, special care should be given to determine the origin and destination of the trips by accounting for the stopover, if any. Definition of stopover has been given in Chapter 1.

4.7 Block 5.1: Details of usual trips to and from educational institution (pertaining to basic course) for persons of age of 6 years and above who are attending basic course in-person

4.7.0 Block 5.1 will be canvassed to collect information on travels of usual nature undertaken by household members of age 6 years and above who are pursuing their basic course **in-person**. Travel to and from the educational institution in relation to the basic course only will be collected. Definition of basic course is given in Chapter 1 of this manual.

Thus, coverage of block 5.1 will be as follows:

a. Household members of age 6 years and above with current weekly status as 'student' i.e. with code 4 in column 8 of block 3.

b. Student household members (as per CWS) who are attending basic course in-person or, in hybrid mode, i.e. with code 2 in column 9 of block 3, will be considered in Block 5.1. Household members who are pursuing their basic course through correspondence, distance learning or, solely online will not be covered

c. Travels performed to and from educational institution in relation to basic course only will be considered for recording in this block. These will include travel to school, college, university or Institution where the household member is attending his/her basic course. This will **exclude** the following types of travel:

i. Travel to and from private tuition or, coaching centre, even if related to basic course

ii. Travel to and from educational institution not related to basic course, e.g., attending courses related to preparation for competitive examinations like NEET, JEE, civil services etc.

While recording the details of usual trips to and from educational institution related to basic course, the following points may be kept in mind:

a. Information on trips to and fromthe educational institution that are of usual nature, will be collected in Block 5.1.

This aims to capture the nature of travel that the household member undertakes more or less regularly to reach the educational institution to pursue basic course of study.

b. If a household member regularly starts from home and makes one or more stopover(s) before reaching the educational institution, and vice-versa, then the trip will be enumerated as follows:

i. Origin of the trip to educational institution will be the last stopover before reaching the educational institution, provided the distance between the stopover and educational institution is more than 1 km.

ii. Destination of the trip from educational institution will be the first stopover after leaving educational institution, provided the distance between educational institution and stopover is more than 1 km.

The following diagram may be referred for clarification in this regard:

In the above diagram, only the trip from Tuition → School/College→ Home will be recorded in Block 5.1. The trip Home → Tuition will be recordedin Block 8, provided other criteria of trip are satisfied.

4.7.1 ***column 1: srl. no. of hh member:***Serial number of household member as recorded in column 1 of Block 3 will be recorded here. In CAPI, a list of serial numbers of eligible household members (those who are of age 6 years and above and has reported code 4 in col. 8 of block 3 (i.e., student according to CWS).

4.7.2***column 2: usual time of leaving for educational institution from home / origin:***Time of the day at which the student usually leaves for his/her educational institution from home or, origin, will be recorded in 24 hours (hh:mm) format. It may be noted that origin may or may not be home. In case origin happens to be different from home (a place of intermittent stopover), then time of leaving from the origin will be recorded, and not the time of leaving from home.

4.7.3***column 3: average time taken to reach educational institution (in minutes):***Average time (in minutes) taken to reach the educational institution from origin of the trip will be recorded in column 3. This will include time spent in travel and all waiting time related to travel e.g., time spent in waiting for bus/train, time spent for transit from one point to another etc.

This will **exclude** time spent in brief stops/halts not related to travel, e.g., time spent to have lunch/snacks, time spent in playing, talking to friends etc. Entry in this column will be made in whole number of minutes.

4.7.4*column 4: average monthly cost of travel(Rs.):* Average cost of travel in a month for travel from the origin to the educational institution, in whole number of rupees, will be recorded in column 4. The following guidelines may be followed to determine the average monthly cost of travel:

a. Cost incurred towards travel related expenditure only will be considered. This will include, for example,
    - fares paid for different modes of public/private transport
    - cost towards fuel and driver charges for own vehicle
    - rental cost for hired vehicle
b. Costrelated to onward journey from origin to the educational institution only will be recorded in this column. If lumpsum or, combined expenditure is incurred for onward and return trips, then it may be apportioned and reported for the onward journey only. For example, if a student avails school bus service for pick up and drop and pays, say, Rs. 4000 in a month, then entry in column 4 will be Rs. 2000.
c. In many of the cases, frequency of incurring the expenditure will not be monthly. In such cases, average monthly cost of travel may be reported after converting it with appropriate factor. For example, if a student spends Rs. 50 daily towards auto fare for reaching her college and the college follows a five-day week, then entry in column 4 will be Rs. 1000 (Rs. 50×5 days×4 weeks).
d. For persons travelling on free passes provided by the Government/local bodies, zero cost will be recorded for the leg of the trip for which such passes have been availed. For other segment of the trip, the cost will be reported as spent.

4.7.5*column 5: primary mode of transport (code):* Mode of travel is the means by which the travel has been performed.If a trip was performed using more than one mode of transport, primary mode for that trip will be the mode by which longest distance was traversed in the trip. If a trip was performed by using a single mode of transport, that will decisively be the primary mode.In column 5, primary mode of transport for a trip will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

Mode of Transport	Code
Non-Motorized	
Walk	01
Bicycle	02
Cycle-rickshaw / pull rickshaw	03
Two-wheeler (motorized)	

Mode of Transport	Code
Personal two-wheeler (driver/ passenger)	11
Shared two-wheeler (of non-household member – friend/relative)	12
Ride-hail app (Ola/Uber etc.) or rental two-wheeler	13
Car/SUV	
Personal car (driver/passenger)	21
Shared car (of non-household member – friend/relative)	22
Employer provided car	23
Shared taxi	24
Taxi	25
Ride-hail app taxi(Ola/Uber etc.)	26
Rental or hired car	27
Autorickshaw	
Shared Autorickshaw	31
Autorickshaw	32
Bus/Minibus/Van/Tempo	
Public (city) bus	41
Private (chartered) city bus/minibus/van/tempo	42
School/Company bus/van/tempo	43
Inter-city bus	44
Monorail/Tram	
Metro rail	51
Suburban (local) rail	52
Monorail	53
Tram	54
Rail: Inter-city train	61
Water: Boat/Ferry/Steamer/Dingi	71
Air: Aircraft	81
Others	
Tractor	91
Other than tractor	99

4.7.6*column 6: if code between '41' to '81' excluding '43' in col. 5, secondary mode of transport (code):* if more than one mode of transport was used for a trip, secondary mode of transport will be that mode by which second longest distance has been traversed for that trip. To give an example, a student takes a sub-urban train to travel 30 kms and then takes a bus for another 5 km to reach his educational institution. In this case, primary mode of transport will be *suburban (local) rail (code 52)* while secondary mode of transport will be *public (city) bus (code 41)*.

Entry in column 6 (secondary mode of transport) will be made if entry in column 5 is any of the codes 41 to 81, excluding code 43, i.e., if primary mode of transport for the trip was any of the following modes:

Public (city) bus	41
Private (chartered) city bus/minibus/van/tempo	42
Inter-city bus	44
Metro rail	51
Suburban (local) rail	52
Monorail	53
Tram	54
Rail: Inter-city train	61
Water: Boat/Ferry/Steamer	71
Air: Aircraft	81

If secondary mode of transport was not used, code 09 (no secondary mode) will be given.

In column 2 to column 6, information on usual trips from home/ origin to educational institution was recorded. In column 7 to column 11, similar information will be collected for trip from educational institution to home/ destination. If the household member did not travel to home from his/her educational institution, the destination will be the first stopover after starting from the educational institution.

4.7.7*column 7: usual time of leaving for home / destination from educational institution:* Time of the day at which the student usually leaves for his/her home/ destination from educational institution will be recorded in 24 hours (hh:mm) format.

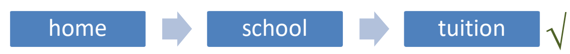
4.7.8*column 8: average time taken to reach home/ destination (in minutes):* Average time (in minutes) taken to reach home/ destination from educational institution will be recorded in column 8. For recording time in column 8, necessary guidelines given for column 3 of this block may be followed. Entry in this column will be made in whole number of minutes.

4.7.9*column 9: average monthly cost of travel(Rs.):* Average cost of travel in a month for travel from the educational institution to home/destination, in whole number of rupees, will be recorded in column 9. Guidelines given for recording cost in column 4 will also be applicable for recording average cost in column 9.

4.7.10*column 10: primary mode of transport (code):* Primary mode of travel used for travelling from educational institution to home/destination will be recorded in this column following the same guidelines and codes provided for column 5 of this block.

4.7.11*column 11: if code between '41' to '81' excluding '43' in col. 5, secondary mode of transport (code):* Secondary mode of travel, if any, used for travelling from educational institution to home/destination will be recorded in this column. Same set of conditions, guidelines and codes, as provided for column 6 of this block, will be used make entry in column 11.

4.7.12*column 12: whether travelled to and from educational institution on previous day or on the date of survey:* The question in column 12 will be asked to ascertain whether the student household member had actually travelled to and from educational institution on previous day or on the date of survey. Here, it may be emphasized that for this column, *completed trip **to and from** educational institution will be considered together*: Only those travels will be considered for which the student has completed the both the trip from home/ origin to educational institution, as well as from educational institution to home/ other destination. The following diagram explains the type of to be considered for column 12:

Instance 1: 

Instance 2: 

In the first diagram, the student has completed his trip from home to school as well as from school to another place (tuition). So, this will be counted as having '*travelled to and from educational institution.'*But in the second diagram, the student is still attending classes in school and yet to undertake any trip from there. Hence, the second instance will not qualify as having 'travelled to and from educational institution'

If the student travelled to and from educational institution on previous day or on the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded, else, code will be 2.

4.7.13*column 13: online attendance at educational institution from home(no. of days in last 7 days):* If the household member attended his basic course through online mode anytime in the last 7 days prior to the date of survey, number of such days will be recorded in column 13. If online attendance was not done during last 7 days, zero (0) will be given in this column.

4.8 Block 5.2: Details of latest trip (*on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey*) to and from educational institution for persons of age of 6 years and above who are attending basic course in-person

4.8.0 In block 5.1, details of trips to attend educational institution for basic course that are of usual nature was collected. In Block 5.2, information on the *latest* trips performed for the same purpose will be collected. Coverage of household members and trips under block 5.2 will be the same as in Block 5.1. the following guidelines may be following while recording information in Block 5.2:

i. *Only last leg of the trip to educational institution will be recorded*: The last leg of the trip, with no stopover, will only be recorded as trip to the educational institution. For example, a student, pursuing Masters' degree, starts from her home to university. On her way to university, she attends her coaching class for two hours and then proceeds to her university. In this case the final leg of her trip i.e., from coaching centre to university, will be recorded in Block 5.2.Following diagram may be seen for clarity:

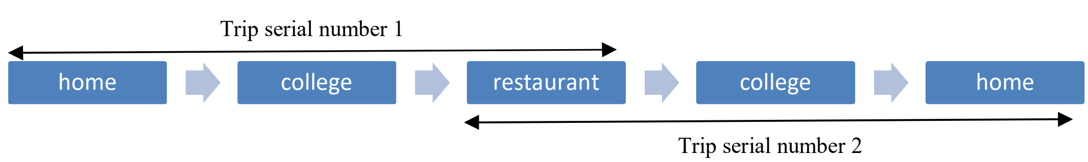
ii. *Onlyfirst leg of the trip from educational institution will be recorded*: The first leg of the trip, with no stopover, will only be recorded as trip from the educational institution. In the above example, the student while returning home fromuniversity, goes for shopping in a nearby mall and spend one and half hour there. In this case the first leg of her trip i.e., from university to the shopping mall, will be recorded in Block 5.2. Following diagram may be seen for clarity:

iii. *Only* those trips to educational institution will be covered for which the student has completed his/her trip from the educational institution to another destination. Thus, if it is found that at the time of survey, a household member has gone to college and still attending classes there, such trip will not be included in block 5.2.

iv. *Reference period*: Reference period for collecting information in Block 5.2 will be either the date of survey or, the day preceding the date of survey, depending on which day a latest completed trips was performed by the household member. If such trip was found to occur on both the days by the student household member, reference period will be taken as the date of survey.

4.8.1 ***column 1: srl. no. of hh member:***Serial number of household member as recorded in column 1 of Block 3 will be recorded here. In CAPI, it will be auto-filled. It may be noted that serial number with respect to only those household members will appear here who are of age 6 years and above and has reported code 4 in col. 8 of block 3 (i.e., student according to CWS) and code 1 recorded in column 12 of block 5.1.

4.8.2*column 2: trip srl. no.:*Serial number of trip to and from educational institution during the relevant reference period will be recorded in column 2. As mentioned earlier, trip from home/origin to educational institution and trip from educational institution to home/destination together will count as one trip for this block. Following diagram may be referred for clarity:



4.8.3*column 3: origin is home:*If the trip to educational institution started from home, without any stopover in between, then code 1 will be given, else code will be recorded in this column. Here home will mean the residence of the household member.

4.8.4*column 4: PIN code of origin:*PIN code of origin (home/ other place) of the trip will be recorded in column 4. If PIN code of the place is not known, code 9 will be recorded. However, if the origin of the trip is home, in all likelihood, PIN code should be known and be reported. In CAPI a list of valid PIN codes will be embedded. If the typed PIN code is not a valid one, CAPI will show an error.

4.8.5*column 5 & 6: State and District of origin:* If PIN code of origin is not known i.e., code 9 is given in column 4, State and District of origin will be given in column 5 and column 6 respectively. State and District will be selected from a dropdown menu in CAPI.

4.8.6*column 7: PIN code of educational institution:* PIN code of the educational institution of basic course will be recorded in column 7. If PIN code of the place is not known, code 9 will be recorded.

4.8.7*column 8&9: State and District of educational institution:* If PIN code of the educational institution is not known, State and District where theeducational institution is located will be given in column 8 and column 9 respectively. State and District will be selected from a dropdown menu in CAPI.

4.8.8*column 10: whether return trip performed(yes-1, no-2):* If return trip from the educational institution was performed, code 1 will be given, else code 2 will be reported in column 10. Return trip has been defined in Chapter 1.

4.8.9*column 11: destinationis home(yes-1, no-2):* Household members for whom neither origin is home nor they performed a return trip, it will be asked if their destination after starting from educational institution was home or not. If the destination was home, code 1will be reported, else code will be 2. In CAPI this column will be enabled only if code 2 is reported in both column 3 and column 10. In other cases, this column will be auto-filled in CAPI.

4.8.10 Information in column 12 to column 14 will be collected with respect to the destination to which the student travelled from educational institution. If the student performed a return trip, i.e., reported code 1 in column 10, then column 12 to column 14 will be autofilled. In such case, entry in column 12 to 14 will be same as in column 4 to 6 respectively.

4.8.11*column 12: PIN code of destination:* PIN code of the destination will be recorded in column 12. If PIN code of the place is not known, code 9 will be recorded.

4.8.12*column 13&14: State and District of destination:* If PIN code of the destination is not known, State and District where the destination is located will be given in column 13 and column 14 respectively. State and District will be selected from a dropdown menu in CAPI.

4.8.13*column 15: distance from origin to educational institution(kms):* Distance from origin (as recorded in col. 4/5/6) to the educational institution will be recorded in column 15. Entry will be made in whole number of kilometres. Actual travelled distance from origin to the educational institution will be recorded here, not the linear distance between the two places.

4.8.14*column 16: distance from educational institution to destination (kms):* Distance from the educational institution to the place where the household member travelled will be recorded in column 16. Entry will be made in whole number of kilometres. Actual travelled distance from origin to the educational institution will be recorded here, not the linear distance between the two places. If the household member performed a return trip, i.e., reported code 1 in column 10, then column 16 will be autofilled with entry made in column 15.

4.8.15*column 17: purpose of trip from educational institution to destination(code):* If the household member neither returned to the origin nor to home from the educational institution, but to some other destination, then purpose of such trip to another destination will be recorded in column 17. The codes will be:

Purpose of the trip	**code**
Employment related travel (including commuting and travel related to ancillary activity related to employment)	11
Seekingemployment or setting up of business	12
Travelrelatedtoown-useproductionofgoods	21
Travelrelatedtounpaiddomesticservicesforhouseholdmembers	31
Travelrelatedtounpaid caregivingservicesforhouseholdmembers	41
Travelrelatedtounpaidvolunteer,traineeandotherunpaid work	51
Travelrelatedtolearning	61
Travelrelatedtosocializingandcommunication, communityparticipationandreligiouspractice	71
Travelrelatedtoculture,leisure,mass-media, sports practices and tourism	81
Travel related to self-care and maintenance activities	91
return home from out of home activity	99

4.8.16 Some examples for various purposes of trip:

Employment related travel (code 11)

Example: Travelled to office, went to field for inspection duty.

Seeking employment or setting up of business (code 12)

Example: Went to give a job interview, travelled to bank to apply for loan to set up business

Travelrelatedtoown-useproductionofgoods (code 21)

Example: went to bring water from public well, carried wood from the forest to construct own door

Travelrelatedtounpaiddomesticservicesforhouseholdmembers (code 31)

Example: Carried clothes to nearby pond for washing, collected clothes from laundry, went to the grocery shop

Travelrelatedtounpaid caregivingservicesforhouseholdmembers (code 41)

Example: Accompanied mother to hospital, accompanied children to school/ tuition

Travelrelatedtounpaidvolunteer,traineeandotherunpaid work (code 51)

Example: Travelled to blood donation camp, went to do unpaid trainee work

Travelrelatedtolearning (code 61)

Example: Went to coaching class/ private tuition, went to attend drawing class, waited for bus to reach the place of education

Travelrelatedtosocializingandcommunication,

communityparticipationandreligiouspractice (code 71)

Example: Went to attend relative's marriage, travelled to attend puja, travelled to attend a funeral

Travelrelatedtoculture,leisure,mass-media, sports practices and tourism (code 81)

Example: Went to attend concert, travelled to stadium to see IPL match, went to attend yoga class, visited Kashmir on LTC.

Travel related to self-care and maintenance activities (code 91)

- Went to doctor's clinic for health check up
- Went to beauty parlour

All the trips for which destination is home, will be given the purpose code '99' (*return home from out of home activity*)

4.9 Block 6.1: Details of trips to and from workplace that are of usual nature for persons of age of 15 years and above having fixed place of work

4.9.0 Block 6.1 will be used to collect information on travels of usual nature undertaken by household members of age 15 years and above having at least one fixed place of work as on the date of survey. If a person regularly travels to multiple fixed places of work, then workplace related to the person's current weekly status will be taken as the fixed place of work. If it is found that the person regularly travels to multiple fixed places of work in his/her CWS, then the fixed place of work which is farthest from the origin will be taken as place of work for the purpose of Block 6.1.

Relevant concepts for collecting information in column 1 to column 11 of Block 6.1 will be the same as used for column 1 to column 11 of Block 5.1, with the exception that in Block 5.1 information was collected for travel to educational institution, whereas in Block 6.1 information will be collected for travel to fixed place of work which is of usual nature.

Thus, general concepts related to origin, destination, usual time of leaving from home/origin, average time taken to reach destination, average monthly cost of travel (Rs.), primary mode of transport (code) used in Block 5.1 will also be applicable for Block 6.1.

4.9.1 ***column 1: srl. no. of hh member:***Serial number of household member as recorded in column 1 of Block 3 will be recorded here. In CAPI, it will be auto-filled. It may be noted that serial number with respect to only those household members will appear here who are of age 15 years and above and has reported code 1, 2 or, 3 in col. 8 of block 3.

4.9.2*column 2: usual time of leaving for work from home / origin:*Time of the day at which the household member usually leaves for his/her place of work from home or, origin will be recorded in 24 hours (hh:mm) format.

4.9.3*column 3: average time taken to reach workplace (in minutes):*Average time (in minutes) taken to reach the fixed place of work from origin of the trip will be recorded in column 3.

4.9.4*column 4: average monthly cost of travel(Rs.):* Average cost of travel in a month for travel from the origin to the fixed place of work, in whole number of rupees, will be recorded in column 4.

4.9.5*column 5: primary mode of transport (code):* Primary mode of transport used to reach the fixed place of work:

Mode of Transport	Code
Non-Motorized	
Walk	01
Bicycle	02
Cycle-rickshaw / pull rickshaw	03
Two-wheeler (motorized)	
Personal two-wheeler (driver/ passenger)	11
Shared two-wheeler (of non-household member – friend/relative)	12
Ride-hail app (Ola/Uber etc.) or rental two-wheeler	13
Car/SUV	
Personal car (driver/passenger)	21
Shared car (of non-household member – friend/relative)	22
Employer provided car	23
Shared taxi	24
Taxi	25
Ride-hail app taxi (Ola/Uber etc.)	26
Rental or hired car	27
Autorickshaw	
Shared Autorickshaw	31
Autorickshaw	32
Bus/Minibus/Van/Tempo	
Public (city) bus	41
Private (chartered) city bus/minibus/van/tempo	42
School/Company bus/van/tempo	43
Inter-city bus	44
Monorail/Tram	
Metro rail	51
Suburban (local) rail	52
Monorail	53
Tram	54
Rail: Inter-city train	61
Water: Boat/Ferry/Steamer/Dingi	71
Air: Aircraft	81

Mode of Transport	Code
Others	
Tractor	91
Other than tractor	99

4.9.6*column 6: if code between '41' to '81' excluding '43' in col. 5, secondary mode of transport (code):* if entry in column 5 is any of the codes between '41' to '81', excluding '43' in col. 5, secondary mode of transport to reach the fixed place of work will be recorded in terms of the same codes used for column 5.

4.9.7*column 7: usual time of leaving for home / destination from workplace:*Time of the day at which the household member usually leaves for his/her home/ destination from the fixed workplace will be recorded in 24 hours (hh:mm) format.

4.9.8*column 8: average time taken to reach home/ destination (in minutes):*Average time (in minutes) taken to reach home/ destination from the fixed workplace will be recorded in column 8.

4.9.9*column 9: average monthly cost of travel(Rs.):* Average cost of travel in a month for travel from the fixed place of work to home/destination, in whole number of rupees, will be recorded in column 9.

4.9.10*column 10: primary mode of transport (code):* Primary mode of transport used for travelling from the fixed workplace to home/destination will be recorded in this column following the same guidelines and codes provided for column 5 of this block.

4.9.11*column 11: if code between '41' to '81' excluding '43' in col. 5, secondary mode of transport (code):* Secondary mode of travel, if any, used for travelling from the workplace to home/destination will be recorded in this column.

4.9.12*column 12:Usual duration of working (in hours):* Duration in a day, during which the household member usually performs his/her employment related activities in the fixed workplace, in whole number of hours, will be recorded in column 12. If there are multiple fixed places where the household member regularly works in his/ her current weekly status, then sum of the times spent in work related activities in a day at all such places will be reported in column 12. Duration of work, in relation to the employment work of the household member, will include:

- time spent in carrying out the tasks and duties of a job, including overtime periods
- time spent in maintaining, facilitating or enhancing productive activities. This comprise of activities such as cleaning, repairing, preparing, designing, administering or maintaining tools, instruments, processes, procedures or the work location itself; changing time etc.
- time when a person in a job cannot work due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies or power or Internet access, etc., but continues to be available for work. This time is unavoidable or inherent to the job and involves temporary interruptions of a technical, material or economic nature.
- time spent in short periods of rest, relief or refreshment, including tea, coffee or prayer breaks etc.

However, duration of work, for the purpose of this survey, will **exclude**the time spent in travelling to reach the workplace and time spent in long breaks while at work, such as lunch break.

4.9.12*column 13: whether travelled to and from workplace on previous day or, on the date of survey(yes-1, no-2):* If the household member travelled *to and from* a fixed place of work on previous day or on the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded, else, code will be 2.

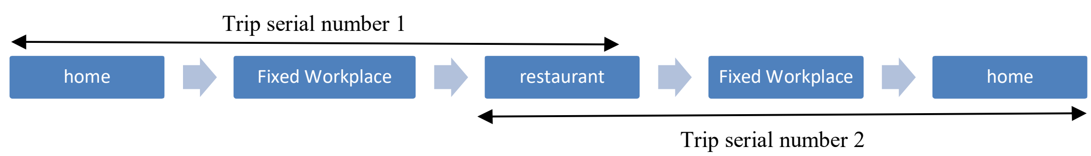
4.10 Block 6.2: Details of latest trip (*on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey*) to and from workplace for persons of age of 15 years and above having fixed place of work

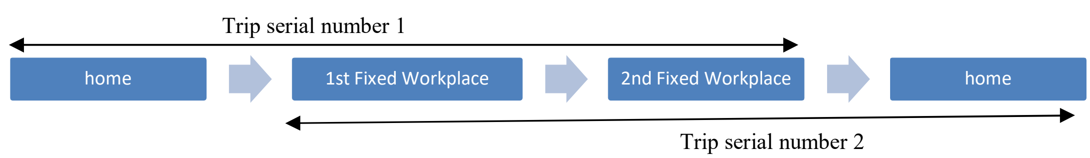
4.10.0 In Block 6.2, information on the latest trips performed to and from fixed places of work by persons of age 15 years and above will be collected.

Relevant concepts of trip, reference period, origin, destination etc. for collecting information in column 1 to column 17 of Block 6.2 will be the same as used for column 1 to column 17 of Block 5.2, with the exception that in Block 5.2 information was collected for travel to educational institution, whereas in Block 6.2 information will be collected for travel to fixed place of work on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey.

4.10.1 *column 1: srl. no. of hh member:*Serial number of household member as recorded in column 1 of Block 3 will be recorded here. In CAPI, it will be auto-filled.

4.10.2*column 2: trip srl. no.:*Serial number of trip to and from fixed place of work during the relevant reference period will be recorded in column 2. If a person had multiple trips to and from one or more fixed places of work, they may be recorded as depicted in thefollowing diagram:





4.10.3*column 3: origin is home:*If the trip to fixed workplace started from home, without any stopover in between, then code 1 will be given, else code will be recorded in this column. Here home will mean the residence of the household member.

4.10.4*column 4: PIN code of origin:*PIN code of origin (home/ other place) of the trip will be recorded in column 4. If PIN code of the place is not known, code 9 will be recorded.

4.10.5*column 5 & 6: State and District of origin:*If PIN code of origin is not known, State and District of origin will be given in column 5 and column 6 respectively. State and District will be selected from a dropdown menu in CAPI.

4.10.6*column 7: PIN code of workplace:*PIN code of the workplace will be recorded in column 7. If PIN code of the place is not known, code 9 will be recorded.

4.10.7*column 8 & 9: State and District of workplace:*If PIN code of the workplace is not known, State and District where the workplace is located will be given in column 8 and column 9 respectively. State and District will be selected from a dropdown menu in CAPI.

4.10.8*column 10: whether return trip performed(yes-1, no-2):*If return trip from the workplace was performed, code 1 will be given, else code 2 will be reported in column 10. Return trip has been defined in Chapter 1.

4.10.9*column 11: destinationis home(yes-1, no-2):*Household members for whom neither origin is home nor they performed a return trip, it will be asked if their destination after starting from the workplace was home or not. If the destination was home, code 1will be reported, else code will be 2.

4.10.10 Information in column 12 to column 14 will be collected with respect to the destination to which the household member travelled from his/her fixed place of work. If code 1 is reported in column 10, then column 12 to column 14 will be autofilled. In such case, entry in column 12 to 14 will be same as in column 4 to 6 respectively.

4.10.13*column 15: distance from origin to workplace (kms):*Distance from origin (as recorded in col. 4/5/6) to the workplace will be recorded in column 15. Entry will be made in whole number of kilometres.

4.10.14*column 16: distance from workplace to destination (kms):*Distance from the workplace to the place where the household member travelled will be recorded in column 16. Entry will be made in whole number of kilometres. Actual travelled distance from workplaceto the destination will be recorded here, not the linear distance between the two places. If the household member performed a return trip, i.e., reported code 1 in column 10, then column 16 will be autofilled with entry made in column 15.

4.10.15*column 17: purpose of trip from workplace to destination(code):* If the household member neither returned to the origin nor to home from the workplace, but to some other destination, then purpose of such trip to another destination will be recorded in column 17. The codes will be:

Purpose of the trip	**code**
Employment related travel (including commuting and travel related to ancillary activity related to employment)	11
Seekingemployment or setting up of business	12
Travelrelatedtoown-useproductionofgoods	21
Travelrelatedtounpaiddomesticservicesforhouseholdmembers	31
Travelrelatedtounpaid caregivingservicesforhouseholdmembers	41
Travelrelatedtounpaidvolunteer,traineeandotherunpaid work	51
Travelrelatedtolearning	61
Travelrelatedtosocializingandcommunication,	71

Purpose of the trip	code
communityparticipationandreligiouspractice	
Travelrelatedtoculture,leisure,mass-media, sports practices and tourism	81
Travel related to self-care and maintenance activities	91
return home from out of home activity	99

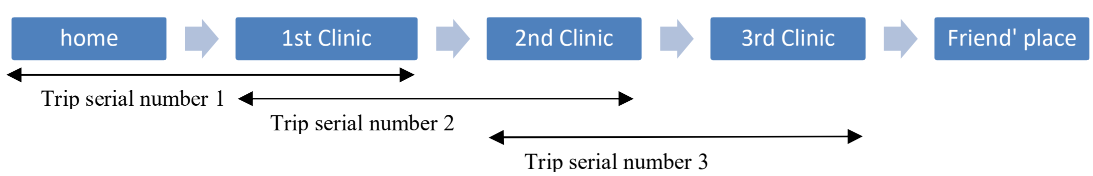
4.10.15*column 18: if code '11' in col.17whether fixed place of work(yes-1, no-2):* If code 11 is reported in column 18, i.e., if the household member reported to have travelled from his workplace to a destination for employment related activities, it will be asked whether that destination is a fixed place of work or not. If the destination is another fixed place of work, code 1 will be given, else code 2 will be recorded.

4.11 Block 7: Details of trips (*on the date of survey or the day preceding the date of survey*) to non-fixed place of work for persons of age of 15 years and above

4.11.0 Block 7 will collect information on all those trips related to employment which are performed to a non-fixed place of work by household members of age 15 years and above.Reference period for this block will be the day on which latest trip to a non-fixed place of work was undertaken. If a household member performed multiple trips to one or more non-fixed places of work during the reference period, *maximum three such trips*(for each household member), in chronological order of starting the trip, will be recorded in Block 7.

Some examples of non-fixed place of work are to be recorded in Block 7 given below:

i. A medical representative visited the clinic of 3 doctors on the day previous to the date of survey.Assuming that the clinics areapart from each other by at least 1 km and the person did not go to work on the date of survey, the trips will be determined as follows:



ii. One member of the selected household happens to be a survey enumerator in NSSO. On the day previous to the date of survey, she reported to her Office and from there she went to collect data in one of the allotted FSUs which is 5 km away from her Office. In this case, trip from her office to the FSU will be recorded in Block 7

iii. A plumber provides his services on call basis to different households. On the date of survey, he attended two households (both beyond 1 km) for repairing water connection and returned home. Also, on the day previous to the date of survey, he attended three households for providing his service. In this case, the two trips on the date of survey will be recorded as trip to non-fixed place of work.

In this block the following information will be collected:

- *column 1: srl. no. of household member*
- *column 2: trip srl. no.*
- *column 3: PIN code of origin*
- *column 4 & 5: State and District of origin*
- *column 6: PIN code of workplace*
- *column 7&8: State and District of workplace*
- *column 9: whether return trip performed (yes-1, no-2)*
- *column 10: distance from origin to workplace (kms)*
- *column 11: time of leaving for destination from origin (hh:mm in 24 hrs format)*
- *column 12: average time taken to reach the destination (in minutes)*
- *column 13: primary mode of transport (code)*
- *column 14: cost of trip (Rs.)*

Above information in block 7 will be collected for each of the trips to non-fixed location in the reference period. Information in column 1 to column 14 will be collected by following same set of guidelines laid down to collect similar information in earlier Blocks.

4.12 Block 8: Details of trips undertaken by household members aged 6 years and above in the day preceding the date of survey for any purpose excluding work and attending educational institution

Any trip undertaken by household members of age 6 years and above in the day preceding the date of survey for any purpose excluding work and attending educational institution will be collected in Block 8. Information pertaining to trips undertaken for attending educational institution and work has already been collected in Block 5.1 to Block 7. A unique trip is to be identified based on origin, destination and number of household members in that trip.

In Block 8 the following information will be collected:

- *column 1: trip srl. number*
- *column 2: no. of hh members in the trip*
- *column 3: PIN code of origin*
- *column 4 & 5: State and District of origin*
- *column 6: PIN code of workplace*
- *column 7 & 8: State and District of workplace*
- *column 9: whether return trip performed (yes-1, no-2)*
- *column 10: distance from origin to workplace (kms)*
- *column 11: time of leaving for destination from origin (hh:mm in 24 hrs format)*
- *column 12: average time taken to reach the destination (in minutes)*
- *column 13: primary mode of transport (code)*
- *column 14: cost of trip (Rs.)*

Above information in block 8will be collected for each trip undertaken for any purpose other than attending educational institution of basic course and trips to workplace during the reference period. Information in column 1 to column 14, except at column 2, will be collected by following same set of guidelines laid down to collect similar information in earlier Blocks.

Also, the trips having origin at educational institution for basic course or, at fixed place of work will be excluded from the coverage of this block, since such a trip has already been captured in Block 5.2 or, Block 6.2 respectively.

The following guidelines may be followed for collecting information in column 2 of this Block:

Column 2: no. of household members in the trip: For each of the trips performed by household members of age 6 years and above, excluding for the purpose of work and attending educational institution for basic course, number of household member in that trip, will be collected. In this column, only those members will be taken into account for whom the purpose was neither work, nor attending educational institution of basic course. As mentioned earlier, a trip will be uniquely identified by its origin, destination and number of household members in that trip.

The following examples may be referred for clarification on trip identification and their recording in Block 8:

Example 1: Father went to drop his daughter to school and returned home from there. In this case, relevant information in column 1 to column 9 of Block 8 will be filled in as below:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">trip srl. no.</th><th rowspan="3">no. of hh members in the trip</th><th colspan="3">origin</th><th colspan="3">destination</th><th rowspan="3">whether return trip performed (yes-1, no-2)</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">PIN code (give code 9, if PIN is unknown)</th><th colspan="2">if code ‘9’ in col. 3</th><th rowspan="2">PIN code (give code 9, if PIN is unknown)</th><th colspan="2">if code ‘9’ in col. 6</th></tr>
<tr><th>State (code)</th><th>district (code)</th><th>State (code)</th><th>district (code)</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td><td>(5)</td><td>(6)</td><td>(7)</td><td>(8)</td><td>(9)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Location of home</td><td colspan="3">Location of school</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3">Location of school</td><td colspan="3">Location of home</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

Example 2:Both parents, on their way to doctor’s clinic, dropped their daughter (say, aged 17 years) to tuition and from there they proceeded to the clinic. After consulting the doctor, the parents returned home, while the daughter returned alone afterwards. In this case, the daughter’s trip will be counted as a separate trip since destination of the daughter and parents are different. In this case, relevant information in column 1 to column 9 of Block 8 will be filled in as below:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">trip srl. no.</th><th rowspan="3">no. of hh members in the trip</th><th colspan="3">origin</th><th colspan="3">destination</th><th rowspan="3">whether return trip performed (yes-1, no-2)</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">PIN code (give code 9, if PIN is unknown)</th><th colspan="2">if code ‘9’ in col. 3</th><th rowspan="2">PIN code (give code 9, if PIN is unknown)</th><th colspan="2">if code ‘9’ in col. 6</th></tr>
<tr><th>State (code)</th><th>district (code)</th><th>State (code)</th><th>district (code)</th></tr>
</table>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1	Location of home			Location of tuition			1
2	1	Location of tuition			Location of home			2
3	2	Location of home			Location of doctor's clinic			1
4	2	Location of doctor's clinic			Location of home			2

Example 3: A household member went to his relative's house located at adjacent village in the morning. From the relative's house he attended a marriage (say, 5 km away) and returned home from there itself. In this case, relevant information in column 1 to column 9 of Block 8 will be filled in as below:

trip srl. no.	no. of hh members in the trip	origin			destination			whether return trip performed *(yes-1, no-2)*
		PIN code *(give code 9, if PIN is unknown)*	*if code '9' in col. 3*		PIN code *(give code 9, if PIN is unknown)*	*if code '9' in col. 6*		
			State (code)	district (code)		State (code)	district (code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1	Location of home			Location of relative's house			2
2	1	Location of relative's house			Location of marriage function			2
3	1	Location of marriage function			Location of home			2

4.13 Block 8.1: Purpose of the trip for each household member of age 6 years and above for the trips undertaken on the day preceding the date of survey (as recorded in Block 8)

In block 8.1 purpose of the trip for each household member who were present in the trips recorded in Block 8, will be collected. It may be noted that although column 2 of block 8 includes all household members, purpose of the trip(s) in block 8.1 will be collected only for household members aged 6 years and above.

4.13.1 Column 1: serial number of trip: Serial number of trip, as recorded in column 1 of block 8, will be autofilled in CAPI. It does not require a mention that a particular trip serial number will be repeated maximum upto the number of household members involved in the trip (as recorded in column 2 of Block 8).

4.13.2 Column 2: srl. no. of household member who was in that trip:Based on the entry made in column 2 of Block 8 for each trip, serial number of household members who were involved in that trip will be selected from a drop down menu provided in CAPI. In the dropdown menu, serial number of only those household members aged 15 years and above will be shown.

4.13.3 Column 3: purposed of the trip:Purpose of each trip for each household member selected in column 2 will be recorded in terms of codes given earlier. If the trip involved multiple purposes, the purpose for which the concerned destination was visited will be reported in this column.

4.14 Block 9: Details of overnight trips undertaken by the household members during last 365 Days

In Block 9, details of overnight trips undertaken by the household members during last 365 days will be recorded. Definition and various concepts related to overnight trip are given in Chapter 1.Also, it was mentioned that trip completed, not started, during the reference period of last 365 days from the date of survey should be considered. Since in NHTS, onward and return trip will be counted and enumerated separately, the condition of the trip being '*completed during reference period*' will be applied separately for the onward and return journey. The following examplemay be referred for clarification:

Example: During canvassing a household on 01.07.2025, it is found that one member started from Chennai (origin) on 20.06.2024 and reached Shillong (destination) on 22.06.2024. after spending about 3 months in Shillong, he returned to Chennai on 01.10.2024. In this case, only the return trip from Shillong to Chennai will be enumerated and the onward trip from Chennai to Shillong will be excluded since it was completed beyond reference period of last 365 days.

3.14.1 ***Item 1:no. of overnight trips by the household in last 365 days***Total number of overnight trips undertaken during last 365 days from the date of surveywill be recorded in item 1. For making entry in this item, onward and return trips will be counted separately. Thus if a household member has gone to attend a conference in Delhi from his hometown in Srinagar and returned 15 days before the date of survey, entry in item 1, with respect to this trip, will be *2*. Guidelines for determining a trip uniquely, has been given in the concepts and definitions Section of this Chapter.

3.14.2 ***Item 2: no. of completed overnight trips by the household in last 365 days***:Completed overnight trips are all those overnight trips for which return journey has been completed.The number of completed trips, where both onward and return journeys have materialized, will be recorded in item 2. Thus, with respect to the trip mentioned in the example of the previous paragraph, entry 1 will be made in item 2.
However, if the household member is yet to return to his home from Delhi, the trip will not be counted as completed trip.

3.14.3 After recording the number of overnight trips and number of completed overnight trips in item 1 and item 2, details of the overnight trips performed during last 365 days from the date of survey will be collected in column 1 to column 10 of this Block. However, if it is found that altogether more than four overnight trips were performed during the last 365 by the household (i.e., entry > 4 in item 1),then only a randomly selected part of the overnight trips will be enumerated. The procedure for selecting the trips will be as follows:

i. Thereference period of last 365 days will be divided in two equal halves.Firsthalf will comprise of initial 183 days and second half will comprise of last 182 days
ii. Out of the two halves, one will be selected randomly by CAPI.The enumerator will be prompted to collect information for the selected period with the following message:

"Information in column 1 to column 10 in this Block will be collected with a reference period of [first/second]half of last 365 daysfrom the date of survey."

It may be noted that if entry in item 1 is less than four (4), this message will be displayed as follows:

"Information in column 1 to column 10 in this Block will be collected with a reference period of last 365 daysfrom the date of survey."

iii. Enumerate all the overnight trips performed during the selected *half* in Block 9. Thus, in such cases, the selected half of the last 365 days will be the reference period for recording the trips.

Thus, upon making entry in item 1 and item 2, CAPI will guide the enumerator on the applicable reference period (i.e., last 365 days or, the selected half of last 365 days) for collecting information on overnight trips in Block 9 and Block 9.1

The following informationwill be collected for the overnight trips performed during the relevant reference period.

4.14.4 ***Column 1: Trip srl. number:***Trip serial number starting from will be recorded in column 1 continuously starting from 1. As mentioned, maximum four trips will be recorded.

4.14.5 ***Column 2: No. of hh members in the trip:*** Total number of household members who participated in a trip will be recorded in column 2. As mentioned in Chapter 1, an overnight trip will be uniquely identified by purpose and main destination, number of household members in the trip being together. Thus, if in an overnight trip more than one household member was involved and purpose of that trip was different for different members, number of overnight trip in that instance will depend on number of different purposes with which the household members took part in it.

If any *non-household* member was involved in the trip, those persons will be excluded while making entry in this column.

4.14.6 ***Column 3: PIN Code:*** The PIN code of the origin where the overnight trip began will be recorded here. If PIN code is not known, code 9 may be recorded.

4.14.7 ***Columns 4 and 5: State code and district code:***If PIN code of the origin is not known, State and District of the originwill be recorded in columns 4 and 5 using dropdown menus provided in CAPI.

4.14.8 ***Column 6: PIN Code:*** The PIN code of the destination of overnight trip will be recorded here. If PIN code is unknown, code 9 may be recorded.

If the household member(s) visited multiple places with intermittent halts during an overnight trip, the destination will be determined based on the purpose of the trips. For example, two household members from Benaras went to Bangalore for medical treatment. After spending 5 days in Bangalore and completing medical procedures, they visited

Mysore and returned home from there. In this case destination for the onward overnight trip will be taken as Bangalore, and not Mysore.

4.14.9 ***Columns 7 and 8: State code and district code:***State and district codes of the destination will be recorded in columns 7 and 8 using dropdown menus provided in CAPI.

4.14.10 ***Column 9: whether return trip performed***: If return trip was performed code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

4.14.11 ***Column 10: purpose of the trip (code)***: Purpose of the trip will be recorded here in codes using dropdown menu. Applicable codes will be same as given in the earlier blocks. As mentioned earlier, for any overnight trip, purpose recorded in column 10 should be same for all household members recorded in column 2 of this block.

4.15 Block 9.1: Details of overnight trips undertaken by the household members during last 365 Days

In this block, some details of each overnight trip, as recorded in block 9, will be collected.

4.15.1 ***Item 1: Trip Serial Number****:*Serial number of trips, as recorded in column 1 block 9 will be auto-filled in this item in CAPI.

4.15.2 **Items 2 &Item 3(Month and Year)**: Month and year of starting the overnight trip will be recorded in item 2 and item 3 respectively. For example, if a trip started on 28th December, 2024,entry in item 2 will be '*12*' and entry in item 3 will be '*2024*'.

4.15.3 ***Item 4: Multi-Modal:***If more than one mode of travel was used for the overnight trip, code 1 will be recorded, else code will be 2.

4.15.4 ***Item 5: Primary Mode:***Primary mode of travel, based on distance travelled, will be recorded in item from the dropdown menu provided in CAPI. Applicable codes will be same as used in the earlier blocks. If only one mode was used, it will be recorded as primary mode as default.

4.15.5 ***Item 6:Class of Travel*: If the code 61 (Rail) is reported as primary mode of travel in item 5, class of travel will be determined and recorded in terms of the following codes:**

AC First Class (1A) – 01, AC 2-tier (2A) – 02, AC 3-tier (3A) – 03, Sleeper (SL) – 04, Second Siting (2S) – 05, AC Chair Car (CC) – 06, General (Gen) – 07, Anubhuti Class (EA) – 08, Vistadome AC (EV) – 10, Executive Chari Car (EC) – 11, First Class (FC) – 12, AC 3 Economy (3E) – 13, Vistadome Chair Car (VC) – 14, Vistadome Non-AC (VS) – 15, others – 19, not known – 99

4.15.6 ***Item 7: Total Time of Travel (hours):*** Total time, in hours, spent in travelling to the destination will be recorded in item 7. This will exclude all halts and stays enroute to the destination, time spent for sightseeing, stop over etc.Thus only time spent in travelling, considering all the modes used, will be recorded in item 7.

If code 1 is reported in item 4 and code 61 or, 81 is reported in item 5 i.e., for a multimodal trip with rail or air as primary mode of travel, information on the following two items will be collected:

4.15.7 ***Item 8: code or name of Airport / Railway Station:***The code or name of the destination railway station (if code 61 reported in item 5) or airport (if code 81 reported in item 5) will be recorded in item 8. If multiple Airports / Railway stations wereaccessed during the overnight trip, the one nearest to the destinationamong them will be reported in this item. Names and codes of the Airport and Railway Stations will be available in the dropdown menu in CAPI along with a provision of code 'NK – Not Known'. If the household member is unable to exactly report the name of the Airport/ Railway station, code 'NK' will be selected. However, all efforts should be made to identify the destination Airport/ Railway station correctly.

4.15.8 ***Item 9: Secondary Mode of transport (code):***Secondary mode of travel, based on the second highest distance travelled in the overnight trip, will be recorded from the dropdown menu in CAPI.

Some examples of identifying and recording trips in Block 5.1 to Block 8, performed for different purposes:

Example 1:

Home $\xrightarrow{1}$ School/College $\xrightarrow{2}$ Home

Rule for recording: Both trip 1 and 2 will be recorded in Block 5.2 as return trip.

Example 2:

Home $\xrightarrow{1}$ School/College $\xrightarrow{2}$ Tuition

Rule for recording: Both trip 1 and 2 will be recorded in Block 5.2 as non-return trip.

Example 3:

Home $\xrightarrow{1}$ Relative's house $\xrightarrow{2}$ School/College $\xrightarrow{3}$ Relative's house

Rule for recording:

- Trip 1 will be recorded in Block 8
- Trip 2 and 3 will be recorded in Block 5.2 as return trip.

Example 4:

Home $\xrightarrow{1}$ Tuition $\xrightarrow{2}$ School/College $\xrightarrow{3}$ Home

Rule for recording:

- Trip 2 and 3 will be recorded in Block 5.2 as non-return trip.
- Trip 1 will be recorded in Block 8

Example 5:

Home $\xrightarrow{1}$ Relative's house $\xrightarrow{2}$ School/College $\xrightarrow{3}$ Relative's house $\xrightarrow{4}$ Home

Rule for recording:

- Trip 2 and 3 will be recorded in Block 5.2 as return trip.
- Trip 1 and 4 will be recorded in Block 8

Trips on the date of survey or on the preceding day of the survey involving <u>workplace</u> (Fixed Workplace: FW; Non-fixed Workplace: NFW)

Example 6:

Home →1 Fixed Workplace (FW) →2 Home

Rule for recording:

- Entire trip will be recorded in Block 6.2

Example 7:

Home →1 1st FW →2 2nd FW →3 Home

Rule for recording:

- All the trips will be recorded in Block 6.2. Trip No. 1 & 2 will be recorded in one row, trip no. 3, another row will be added for which Origin will be 1st FW.

Example 8:

Home →1 FW →2 Non-FW (NFW) →3 Home

Rule for recording:

- Trip No. 1 & 2 will be recorded in Block 6.2. Details of trip no. 2 will also be collected in Block 7, while trip no. 3 will be recorded in Block 8 with the non-fixed place of work as origin.

Example 9:

Home →1 FW →2 Friend's House →3 FW →4 Home

Rule for recording:

- All the trips will be recorded in Block 6.2 as two different trips to the same Fixed Workplace. Trip No. 1 & 2 will be recorded in one row, while trip no. 3 & 4will be recorded in another row.

Example 10:

Home →1 FW →2 Shopping →3 Home

Rule for recording:

- Trip no. 1 & 2 will be recorded in Block 6.2. Trip No. 3 will be recorded Block 8.

Frequently Asked Question (FAQ)

references to the schedule				question	clarifications
sl. no.	**block**	**item**	**col.**		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3		7	A household member have cleared all necessary tests for obtaining a car driving licence and is waiting for issuance of driving licence as on the date of survey. What code will be reported in this column.	Code 2 will be reported
2.	3		9	A household member is pursuing M.A. in Economics from an open university through distance learning. However, she visits the local office of the university once in every quarter for submitting her assignments. What code will be reported in this column?	Code 2 will be reported
3.	3		11	A household member is a beneficiary of free bus travel provided the Government to female passengers within the city. She does not avail any other season ticket or, pass other than that free pass. What code will be given in column 11?	Code 1 will be reported
4.	3		11	Metro cards in certain cases provide discounted fare over the tokens. Whether the metro card will be considered as having season ticket/ pass for this purpose?	No. Such cards will not be considered as a season ticket/ pass for the purpose of NHTS.
5.	4.1	all	All	In a household, brother of the head of the household used to be a member of the selected household. However, after getting employment, they had to migrate to another city and	Yes, the brother will be considered as an erstwhile member to collect information in Block 4.1

references to the schedule				question	clarifications
sl. no.	block	item	col.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				formed a separate household. Whether the brother will be considered as erstwhile member for recording information in this Block.	
6.	4.1	4.1.1	-	A person was staying as a paying guest in a family. He has left that family 2 years before but frequently visits the family and now stays 50 km away. Whether he will be reported against this item?	Paying guests or, domestic helpers will not be treated as erstwhile members for a selected household if they have moved from the selected household as on the date of survey.
7.	5.1	General	-	A student has been studying AAKASH coaching centre for preparation of competitive exam for NEET, JEE Main etc. after passing out higher secondary and visits few days to the centre in every week from his home and back. Whether his trip is to be recorded in block 5.1 or not?	No. This does not relate to basic course.
8.	5.1	General		A student regularly starts from home, then attends tuition for 2 hours and from there goes to School. All the 3 places are more than 1 km. apart. How the trip of the student reported in block 5.1?	In this case, place of tuition will be reported as origin for the purpose of recording in Block 5.1
9.	5.1	General	2	A student usually starts from home at 9.30 A.M. for his school. But during the last 1 week he started at 9.00 A.M. for his examination. How to report timing in col.2?	In column 2, 09:30 will be recorded, which is the usual time of leaving for the student.
10.	5.1		4	In a household, a student daily goes to college on his friend’s bike for which he does not have to spent any amount. What will be reported in this	Since the student does not have to pay any money, zero (0) entry will be made in this case.

references to the schedule				question	clarifications
sl. no.	**block**	**item**	**col.**		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				column.	
11.	5.1		8	A student from the household usually leaves school at 4 PM, waits 15 minutes for his bus. It takes him another 20 minutes to reach home by the bus.What will be the entry in this case?	In this case, entry will be 35 minutes.
12.	5.1	-	12	At the time of canvassing by the SE/JSO, it is observed that a student household member has gone to school and is still at school attending his classes. Yesterday was a holiday in school. What will be the code in col.12?	Code 2 will be given
13.	6.1	-	-	An Ice cream seller starts at 10.00 A.M. from his home selling ice cream on the way, traveling about 4 kms and come back home in afternoon. Whether his movement can be reported in this schedule as a trip in block 6.1?	No. in this case travel is intrinsic to the ice cream seller's vending activity. Such travel will not be considered for this survey.
14.	General			A person accompanies his child of age 12 to his school regularly where the child is a student and he is a teacher. In which block/blocks this trip is to be reported?	For the child it is in block 5.1 and also in block 5.2, if condition required for this block fulfils. Similarly, the movement of father will be reported in block 6.1 and also in block 6.2, if condition required for this block fulfils.

Chapter Five

Operational Procedure for using CAPI

Operational procedure for using CAPI will be included in the final Instructions to Field staff-Volume I.