

# Chapter 3

## Schedule 21.1: Domestic tourism

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The economic and social importance of domestic tourism in a country like India, endowed with a splendid cultural and historical heritage, hardly needs to be emphasised. However, tourism, by itself, does not constitute any specific industry or sector in the economy. Rather, it is a composite of several traditional sectors like transport, accommodation, etc. Besides, tourism has linkages with distinct patterns of consumption and expenditure. Therefore, the importance of tourism in the national economy is manifold: in generating employment in various industries like hospitality, handicrafts, transport services etc. It also uniquely serves the purpose of maintenance of familial and social bonds, which is a great Indian tradition. Further, in view of the increase in tourism in recent years, tourism-specific development and investment requirements are also on the rise in the national economy.

3.1.2 This schedule is designed to collect detailed information on 'domestic tourism' in India through a nationwide household survey in the 65<sup>th</sup> round of NSS. This will provide a comprehensive assessment of household characteristics, visitor characteristics, trip characteristics and expenditure characteristics in relation to domestic tourism in India.

### 3.2 Previous surveys

#### 3.2.1 43<sup>rd</sup> Round (July 1987 – June 1988)

3.2.1.1 Domestic tourism has not been covered comprehensively in any earlier NSS round. In the past, NSSO undertook an all-India survey covering only a few aspects of domestic tourism in its 43<sup>rd</sup> Round (July 1987 – June 1988) through a household survey by canvassing Schedule 21 (Travel Habits of Household). In that round, information was collected in two blocks – in the first, for journeys performed during the last 30 days and, in the other, for journeys performed for the purpose of pleasure and pilgrimage during the last 365 days. In both these blocks, information was collected on *number of household members who travelled, name of main destination with separate code for whether that destination is 'within the district', 'outside district but within the state', 'outside the state but within the country' or 'outside the country', purpose of visit, type of journey (package/non-package), mode of transport, place of stay (type of hotel, lodge etc), duration of absence from the normal place of residence, etc. and whether the tour was subsidised or financed by the employer/institution.* The main objective of that survey was to estimate the volume of domestic tourism movements and to identify the motivations of tourism along with the lodging facilities availed by the tourists. In that survey no information was collected on expenditure incurred by tourists.

#### 3.2.2 54<sup>th</sup> round (January – June 1998)

3.2.2.1 Subsequently, in the 54<sup>th</sup> round (January – June 1998) of NSS, in Block 7 of Schedule 31 (Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services) some information on particulars of tours involving overnight stay performed by household members was collected. In that block (details of journeys on tours undertaken by household members ended at any time during the last 60 days and involving overnight stay), information on *purpose of journey, mode of journey,*

*distance (one way), duration of journey in hours & minutes, total expenditure on transport and whether the expenditure was subsidised etc.* was collected.

### **3.3 Summary description of the schedule**

3.3.1 In the present round, Schedule 21.1 is on domestic tourism and consists of ten blocks with two blocks, viz, Block 5 and Block 6, having two sub-blocks each, namely, Block 5.1 & Block 5.2 and Block 6.1 & Block 6.2 respectively.

3.3.2 The first three blocks, viz., Block 0, Block 1 and Block 2, are to be used for recording identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as practised in previous rounds. The last three blocks, viz., Block 7, Block 8 and Block 9, are to be used to record the remarks of investigator/senior investigator, superintendent/senior superintendent and other supervisory officer respectively.

3.3.3 Block 3 is meant for recording household characteristics such as household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, number of overnight trips undertaken by the household during last 30 days and last 365 days separately, number of same-day trips undertaken by the household during last 30 days and last 365 days separately, whether any NRI visited the household during last 365 days, what was the impact of the NRI visit in influencing the household to undertake any trip, whether some portion of the house was rented out to tourists for at least one night during the last 365 days, whether any member of the household is aware of the “Incredible India” campaign by Govt. of India and if so, where have the member(s) seen/heard the campaign, and what was its impact, whether any member of the household is aware of the tourism promotional campaigns by State Tourism departments / development corporations or any other organisation and if so, where have the member(s) seen/heard the campaign, and what was its impact. This block would also record household consumption expenditure through a set of five questions.

3.3.4 Block 4 is to be used for recording the demographic and other particulars of all the household members. Such particulars include name of the household member, relation to head, sex, age, marital status, educational level, usual principal activity status, NIC (2-digit level) - for employed members, NCO (1-digit) - for employed members, number of overnight trips completed by the member during last 30 days and last 365 days separately, number of same-day trips completed by the member during last 30 days and last 365 days separately.

3.3.5 In Block 5.1 particulars of overnight trips made during last 30 days by household members are to be recorded. These include serial no. of the trip, number of household members in that trip, details of the characteristics of each household member who was in that trip, like serial no. of the member, age of the member, purpose of trip for the member, type of trip, mode of travel: major and minor, type of stay: major and minor, number of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey), and also characteristics of the trip like leading purpose of the trip, starting month, ending month, main destination, state code and number of places visited during the trip.

3.3.6 In Block 5.2 particulars of same-day trips made during last 30 days by household members are to be recorded. These include serial no. of the trip, number of household members in that trip, details of the characteristics of each household member who was in that trip like serial no. of the member, age of the member, purpose of trip for the member, type of trip, mode of travel: major and minor, type of stay, and also characteristics of the trip like leading purpose

of the trip, month of visit, main destination, state code and number of places visited during the trip.

3.3.7 Block 6.1 is designed to collect particulars of expenditure on the latest three overnight trips covered in Block 5.1. Here, the break-up of expenditure is to be recorded in detail along with information on reimbursement/direct payment by any institution.

3.3.8 Block 6.2 is designed to collect aggregate of expenditures on all same-day trips covered in Block 5.2. Here, too, the break-up of expenditure is to be recorded in detail along with information on reimbursement/ direct payment by any institution.

3.3.9 In short, the schedule consists of the following blocks:

**Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household**

**Block 1 : Identification of sample household**

**Block 2: Particulars of field operations**

**Block 3 : Household characteristics**

**Block 4 : Demographic and other particulars for all household members**

**Block 5.1: Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 30 days**

**Block 5.2: Particulars of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days**

**Block 6.1: Particulars of expenditure ( in Rs.) for latest 3 trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.1**

**Block 6.2: Particulars of aggregate expenditure ( in Rs.) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2**

**Block 7: Remarks by investigator/senior investigator**

**Block 8: Comments by superintendent/ senior superintendent**

**Block 9: Comments by other supervisory officer**

### **3.3.10 Procedure of canvassing Schedule 21.1**

3.3.10.1 Blocks 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 are to be canvassed for all the sample households. Blocks 5.1 and 6.1 are to be canvassed **only** if at least one overnight trip was completed by some household member(s) during the last 30 days. Similarly, Blocks 5.2 and 6.2 are applicable **only** if at least one same-day trip was completed by some household member(s) during the last 30 days.

3.3.10.2 The detailed description of these blocks, including explanations of various terms used, as well as the procedures to be followed for making entries in the schedule, are stated in the subsequent paragraphs.

### 3.4. Details of the schedule

#### 3.4.0 Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household

4.0.0 This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household and the sample village / block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory. Items 4 and 5 are applicable for rural areas only and a dash (-) will be put against these items in urban schedules. The name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against item number 5, i.e., 'hamlet name'. On the other hand, for a sample village with no hamlet group selection, a dash (-) is to be recorded against this item. Item 6 is to be recorded for urban areas only and a dash (-) would be put against this item in rural schedules. The entry against item number 8, i.e., 'name of the informant' would be the name of the principal informant, i.e., the person from whom the bulk of the information would be collected.

#### 3.4.1 Block 1: Identification of sample household

3.4.1.0 *The identification particulars of the sample households are to be recorded against item 1, 4 to 15. The entries against items 2 and 3 are already printed in the schedule. Items 1 and 4-12 will be copied from the relevant items of Block 1 of Schedule 0.0.*

3.4.1.1 **Item 13: Sample hamlet group/sub-block number:** This item will be obtained from the heading of Block 5 of schedule 0.0.

3.4.1.2 **Item 14: Second stage stratum number:** This will be taken from the headings of Columns 8 to 12 of Block 5 of schedule 0.0. Any one of the options 1 to 5 will be entered here.

3.4.1.3 **Item 15: Sample household number:** This is the same as the order of selection of the sample household and will be copied from Columns 13 to 17 of Block 5 of schedule 0.0.

3.4.1.4 **Item 16: Serial number of informant:** The serial number (as recorded in Column 1 of Block 4) of the person who will provide the bulk of information is to be entered here. It may be noted that under normal circumstances, information is to be collected from the members of the household. However, under compelling circumstances, if a major part of the information is collected from a person who is not a member of the household, code '99' will be recorded against this item.

3.4.1.5 **Item 17: Response code:** This item will be filled in after collecting information for all items in the schedule. The entry is to be made in code on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant. The codes are:

informant co-operative and capable .....	1
informant co-operative but not capable ....	2
informant busy .....	3
informant reluctant .....	4
others .....	9

3.4.1.6 **Item 18: Survey code:** Whether the originally selected sample household or a substitute household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording code '1' if the originally selected household has been surveyed and code '2' if the substitute household has been surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In case of a

casualty only the Blocks 0, 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 are to be filled up and at the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written in block capitals.

**3.4.1.7 Item 19: Reason for substitution of original household (code):** For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 19 in code, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not. The codes are:

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

***This item is applicable if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.***

### **3.4.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations**

3.4.2.0 The identity of the Investigator, Senior Investigator, Superintendent and Senior Superintendent associated with the schedule, date of survey/ inspection/ scrutiny of schedule, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides these, from the 46<sup>th</sup> round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced and these codes are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for Central sample only). If more than one day is required to canvass the schedule, the date of the first day of survey is to be recorded against item serial number 2(i). Total time taken to canvass Schedule 21.1 will be recorded in item 4. Entry in item 4 will be made in whole number and in minutes. *The time required to canvass the schedule will mean the actual time to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the investigator to finalise the schedule.*

3.4.2.1 **Item 5: whether the schedule contains remarks? (yes-1, no-2):** If any remarks are recorded in Block 7, then entry should be '1' in column 3, else the entry should be '2'. If any comments are recorded in Blocks 8 or 9, then entry should be '1' in column 4, else the entry should be '2'. If any remarks/comments are recorded elsewhere in the schedule, then entry should be '1' in column 5, else the entry should be '2'.

### **3.4.3 Block 3: Household characteristics**

3.4.3.0 Information is to be recorded in this block on certain household characteristics such as household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, number of overnight trips undertaken by the household during last 30 days and last 365 days separately, number of same-day trips undertaken by the household during last 30 days and last 365 days separately, whether any NRI visited the household during last 365 days, and if so, what was the impact of the NRI visit in influencing the household to undertake any trip, whether some portion of the house was rented out to tourists for at least one night during the last 365 days, whether any member of the household is aware of the "Incredible India" campaign by Govt. of India and if so, where the member(s) have seen/heard the campaign, and what was its impact, whether any member of the household is aware of the tourism promotional campaigns by State Tourism departments / development corporations or any other organisation and if so, where the member(s) have seen/heard the campaign, and what was its impact. There are also five questions for assessing household consumption expenditure, which is intended to be used mainly as a classificatory characteristic in studying various aspects of domestic tourism.

3.4.3.1 **Item 1: Household size:** Household size refers to the number of members listed in the household. 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 and guests) will be recorded against this item. This number should tally with the last serial number in column 1 of Block 4, the 'demographic block'.

3.4.3.2 **Item 2: Principal industry (NIC-2004):** The procedure to determine this is stated in Chapter 1. The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity, which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2004 will be recorded here. **For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash(-) may be put against this item.**

**Note:** The Industry Divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for the purpose of collection of information on industry of activity. The entire range of activities described under Division 97 is outside the production boundary of the Indian System of National Accounts (ISNA) and is not considered as economic activity in the NSS survey. A part of the activities under Division 96 (viz., hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter), which is within the production boundary of ISNA, is also considered as economic activity in NSS surveys and the industry in case of such undifferentiated activities will be determined in the usual manner as is done now, by considering the industry in which major time is spent. Thus, these activities will get classified against the respective industries under Divisions 01-14 relating to the primary sector or Division 45 relating to construction. The rest of Division 96 is outside the production boundary of ISNA and will not be considered as economic activity for the NSS survey.

3.4.3.3 **Item 3: Principal occupation (NCO-2004):** The procedure to determine this is stated in Chapter 1. The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. As in the case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible, based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-2004 is to be recorded in the entry cell, which has been divided into three parts for recording each digit separately. **For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash(-) may be put against this item.**

3.4.3.4 **Item 4: Household type (code):** The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be 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 will be considered but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account.

3.4.3.4.1 For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned the appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

<i>self-employed in non-agriculture</i>	- 1,	<i>agricultural labour</i>	-2,
<i>other labour</i>	- 3,	<i>self-employed in agriculture</i>	-4,
<i>others</i>	- 9		

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

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

3.4.3.4.3 **Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector:** For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in the paragraph 4.3.4.1) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source.

3.4.3.4.4 For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income. If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, it will be given code 1, 3 or 9 according to the following procedure.

3.4.3.4.5 To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

3.4.3.4.6 A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 will be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) is greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities (again a three-way division). All other households will get type code 9.

3.4.3.4.7 For **urban** areas the different urban type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 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 get type code 9 (others).

3.4.3.5 **Item 5: Religion (code):** 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

3.4.3.6 **Item 6: Social group (code):** Whether or not the household belongs to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes or Other Backward Classes will be indicated against this item in code, the codes being:

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, which is meant to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

**3.4.3.7.1 Item 7.1: Number of overnight trips undertaken by the household during last 30 days:** An overnight trip refers to a trip of duration of at least one night outside the usual environment. In case of a single night overnight trip, the night should be spread over two consecutive dates implying that it should start before and end after twelve midnight. The total number of overnight trips performed by household member(s) which ended during the last 30 days should be reported here. A single trip in which more than one member participated should be counted once only. The instructions on the criteria to be followed to determine whether a 'trip' undertaken by, say, two persons, is to be regarded as a single trip or two are to be carefully studied and followed here (ref. para 3.4.5.0.1).

**Note a:** If the number entered is greater than 3 (three) then there should be a remark in Block 7.

**Note b:** In case no overnight trip has been performed by household member(s) which ended during last 30 days, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**3.4.3.7.2 Item 7.2: Number of overnight trips undertaken by the household during last 365 days:** The total number of overnight trips performed by household member(s) which ended during the last 365 days should be reported here.

**Note a:** If the number entered is greater than 8 (eight) then there should be a remark in Block 7.

**Note b:** In case no overnight trip has been performed by household member(s) which ended during last 365 days, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**3.4.3.8.1 Item 8.1: Number of same-day trips undertaken by the household during last 30 days:** A same-day trip refers to a trip which does not cover even a single night. This means that the trip should start and end on the same day (0000 hrs to 2359 hrs). The total number of same-day trips performed by household member(s) during the last 30 days should be reported here. A single trip in which more than one member participated should be counted once only.

**Note a:** If the number entered is greater than 4 (four) then there should be a remark in Block 7.

**Note b:** In case no same-day trip has been performed by household member(s) during last 30 days, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**3.4.3.8.2 Item 8.2: Number of same-day trips undertaken by the household during last 365 days:** The total number of same-day trips performed by household member(s) during the last 365 days should be reported here.

**Note a:** If the number entered is greater than 12 (twelve) then there should be a remark in B1 7.

**Note b:** In case no same-day trip has been performed by household member(s) during last 365 days, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**Note 1: (item 7.1 & item 8.1): Any household member(s) may perform both overnight and same-day trips during the last 30 days. In such cases, the number of such overnight trips will be considered for item 7.1 and the number of such same-day trips will be considered for item 8.1.**

**Note 2: (item 7.2 & item 8.2): Any household member(s) may perform both overnight and same-day trips during the last 365 days. In such cases, the number of such overnight trips will be considered for item 7.2 and the number of such same-day trips will be considered for item 8.2.**

**Note 3: Some examples of movements, trips or otherwise, are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter.**

**3.4.3.9.1 Item 9.1: Whether any NRI visited the household during last 365 days (yes-1, no -2):** If any NRI, who is a friend or relative or acquaintance of any of the household members, visited the household during the last 365 days, then code '1' is to be recorded. It is not necessary that the NRI should have stayed overnight in the household. It will suffice if he has spent some time with the household members in the household.

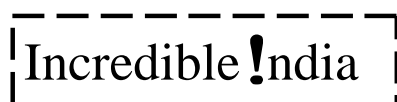


3.4.3.9.2 **Item 9.2: What was the impact of the NRI visit in influencing the household to undertake trips?(code):** If any NRI visited the household in last 365 days, i.e., **if the entry in item 9.1 is '1' then this item should be canvassed.** Here, the impact of such visit on domestic tourism is to be ascertained from among the following possibilities and to be recorded in code:

- Resulted into one or more trips- 1,
- Planning to make a trip in near future- 2
- Willing to make trip but could not make it due to other constraints (like time, money etc.) -3,
- No impact- 4,
- Cannot say- 5

Note: In case different codes are reported for different members then the code for the seniormost household member as reported by the informant is to be recorded.

3.4.3.10 **Item 10: Whether some portion of the house was rented out to the tourists for at least one night during the last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2, cannot say-3):** If any part or portion of the dwelling unit of the household was rented out to tourists for at least one night during the last 365 days then code '1' is to be recorded. If no such portion was rented out in last 65 days then the code should be '2'. If the informant is not sure that the person(s) to whom some portion of the house was rented was a tourist or not then code should be '3'.



3.4.3.11.1 **Item 11.1: Whether any member of the household is aware of the “Incredible India” campaign by the Govt. of India?(yes-1, no-2):** The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, has launched a campaign captioned ‘Incredible India’ (see box) through advertisement to boost up tourism in the country. If any of the household members had seen/heard this advertisement in any form of media, e.g. TV, hoardings, Internet, newspaper, etc., then code ‘1’ is to be recorded. Otherwise code ‘2’ should be recorded. **If ‘1’ is recorded in item 11.1, then items 11.2 and 11.3 are to be filled in. Otherwise, the next item to be filled in will be item 12.1.**

3.4.3.11.2 **Item 11.2: where have the member(s) seen /heard the campaign?(code):** If any household member has seen/heard the ‘Incredible India’ advertisement then the appropriate code for this item from the following codes is to be recorded:

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Newspaper/magazine-1,  | Radio- 2,                  |
| TV- 3,                 | Internet- 4,               |
| Billboard/hoarding- 5, | More than one of these- 6, |
| Others- 9              |                            |

3.4.3.11.3 **Item 11.3: What was the impact of seeing/hearing the campaign?(code):** If any household member had seen/heard the ‘Incredible India’ advertisement then its impact on domestic tourism is to be ascertained from among the following possibilities and recorded in code:

- Resulted into one or more trips- 1,
- Planning to make a trip in near future- 2
- Willing to make trip but could not make it due to other constraints (like time, money etc.) -3,
- No impact- 4,
- Cannot say- 5

Note: In case different codes are reported for different members the code for the seniormost household member as reported by the informant is to be recorded.

### **“Incredible India” brand**

It was felt that in the international tourism market, India required a positioning statement that captured the essence of its tourism product to convey an “image” of the product to a potential customer and which would become the India “brand”. Some examples of this positioning approach are Thailand’s “Amazing Thailand” brand, Malaysia’s “Malaysia, Truly Asia” brand, The Philippines’ “Festival Islands” brand, and Egypt’s “The Land of the Pharaohs” brand. These more or less powerful positioning statements serve to effectively differentiate each of these destination countries from their competitors, and provide an effective umbrella under which the whole marketing effort may be organized and implemented on a partnership basis. To make India’s positioning statement and branding unique and unmatched in the tourism world, these had to relate to India’s great competitive strength, i.e. its ancient Vedic Civilization with a cultural heritage that continues to live in a largely unchanging and vibrant manner even today, especially in rural areas.

2. In the domestic market, where the focus of interest is rural or village tourism, a different positioning statement was required. This had to be related to the concept of “returning to or rediscovering ones roots” in order to escape the complexities and pressures of India’s cities for the calm green of the rural countryside and the simplicity of the traditional village. The development of a powerful positioning image and brand position for India in its international and domestic markets required the industry “buy in” for it to be successful.

3. With the objective of establishing a unique and single identity, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, for the first time undertook a Centralized Media Campaign in 2002-03 in the overseas markets under the brand “Incredible India”. The efforts of the campaign helped in establishing the brand and aroused the curiosity on India as a desirable tourist destination. Focussed and targeted campaigns in the subsequent years resulted in significant growths in foreign tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings through tourism. The media campaigns over the years under the brand “Incredible India” have increased the level of interest in India and changed the mindset of foreign tourists. It has now established India as one of the most preferred destinations in the world.

4. Domestic tourism, which is the backbone of India’s tourism industry, has vast potential for phenomenal growth. To boost the domestic travel market and to tap the middle class Indian segment with high disposable income, the Ministry of Tourism has launched a series of “Incredible India” campaigns country-wide, in the electronic and print media. The themes covered under the Domestic Media Campaigns are as follows

- Pilgrimage
- 150 Years of India’s Freedom Struggle
- 2550<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Mahaparinirvana of Lord Buddha
- Jammu & Kashmir
- North East
- Adventure and Wildlife
- Cultural Heritage and World Heritage Sites of India
- Yoga and Wellness
- Awareness Campaigns on Garbage and Graffiti at the monuments
- Rural Tourism

Source: Ministry of Tourism

**3.4.3.12.1 Item 12.1: whether any member of the household is aware of the tourism promotional campaigns by state tourism departments / development corporations or any other organization? (yes-1, no-2):** Various state tourism departments or state tourism development corporation or some other organization through advertisement also attempt to increase tourism in their respective state or in country as a whole. If any of the household members had seen/heard such advertisement in any form of media, e.g. TV, hoardings, Internet, newspaper, etc., then code ‘1’ is to be recorded. Otherwise code ‘2’ should be recorded. If ‘1’ is

recorded in item 12.1, then items 12.2 and 12.3 are to be filled in. Otherwise, the next item to be filled in will be item 13.

3.4.3.12.2 **Item 12.2: where have the member(s) seen /heard the campaign?(code):** If any household member has seen/heard such advertisement then the appropriate code for this item from the following codes is to be recorded:

Newspaper/magazine-1,	Radio- 2,
TV- 3,	Internet- 4,
Billboard/hoarding- 5,	More than one of these- 6,
Others- 9	

3.4.3.12.3 **Item 12.3: What was the impact of seeing/hearing the campaign?(code):** If any household member had seen/heard such advertisement then its impact on domestic tourism is to be ascertained from among the following possibilities and recorded in code:

- Resulted into one or more trips- 1,
- Planning to make a trip in near future- 2
- Willing to make trip but could not make it due to other constraints (like time, money etc.) -3,
- No impact- 4,
- Cannot say- 5

Note: In case different codes are reported for different members the code for the seniormost household member as reported by the informant is to be recorded.

**The step-by-step procedure for identifying a movement, which qualifies as a *trip* for a household member is stated below:**

**Step 1:** The movement should be outside the *usual place of residence* of the individual and it should not be in connection with activities, which form part of his regular routine of life.

**Step 2:** The movement should be a round movement. It means the movement should start from the UPR and end at the UPR.

**Step 3:** The movement should be completed within the reference period and the duration of the movement should not be more than six months irrespective of when the movement started.

**Step 4:** The movement should **not** be for any of the following purposes:

- Arriving at a place to take up an occupation or employment at that place.  
For example, farm labourers from Bihar and Eastern U.P. going to Punjab every year.
- Arriving at a place to establish more or less permanent residence in that place.  
For example, movements of retirees staying in rental flat in New Delhi moving out to stay in their own flat in Faridabad after retirement.
- Arriving at a place to work temporarily (less than six months) in institutions within the country.  
For example, Government servants on deputation to different stations for short periods.
- Arriving at a place on migration within the country.  
For example, going to Surat from Howrah as migrant.

**Step 5:** The movement should **not** be within the regular routine of life of the individual.

**Step 6:** The movement should **not** be (a) within the same village in rural areas or (b) within the same town in urban areas, where the individual resides.

3.4.3.13 **Items 13 to 18: household consumer expenditure during last 30 days:** These items have been introduced for deriving monthly per capita consumer expenditure. The purpose is to use this information as a classificatory characteristic for studying various aspects of domestic tourism. From the instructions given in the next few paragraphs, it will be noticed that the procedure does not conflict with the usual procedure followed in canvassing Schedule 1.0.

3.4.3.14 The household consumer expenditure during last 30 days is to be ascertained, through direct questions, out of the following five sources:

- 1) purchase,
- 2) home-produced stock,
- 3) receipt in exchange of goods and services,
- 4) gifts and loans
- 5) free collection.

*These will be recorded in whole number in rupees against items 13 to 17. The total of items 13 to 17 will be recorded against item 18.*

3.4.3.15 **item 13: purchase:** *How much did the household spend on purchases during the last 30 days?*

The following points are to be kept in mind:

- Here 'purchase' includes not only purchases of goods but also cash payments for 'purchase' of services such as transport, education, medical, rent, electricity and telephone.
- For food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, items gifted to non-household members (except cooked meals) are to be excluded and excess purchases (of foodgrains, etc.) not consumed during the reference period are also to be excluded. Consumption during the last 30 days out of purchases made more than 30 days ago is to be added.
- Instalment payments for household durables are to be included, as well as repairs and construction expenditure of household durables, and expenditure on repair and maintenance of dwelling unit.
- Any expenditure incurred towards purchase of immovable property like land, building, etc. will be excluded.
- Also, for households having an enterprise, any amount spent for enterprise purposes will be excluded; for households owning livestock, any amount spent on food consumed by livestock will be excluded; for cultivator households, any farm expenditure will be excluded.

For items 14 to 17, questions of the following kind may be put to the informants:

3.4.3.16 **Item 14: home-produced stock:** Did the household members use any goods grown/produced by the household for their own consumption during the last 30 days? If so, how much? What was the estimated value of such goods consumed at ex farm/factory price? The goods could be cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung, footwear, clothes, etc.

3.4.3.17 **item 15: receipts in exchange of goods and services:** Did the household, during the last 30 days, receive any goods and services in return for services provided (or goods bartered)

by household members? What is the estimated value of these goods and services at local retail prices? For wage/salaried households, such items could be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. Agricultural labourers might receive payments in foodgrains, vegetables, meals, etc. for their labour from cultivators. A village barber might receive his payment in foodgrains, vegetables, clothing, etc. These are to be considered while recording information against this item.

3.4.3.18 **item 16: gifts and loans:** Were any items of the following categories – food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear – borrowed for household consumption or received as gifts during the last 30 days? What is the estimated value of these goods at local retail prices? Note that goods obtained as gift or loan other than items of these categories are not to be considered here. For example, books or watches or cosmetics borrowed or received as gift from other households are not to be considered.

3.4.3.19 **item 17: free collection:** Was any item obtained by the household through free collection during the last 30 days for its consumption? What is the estimated value of these items at local retail prices? Normally, such items could include firewood, cow dung, vegetables, honey or other forest products.

3.4.3.20 **Item 18: total:** This will be obtained as the sum of items 14 to 18.

**Note:** The detailed schedule on consumer expenditure (Schedule 1.0), which is usually canvassed each year, is not being canvassed in this round.

### 3.4.4 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars for all household members

3.4.4.0 In this block, demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status), education level, usual principal activity status, NIC, NCO, number of overnight and same-day trips, etc. will be recorded using one line for each member of the household.

3.4.4.1 **Column 1: Sl. No. :** A running 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. The last serial number should be equal to item1 of Block 3.

3.4.4.2 **Column 2: Name of member:** The names of all the members will be written clearly in this column in the order in which they are listed. Names may be shortened to accommodate them in the given space.

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

Relation to head (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
servant/employee/other non-relative	...9

3.4.4.4 **Column 4: Sex:** The sex of each member is to be recorded in code: 1 for male and 2 for female.

3.4.4.5 **Column 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).

3.4.4.6. **Column 6: Marital status (code):** The marital status of each member will be recorded in this Column . The codes are:

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

3.4.4.7 **Column 7: Education level (code):** Education level refers to the highest level successfully completed. For example, if a person has failed in his B. A. examination, then his level will be merely 'higher secondary'. The education level of each member is to be ascertained carefully before making entry here. A person is considered *literate* if he/she can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding. It will be essential to probe in detail whenever it is felt that the educational achievement of the person is not sufficient to accept the response, particularly if the person has not completed the primary level of school education.

The codes to be given for various levels are as follows :

not literate	...01
literate without any schooling:	...02
literate without formal schooling:	
<i>through NFEC/ AIEP</i>	...03
<i>through TLC/AEC</i>	...04
<i>others</i>	...05
literate with formal schooling including EGS:	
<i>below primary</i>	...06
<i>primary</i>	...07
<i>middle</i>	...08
<i>secondary</i>	...10
<i>higher /senior secondary</i>	...11
<i>diploma /certificate course</i>	...12
<i>graduate</i>	...13
<i>post graduate and above</i>	...14

A 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 would be assigned code 01. Those who acquired this skill without attending any type of schooling would be assigned code 02. Some persons achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Alternative Innovative Education Programme (AIEP). Such persons will be given code 03. Persons, who have become literate through attending Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) are to be given code 04. Persons, who are literate through means other than formal schooling and not under above two categories, would be given code 05. Those, who are, by definition, literate through formal schooling, including primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) but who are yet to pass primary standard examination, would be assigned code 06. Similarly codes 07, 08, and 10 to 14 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. The criterion for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc. levels will be that followed in the concerned states/union territories. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not through the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard. For those who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general or technical education, which is equivalent to below graduation level, code 12 will be assigned. Code 13 will be recorded for those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education, which is equivalent to graduation level. Similarly, code 14 will be assigned to those who have

obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education, which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

3.4.4.8 **Column 8: Usual principal activity status (code):** The usual principal activity status code of the member is to be recorded here. The codes are as follows:

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed):

*own account worker -11 ,*

*employer -12,*

*worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21,*

*worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31,*

worked as casual wage labour:

*in public works -41,*

worked as casual wage labour:

*in other types of work -51,*

*did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81,*

*attended educational institution -91,*

*attended domestic duties only -92,*

*attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93,*

*rentiers, pensioners , remittance recipients, etc -94,*

*not able to work due to disability -95,*

*others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.*

3.4.4.9 **Column 9: NIC-2004 (code) - for employed:** If the member is employed (i.e. *usual principal activity status* code is any one of 11 to 51 in Column 8) then his/her 2-digit NIC code according to NIC-2004 is to be recorded. If the member is engaged in non-economic activities, then a dash(-) may be put against this item.

**Note:** The Industry Divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for the purpose of collection of information on industry of activity. The entire range of activities described under Division 97 is outside the production boundary of the Indian System of National Accounts (ISNA) and is not considered as economic activity in the NSS survey. A part of the activities under Division 96 (viz., hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter), which is within the production boundary of ISNA, is also considered as economic activity in NSS surveys and the industry in case of such undifferentiated activities will be determined in the usual manner as is done now, by considering the industry in which major time is spent. Thus, these activities will get classified against the respective industries under Divisions 01-14 relating to the primary sector or Division 45 relating to construction. The rest of Division 96 is outside the production boundary of ISNA and will not be considered as economic activity for the NSS survey.

3.4.4.10 **Column 10: NCO- 2004 (1 digit level) – for employed:** If the member is employed (i.e. *usual principal activity status* code is any one of 11 to 51 in Column 8) then his/her NCO according to NCO-2004 is to be recorded at 1-digit level.

The codes are

Legislators, senior officials and managers	-1	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-6
Professionals	-2	Craft and related trades workers	-7
Associate professionals	-3	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-8
Clerks	-4	Elementary occupations	-9
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	-5		

If the member is engaged in non-economic activities, then a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**3.4.4.11 Column 11: Number of overnight trips made by the member during last 365 days;** Number of overnight trips made by the member which ended in the last 365 days including those ending in the last 30 days is to be recorded here. **In case no overnight trip ending in the last 365 days has been performed by the member, a dash (-) may be put against this item.**

**Note:** The sum total of overnight trips for all the members in Column 11 should be greater than or equal to the entry in item 7.2 of Block 3.

**3.4.4.12 Column 12: Number of overnight trips made by the member during last 30 days;** Number of overnight trips made by the member which ended in the last 30 days is to be recorded. **In case no overnight trip ending in the last 30 days has been performed by the member, a dash (-) may be put against this item.** If there is positive entry in column 12 there must be corresponding positive entry in column 11 also and the figure in column 11 should be greater than or equal to the corresponding figure in Column 12 of this block.

**Note:** The sum total of overnight trips for all the members in Column 12 should be greater than or equal to the entry in item 7.1 of Block 3.

**A DOMESTIC TOURIST is a domestic visitor who spent at least one night in a trip during the last 365 days. This means that a domestic tourist must have undertaken at least one overnight trip during last 365 days. In this schedule they are considered as OVERNIGHT VISITORS.**

**A SAME-DAY VISITOR is a domestic visitor who has undertaken at least one same-day trip (i.e. a trip on which not even one night was spent) during the last 365 days.**

**Note:** A household member may undertake same-day trip(s) as well as overnight trip(s) during the last 365 days. Such a member should be considered an overnight visitor as well as a same-day visitor. His number of overnight trips will be recorded in columns 11 & 12 of Block 4 while the number of same-day trips will be recorded in columns 13 & 14 of the same block.

**3.4.4.13 Column 13: Number of same-day trips made by the member during last 365 days;** Number of same-day trips made by the member in the last 365 days including the last 30 days is to be recorded here. **In case no same-day trip has been performed by the member during last 365 days, a dash (-) may be put against this item.**

**Note:** The sum total of same-day trips for all the members in Column 13 should be greater than or equal to the entry in item 8.2 of Block 3.



3.4.4.14 **Column 14: Number of same-day trips made by the member during last 30 days;** Number of same-day trips made by the member in the last 30 days is to be recorded. **In case no same-day trip has been performed by the member during last 30 days, a dash (-) may be put against this item.** If there is positive entry in column 14 there must be corresponding positive entry in column 13 also and the figure should be greater than or equal to the corresponding figure in Column 14 of this block.

Note: The sum total of same-day trips for all the members in Column 14 should be greater than or equal to the entry in item 8.1 of Block 3.

### **3.4.5 Block 5.1: Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 30 days**

3.4.5.0 In this block all particulars of the overnight trips ended in the last 30 days are to be recorded.

3.4.5.0.1 A trip is uniquely specified by its set of destinations, persons participating, and starting and ending dates. In some cases trips may be reported for which the set of destinations differs slightly from person to person (among those who undertook the trip). For example, it may happen that all members of a household visit New Delhi, but only some go from New Delhi to Agra to see the Taj Mahal. Even in such cases, if the persons are together for most of the time (duration of the trip), they will be considered to be on the same trip. (Here “being together” means being in the same town or village, though, obviously, one person may spend the day in a hotel while others visit a museum or temple, or attend a conference.) 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: A young man and his mother residing in Kolkata (their UPR) go to their relatives’ residence in Delhi. Within two days, the young man and a cousin go on a trek to Kedarnath and Badrinath. They return after two weeks. The mother stays in Delhi and returns to Kolkata with her son three days after his return from the trek. Here the mother and son will be considered to have made two separate trips because they have not been together for the major part of the period between leaving their UPR and returning.

**Note: For a particular trip, only one entry is to be made in columns 1-2 & 12-17 (corresponding to the first row for that trip) whereas columns 3-11 are to be recorded for all the members in that trip.**

3.4.5.1 **Column 1: Sl. no. of trip:** A running serial number will be given in this column for each overnight trip undertaken by any of the household members during last 30 days. **Trips should be serialised commencing from 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.**

3.4.5.2 **Column 2: No. of household members in the trip:** The total number of household members who participated in the trip is to be recorded here.

**3.4.5.3 Column 3: Sl. no. of hh member who was in that trip (as in column 1, Block 4):** Here the serial number of each household member who took part in that trip is to be recorded. This number is to be recorded as in Block 4. Different rows are to be used for different members.

**3.4.5.4 Column 4: age (as in column 5, Block 4):** Here the age of each household member who took part in the trip is to be recorded. This age is to be recorded as in column 5, Block 4. Different rows are to be used for different members.

**3.4.5.5 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 gives 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 individual member who undertook the trip is to be recorded here.

The codes are -

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

**Note:** There may be exceptional situations where no one purpose can be identified as the unique purpose. In such a case, the purpose will be identified as that purpose which the informant considers to be the most important for the trip member.

**3.4.5.5.1 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.

For example: Official tours of Govt. officials posted outside Delhi to attend occasional official meetings at Delhi

**3.4.5.5.2 Holidaying, leisure and recreation:** This category includes sightseeing, attending sporting and cultural events, non-professional active sports, adventure sports, recreational activities, cultural activities, 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.

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

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

**3.4.5.5.5 Education and training:** This category includes trips to join short-term courses (less than six months) following particular programs of study, education and research programming, acquiring specific skills through formal on-the-job training including paid study, etc.

For example, 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*.

3.4.5.5.6 **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 short-term (less than six months) medical treatment.

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

For example, in many places in our country people visit some nearby city/town or market place primarily for the purpose of purchasing consumer goods during festivals like Puja, Diwali, Eid, Christmas, etc. or during social functions like marriages, birthdays, etc., in their households. For such trips the purpose should be taken as *shopping*. But if a shopkeeper undertakes a trip to a city/town to make wholesale purchase for retail selling then the purpose of his trip would be *business* and not shopping.

3.4.5.5.8 **Others:** This category includes purposes which are not indicated elsewhere.

For example, making a trip to render some social service, such as attending a blood donation camp to donate blood, will come under this category.

3.4.5.6 **Column 6: Type of trip (code):** A package is a combination of transport and any one or more chargeable travel services (e.g., accommodation, meals/food, entertainment and/or sightseeing, etc.) and sold by tour operators through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product for a single price. The components of a package tour 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 a major part of time in a trip, such a trip should be considered as a package trip.*** Note that, travelling by say, a hired video coach, for sightseeing where expenditure on food and entry tickets to sightseeing spots are borne separately by the visitors should **not** be taken as a package. If the expenditure on transport and one or more chargeable travel services availed for some time during the trip does not cover the whole trip but covers 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. Therefore, a trip which is not a package trip may have both package and non-package components. Similarly, a package trip may also contain *non-package* component in addition to its *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. 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*.

3.4.5.7 **Mode of travel (code):** *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. The admissible codes are: *on foot-01, bus-02, train(railways)-03, ship/boat-04, air-05, own transport: bicycle-06, two-wheeler-07, rickshaw-08, auto rickshaw-10, car/jeep-11,*

*tractor/truck-12, animal driven transport-13, transport equipment rental (hired transport): bicycle-14, two-wheeler-15, rickshaw-16, auto rickshaw-17, car/jeep-18, tractor/truck-20, animal driven transport-21, others -29*

3.4.5.7.1 **On foot:** This means that the movement is on foot and not supported by any mechanised (motorised or non-motorised) system. However movement on foot using crutch or stick is included in this category.

3.4.5.7.2 **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.

3.4.5.7.3 **Train(railways):** This category includes travel by rail (surface/underground), toy train, etc. as means of transport.

3.4.5.7.4 **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.

3.4.5.7.5 **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.

**Own transport:**

3.4.5.7.6 **Bicycle:** This category includes travel by non-motorised bicycle which is owned. If the bicycle is motorised then the code should be '07' (own).

3.4.5.7.7 **Two-wheeler:** This category includes travel by motorized two-wheeler which is owned. If the two-wheeler is hired then the code should be '15'.

3.4.5.7.8 **Rickshaw:** This category includes travel by rickshaw or non-motorised three-wheeler like cycle van, which is owned.

3.4.5.7.9 **Auto rickshaw:** This category includes travel by auto rickshaw or motorized three-wheeler, which is owned.

3.4.5.7.10 **Car/jeep:** This category includes travel by own car/jeep.

3.4.5.7.11 **Tractor/truck:** This category includes travel by own tractor/truck. Though tractor and truck are primarily used for cultivation, transportation of commodities etc, these can be used as means of transport also.

3.4.5.7.12 **Animal driven transport:** This category includes travel by horse-cart, bullock-cart, camel-cart etc, which is owned and not hired. This type of transport equipment is a mechanical device which is drawn by animal. This category excludes travel on horse-back, pony-back etc, for which the code should be '29', i.e. 'others'.

**Note:** For each of the above modes of travel under '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.

**Transport equipment rental (hired transport):**

3.4.5.7.13 **Transport equipment rental (hired transport):** This includes travel on hired road transport by *bicycle* (code-14), *two-wheeler* (code-15), *rickshaw* (code-16), *auto rickshaw* (code-17), *car/jeep* including taxi (code-18), *tractor/truck* (code-20), *animal driven transport* (code-21) such as horse-carts (*ekkas*), bullock-carts, camel-carts, etc. This category excludes travel on horse-back, pony-back etc, for which the code should be '29', i.e. 'others'. The transport equipment must be hired with or without driver/helper and should not be public transport or owned by a household member (see also Note under the preceding paragraph). It may be shared with any other person (s) who is/are not member(s) of the trip.

**Others:**

3.4.5.7.14 **Others:** This category includes means of transport which are not indicated elsewhere (paragraphs 3.4.5.12.1 to 3.4.5.12.13 above), such as cable car, transport by animals like horse-back, pony-back, transport by humans like palanquin (*palki*), *doli* carriages, *dandi*, etc.

3.4.5.7.15 **Column 7: Major (maximum distance traveled):** The means of transport by which maximum distance was traveled will be treated as 'major' *mode of travel* for that trip and the corresponding code will be recorded against this item. In case more than one such mode was there [e.g. train, air] for which equal distance was traveled then entry to be recorded for that means which was more expensive.

3.4.5.7.16 **Column 8: Minor (2<sup>nd</sup> maximum distance traveled):** The means of transport by which second maximum distance was traveled will be treated as 'minor' *mode of travel* for that trip and the corresponding code will be recorded against this item.

3.4.5.8 **Type of stay (code):** The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in a trip. Accommodation refers to the space, usually for paid lodging, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. The admissible codes are: hotel-1, private guest house-2, Govt. guest house -3, dharamshala-4, rented house-5, friends & relatives-6, others including carriages / coaches -9.

3.4.5.8.1 **Hotel:** A hotel is an establishment that provides paid lodging, usually on a short-term basis. At times, hotels provide a number of additional guest services such as a restaurant, a swimming pool, childcare, etc. Operationally, if the respondent claims that he/she stayed in a hotel, code '1' should be recorded against this item.

3.4.5.8.2 **Private guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by private entrepreneurs/ bodies. Examples are Youth Hostels run by YMCA, YWCA, Guest Houses run by NGOs, Holiday Homes of banks and insurance companies managed by their recreation clubs, etc.

3.4.5.8.3 **Govt. guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies. Examples are circuit houses, Panchayat Bhavans, different state guest houses like Andhra Bhavan, Maharashtra Bhavan, etc. in Delhi, Nizam Palace in Kolkata, Government Youth Hostels, etc.

3.4.5.8.4 ***Dharamshala:*** A *Dharamshala* is a rest house usually for accommodation of visitors during their pilgrimage. It is generally a dormitory for pilgrims located near religious places. Accommodation may be free or at some charge.

3.4.5.8.5 ***Rented house:*** This type of accommodation unit is any part or whole of any residential unit which is rented to tourists and is owned solely or jointly by an individual or a group of individuals.

3.4.5.8.6 ***Friends & relatives:*** If the household members during a trip stayed in their friends' or relatives' house, the code should be '6' against this item.

3.4.5.8.7 ***Others including carriages/ coaches:*** All other types of accommodation except those mentioned in paragraphs 3.4.5.8.1 to 3.4.5.8.6 above will come under this item. Examples are carriages/coaches, tents, second/vacation homes, etc. For each household, there is a dwelling that is considered as its primary home and whose location defines the usual place of residence for the members of this household. All other dwellings for this household are to be considered as second/vacation homes.

3.4.5.9 ***Column 9: Major (max. no. of nights spent):*** The place where the highest number of nights was spent will be treated as 'major' type of stay and the corresponding code will be recorded in this column. In case more than one such place was there (e.g. hotel, *Dharmashala*) where same no. of nights was spent then entry to be recorded for that type which was more expensive.

3.4.5.10 ***Column 10: Minor (2<sup>nd</sup> max. 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.

3.4.5.11 ***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.

3.4.5.12 ***Column 12: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):*** 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 no one purpose can be identified as the leading purpose. For example, there could be two or more purposes, say, pilgrimage and health, recorded for different trip members. In such a case, the leading purpose will be identified as that purpose which the informant considers to be the most important for different trip members. The code structure is the same as for Column 5.

**Illustration 1:** In a household, there were two trips in the last 30 days. In trip 1, two members, with the intention of sight-seeing, accompanied their son, aged 18, to a nearby town where he was to appear for a competitive examination. The parents of the boy were aged 48 and 40 respectively. In trip 2, two members of age 74 and 48 went on a pilgrimage. The entries for Columns (1) to (12) should be filled in 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 4)	age (as in Col 5, block 4)	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 traveled)	minor (2 <sup>nd</sup> max. distance traveled)	major (max. no. of nights spent)	minor (2 <sup>nd</sup> max. no. of nights spent)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	3	03	48	2	1	02	03	2		1	5
		04	40	2	1	02	03	2		1	
		06	18	5	1	02	03	2		1	
2	2	01	74	4	2	03	17	4		4	4
		03	48	4	2	03	17	3		4	

**3.4.5.13 Column 13: Starting month (code):** The month of starting the trip is to be recorded against this item. It may sometimes happen that many members of a household are traveling together on a trip. In some cases, one member (or more) among those who go on a trip may start later than the rest, or return earlier, due to other engagements.

(a) If both the starting date and the returning date for this member are different from that of the rest of the members, then this member will be considered to have undertaken a different trip from the rest.

(b) If at least one of the two dates – the starting date ( $D_s$ ) and the returning date ( $D_r$ ) – is the same for this member as for the rest of the members, and the other date, too, does not differ from that of the rest of the members by more than 3 days, then such a member may be considered to have gone on the same trip as the rest of the members.

In these cases the earliest starting date will be considered for determining the starting month.

The applicable codes are-

January	-01,	February	-02,	March	-03,
April	-04,	May	-05,	June	-06,
July	-07,	August	-08,	September	-09,
October	-10,	November	-11,	December	-12

**3.4.5.14 Column 14: Ending month (code):** The month of completing the trip is to be recorded against this item. In a similar situation of a multiple-member trip as that mentioned in the previous paragraph, the latest ending date will be considered for determining the ending month. The applicable codes are – January-01, February-02, March-03, April-04, May-05, June-06, July-07, August-08, September-09, October-10, November-11, December-12.

**3.4.5.15 Column 15: Main destination (code):** If visiting a certain place is central to the decision to undertake the trip, then that place will be termed the *main destination* of 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 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 that one among these places which is the farthest from the usual place residence 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 -

- destination within the district: 1,
- destination outside the district but within the State: 2,
- destination outside the State but within the country: 3

**3.4.5.16 Column 16: If code '3' in column 15 then State code:** 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. The code structure is as follows-

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

**3.4.5.17 Column 17: No. of places visited during the trip:** The term **visit** refers to the stay (overnight or same-day) in a place visited during a trip. The stay need not be overnight to qualify as a visit. Nevertheless, the notion of stay supposes that there is a stop for a purpose of trip. Entering a geographical area without stopping there for a purpose or stopping for taking food during transit is not to be considered as a visit to that place. The '*main destination*' must also be counted as a place of visit. If two or more places are reported to have been visited which are in the same town or in the same village, they should be counted once only. The total number of all places visited (including the main destination) in the trip is to be recorded here. Thus, the entry should be 1 or more.

For example, a trip covered New Delhi, Agra and Mathura. The main destination was Agra. Then the entry in column 17 should be 3 (New Delhi, Agra and Mathura), though several sites in New Delhi or Agra like Jantar Mantar and India Gate in New Delhi and Taj Mahal and Agra Fort in Agra were visited by trip members.

### **3.4.6 Block 5.2: Particulars of same-day trips completed during last 30 days by household members**

3.4.6.0 In this block all particulars of the same-day trips completed in the last 30 days are to be recorded. ***For a particular same-day trip, only one entry is to be made in columns 1-2 & 10-14 whereas columns 3-9 are to be recorded for all the members in that trip.***

3.4.6.1 **Column 1: Sl. 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, trips should be serialised commencing from the latest completed trip.

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



3.4.6.3 **Column 3: Sl. no. of hh member who was in that trip (as in column 1, Block 4):** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.4 **Column 4: Age (as in column 5, Block 4):** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.5 **Column 5: Purpose of the trip for the member (code):** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.6 **Column 6: Type of trip (code):** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.7 **Mode of travel (code) (for columns 7 and 8) :** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.8 **Column 9: type of stay (code):** The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in a trip. In a same-day trip, visitor(s) may stay in different types of places for rest during the trip. The type of place (place of longest stay if more than one) which was used for taking rest, refreshing oneself, etc. is to be recorded in this column. However, halt made only to take meals/snacks will not qualify as stay. The admissible codes are: hotel-1, private guest house-2, Govt. guest house -3, dharamshala-4, rented house-5, friends & relatives-6, did not stay at all-7, others including carriages/ coaches -9.

3.4.6.9 **Column 10: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.10 **Column 11: Month of visit (code):** The month when the trip was undertaken is to be recorded against this item. Applicable codes are-January-01, February-02, March-03, April-04, May-05, June-06, July-07, August-08, September-09, October-10, November-11, December-12.

3.4.6.11 **Column 12: Main destination (code):** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.12 **Column 13: If code '3' in column 12 then state code:** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

3.4.6.13 **Column 14: No. of places visited during the trip:** Similar to that in Block 5.1.

For example, a visitor made a same-day trip covering Kolkata and Belur Math. His main destination was Kolkata. Then the entry in column 14 should be 2 (as Belur Math is in Howrah, not in Kolkata).

### 3.4.7 Block 6.1: Particulars of expenditure (in Rs.) for latest 3 trips in last 30 days covered in Block 5.1

3.4.7.0 In this block, expenditure on the latest 3 overnight trips ending during the last 30 days (of those which are covered in Block 5.1) is to be recorded separately. In the schedule, 3 columns are given to record the last 3 trips. All expenditure in connection with the trip except those to be used / intended to be used for resale or for productive purposes/enterprises are to be included in this block. Expenditure made before, during and after the trip and which is related to that trip under different mentioned heads is to be recorded. The payment may be made through cash, cheque, credit card, debit card, in instalments, etc. The total expenditure in all such cases irrespective of mode of payment should be recorded. **The approach to be followed is payable approach, i.e., it includes the expenditure which is already paid or payable in future.** Expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household is included. All expenditure made by a sample household (whose members are on a trip) on members of other households is

to be included. But all expenditure made by other households for any trip undertaken by the sample household is to be excluded.

3.4.7.1 **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.

3.4.7.2 **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.

3.4.7.3 **Item 3: package component:** This has already been described under ‘type of trip’ in Block 5.1. To recapitulate, a package trip is a combination of transport and one or more chargeable travel services (e.g., accommodation, meals, entertainment, and sightseeing) which is sold by tour operators through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product for a single price, which was availed for a majority time of the trip. 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, accommodation and breakfast for which separate break-up may not be available. The lump-sum expenditure incurred for this part is to be included against this item for each trip.

3.4.7.4 **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 this block.

3.4.7.4.1 **Item 4: Accommodation:** This is same as the *type of stay* referred to columns 9 & 10 in Block 5.1. The expenditure incurred on accommodation related to a trip will be reported under items 4.1 to 4.9.

3.4.7.4.1.1 **Item 4.1: Hotel:** A hotel is an establishment that provides paid lodging, usually on a short-term basis. At times, hotels provide a number of additional guest services such as a restaurant, a swimming pool, childcare, etc. Operationally, if the respondent claims that he/she stayed in a hotel, expenditure on such stay should be recorded against this item.

3.4.7.4.1.2 **Item 4.2: Private guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by private entrepreneurs/ bodies. Examples are Youth Hostels run by YMCA, YWCA, Guest Houses run by NGOs, Holiday Homes of banks and insurance companies managed by their recreation clubs, etc. Expenditure on such accommodation will come under this item.

3.4.7.4.1.3 **Item 4.3: Govt. guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies. Examples are circuit houses, Panchayat Bhavans, different state guest houses like Andhra Bhavan, Maharashtra Bhavan, etc. in Delhi, Nizam Palace in Kolkata, Government Youth Hostels, etc. Expenditure on such accommodation will come under this item.

3.4.7.4.1.4 **Item 4.4: Dharamshala:** A Dharamshala is a rest house usually for accommodation of visitors during their pilgrimage. It is generally a dormitory for pilgrims located near religious places. Accommodation may be free or at some charge. Expenditure on such accommodation should come under this item.

3.4.7.4.1.5 **Item 4.5: 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 the expenditure towards that type of accommodation will come under this item.

3.4.7.4.1.6 **Item 4.6: Friends & relatives:** If the household members, during a trip, stay in their friends or relatives' house then the expenditure towards this accommodation is assumed to be nil and need not be recorded. If the informant reports that accommodation charges were paid to friends and relatives, the visitors should be regarded as having stayed in a *rented house* and the expenditure should be reported against item 4.5 of this block.

3.4.7.4.1.7 **Item 4.9: Others:** Amount spent on all other types of accommodation except on those mentioned in items 4.1 to 4.6 will come under this item. Examples are carriages/coaches, tents, second /vacation homes, etc. For each household, there is a dwelling that is considered as its primary home and whose location defines the usual place of residence for the members of this household. All other dwellings for this household are to be considered as second/vacation homes. Sometimes expenditure on accommodation may not be available separately in cases of carriages/coaches, which is generally included in the cost of transportation itself. For example, railway reservation charge is included in the fare as reservation charge for night journey.

3.4.7.4.1.8 **Item 4.0: Sub-total (4.1 to 4.9):** The total of all entries in 4.1 to 4.9 is to be recorded against this item.

3.4.7.4.2 **Item 5: Food & drink:** Under this item will come expenses on purchase of food and drink for consumption during the trip. These food and drinks items may be consumed as breakfast, lunch, tiffin, dinner, etc. The word 'drink' includes alcohol, water, *lassi*, milk and other beverages.

3.4.7.4.2.1 **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.

3.4.7.4.2.2 **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.

3.4.7.4.2.3 **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.

3.4.7.4.3 **Item 6: Transport:** The items 6.1 to 6.9 are related to the expenditure on various forms of transport used for movement during a particular trip.

3.4.7.4.3.1 **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 6.6 of this block. 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 is 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 this item. 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 of this block.

3.4.7.4.3.2 **Item 6.2: Road (excluding transport equipment rental):** This includes expenditure on passenger transport by *bus* services; on own transport by *bicycle, two-wheeler, rickshaw, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, tractor/truck, animal driven transport* such as horse-carts (*tongas*), bullock-carts, camel-carts, etc.; on transport by animals like horseback, pony-back, etc.; on transport by humans such as *palki* (palanquin), *doli* carriages, *dandi*, etc., and on other road transport. Expenditure towards cost of fuel, engagement of drivers, and repair and maintenance of vehicle in case of own transport is also to be included.

3.4.7.4.3.3 **Item 6.3: Water:** This includes expenditure on water transport by ship/steamer/ boat / catamaran, etc., which is necessary for movement. 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 but will be covered under item 8.1 or item 8.4 of this block, as the case may be.

3.4.7.4.3.4 **Item 6.4: Air:** 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. It will come under 'Others' in item 9. All payments made to airlines relating to transport tax, insurance, passenger tax, etc. should be recorded here.

3.4.7.4.3.5 **Item 6.5: Transport equipment rental:** This includes expenditure on hired road transport by *bicycle, two-wheeler, rickshaw, auto rickshaw, taxi, car/jeep, tractor/truck, animal driven transport* such as horse-carts (*tongas*), bullock-carts, camel-carts, etc. This category excludes expenditure on travel by railways (included in item 6.1), by water (included in item 6.3) and by air (included in item 6.4). This category also excludes expenditure on transport by animal, such as horseback, pony-back, and transport by humans such as *palki* (palanquin), *doli* carriages, *dandi*, etc. (included in item 6.9). 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 be recorded here.

3.4.7.4.3.6 **Item 6.6: Travel agency services/tour operators:** Visitors (or potential visitors), when planning and organizing their trip, often use the services of travel agencies in order to get information on different alternatives and for bookings. The function of these agencies consists mainly of selling the right to use a certain service provided by others at a certain moment in time and within certain conditions. They play the role of providing information and access to the visitor and are the middleman in the purchase of certain services. Tour operators are businesses that combine transport and one or more chargeable travel services (e.g., accommodation, meals, entertainment, sightseeing) and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product (called a package tour) for a single price. The expenditure incurred for booking of travel services like transport, accommodation, etc. including the commission recognized to travel agencies selling the package tours to the visitors is to be considered here. It may be noted here that the actual cost of travel services should **not** come here. Only the cost of booking these services through travel agencies/tour operators related to a trip should come here.

3.4.7.4.3.7 **Item 6.9: Others and supporting services:** This category includes expenditure on other motorised and non-motorised modes of transport not mentioned elsewhere related to a

trip like transport by animal like horseback, pony-back, etc; transport by humans such as *palki* (palanquin), *doli* carriages, *dandi* and transport by cable car/ropeway, etc.

3.4.7.4.3.8 **Item 6.0: Sub-total (6.1 to 6.9):** The total of all entries in 6.1 to 6.9 is to be recorded against this item.

3.4.7.4.4 **Item 7: Shopping:** The items 7.01 to 7.19 relate to purchase of any consumer good for own consumption or for gifts but not for resale or for use in a future productive process. 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. This includes all trips made to markets/ hats /malls which may be visited once in a month.

3.4.7.4.4.1 **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.

3.4.7.4.4.2 **Item 7.02: Processed food:** 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. Items covered here are foods that are not purchased or consumed as regular breakfast, lunch or dinner during the trip (which are to be covered under item 5). However, items purchased during the trip for future consumption are to be covered here.

3.4.7.4.4.3 **Item 7.03: Tobacco products:** Expenditure on items like *pan*, *supari*, lime, *katha*, *bidi*, cigarette, *gutkha*, *pan masala*, etc. related to the trip should be recorded against this item.

3.4.7.4.4.4 **Item 7.04: Alcohol:** This item includes expenditure incurred on all kinds of alcoholic drinks like beer, foreign liquors, country liquors, toddy etc.

3.4.7.4.4.5 **Item 7.05: Travel related consumer goods:** Expenditure incurred on items like suitcases, trunk, hand bag, other travel goods; spectacles, sunglasses, pen, lock, umbrella, radio, Walkman, torch, batteries, etc.; photographic equipment like film, video cassette, CD, tripod, etc.; sports items, toys, etc. (except footwear) will be covered under this item. Even the expenditure incurred on items of high unit value like cars, computers, etc. related to a trip should be included if those are used for consumption purpose and not for productive purpose.

3.4.7.4.4.6 **Item 7.06: Footwear:** All types of footwear like rubber footwear, leather footwear, cloth footwear etc. will be covered under this item.

3.4.7.4.4.7 **Item 7.07: 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.

3.4.7.4.4.8 **Item 7.08: Gems and jewellery:** All expenses on gems and on jewellery, irrespective of their unit cost, incurred for the trip are to be covered here.

3.4.7.4.4.9 **Item 7.11: Books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc:** Expenditure on books, magazines, newspaper, library and other stationery purchased for the trip is to be recorded here.

3.4.7.4.4.10 **Item 7.19: Others:** All expenses on shopping not mentioned in the items 7.01 to 7.11 will come under this item. For example, expenditure on items like souvenirs, handicrafts, memento, etc. will be covered here.

3.4.7.4.4.11 **Item 7.00: Sub-total (7.01 to 7.19):** The total of all entries in 7.01 to 7.19 is to be recorded against this item.

3.4.7.4.5 **Item 8: Recreation, religious, cultural & sporting 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.

3.4.7.4.5.1 **Item 8.1: Cinema, theatre, amusements, etc.:** This includes entry fees and all other incidental expenditure like tips, joyrides, etc. incurred during a trip on cinema, theatre, amusement park, juggling show, magic show, circus etc.

3.4.7.4.5.2 **Item 8.2: Entry fee to and other expenses for religious sites:** 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.

3.4.7.4.5.3 **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 historical places like Lal Quila, Golkunda Fort, Mysore palace, Victoria Memorial, etc. will also be covered.

3.4.7.4.5.4 **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. is also to be included here.

3.4.7.4.5.5 **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.

3.4.7.4.5.5.1 **Item 8.5.1: Medicine:** All medicines, irrespective of their type - allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, 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.

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

3.4.7.4.5.5.3 **Item 8.5.3: Other health related services:** The expenses on medical tests and investigations, inoculation, vaccination, immunisation, health check-up, etc. required for or during the trip are also to be included here Also, during a trip, if a person made expenditure on sauna bath, massaging, steam bath etc. under medical advice then such expenditure should be reported here. Fees to the doctors or similar services are also to be covered here.

**Note: If some expenses is 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**

3.4.7.4.5.5.4 **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.

3.4.7.4.5.6 **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.

3.4.7.4.6 **Item 9: Others:** All other expenditure not indicated elsewhere, e.g. payment made to tourist guide, etc. will come under this item.

3.4.7.4.7 **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.

3.4.7.4.8 **Item 11: Total [3+10]:** The total of entries in 3 and 10 is to be recorded against this item.

3.4.7.4.9 **Item 12: whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution?(code)**

Expenditure on a particular trip may be partially or fully reimbursed or directly paid by Government or by some other agency. Examples are LTC /LTA given in Government, private organisations, banks, insurance companies like LIC, GIC, and travelling fares and accommodation costs defrayed by organisers of seminars, conferences, etc. Such amounts that are directly paid or reimbursed should be reported under the items 13 and 14. If the amount paid or reimbursed is more than that was actually spent then the amount actually spent will be reported here. The codes are:

- Yes and amount known -1,
- Yes and amount not known -2,
- No -3

**If code '1' in item 12, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed by**

3.4.7.4.10 **Item 13: Government:** If any reimbursement/ payment is made by any Government organisation (Central Government or State Government or Local Bodies like Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporations, Panchayats, etc.) for a trip undertaken by the household member(s), then the amount of reimbursement/ payment made is to be reported here.

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

- expenditure on trip of a Govt. employee who is on official tour is reimbursed by the Government;
- railway fare for appearing at an interview conducted by UPSC is reimbursed to the interviewee by the Government of India;
- expenditure incurred by the Government on a trip of an honorary chairperson/member of a Government Committee to attend Committee meetings.

3.4.7.4.11 **Item 14: Other agencies:** If any reimbursement/ payment is made by any other organisation like International Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Universities, NGOs etc. or by any private organisation, the amount of reimbursement/ payment made is to be reported here.

Note: If no break-up of the expenditure is available then remarks/comments for not getting such information should be recorded in detail in Blocks 7, 8 & 9 respectively.

**3.4.8 Block 6.2: Particulars of aggregate expenditure (in Rs.) for all trips in last 30 days covered in Block 5.2**

3.4.8.0 In this block, item-wise aggregate expenditure on all same-day trips ended in the last 30 days is to be recorded. Since the descriptions of items in this block are same as those in Block 6.1, no separate instructions are given.

**3.4.9 Block 7: Remarks by investigator/senior investigator**

3.4.9.0 Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity observed in the tourism characteristics, such as very large number of trips (as stated under items 7 and 8 of Block 3), very high or very low expenditure on trips, etc., should be recorded here. Such remarks will help to understand and to cross-check the schedule entries at the data processing stage.

**3.4.10 Block 8: Comments by superintendent / senior superintendent**

3.4.10.0 Superintendent / senior superintendent should note their views/comments on any peculiarity observed in the schedule canvassed by the investigator/senior investigator. They should also comment on or confirm the remarks made by the investigator/senior investigator.

**3.4.11 Block 9. Comments by other supervisory officer**

3.4.11.0 Here the supervisory officer(s) should put any comments which they may consider necessary to explain any peculiarity observed in the canvassed schedule.



Some examples of movements of a person to be considered as trip (*i.e., the movement should be outside the usual place of residence of the individual and it should not be in connection with activities, which form part of his regular routine of life*) or not.

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Question (Situations of movement of a person)</b>	<b>Reply</b>
1.	The UPR of Mr. X is Burdwan. He commutes every day to Kolkata for work. Occasionally he also has to stay overnight at Kolkata in connection with the work. Will his movements outside his UPR be trips?	No
2.	The UPR of Mr. X is Burdwan. He commutes every day to Kolkata for work. However, on last weekend he has to stay overnight at Kolkata in connection with the marriage of his niece. Will this weekend movement of Mr. X be a trip?	Yes, since attending marriage is not a routine of his life
3.	The UPR of Mr. X is Burdwan. He commutes every day to Kolkata for work. However, on last working day he came to Kolkata after halting at Howrah for few hours to visit a relative. Will this Howrah movement of Mr. X be a trip?	No, since his main destination is Kolkata.
4.	The UPR of Mr. X is Burdwan. He commutes every day to Kolkata for work. On a weekday, Mrs. X accompanies Mr. X to Kolkata for visiting some relative. Will her movement outside her UPR be a trip?	Yes, if such a visit is not a routine of her life
5.	The UPR of Mr. X is in New Delhi. Generally, on weekends, he visits shopping mall in Gurgaon for the shopping of the provisions. Will his movements outside his UPR be trips?	No
6.	The household of Mr. X is listed in Gurgaon (as on the date of survey on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2008) who has shifted three months back from New Delhi (on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008) after his retirement and intends to stay at Gurgaon for at least six months. What will be his UPR?	For deciding on trips, he will have two UPRs.
7.	The household of Mr. X is listed in Gurgaon (as on the date of survey on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2008) who has shifted three months back from USA on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008) after completion of his foreign assignment. What will be his UPR?	For deciding on trips, he will have one UPR (Gurgaon)
8.	An investigator visiting a fixed place to collect rural price data with a periodicity of one month. Will his movements be trips?	Yes, since the periodicity exceeds a fortnight.
9.	Mr. A is a taxi driver in Kolkata MC area. He gets passengers for outside KMC area frequently, say, 2/3 times in a month. Are these trips?	No
10.	Mr. B works in Mahalanobis Bhavan (in Baranagar) but stays in Garia (about 25 Km. away). He visits his relative's place near ISI (in Baranagar) occasionally, say, once in a month. Is it a trip?	Yes, if not on office duty on that day

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Question (Situations of movement of a person)</b>	<b>Reply</b>
11.	Ms. C is a Sub-Inspector of Kolkata Police. She has to travel to other District HQs with the convicted women frequently, say, 2/3 times in a month? Are her movements trips?	No
12.	Mr. X's parents stay in village. But as Mr. X is staying in Metro, they come to him bi-monthly or so for 'feel good' purpose. Are their movements trips? If Mr. X visits his parents in same frequency, will it be a trip? Both the households got selected in rural and urban FSUs.	Yes
13.	Mr. X is from village. But on every festival and other occasions, he comes to Kolkata for shopping. It may be 2/3 times in one month, no visit next month, once only following month, etc. Should his coming to Kolkata for shopping only be considered trips?	Yes
14.	The UPR of Mr. X is Mumbai. He regularly drives lorry to transport goods to various parts of the country. Will his movements outside his UPR be trips?	No
15.	Mr. X is a regular employee in a private organization. His UPR is Kolkata. He is having a car which he rented out on weekend holidays to a family for travelling to Digha from Kolkata and return back, driving himself. Will his movement outside his UPR be a trip?	Yes
16.	Mr. X is a regular employee of a tour operator as a guide. His UPR is Bangalore. He has to accompany tourists to various tourists' spots in Karnataka or neighbouring places. Will his movements outside his UPR be trips?	No
17.	Mr. X is a Central Government employee posted in Delhi. His UPR is also Delhi. He attended an official training programme at Faridabad for five continuous days travelling everyday from Delhi. Will his movements outside his UPR be trips?	Yes
18.	The UPR of Mr. X is Kolkata. From his UPR he travelled to Kathmandu, Nepal by rail & road via Raxaul, Bihar where he stayed for one night and returned back to his UPR directly by air from Kathmandu. Will his movement outside his UPR be trip?	Yes, only the part of the travel from his UPR to Raxaul.