

Chapter Three

Schedule 21.1: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE

3.0. Introduction

3.0.0. This household survey is being done to capture data for preparation of third Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) by the Ministry of Tourism. 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. Tourism consumption and expenditure data on domestic tourism (overnight) is an important component for preparation of TSA.

3.0.1. This schedule is designed to collect detailed information on household (**hh**) characteristics, visitor characteristics, trip characteristics and expenditure characteristics in relation to domestic overnight trips, required for preparation of TSA and also some important information on trips and expenditure in connection with domestic same-day trips in India through a nationwide household survey in the 72nd Round of NSS.

3.0.2. The survey period of the 72nd round will be from July, 2014 to June, 2015.

3.0.3. **Summary description of the schedule:** In the present round, Schedule 21.1 meant for domestic tourism expenditure survey consists of 11 blocks. 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 two blocks, viz., Block 9 and Block 10 are to be used to record the remarks/comments of investigator and supervisory officer(s) respectively. Block 3 will be for recording the household characteristics like household size, principal industry and principal occupation of household, household type, religion, social group and household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (`)etc. 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 and usual principal activity status. In Block 5.1, particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 365 days (for health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation; and shopping) 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, purpose of trip for the member, type of trip, mode of travel (major and minor), type of stay (major and minor) etc. and also characteristics of the trip

like leading purpose of the trip, starting month etc. In Block 5.2 particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 30 days (for business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; others) are to be recorded. Similar details as in block 5.1 are also to be collected here for these above mentioned leading purposes. Block 6.1 is designed to collect particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days 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. Similarly in Block 6.2 particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2 are to be recorded. Block 7 consists of the particulars and expenditure (₹) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days and information are collected on serial no. of the trip, number of household members in that trip, leading purpose of the trip etc.. Expenditure in this block is collected for package and non-package components (accommodation, food, transport etc.) for same-day trips by different leading purposes. Block 8 captures the particulars and expenditure (₹) of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days in terms of serial no. of the trip, number of household members in that trip, leading purpose of the trip and total expenditure.

In a nutshell, 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 of household members
Block 5.1	Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 365 days (for health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation; and shopping)
Block 5.2	Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 30 days (for business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; others)
Block 6.1	Particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1
Block 6.2	Particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2
Block 7	Particulars and expenditure (₹) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days
Block 8	Particulars and expenditure (₹) of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days
Block 9	Remarks by investigator (FI)/ASO)
Block 10	Comments by Supervisory Officer(s)

3.0.4. Modalities of canvassing the Schedule 21.1

3.0.4.1. Block 0, 1, 2 and 3 will be canvassed for all the selected households whereas block 4 onwards will be canvassed for all the members of the selected households. Similarly, Blocks 5.1 and 6.1 are applicable **only** if at least one overnight trip was completed by any/some household member(s) during the last 365 days for health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation and shopping purposes. Blocks 5.2 and 6.2 are to be canvassed **only** if at least one overnight trip was completed by any/some household member(s) during the last 30 days for business; social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.); pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; other purposes. Similarly, Block 7 is applicable **only** if at least one same-day trip was completed by any/some household member(s) during the last 30 days. Lastly Block 8 is to be canvassed if any/some household member(s) performed any special domestic trip of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days during the reference period of last 365 days.

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

3.1. Details of the schedule

3.1.0. Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:

This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory.

- ❖ For rural households, entries against items 1-4 will be the same as those in Block 0 of Sch. 0.0. Similarly, for urban households, entries against items 1-3 and 6 will be the same as those in items 1-3 and 5-6 respectively of Block 0 of Sch. 0.0.
- ❖ Items 4 and 5 will record village name and hamlet name to which the sample household belongs. For a sample village with no hamlet-group formation, a dash ('-') mark will be recorded against item 5. For urban households a dash ('-') mark will be recorded against each of these items.
- ❖ Item 6 will record investigator unit/block to which the sample household belongs. For rural households a dash ('-') mark will be recorded against this item.
- ❖ Against item 7, the name of the head of the selected sample household will be copied from column 3 of Block 5A of Sch. 0.0.
- ❖ The entry against item 8 will be the name of the informant, i.e. the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

3.1.1. Block 1: Identification of sample household:

3.1.1.0. Identification particulars of the sample household are to be recorded against items 1 to 15. The entries against items 2 and 3 are already printed in the schedule. Items 13, 14, 15 will be copied from relevant part of block 5B of Sch. 0.0. The srl. no. of informant (as in column 1 of block 4) will be recorded against item 16. The informant is the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

3.1.1.1. **Item 13: sample hamlet group/ sub-block number:** This item will be obtained from heading of Block 5B of sch. 0.0.

3.1.1.2. **Item 14: second stage stratum number:** This will be obtained from headings of columns (9), (10), (11), (12) & (13) of block 5B of sch. 0.0.

3.1.1.3. **Item 15: sample household number:** This is same as the order of selection of the sample household and this will be obtained from columns (14), (15), (16), (17) & (18) of block 5B of sch.0.0.

3.1.1.4. **Item 16: srl. no. of informant:** Serial number of the person recorded in column (1) of block 4 of Sch. 21.1, from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. It is always desirable to collect information from one of the household members. In extreme cases, where this cannot be done, information may be collected from a non- household member who is supposed to know the requisite information. In such a case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

3.1.1.5. **Item 17: response code:** This item is to be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to categorize the informant according to the degree of his/her co-operation as well as his/her capability to provide the required information. The codes are:

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

3.1.1.6. **Item 18: survey code:** The survey codes are as follows:

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

If the originally selected sample household has been surveyed, code 1 will be entered against this item. However, if the originally selected household could not be surveyed for whatever might be the reason, a substituted household will be surveyed and in such cases, code 2 will be entered. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases, only the Blocks 0, 1, 2, 9 and 10 will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

3.1.1.7. Item 19: reason for substitution of original household: In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether or not a substituted household could be surveyed. This item is applicable if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

The codes are as follows:

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

3.1.2. Block 2: Particulars of field operations:

3.1.2.0. The names of the Field Investigator(s)/ ASO(s), SO, their signatures, dates of survey/ inspection/scrutiny, despatch etc. will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides these, from the 46th round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced and these code are also to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If it is required more than one day to canvass the schedule, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item serial number 2(i). Total time taken to canvass sch. 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 should be the actual time taken by the investigator(s) to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the investigator(s) to finalise the schedule.*

3.1.3. Block 3: Household characteristics:

3.1.3.0. Certain household characteristics, such as, household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social-group, household usual consumption expenditure in a month will be recorded in this block.

3.1.3.1. **Item 1: household size:** 'Household' is described in Chapter One. Size refers to the number of members listed in the household. Actually, 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 will tally with the last serial number in the column 1 of Block 4 i.e. 'Demographic Block'.

3.1.3.2. Item 2: principal industry (NIC-2008): The description of the principal industry of the household 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-2008 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. The procedure for determination of principal industry of the household is described in Chapter One.

3.1.3.3. Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-2004): The description of the principal occupation of the household will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal occupation should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant, as in case of principal industry. 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. The procedure for determination of principal occupation of the household is described in Chapter One.

3.1.3.4. Item 4: household type (code): The household type is determined on the basis of the income earned by the household from different sources during the 365 days preceding the date of survey (for further details, refer to Chapter One). Note that the codes are not the same for rural and urban areas.

For rural households, the household type codes are:		For urban areas, the household type codes are:	
self-employed in agriculture	-1,	self-employed	-1,
self-employed in non-agriculture	-2,	regular wage/salary earning	-2,
regular wage/salary earning	-3,	casual labour	-3,
casual labour in agriculture	-4,	others	-9
casual labour in non-agriculture	-5,		
others	-9.		

A household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others).

3.1.3.5. **Item 5: religion (code):** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in code. In case different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, then the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the ‘religion’ of the household.

The codes are:

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

3.1.3.6. **Item 6: social group (code):** Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe (ST) - 1,	other backward class (OBC) - 3,
scheduled caste (SC)- 2,	others - 9

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

3.1.3.7. **Item 7: household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure (`):** Household’s usual consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services usually consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a month. This may be ascertained as follows.

3.1.3.7.1. The question “What is your usual expenditure for household purposes in a month?” will be put to the informant. Suppose the answer is ` A.

3.1.3.7.2. Next, the purchase value of any household durables (mobile phones, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, vehicles, computers, furniture, kitchen equipment, etc.) purchased during the **last one year** will be ascertained and the expenditure **per month** obtained by dividing by 12. Let this be ` B.

3.1.3.7.3. Further, it should be quickly ascertained whether there is (usually) any consumption from (a) wages in kind (b) home-grown stock (c) free collection. If so, the approximate monthly value of the amount usually consumed in a month will be imputed. Let this be ` C.

3.1.3.7.4. Then the sum of A+B+C is to be entered against item 7 in whole number of rupees.

Note: Unusual expenditures, such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization, tours etc. are to be excluded from household's usual monthly consumer expenditure.

3.1.4. Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members

3.1.4.0. In this block, demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, and marital status), educational level, usual principal activity status will be recorded using one line for each of the members of the household.

3.1.4.1. **Col. 1: serial no. (srl. 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.

3.1.4.2. **Col. 2: name**: The names of all the members will be written clearly in this column in the order in which they are listed. Name may be shortened to accommodate it in the given space.

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

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-relatives	...9

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

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

3.1.4.6. **Col. 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.

Couples living together will be treated as *currently married*.

3.1.4.7. **Col 7: educational level (code):** Educational level refers to the highest level successfully completed. For example, if a person has failed in the B. A. examination, then the level will be treated only as ‘higher secondary’. The Educational 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.** The field official must convince herself/ himself of the response regarding the educational level of the person, before recording the code. More caution may be exercised for person who has not completed primary level of school education.

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

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

Persons who are not able to read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered illiterate 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). 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 but who are yet to pass primary standard examination, would be assigned code 06. Similarly codes 07, 08, and 10 to 14 should be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. 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 them who have completed some diploma or certificate course, code 12 will be assigned. Code 13 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree in general or technical education, which is equivalent to graduation level. Similarly, code 14 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree in general or technical education, which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

3.1.4.8. **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. -11	worked as casual wage -51	<i>attended domestic duties -93</i>
enterprise (self-employed): <i>account worker</i>	labour: <i>in other types of work</i>	<i>and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use</i>
worked in h.h. -12	<i>did not work but was seeking and/or available for work</i>	-81
enterprise (self-employed): <i>employer</i>		
<i>worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker)</i>	-21	<i>attended educational institution</i>
		-91
<i>worked as regular salaried/ wage employee</i>	-31	<i>attended domestic duties only</i>
		-92
<i>worked as casual wage labour: in public works</i>	-41	<i>others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)</i>
		-95
		-94
		-97

3.1.5. Blocks 5.1 and 5.2: Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 365 days (for health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; and shopping)/ last 30 days [for business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), pilgrimage & religious activities, education & training, others]

3. 1.5.0. In these blocks all particulars of the overnight trips ended in the last 365 days / last 30 days are to be recorded.

3.1.5.0.1. Definition of domestic overnight trips has already been mentioned in Chapter One; however same is being repeated here.

A **domestic overnight trip** is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor. It refers to the movement - for a duration of **not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 AM) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours)** and of **not more than 6 months** - by one or more household members outside their *usual environment (which includes the usual place of residence (UPR)) and return to the same UPR (a round trip)*, irrespective of place of stay. The movement should be for any of the following purposes:

- Business
- Holidaying, leisure & recreation
- Social

- Pilgrimage & Religious
- Education and Training
- Health and Medical
- Shopping
- Others

Note: In a domestic overnight trip, there can be only one member or more than one member of the selected household travelling together. If any person of the other household is accompanying with the selected household members in a trip, then trip as well as expenditure details for that person shall **not** be considered for entry in Blocks 5.1/Block 5.2 and Block 6.1/Block 6.2.

The followings are not to be considered for overnight trips (Please see Chapter One)

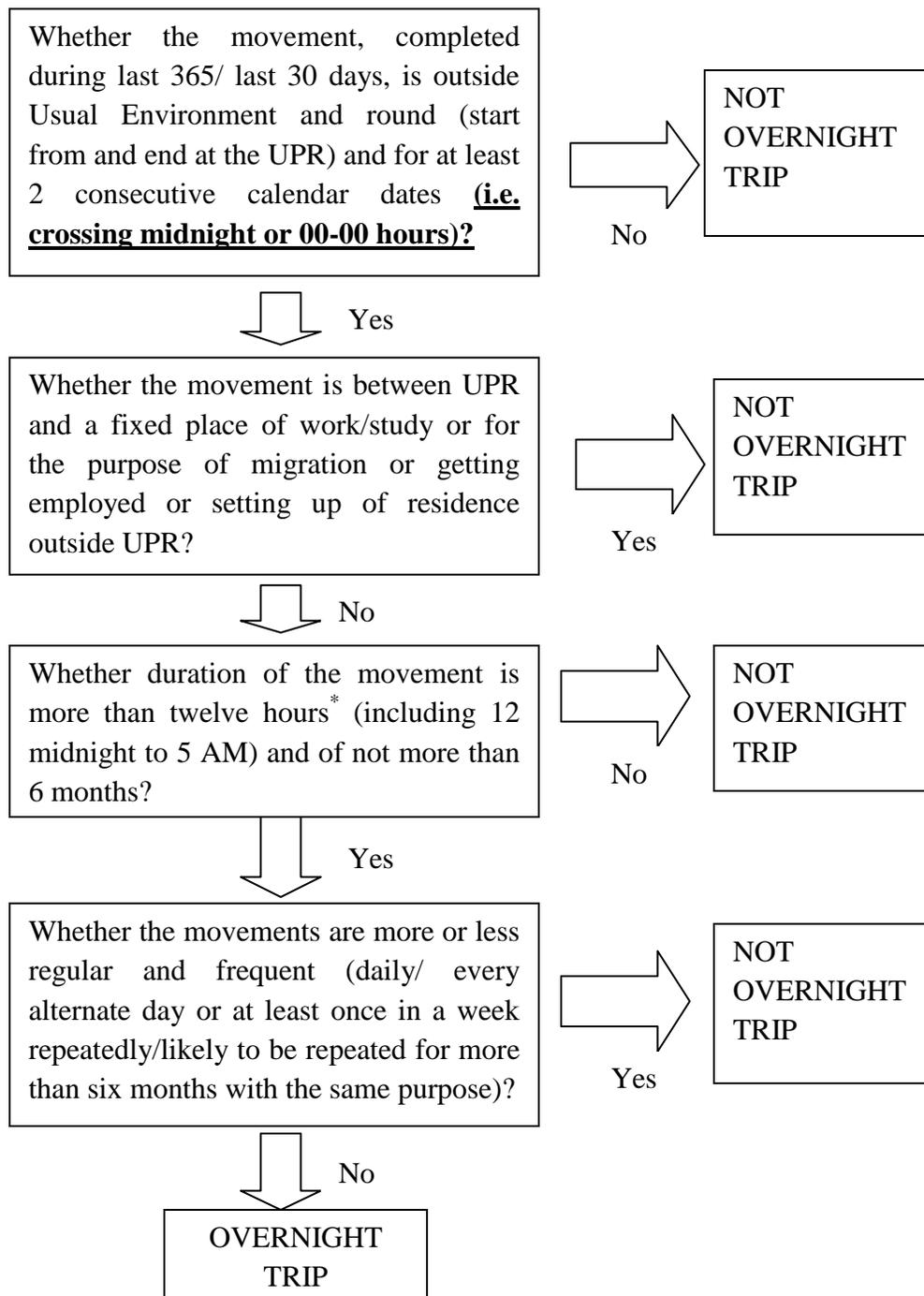
- i. Movements for the purposes of migration or getting employed (for earning income) or setting up of residence in that place and between UPR and the fixed place of work or study (school/ colleges/ universities/educational institutions etc.)
- ii. More or less regular and frequent movements (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week repeatedly/likely to be repeated for a period of more than six months with the same purpose) outside UPR for shopping, visiting family, for religious purpose, health and medical care, education and training, etc.
- iii. All the trips completed by former household members.

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

Box 1:

All movements of persons commuting between their UPR and some fixed places for the purpose of work or study, more or less frequent and regular movements for visiting homes of friends or relatives, shopping centers, religious places, centers of health care or any other facilities that might be at a substantial distance away, would **not** be considered as trips. All movements of persons, like, mobile hawkers, on-board staff of airlines /ships/ railways or of buses or of hired taxis/ cabs etc. would **not** be considered for trips. Movements of night guards, Aaya, nurses, whether provided by agencies or not, for rendering professional services (as these are their work) are out of purview of a domestic overnight trip. **However movements of medical representatives, sales executives, field investigators etc. on official duty/business will be considered for trip.**

Outline to determine an overnight trip



* For travel by air, the minimum twelve hours restriction is not necessary

Note: All movements, between UPR and the place of work or study (school/ colleges/ universities/educational institutions etc.) of the household member will not be considered as trips.

Box 2:

i) An individual attended a social function in a relative's house by leaving his / her UPR at 5 p.m. on 21.07. 2014 and returned to his / her UPR at 5 a.m. on 22.07.2014. This movement will be considered as overnight trip.

ii) An individual (household member) stays in a mess in Mumbai to attend his office. Every weekend he goes to his home at Pune, where his family leaves. His movements between Pune to Mumbai every weekend will not be considered as overnight trip.

iii) A nurse, living in Delhi, performs her night duty daily in a hospital located at Faridabad. Her movements from Delhi to Faridabad will not be qualified as overnight trip as these are due to her work. But if on a particular day she came from Delhi to Faridabad, to attend a social function and spent night there, then that particular movement will be an overnight trip.

Box 3:

A trip is uniquely specified by its main destination, leading purpose, no. of household members in the trip being together. If the persons are together for most of the time (duration of the trip), then they will be considered to be on the same trip. But if two members of a household spent most of the time away from each other during the period since leaving their UPR to returning to their UPR, then they will be considered to have been on two different trips even though their starting and returning dates may be the same. Please see "Domestic Overnight Trip" in Chapter One.

Box 4:

A young man and his mother residing in Kolkata (their UPR) go to their relatives' residence in Delhi. Within a day, he went on a trek to Kedarnath. He returned after one week. The mother stays in Delhi and returns to Kolkata with her son two 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 back.

Note: For a particular trip, only one entry is to be made in columns 1-2 & 12-15 (corresponding to the first row for that trip) whereas columns 3-11 are to be recorded for all the members in that trip.

3.1.5.1. **Column 1: Srl. 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 365 days / 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.**

3.1.5.2. **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.

3.1.5.3. **Column 3: Srl. no. of hh member who was in that trip (as in col. 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.

3.1.5.4. **Column 4: age (as in col. 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.

3.1.5.5. **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 -

For Block 5.1/Block 5.2

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

Note: Before determining the purpose of the trip it is to be ascertained first whether this trip is a domestic overnight trip, as defined in earlier paragraphs. There may be exceptional situations where any one purpose cannot 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 his/her trip.

3.1.5.5.1. **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.

Box 5:

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

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

3.1.5.5.3. **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.

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

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

Box 6:

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*.

3.1.5.5.6. **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 (up to six months) medical treatment.

3.1.5.5.7. **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*).

Box 7:

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

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

Box 8:

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

3.1.5.6. **Column 6: Type of trip (code):** A trip can be of two types-package and non-package. Definition of package and non-package trip is given elaborately in Chapter One. Within a

package tour, travellers receive a **combination of products** associated with a trip, which are **made of more than one of the following tourism services**: *Transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sight/seeing services, entertainment services, etc.* and other goods and services at will. 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.

Box9:

- i) A video coach operator charged for transport and sightseeing along with guide while the tourists have met expenses for food etc. This trip is considered as package trip.
- ii) One person went to Delhi and returned by Rajdhani Express after one day. This will not be a package trip though food is included with ticket price.

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

on foot-01, bus-02, train(railways)-03, ship/boat-04, air-05, own transport: motorised-06 non-motorised-07, transport equipment, rental (hired transport):motorised-08, non-motorised-10; others -19

3.1.5.7.1. **On foot:** This means that the movement is on foot and not supported by any mechanised (motorised or non-motorised) system. Also, movement on foot using crutch or stick is included in this category. Code ‘01’ is to be given in this case.

3.1.5.7.2. **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. Buses, **hired** for Barat, picnic, excursion etc., will also be covered here. Code will be ‘02’.

3.1.5.7.3. **Train (railways):** This category includes travel by rail (surface/underground), toy train, etc. as means of transport. Travel by hired railway coaches will also come under this category. Code in this case is ‘03’.

3.1.5.7.4. **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. Travel by hired ship/boat will be included here. Code is ‘04’.

3.1.5.7.5. **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. Code ‘05’ is to be recorded here.

Box 10:

Note: All the movements of household member by air would constitute an overnight trip, if duration of stay outside the UPR just includes 12 midnight to 5 a.m. spanning two consecutive calendar dates. Here the minimum 12 hours criterion as well as more or less frequent and regular movement is not mandatory.

Own transport:

3.1.5.7.6. **Motorised:** This category includes travel by all forms of motorised transport which are owned. Code for this item will be '06'. Motorised transport may include two-wheeler, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, tractor/truck etc.

3.1.5.7.7. **Non-motorised:** This includes travel by owned transport, which is not motorised, e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport (like horse-cart, bullock-cart, camel-cart etc.). This category **excludes** travel on horse-back, pony-back etc, for which the code should be '19', i.e. 'others' etc. For non-motorised owned transport code '07' is to be given.

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):

3.1.5.7.8. **Transport equipment, rental (hired transport):** This includes travel by hired motorised (code-08) and non-motorised (code-10) road transport. Motorised and non-motorised road transports are similar to those mentioned in above paragraphs 3.1.5.7.6 and 3.1.5.7.7, including taxi. This category excludes travel on horse-back, pony-back etc, for which the code should be '19', i.e. 'others'. Hired bus, railway coaches, boat/ship are also excluded from this item. These are included in bus (code '02'), train (code '03') and ship/boat (code '04') respectively. 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:

3.1.5.7.9 **Others:** This category includes means of transport which are not indicated elsewhere (paragraphs 3.1.5.7.1 to 3.1.5.7.8 above), such as cable car, transport by animals like horse-back, pony-back, transport by humans like palanquin (*palki*), *doli* carriages, *dandi*, etc. Code will be '19'.

3.1.5.7.10. **Column 7: Major (maximum distance travelled):** The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled will be treated as 'major' *mode of travel* for that 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 travelled then entry to be recorded for that

means which was more expensive. In such cases, the less expensive mode among the two will be the **minor** mode of travel.

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

3.1.5.8. **Type of stay (code):** The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. The admissible codes are: hotel-1, guest house-2, dharamshala-3, rented house-4, friends & relatives-5, others –9.

3.1.5.8.1. **Hotel:** A hotel, including resorts, 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.

3.1.5.8.2. **Guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies or PSUs or any other private entrepreneurs/ bodies. Examples are Circuit Houses, Panchayat Bhavans, Andhra Bhavan, Maharashtra Bhavan, etc. in Delhi, Nizam Palace in Kolkata, Youth Hostels, Holiday Homes of banks and insurance companies etc. code ‘2’ is to be given.

3.1.5.8.3. **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. Here code is ‘3’.

3.1.5.8.4. **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. Code for rented house is ‘4’.

3.1.5.8.5. **Friends & relatives:** If the household members during a trip stayed in their friends’ or relatives’ house, the code should be ‘5’ against this item.

3.1.5.8.6. **Others:** All other types of accommodation except those mentioned in paragraphs 3.1.5.8.1 to 3.1.5.8.5 above will come under this item and code ‘9’ is to be recorded in such cases. Examples are carriages/coaches, ships, tents, railway station, waiting rooms, airport lounge etc.

Box 11:

Transit in Bus/ Rail/Air of a journey is to be considered as a stay for overnight trip. Code 9 will be given.

3.1.5.9. **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, *Dharamshala*) where same no. of nights was spent then entry to be recorded for that type which was more expensive. In such cases, the less expensive type of stay among the two will be the **minor** type of stay. When the expenses are not known, likely to be the case for package trip, then the accommodation with earliest check-in time will be the major type of stay.

3.1.5.10. **Column 10: Minor (2nd 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. If there is only one type of stay during the trip, there should not be any entry in this column and a dash (‘-’) shall be put.

Box 12:

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

Box 13:

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

3.1.5.11. **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.

3.1.5.12. **Column 12: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):**

If purposes for all the members in a trip are same, then that common purpose will be the leading purpose of the trip. Leading purpose of trip as a whole is that purpose without which none of the members in that trip would have undertaken the trip. This must be one of the purposes mentioned in Column 5 for a particular trip. **Clearly, the leading purpose of a trip will be the same for all the members who undertook that trip.** There may be exceptional situations where any purpose can’t 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. Code structure is as follows:

For Block 5.1

<i>Holidaying, leisure and recreation</i>	-2	<i>Shopping</i>	-7
<i>Health & medical</i>	-6		

For Block 5.2

<i>Business</i>	-1	<i>Education & training</i>	-5
<i>Social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)</i>	-3	<i>Others</i>	-9
<i>Pilgrimage & religious activities</i>	-4		

Illustration 1: In a household, there were two overnight trips in the last 30 days. In trip 1, two members, with the intention of visiting relatives, accompanied their son, aged 24; he was on a business trip outside their UPR. The parents of the boy were aged 48 and 45 respectively. In trip 2, two members of age 74 and 48 went on a pilgrimage. The entries for Columns (1) to (12) in Block 5.2 should be filled in as follows:

srl. no. of trip	no. of hh members in the trip	srl. 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 travelled)	minor (2 nd max. distance travelled)	major (max. no. of nights spent)	minor (2 nd max. no. of nights spent)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	3	03	48	3	2	02	03	5	-	2	1
		04	45	3	2	02	03	5	-	2	-
		06	24	1	2	02	03	2	-	2	-
2	2	01	74	4	2	03	08	3	-	4	4
		03	48	4	2	03	08	3	-	4	-

3.1.5.13. **Column 13: Starting month (code):** The month of starting the trip is to be recorded against this item. Details are given in Chapter One.

The applicable codes are-

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

3.1.5..14. **Column 14: Main destination (code):** *Main destination* is generally a place which is **central to the decision** to undertake the trip. However, if no such place can be identified by the informant, the main destination is to be taken as the place where the members **spent maximum night** during the trip. If the visitors spent the same number of nights in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination is that one among these places which is the **farthest**

from the UPR of the visitor. **Obviously, the main destination of a trip will be the same for all the members who undertook that trip.** The codes are -

- destination within the district: 1,
- destination outside the district but within the State: 2,
- destination outside the State but within the country: 3,
- final port of departure in Indian Territory for International trip: 4;

Box 14:

Note: Code 4 is applicable only for the **domestic part of an International trip**. For example, an individual staying in Jaipur is going abroad by taking flight from New Delhi. Then his trip from UPR to New Delhi Airport will be the domestic part of his overnight trip abroad.

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

Andhra Pradesh	....28	Karnataka	....29	Tamil Nadu	....33
Arunachal Pradesh	....12	Kerala	....32	Tripura	....16
Assam	....18	Madhya Pradesh	....23	Uttar Pradesh	....09
Bihar	....10	Maharashtra	....27	Uttarakhand	....05
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	Odisha	....21	Daman & Diu	....25
Himachal Pradesh	....02	Punjab	....03	Lakshadweep	....31
Jammu & Kashmir	....01	Rajasthan	....08	Puducherry	....34
Jharkhand	....20	Sikkim	....11		

If the main destination covers more than one state/u.t. then follow the definition of Main destination given in Chapter One: Concepts and Definitions to determine the appropriate destination state code.

3.1.5.16. **Total no. of trips:** This is the total no. of domestic overnight trips performed by the household during last 365 days/ last 30 days. This should match with the last serial no. of the trip in Column 1.

3.1.6. Blocks 6.1 & 6.2: Particulars of expenditure (`) for all trips in last 365 days / last 30 days covered in block 5.1/block 5.2

3.1.6.0. In these blocks, expenditure details on each *domestic overnight trip* which are covered in Block 5.1/ Block 5.2 are to be recorded. In the schedule, 4 columns are given for 4 trips. If more than 4 trips are performed by the household, then more sheets shall be added. 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. **The approach to be followed is payable approach, i.e., it includes the expenditure which is already paid or payable in future. All the expenditure incurred and/ or to be incurred relating to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period is to be included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure has been incurred and / or to be incurred by the sample household or not.** For details refer to Chapter One.

Box 15:

The members of the sample household undertook a trip and expenditure of the trip was made by other household. The expenditure on the trip undertaken by the sample household is to be recorded irrespective of the source of expenditure. Best efforts are to be made to get this information from sample household.

3.1.6.1. **Item 1: trip serial no. [as in column 1, Block 5.1/ Block 5.2]:** The serial number of trip as provided in Column 1 of Block 5.1/ Block 5.2 is to be copied against this item.

3.1.6.2. **Item 2: type of trip [as in column 6, Block 5.1/ Block 5.2]:** The type of trip as provided in Column 6 of Block 5.1/ Block 5.2 is to be copied against this item.

3.1.6.3. **Item 3: package component:** This has already been described under ‘type of trip’ in Block 5.1/ Block 5.2. A particular trip may have both package and non-package components. For example, for a particular trip a package may be availed of for transport, breakfast and sightseeing for which separate break-up may or may not be available. The lump-sum expenditure incurred for this package is to be included against this item for each trip.

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

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

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

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

3.1.6.4. **Non-package component:** All expenditure, which do not come under package component related to a trip are to be recorded here item-wise. Sometimes, the expenditure related to transport, accommodation, meals, entertainment, and sightseeing etc, may be partly covered in the package component. In such situation, the non-package component of such expenditure should be recorded under the non-package component in these blocks.

3.1.6.4.1. **Item 4: Accommodation:** This is same as the *type of stay* mentioned in columns 9 & 10 of Block 5.1/ Block 5.2. The expenditure incurred on accommodation related to a trip will be reported under items 4.1 to 4.9.

3.1.6.4.1.1. **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 with or without extra cost. Operationally, if the respondent claims that he/she stayed in a hotel, expenditure on such stay should be recorded against this item. Separate cost of additional guest services which are not included in the accommodation charge should not be recorded here.

3.1.6.4.1.2. **Item 4.2: Guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies/PSUs, autonomous bodies funded by govt. like ISI, IIPS etc. or private entrepreneurs/ bodies. Expenditure on such accommodation will come under this item.

3.1.6.4.1.3. **Item 4.3: 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, if any on such accommodation should come under this item.

3.1.6.4.1.4. **Item 4.4: 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.

3.1.6.4.1.5. **Item 4.5: 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 4.4 of this block.

3.1.6.4.1.6. **Item 4.9: Others:** Amount spent on all other types of accommodation except on those mentioned in items 4.1 to 4.5 will come under this item. Examples are carriages/coaches, tents, etc. 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 is principally for night journey.

3.1.6.4.1.7. **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.

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

3.1.6.4.2.1. **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.

3.1.6.4.2.2. **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.

3.1.6.4.2.3. **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.

3.1.6.4.3. **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.

3.1.6.4.3.1. **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 are included in the total payment to be made to the railway authorities. In such cases, the entire amount paid to the railways should be recorded against 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 these blocks.

3.1.6.4.3.2. **Item 6.2: Road (excluding transport equipment, rental):** This includes expenditure on passenger transport by *bus*; 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.; 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.

3.1.6.4.3.3. **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 these blocks, as the case may be.

3.1.6.4.3.4. **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 in item 8.4. All payments made to airlines relating to transport tax, insurance, passenger tax, etc. should also be recorded here.

3.1.6.4.3.5. **Item 6.5: Transport equipment, rental:** This includes expenditure on hired motorised or non-motorised road transport like *bicycle, two-wheeler, rickshaw, auto rickshaw, taxi, car/jeep, tractor/truck, animal driven transport* such as horse-carts (*tongas*), bullock-carts, camel-carts, etc. This category excludes expenditure on travel by railways (included in item 6.1), by road (partly, which are included in item 6.2), 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 also be recorded here.

3.1.6.4.3.6. **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 render services that combine one or more chargeable travel services (e.g., transport, accommodation, meals, entertainment, and sightseeing) and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers 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 levied by travel agencies for 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. Tour operator also includes online service providers, such as, Make my Trip, Yatra.com, expedia.co.in etc.

Box 16:

1. A person booked air-ticket online, through Yatra.com for his trip. Total fare is ` 8000. In the break-up service charge for Yatra.com is mentioned as ` 250. Then entry against item 6.4 (air) will be ` 7750 and in item 6.6 ` 250 for that trip.

2. A family of three went to Rajasthan with Kundu Travels. They made a one time payment (for food, accommodation, transport and sight-seeing) of ` 30000 (` 10000 per head) to the tour operator. Here service charge for the tour operator is not known separately. ` 30000 will be reported against item 3 (Package component) along with code 1 or 2 in items 3.1-3.4 for that trip.

3.1.6.4.3.7. **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.

3.1.6.4.3.8. **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.

3.1.6.4.4. **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.

3.1.6.4.4.1. **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.

3.1.6.4.4.2. **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.

3.1.6.4.4.3. **Item 7.03: Alcohol & Tobacco products:** : This item includes expenditure incurred on all kinds of alcoholic drinks and tobacco products like beer, foreign liquors, country liquors, toddy etc. and *pan*, *supari*, lime, *katha*, *bidi*, cigarette, *gutkha*, *pan masala*, etc. Alcohol reported against Block 5 for immediate consumption will not be covered here.

3.1.6.4.4.4. **Item 7.04: Travel related consumer goods:** Expenditure incurred on items like suitcases, trunk, hand bag, other travel goods; spectacles, sunglasses, pen, lock, umbrella, radio, ipod, e-book, mobile phone, walkman, torch, batteries, etc.; photographic equipment like camera, 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.

3.1.6.4.4.5. **Item 7.05: Footwear:** All types of footwear like rubber footwear, leather footwear, cloth footwear etc. will be covered under this item.

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

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

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

3.1.6.4.4.9. **Item 7.10: Memento, souvenir etc.:** Expenditure on all types of mementos or handicrafts or souvenir like replica of Taj Mahal etc. purchased in the trip (for own use or for gift purpose) are to be covered here. This item is different from travel related consumer goods (Item 7.04) in the sense that these are not consumed but preserved as reminiscence of the trip.

3.1.6.4.4.10. **Item 7.19: Others:** All expenses on shopping not mentioned in the items 7.01 to 7.10 will come under this item.

3.1.6.4.4.11. **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.

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

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

3.1.6.4.5.2. **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.

3.1.6.4.5.3. **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 sites like Vrindavaan Garden, Golkunda Fort, Mysore Palace, Victoria Memorial, etc. will also be covered.

3.1.6.4.5.4. **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.

3.1.6.4.5.5. **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.

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

3.1.6.4.5.5.2. **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.

3.1.6.4.5.5.3. **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 are made on services such as sauna bath, massaging, steam bath etc. taken for personal recreation then those are to be recorded under item 8.1

3.1.6.4.5.5.4. **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.

3.1.6.4.5.6. **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.

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

3.1.6.4.7. **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.

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

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

3.1.6.4.9. **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 (`) paid/ reimbursed by

3.1.6.4.10. **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.) or Public Sector Undertakings or autonomous bodies wholly funded by govt. for a trip undertaken by the household member(s), then the amount of reimbursement/ payment made is to be reported here.

3.1.6.4.11. **Item 14: Other private sources:** If any reimbursement/ payment is made by any other organisation like International Bodies, private Universities, NGOs etc. or by any private organisation, the amount of reimbursement/ payment made is to be reported here. Expenditure made by non-household members is also to be reported here.

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

Box 17:

- 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.
- Reimbursement by the govt. /PSUs for trips of the family members of their employees under LTC/LTA schemes.

Box 18:

Best effort may be made to obtain the item-wise break-up of expenditure as much as possible. However, if no break-up or separate expenditure is available in few cases, then remarks/comments for not getting such information should be recorded in detail in Blocks 9 & 10 respectively. Total expenditure may be recorded against subtotal or total. If no expenditure is reported against any of the items in Block 6.1/6.2, then a dash ('- ') is to be put.

3.1.7. Block 7: Particulars and expenditure (`) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days

3.1.7.0. In this block all particulars and expenditure details of the same-day trips completed in the last 30 days by the household are to be recorded. ***For a particular same-day trip, only one entry is to be made in all the columns, i.e. columns 1-13.***

3.1.7.0.1. Definition of same-day trip is provided in Chapter One: Concepts and Definitions.

Note: All exceptions (movements which will be considered as trip) mentioned in the context of overnight trips, refer to Block 5.1/ Block 5.2 shall also hold true here.

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

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

3.1.7.3. ***Column 3: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):*** Similar to that in Block 5.1/ Block 5.2.

3.1.7.4. ***Expenditure:*** Similar to the case of domestic overnight trip, **the approach here also to be followed is payable approach, i.e., it includes the expenditure which is already paid or payable in future.** All the expenditure incurred and/ or to be incurred related to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period is to be included in this block irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure has been incurred and / or to be incurred by the sample household or not.

3.1.7.4.1. ***Column 4: Package:*** Similar to *Item 3* of Block 6.1 /Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2. ***Non-package:*** All expenditure, which do not come under package component related to a same-day trip are to be recorded here item-wise in ***Columns 5-11***. 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.

3.1.7.4.2.1. ***Columns 5: accommodation:*** Similar to item 4 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.2. ***Columns 6: food & drink:*** Similar to item 5 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.3. ***Columns 7: transport:*** Similar to item 6 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.4. ***Columns 8: shopping:*** Similar to item 7 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.5. **Columns 9: recreation, religious etc.:** This column is similar to a combination of items 8.1-8.4 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.6. **Columns 10: medical:** Similar to item 8.5 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.7. **Columns 11: others:** Similar to item 9 in Block 6.1 / Block 6.2.

3.1.7.4.2.8. **Columns 12: subtotal (col. 5 to col. 11):** This is the subtotal of expenditure reported in Column 5 to Column 12 for a particular same-day trip.

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

Box 19:

Any same-day trip performed by the household must have positive total expenditure, but it may happen that some of the components of expenditure are nil. If no expenditure is reported in any of columns 4-11, then a dash (‘-’) may be put.

3.1.8. Block 8: Particulars and expenditure (`) of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days

3.1.8.0. In this block all particulars and expenditure details of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but less than or equal to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days are to be covered.

Note: All exceptions (movements which will be considered as trips) mentioned in the context of overnight trips, refer to Block 5.1/ Block 5.2 shall also hold true here.

3.1.8.1. **Column 1: Srl. no. of trip:** A running serial number will be given in this column for each special trip undertaken by any of the household members during last 365 days. These trips should be serialised commencing from the latest completed trip.

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

3.1.8.3. **Column 3: Leading purpose for all the members performing the trip (code):** Similar to that in Block 5.1/ Block 5.2.

3.1.8.4. **Column 4: Total expenditure:** Expenditure for each special trip shall be recorded in this column. Same approach is to be followed as mentioned in Block 6.1/6.2 to determine the expenditure.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
1.	General			A female member who has undertaken the overnight trip in last 365 days got married. Whether this will be considered as trip or not?	Trip of persons who are household members as on date of survey will be considered only.
2.	General			A fisherman from Rameshwaram went into deep sea to catch fishes and returned to his UPR after 5 days. Whether such movements shall be considered as overnight trips?	No, such movement will not be an overnight trip.
3.	General			A railway driver has to move out of his UPR frequently to different places, spending nights at carriage/guest house etc. due to his job. Whether such movements will be treated as overnight trips?	No. Movements of all crew members of public transport on duty shall not be considered as trips. Example of crew members are: railway driver, helper, attendant, pilot, airhostess, captain, sailor, bus driver etc.
4.	General			Whether the movements of field investigator/ sale executive/ medical representative to different places outside their UPR for the purpose of survey/ assignments would be considered for trips?	Yes, provided the conditions of overnight or same-day trips are satisfied as mentioned in Chapter One and in this chapter. However, movements by them to attend office for reporting, salary etc. would not be considered as trips.
5.	5.1/5.2		5	What purpose code is to be given for a person accompanying a patient to a hospital?	Code '9' shall be given.
6.	5.1/5.2		5	Suppose a lady member of hh had undertaken trip to her mother's place for delivery of her child, then which code should be reported against this	Code '3' shall be given

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				item?(purpose of trip)	
7.	5.1/5.2		7,8	If the movement within a big town or village (by any mode) is a part of the total travel whether it should be taken as distance travelled for the purpose of mode of travel in Bl-5.1 & 5.2 of Sch. 21.1?	Yes, if such movements are part of trip, as per instruction.
8.	5.1/5.2		7,8	In mode of travel where “Jugar” (locally assembled auto van) will be entered?	Code will be ‘06’ or ‘08’ depending on whether the vehicle is owned or hired.
9.	5.1/5.2		9,10	For a person who stays at his ancestral house during trip what code to be given?	Code-9 will be recorded.
10.	5.1/5.2		9,10	If an investigator stayed 5 nights at Village Pradhan’s house during the survey, what code will be recorded?	If he had paid for his stay then code will be ‘4’ (rented house) otherwise code 9 will be recorded.
11.	5.1/5.2		9,10	When a member walked throughout the night on a pilgrimage trip and availed no accommodation, what code to be entered?	Code ‘9’ - others.
12.	5.1/5.2		11	A member of the sample household left the household for education on 25.7.14 and returned to the sample household on 23.9.14. This household is surveyed on 25.9.14. What will be the entry against this item?	Number of nights spent outside UPR (including journey) from starting of the trip to completion of the trip may be counted and reported against in this item.
13.	5.1/5.2		11	If the duration of the medical trip is 120 days (including journey) in which only 1 day is in the last 365 days. Whether this will be taken as overnight trip and what will be the no. of night spent outside UPR?	Yes and number of night spent is 120. All the particulars and expenditure details relating to the trip of duration of 120 days shall be recorded.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
14.	5.1/5.2		12	A few members of a Household embark on a trip to a place with different purposes (like attending wedding of a relative and also visit to Temple). What is the correct code to be reported?	Leading or Main purpose for which the Trip is undertaken is to be considered and appropriate code is to be reported. If the main purpose of the Trip was attending marriage, code 3 may be reported even though pilgrimage to a temple is also undertaken in that Trip.
15.	5.1/5.2		12	A, along with his family moving out their UPR, is on his way to visit a place X. The leading purpose is business meeting of A, whereas for other members it is pleasure trip. What is the leading purpose of trip in the following cases: 1) Just before start of the journey A is communicated about the cancellation of Meeting for which purpose the trip is planned. Not to disappoint his family, A along with family visited the place X. 2) During the journey A is communicated about the cancellation of the meeting.	1) The leading purpose is pleasure. 2) The leading purpose is to attend the Meeting because though Meeting is cancelled but for which the trip for all the members trip would not have been taken place
16.	5.1/5.2		14	An overnight trip is performed to see Bengaluru. After going to Bengaluru decided to visit Ooty also (other state). Which code is appropriate?	Main destination here is Bengaluru as that place was central to the decision to undertake the trip. Appropriate code to be given accordingly.
17.	5.1/5.2		11,14, 15	Someone came from Shilong to Kolkata by air, to catch an International Flight from Kolkata air port for his International trip. His total duration of the trip was 10 days including his journey. But	Entry in col. 11 will be '10' i.e. total duration of the trip. Code in col. 14 will be '4'. Entry in col. 15 in this case will be '19' (West Bengal), but not

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				he stayed only one night in Kolkata. What will be the entry in cols. 11, 14 and 15 respectively?	'17' (Meghalaya) since he finally left from Kolkata air port.
18.	6.1/6.2	General		Husband and wife together went to wife's maternal place outside UPR. Husband returned on the same-day but wife stayed there for 3 days. During journey, they purchased sweets amounting Rs. 100/-. Will this expenditure be recorded in block 6.2 or block 7.1?	Trip will be different for husband (same-day) and wife (overnight). In such case the common expenditure may be considered in overnight trips, i.e. in Block 6.2.
19.	6.1/6.2	General		The UPR of Mr. X is in Lucknow. He commutes everyday to Kanpur for work. However, on 06.7.2014, he had gone to Allahabad in connection with the marriage of his niece after attending the office. On 08.7.2014, he returned to his home after attending his office in Kanpur on 08.7.2014. Whether expenditure incurred on transport from Lucknow to Kanpur and Kanpur to Lucknow in this case, will be included in Block 6.1/6.2?	Yes. In this case, taking his movement from UPR and back to UPR for the purpose of attending the marriage will be taken as expenditure for trip.
20.	6.1/6.2	General		A person accompanied the Barat and stayed for night there. His household is selected. How expenditure is to be calculated? His expenditure was done by the host of barat.	Deep probing to be done to get at least the subtotal or total expenditure, if item-wise break-up cannot be found.
21.	6.1/6.2	General		Dakshina given to priests in temple for providing puja. Will this be treated as expenditure or not?	Dakshina to priests will be taken and the value will be given in item 8.2. Donation to temple in donation box will not be treated as expenditure.
22.	6.1/6.2	General		A father during his trip to join his child in an educational institution has paid fee and purchased biscuits, stationery, uniform etc.	All expenditure made during the trip and for the trip is to be reported in the respective items of the

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				for his child. Whether this expenditure is to be reported in this block.	block.
23.	6.1/6.2	General		A vehicle was hired for the trip by the household and even the parking charges, toll tax etc. are paid by the household. Whether this expenditure is to be recorded in item 6.9?	To be recorded in item 6.5 since the vehicle is hired.
24.	6.1/6.2	General		Whether package trip to North-Eastern States which includes visit to Nepal visit is to be considered?	If the intended destination is Nepal, it will not be a domestic overnight trip, though entry in col. 14 of block 5.1/5.2 will be '4' for this trip. However expenditure relating to domestic component of that trip within the Indian Territory is to be considered. The proportionate expenses from the package towards visit to Nepal are to be excluded.
25.	6.1/6.2	General		A hh when on a trip to a marriage ceremony of a relative had given some money to the family as monetary help for the marriage. Will this expenditure to be included in Bl. 6.1/6.2 of Sch. 21.1?	No, such cash assistance or transfer amount should not be included.
26.	6.1/6.2	General		There was a combined group of 8 families and they have deposited Rs. 2000/- each initially. The expenses regarding accommodation, food, transport etc were common. Hence the informant cannot bifurcate the actual amount spent for item wise. At the end, total amount was Rs. 3500/-. It is very difficult to	Effort should be made to apportion the total expenditure against major heads.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				segregate the amount. How to record the entry?	
27.	6.1/6.2	General		A household during trip of 4 months also solemnizes marriage of their daughter, whether all expenditure on marriage incurred is also to be considered in total expenditure of the trip?	Yes. The expenditure to be recorded in different items of the block 6.1/6.2
28.	6.1/6.2	General		<p>Please clarify the following :</p> <p>1) A person made a trip with a purpose Health and Medical. During the trip he purchased half of the medicines prescribed at cost Rs.500/. After completion of trip he purchased the remaining prescribed medicines at cost Rs 400/-. What is to be recorded in item 8.5 either Rs.500/ or Rs.900/?</p> <p>2) If he purchased medicines at cost Rs.1000/- during the trip for his own consumption and he consumed a part of it during the trip. However after completion of trip he sold out the remaining medicines at cost Rs.400/-. What expenditure is to be recorded in Bl.6.1?</p>	<p>1) Report Rs. 500/- in block 6.1/6. 2.</p> <p>2) In this case Rs. 600/- is to be recorded in block 6.1.</p>
29.	6.1/6.2	General		Whether service charges paid to internet café / credit card for railway reservation is to be accounted against item 6.9 or 9?	To be accounted against item 6.9
30.	6.1/6.2	General		The members of the sample household undertook a trip and expenditure of the trip was made by other household. Kindly clarify whether expenditure incurred by other household relating to the trip undertaken by the members of the sample household will be	Yes.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				accounted in sch. 21.1?	
31.	6.1/6.2	General		3 persons from the same household of Dibrugarh undertook overnight trip for treatment of one of them. After two days two persons came back leaving the patient in hospital at Kolkata. What will be the entry for expenditure of the trip of the two persons who came back within reference period? The patient did not come within the reference period.	Total expenditure made by the household on the two members completing the trip should only be considered.
32.	6.1/6.2	General		Traveler leaves to USA from Madurai (UPR) via Chennai and returns to UPR after 10 days. What portion will cover as domestic part of an international tourism?	The portions within India will be considered.
33.	6.1/6.2	General		Expenditure incurred on high unit value items purchased while undertaking tour (like purchase of computer, costly fancy electronic items) will be accounted or not?	Expenditure incurred on high unit value items like cars, computers, etc. related to a trip is to be considered provided it is not used for resale or production purpose.
34.	6.1/6.2	4		At some pilgrim places the temple authorities maintain different type of accommodations to offer pilgrims of which some are at nominal rates (dormitory) but other rooms(say AC rooms) are at charges of Rs 600/-per day . How to treat these AC rooms – as hotels or as dharamasalas?	In such a case where charges appear as high as hotel rates, operationally the version of respondent is to be recorded. If respondent claims that he stayed in hotel the expenditure should be recorded in item 4.1
35.	6.1/6.2	4.3		Whether Railway Dormitory is considered as Government Guest House?	Yes.
36.	6.1/6.2	4		One of the members of a	Yes. This also has to be

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				household while undertaking a package trip finds the accommodation provided by the trip organiser not suitable and makes an alternative arrangement by making separate payment towards a Lodge. Whether this payment of Lodge Charges on that particular day is to be accounted against this item?	accounted with proper remarks. But it is to be considered against appropriate type of accommodation under item 4.
37.	6.1/6.2	4 to 8		When item wise detailed break up is not available, then what to do? Whether the total amount along with remark to be recorded?	Detail probing should be made to identify the major items of expenditure along with the total expenditure.
38.	6.1/6.2	5.2		A family while on journey to visit a place, consumes food prepared at home, where the expenditure on food will be recorded?	Such expenditure will find place against item 5.2.
39.	6.1/6.2	6	1-3	Where entry of expenditure for a trip completed to attend a “3 months course on education” is to be recorded as there seems no provision to report expenditure on fees, books, stationary etc. for educational trip?	Expenditure related to accommodation, food & drink, transport, etc. are to be reported against respective items. Expenditure on books, stationary is to be reported in item 7.08, etc.
40.	6.1/6.2	6.1		Will money taken by TTE of Railways illegally be recorded in the Sch. 21.1, Bl. 6.1?	No.
41.	6.1/6.2	7		Whether expenditure incurred on purchase of a computer which is used for both productive and consumption purpose is to be considered or not?	Expenditure will be considered if it is exclusively for consumption purpose only.
42.	6.1/6.2	5.2/7.03		Mr. X on his overnight trip ordered a glass of Wine along with his dinner in a restaurant outside accommodation unit. Where to record the expenses for alcohol, against item 5.2 or 7.03?	Since, it was for his immediate consumption, the cost of wine will be reported against item 5.2.

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
43.	6.1/6.2	7.08		Whether the Text Book purchased during a trip for use of children after the trip will be taken here.	Yes
44.	6.1/6.2	8.1		A tourist paid cash gift to a child of the host household, whether this will be counted as expenditure done by tourist or not?	Cash gift shall not be considered as trip expenditure.
45.	6.1/6.2	8.5.1		a) Should the medicines used regularly for B.P. / Diabetes etc. be considered as expenses during the trip? b) Whether expenditure on general medicines, which are taken regularly by some hh. members during a trip, is to be considered as 'medical expenditure'?	Yes
46.	6.1/6.2	9		Will expenses incurred for telephone calls relating to the trip be recorded here?	If it is readily available, record in item 9. If not readily available, apportion and record in item 9.
47.	6.1/6.2	9		While on a trip a hh incurs expenditure on services like barber/ beautification, shoe polishing etc. Where will these expenditures be reported?	It will be reported in item 9 of Bl. 6.1/6.2.
48.	6.1/6.2	9		If a household performed a trip to pay a visit to ailing mother and incidentally mother died and the household spent some amount for her funeral. Whether this expenditure will be reported in block 6.2?	Yes, it will be reported in item 9 of block 6.2.
49.	6.1/6.2	4 to 9		Gifts, Sweets, Dress materials purchased for friends and relatives while undertaking trips to their respective places (meant as gifts to be given as a token of	It will be included in the respective items(7.01 – 7.19) of Block 6.1/6..2

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				appreciation for their stay and food), where to include such expenses incurred?	
50.	6.1/6.2	4 to 9		Whether regular medicines purchased for a trip but consumed partially before the trip, during the trip and the remaining after the trip, be included for our survey.	If the medicines are taken regularly then expenditure for that part consumed during trip only shall be considered.
51.	6.1/6.2	4 to 9		Some items purchased in preparation for a trip (considered for our survey) are found used again in subsequent movements of routine nature (not considered for our survey). Whether it will be accounted for?	Are to be included in the expenditure irrespective of their later use.
52.	6.1/6.2	12		A sample household, being a doctor, is sponsored by a company to a trip to Jaipur during the reference period. Whether the expenditure incurred by the company will be considered for item 12 of Block 6.1?	Yes, Code for item 12 will be '1' and actual expenditure will be taken under item 14. Nevertheless, detail break-up of expenditure (including the reimbursed amount) should also be reported in items 3 to 11.
53.	6.1/6.2	12		Railway pass holders generally perform their journeys by rail and no system of reimbursement like LTC is there. Whether this is to be considered as reimbursement?	No. Only the expenditure on reservation charge, etc., if paid, is to be considered.
54.	6.1/6.2	12 to 14		When reimbursement of trip expenses is less than the actual expense made by the household, how entry is to be made?	Here only actual reimbursed amount is to be reported.
55.	7			If a person travels to Bangladesh from Kolkata by road and is back to UPR in the same-day, whether domestic part of the trip will be accounted for as domestic part of	For same-day trip this will not be taken. Also, movements of frequent international border crosser shall also

Srl. no.	block	item	col.	Questions	Answer
				the same-day trip.	not be considered as trip.
56.	7		1	A person visits the same place 3 times in a day and the visit qualifies for a same-day trip. It should be taken as only one trip or 3 trips?	3 trips subject to fulfilling other conditions of same-day trip.
57.	8	General		A student went to Kota to attend a course of duration of 9 months. After completing the course, she came back to home 1 month prior to the date of survey. Whether her trip for duration of 9 months will be considered in Block 8?	First it is to be ascertained whether she is currently a member of the selected household as on the date of survey. (Ref. Chapter One). If she is a current member then this trip will be considered for block 8, otherwise not.

List of Abbreviation and acronyms

Bl.	Block
Col.	Column
hh	Household
Sch.	Schedule
Srl. no.	Serial number
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UE	Usual Environment
UPR	Usual Place of Residence
