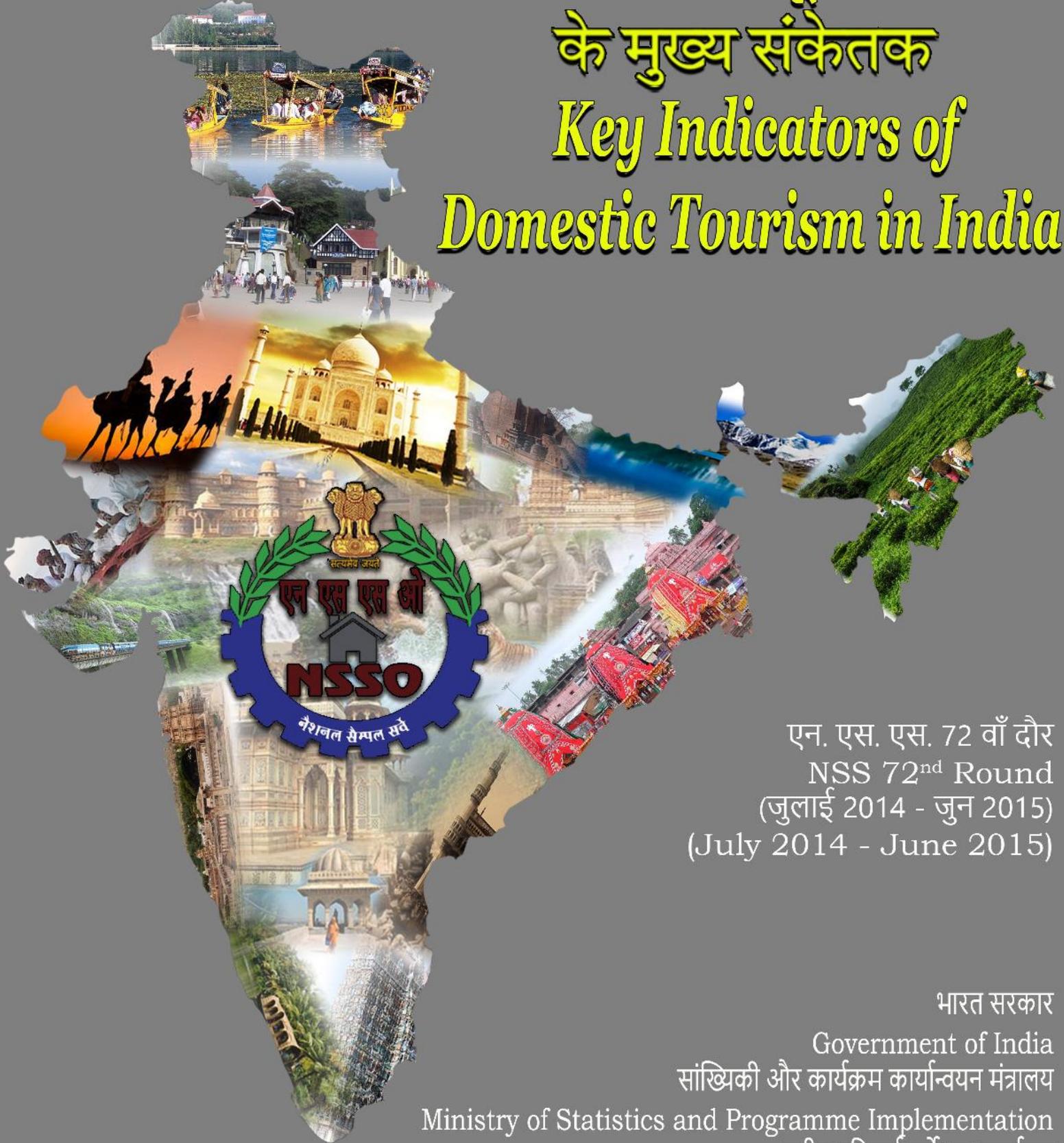




एन.एस.एस. के.आई. /NSS KI (72/21.1)

# भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन के मुख्य संकेतक *Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India*



एन. एस. एस. 72 वाँ दौर  
NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Round  
(जुलाई 2014 - जून 2015)  
(July 2014 - June 2015)

भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय  
National Sample Survey Office



# भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन के मुख्य संकेतक Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India

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## प्राक्कथन

भव्य विविध संस्कृति और ऐतिहासिक विरासत से सम्पन्न भारत जैसे किसी देश में घरेलू पर्यटन की आर्थिक और सामाजिक महत्ता पर जोर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण का घरेलू पर्यटन पर वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा तृतीय पर्यटन उपग्रह अकाउन्ट (टीएसए) की तैयारी हेतु घरेलू रात्रि भ्रमणों से संबंधित पारिवारिक विशेषताओं, आगन्तुक विशेषताओं तथा भ्रमण विशेषताओं पर कुछ सूचना एकत्र करने के साथ-साथ पर्यटन व्यय पर विस्तृत सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए अभिकल्पित किया गया। आमतौर पर, इस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार के परिणाम/आंकड़ों को योजना बनाने, नीति-निर्माण और निर्णय लेने में सहायता हेतु तथा विभिन्न सरकारी संगठनों, शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं तथा विद्वानों द्वारा आगे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययनों हेतु इनपुट के रूप में उपयोग किए जाने की संभावना है।

2. राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) ने अपने 72वें दौर (जुलाई 2014 – जून 2015) के सर्वेक्षण के भाग के रूप में 'घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय' संबंधी एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया। समान विषय पर विगत सर्वेक्षण एनएसएस के 65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008 – जून 2009) के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था। सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चंडीगढ़, दादरा व नागर हवेली तथा लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर) ने कम से कम समान मैचिंग प्रतिदर्श आकार आधार पर सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम में भी भाग लिया।

3. एनएसएसओ का निरंतर यह प्रयास रहा है कि सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम क्षेत्र कार्य के समापन के एक वर्ष के भीतर मुख्य संकेतकों के रूप जारी किए जाएं ताकि प्रयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं की समय रहते पूर्ति की जा सके। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए और सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य परिणामों को इसकी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट को जारी करने से पूर्व उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एनएसएसओ केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों पर आधारित इस दस्तावेज 'भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन के मुख्य संकेतक' का प्रकाशन कर रहा है।

4. इसके अलावा 'भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन' नामक विषय पर एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट जारी किए जाने की योजना बनाई गई है। इस दस्तावेज में तीन अध्याय और चार परिशिष्ट हैं। अध्याय एक प्रस्तावना स्वरूप अध्याय है जबकि अध्याय दो अपने अवधारणात्मक फ्रेमवर्क के साथ-साथ घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय संबंधी सर्वेक्षण की विशेषताओं का ब्योरा देता है। अध्याय तीन में महत्वपूर्ण संकेतकों का संक्षिप्त सार दिया गया है। परिशिष्ट क मुख्य संकेतकों पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार तालिकाएं उपलब्ध कराता है। इस सर्वेक्षण में प्रयुक्त अवधारणाएं तथा परिभाषाओं पर टिप्पणियां परिशिष्ट ख में विस्तृत रूप से दर्शाई गई हैं। प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प और आकलन प्रक्रिया का ब्योरा परिशिष्ट ग में दिया गया है तथा अन्त में परिशिष्ट घ में, पूछ-ताछ अनुसूची (अनुसूची 21.1) जिसे चुनिंदा परिवारों में प्रचारित किया गया था, दी गई है।

5. सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प तथा अनुसंधान प्रभाग (एसडीआरडी) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति, सर्वेक्षण-साधन विकसित करने तथा इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने का कार्य किया है। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) द्वारा सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्र कार्य किया गया तथा आंकड़ा विधायन तथा सारणीयन कार्य समंक विधायन प्रभाग (डीपीडी) द्वारा किया गया है। समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग (सीपीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में समन्वयन का कार्य किया है।

5. मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 72वें दौर के कार्य दल एवं राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग (एनएससी) के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। मैं इस मुख्य संकेतक दस्तावेज को तैयार करने में शामिल एनएसएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूँ।

6. मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह मुख्य संकेतक दस्तावेज योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। इस दस्तावेज की विषयवस्तु, अभिन्यास और दस्तावेज के किसी अन्य पहलू में सुधार के लिये सुझावों का स्वागत है।

नई दिल्ली  
जून, 2016

जी. सी. मन्ना

(डॉ. जी.सी. मन्ना)

महानिदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी  
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

## Foreword

The economic and social importance of domestic tourism in a country like India, endowed with splendid diversified culture and historical heritage, needs no further emphasis. The present survey on Domestic Tourism of the National Sample Survey (NSS) was designed to collect detailed information on tourism expenditure along with some information on household characteristics, visitor characteristics and trip characteristics relating to domestic overnight trips, required inter-alia for preparation of third Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) by Ministry of Tourism. In general, the results/data as per this survey are likely to be useful for planning, policy formulation, and decision support and as input for further analytical studies by various Government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars.

2. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted the nation-wide survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' as a part of its 72<sup>nd</sup> round (July 2014-June 2015) survey. The previous survey on similar subject was conducted during the NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round (July 2008-June 2009). All the State Governments and Union Territories (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep) also participated in the survey programme with at least on equal matching sample size basis.

3. It has been the persistent endeavour of NSSO to bring out its survey results in the form of Key Indicators within one year of completion of field work of the survey to meet timely requirements of its users. With this aim in mind and with a view to making available the salient results of the survey well in advance of the release of its detailed report, NSSO is bringing out this document 'Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India' based on Central sample data.

4. Apart from this, one detailed report is planned to be released, on the subject, namely, "Domestic Tourism in India". This document contains three chapters and four appendices. Chapter One is the introductory chapter, whereas, Chapter Two details the features of the survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure along with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Appendix A provides the State/UT wise tables on key indicators. Notes on concepts and definitions used in this survey are illustrated in detail in Appendix B. Details of sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix C and lastly in Appendix D, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

5. Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) undertook the development of survey instruments and the preparation of this document. Field work of the survey was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) and the data processing and tabulation work was handled by the Data Processing Division (DPD). The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

6. I am highly thankful to the Chairman and Members of the Working Group for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round and National Statistical Commission (NSC) for providing their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I would also like to appreciate efforts made by the officers of the different Divisions of NSSO involved in preparation of this Key Indicator document.

7. I hope this Key Indicator document will be useful to planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement in content, layout and other aspects of this document will be highly appreciated.

New Delhi  
June, 2016

  
(Dr. G.C. Manna)

Director General & Chief Executive Officer  
National Sample Survey Office

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## Abbreviations & Acronyms

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Abbreviation	Description
Aug.	August
Avg.	Average
Dec.	December
Exp.	Expenditure
Feb.	February
hh(s)	Household(s)
incl.	Including
Jan.	January
KI	Key Indicator
n.k.	Not Known
no.	Number
Nov.	November
n.r.	Not Reported
NSS	National Sample Survey
Oct.	October
Sept.	September
UMPCE	Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
UT	Union Territories



# CHAPTER ONE

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## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nationwide integrated large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to generate data and statistical indicators on diverse socio-economic aspects. The NSS surveys are conducted by interviewing sample households selected through a scientific design and cover practically the entire geographical area of Indian Territory.

1.1.2 In its 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey, conducted during 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 (in this Key Indicator (KI) document this period is referred to as 2014-15), NSSO carried out a survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure'. The last survey on this subject was conducted during 65<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July 2008-June 2009), referred to as 2008-09. Key indicators of domestic tourism in India in 2014-15, based on the results of NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey, are presented here.

### 1.2 Objective of the Survey

1.2.1 The importance of domestic tourism, socially and economically, in a diversified, multi-cultural, multi-linguistic and multi-religious country like India needs no special mention. The tourism activity because of its multidimensionality generates revenues and creates employability across different economic sectors. However, tourism, per se, does not constitute any specific industry or sector in the economy but it encompasses several traditional economic sectors like transport, hotel and restaurants etc. Being a demand side phenomenon, the tourism is generally seen through the activities of the persons identified as tourists. Besides its economic importance, tourism has a great social importance in developing social bond among people of a pluralistic society like India.

1.2.2 NSSO had conducted an all-India household survey on domestic tourism during the period July 2014-June 2015. The purpose of the survey was primarily to obtain appropriate rates/ratios/tables for the use of Ministry of Tourism in preparing the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA); 3<sup>rd</sup> in the series. As per the requirement of TSA, focus of the survey was on capturing details of domestic overnight trips. Information on household characteristics, which are the important determinants of tourism characteristics, such as household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, household consumption expenditure, particulars of overnight trips completed during the reference period and expenditure incurred by the household on domestic tourism were captured. However some information on same-day trips was also captured.

1.2.3 A comprehensive household survey on domestic tourism for the first time was conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 65<sup>th</sup> round (July 2008-June

2009) of operation. In that round, the survey was intended to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of *visitors* (i.e. persons performing trips), number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism and average tourism expenditure in India. In the 54<sup>th</sup> round (January-June 1998) of NSS, one of the subjects covered was tours involving overnight stay. The main household schedule of that round recorded details of journeys on tours involving overnight stay undertaken by household members during a specified period.

1.2.4 These indicators on domestic tourism are required for planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels within the government and outside. The results of the survey are likely to be used by the Ministry of Tourism etc. apart from private data users, policy makers and other stakeholders.

### 1.3 Comparability with previous round survey

1.3.1 Though the survey on domestic tourism in NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round covered similar indicators of domestic tourism as in NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round, some changes have been made in the subject coverage and in related concepts and definitions based on the experiences of previous round survey and also keeping in mind that the main thrust of this round was to collect information required for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account.

- a. In this round, the sample households for canvassing schedule on Domestic Tourism Expenditure were selected from the remaining households after selecting the sample households for schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (Schedules relating to consumer expenditure) with the restriction that only one schedule was allowed to canvass in any household. No such restrictions were there in NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round.
- b. Overnight stay was defined as a duration of stay of more than 12 hrs. including 12 midnight to 5 A.M. in this current round whereas in previous round, the duration covered at least two calendar days, wholly or partly.
- c. In 65<sup>th</sup> round all the trip details of individual household member was collected with the reference period of last 30 days, but all the estimates were derived and presented for the reference period of last 365 days relating to trips and trip expenditure based on information on total number of trips completed by the household during last 365 days captured through a single question, irrespective of their purposes. In the current round, this information was collected with the reference period of last 365 days for the overnight trips with leading purposes of the trip *holiday, leisure and recreation, health and medical and shopping*; and with reference period of last 30 days for the overnight trips with leading purposes *business, social, pilgrimage and religious activities, education and training and others* and are presented for the reference period as collected. Therefore the tabulated results cannot be compared with those of NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round. However average expenditure per overnight trip for both the rounds can be compared.
- d. For same-day trips detailed information was collected only at household level and not for individuals in this survey, unlike in 65<sup>th</sup> round survey.

- e. No information was collected on total number of trips undertaken by the household and by the individuals during last 365 days in this survey. In 65<sup>th</sup> round survey these information were collected through a single question irrespective of the leading purpose/purpose of the trip/visitor-trip.
- f. In NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round, trip expenditure was canvassed for latest three trips by the household. Whereas in the current round expenditure details were collected for all the overnight trips completed by the household during the reference period.
- g. For international trips, final domestic port of departure was canvassed in this round.
- h. Information on usual household consumer expenditure (₹) in a month was collected through a single question, in place of the five questions in earlier round.
- i. Information of items like visits (if any) of NRIs to the household and their impact, renting out of some portion of the house to tourists during the last 365 days, awareness about tourism promotional campaigns were not collected in NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round unlike in previous round.

#### 1.4 Report of the 72<sup>nd</sup> round Survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure

1.4.1 The results of the NSS surveys are released in reports based on a comprehensive tabulation of subject parameters and important indicators in various cross-classifications generated from the central sample data. Besides this document on key indicators, the detailed results of the survey are planned to be released in one report- “Domestic Tourism in India”.

#### 1.5 Contents of this Document

1.5.1 This document brings out the key results of NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round to facilitate decision support, policy inferences and socio-economic analysis. It is presented in three chapters and four appendices. The present one is the introductory chapter (Chapter One). Chapter Two figures out the features of the survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure along with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the significant information on key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Appendix A provides the State/UT wise tables on key indicators. Notes on concepts and definitions used in this survey are illustrated in details in Appendix B. Details of sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix C and lastly in Appendix D, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

1.5.2 The indicators presented in this document are primarily on:

- a. Households reporting overnight trips
- b. Trips and visitor-trip characteristics of overnight trip
- c. Trip characteristics of same-day trip
- d. Tourism expenditure for both overnight and same-day trip

1.5.3 It is important to note that some estimates for the smaller States/UTs and at some detailed levels in the statements or in State tables (in Appendix A) may be subject to high sampling fluctuations as such estimates may be based on very small sample sizes. In some

cells of appendix tables zero figures are reported, which are due to either zero sample values or very small sample values.

1.5.4 In this survey, information was collected on the state of main destination outside the state of origin for overnight trips. Since the state of Telangana was not a separate State before the finalisation of the survey instruments, no specific code was assigned for the State of Telangana in the Schedule of enquiry. Thus, information for the main destination as the State of Telangana was not available.

1.5.5 In collecting information on gender of each household member, a new code as Transgender was introduced for the first time in this round. However, as a very few sample cases at all-India level for transgender were reported, no information on visitor characteristics for transgender is separately presented in this document.

## CHAPTER TWO

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### MAIN FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

#### 2.1 Schedules of enquiry

2.1.1 This schedule was 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 Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and also some important information on trips and expenditure in connection with domestic same-day trips in India through a nationwide household survey.

#### 2.2 Scope and Coverage

2.2.1 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

2.2.2 **Population coverage:** The following rules were adhered to determine population coverage:

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

#### 2.3 Sample size

2.3.1 **First-stage units:** A total of 8001 villages were surveyed in rural India and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 6061 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round for the central sample at all-India level. In addition to these, 'State samples' were also surveyed by

State/UT Governments who participated in this survey. The results presented in this document are solely based on the central samples. State/UT wise FSUs surveyed in central samples are given in Statement 2.2.

**2.3.2 Second-stage units:** Stratification of the households was done on the basis of households having at least one member who performed overnight trip (details are given in Appendix C) during last 365 days for trips with medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose or during last 30 days for any other overnight trips. For this particular survey, 10 households were selected from each sample village/block. The total number of households in which Schedule 21.1 was canvassed, were 79497 and 60191 in rural and urban India respectively. State/UT-wise number of households in which Schedule 21.1 was canvassed is given in Statement 2.2.

## 2.4 Reference period

2.4.1 The estimates presented in this KI document are based on data collected during 01.07.2014 to 30.06.2015, a period of one year.

2.4.2 The reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 365 days with reference to leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; health & medical and shopping. On the other hand, reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 30 days with reference to leading purposes business; social; pilgrimage and religious activities; education & training; and others. The reference period for capturing data on same-day trips was last 30 days for all trips.

## 2.5 Quintile class of Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE)

2.5.1 This refers to the 5 quintile classes of the rural/urban all-India distribution (estimated distribution) of households by UMPCE. In the tables, the different quintile classes are referred to simply as 1 (lowest quintile class), 2, 3, 4 and 5 (highest quintile class).

2.5.2 Following Statement 2.1 shows the lower and upper limits of the all-India quintiles to have an idea of level of living of the households belonging to these quintile classes.

<b>Statement 2.1: Lower and upper limits of UMPCE in different quintile classes for each sector</b>				
quintile class of UMPCE	UMPCE (₹)			
	rural		urban	
	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	-	889	-	1429
2	889	1167	1429	2000
3	1167	1400	2000	2500
4	1400	1800	2500	3600
5	1800	-	3600	-

**Statement 2.2: Number of FSUs (villages/blocks) allotted & surveyed and number of households surveyed for Schedule 21.1: NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round, Central sample**

State/UT	number of FSUs (villages/blocks) allotted		number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed		no. of households surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	312	196	312	195	3083	1957
Arunachal Pradesh	164	76	158	74	1546	737
Assam	336	132	335	131	3346	1299
Bihar	424	188	424	188	4218	1870
Chhattisgarh	200	124	200	123	1991	1223
Delhi	8	152	8	152	75	1472
Goa	24	36	24	36	240	360
Gujarat	236	292	236	290	2348	2892
Haryana	196	172	196	172	1944	1720
Himachal Pradesh	216	56	214	56	2127	558
Jammu & Kashmir	264	172	262	170	2611	1692
Jharkhand	260	144	260	144	2593	1408
Karnataka	288	308	288	308	2877	3071
Kerala	320	268	320	268	3128	2677
Madhya Pradesh	388	312	388	312	3847	3090
Maharashtra	532	568	532	568	5304	5612
Manipur	176	148	176	147	1747	1470
Meghalaya	112	52	112	52	1107	520
Mizoram	88	104	87	104	869	1040
Nagaland	104	52	104	52	1040	520
Odisha	396	148	396	148	3940	1478
Punjab	208	220	207	220	2057	2177
Rajasthan	384	252	384	252	3813	2493
Sikkim	80	24	80	24	800	240
Tamil Nadu	436	416	435	416	4340	4145
Telangana	196	176	195	176	1919	1760
Tripura	168	80	168	80	1680	800
Uttar Pradesh	780	592	779	591	7773	5858
Uttarakhand	136	92	134	92	1297	898
West Bengal	500	360	499	360	4977	3580
A & N Islands	36	36	36	36	350	356
Chandigarh	8	32	8	32	80	299
Dadra & N. Haveli	12	12	12	12	120	120
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	80	79
Lakshadweep	8	16	8	16	70	160
Puducherry	16	56	16	56	160	560
<b>all-India</b>	<b>8020</b>	<b>6072</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>6061</b>	<b>79497</b>	<b>60191</b>

## CHAPTER THREE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Major findings of the survey and salient features relating to prime indicators on domestic tourism as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015, the mid-point of the survey period July, 2014-June, 2015 are summarised in this chapter. The all-India and state-wise estimates separately for rural and urban areas on some key characteristics are presented in this document.

#### 3.2 Estimated number of households & population

3.2.1 Estimated population as per this survey was 111.6 crores with rural share of 78.2 crores (around 70% of total population) and urban share of 33.4 crores. Estimated number of households was 25.38 crores at all-India level, out of which nearly 67% were in rural areas and rest were in urban areas. State/UT wise estimated numbers of households and population separately for rural and urban areas are provided in Table 1 of Appendix A.

#### 3.3 Households reporting overnight trip

3.3.1 Trip is the basic unit of domestic tourism activities. Overnight trip refers to a movement of household member(s) for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours) and of not more than 6 months outside his (their) usual environment.

**Statement 3.1: Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period for selected States**

State	percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip with leading purposes					
	holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days		
	rural	urban	rural + urban	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	17	9	14	25	33	28
Assam	9	15	10	15	14	15
Bihar	16	16	16	17	19	17
Chhattisgarh	11	15	12	19	15	18
Gujarat	18	18	18	15	18	16
Haryana	19	21	19	24	24	24
Jharkhand	16	25	18	19	19	19
Karnataka	20	16	18	25	23	24
Kerala	32	31	32	24	29	26
Madhya Pradesh	17	18	17	23	22	22
Maharashtra	26	20	23	21	17	19
Odisha	24	27	24	23	23	23
Punjab	20	23	21	19	14	17
Rajasthan	21	18	20	27	26	27
Tamil Nadu	20	17	19	18	19	18
Telangana	14	10	12	21	19	20
Uttar Pradesh	16	16	16	22	19	21
West Bengal	20	23	21	22	16	20
<b>all-India</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>

3.3.2 In Statement 3.1, percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period are presented respectively for overnight trips from rural and urban areas for the 18 selected States.

3.3.3 At all-India level, no difference between percentages of rural and urban households in terms of reporting at least one overnight trip completed during last 365 days for leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping were noticed. However, in States like Assam and Jharkhand, share of households reporting at least one overnight trip was at least 5 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas for trips completed during last 365 days. On the contrary, such shares for rural households were more than their urban counterparts in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

3.3.4 As in case of households reporting at least one overnight trip during last 365 days, no noticeable difference was observed between the share of households reporting at least one overnight trip during last 30 days, for remaining leading purposes, from rural and urban areas for all-India as well as for most of the States. Rural households from States like Punjab and West Bengal reported comparatively more (5 percentage points or more) trips than urban households, whereas share of urban households reporting at least one trip in last 30 days were more than their rural counterparts for Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

### 3.4 Overnight trips by leading purpose

3.4.1 Leading purpose of a trip is that unique purpose without which that trip would not have been undertaken by any of the household member. Leading purpose is one of the most important trip characteristics. Details are given in Appendix B, Concepts and Definitions. Estimated (00) number of overnight trips by leading purposes is stated in Statement 3.2.

<b>Statement 3.2: Estimated no. (00) of overnight trips by leading purpose</b>			
leading purpose	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>			
holidaying, leisure & recreation	85529	105611	191140
health & medical	287238	79156	366394
shopping	3797	1760	5557
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>			
business	6939	5683	12622
social	348939	152930	501869
religious & pilgrimage	30368	18091	48460
education & training	3853	2538	6392
others	10042	4750	14792

3.4.2 It can be seen that, for the trips completed during last 365 days, majority of those were for leading purpose health & medical. However, for urban areas, majority of such overnight trips was for leading purpose of holidaying, leisure & recreation.

3.4.3 Social trips was the most common ones among the trips completed during last 30 days followed by trips for religious & pilgrimage leading purpose in both rural and urban areas. Trips with leading purpose education & training were the least performed ones. Estimated

number of overnight trips by leading purpose for each State/UT is provided in Table 3, Appendix A.

### 3.5 Overnight trip by quintile classes of UMPCE

3.5.1 Statements 3.3R and 3.3U provide quintile class of UMPCE wise distribution of overnight trips for different leading purposes.

<b>Statement 3.3R: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purpose of trip</b>						
rural						
leading purpose (1)	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	all (7)
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>						
holidaying, leisure & recreation	13.0	14.6	13.0	18.9	40.4	100.0
health & medical	12.8	16.2	19.5	22.8	28.8	100.0
shopping	8.1	20.3	15.8	22.2	33.6	100.0
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>						
business	14.0	14.2	14.4	22.8	34.6	100.0
social	14.9	17.3	20.6	22.1	25.1	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	11.0	15.3	17.8	22.2	33.8	100.0
education & training	10.0	19.5	19.3	16.3	34.8	100.0
others	16.8	18.7	16.1	24.6	23.8	100.0

<b>Statement 3.3U: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purpose of trip</b>						
urban						
leading purpose (1)	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	all (7)
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>						
holidaying, leisure & recreation	7.1	9.7	15.2	23.3	44.7	100.0
health & medical	18.1	23.0	21.5	20.0	17.4	100.0
shopping	11.2	22.1	24.0	21.6	21.2	100.0
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>						
business	12.6	20.2	12.9	13.8	40.6	100.0
social	14.3	17.7	19.6	21.4	27.0	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	13.4	18.5	20.0	19.7	28.3	100.0
education & training	4.7	13.1	11.9	23.0	47.2	100.0
others	22.4	18.9	18.6	14.8	25.3	100.0

3.5.2 In general, incidences of overnight trips were seen to be increasing over higher quintile classes of UMPCE except for some observed fluctuations in few cases, in both rural and urban areas. The difference in incidences of trips between lowest and highest quintile classes of UMPCE were more prominent for trips with leading purposes *holidaying, leisure & recreation, shopping* and *education & training*. For example, only 7% of overnight holiday trips were undertaken by the households belonging to the lowest quintile class of UMPCE against 45% of such trips in the highest quintile class for urban areas; in rural areas

corresponding figures were 13% and 40% respectively. On the other hand, 8% of the total shopping trips in rural areas were performed by the households belonging to the 1<sup>st</sup> quintile class whereas 34% trips were performed by the households in the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile class. More prominently, for trips with leading purpose education & training, only about 5% trips were performed by the lowest quintile class whereas 47% were by the highest quintile class in urban areas.

### 3.6 Single woman member trip

3.6.1 The following statement gives the share of single member trips performed by a female member from a particular household out of total single member trips, for each of the leading purposes.

<b>Statement 3.4: Percentage of single female member overnight trip among all single member overnight trips for each leading purpose</b>			
leading purpose	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>			
holidaying, leisure & recreation	30	31	30
health & medical	48	52	49
shopping	20	11	17
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>			
business	2	3	2
social	35	33	34
religious & pilgrimage	30	24	28
education & training	18	25	21
others	18	21	19

3.6.2 From Statement 3.4 it may be seen that for overnight trips with leading purpose health & medical, nearly half of all single member trips were performed by females in both rural and urban areas. This proportion was very negligible (around 2%) for business trips. Not much rural-urban variation was observed in the proportion of single female member overnight trips except for the leading purposes *shopping*, *religious & pilgrimage* and *education & training*. Percentage of single female member overnight trip among all single member overnight trips for each State/UT is given in Table 4, Appendix A.

### 3.7 Month of visit

3.7.1 This is taken as the starting month of a particular trip from Usual Place of Residence. Distribution of overnight trips by starting month for leading purpose completed during the reference periods are given in Statement 3.5.

3.7.2 Interestingly, from Statement 3.5 it is observed that the intensity of tourism activities varied over the months differently for various leading purposes. For trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation, summer season (i.e. May-June) was the peak period for undertaking a trip. But for shopping trips, it was the winter (December-February). Religious & pilgrimage trips were started more frequently during the months of July and

August. No noticeable variation was there in the month of visit for trips with rest of the leading purposes.

**Statement 3.5: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month for each leading purpose**

rural + urban

leading purpose	starting month												all (incl. n.r.)
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>													
holidaying, leisure & recreation	6.3	5.1	6.5	8.0	16.5	12.5	5.9	8.1	5.4	12.0	5.5	8.2	100.0
health & medical	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.2	9.8	10.0	8.6	9.4	7.4	6.9	100.0
shopping	10.3	11.3	7.5	6.6	8.5	9.9	8.1	7.6	7.9	7.7	4.5	10.1	100.0
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>													
business	10.8	6.6	9.5	11.0	6.2	5.9	10.8	10.1	7.8	6.0	8.6	6.8	100.0
social	9.1	8.0	7.9	8.9	11.6	5.5	6.1	10.7	6.8	9.4	8.4	7.4	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	7.1	7.2	7.7	6.3	8.3	5.4	10.4	13.9	7.9	9.7	8.8	7.2	100.0
education & training	9.2	7.2	10.3	10.1	4.9	7.7	7.6	9.9	11.8	9.6	5.4	6.5	100.0
others	6.0	7.1	3.3	4.8	5.3	6.8	10.1	16.4	11.0	10.0	13.0	6.3	100.0

### 3.8 Visitor-trip

3.8.1 There are some characteristics which are very specific to visitors, such as mode of travel, place of stay, and visitor's purpose of trip (different from leading purpose, which is unique for all the members in a particular trip). These characteristics are termed as visitor-trip characteristics as they may vary among visitors in a particular trip.

3.8.2 A visitor's purpose in a trip may be same or different from the leading purpose of that trip. Leading purpose of a trip is unique for all the trip members, without which the trip would not have been undertaken. Therefore, one of the visitor's purposes in a trip must match with the leading purpose of that trip and the purpose of the other visitors may or may not match with that leading purpose. In other words, under a particular leading purpose, there can be any one of the eight purposes for each visitor in a trip, as considered in this survey. For further understanding, please refer to Appendix B.

3.8.3 The distribution of visitor-trips by visitor's purpose indicates that visitor's purpose have some relationship with the leading purpose, since the major share of trips were concentrated where visitor's purpose was one of the leading purposes under the reference period, as can be seen from Statement 3.6. No remarkable variation was noticed in the distribution pattern of visitor-trips for the male and the female visitors during any of the reference periods. However, for share of business purpose visitor-trips undertaken by female were lower (0.1%) in comparison to around 2% for males for the trips with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others.

**Statement 3.6: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip for gender**

percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips with leading purposes						
visitor's purpose	holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days		
	male	female	person <sup>@</sup>	male	female	person <sup>@</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)
business	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.1
holidaying, leisure & recreation	35.8	34.1	35.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
social	2.3	2.4	2.4	84.8	88.5	86.6
pilgrimage & religious	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.2	8.2	8.7
education & training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.6
health & medical	39.1	41.2	40.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
shopping	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
others	21.6	21.3	21.4	2.7	2.0	2.3
<b>all</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>@</sup> includes Transgender

3.8.4 Remarkable variation can be observed in the distribution pattern of visitor-trips by visitor's purpose between rural and urban areas for holidaying, leisure & recreation and health & medical visitor-trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping (Reference: Statement 3.7). About 23% of visitor-trips in rural areas were for holidaying visitor-purpose, whereas in urban areas this share was about 59%. The share of visitor-trips for health & medical purposes from rural areas (48%) was nearly double than those from urban areas (25%). State/UT wise figures on overnight visitor-trips are given in Tables 2A & 2B, Appendix A.

**Statement 3.7: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip for different sectors**

percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips with leading purposes				
visitor's purpose	holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days		business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
business	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5
holidaying, leisure & recreation	22.6	58.9	0.3	0.7
social	2.6	2.0	88.0	83.4
pilgrimage & religious	0.2	0.3	7.5	11.3
education & training	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7
health & medical	47.9	25.0	0.3	0.1
shopping	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
others	25.9	12.9	2.4	2.2
<b>all</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>@</sup> includes Transgender

### 3.9 Mode of travel

3.9.1 A trip can involve more than one mode of transport to travel. Here only major mode of travel for each visitor was considered where multiples modes were used by the visitor. Statements 3.8a and 3.8b give the percentage distribution of visitor-trips by mode of travel separately for overnight visitor-trips for different leading purposes separately for overnight trips from rural and urban areas.

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

**Statement 3.8a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping**

visitor's purpose	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. n.r. and rest of the modes <sup>@</sup> )
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>rural</b>						
business	51.6	10.0	0.0	9.0	28.7	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	64.7	16.0	0.1	7.8	8.5	100.0
social	43.2	9.7	0.0	8.3	32.3	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	42.4	28.4	0.0	1.4	27.3	100.0
education & training	38.5	17.9	0.0	13.4	22.8	100.0
health & medical	46.6	7.0	0.1	6.4	37.0	100.0
shopping	69.7	12.5	0.1	4.6	9.1	100.0
others	42.9	4.9	0.0	7.0	41.7	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>urban</b>						
business	10.6	24.2	0.0	15.9	49.3	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	33.9	40.4	2.9	12.2	9.0	100.0
social	25.8	43.3	0.2	13.5	16.3	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	10.8	69.7	0.0	12.9	4.4	100.0
education & training	92.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0
health & medical	34.0	15.9	0.5	10.1	37.6	100.0
shopping	41.3	40.3	0.8	8.5	8.2	100.0
others	32.2	13.3	0.3	12.1	40.5	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>@</sup> includes on foot, ship/boat and others

3.9.2 Bus was the most availed mode of travel in rural areas with 50% share of the visitor-trips completed during last 365 days, as seen from Statement 3.8a. In urban areas bus (34%) and train (31%) were almost equally used for travelling. For 3% of visitor-trips with holidaying purposes mode of travel was 'air' in urban areas, such cases being negligible for overnight visitor-trips from rural areas.

**Statement 3.8b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others**

visitor's purpose (1)	major mode of travel					
	bus (2)	train (3)	air (4)	own transport (5)	transport equipment, rental (hired transport) (6)	all (incl. n.r. and rest of the modes <sup>@</sup> ) (7)
<b>rural</b>						
business	49.3	18.9	0.9	16.3	11.5	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	56.4	26.2	0.0	5.5	10.8	100.0
social	71.6	6.3	0.0	10.2	8.3	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	59.3	14.6	0.0	5.5	18.7	100.0
education & training	63.6	24.3	0.4	3.6	5.5	100.0
health & medical	40.9	26.6	0.0	4.9	26.6	100.0
shopping	70.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	24.6	100.0
others	56.1	12.3	0.1	9.8	18.4	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
business	43.4	30.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	38.0	49.3	1.7	10.4	0.6	100.0
social	57.4	23.7	0.2	11.7	6.0	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	41.0	30.5	0.1	14.3	13.5	100.0
education & training	39.7	50.2	0.3	1.5	7.0	100.0
health & medical	41.7	18.5	0.0	20.9	14.9	100.0
shopping	62.1	36.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
others	58.1	25.2	0.1	9.3	4.4	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>@</sup> includes on foot, ship/boat and others

3.9.3 Statement 3.8b indicates that for the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, bus was the dominant mode of travel (70% & 55% of visitor-trips in rural and urban areas respectively). In urban areas, a quarter of visitor-trips availed train for their travelling though such incidence was not distinctively observed in rural areas.

### 3.10 Type of Stay

3.10.1 This refers to the type of accommodation availed by a visitor like hotel, guest house, dharamshala etc. during a trip. Major type of stay was the one where the visitor spent the highest number of nights during the trip. Statements 3.9a and 3.9b give the percentage distribution of visitor-trips by major type of stay separately for overnight visitor-trips for different leading purposes.

3.10.2 Pattern of choosing type of stay was different by visitors from rural and urban areas for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping, as evident from Statement 3.9a. Visitors from rural areas mostly stayed with friends & relatives or in 'other' places like hospital, nursing home, health clinic, carriages/coaches, ships, tents, railway station, waiting

rooms etc. (91% of visitor trips). For visitors from urban areas the place of stay during the trip was well distributed among hotels & guest house, friends & relatives and 'other' places considering all visitors' purposes combined. Dharamshala, as a type of stay accounted for nearly 44% of share of visitor-trips with pilgrimage and religious activities and nearly 20% of visitor-trips with purpose education & training in rural areas.

**Statement 3.9a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping**

visitor's purpose	major type of stay				
	hotel & guest house	dharamshala	friends & relatives	others	all (incl. n.r.) <sup>@</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>rural</b>					
business	5.8	0.0	10.5	69.6	100.0
holidaying, leisure and recreation	13.3	7.7	72.4	5.9	100.0
social	0.7	0.3	40.2	58.4	100.0
pilgrimage & religious activities	9.4	44.2	28.2	13.6	100.0
education & training	2.5	19.8	24.5	53.2	100.0
health & medical	3.0	1.3	13.4	80.9	100.0
shopping	15.4	3.8	67.0	12.2	100.0
others	1.9	1.2	9.3	86.5	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>urban</b>					
business	8.3	3.2	11.4	63.1	100.0
holidaying, leisure and recreation	40.3	5.8	49.7	3.6	100.0
social	2.7	0.6	57.1	39.4	100.0
pilgrimage & religious activities	9.1	16.3	40.9	33.7	100.0
education & training	5.0	12.7	66.8	15.5	100.0
health & medical	5.0	1.2	14.4	78.2	100.0
shopping	23.6	1.8	60.0	3.4	100.0
others	3.7	1.1	12.2	82.2	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>@</sup> includes rented house

3.10.3 From Statement 3.9b it is observed that for nearly 90% and 86% of visitor-trips from rural and urban areas respectively, major type of stay was with friends and relatives. This is consistent with the fact that social visitor-trips accounted for nearly 87% of all visitor trips in this category. (Ref: Statement 3.6). For visitor-trips with purpose pilgrimage & religious activities, dharamshala was the most preferred choice of visitors for staying, with 39% and 35% of visitor-trips for trips from rural and urban areas respectively, with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage education & training and others completed during last 30 days.

**Statement 3.9b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and other**

visitor's purpose (1)	major type of stay				
	hotel & guest house (2)	dharamshala (3)	friends & relatives (4)	others (5)	all (incl. n.r.) <sup>@</sup> (6)
<b>rural</b>					
business	19.2	1.8	42.9	31.0	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	2.0	0.4	95.2	2.4	100.0
social	0.2	0.4	96.8	2.5	100.0
pilgrimage & religious activities	7.0	39.3	31.7	21.0	100.0
education & training	18.5	3.1	58.3	15.9	100.0
health & medical	3.0	0.9	35.7	59.6	100.0
shopping	11.2	8.9	79.9	0.0	100.0
others	6.1	3.7	65.4	24.1	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>urban</b>					
business	41.7	2.6	22.9	29.5	100.0
holidaying, leisure and recreation	7.4	0.5	89.6	2.4	100.0
social	0.9	0.3	96.1	2.7	100.0
pilgrimage & religious activities	19.9	34.6	27.7	16.7	100.0
education & training	35.2	3.7	39.6	18.5	100.0
health & medical	4.7	9.5	61.2	24.4	100.0
shopping	4.0	7.6	88.4	0.0	100.0
others	10.3	3.3	65.8	20.2	100.0
<b>all</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

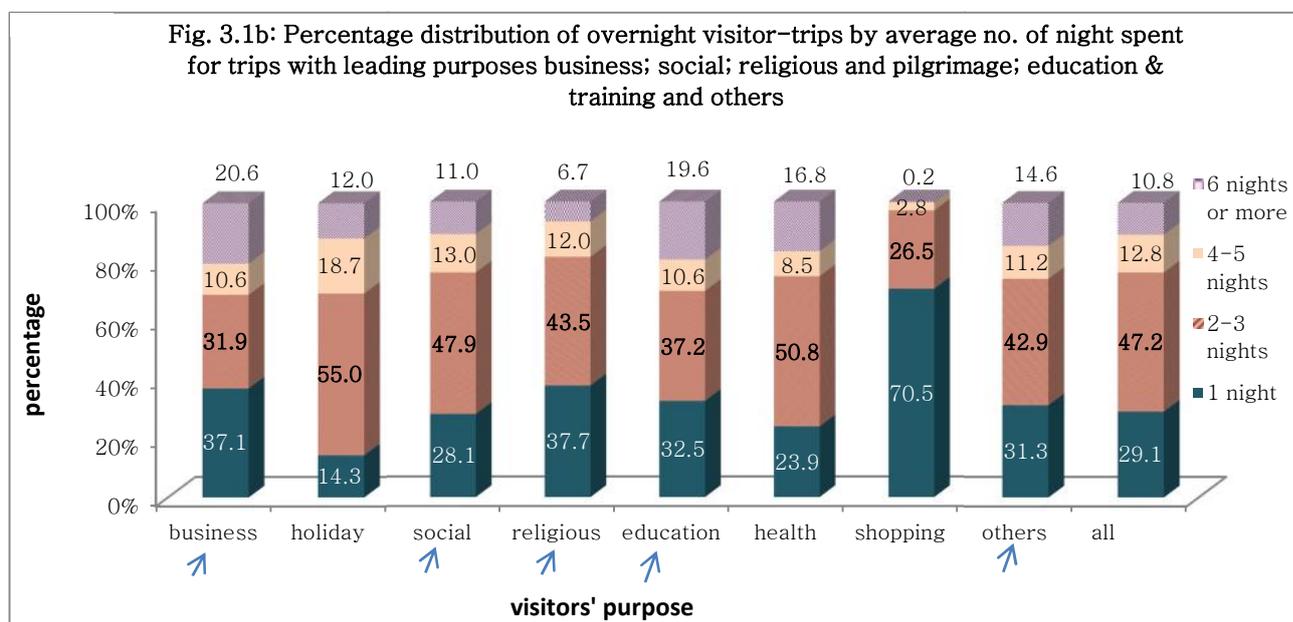
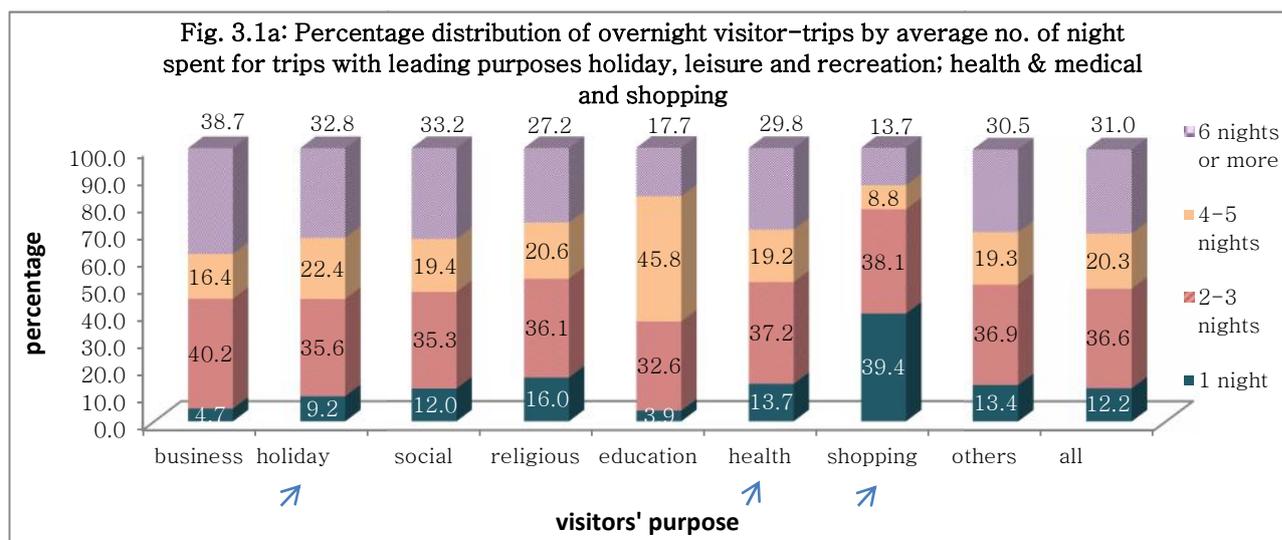
<sup>@</sup> includes rented house

### 3.11 Trip duration

3.11.1 Average number of nights spent in an overnight trip is referred to as trip duration. Figures 3.1a and 3.1b respectively give the percentage distribution of overnight trips for each visitor's purpose for trips with reference period of last 365 days and last 30 days. The arrow marks (↑) in the graphs indicate the visitor's purpose which is one of the leading purposes.

3.11.2 From Fig. 3.1a, it can be seen that maximum share (nearly 80%) of visitor-trips for shopping were of shorter duration, up to 2-3 nights. For visitor-trips with purpose holidaying majority (nearly 55%) are of longer duration (4 nights or more). Statement 3.10 also indicates that the average duration of visitor-trips was between 6-7 nights for holidaying and medical purposes in rural and urban areas.

3.11.3 In general, most of visitor-trips for purposes business, social, religious, education and others were of shorter duration, as evident from Fig. 3.1b. Average duration of stay (in no. of nights spent) for such trips were between 3-4 nights.



**Statement 3.10: Average duration (no. of nights spent) of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip**

visitor's purpose	average duration (no. of nights spent) of overnight visitor-trips with leading purposes			
	holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days		business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
business	-	-	7.3	4.3
holidaying, leisure & recreation	5.5	6.7	3.9	3.2
social	4.9	7.6	2.9	3.8
pilgrimage & religious	3.3	5.5	2.4	2.7
education & training	-	-	5.4	3.7
health & medical	5.5	7.0	3.7	2.5
shopping	2.8	3.4	-	-
others	5.3	6.4	3.7	3.9
<b>all</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Note: '-' indicates figures are not presented due to very small sample size (less than 50 at all-India level)

### 3.12 Main Destination

3.12.1 For each trip, a main destination was classified according to whether it was within the district to which the household belonged, or outside the district but within the same State, or outside the State. The first two are clubbed as 'within state'. In the following statement percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by main destination for selected States of origin are provided.

**Statement 3.11a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by main destination (within State and outside State) for selected States of origin**

State of origin	rural + urban			
	completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping		completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others	
	within State	outside State	within State	outside State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana <sup>#</sup>	91.8	8.1	95.8	4.2
Assam	86.5	13.3	98.3	1.7
Bihar	88.0	11.5	95.2	3.6
Chhattisgarh	80.1	19.7	95.1	4.9
Gujarat	77.8	21.8	92.0	7.9
Haryana	61.6	38.0	80.6	19.3
Jharkhand	79.6	20.4	89.3	10.7
Karnataka	80.9	19.1	90.1	9.9
Kerala	86.0	13.8	91.6	8.3
Madhya Pradesh	79.5	20.3	93.1	6.9
Maharashtra	84.8	15.1	88.7	11.3
Odisha	92.5	7.5	96.8	3.2
Punjab	73.9	25.6	77.8	22.1
Rajasthan	84.4	15.6	93.3	6.7
Tamil Nadu	90.8	9.2	90.3	9.6
Uttar Pradesh	83.3	16.3	90.5	9.4
West Bengal	77.7	21.8	94.9	5.1
<b>all-India</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Note: The above figures exclude the domestic part of international trips

<sup>#</sup> This includes the State of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, as the state Telangana was created after finalization of schedule designing. No provision was there in the schedule to capture the information with separate State code where main destination state is Telangana.

3.12.2 At all-India level, main destination of most of the overnight visitor-trips was within the State. For visitor-trips with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping, nearly 18% of those were performed outside State of origin, nearly double than that of the visitor-trips with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others (about 9%). Among the selected States of origin, Punjab and Haryana were the two top States with noticeable share of visitor-trips performed outside the States.

3.12.3 Statement 3.11b displays the 10 most visited states (main destination) in terms of estimated number of overnight visitor-trips, segregating visitor-trips from within that State and from outside that State, for different leading purposes. It is seen that, for visitor-trips with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping,

Maharashtra had maximum movement within State followed by Uttar Pradesh. Considering visitors from outside States, Uttar Pradesh was the most visited State followed by Rajasthan. On the other hand, for visitor-trips with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others, Uttar Pradesh was the most visited State followed by Andhra Pradesh & Telangana combined. These two States had also most visitor-trips from outside States.

**Statement 3.11b: Estimated no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips for top 10 States of main destination (from within State and from outside State)**

completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping			completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others		
State of main destination	within State	outside State	State of main destination	within State	outside State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Maharashtra	135060	16169	Uttar Pradesh	147195	12724
Uttar Pradesh	119819	23138	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana <sup>#</sup>	120943	8681
Tamil Nadu	79586	16295	Maharashtra	94616	6896
West Bengal	71697	7260	West Bengal	92031	2893
Bihar	67429	9695	Tamil Nadu	79874	6698
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana <sup>#</sup>	67669	8492	Bihar	79225	4528
Odisha	66409	9031	Rajasthan	73298	8626
Rajasthan	53939	19124	Karnataka	72002	6524
Kerala	55791	8443	Madhya Pradesh	71462	5043
Karnataka	48737	10791	Odisha	51054	1671

<sup>#</sup> This includes the State of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, as the state Telangana was created after finalization of schedule designing. No provision was there in the schedule to capture the information with separate State code where main destination state is Telangana.

### 3.13 Expenditure on overnight trips

3.13.1 Tourism expenditure included all expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. For details, please refer to Appendix B. Item-wise expenditure may not add up to total expenditure, as in few cases item-wise break-up of expenditure could not be reported and instead total expenditure was reported by the household.

3.13.2 Item-wise average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip for different leading purposes are given below in Statement 3.12 for rural and urban areas combined. Health & medical trips were the costliest overnight trips with average expenditure per trip of ₹15336 followed by trips with leading purpose shopping. Social trips were the least expensive trips (average trip cost ₹1068). Average expenditure on package component was not very prominent expect for holidaying overnight trips (₹1095). State/UT wise average expenditure per overnight trip for different leading purposes is given in Table 5, Appendix A.

**Statement 3.12: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose**

rural + urban									
leading purpose	package component	non-package component							total
		accommodation	food and drink	transport	shopping	recreation, religious, etc.	medical	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>									
holidaying, leisure & recreation	1095	843	951	2029	1130	141	61	108	6358
health & medical	305	644	876	787	235	3	12281	206	15336
shopping	68	477	563	905	11621	25	47	195	13902
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>									
business	70	1020	905	1389	910	11	70	80	4455
social	2	12	143	340	483	9	21	58	1068
pilgrimage & religious activities	212	280	508	938	500	196	15	68	2717
education & training	249	314	441	659	410	14	113	87	2286
others	49	188	381	441	424	13	1296	84	2875

3.13.3 Item-wise share of overnight trip expenditure, separately for rural and urban areas are presented in Statements 3.13a and 3.13b respectively for overnight trips completed during last 365 days and last 30 days. Expectedly, the share of expenditure on medical items for health & medical trips and on shopping items for shopping trips were very high (more than 80%). For all other trips, there was no such single item with that much high share. No remarkable differences in the item-wise share of expenditure were observed between trips undertaken by the households from rural and urban areas.

**Statement 3.13a: Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 365 days for leading purposes holiday, leisure and recreation; health & medical and shopping**

items of expenditure	leading purpose					
	holidaying		health & medical		shopping	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
package	10.1	19.0	1.6	3.0	0.3	0.7
accommodation	10.1	14.0	4.0	4.6	2.4	4.4
food	17.8	14.3	6.1	4.8	4.5	3.7
transport	28.1	32.9	5.1	5.1	7.4	5.7
shopping	26.1	15.7	1.6	1.3	82.7	84.4
recreation etc.	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
medical	2.5	0.6	80.0	80.4	0.6	0.1
others	2.8	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.9	0.9
<b>total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Statement 3.13b: Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 30 days for leading purposes business; social; religious and pilgrimage; education & training and others**

items of expenditure	leading purpose									
	business		social		religious & pilgrimage		education & training		others	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
package	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.3	4.6	10.9	5.1	15.6	1.2	2.6
accommodation	19.8	24.5	0.6	1.8	9.0	11.6	11.2	15.8	4.6	10.1
food	23.5	18.6	13.6	13.2	19.4	18.0	23.1	16.2	12.2	15.1
transport	25.4	34.3	26.2	38.8	33.1	35.9	30.5	27.4	13.3	19.2
shopping	22.6	19.3	51.7	37.5	21.3	15.6	16.3	19.3	10.2	23.1
recreation etc.	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	9.1	5.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.0
medical	4.1	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.5	9.3	1.4	55.3	26.3
others	3.3	1.0	5.5	5.2	2.9	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.5
<b>total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

3.13.4 **Expenditure for each quintile class of UMPCE on overnight trips:** Statement 3.14R and 3.14U describe the average overnight trips expenditure by leading purposes and quintile classes of UMPCE. It is observed that, more or less, the households belonging to the higher quintile classes of UMPCE spent more on overnight trips irrespective of the leading purpose of trip in both rural and urban areas. Pattern of spending on trips markedly differ in urban areas compared to their rural counterparts. In general, the average trip expenditure incurred by households in urban areas was around twice those in rural areas. For trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation, for which this was more than 3 times. Only exception was 'others' where average expenditure did not vary much between rural and urban areas.

**Statement 3.14R: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip by quintile class of UMPCE and leading purpose of trip**

leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE							avg. exp. per overnight trip (2008-09)
	1	2	3	4	5	all		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>completed during period last 365 days</b>								
holidaying, leisure and recreation	1350	1865	2578	2497	3884	2827	1214	
health & medical	9176	11114	10996	13876	18707	13654	3416	
shopping	6151	8921	7608	10976	11138	9689	3086	
<b>completed period last 30 days</b>								
business	1728	1377	3080	1448	4614	2809	1194	
social	603	710	819	889	1047	840	466	
pilgrimage & religious activities	1287	1843	1842	2109	2676	2122	997	
education & training	1428	1423	1311	1988	2037	1707	996	
others	3354	1450	2333	4236	2061	2743	1912	

Statement 3.14U: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip by quintile class of UMPCE and leading purpose of trip completed								urban
leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE						avg. exp. per overnight trip (2008-09)	
	1	2	3	4	5	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>completed during period last 365 days</b>								
holidaying, leisure and recreation	3369	4765	5569	7393	13303	9219	5287	
health & medical	13402	15893	17217	24902	38406	21437	6956	
shopping	7169	11365	18025	33678	38256	22989	5491	
<b>completed period last 30 days</b>								
business	2261	2857	4978	3418	11059	6464	3586	
social	929	1101	1259	1573	2501	1586	989	
pilgrimage & religious activities	2251	2501	3617	3341	5535	3715	1919	
education & training	2673	1482	2744	2519	4103	3165	1995	
others	2522	1349	1793	2211	6617	3154	1676	

3.13.5 The following Statement 3.15 provides a comparative picture of average expenditure (in ₹) and average no. of visitors per overnight trip for the periods 2008-09 and 2014-15 with respect to different leading purposes.

Statement 3.15: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip and average no. of visitors per overnight trip for each leading purpose					rural + urban
leading purpose	2014-15		2008-09		
	average expenditure per overnight trip	average no. of visitors per overnight trip	average expenditure per overnight trip	average no. of visitors per overnight trip	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
holidaying, leisure & recreation	6358	2.31	3174	2.13	
health & medical	15336	2.09	3918	2.13	
shopping	13902	1.92	3365	1.40	
business	4455	1.14	2002	1.28	
social	1068	2.18	596	2.32	
pilgrimage & religious activities	2717	2.27	1301	2.45	
education & training	2286	1.30	1337	1.32	
others	2875	1.52	1857	1.77	

### 3.14 Same-day trips

3.14.1 A domestic same-day trip is one that does not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hrs including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) but fulfil other conditions of overnight trips, irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip.

3.14.2 Shopping (35%) and social (34%) were the two most frequent same-day trips undertaken by the rural households, whereas, in urban areas nearly half of such trips were for social purposes. (Reference: Statement 3.16). State/UT wise figures are available in Table 6, Appendix A.

<b>Statement 3.16: Percentage distribution of same-day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days</b>			
leading purpose	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
business	4.2	6.8	4.8
holidaying, leisure and recreation	1.3	3.2	1.7
social	34.2	49.6	37.7
pilgrimage & religious activities	4.8	9.7	5.9
education & training	1.1	1.4	1.2
health & medical	15.7	12.0	14.8
shopping	34.7	14.4	30.0
others	4.1	2.9	3.8
<b>all</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.15 Expenditure on same-day trips

3.15.1 Statement 3.17 provides average expenditure per same-day trip, incurred by the households in rural and urban areas, completed during last 30 days. No marked difference in average expenditure was observed between same-day trips from rural and urban areas, except for trips with leading purposes holidaying and shopping, where average expenditure for urban areas were nearly double the corresponding expenditure in rural areas. Average expenditure per same-day trip for each State/UT is given in Table 7, Appendix A.

<b>Statement 3.17: Average expenditure (in ₹) per same-day trip completed during last 30 days for each leading purpose</b>			
leading purpose	sector		
	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
business	666	773	701
holidaying, leisure and recreation	534	909	697
social	283	498	349
pilgrimage & religious activities	389	633	482
education & training	288	415	324
health & medical	699	868	730
shopping	873	1808	977
others	232	263	238
<b>all</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>620</b>

# Appendix A

**State Tables**



**Table 1: Estimated number (00) of households, total no. of persons, number of households reporting overnight trip(s), number of overnight visitor(s), number of overnight trip(s) and average household size separately for each State/UT**

rural

State/UT	estimated (00)						average household size
	households	total no. of persons	number of households reporting overnight trips#	number of overnight visitors	number of overnight trips with leading purposes medical, holidaying and shopping*	number of overnight trips with rest of the leading purposes **	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	89659	320918	33119	75880	17871	26031	3.58
Arunachal Pradesh	1927	9189	1134	1815	846	482	4.77
Assam	54793	260219	13015	30098	5149	8219	4.75
Bihar	169749	833212	53560	136040	29242	30131	4.91
Chhattisgarh	43679	191879	11976	27647	5012	8814	4.39
Delhi	1016	4300	377	666	77	309	4.23
Goa	1253	5361	268	566	238	100	4.28
Gujarat	67246	324484	20394	56492	13709	11165	4.83
Haryana	30232	157425	11825	30094	6268	8282	5.21
Himachal Pradesh	13641	58802	6800	15246	3514	4967	4.31
Jammu & Kashmir	15206	76493	7563	20769	5053	5328	5.03
Jharkhand	47612	242503	15633	39635	9022	9831	5.09
Karnataka	81532	354398	33004	76263	18391	23214	4.35
Kerala	43653	175036	20712	49323	19248	12787	4.01
Madhya Pradesh	104790	505383	38321	93059	20282	25543	4.82
Maharashtra	130145	590207	55142	133153	42586	30419	4.53
Manipur	3781	19085	1555	2957	907	735	5.05
Meghalaya	4980	24473	1465	3889	1394	790	4.91
Mizoram	1147	5171	515	888	394	244	4.51
Nagaland	2626	12535	752	1652	430	399	4.77
Odisha	81225	344036	33290	85078	24190	20407	4.24
Punjab	34587	163339	12431	31837	8643	7508	4.72
Rajasthan	96312	496912	42578	99469	22953	28757	5.16
Sikkim	1033	4055	338	764	220	208	3.93
Tamil Nadu	99195	352911	32639	75589	23854	21027	3.56
Telangana	50612	173948	16059	40248	7822	11413	3.44
Tripura	6650	26476	2769	5137	1684	1417	3.98
Uttar Pradesh	266300	1415734	93895	217379	47988	64753	5.32
Uttarakhand	14651	68302	5337	13928	3335	2985	4.66
West Bengal	142581	594527	56129	120255	35088	33561	4.17
A & N Islands	648	2425	240	490	233	103	3.74
Chandigarh	77	336	26	35	9	18	4.35
Dadra & N. Haveli	442	1539	103	279	85	42	3.48
Daman & Diu	135	481	34	68	29	11	3.57
Lakshadweep	21	107	14	36	15	4	5.14
Puducherry	1088	3563	613	1383	781	139	3.27
<b>all-India</b>	<b>1704225</b>	<b>7819765</b>	<b>623627</b>	<b>1488107</b>	<b>376564</b>	<b>400141</b>	<b>4.59</b>

\* for reference period of last 365 days \*\* for reference period of last 30 days

**Note:** # Household was considered as reporting overnight trip if at least one trip was performed by the members(s) of the household with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation ;health and medical; and shopping during last 365 days and/or at least one trip with leading purposes business; social; pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; and others during last 30 days.

**Table 1: Estimated number (00) of households, total no. of persons, number of households reporting overnight trip(s), number of overnight visitor(s), number of overnight trip(s) and average household size separately for each State/UT**

urban

State/UT	estimated (00)						average household size
	households	total no. of persons	number of households reporting overnight trips#	number of overnight visitors	number of overnight trips with leading purposes medical, holidaying and shopping*	number of overnight trips with rest of the leading purposes **	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	42344	142305	17085	35262	5001	16438	3.36
Arunachal Pradesh	513	2007	333	580	229	132	3.91
Assam	7718	30358	2218	4968	1234	1134	3.93
Bihar	20373	98644	6797	15412	3486	3921	4.84
Chhattisgarh	11861	48007	3429	8194	1844	2103	4.05
Delhi	32259	132628	11708	30693	7594	5519	4.11
Goa	2388	8088	655	1374	435	324	3.39
Gujarat	53231	240213	17759	48575	10184	10168	4.51
Haryana	18744	82184	7633	19982	4779	5111	4.38
Himachal Pradesh	2141	6493	772	1555	416	500	3.03
Jammu & Kashmir	4854	22614	2016	5300	1320	1175	4.66
Jharkhand	14450	64272	5899	13220	5363	3196	4.45
Karnataka	60593	222307	22072	51153	10282	15301	3.67
Kerala	35971	135510	18008	44326	14638	12661	3.77
Madhya Pradesh	38588	171857	14201	34017	8401	9136	4.45
Maharashtra	113253	462803	39051	98898	28084	20585	4.09
Manipur	1685	8047	721	1320	421	327	4.77
Meghalaya	1252	5169	399	830	336	169	4.13
Mizoram	915	4214	336	545	177	182	4.61
Nagaland	1026	4796	272	650	161	140	4.68
Odisha	18016	66395	8108	19146	7062	4339	3.69
Punjab	25742	95413	8887	19738	8095	3894	3.71
Rajasthan	33140	151497	13375	29185	6948	9208	4.57
Sikkim	361	1124	63	144	34	42	3.11
Tamil Nadu	96957	320816	30467	70109	20286	20630	3.31
Telangana	36180	125298	9798	22321	3860	7454	3.46
Tripura	1938	6935	765	1476	508	348	3.58
Uttar Pradesh	81330	393922	27119	63111	15069	16439	4.84
Uttarakhand	5573	23589	1873	5087	1129	990	4.23
West Bengal	64646	241779	23886	50767	17300	11499	3.74
A & N Islands	442	1455	115	201	78	93	3.29
Chandigarh	1927	7485	441	1201	279	228	3.88
Dadra & N. Haveli	425	1519	91	269	83	26	3.57
Daman & Diu	703	2523	134	329	132	44	3.59
Lakshadweep	98	497	73	190	92	5	5.1
Puducherry	2164	7527	1207	3122	1188	533	3.48
<b>all-India</b>	<b>833797</b>	<b>3340290</b>	<b>297766</b>	<b>703250</b>	<b>186527</b>	<b>183993</b>	<b>4.01</b>

\* for reference period of last 365 days \*\* for reference period of last 30 days

**Note:** # Household was considered as reporting overnight trip if at least one trip was performed by the members(s) of the household with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation ;health and medical; and shopping during last 365 days and/or at least one trip with leading purposes business; social; pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; and others during last 30 days.

**Table 1: Estimated number (00) of households, total no. of persons, number of households reporting overnight trip(s), number of overnight visitor(s), number of overnight trip(s) and average household size separately for each State/UT**

rural + urban

State/UT	estimated (00)						average household size
	households	total no. of persons	number of households reporting overnight trips#	number of overnight visitors	number of overnight trips with leading purposes medical, holidaying and shopping*	number of overnight trips with rest of the leading purposes **	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	132003	463223	50204	111142	22872	42469	3.51
Arunachal Pradesh	2440	11196	1468	2395	1074	614	4.59
Assam	62512	290576	15233	35066	6383	9352	4.65
Bihar	190122	931856	60357	151452	32728	34052	4.9
Chhattisgarh	55541	239886	15405	35841	6855	10917	4.32
Delhi	33275	136928	12085	31359	7671	5827	4.12
Goa	3641	13449	922	1941	674	424	3.69
Gujarat	120477	564697	38154	105067	23893	21333	4.69
Haryana	48976	239608	19458	50076	11047	13393	4.89
Himachal Pradesh	15782	65295	7572	16801	3929	5467	4.14
Jammu & Kashmir	20060	99107	9579	26069	6374	6503	4.94
Jharkhand	62062	306776	21532	52855	14385	13027	4.94
Karnataka	142125	576705	55075	127416	28673	38515	4.06
Kerala	79624	310546	38721	93648	33886	25448	3.9
Madhya Pradesh	143378	677239	52523	127076	28683	34679	4.72
Maharashtra	243398	1053010	94194	232051	70669	51004	4.33
Manipur	5466	27132	2276	4277	1327	1062	4.96
Meghalaya	6232	29642	1865	4719	1730	959	4.76
Mizoram	2061	9385	852	1433	571	426	4.55
Nagaland	3652	17331	1024	2302	592	539	4.75
Odisha	99241	410431	41398	104224	31252	24745	4.14
Punjab	60329	258752	21318	51575	16739	11402	4.29
Rajasthan	129452	648409	55952	128654	29901	37965	5.01
Sikkim	1394	5179	401	908	254	251	3.72
Tamil Nadu	196152	673727	63106	145698	44141	41657	3.43
Telangana	86791	299246	25856	62569	11682	18867	3.45
Tripura	8588	33412	3534	6613	2192	1765	3.89
Uttar Pradesh	347630	1809655	121014	280490	63057	81192	5.21
Uttarakhand	20224	91891	7210	19015	4465	3975	4.54
West Bengal	207227	836306	80015	171022	52388	45060	4.04
A & N Islands	1090	3880	355	692	311	196	3.56
Chandigarh	2004	7821	467	1236	288	245	3.9
Dadra & N. Haveli	867	3058	194	548	168	68	3.53
Daman & Diu	838	3004	168	398	162	55	3.59
Lakshadweep	118	604	86	226	107	10	5.11
Puducherry	3252	11090	1820	4504	1969	673	3.41
<b>all-India</b>	<b>2538022</b>	<b>11160055</b>	<b>921393</b>	<b>2191357</b>	<b>563091</b>	<b>584134</b>	<b>4.4</b>

\* for reference period of last 365 days \*\* for reference period of last 30 days

**Note:** # Household was considered as reporting overnight trip if at least one trip was performed by the members(s) of the household with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation ;health and medical; and shopping during last 365 days and/or at least one trip with leading purposes business; social; pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; and others during last 30 days.

**Table 2A: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping**

State/UT	visitor's purpose									person <sup>@</sup>
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all	estd. (00)* no. of overnight visitor- trips
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	0	104	14	0	0	473	1	408	1000	37379
Arunachal Pradesh	1	418	18	1	5	405	136	15	1000	1228
Assam	1	189	11	1	0	599	27	172	1000	11919
Bihar	0	176	47	6	0	581	7	183	1000	68175
Chhattisgarh	0	205	18	0	0	553	10	214	1000	11314
Delhi	0	755	5	0	0	211	0	29	1000	157
Goa	0	84	0	0	0	584	23	309	1000	431
Gujarat	0	249	1	0	0	429	2	319	1000	32451
Haryana	0	262	43	0	2	494	5	194	1000	14228
Himachal Pradesh	0	163	9	4	0	495	1	328	1000	7134
Jammu & Kashmir	1	231	64	0	0	406	59	240	1000	11510
Jharkhand	1	161	1	6	1	584	18	229	1000	20412
Karnataka	0	138	0	1	0	546	13	302	1000	36831
Kerala	0	132	15	0	0	503	1	349	1000	36228
Madhya Pradesh	1	184	13	2	1	498	16	285	1000	45600
Maharashtra	1	420	14	2	0	341	10	212	1000	91421
Manipur	4	204	1	9	0	361	177	244	1000	1753
Meghalaya	1	224	151	24	0	250	90	262	1000	3046
Mizoram	2	96	7	0	0	397	381	116	1000	622
Nagaland	0	231	9	0	1	310	286	163	1000	980
Odisha	0	310	73	1	0	346	5	266	1000	57183
Punjab	0	412	10	4	0	456	3	115	1000	19864
Rajasthan	0	122	3	0	0	483	3	388	1000	49501
Sikkim	0	267	19	0	0	339	40	336	1000	455
Tamil Nadu	0	258	14	0	0	494	6	228	1000	45591
Telangana	0	139	1	8	0	568	1	284	1000	17073
Tripura	0	168	52	1	0	574	9	195	1000	3036
Uttar Pradesh	1	208	42	2	0	466	3	278	1000	108858
Uttarakhand	0	435	82	0	2	359	10	111	1000	8203
West Bengal	0	156	25	0	0	633	4	183	1000	57586
A & N Islands	0	165	39	0	0	549	40	207	1000	409
Chandigarh	0	989	0	0	0	10	0	0	1000	12
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	43	0	0	0	636	0	321	1000	197
Daman & Diu	0	421	0	0	0	331	0	248	1000	52
Lakshadweep	0	40	0	0	0	469	59	432	1000	34
Puducherry	0	836	14	0	0	116	1	33	1000	1643
<b>all-India</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>802518</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00) (last 365 days)	203	181452	20499	1342	229	384266	7044	207482	802518	xxx

\*last 365 days

<sup>@</sup> includes Transgender

**Table 2A: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping**

State/UT	visitor's purpose									person <sup>@</sup>
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all	estd. (00)* no. of overnight visitor-trips
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	1	287	17	0	0	394	12	289	1000	10287
Arunachal Pradesh	4	587	30	3	0	282	89	5	1000	386
Assam	0	452	26	0	0	380	41	100	1000	2920
Bihar	1	396	62	7	3	391	11	130	1000	8437
Chhattisgarh	1	555	10	0	0	192	77	164	1000	4431
Delhi	0	745	181	21	0	47	3	3	1000	20333
Goa	0	317	0	0	0	535	34	114	1000	731
Gujarat	0	821	3	0	0	113	3	60	1000	29326
Haryana	0	632	5	0	0	281	8	74	1000	10942
Himachal Pradesh	0	517	7	2	0	280	11	183	1000	791
Jammu & Kashmir	0	467	49	0	0	306	33	144	1000	3378
Jharkhand	0	583	18	1	0	268	1	128	1000	9959
Karnataka	0	620	2	6	0	241	11	121	1000	23449
Kerala	1	285	11	1	0	401	8	294	1000	28697
Madhya Pradesh	0	480	16	3	0	342	8	150	1000	17893
Maharashtra	0	787	7	3	0	123	8	71	1000	67871
Manipur	0	242	0	0	0	369	141	248	1000	815
Meghalaya	0	510	55	2	1	247	75	111	1000	670
Mizoram	0	303	1	1	2	420	177	96	1000	317
Nagaland	0	330	7	0	0	344	231	88	1000	410
Odisha	0	604	27	2	0	204	4	159	1000	14576
Punjab	1	785	8	1	0	159	3	43	1000	15482
Rajasthan	0	519	3	0	0	265	6	207	1000	14458
Sikkim	0	453	12	0	0	264	1	270	1000	85
Tamil Nadu	0	424	13	0	0	355	11	197	1000	42068
Telangana	0	527	5	6	0	270	1	191	1000	8999
Tripura	0	197	26	0	0	538	2	238	1000	953
Uttar Pradesh	0	461	17	1	0	334	7	181	1000	34981
Uttarakhand	0	684	33	0	0	212	4	67	1000	2843
West Bengal	0	645	7	1	0	292	4	50	1000	34675
A & N Islands	0	142	58	0	1	643	12	144	1000	136
Chandigarh	0	896	5	0	0	24	75	0	1000	756
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	430	0	0	0	413	0	156	1000	221
Daman & Diu	21	271	0	0	0	477	21	211	1000	287
Lakshadweep	0	100	10	0	0	408	99	383	1000	205
Puducherry	0	783	7	1	0	158	4	47	1000	2733
<b>all-India</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>415502</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00) (last 365 days)	93	244753	8301	1095	33	103883	3685	53659	415502	xxx

\*last 365 days

<sup>@</sup> includes Transgender

**Table 2A: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping**

State/UT	visitor's purpose									person <sup>@</sup>
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all	estd. (00)* no. of overnight visitor-trips
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	0	143	15	0	0	456	4	382	1000	47666
Arunachal Pradesh	2	459	21	1	4	375	125	13	1000	1614
Assam	1	241	14	1	0	556	30	158	1000	14838
Bihar	0	201	48	6	1	560	7	177	1000	76612
Chhattisgarh	0	303	16	0	0	451	29	200	1000	15745
Delhi	0	745	180	21	0	48	3	3	1000	20491
Goa	0	231	0	0	0	553	30	186	1000	1162
Gujarat	0	521	2	0	0	279	3	196	1000	61777
Haryana	0	423	26	0	1	402	6	142	1000	25170
Himachal Pradesh	0	198	9	3	0	473	2	314	1000	7925
Jammu & Kashmir	0	284	60	0	0	383	53	218	1000	14889
Jharkhand	0	299	7	4	1	480	13	196	1000	30371
Karnataka	0	325	1	3	0	428	12	231	1000	60280
Kerala	1	200	13	0	0	458	4	325	1000	64925
Madhya Pradesh	1	268	14	2	1	454	14	247	1000	63493
Maharashtra	0	577	11	2	0	248	9	152	1000	159293
Manipur	2	216	1	6	0	364	166	245	1000	2568
Meghalaya	0	275	133	20	0	249	87	234	1000	3715
Mizoram	1	166	5	0	1	405	312	109	1000	938
Nagaland	0	260	8	0	1	320	270	141	1000	1391
Odisha	0	369	64	1	0	317	4	244	1000	71758
Punjab	1	575	9	3	0	326	3	84	1000	35347
Rajasthan	0	212	3	0	0	434	3	347	1000	63959
Sikkim	0	297	18	0	0	327	34	325	1000	540
Tamil Nadu	0	338	13	0	0	427	8	213	1000	87660
Telangana	0	273	2	7	0	465	1	252	1000	26072
Tripura	0	175	46	1	0	566	7	205	1000	3989
Uttar Pradesh	0	269	36	1	0	434	4	255	1000	143840
Uttarakhand	0	499	70	0	1	321	9	100	1000	11046
West Bengal	0	340	18	1	0	505	4	133	1000	92260
A & N Islands	0	159	44	0	0	573	33	191	1000	546
Chandigarh	0	897	5	0	0	24	74	0	1000	769
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	248	0	0	0	518	0	234	1000	418
Daman & Diu	17	294	0	0	0	455	17	217	1000	340
Lakshadweep	0	92	8	0	0	417	93	390	1000	239
Puducherry	0	803	10	0	0	142	3	42	1000	4376
<b>all-India</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1218019</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00) (last 365 days)	296	426205	28800	2437	262	488149	10729	261141	1218019	xxx

\*last 365 days

@ includes Transgender

**Table 2B: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others**

State/UT	visitor's purpose									person <sup>§</sup>
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all	estd. (00)* no. of overnight visitor- trips
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	14	1	815	155	8	0	0	7	1000	52554
Arunachal Pradesh	118	4	461	98	104	27	13	176	1000	705
Assam	10	3	945	9	4	9	0	20	1000	18455
Bihar	7	9	879	49	5	13	0	38	1000	75463
Chhattisgarh	5	2	917	37	13	6	0	20	1000	17775
Delhi	0	59	865	76	0	0	0	0	1000	523
Goa	8	0	640	345	6	0	0	1	1000	227
Gujarat	2	1	879	88	2	0	0	28	1000	29373
Haryana	2	2	937	39	8	1	0	11	1000	19038
Himachal Pradesh	15	4	941	22	4	1	0	12	1000	9752
Jammu & Kashmir	10	8	912	57	4	3	1	7	1000	13203
Jharkhand	4	2	944	20	8	0	0	23	1000	23015
Karnataka	5	2	749	214	5	1	0	24	1000	47691
Kerala	11	1	863	79	10	1	0	36	1000	26414
Madhya Pradesh	4	2	934	42	2	2	0	14	1000	56920
Maharashtra	9	4	861	104	4	2	1	16	1000	60841
Manipur	45	5	748	104	36	13	6	45	1000	1242
Meghalaya	41	0	640	87	18	54	6	154	1000	1684
Mizoram	45	0	733	118	6	0	4	95	1000	338
Nagaland	96	4	729	35	21	5	5	104	1000	715
Odisha	6	2	937	40	2	1	0	11	1000	44114
Punjab	12	1	775	171	3	3	0	35	1000	16319
Rajasthan	11	0	885	64	4	0	0	36	1000	60302
Sikkim	13	4	869	84	8	5	1	15	1000	392
Tamil Nadu	9	0	778	194	4	1	0	15	1000	44425
Telangana	1	2	930	65	1	0	0	2	1000	28005
Tripura	0	0	944	20	5	5	0	27	1000	2553
Uttar Pradesh	9	6	908	34	5	3	0	34	1000	128747
Uttarakhand	16	8	807	149	6	1	0	12	1000	6632
West Bengal	12	4	920	22	6	5	0	31	1000	74662
A & N Islands	34	0	832	44	9	0	0	80	1000	173
Chandigarh	0	9	939	39	0	0	0	13	1000	23
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	0	993	0	2	0	0	5	1000	113
Daman & Diu	44	0	925	31	0	0	0	0	1000	24
Lakshadweep	0	0	617	13	132	0	0	237	1000	7
Puducherry	2	0	591	380	27	0	0	0	1000	312
<b>all-India</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>862730</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00) (last 30 days)	7383	2907	759386	64962	4376	2710	127	20880	862730	xxx

\*last 30 days

§ includes transgender

**Table 2B: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others**

State/UT	visitor's purpose									person <sup>s</sup>
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all	estd. (00)* no. of overnight visitor- trips
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	8	1	852	109	4	0	0	26	1000	30194
Arunachal Pradesh	82	6	569	76	45	3	5	215	1000	218
Assam	22	3	926	19	13	1	0	16	1000	2301
Bihar	53	8	769	74	45	9	0	42	1000	7767
Chhattisgarh	23	11	924	24	5	1	0	13	1000	4680
Delhi	5	132	691	86	2	0	2	82	1000	11177
Goa	3	4	552	374	4	1	0	61	1000	710
Gujarat	17	0	890	86	2	0	0	6	1000	23627
Haryana	2	1	842	80	10	3	0	62	1000	11815
Himachal Pradesh	18	0	969	5	6	0	0	1	1000	931
Jammu & Kashmir	19	9	823	108	4	4	0	34	1000	2612
Jharkhand	8	3	900	46	23	0	0	20	1000	6336
Karnataka	21	1	742	218	7	0	0	11	1000	32221
Kerala	27	1	854	87	8	0	0	22	1000	27604
Madhya Pradesh	11	4	925	36	6	2	0	17	1000	19864
Maharashtra	17	3	800	161	6	0	0	13	1000	45888
Manipur	74	4	722	135	26	7	1	31	1000	523
Meghalaya	57	0	755	45	61	6	0	76	1000	330
Mizoram	46	0	760	134	11	2	3	43	1000	244
Nagaland	68	0	725	11	39	8	4	145	1000	266
Odisha	10	4	879	69	5	0	0	33	1000	8647
Punjab	14	17	809	136	7	1	0	16	1000	7949
Rajasthan	15	4	878	75	10	0	0	19	1000	18276
Sikkim	113	0	813	30	2	0	1	42	1000	78
Tamil Nadu	10	0	765	205	3	1	0	16	1000	44072
Telangana	2	6	880	83	12	1	0	15	1000	15472
Tripura	5	4	953	7	0	0	0	32	1000	638
Uttar Pradesh	11	11	879	62	10	1	0	25	1000	33956
Uttarakhand	8	3	885	100	3	0	0	2	1000	2593
West Bengal	28	6	896	40	5	0	0	24	1000	22401
A & N Islands	357	3	576	20	12	0	0	33	1000	124
Chandigarh	1	38	854	90	2	0	0	15	1000	560
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	0	990	10	0	0	0	0	1000	76
Daman & Diu	20	0	980	0	0	0	0	0	1000	71
Lakshadweep	0	0	680	182	15	0	0	123	1000	10
Puducherry	12	0	695	282	0	0	0	10	1000	1179
<b>all-India</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>385411</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00) (last 30 days)	5958	2870	321465	43489	2883	291	41	8413	385411	xxx

\*last 30 days

<sup>s</sup> includes transgender

**Table 2B: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others**

rural + urban										person <sup>s</sup>
State/UT	visitor's purpose									estd. (00)* no. of overnight visitor-trips
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	12	1	829	138	6	0	0	14	1000	82747
Arunachal Pradesh	109	4	486	93	90	22	11	185	1000	923
Assam	11	3	943	11	5	8	0	20	1000	20755
Bihar	11	9	869	52	9	12	0	38	1000	83230
Chhattisgarh	9	4	919	34	11	5	0	19	1000	22456
Delhi	5	128	699	86	2	0	2	78	1000	11700
Goa	4	3	573	367	5	1	0	46	1000	937
Gujarat	9	0	884	87	2	0	0	18	1000	53001
Haryana	2	2	900	55	9	2	0	30	1000	30853
Himachal Pradesh	15	4	944	21	4	1	0	11	1000	10683
Jammu & Kashmir	11	8	897	65	4	3	0	11	1000	15815
Jharkhand	5	2	934	25	11	0	0	22	1000	29351
Karnataka	11	2	746	216	6	0	0	19	1000	79912
Kerala	19	1	858	83	9	0	0	28	1000	54018
Madhya Pradesh	5	2	932	40	3	2	0	14	1000	76784
Maharashtra	12	4	834	128	5	1	0	14	1000	106728
Manipur	54	4	740	113	33	11	4	41	1000	1766
Meghalaya	43	0	659	80	25	46	5	141	1000	2013
Mizoram	46	0	745	125	8	1	4	73	1000	582
Nagaland	88	3	728	28	26	6	5	115	1000	982
Odisha	7	3	927	45	3	1	0	15	1000	52760
Punjab	12	6	786	160	4	3	0	29	1000	24269
Rajasthan	12	1	883	66	5	0	0	32	1000	78578
Sikkim	30	3	860	75	7	5	1	20	1000	470
Tamil Nadu	9	0	771	199	4	1	0	15	1000	88497
Telangana	1	4	912	72	5	0	0	7	1000	43477
Tripura	1	1	946	17	4	4	0	28	1000	3191
Uttar Pradesh	10	7	902	40	6	3	0	32	1000	162703
Uttarakhand	14	6	829	136	5	0	0	9	1000	9226
West Bengal	16	5	914	26	6	4	0	29	1000	97062
A & N Islands	169	1	725	34	10	0	0	61	1000	297
Chandigarh	1	37	858	88	1	0	0	15	1000	584
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	0	992	4	1	0	0	3	1000	188
Daman & Diu	26	0	966	8	0	0	0	0	1000	95
Lakshadweep	0	0	654	112	64	0	0	171	1000	17
Puducherry	10	0	673	303	6	0	0	8	1000	1491
<b>all-India</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1248141</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00) (last 30 days)	13341	5777	1080851	108451	7259	3000	168	29293	1248141	xxx

\*last 30 days

<sup>s</sup> includes transgender

Table 3: Estimated (00) number of overnight trips by leading purpose for each State/UT

State/UT	leading purpose									
	completed during last 365 days				completed during last 30 days					
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	health & medical	shopping	all (incl. n.r.)	business	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	1694	16124	52	17871	682	22022	2688	395	244	26031
Arunachal Pradesh	390	331	124	846	80	189	53	50	110	482
Assam	926	4059	164	5149	175	7556	114	63	310	8219
Bihar	6963	21978	302	29242	435	26312	1590	178	1617	30131
Chhattisgarh	1051	3930	31	5012	90	8054	337	194	139	8814
Delhi	58	19	0	77	0	296	13	0	0	309
Goa	18	216	4	238	2	66	32	1	0	100
Gujarat	3309	10374	27	13709	63	10188	840	56	18	11165
Haryana	2055	4190	23	6268	44	7643	368	101	127	8282
Himachal Pradesh	517	2991	6	3514	111	4564	161	39	93	4967
Jammu & Kashmir	1200	3520	334	5053	121	4792	295	39	80	5328
Jharkhand	1861	6963	197	9022	93	8998	270	146	325	9831
Karnataka	2920	15285	186	18391	254	17885	4695	226	154	23214
Kerala	2435	16777	36	19248	295	10228	1148	273	843	12787
Madhya Pradesh	3935	16027	321	20282	184	23470	1303	116	471	25543
Maharashtra	17221	24908	457	42586	504	25589	3575	235	515	30419
Manipur	221	504	182	907	52	527	89	35	34	735
Meghalaya	560	676	158	1394	69	454	74	25	169	790
Mizoram	37	190	167	394	15	165	32	2	30	244
Nagaland	96	185	149	430	63	260	17	13	46	399
Odisha	8000	16028	162	24190	236	19092	805	92	182	20407
Punjab	3094	5538	12	8643	187	5781	1312	31	197	7508
Rajasthan	2991	19874	88	22953	655	25582	1800	211	510	28757
Sikkim	64	147	9	220	4	180	16	3	5	208
Tamil Nadu	5205	18442	208	23854	381	16248	3872	183	343	21027
Telangana	1048	6765	9	7822	18	10353	991	12	39	11413
Tripura	250	1415	19	1684	0	1334	18	12	52	1417
Uttar Pradesh	10732	37074	181	47988	1147	58067	2613	636	2290	64753
Uttarakhand	1251	2035	49	3335	98	2436	356	42	53	2985
West Bengal	4771	30192	125	35088	877	30379	837	435	1033	33561
A & N Islands	19	200	14	233	6	76	6	2	13	103
Chandigarh	9	0	0	9	0	17	1	0	0	18
Dadra & N. Haveli	7	78	0	85	0	42	0	0	0	42
Daman & Diu	14	16	0	29	1	9	1	0	0	11
Lakshadweep	1	12	2	15	0	3	0	1	1	4
Puducherry	605	175	1	781	1	83	47	8	0	139
<b>all-India</b>	<b>85529</b>	<b>287238</b>	<b>3797</b>	<b>376564</b>	<b>6939</b>	<b>348939</b>	<b>30368</b>	<b>3853</b>	<b>10042</b>	<b>400141</b>
estd. no. of visitor-trips (00)	190684	604844	6989	802518	8191	766823	66277	5321	16118	862730

Table 3: Estimated (00) number of overnight trips by leading purpose for each State/UT

State/UT	leading purpose									
	completed during last 365 days				completed during last 30 days					
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	health & medical	shopping	all (incl. n.r.)	business	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	1306	3631	64	5001	239	14084	1442	110	563	16438
Arunachal Pradesh	125	77	27	229	16	67	9	8	32	132
Assam	543	650	41	1234	43	1009	30	28	24	1134
Bihar	1435	1976	74	3486	410	2730	255	342	185	3921
Chhattisgarh	1061	687	96	1844	106	1891	58	23	26	2103
Delhi	7045	512	38	7594	37	4209	509	19	744	5519
Goa	103	323	9	435	2	150	134	3	35	324
Gujarat	7834	2291	58	10184	385	8686	955	38	105	10168
Haryana	3034	1682	63	4779	20	4516	381	97	96	5111
Himachal Pradesh	221	191	4	416	9	482	2	6	1	500
Jammu & Kashmir	590	688	43	1320	47	937	137	9	45	1175
Jharkhand	3619	1733	12	5363	51	2893	90	94	68	3196
Karnataka	6296	3848	137	10282	618	11694	2659	235	96	15301
Kerala	4078	10442	118	14638	740	10087	1170	223	442	12661
Madhya Pradesh	4265	4030	106	8401	213	8204	357	80	282	9136
Maharashtra	21409	6561	114	28084	739	16593	2856	199	198	20585
Manipur	119	230	71	421	36	224	40	11	15	327
Meghalaya	192	118	26	336	18	113	8	17	13	169
Mizoram	48	94	35	177	11	133	26	3	9	182
Nagaland	53	68	40	161	16	90	3	10	21	140
Odisha	4758	2265	39	7062	85	3790	229	31	204	4339
Punjab	6502	1573	20	8095	112	3110	567	33	71	3894
Rajasthan	3693	3219	36	6948	258	8058	569	165	158	9208
Sikkim	14	19	0	34	9	30	2	0	2	42
Tamil Nadu	7667	12434	185	20286	386	16267	3317	146	514	20630
Telangana	2027	1829	3	3860	34	6540	531	180	168	7454
Tripura	116	392	1	508	3	329	3	0	12	348
Uttar Pradesh	6353	8525	191	15069	334	14511	928	306	360	16439
Uttarakhand	717	405	7	1129	21	864	96	7	3	990
West Bengal	9259	8001	40	17300	629	9965	558	114	234	11499
A & N Islands	7	70	1	78	44	43	2	1	3	93
Chandigarh	238	13	28	279	1	190	28	1	8	228
Dadra & N. Haveli	32	51	0	83	0	26	0	0	0	26
Daman & Diu	28	98	6	132	1	43	0	0	0	44
Lakshadweep	11	64	17	92	0	3	1	0	1	5
Puducherry	814	365	9	1188	14	372	139	0	8	533
<b>all-India</b>	<b>105611</b>	<b>79156</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>186527</b>	<b>5683</b>	<b>152930</b>	<b>18091</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>183993</b>
estd. no. of visitor- trips (00)	251392	160417	3692	415502	6233	326098	43718	3018	6344	385411

**Table 4: Percentage of single female member overnight trip among all single member overnight trips**

State/UT	completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping			completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others		
	rural	urban	rural + urban	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	51	58	53	48	38	44
Arunachal Pradesh	21	8	19	20	13	18
Assam	16	33	21	26	41	29
Bihar	11	25	13	13	10	13
Chhattisgarh	29	10	21	28	25	27
Delhi	0	10	10	1	7	6
Goa	68	30	38	48	54	53
Gujarat	34	24	29	44	27	35
Haryana	18	10	13	26	23	25
Himachal Pradesh	47	29	43	48	35	46
Jammu & Kashmir	24	23	24	27	23	26
Jharkhand	28	20	23	23	13	20
Karnataka	43	19	33	37	36	37
Kerala	67	47	58	51	50	51
Madhya Pradesh	42	32	38	22	23	22
Maharashtra	39	28	34	36	22	31
Manipur	13	22	16	37	35	36
Meghalaya	14	36	19	13	14	13
Mizoram	31	34	32	22	35	27
Nagaland	13	64	26	13	24	16
Odisha	34	29	32	34	21	31
Punjab	37	76	66	37	23	32
Rajasthan	23	21	22	30	20	27
Sikkim	15	11	15	37	22	34
Tamil Nadu	57	53	55	55	38	46
Telangana	66	53	60	47	37	41
Tripura	28	50	33	48	48	48
Uttar Pradesh	26	31	27	19	22	20
Uttarakhand	14	31	21	9	10	9
West Bengal	55	46	52	43	39	41
A & N Islands	51	60	53	29	25	27
Chandigarh	2	27	24	88	20	29
Dadra & N. Haveli	27	57	37	17	20	18
Daman & Diu	44	41	41	48	43	43
Lakshadweep	22	4	6	33	2	15
Puducherry	33	42	37	35	50	47
<b>all-India</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>

**Table 5: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip for each leading purpose**

State/UT	leading purpose							
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	health & medical	shopping	business	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1718	15169	4848	5070	449	1868	843	960
Arunachal Pradesh	9429	10268	12946	11284	7009	5499	6363	6546
Assam	5485	6710	6230	1550	1039	1398	2472	3348
Bihar	2518	6616	16400	2007	1322	2797	942	2299
Chhattisgarh	4523	12907	6369	2854	626	2217	950	1975
Delhi	10222	5798	0	0	1729	6184	0	0
Goa	10756	11261	9724	226	1148	1489	7050	550
Gujarat	4699	14557	5151	1232	754	2661	815	858
Haryana	3546	18728	5298	2534	1235	4007	5270	1489
Himachal Pradesh	11151	14449	6706	5110	918	2113	1973	1585
Jammu & Kashmir	4141	6365	9293	1480	1430	1899	3262	2078
Jharkhand	1965	8950	2168	653	706	1560	880	1952
Karnataka	5771	14763	5600	2273	852	2560	1801	1190
Kerala	5330	15047	68609	2708	772	2247	1666	1797
Madhya Pradesh	2290	9175	9109	953	766	2561	806	2073
Maharashtra	2159	16498	5650	820	1039	1993	1352	11967
Manipur	8543	9472	10372	12131	2424	3769	4281	5573
Meghalaya	2459	3756	8555	3391	1859	1674	1759	3449
Mizoram	6260	7857	8525	4431	2023	2661	5492	3408
Nagaland	5100	7679	11737	3823	2505	1347	2725	2445
Odisha	1548	8607	16004	1461	857	2439	986	2041
Punjab	1902	29786	4976	967	1104	1551	1708	3564
Rajasthan	2566	13653	16237	945	977	2465	1598	926
Sikkim	8259	11754	12134	1955	1776	4418	3852	4908
Tamil Nadu	1844	12980	3707	9390	808	1611	2515	1471
Telangana	2542	15631	9811	156	753	2064	2546	501
Tripura	1066	5810	4835	1800	615	1160	846	1394
Uttar Pradesh	1865	17192	7315	1474	678	1527	1684	2308
Uttarakhand	4575	9998	13314	1216	2064	3938	1310	1124
West Bengal	4853	14907	17967	3396	459	840	1952	2885
A & N Islands	1781	20972	3224	14767	2319	3863	1138	6736
Chandigarh	4229	11116	0	0	914	1673	0	571
Dadra & N. Haveli	3846	6124	0	0	754	0	630	0
Daman & Diu	5907	25881	0	3102	817	645	0	0
Lakshadweep	34373	34571	34509	0	5792	3540	400	882
Puducherry	2762	10195	5710	1250	727	1199	2690	0
<b>all-India</b>	<b>2827</b>	<b>13654</b>	<b>9689</b>	<b>2809</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>2743</b>

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**Table 5: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip for each leading purpose**

State/UT	leading purpose							
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	health & medical	shopping	business	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	5396	27472	123095	4025	1241	4726	1762	1790
Arunachal Pradesh	14451	13040	13999	23345	12810	7484	17195	8023
Assam	20375	36460	9852	4239	2069	2725	17065	7751
Bihar	5469	11372	7997	5527	1315	3101	1981	1714
Chhattisgarh	6850	17477	34136	3393	1194	3196	1991	2785
Delhi	10121	13547	32728	14247	2759	4450	4117	2397
Goa	13415	15930	40273	1993	3520	2820	2800	9457
Gujarat	12414	20027	8746	5327	1525	3716	5513	234
Haryana	9135	26923	10161	8043	2080	5730	1523	3817
Himachal Pradesh	8265	18278	22297	1115	2101	2298	2171	4325
Jammu & Kashmir	7186	10623	8568	4520	1299	2155	3399	6127
Jharkhand	3703	17698	1404	1360	1117	4117	1402	1209
Karnataka	11913	20229	17873	4360	1905	3094	5553	3022
Kerala	11297	18686	83722	19971	1202	3719	3223	5717
Madhya Pradesh	6423	15925	7169	1861	1255	4235	1227	1834
Maharashtra	10199	24043	14859	5195	2323	5015	3422	1824
Manipur	5639	15257	11076	13688	2166	4756	10628	4553
Meghalaya	13698	17524	32106	10553	7338	4798	5702	11574
Mizoram	6324	29803	20567	6978	3078	2518	14531	7805
Nagaland	9494	23709	12962	6958	3383	11638	6686	7120
Odisha	2821	13753	8392	2832	942	3281	4138	1396
Punjab	3907	37588	9239	1764	2284	1780	2838	5640
Rajasthan	8353	23732	6351	5438	1661	4135	2040	11043
Sikkim	35508	28921	0	14023	2164	22250	17833	21788
Tamil Nadu	6890	23981	10233	3252	1258	2862	2007	967
Telangana	9777	24270	18032	4657	1404	5675	2272	2587
Tripura	13951	16626	18100	377	844	3595	0	1265
Uttar Pradesh	9352	22563	9518	1755	1452	2634	2062	5828
Uttarakhand	6057	29341	10617	1675	2512	4592	1424	5178
West Bengal	14349	19684	2612	4726	1183	2640	7326	2288
A & N Islands	51713	45477	9645	508	4651	10893	17830	2101
Chandigarh	23157	21173	50820	1400	3558	1584	1226	2317
Dadra & N. Haveli	7518	8290	0	0	1436	1850	0	0
Daman & Diu	8137	14487	10485	250	2621	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	15987	29494	36686	0	3332	1359	7330	846
Puducherry	3655	8481	19782	1548	1719	2814	0	2690
<b>all-India</b>	<b>9219</b>	<b>21437</b>	<b>22989</b>	<b>6464</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>3715</b>	<b>3165</b>	<b>3154</b>

**Table 5: Average expenditure (in ₹) per overnight trip for each leading purpose**

State/UT	leading purpose							
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	health & medical	shopping	business	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	3319	17430	69963	4799	758	2866	1042	1539
Arunachal Pradesh	10648	10791	13131	13257	8523	5793	7882	6883
Assam	10988	10817	6955	2083	1160	1672	6908	3660
Bihar	3022	7009	14740	3715	1322	2839	1625	2239
Chhattisgarh	5692	13587	27391	3146	734	2361	1061	2102
Delhi	10122	13267	32728	14247	2691	4494	4117	2397
Goa	13026	14055	30575	1199	2794	2565	3543	9417
Gujarat	10123	15546	7621	4751	1109	3222	2702	325
Haryana	6878	21075	8856	4250	1549	4884	3436	2495
Himachal Pradesh	10286	14679	12684	4819	1031	2115	1999	1616
Jammu & Kashmir	5144	7061	9211	2333	1409	1980	3287	3533
Jharkhand	3113	10694	2125	903	806	2198	1086	1824
Karnataka	9967	15862	10814	3753	1268	2753	3716	1894
Kerala	9066	16443	80185	15050	986	2989	2366	3147
Madhya Pradesh	4440	10532	8628	1440	892	2921	978	1983
Maharashtra	6615	18071	7491	3422	1544	3335	2300	9155
Manipur	7525	11287	10570	12770	2347	4078	5860	5262
Meghalaya	5325	5802	11889	4890	2948	1986	3367	4041
Mizoram	6296	15140	10606	5472	2494	2596	10711	4474
Nagaland	6658	11999	11997	4450	2730	2823	4520	3926
Odisha	2023	9244	14533	1824	871	2626	1777	1701
Punjab	3261	31512	7654	1266	1517	1620	2295	4115
Rajasthan	5764	15058	13340	2214	1141	2866	1793	3322
Sikkim	13215	13752	12134	9948	1831	6105	4470	10167
Tamil Nadu	4849	17410	6785	6301	1033	2188	2290	1168
Telangana	7311	17470	12122	3080	1005	3324	2290	2196
Tripura	5150	8155	5220	576	660	1504	846	1369
Uttar Pradesh	4649	18196	8445	1537	833	1817	1806	2787
Uttarakhand	5115	13211	12987	1297	2181	4076	1326	1341
West Bengal	11120	15908	14225	3952	638	1560	3069	2775
A & N Islands	14486	27328	3636	2176	3162	5317	7836	5782
Chandigarh	22444	21072	50820	1400	3344	1586	1226	2255
Dadra & N. Haveli	6873	6978	0	0	1015	1850	630	0
Daman & Diu	7405	16045	10485	1476	2306	645	0	0
Lakshadweep	17425	30311	36498	0	4468	1562	1358	861
Puducherry	3274	9036	18067	1537	1537	2406	2690	2690
<b>all-India</b>	<b>6358</b>	<b>15336</b>	<b>13902</b>	<b>4455</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>2717</b>	<b>2286</b>	<b>2875</b>

**Table 6: Estimated (00) number of same-day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days for each State/UT**

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State/UT	leading purpose								all
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	4890	692	54006	5970	724	15239	22121	7949	111592
Arunachal Pradesh	68	18	230	34	16	84	196	74	720
Assam	3713	276	15343	668	283	2518	11077	2345	36223
Bihar	2413	2432	15146	2618	1916	20140	47502	926	93094
Chhattisgarh	1313	719	10476	466	699	2511	7714	1141	25039
Delhi	6	56	817	11	2	75	184	0	1150
Goa	2	1	265	92	1	77	188	1	626
Gujarat	2061	963	37949	4904	917	7992	53260	390	108436
Haryana	1413	252	8900	398	294	4863	8696	433	25248
Himachal Pradesh	374	223	4216	235	237	2653	4574	314	12827
Jammu & Kashmir	2388	392	9427	898	512	4316	3677	164	21774
Jharkhand	4580	1010	10183	1262	915	5208	24197	2364	49719
Karnataka	2125	788	33192	11181	1063	14470	44438	3976	111232
Kerala	2553	2062	29624	3898	1181	20914	10289	3570	74091
Madhya Pradesh	4169	1258	24853	3019	863	12568	81485	6790	135003
Maharashtra	5290	1682	34715	6162	1525	18655	46767	4793	119587
Manipur	210	71	1167	209	45	106	1203	50	3060
Meghalaya	163	0	434	149	17	291	463	96	1613
Mizoram	18	0	188	2	3	6	61	18	294
Nagaland	227	97	958	25	93	112	248	223	1983
Odisha	3731	1242	31560	4119	420	18732	43567	1701	105073
Punjab	1419	720	15899	2014	111	7458	8815	1005	37440
Rajasthan	3142	408	26727	2779	952	9994	33938	4141	82081
Sikkim	62	37	379	18	9	137	441	27	1110
Tamil Nadu	2948	1132	64286	16946	1003	24237	24656	3817	139026
Telangana	924	317	25627	1562	900	8121	15730	2143	55324
Tripura	111	38	980	47	21	268	165	67	1697
Uttar Pradesh	9010	2501	63146	5140	1828	29377	57443	7987	176432
Uttarakhand	544	218	5918	469	489	1461	4318	1038	14455
West Bengal	9454	1048	32830	2346	1063	24274	11180	9178	91374
A & N Islands	4	32	424	105	28	142	1029	99	1864
Chandigarh	11	0	11	10	2	4	1	0	38
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	65	122	1	1	149	81	0	419
Daman & Diu	1	3	14	1	0	13	70	1	101
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puducherry	2	5	467	200	0	117	84	1	877
<b>all-India</b>	<b>69339</b>	<b>20755</b>	<b>560479</b>	<b>77959</b>	<b>18134</b>	<b>257284</b>	<b>569852</b>	<b>66818</b>	<b>1640621</b>
average no. of members in a same-day trip	1.2	1.9	1.7	2	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5

**Table 6: Estimated (00) number of same-day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days for each State/UT**

urban

State/UT	leading purpose								
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2245	318	17897	3541	248	1633	1855	2103	29840
Arunachal Pradesh	17	7	34	5	3	6	37	14	123
Assam	791	141	2855	64	23	254	685	60	4874
Bihar	865	466	2337	184	205	1217	2495	39	7807
Chhattisgarh	588	284	2201	21	189	350	664	533	4830
Delhi	1957	2093	8781	1512	201	2542	8854	170	26109
Goa	26	47	252	179	1	30	167	7	708
Gujarat	2244	970	14990	2567	251	1220	4342	304	26888
Haryana	750	224	5372	422	206	1089	1268	205	9537
Himachal Pradesh	42	24	410	53	15	218	271	132	1166
Jammu & Kashmir	419	116	2467	112	96	1047	673	40	4971
Jharkhand	943	98	3791	247	240	605	1709	521	8155
Karnataka	2405	1094	28291	6208	201	2315	4101	789	45405
Kerala	1384	1448	21909	4773	846	10740	5123	2402	48624
Madhya Pradesh	949	534	8104	1544	297	2315	2705	563	17012
Maharashtra	3823	1555	19797	3622	722	2976	8914	760	42168
Manipur	75	48	614	104	7	80	398	11	1336
Meghalaya	58	13	66	25	30	22	96	8	319
Mizoram	6	4	71	16	4	5	18	5	127
Nagaland	118	1	310	1	9	30	56	124	651
Odisha	868	554	6725	1100	404	1894	5246	168	16959
Punjab	799	290	8166	1874	136	1501	841	26	13633
Rajasthan	548	355	5480	740	315	787	2151	597	10973
Sikkim	48	26	87	1	2	25	7	7	203
Tamil Nadu	4240	2153	40640	14361	541	14160	8534	1811	86439
Telangana	493	338	10233	584	616	1626	2423	436	16750
Tripura	7	31	305	8	1	17	44	2	414
Uttar Pradesh	3285	875	17805	1458	582	4146	3921	774	32846
Uttarakhand	304	142	2116	402	173	395	497	159	4188
West Bengal	3187	1373	12032	1371	436	5305	2522	1735	27961
A & N Islands	1	106	133	50	0	57	79	14	439
Chandigarh	137	12	161	23	6	101	3	1	444
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	135	54	15	1	68	61	0	335
Daman & Diu	3	39	103	0	0	96	65	0	306
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puducherry	60	76	1063	694	2	363	317	25	2599
<b>all-India</b>	<b>33683</b>	<b>15991</b>	<b>245653</b>	<b>47881</b>	<b>7006</b>	<b>59237</b>	<b>71142</b>	<b>14546</b>	<b>495139</b>
average no. of members in a same-day trip	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.8

**Table 7: Average expenditure (in ₹) per same-day trip for each leading purpose**

rural

State/UT	leading purpose								
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	401	511	329	318	186	781	744	176	465
Arunachal Pradesh	1874	1522	1720	2099	5237	3110	2711	1238	2210
Assam	577	1083	397	583	283	830	1162	268	679
Bihar	1062	328	352	528	270	741	1089	750	837
Chhattisgarh	683	338	259	300	423	842	741	360	500
Delhi	143	833	513	348	527	345	532	300	517
Goa	64	200	156	555	30	799	706	250	458
Gujarat	1071	920	267	610	134	706	947	399	669
Haryana	177	1277	413	499	312	902	1238	77	781
Himachal Pradesh	703	900	371	301	213	854	1101	468	748
Jammu & Kashmir	439	486	240	375	235	538	1777	299	591
Jharkhand	586	368	196	259	189	685	674	116	517
Karnataka	659	511	380	419	264	588	709	227	542
Kerala	575	578	327	388	536	647	1740	266	633
Madhya Pradesh	753	378	289	394	175	610	761	93	610
Maharashtra	1341	511	310	552	330	877	812	246	653
Manipur	1361	1162	683	460	988	1369	2301	372	1385
Meghalaya	1783	0	724	432	425	877	2886	865	1458
Mizoram	462	0	605	417	800	943	2164	415	913
Nagaland	858	1049	636	468	1010	931	2350	311	891
Odisha	481	576	295	286	140	637	503	131	449
Punjab	538	678	318	394	616	718	1623	283	724
Rajasthan	1555	2210	236	241	342	833	1033	173	697
Sikkim	1517	1231	811	1435	292	1539	2193	768	1508
Tamil Nadu	458	584	194	294	485	531	699	179	365
Telangana	1439	251	203	342	160	983	968	1611	614
Tripura	280	433	262	490	586	702	370	233	356
Uttar Pradesh	595	212	228	440	195	672	743	145	490
Uttarakhand	474	1035	507	675	422	983	1392	335	816
West Bengal	242	517	236	288	167	633	1103	96	438
A & N Islands	259	246	105	153	69	210	532	83	352
Chandigarh	2198	0	198	114	95	371	3971	0	835
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	322	215	380	813	798	911	150	575
Daman & Diu	350	337	270	2041	0	500	1716	270	1311
Lakshadweep	0	1092	150	0	0	0	0	0	942
Puducherry	114	400	306	231	0	809	1786	92	498
<b>all-India</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>576</b>

**Table 7: Average expenditure (in ₹) per same-day trip for each leading purpose**

urban

State/UT	leading purpose								
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	532	317	302	516	519	933	1047	119	414
Arunachal Pradesh	3712	1148	1935	5556	4529	2807	6905	1633	3842
Assam	649	1889	547	1165	295	1483	1994	190	857
Bihar	1723	281	380	748	456	674	1451	293	921
Chhattisgarh	2594	244	387	364	323	2118	2821	518	1119
Delhi	650	2351	1022	1017	793	1096	1481	959	1261
Goa	726	1939	364	550	500	1617	746	427	672
Gujarat	758	641	727	1686	452	967	1436	241	935
Haryana	941	431	497	1308	488	838	2604	175	878
Himachal Pradesh	604	995	343	448	533	843	1633	145	744
Jammu & Kashmir	462	502	229	324	349	653	2075	380	600
Jharkhand	437	737	293	411	332	874	1037	239	515
Karnataka	587	652	479	704	534	1350	1849	248	684
Kerala	1452	734	356	326	246	959	3481	253	851
Madhya Pradesh	929	903	361	575	205	1137	1649	343	736
Maharashtra	683	1440	482	987	880	1018	1570	464	853
Manipur	4134	1826	638	522	548	1263	1876	505	1272
Meghalaya	3739	468	1702	446	1183	689	5947	355	3054
Mizoram	3480	1933	739	836	1270	1400	3640	1504	1386
Nagaland	1938	600	755	431	1067	1595	2164	673	1119
Odisha	407	339	390	406	256	624	822	436	547
Punjab	1428	535	367	416	304	1560	2949	282	729
Rajasthan	436	240	353	661	352	793	3616	244	1040
Sikkim	956	1237	530	3101	317	883	9469	262	1090
Tamil Nadu	278	463	747	463	457	615	1662	345	728
Telangana	1047	339	375	731	248	1423	1843	329	715
Tripura	2959	176	457	558	270	683	2149	80	666
Uttar Pradesh	1331	870	383	404	327	823	1830	222	715
Uttarakhand	984	822	569	1260	632	1193	1677	465	863
West Bengal	312	511	331	639	194	526	2142	69	535
A & N Islands	131	172	190	207	116	112	918	201	308
Chandigarh	269	675	681	196	275	520	2250	600	496
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	694	450	620	390	581	1500	360	774
Daman & Diu	298	1220	457	0	0	498	1408	0	768
Lakshadweep	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	130
Puducherry	597	1961	356	420	178	841	2340	50	731
<b>all-India</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>767</b>

**Table 7: Average expenditure (in ₹) per same-day trip for each leading purpose**

rural + urban

State/UT	leading purpose								
	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	health & medical	shopping	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	442	450	322	392	271	795	767	164	454
Arunachal Pradesh	2237	1418	1747	2519	5123	3088	3376	1302	2448
Assam	590	1356	421	634	283	890	1210	266	700
Bihar	1236	320	355	543	288	737	1107	732	844
Chhattisgarh	1274	311	281	303	402	998	905	410	600
Delhi	649	2311	978	1013	791	1075	1461	958	1229
Goa	672	1886	257	552	298	1026	725	414	572
Gujarat	908	780	397	980	203	740	984	330	722
Haryana	442	879	445	916	385	890	1412	109	808
Himachal Pradesh	693	910	368	328	231	853	1131	372	748
Jammu & Kashmir	443	490	238	369	253	560	1823	315	592
Jharkhand	561	400	222	284	219	705	698	138	517
Karnataka	621	593	426	520	307	693	805	231	583
Kerala	883	642	340	354	415	753	2318	261	719
Madhya Pradesh	786	534	307	455	183	692	789	113	625
Maharashtra	1065	958	372	713	507	897	933	276	705
Manipur	2089	1429	668	481	929	1324	2195	395	1351
Meghalaya	2298	468	853	434	910	864	3414	825	1722
Mizoram	1192	1933	642	788	1084	1153	2501	662	1056
Nagaland	1227	1045	665	467	1015	1073	2316	441	948
Odisha	467	503	312	311	197	636	538	158	462
Punjab	859	637	335	405	445	859	1738	283	726
Rajasthan	1389	1293	256	330	345	830	1187	182	737
Sikkim	1271	1233	759	1483	296	1440	2315	660	1443
Tamil Nadu	352	505	408	372	475	562	946	233	504
Telangana	1303	296	252	448	196	1056	1085	1394	637
Tripura	431	317	308	499	577	701	745	229	417
Uttar Pradesh	792	383	262	432	227	691	812	152	526
Uttarakhand	657	951	523	945	477	1027	1421	352	827
West Bengal	260	513	262	417	175	614	1295	92	461
A & N Islands	244	189	125	170	70	182	559	97	344
Chandigarh	407	675	651	171	232	515	2638	600	522
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	573	287	609	570	730	1165	273	663
Daman & Diu	307	1161	435	2041	0	498	1568	270	903
Lakshadweep	0	1092	132	0	0	0	0	0	486
Puducherry	580	1864	341	378	178	833	2224	52	673
<b>all-India</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>620</b>

# Appendix B

**Concepts & Definitions**



## Concepts and Definitions

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In order to ensure that uniform concepts are followed while collecting data of survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure', concepts and definitions for the items of enquiry were formulated. Important terms which are used in this document are explained below.

**Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months).

Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures were adopted as guidelines.

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.
- (ii) More emphasis is given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is included in the employer's/host's household. However, in special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, he has to be counted as a member of the household formed by other members of his family.
- (iv) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

**Household size:** The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

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

In **rural** areas, a household belongs to any one of the following six household types:

- ✿ self-employed in agriculture
- ✿ self-employed in non-agriculture
- ✿ regular wage/salary earning
- ✿ casual labour in agriculture
- ✿ casual labour in non-agriculture
- ✿ others

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

- ✿ self-employed
- ✿ regular wage/salary earning
- ✿ casual labour
- ✿ others

**Strong dwelling structure:** A strong dwelling structure is one whose walls and floors are made of strong materials, such as, cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks. For hilly areas, timber was also considered as strong material while determining type of the dwelling structure.

**Household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month:** 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 has the following components which are given below:

- A. Usual expenditure for household purposes in a month.
- B. 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* and the expenditure *per month* obtained by dividing by 12.
- C. If any household consumption (usually) from (a) wages in kind (b) home-grown stock (c) free collection was there, then the approximate monthly value of the amount usually consumed in a month was imputed.

Then the sum of A+B+C is taken as household's usual consumer expenditure in a month in whole number of rupees. Usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE) for a household is the household's usual consumer expenditure in a month divided by that household size.

**Quintile class of UMPCE:** A single set of UMPCE distribution (separately for rural and urban) was generated for each State/UT and at all-India level based on all the members of the household. UMPCE quintile distribution, for a part of the population, say, persons undertaken overnight trips or same-day trips for different purposes in a particular State/UT in rural/urban

areas, was assumed to be same as the UMPCE distribution of the entire population of that State in rural/urban areas. UMPCE distribution of households is same as the UMPCE distribution of the persons belonging to those households.

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

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

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

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

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

**Domestic Overnight Trip:** A domestic overnight trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor. It refers to a movement - for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours) and of not more than 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 during this hours. The movement is for any of the following purposes:

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

The followings were excluded from the purview of domestic trip:

- i. Any movement for the purposes of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place.
- ii. Movements between UPR and the place of work or study.
- iii. All movements, made more or less regularly and frequently from the UPR and back (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week) for shopping, visiting family, for religious purpose, health and medical care, education and training, etc. repeatedly/likely to be repeated for a period of more than six months for the same purpose, was not considered as trips irrespective of the distance travelled.
- iv. All the trips completed during the reference period by former household members who were currently not a member of that selected household at the time of survey.

Trips for persons who were household members at the time of survey but were not household members at the time of actually completing a trip within the reference period were also considered as trips for the selected household.

A trip is uniquely specified by its main destination, leading purpose, no. of household members in the trip being together (with variation of up to 3 days). 'Being together' means being in the same town or village for most of the time during the trip and also either starting or ending trip together. They can either start together but end the trip with a variation of up to 3 days or vice-versa.

In cases where set of destinations differed slightly from person to person (among household members who undertook the trip they were considered to be on the same trip provided they were together for most of the time in the trip. But if two members of a household spent most of the time away from each other during the period since leaving their residence to returning to their residence, they were considered to have been on two different trips even though their starting and returning dates might be the same.

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

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

**Starting month:** The month in which a particular trip was started from UPR was the starting month of that trip. When many members of a household travelled together on a trip but one or more trip member started later than the rest, the earliest starting date of that trip by any household member were considered for determining the starting month.

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

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

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

**Package Trip:** A package trip consisted of a “tourism product” provided by a tour-operator which elaborates it and sells it directly or through travel agencies. Within a package trip, travellers received a combination of products associated with a trip, which were made of more than one of the following tourism services: Transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sightseeing services, entertainment services, etc. and other goods and services at will.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Major and minor type of stay:** The place where the highest number of nights was spent was treated as ‘major’ type of stay. In case more than one such place was there (e.g. hotel, *Dharamshala*) where same no. of nights was spent then information was captured for that type of stay which was more expensive.

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

**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.

**Tourism Expenditure:** For the purpose of this survey tourism expenditure included expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. It included all expenses related to the trip **paid or payable** by the household. It also included expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. All expenditure in connection with the trip **except** those used for productive purposes/enterprises was included. All

the expenditure incurred relating to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period was included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure had been incurred by the sample household or not. The payment might be made through cash, cheque, credit card, debit card, in instalments, etc. The total expenditure in all such cases irrespective of mode of payment was recorded.

The components of tourism expenditure were classified as under:

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

### **Tourism expenditure includes**

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

### **Tourism expenditure excludes**

- The payment of taxes and duties not levied on products (goods and services);
- The purchase of financial and non-financial assets, including land, real estate but excluding high unit values like cars, computers, etc. if those are used for consumption purposes;
- All transfers of cash or used goods such as donations to charities or to members of other households as these do not correspond to the purchase of consumption goods or services from these charities or individuals. Alms, bribes, cash tips, cash gifts etc. were also excluded;
- The payment of all classes of interest, including those on expenditures made during and for trips

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

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

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

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

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

# Appendix C

**Note on Sample Design and Estimation  
Procedure**



# Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

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## 1. Introduction

**1.1 Subject Coverage:** The 72<sup>nd</sup> round (July 2014 – June 2015) of NSS was devoted to the subject of Social Consumption and earmarked for surveys on ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’, ‘Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption’ and ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption’.

## 2. Outline of Survey Programme

**2.1 Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

**2.2 Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 and ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

**2.3 Sub-rounds:** The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months’ duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 :	July - September 2014
sub-round 2 :	October - December 2014
sub-round 3 :	January - March 2015
sub-round 4 :	April - June 2015

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt was made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

**2.4 Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 :	List of Households
Schedule 1.60 :	Household Consumer Expenditure
Schedule 1.61 :	Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption
Schedule 1.62 :	Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption
Schedule 21.1 :	Domestic Tourism Expenditure
Schedule 1.5 :	Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods

**2.5 Participation of States:** In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Delhi, Odisha, Telangana	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

### 3. Sample Design

**3.1 Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

**3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:** For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages constituted the sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame.

#### 3.3 Stratification:

- Stratum was formed at district level. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 4 lakhs or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.
- A special stratum in the rural sector only was formed at State/UT level before district-strata were formed in each of the States/UTs. This stratum comprised all the villages of the State/UT with population less than 150 as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT.
- In case of rural sectors of Nagaland another special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the villages which were difficult to access.

#### 3.4 Sub-stratification:

**3.4.1 Rural sector:** If 'r' was the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, 'r/4' sub-strata were formed in that stratum. The villages within a stratum (district) as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/4' were demarcated in such

a way that each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

**3.4.2 Urban sector:** Each urban stratum was divided into two parts – ‘Affluent part’ consisting of UFS blocks identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and ‘Non-Affluent part’ consisting of the remaining UFS blocks within the stratum. Sample allocation of a stratum was then allocated to Affluent and Non-Affluent parts in proportion to total number of households in the UFS blocks with double weightage to Affluent part subject to a maximum of 8 FSUs in ‘Affluent part’ of any stratum. Let ‘u’ was the sample size allocated for an urban stratum consisting of both affluent area UFS Blocks and non affluent area UFS Blocks. ‘u/4’ sub-strata were formed within each stratum. Out of these ‘u/4’ sub-strata, the first two sub-strata ‘01’ and ‘02’ were earmarked for those UFS blocks which were identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and the remaining sub-strata, ‘03’, ‘04’,..... and so on, were assigned to the non-affluent UFS blocks. If any stratum did not have any Affluent Area UFS block then also the sub-stratum number was started from ‘03’ for that stratum. For all strata, if  $u/4 > 1$ , implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS Blocks as per UFS phase 2007-12. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘u/4’ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of households. This procedure was done separately for Affluent-part and Non-Affluent part of the stratum (if two sub-strata are required to be formed in the Affluent part).

The following three types of cases were found while doing the sub-stratification:

- i) If there was no ‘Affluent Area’ UFS block in the stratum, all the UFS blocks were divided into ‘u/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’, ....., ‘(u/4)+2’.
- ii) If only one sub-stratum was formed with the ‘Affluent Area’ UFS blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent blocks were divided into ‘(u-4)/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’, ‘(u/4)+1’.
- iii) If two sub-strata were formed with the ‘Affluent Area’ blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent UFS blocks were divided into ‘(u-8)/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’, ....., ‘u/4’.

**3.5 Total sample size (FSUs):** 14092 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level.

**3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of FSUs allotted in the central sample were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT.

**3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/UT level allocation was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* with double weightage to urban sector in general. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) was allocated to each State/UT.

**3.8 Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

For special stratum formed in rural areas of Nagaland as discussed in para 3.3 (c), 12 FSUs were allocated.

**3.9 Allocation to sub-strata:** In both rural and urban sectors, 4 FSUs were allocated for each sub-stratum in general.

### 3.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, required number of sample villages was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2011.

For the urban sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS Blocks.

Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples was allocated among the four sub rounds.

### 3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

**3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation:** After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	-

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kistwar, Ramban, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups were formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
.....and so on	-

**3.11.2 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks:** In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation was treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

### 3.12 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:

3.12.1 A cut-off point 'A' (in ₹) was determined from NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round data for urban areas of **each NSS region** in such a way that top 40% of the population have Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) more than 'A'.

The following was the plan of second stage stratification for Schedule 21.1.

SSS	composition of SSS		number of households surveyed	
			FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
<b>rural</b>				
1	households having at least one member who performed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose	with strong dwelling structure	2	1
2		without strong dwelling structure	2	1
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with strong dwelling structure	2	1
4		without strong dwelling structure	2	1
5	other households		2	1
<b>urban</b>				
1	households having at least one member who performed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose	with MPCE > A	2	1
2		with MPCE ≤ A	2	1
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with MPCE > A	2	1
4		with MPCE ≤ A	2	1
5	other households		2	1

**3.13 Selection of households:** From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules were selected by SRSWOR. Only one schedule was canvassed in any household. So, under no circumstances, any household was selected for more than one schedule. It is to be mentioned here that Sch. 21.1 (Domestic Tourism Expenditure) was canvassed from the remaining schedules of listed households after selection of sample households for schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62,

#### 4. Estimation Procedure

##### 4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

$D^* = 0$  if  $D = 1$

= (D - 1) for FSUs with  $D > 1$

Z = total size of a rural/urban sub-stratum (= sum of sizes of all villages/blocks of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/UFS block used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

$\hat{X}$ ,  $\hat{Y}$  = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$  = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

## 4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum $\times$ sub-stratum:

### 4.2.1 Schedule 21.1

#### 4.2.1.1 Rural/ Urban:

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum  $\times$  sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

### 4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum ( $\hat{Y}_{st}$ ) based on two sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

### 4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum ( $\hat{Y}_s$ ) will be obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

### 4.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate  $\hat{Y}$  at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates  $\hat{Y}_s$  over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

### 4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

Let  $\hat{Y}$  and  $\hat{X}$  be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate ( $\hat{R}$ ) of the ratio ( $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ ) will be obtained as  $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$ .

**4.7 Estimates of Error:** The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

**4.7.1 For aggregate  $\hat{Y}$ :**

$$\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t \hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ where } \hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ is given}$$

by

$\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$ , where  $\hat{Y}_{st1}$  and  $\hat{Y}_{st2}$  are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

**4.7.2 For ratio  $\hat{R}$ :**

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[ (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

**4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):**

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

## 5. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a sub-sample for schedule 21.1 are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
21.1	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
		j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 for Sch. 21.1	

### Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

# Appendix D

**Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure**



RURAL	
URBAN	

\*

CENTRAL	
STATE	

\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**  
**SEVENTY SECOND ROUND: JULY, 2014 - JUNE, 2015**  
**SCHEDULE 21.1: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE**

<b>[0] descriptive identification of sample household</b>			
1. state/u.t.:		5. hamlet name	
2. district		6. investigator unit/ block	
3. sub-district/ tehsil/town*		7. name of head of household	
4. village name		8. name of the informant	

<b>[1] identification of sample household</b>							
item no.	item	code			Item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block				11.	sub-sample	
2.	round number	7		2	12.	FOD sub-region	
3.	schedule number	2	1	1	13.	sample hg / sb number	
4.	sample ( <i>central-1, state-2</i> )				14.	second-stage stratum number	
5.	sector ( <i>rural-1, urban-2</i> )				15.	sample household number	
6.	NSS region				16.	srl. no. of informant <sup>#</sup> (as in col.1, block 4)	
7.	district code				17.	response code	
8.	stratum				18.	survey code	
9.	sub-stratum						
10.	sub-round				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	

**CODES FOR BLOCK 1**

*item 17: response code: informant: co-operative and capable – 1, co-operative but not capable – 2, busy – 3, reluctant – 4, others – 9*

*item 18: survey code: original– 1, substituted– 2, casualty –3*

*item 19: reason for substitution of original household : informant busy – 1, members away from home – 2, informant non-cooperative –3, others – 9*

\* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place

# if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

<b>[2] particulars of field operations</b>										
srl. no.	item	field investigator (FI)/ asstt. superintending officer(ASO)				field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)				
(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)				
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)									
	(ii) code									
	(iii) signature									
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)									
	(ii) code									
	(iii) signature									
2.	<b>date(s) of:</b>	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY			
	(i) survey/ inspection									
	(ii) receipt									
	(iii) scrutiny									
	(iv) despatch									
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached									
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]									
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team who canvassed the schedule									
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/ASO/ supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 9/10								
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule								

<b>[9] remarks by investigator (FI/ASO)</b>

<b>[10] comments by supervisory officer(s)</b>

[3] household characteristics								
1.	household size				4.	household type (code)		
2.	principal industry (NIC – 2008)	description				5.	religion (code)	
		code (5-digit)						
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description				6.	social group (code)	
		code (3-digit)				7.	household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (₹)	

### CODES FOR BLOCK 3

#### *item 4 : household type:*

##### *for rural areas:*

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

##### *for urban areas:*

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

#### *item 5: religion:*

<i>Hinduism</i> .....	<i>1</i>	<i>Jainism</i> .....	<i>5</i>
<i>Islam</i> .....	<i>2</i>	<i>Buddhism</i> .....	<i>6</i>
<i>Christianity</i> .....	<i>3</i>	<i>Zoroastrianism</i> .....	<i>7</i>
<i>Sikhism</i> .....	<i>4</i>	<i>others</i> .....	<i>9</i>

*item 6: social group: scheduled tribe (ST) - 1,  
scheduled caste (SC)- 2,*

*other backward class (OBC) - 3,  
others - 9*



## CODES FOR BLOCK 4

Col (3): **relation to head:** self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9

Col (4): **gender:** male-1, female-2, transgender-3

Col (6): **marital status:** never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4

Col (7): **educational level:**

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

Col (8): **usual principal activity status:**

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



## CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1

**Col 5: purpose of trip for the member performing the trip:** business –1, holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)-3, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, education & training –5, health & medical –6, shopping-7, others- 9

**Col 6: type of trip:** package-1, non-package- 2

**Col 7/8: mode of travel:** 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

**Col 9/10: type of stay:** hotel-1, guest house-2, dharamshala-3, rented house-4, friends & relatives-5, others -9

**Col 12: leading purpose for all the members performing the trip:** holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, health & medical –6, shopping-7

**Col 13: starting month:** January-01, February-02, March-03, April-04, May-05, June-06, July-07, August-08, September-09, October-10, November-11, December-12

**Col 14: main destination:** 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

**Col 15: destination state code/ state code of port of departure:**

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



## CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2

**Col 5: purpose of trip for the member performing the trip:** business –1, holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)-3, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, education & training –5, health & medical –6, shopping-7, others- 9

**Col 6: type of trip:** package-1, non-package- 2

**Col 7/8: mode of travel:** 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

**Col 9/10: type of stay:** hotel-1, guest house-2, dharamshala-3, rented house-4, friends & relatives-5, others -9

**Col 12: leading purpose for all the members performing the trip:** business –1, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)-3, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, education & training –5, others- 9

**Col 13: starting month:** January-01, February-02, March-03, April-04, May-05, June-06, July-07, August-08, September-09, October-10, November-11, December-12

**Col 14: main destination:** 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

**Col 15: destination state code/ state code of port of departure:**

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

[6.1] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1				← trips →			
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	trip serial no. [as in col.1,block 5.1]						
2.	type of trip [as in col.6, block 5.1]						
3.	package component (₹)						
3.1	transport (yes-1, no-2)						
3.2	accommodation (yes-1, no-2)						
3.3	meals/ food (yes-1, no-2)						
3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (yes-1, no-2)						
<b>non-package component (₹)</b>							
<i>4. accommodation</i>							
	4.1	hotel					
	4.2	guest house					
	4.3	dharamshala					
	4.4	rented house					
	4.5	friends & relatives					
	4.9	others					
	4.0	sub-total (4.1 to 4.9)					
<i>5. food &amp; drink</i>							
	5.1	in the accommodation unit					
	5.2	outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit					
	5.0	sub-total (5.1 to 5.2)					
<i>6. transport</i>							
	6.1	railways					
	6.2	road (excluding transport equipment, rental)					
	6.3	water					
	6.4	air					
	6.5	transport equipment, rental					
	6.6	travel agency services/tour operators					
	6.9	others and supporting services					
	6.0	sub-total (6.1 to 6.9)					
<i>7. shopping</i>							
	7.01	clothing and garments					
	7.02	processed food					
	7.03	alcohol & tobacco products					
	7.04	travel related consumer goods					
	7.05	footwear					
	7.06	toiletries					
	7.07	gems and jewellery					
	7.08	books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.					
	7.10	memento, souvenir etc.					
	7.19	others					
	7.00	sub-total (7.01 to 7.19)					

[6.1] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1				←————— trips —————→			
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>8. recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities</i>							
	8.1	cinema, theatre, amusements, etc.					
	8.2	entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites					
	8.3	entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites					
	8.4	sporting activities					
	8.5	medical and health related activities	8.5.1	medicine			
			8.5.2	medical accessories			
			8.5.3	other health related services			
			8.5.0	sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]			
	8.0	sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]					
	9.	<i>others</i>					
	10.	sub-total [4.0 +5.0+ 6.0+7.00+8.0+9]					
	11.	total [3 +10]					
	12.	whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution? (code)					
if code '1' in item 12, amount (₹) paid/ reimbursed by	source	13.	Government				
		14.	other private sources				

#### CODES FOR BLOCK 6.1

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

yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3

**\* Notes:**

(i) all expenditure in connection with the trip, completed by the household member(s), except those to be used / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises are to be included in this block.

(ii) if the expenditure or break-up of the expenditure cannot be reported for any trip, detailed remarks and comments should be recorded in Blocks 8 & 9 respectively.

[6.2] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2				←————— trips —————→			
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	trip serial no. [as in col.1, block 5.2]						
2.	type of trip [as in col.6, block 5.2]						
3.	package component (₹)						
3.1	transport (yes-1, no-2)						
3.2	accommodation (yes-1, no-2)						
3.3	meals/ food (yes-1, no-2)						
3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (yes-1, no-2)						
<b>non-package component (₹)</b>							
<i>4. accommodation</i>							
	4.1	hotel					
	4.2	guest house					
	4.3	dharamshala					
	4.4	rented house					
	4.5	friends & relatives					
	4.9	others					
	4.0	sub-total (4.1 to 4.9)					
<i>5. food &amp; drink</i>							
	5.1	in the accommodation unit					
	5.2	outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit					
	5.0	sub-total (5.1 to 5.2)					
<i>6. transport</i>							
	6.1	railways					
	6.2	road (excluding transport equipment, rental)					
	6.3	water					
	6.4	air					
	6.5	transport equipment, rental					
	6.6	travel agency services/tour operators					
	6.9	others and supporting services					
	6.0	sub-total (6.1 to 6.9)					
<i>7. shopping</i>							
	7.01	clothing and garments					
	7.02	processed food					
	7.03	alcohol & tobacco products					
	7.04	travel related consumer goods					
	7.05	footwear					
	7.06	toiletries					
	7.07	gems and jewellery					
	7.08	books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.					
	7.10	memento, souvenir etc.					
	7.19	others					
	7.00	sub-total (7.01 to 7.19)					

[6.2] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2				← trips →			
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>8. recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities</i>							
	8.1	cinema, theatre, amusements, etc.					
	8.2	entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites					
	8.3	entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites					
	8.4	sporting activities					
	8.5	medical and health related activities	8.5.1	medicine			
			8.5.2	medical accessories			
			8.5.3	other health related services			
			8.5.0	sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]			
	8.0	sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]					
9.	<i>others</i>						
10.	sub-total [4.0 +5.0+ 6.0+7.00+8.0+9]						
11.	total [3 +10]						
12.	whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution? (code)						
if code '1' in item 12, amount (₹) paid/ reimbursed by	source	13.	Government				
		14.	other private sources				

#### CODES FOR BLOCK 6.2

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

yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3

**\* Notes:**

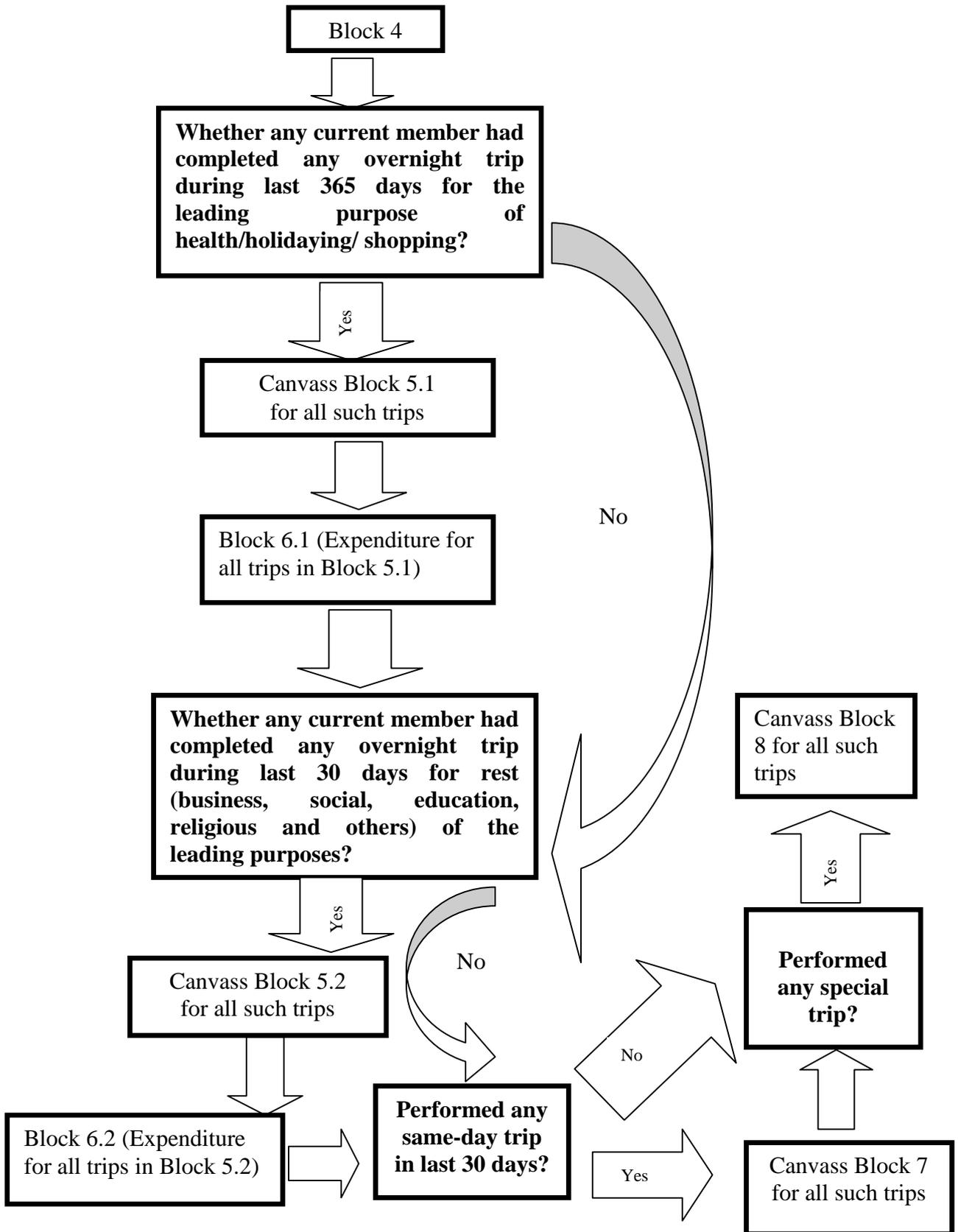
(i) all expenditure in connection with the trip, completed by the household member(s), except those to be used / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises are to be included in this block.

(ii) if the expenditure or break-up of the expenditure cannot be reported for any trip, detailed remarks and comments should be recorded in Blocks 8 & 9 respectively.





**Flow Chart for Canvassing Sch. 21.1 (From Block 4 to Block 8)**



## List of NSS Reports available for sale

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Unorganised Trade, NSS 46<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
1	403	Small Trading Units in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
2	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-I	250	18	11	710	51	32
3	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-II	250	18	11	710	51	32
		<b>Land &amp; livestock holdings and Debt &amp; investment, NSS 48<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
4	407	Operational land holdings in India, 1991-92: Salient features	250	18	11	710	51	32
5	408	Live-stock and Agricultural implements in Household operational holdings, 1991-92	150	11	7	380	27	17
6	414	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India, 1991-92	250	18	11	710	51	32
7	419	Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	250	17	11	1140	75	46
8	420	Indebtedness of Rural Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
9	421	Indebtedness of Urban Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
10	431 (Part I)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
11	431 (Part-II)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
12	432 (Part-I)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	1140	68	42
13	432 (Part-II)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	710	43	26
14	437	Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92.	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		<b>Housing Conditions and Migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers, NSS 49<sup>th</sup> round</b>						
15	417	Slums in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment, NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
21	412	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
26	401	Key results on Household Consumer Expenditure, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
27	402	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	19	12	710	52	32
28	404	Consumption of some important commodities in India	250	18	11	710	51	32

Continued..

## List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
29	405	Nutritional intake in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
30	410/1	Dwellings in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
31	410/2	Energy used by Indian households	150	11	7	380	28	17
32	413	Sources of household income in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
33	415	Reported adequacy of food intake in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
34	422	Differences in level of consumption among socioeconomic groups	150	11	7	380	28	17
35	423	IRDP assistance and participation in Public Works, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
36	424	Ownership of Live-Stock, cultivation of selected crops and consumption levels, 1993-94	150	11	6	610	40	24
37	426	Use of durable goods by Indian households, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
38	427	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
39	428	Wages in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
		<b>Consumer Expenditure and Unorganised Manufacture, NSS 51<sup>st</sup> Round</b>						
40	433	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India Its Size, Employment and Some Key Estimates.	250	15	9	710	43	26
41	434	Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India: Salient Features	250	15	9	710	43	26
42	435	Assets and Borrowings of the Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India	150	10	7	380	23	15
43	436	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1994-95	150	10	7	610	36	23
		<b>Education, NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round</b>						
44	439	Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its level, nature and cost	250	15	9	1140	68	42
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round</b>						
45	440	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		<b>Health, NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round</b>						
46	441	Morbidity and Treatment of ailments.	250	15	9	1140	68	42
47	445	Maternity and Child Health Care in India	150	10	7	1270	76	46
		<b>Aged in India, NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round</b>						
48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53<sup>rd</sup> Round</b>						
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36	23
		<b>Unorganised Trade, NSS 53<sup>rd</sup> Round</b>						
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43	26
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43	26
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene, Services, NSS 54<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36	23
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68	42

Continued..

## List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene, Services, NSS 54<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10	7
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82	50
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		<b>Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 54<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102	64
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round (July'99 to June 2000)</b>						
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1520	81	57
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28	17
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 – 2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
65	467	IRDP Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32	19
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	610	36	23
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment, NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round (July'99 to June 2000)</b>						
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	750	40	28
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156	110
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68	42

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## List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Non-agricultural Enterprises in Informal Sector 1999-2000, NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round (July'99 to June 2000)</b>						
79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 – 2000 – Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85	60
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2000 – June 2001)</b>						
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 – 2001	150	10	7	1040	66	41
		<b>Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2000 – June 2001)</b>						
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Key Results	250	15	10	710	52	32
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	50
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82	50
		<b>Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption</b>						
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36	23
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2001 – June 2002)</b>						
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 – 2002	250	15	10	2680	158	105
		<b>Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2001 – June 2002)</b>						
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98	65
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	55
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2002 – December 2002)</b>						
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 – 2003	150	8	4	2380	129	70
		<b>Disability, NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385	208
		<b>Urban Slums, NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2002 – December 2002)</b>						
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112	62
		<b>Village facilities, NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2002 – December 2002)</b>						
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53	29
		<b>Housing Condition, NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2002 – December 2002)</b>						
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548	350
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524	285

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Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 59<sup>th</sup> Round (January – December 2003)</b>						
96	490	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India	150	8	4	1580	85	47
		<b>Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59<sup>th</sup> Round (January – December 2003)</b>						
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121	67
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149	83
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209	139
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78	43
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93	52
		<b>Land &amp; livestock holdings and Debt &amp; Investment, NSS 59<sup>th</sup> Round</b>						
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221	147
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305	203
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84	42
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125	83
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293	195
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360	240
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285	190
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233	155
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437	291
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60<sup>th</sup> Round (January – June 2004)</b>						
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January – June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138	69
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment, NSS 60<sup>th</sup> Round (January – June 2004)</b>						
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January – June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
		<b>Health, NSS 60<sup>th</sup> Round (January – June 2004)</b>						
113	507	Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged	250	15	10	4480	269	179
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (July 2004 – June 2005)</b>						
114	508	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05	250	16	8	5080	322	163
115	509 Vol. I	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	4480	284	144
116	509 Vol. II	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	4080	259	131

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (July 2004 – June 2005)</b>						
117	510 Vol. I	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	3880	246	124
118	510 Vol. II	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	3680	234	118
119	511	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
120	512	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005	150	10	5	1780	113	57
121	513	Nutritional intake in India, 2004-2005	250	16	8	3680	234	118
122	514	Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 – 2005	250	16	8	2880	183	92
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (July 2004 – June 2005)</b>						
123	515 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-I)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
124	515 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-II)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
125	516	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	3680	234	118
126	517	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005	250	16	8	2680	170	86
127	518	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	150	10	5	1380	88	44
128	519 (Part-I)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-I)	250	16	8	3880	246	124
129	519 (Part-II)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-II)	250	16	8	4480	284	144
130	520	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-2005	150	10	5	1570	100	50
131	521	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment, NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> Round (July 2005 – June 2006)</b>						
132	522	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4480	284	144
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> Round (July 2005 – June 2006)</b>						
133	523	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06	150	10	5	1380	88	44
		<b>Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises, NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> Round (July 2005 – June 2006)</b>						
134	524	Operational Characteristics of Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4880	310	156
135	525	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	16	8	2880	183	92
136	526	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Input, Output and Value Added	250	16	8	4280	272	137
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round (July 2006 – June 2007)</b>						
137	527	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006 – 07	150	7	5	1380	69	48

Continued..

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Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Service Sector Enterprises, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round (July 2006 – June 2007)</b>						
138	528	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Operational Characteristics of Enterprises	250	12	9	880	44	30
139	529	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Economic Characteristics of Enterprises	250	13	8	1280	68	43
		<b>Consumer Expenditure, NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2007 – June 2008)</b>						
140	530	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08	150	8	5	1380	75	48
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment and Migration Particulars, NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2007 – June 2008)</b>						
141	531	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08	250	14	9	4080	221	152
142	533	Migration in India, 2007-2008	250	14	9	2280	123	85
		<b>Participation &amp; Expenditure on Education NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2007 – June 2008)</b>						
143	532	Education in India : 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure	250	14	9	6280	345	232
		<b>Particulars of Slum NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 – June 2009)</b>						
144	534	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09	150	8	6	1180	64	44
		<b>Housing Condition NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 – June 2009)</b>						
145	535	Housing Condition and Amenities in India 2008-2009	360	20	13	720	41	25
		<b>Domestic Tourism NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 – June 2009)</b>						
146	536	Domestic Tourism in India, 2008-09	430	24	15	860	48	31
		<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2009 – June 2010)</b>						
147	KI (66/10)	Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	537	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10	360	18	12	720	37	23
149	539	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	300	15	10	600	29	19
150	543	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	360	17	11	720	34	21
151	548	Home-based Workers in India	360	17	11	720	34	22
152	550	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties, 2009-10	270	13	9	540	26	18
153	551	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	260	12	8	520	24	16
154	552	Employment and Unemployment situation among Major Religious Groups in India	370	16	10	740	32	20
155	553	Employment and Unemployment situation in cities and towns in India	280	12	7	560	24	14

Continued..

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		<b>Consumer Expenditure NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2009 – June 2010)</b>						
156	KI (66/1.0)	Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	538	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	12	8	500	24	15
158	540	Nutritional Intake in India	240	12	8	480	23	15
159	541	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India	230	12	7	460	23	15
160	542	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting	340	16	10	680	32	20
161	544	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups	410	19	12	820	38	24
162	545	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption	200	10	6	400	20	12
163	547	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households	250	12	8	500	24	16
		<b>Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2010 – June 2011)</b>						
164	KI (67/2.34)	Key Results of Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	546	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	280	13	8	560	26	16
166	549	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	330	16	10	660	32	20
		<b>Household Consumer Expenditure NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2011 – June 2012)</b>						
167	KI (68/1.0)	Key Indicator of Household Consumer Expenditure in India.	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	555	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12	250	10	6	500	20	12
169	558	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2011-12	260	11	7	520	22	14
170	560	Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12	380	15	10	760	30	20
171	562	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups, 2011-12	440	18	12	880	36	24
172	565	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2011-12	360	15	9	720	30	18
173	567	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting, 2011-12	330	13	8	660	26	16
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174	KI (68/10)	Key Indicator of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
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