

# Chapter One

## Introduction: Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions

### 1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, will start its seventy second round from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014. The survey will continue up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

1.0.2 **Subject Coverage:** NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round will cover the subjects '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'. The last survey on Domestic Tourism was conducted in 65<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July 2008 - June 2009).

### 1.1 Objective of the Survey

1.1.1.1 **Survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' (Schedule 21.1):** The economic and social importance of domestic tourism in a country like India, endowed with a splendid cultural and historical heritage, hardly needs to be emphasised. It also uniquely meets the requirement of maintenance of familial and social bonds which is a great Indian tradition. The importance of tourism in the national economy is manifold: in generating employment in various industries like hospitality, handicrafts, transport services etc., in development of backward areas and thereby restricting migration from rural to urban areas, in the preservation and enhancement of natural resources and historical heritage etc. Tourism, by itself, does not constitute any specific industry or sector in the economy. Rather, it is a composite of several traditional sectors like transport, accommodation, etc. Besides, tourism has linkages with distinct patterns of consumption and expenditure. Tourism consumption and expenditure data on domestic tourism (overnight) is, therefore, an important component for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA).

1.1.1.2 Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey is designed to collect detailed information on household expenditure on tourism along with some information on household characteristics, visitor characteristics and trip characteristics in relation to domestic overnight trips, required for preparation of third Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) which will be done by the Ministry of Tourism (MoT). In addition, some important information on trips and expenditure shall also be collected in connection with domestic same-day trips and special domestic trips, as required by the MoT.

1.1.2 **Survey on 'Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods' (Schedule 1.5):** The survey on household expenditure on services and durable goods has two parts: one on household expenditure on miscellaneous services, and the other on expenditure on durable goods by households. Both are being carried out to meet the requirements of preparation of National Accounts.

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1.1.2.1 One important macro-economic indicator derived from the National Accounts statistics is Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE). Household expenditure on services consumed by households, which forms an important part of this, is at present estimated as a proportion of total value of production of such services. (Services which are not consumed by households are consumed as inter-industry use and hence are not a part of PFCE.) The 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey (Schedule 1.5) will give an estimate of total value of household consumption of services, which can be used to estimate the proportion of total production of services that is consumed by households. Educational and medical services are, however, excluded from the coverage of the 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey.

1.1.2.2 The second important indicator is capital formation in the economy. In the National Accounts, capital formation is estimated by distinguishing two main categories of assets, namely, construction and machinery. Durable goods that have dual use, that is, use for both consumption by households as well as for production by household enterprises (individual proprietorship and partnerships) are termed partly capital goods in national accounting. To estimate capital formation of machinery and equipment, value of acquisition of partly capital goods and parts of partly capital goods has to be estimated. This survey focuses on expenditure on durable goods which have dual use in the sense explained above. It aims to estimate the total value of acquisition of durable goods by households and the value of the durable goods (partly capital goods) which are primarily used by households for production of goods and services.

1.1.3.1 **Survey on ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’ (Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62):** Over the years, it has been observed that respondents display relatively less patience and express non-availability of time for responding to a long schedule of enquiry. In fact, it has also been observed that, even if the household is initially cooperative, informant fatigue sets in after some time affecting quality of data reported in the remaining part of the schedule.

1.1.3.2 To resolve the problems, National Statistical Commission desired to evolve a methodology for using shorter schedules in the NSS consumer expenditure survey. To that end, in the NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round, **Schedule Type 2 of NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round has been set as the basis for comparison of the other schedules drawn up for this purpose.** This has been designated as Schedule 1.60. Two other schedules have been designed – one with more emphasis on collection of detailed food items and less on that of non-food items (Schedule 1.61), other with more emphasis on collection of detailed non-food items and less on that of food items (Schedule 1.62). Thus, for the purpose of the methodological study on shortening of the Household Consumer Expenditure schedule in NSS surveys, three schedules are to be canvassed in the 72<sup>nd</sup> Round, viz. Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62.

## 1.2 Outline of Survey Programme

1.2.1 **Geographical coverage:** The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union *except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands* which remain extremely difficult to access due to the restriction imposed by local authorities.

**1.2.2 Period of survey and work programme:** The survey period of the round will be 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) will be allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt should be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

**1.2.3 Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be 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

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

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

**Note: Participating States may canvass only Schedule 21.1.**

### 1.3 Contents of Volume I

1.3.1 The present volume contains five chapters. Chapter one, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in details the sample design and the

procedure of selection of households adopted for this round. Instructions for filling in different Schedules are given in chapters two to five.

1.3.2 Along with the instructions, a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is also appended with each of the chapters two to four.

## 1.4 Sample Design

**1.4.1 Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be 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) will be households in both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling will be the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

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

### 1.4.3 Stratification:

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

### 1.4.4 Sub-stratification:

**1.4.4.1 Rural sector:** If 'r' be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, 'r/4' sub-strata will be formed in that stratum. The villages within a stratum (district) as per frame will be first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/4' will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of villages of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population.

**1.4.4.2 Urban sector:** Each urban stratum will be 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 will then be 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’ be 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 will be formed within each stratum. Out of these ‘u/4’ sub-strata, the first two sub-strata ‘01’ and ‘02’ will be earmarked for those UFS blocks which are identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and the remaining sub-strata, ‘03’, ‘04’,..... and so on, will be assigned to the non-affluent UFS blocks. If any stratum does not have any Affluent Area UFS block then also the sub-stratum number will start 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 will be 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’ will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will have more or less equal number of households. This procedure will be 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 cases may arise while doing the sub-stratification:

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

**1.4.5 Total sample size (FSUs):** About 14088 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level. State wise allocation of sample FSUs is given in Table 1 of page A-27.

**1.4.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of field investigators will be kept in view.

**1.4.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/ UT level sample size will be 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) will be allocated to each State/ UT.

**1.4.8 Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation will be 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 1.4.3 (c), 12 FSUs will be allocated.

**1.4.9 Allocation to sub-strata:** Allocation for each sub-stratum will be 4 in both rural and urban sectors.

#### 1.4.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, required number of sample villages will be 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 will be selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of household of the UFS Block.

Both rural and urban samples are to be drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples will be allocated among the four sub rounds.

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

**1.4.11.1 Proper identification of the FSU boundaries:** The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the sample FSU as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. For urban samples, the boundaries of each FSU may be identified by referring to the map for the UFS Phase 2007-12.

**1.4.11.2 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation:** After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it is to be determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU is found to be 1200 or more, it will be 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, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of

Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups will be 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	-

**1.4.11.3 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks:** In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same should be done by more or less equalising population. Note that while doing so, it is to be ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) will be selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks have been formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb will be selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation will be treated as sample hg/ sb number 1. It is to be noted that if more than one hg/ sb have same maximum percentage share of population, the one among them which is listed first in block 4.2 of Schedule 0.0 will be treated as hg/ sb 1.

**1.5 Listing of households:** Having determined the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks, i.e. area(s) to be considered for listing, the next step is to list all the households (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry). The hamlet-group/ sub-block with hg/sb number 1 will be considered for listing first, to be followed by the listing of households of the hg/sb number 2.

## 1.6 Formation of second stage strata (SSS) and allocation of households in different SSS:

1.6.1 A cut-off point 'A' (in `) has been determined from NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round data for **each NSS region** for urban areas in such a way that top 40% of the population having Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) more than 'A' will be used for second-stage stratification.

1.6.2 All the households listed in the selected FSU/ hamlet-group/ sub-block will be stratified into two second stage strata (SSS) for each of the Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62, five SSS for Schedule 21.1 and three SSS for Schedule 1.5. Composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for each of the five schedules of enquiry will be as follows:

**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**

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
Rural			
1	households with strong dwelling structure	2	1
2	households without strong dwelling structure	2	1
Urban			
1	households with $MPCE > A$	2	1
2	households with $MPCE \leq A$	2	1



**Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure**

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed		
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)	
Rural				
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
Urban				
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

**Schedule 1.5: Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods**

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed		
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)	
Rural				
1	households with unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity and purchased any major durable goods <sup>#</sup> , not meant wholly for entrepreneurial activity, during last 365 days	with strong dwelling structure	2	1
2		without strong dwelling structure	2	1
3	remaining households		2	1
Urban				
1	households with unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity and purchased any major durable goods <sup>#</sup> , not meant wholly for entrepreneurial activity, during last 365 days	with MPCE > A	2	1
2		with MPCE ≤ A	2	1
3	remaining households		2	1

<sup>#</sup>List of the major durable goods:

- (a) Bicycles and motorised vehicles such as motor cars, two wheelers, tractors
- (b) Computer i.e. desktop, laptop, notebook, netbook, palmtop, smartphone and tablet
- (c) Other household appliances running on electricity such as television, refrigerator/freezer, air conditioner, air cooler, geyser & hot water system, microwave oven, water purifier.
- (d) Inverters/ generators
- (e) Large furniture such as bedsteads, almirahs, etc. (excluding folding cots, cots with nylon or rope as the base material)

**Note: Ordinary cellphones (which are not smartphones) used for making calls are excluded.**

1.6.3 The above tables provide the plan of allocation of the sample households in the respective SSS. However, there can be situations in the selected FSUs both in rural and urban sectors where adequate number of household is not available for survey in different SSS. In such situation, the shortfall of household for one SSS is compensated from the other SSS. This is done by adopting specified procedure. To meet the shortfall of households in one SSS, compensation can be made from other SSSs. The details of the compensation rules are given in the chapter two dealing with Listing Schedule 0.0.

**1.6.4 Selection of households:** Under no circumstances any household will be selected for more than one schedule. From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR. If a household is selected for more than one schedule, only one schedule will be canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 1.60, Schedule 1.61, Schedule 1.62, Schedule 21.1 and Schedule 1.5 and in that case the household will be replaced for the other schedules following the procedures as given in paras 2.6.8.3, 2.6.8.4, 2.7.4.2 and 2.7.5.2.

## **1.7 Concepts and Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1.7.4 Household size:** The number of members of a household is its size.

**1.7.5 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 may be considered as strong material while determining type of the dwelling structure.

**1.7.6 Household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month:** This may be ascertained as follows.

1.7.6.1 The question "What is your usual expenditure for household purposes in a month?" will be put to the informant. Suppose the answer is Rs. A.

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

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

1.7.6.4 Then the sum of A+B+C is to be entered as usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household in whole number of rupees.

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

In **rural** areas, a household will belong to any one of the following 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

**Procedure for determining household type in rural sector:** The broad household types in rural areas to be used in this round are *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* and *others*. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will be classified under *others*. Within each of the broad category of *self-employed* and *casual labours* two specific household types will be distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (sections A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A). The specific household types for self-employed are: *self-employed in agriculture* and *self-employed in non-agriculture*. For casual labour, the specific household types are: *casual labour in agriculture* and *casual labour in non-agriculture*. In the determination of the household type in the rural areas, first the household's income from economic activities will be considered. Rural household will be first categorized as '*self-employed*', '*regular wage/salary earning*' or '*casual labour*' depending on the single major source of its income from economic activities during last 365 days. Further, for those households which are categorized either as *self-employed* or *casual labours*, specific household types (*self-employed in agriculture* or *self-employed in non-agriculture* and *casual labour in agriculture* or *casual labour in non-agriculture*) will be assigned depending on the single major source of income from agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

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

**1.7.8 Industry and occupation of the economic activity:** The sector of the economic activity in which a person is found engaged is his/her industry of work and the corresponding occupation is the occupation of the person. For collection of information on industry, National Industrial Classification-2008 (NIC-2008) will be used and for collection of information on occupation, National Classification of Occupations-2004 (NCO-2004) will be used.

**1.7.9 Procedure for determining household principal industry and occupation:** To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey. Out of the occupations listed that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household may pursue the household occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member.

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

**1.7.11 Activity status:** It is the activity situation relating to participation in economic or non-economic activities in which a person is found engaged during a reference period. According to this, a person will be found in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period:

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activity (work),

- (ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity statuses, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) above is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) above with 'unemployment'.

**1.7.12 Usual activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the usual principal activity status of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/ or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively long time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the 'relatively long time spent' criterion.

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

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

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

The self-employed persons may again be categorised into the following three groups:

- (i) **own-account workers:** They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- (ii) **employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers, and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

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

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

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



but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

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

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

**1.7.18 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.

**1.7.19 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.

**Box 1:**

The purpose of introducing the concept of usual environment is to **exclude** the travellers who move regularly between their UPR and place of work or study, or more or less regularly 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.

**1.7.20 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 should be for any of the following purposes:

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

The followings are **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, should not be considered as trips irrespective of the distance travelled.
- iv. All the trips completed during the reference period by former household members who are currently not a member of that selected household.

**Box 2:**

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

**Box 3:**

i) A person performs night duty (8 p.m.-8 a.m. next morning) as a security guard in a shopping mall away from his UPR. He travels from his UPR to his workplace and comes back after performing his night duty on each occasion. His movements for this purpose will not be considered as an overnight trip as he goes to work place.

ii) A retail seller from a village comes to city for wholesale purchasing goods every week almost throughout the year. He usually comes in the evening, stays at night in unorganized places and goes back to his village after completing his purchase in the early morning of the next day. His total duration of staying outside his UPR is more than 12 hours which includes 12 midnight to 5 a.m. These movements will not be considered as trips. But if he comes once in a month, then those movements would constitute trips.

iii) A patient visits health centre far away from his UPR every week for medical treatment continuously for three months. He stays at night in his relative's house near the health centre. These movements will be treated as overnight trips.

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

**Box 4:**

A couple goes to pilgrimage and at the time of return journey, wife goes to her mother's house which is not in the same UPR while husband returns to his UPR. After staying 10 days at her mother's house, wife returns. It will be considered as two separate trips for husband and wife, as she returns to her UPR after more than 3 days, since her husband had returned.

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

**Box 5:**

One person is going abroad. He travels by train and road from Kharagpur to Kolkata and then avails 'Air' from Kolkata to Bangkok. Here domestic component will be his travel from his UPR to Kolkata airport and from Kolkata airport to his UPR.

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

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

**1.7.24 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 should be unique to all the members participating in that trip.

**Box 6:**

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

**1.7.25 Main Destination:** The *main destination* of a trip is defined as the place, visiting of which is central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, if no such place can be identified by the informant, the main destination is to be defined as the place where the

visitors spent most of their time during the trip. If the visitors spent the same amount of time in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination is defined as the one among these places that is the farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors.

**Box 7:**

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

**1.7.26 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.

**1.7.27 Package Trip:** A package trip consists of a “tourism product” provided by a tour-operator which elaborates it and sells it directly or through travel agencies. Within a package trip, travellers receive a **combination of products** associated with a trip, which are **made of more than one of the 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 is availed of for the major part of time in a trip, such a trip should be considered as a package trip.***

If the expenditure on more than one chargeable travel services availed for some time during the trip does not cover the whole trip but covers only a minor time of the duration of the trip then such a trip should **not** be considered as package trip although the trip has a package component. 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.

**Box 8:**

**A trip can be either package or non-package but not both simultaneously. Package trip can have package component and/ or non-package component. Similarly a non-package trip can also have package component and/ or non-package component.**

**1.7.28 Mode of travel (code):** *Mode of travel* refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. The travel relevant here is the travelling done to cover the distances to the destinations and not joyrides or movement for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. Visitor(s) may be using one or more means of transport in a trip, 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.)

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

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

**1.7.30 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.

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

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

**1.7.32 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.

**1.7.33 Tourism Expenditure:** For the purpose of this survey tourism expenditure shall include expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. It shall include all expenses related to the trip **paid or payable** by the household. It shall also include expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. All expenditure in connection with the trip **except** those to be used / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises shall be included. **All the expenditure incurred and/ or to be incurred relating to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period is to be included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure has been incurred and / or to be incurred by the sample household or not.** The payment may be made through cash, cheque, credit card, debit card, in instalments, etc. The total expenditure in all such cases irrespective of mode of payment should be recorded.

The component of tourism expenditure shall be classified as under:

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

**Tourism expenditure shall include**

- Monetary expenditure on goods and services paid or payable by the visitor out of his/her own pocket or reimbursed by some institution like Government or other agencies/individuals or expenses 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 are used for consumption purpose and not for productive purpose.

**Tourism expenditure shall exclude**

- The payment of taxes and duties not levied on products (goods and services);
- The purchase of financial and non-financial assets, including land, 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. are also excluded.
- The payment of all classes of interest, including those on expenditures made during and for trips;

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

**Box 9:**

- i) A person had to go to a doctor's chamber away from his UPR due to some ailment for 15 consecutive days and returned back on the same-day. All these movements will be taken as same-day trip.
- ii) Movements of a field investigator to the field and returning back to UPR on the same-day for canvassing schedules of surveys, would qualify as same-day trips, irrespective of the places visited are same or not. However, movements performed by them to attend office for reporting, salary etc. would not be considered as same-day trip.
- iii) A person went to attend a marriage party outside his UPR at 7 p.m. He returned back to his home at 1 a.m. on the next calendar date. This movement will be considered for same-day trip.

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

**1.7.36 Enterprise:** An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/ or distribution of some goods and/ or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household, or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body.

**1.7.37 Non-Agricultural Enterprise:** All enterprises covered under Sections 'C' to 'S' of NIC-2008 are "non-agricultural enterprises". The NIC-2008 booklet may be used for recording NIC codes in various schedules. All non-agricultural enterprises will be henceforth referred to as NAE for this survey.

**1.7.38 Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises:** Non-agricultural enterprises which are not incorporated (i.e. registered under Companies Act, 1956) will only be covered. Further, the domain of 'unincorporated enterprises' will exclude (a) enterprises registered under Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 or bidi and cigar manufacturing enterprises registered under bidi and cigar workers (condition of employment) Act, 1966, (b) government/public sector enterprises and (c) cooperatives. Thus coverage will be restricted primarily to all household proprietary and partnership enterprises.

**1.7.39 Household Enterprise:** A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household(s) or not. In other words, all proprietary and partnership enterprises are household enterprises.

**1.7.40 Computer:** For this survey, a computer means any of the following devices viz desktops, laptops, notebooks, netbooks, palmtops, smart phones, tablets etc. The following categories are defined basically for the convenience of identifying a ‘computer’ for capturing appropriate information while eliminating the chance of missing out. These should not be strictly used for distinguishing the various types.

- I. **Desktop:** A desktop computer (or desktop PC) is a computer that is designed to stay in a single location without portability. Generally, the monitor, keyboard and mouse in a desktop computer are separate units.
- II. **Laptop:** A laptop computer is a portable personal computer light and small enough to sit on a person's lap. A laptop computer can be powered by battery or plugged into the unit. The main utility of a laptop computer is that it allows a person to travel with its computing resource.
- III. **Notebook:** A notebook is an extremely lightweight personal computer, a portable computer *smaller than a laptop model*, capable of being run on batteries and electrical current. Technically and traditionally, the difference between a laptop and a notebook is the matter of size only; functionally they are the same.
- IV. **Netbook:** A netbook is a portable computer that is about half the size of a traditional laptop. These computers are a great solution for users who just want a basic computer to get onto the Internet with and do basic applications such as a word processing. The main difference between netbook and notebook is its functionality. Netbook is used for content consumption such as listening to music or watching movies while Notebook is used for content making.
- V. **Palmtop:** A small computer that literally fits in the palm off one's hand is called a Palmtop. Other names for Palmtops are ‘hand-held computers’ or ‘Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)’.
- VI. **Smartphone:** A smartphone is a mobile phone with built-in applications and internet access with more advanced computing capability and connectivity than an ordinary mobile phone.
- VII. **Tablet:** A tablet computer, or simply tablet, is a one-piece mobile computer. Devices typically have a touch screen, with finger or stylus gestures replacing the conventional computer mouse. An on-screen concealable virtual keyboard is usually used for typing.

**1.7.41 ‘AYUSH Unit’:** AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Centre/ Unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy), such as:

- (1) **‘Hospital’:** Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central/ state government or local bodies like municipalities are considered Government Hospital. It is pertinent to mention here that any allopathic hospital having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH ( for examples if an



- allopathic hospital has a wing of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (2) **‘Dispensary’** is the consulting place/ chamber, which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids in a hospital from which medical supplies, preparations and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries. Dispensary having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for example if an allopathic Hospital/ Dispensary has out-patient facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (3) **‘Primary Health Centre (PHC)’** is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out-patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 population in plain area and 20,000 population in hilly/ tribal area. PHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if any PHC has treatment facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (4) **‘Community Health Centre’ (CHC)** serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly/ tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. CHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if a CHC has treatment facility of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (5) **AYUSH Health Centre (AHC):** In some of the State Govt. Institutions, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha dispensaries are also called as AYUSH Health Centres. Generally these centres are managed by one doctor, one pharmacist and one other staff and provide only out-door patient care.
- (6) **Panchkarma Centres /Kendra:** These are small hospitals where Panchkarma Procedures / Ayurveda massage etc. is carried out. Panchkarma Centre provides the facilities for ladies and gents both types of patients.
- (7) **Ayurveda / Panchkarma Hospitals:** There are many hospitals providing indoor patient care through Panchkarma / Massage therapy. Kerala State is well known to have Panchkarma Hospitals of very high quality. Various procedures of massage, fomentation, putting oil on forehead (called as Shirodhara) and applying medicated oils all over the body.

*Note: In case, if an AYUSH doctor visits an allopathic health care centre (Hospital/Dispensaries/PHCs/CHCs) once or twice in a week or so (but not on all working days) such Allopathic centre may not be treated as ‘AYUSH Unit’ for this survey purpose.*

**1.7.42 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. According to this Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS) are formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Adult means a person who has completed eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

**Table 1: allocation of sample villages and blocks for NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round**

State/UT	number of sample villages/blocks					
	central sample			state sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA PRADESH	876	504	372	1752	1008	744
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	240	164	76	240	164	76
ASSAM	468	336	132	468	336	132
BIHAR	612	424	188	612	424	188
CHHATTISGARH	324	200	124	324	200	124
GOA	60	24	36	60	24	36
GUJARAT	528	236	292	528	236	292
HARYANA	368	196	172	368	196	172
HIMACHAL PRADESH	272	216	56	272	216	56
JAMMU & KASHMIR	436	264	172	872	528	344
JHARKHAND	404	260	144	404	260	144
KARNATAKA	596	288	308	596	288	308
KERALA	588	320	268	588	320	268
MADHYA PRADESH	700	388	312	700	388	312
MAHARASHTRA	1100	532	568	1384	532	852
MANIPUR	324	176	148	648	352	296
MEGHALAYA	164	112	52	164	112	52
MIZORAM	192	88	104	192	88	104
NAGALAND	156	104	52	260	104	156
ODISHA	544	396	148	544	396	148
PUNJAB	428	208	220	428	208	220
RAJASTHAN	636	384	252	636	384	252
SIKKIM	104	80	24	104	80	24
TAMIL NADU	852	436	416	852	436	416
TRIPURA	248	168	80	248	168	80
UTTAR PRADESH	1372	780	592	1372	780	592
UTTARAKHAND	228	136	92	228	136	92
WEST BENGAL	860	500	360	860	500	360
A & N ISLANDS	72	36	36	0	0	0
CHANDIGARH	40	8	32	0	0	0
D & N HAVELI	24	12	12	0	0	0
DAMAN & DIU	16	8	8	16	8	8
DELHI	160	8	152	160	8	152
LAKSHADWEEP	24	8	16	0	0	0
PUDUCHERRY	72	16	56	72	16	56
<b>ALL- INDIA</b>	<b>14088</b>	<b>8016</b>	<b>6072</b>	<b>15952</b>	<b>8896</b>	<b>7056</b>

Note: (i) Minor changes in allocations may be necessary at the time of actual sample selection work.