

## CHAPTER 2

### CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

#### 2.1 Basic concepts

2.1.1 *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 home, 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.

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

2.1.3 *Household's usual consumer expenditure (Rs.) 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/home produced 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.

- 2.1.4 *Quintile class of UMPCE*: A single set of UMPCE distribution (separately for rural and urban) was generated based on all the members of the household. UMPCE quintile distribution, for a part of the population, say, persons who had 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. It is assumed that UMPCE distribution of households is the same as UMPCE distribution of the persons belonging to those households.
- 2.1.5 *Travel*: In general, *travel* is understood as the movement of persons between different geographic locations specifically different geographical administrative areas (like different villages/town/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.
- 2.1.6 *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.
- 2.1.7 *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, like home or friends or relatives, shopping centers, religious places, health care centers or to avail any other facilities, between geographical locations irrespective of their distance.

- 2.1.8 *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 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 these hours. The movement is for any of the following purposes:
- Business
  - Holidaying, leisure & recreation
  - Social
  - Pilgrimage & Religious
  - Education & Training
  - Health & Medical
  - Shopping
  - Others

The following 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 destination 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, they were considered to have been on two different trips even though their starting and returning dates might be the same.

2.1.9 *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.

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

2.1.11 *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.

2.1.12 *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 members participating in the trip.

2.1.13 *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 one among these places that was the farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors.

2.1.14 *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.

2.1.14.1 *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, travelers 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 the 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.

2.1.15 *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: motorized (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.)

2.1.15.1 *Major and minor mode of travel*: The means of transport by which maximum distance was traveled 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 traveled, 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.

2.1.16 *Type of stay*: The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used 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 a hotel, guest house, dharamshala, rented house, friends & relatives houses, others (carriages/coaches, railway station, ship/boat, waiting rooms, airport lounge, etc.)

2.1.16.1 *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*.

2.1.17 *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.

2.1.18 *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 installments, 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

2.1.19 *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 hours and including 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 & Training
- Health & Medical
- Shopping
- Others

Like 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.

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