



**GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

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# **Housing Conditions in Delhi**



**Based  
on  
NSS 65<sup>th</sup> ROUND SURVEY  
(JULY 2008 – JUNE 2009)  
STATE SAMPLE**

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## PREFACE

The present report on "Housing Conditions in Delhi" is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on the basis of the results of sample survey conducted during NSS 65th Round (July, 2008 - June, 2009) in respect of State Sample.

The report provides brief details of internal and external housing conditions prevailing in the rural and urban areas of Delhi. Housing conditions include type of structure, type of dwelling, ventilation, bathing, latrine and electricity facilities etc. It also gives an account of the civic amenities at the reach of the families living in the dwellings such as availability of drainage, garbage disposal arrangement, approach road/lane/constructed path etc. In other words survey provides overall position of physical living conditions in Delhi.

This report was prepared by the Data Processing Unit headed by Shri Sabir Ali, Assistant Director under the able guidance of Sh. N.T. Krishna, Deputy Director. The extraordinary efforts put in by Sh. Ritesh Kumar, DEO and Smt. Varsha Kumar, Statistical Assistant in the data analysis and report making stages deserves special mention. The fieldwork was conducted by socio-economic unit under the guidance of Sh. D. B. Gupta, Assistant Director and he was assisted by S/Sh. V.K Vaid, B.L. Chauhan and K. R. Chibbar, Statistical Officers. The role played by this unit in collection of data from the field against all odds is appreciated. The data processing was done by the EDP unit under the close guidance of Sh. Praveen Srivastava, Programmer and Ms. Nidhi Rajpal, Assistant Programmer.

The technical assistance provided by National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India and the co-operation extended by the households is acknowledged.

I hope the report will be found useful by policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of the content of the report will be greatly appreciated.

New Delhi  
Date: December, 2010

**DR. B. K. SHARMA**  
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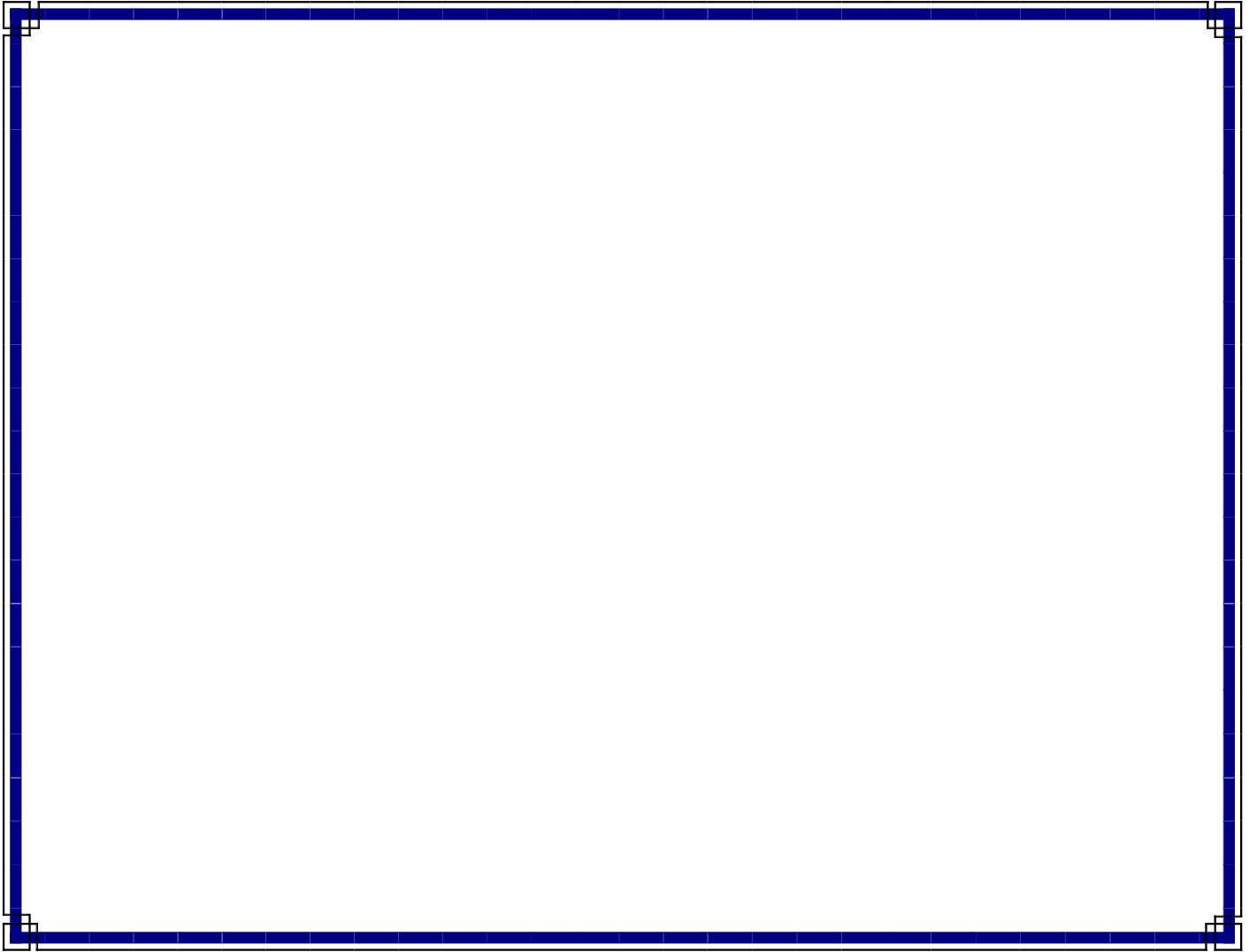
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
	HIGHLIGHTS	i – iv
ONE	INTRODUCTION	1 – 4
TWO	SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	5 – 12
THREE	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	13 – 20
FOUR	SUMMARY FINDINGS	21 – 47
FIVE	NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABELS	48 – 68
SIX	THE FACSIMILE OF THE SCHEDULE OF ENQUIRY (SCH. 1.2)	1.2:1 - 8



## Highlights

The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted during NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round between July, 2008 to June, 2009.

### Demographic Characteristics

- ❖ The total number of households was estimated as 39.23 lakhs. Out of them 1.80(4.59%) lakhs were in rural areas and 37.43 (95.41%) lakhs in urban areas.
- ❖ Estimated no .of persons per household was 4.80 persons in rural and 4.43 persons in urban.
- ❖ Social group wise distribution of household indicated that SCs accounts for 20%, OBCs 11% and 69% were by other categories.
- ❖ 31.68% of the households are in the MPCE class of more than Rs.2000, 18.61% of households are in the MPCE class of Rs.1501-2000, 21.62% of families in the MPCE class of Rs.1001-1500, 27.12% in the MPCE class of Rs.501-1000.
- ❖ 76.31% of the households were having one married couple, 8.51% households had two married couples whereas 13.35% households did not have any married couple in their family.
- ❖ In 18.23% of the households, having one married couple, separate room was not available to each married couple.
- ❖ 29.54% households were engaged in Hotel & Restaurants, Education, Health, Financial etc activities, 27.92% in Trade, 20.56% in manufacturing activity, about 8% each on construction and transport &

storage activity, 0.59% on Agriculture, and 0.63% on Electricity, Gas and Water supply related activities.

- ❖ Occupational distribution (as per NCO 2004) of households revealed that 26.73% were in legislatures, senior officers and managers related occupations, 12.16% service workers and shop & market sales workers, about 5% each clerical categories, professionals, technicians and associate professionals and 44.48% craft & related workers, plant & machine operators etc.
- ❖ In 44.24% of households distance usually commuted by the principal earner of the household from the place of residence to work place was in the range of 0-5 km daily on one way, 26.13% of 5-10 km, 10.61% of 10-15 km and 3.38% covered distance of more than 15 km. The rest 15.64% were not required to travel.

### **Structural Characteristics**

- ❖ In Delhi 91.50% families live in pucca, 5.01% in semi-pucca, and 3.49% in kutcha type of structure as against the All India average of 66.1% in pucca, 21.3% in semi-pucca and 12.6% in kutcha type of houses.
- ❖ 56.62% households were residing in owned dwellings, 4.22% employer provided, 32.51% in rented dwelling and remaining 6.64% having other arrangement in Delhi. The national average in this respect was 85.2% owned, 1.8% employer provided accommodation, 10.9% in rented dwelling and 2.1% had other arrangement.
- ❖ In Delhi 51.13% stay in independent, 18.29% in flat type dwellings as against the national average of 74.9% in independent houses, 9.7% in flats .

- ❖ 45.17% of the households are residing in the dwellings aged 10-20 years, 30.80% families in the dwellings built 5-10 years back, 18.27% in the dwellings of 20-40 years old and about 2.50% in the dwellings built nearly 40-60 years back.

### **Status of Amenities**

- ❖ 84% of the households draw drinking water from tap, about 10.03% from tube well/ hand pump.
- ❖ 60% of the households have exclusive use of the water source, 20.86% were uses share as the same source and 17.26% depends on the source provided by the government.
- ❖ 81% of the households had availability of drinking water source within the premises of their house and 19% outside their house premises.
- ❖ 46.66% of the residential houses were having good ventilation facilities, 41.25% houses were having satisfactory ventilation facility and the rest 12.09% houses were having bad ventilation of their dwellings.
- ❖ 99.10% of households were having electricity connections for domestic use.
- ❖ 66.24% of households were having separate kitchen with or without water tap.
- ❖ 87.33% of the households had flush/septic tank type of latrine. Of the total households. 63.34% were having latrine for their exclusive use,



while 21.79% having shared latrine, 9.05% were using public/community latrine and 5.82% were having no latrine.

- ❖ In urban 78.77% households were having either attached/detached bathroom facility.
- ❖ 36.64% of the households were covered by underground drainage facility, 14.29% were having next best arrangement i.e. covered (pucca) drainage type, 42.07% open type, and 7.00% had no drainage arrangement
- ❖ Based on the record of preceding 5 years flood risk was experienced by only 0.66% of the households in Delhi due to excessive rain/river etc.
- ❖ 59.88% of the households had motorable approach road with street light and 5.70% without street lighting facility.
- ❖ 39.94% households stated that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by government agency, 40.18% households have their own arrangement and 20.38% had other type of arrangement.

## Section One: Introduction

Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. From the social point of view house provides significant economic security and status in the society. For a shelter less person house brings about a profound social change in his existence endowing him with an identity and gives scope for integrating himself with his immediate social milieu. Further, it will have a direct effect on the health, education and efficiency of the workforce and their families. From society point of view, Housing promotes economic activities, raises quality of life, act as strong motivating force to generate voluntary savings. On the other hand a person living in any unhygienic and improper house is likely to suffer from fall in his productivity, deterioration in health condition and lead to family unrest and even fall prey to bad habits. Thus, housing occupies an indispensable position in the day-to-day life of any person.

One of the striking features of industrial development in India has been the concentration of industries in and around a few selected cities and towns. This is perhaps due to the availability of power, transport, communication facilities and proximity to Government agencies etc. It is widely known that a vast majority of poor either do not have a house or living in unserviceable katcha house in slums under dismally poor living conditions which lack basic amenities like sanitation, water supply, regular disposal of solid wastes and garbage which are the source of pollution to resources in the environment.

## **HISTORY OF SURVEYS**

Housing condition is one of the important indicators of the socio-economic development of the country. Statistical information relating to housing condition in quantitative terms is essential for an assessment of the overall housing needs of the people and also for the formulation of housing policies and programmes. Thus, a regular flow of reliable data on housing condition has assumed great importance for the Government and planning bodies to enable them to give proper attention to various housing problems of the day. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) started collecting data on this topic almost from its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. available to them were collected from the 7<sup>th</sup> round (October 1953-March 1954) to the 23<sup>rd</sup> round (July 1968-June 1969) of NSS with the exception of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> rounds. These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give only a broad idea about the dimensions of housing conditions at the national level. The sample size allotted for these rounds was not large enough to give reliable estimates at state or lower levels. Thereafter, comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28<sup>th</sup> round (October 1973 -June 1974) and again 49<sup>th</sup> round (January - June 1993).

After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58<sup>th</sup> round during July-December 2002. In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities available to them. Information on construction activities carried out to the households during the last five years was collected separately for constructions done at the present place of residence of the households and at other places. A further attempt was made to

collect data on the cost of construction during the last year separately for pucca materials, other materials, labour cost and other costs. In view of the recent spurt in purchase of fully built residential units, data on expenditure incurred for purchasing new residential units was collected too. For the households situated in slums, some general particulars were collected in the same schedule of inquiry. However, in the present survey, the concept of slum was restricted to urban areas only.

The integrated household survey, under the 65<sup>th</sup> round, covered topics such as domestic tourism, **housing condition** and particulars of slum.

### **OBJECTIVE, SCOPE & COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY**

The survey on housing condition was aimed to portray several aspects of housing condition. On the one hand, the condition of the residential dwellings with respect to its micro environment like the area where the house was located, plinth area, plinth level, use of house, period since built, condition of the structure, type of dwelling, number of rooms, etc., infrastructure facilities available like electricity, bathroom, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, ventilation, etc. was collected. This apart, data on household characteristics, principal industry and occupation of the household, distance to the place of work normally traveled by the principal earning member of the household were also collected.

### **SCHEME OF THE REPORT**

The present report provides the estimates of characteristics relating to housing conditions on the state sample. The report is presented in six sections. Section two and three dealt with 'sample design and estimation procedure' and 'conceptual framework' respectively. Section four

exhaustively dealt with the demographic profile, structural characteristics of dwellings and availability of various basic amenities etc. Detailed statistical tables are given in section five. The facsimile of the schedule of enquiry is given in section six.

## Section Two: Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

The 65<sup>th</sup> round was of one year duration from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2009. The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows: -

Sub-Round	Period
1	July – September 2008
2	October – December 2008
3	January – March 2009
4	April – June 2009

### SCHEDULES OF INQUIRY

The broad subjects and schedules of inquiry for the 65<sup>th</sup> Round are as follows.

SL. No.	Schedule	Description
1	0.0	Listing of Houses
2	21.1	Domestic Tourism
3	1.2	Housing Condition
4	0.21	Particulars of Slum

### SAMPLE DESIGN

**Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage sample design was adopted in this round. The first-stage units were the 2001 census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units were households in both the sectors.

**Sampling Frame for first-Stage Units:** For the rural sector, the list of Census 2001 villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the lists of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were considered as the sampling frame.

**Stratification of FSU:**

**Rural Sector:** All villages of a district form a separate stratum.

**Urban Sector:** In the urban sector, stratum was formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Census 2001 town population. The stratum number and their composition are given below:

STRATUM NUMBER	COMPOSITION OF STRATA
1	All towns with population (P) < 50,000
2	All towns with $50,000 \leq P < 99,999$
3	All towns with $1,00,000 \leq P < 4,99,999$
4	All towns with $5,00,000 \leq P < 9,99,999$
5,6,...	Each million plus city

**Sub-stratification:** There was no sub-stratification in the rural sector and for strata corresponding to non-UFS towns. However, to net adequate number of slums, for all other urban strata, each stratum was divided into-2 sub-strata as follows:

sub-stratum 1: All UFS block having area type 'slum area'

sub-stratum 2: Remaining UFS blocks

**Allocation of samples between Rural and Urban sectors:** Samples was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2001 with double weightage to urban sector.

**Allocation of Rural/Urban sector level sample size to strata/sub-strata:** Both rural and urban sector sample allotted to a State/UT were allocated to different strata in proportion to population of the stratum. All the stratum-level allocation were adjusted to multiple of 4. Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector was further allocated to 2 sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1 subject to a minimum allocation of 4 to each of the two sub-strata.

**Selection of FSUs:** As per census arrangement the villages were arranged and FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population (PPSWR) for all rural strata. For urban strata x sub-strata (wherever applicable), the towns within the stratum were arranged in ascending order of population; then FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability for UFS towns. Within each stratum/ sub-stratum, multiple of 4 FSUs were selected. Samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples was allocated among the four sub rounds.

**Formation of hamlet-group/sub-block:** Large sample FSUs (villages/ blocks) having approximate present population 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks as given below:



Approximate present population of the sample FSU	No. of hamlet-groups/sub blocks formed (Value of 'D')
Less than 1200	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.... And so on	

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamletgroups/sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by SRS and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation were treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

**Formation of Second Stage Strata (SSS) and selection of household:**

In each selected village/block/segment, three second stage strata (SSS) were formed on the basis of structure type in rural and on the basis of MPCE\*\* in urban. The number of households selected is given below:

Type of Second Stage Strata	FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
<b>RURAL</b>		
SSS 1: households having pucca dwelling structure	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
SSS 2: households having semi pucca dwelling structure	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
SSS 3: other households	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>URBAN</b>		
SSS 1: households having MPCE of top 30% of urban population (MPCE $\geq$ B)	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
SSS 2: households having MPCE of middle 40% of urban population (A < MPCE < B)	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
SSS 3: households having MPCE of bottom 30% of urban population (MPCE $\leq$ a)	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

\*\*Two cut-off points 'A' and 'B' (in Rs.), determined from NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round data for **each NSS region** for urban areas in such a way that top 30% of the population have MPCE equal to or more than 'B' and bottom 30% of the population have MPCE equal to or less than A, have been used for second-stage stratification.

The sample households were selected by **SRSWOR** from each **SSS**.

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

### Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum (only for UFS towns of urban sector)

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

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

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

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb [ j = (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 for schedule 21.1), (1, 2 or 3 for schedule 1.2)]

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  $D > 1$   
 $N$  = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum  
 $Z$  = total size of a rural stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a stratum)  
 $z$  = size of sample village used for selection.  
 $n$  = number of sample FSUs surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and stratum/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  
 $X^{\wedge}, Y^{\wedge}$  = 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.

**Formulae for estimation of aggregates for a particular sub- sample and stratum in rural/ urban sector:**

**Schedule 0.21:**

**Rural:**

- i) For j-th second stage stratum of a stratum:

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

- ii) For all selected-stage strata combined:

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

**Urban:**

- i) For j-th second stage stratum of a sub-stratum:

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

- ii) For all second stage strata combined:

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

- iii) Estimate for a Stratum ( $\hat{Y}_s$ ) will be obtained by adding sub-stratum level estimates ( $\hat{Y}_{st}$ ).

### **Overall Estimate for Aggregates:**

Overall estimate of aggregate for a stratum ( $\hat{Y}_s$ ) based on two sub-sample is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

### **Overall Estimate for Aggregates at State/UT/all India level:**

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

## Section Three: Conceptual Framework

The concepts and definitions adopted during the NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round are explained in this section.

**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.

**HOUSEHOLD:** A group of person's normally living together and taking food from common kitchen constitute a household. The word 'normally' means that the temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in hostel for studies is excluded from household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident servant or paying guest (but just not a tenant in the house) is included in the employers/host's household. 'Living together' is usually given more importance than 'sharing food from a common kitchen' in drawing the boundaries of a household. In case the two criteria are in conflict; however in special case of person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of mess, hotel, boarding house, etc. is considered as single member household but a family living in a hotel is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

**HOUSEHOLD SIZE:** The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests.

**HOUSEHOLD PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY-OCCUPATION :** Out of 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, no matter whether such occupations were pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity, the one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the principal household occupation. It was quite possible that one or more members of the household might have pursued 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, was to be considered as the principal industry of the household.

**PUCCA STRUCTURE:** A pucca structure was one having walls and roofs made of "pucca materials". the present survey, cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material constituted the list of pucca materials. All other materials were considered as "non-pucca materials". Non pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.

**KATCHA STRUCTURE:** A structure having walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Katcha structures could be of the following two types:

- (a) **'Unserviceable katcha'** which included all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. and roof of a similar material, and
- (b) **'Serviceable katcha'** which included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

**SEMIPUCCA STRUCTURE:** A structure which could not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition given above was recorded as a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure had either the walls or the roof, but not both, made of pucca materials.

**SLUM:** A Slum was a compact area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Such an area, for the purpose of this survey, was considered as "non-notified slum" if at least 20 households lived in that area. Certain areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were treated as "notified slums". For the survey, only slums in urban areas were considered. The slum dwellings are commonly known as jhuggi jhopri in Delhi. It may be noted that the definition of "slum" followed in the current survey conforms to the one adopted in the previous NSS survey.

**SQUATTER SETTLEMENT:** Sometimes an area develops into an unauthorized settlement with unauthorized structure put up by "squatters". Squatter settlement included all slum like settlements which did not have the stipulated number of 20 households to be classified as a slum.



**DWELLING UNIT:** It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It might be an entire structure or a part thereof or consist of more than one structure. There might be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case there would be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There are also cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing, etc.) for its housing accommodation. In such cases, all the structures together constituted a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consisted of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda, etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households did not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes was treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purposes was very nominal. The dwelling unit covered all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircases, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which were liable to be removed at any moment) etc., were considered to have no dwelling.

**INDEPENDENT HOUSE:** An independent house was one which had a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house were physically the same, it was considered as an independent house. In some parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together might constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence might be in one of the structures, the other structures might be used for sleeping, sitting and as store, bath, etc. In all such cases, all the structures

together would form a single housing unit and would be treated as an independent house.

**FLAT:** A flat, generally, was a part of a building and had one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc. , which were used exclusively by the household residing therein or jointly with other households. It could also include a detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

**ROOM:** A room was a constructed area with walls or partitions on all sides with at least one doorway and a roof overhead. Wall/partition meant a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition was not treated as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself was built to the floor level, the roof was also regarded as well.

**LIVING ROOM:** A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square meters, a height of at least 2 meters from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes was considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room - all were considered as living rooms provided they satisfied the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage, etc., were not living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store was also considered as a living room.

**OTHER ROOM:** This was a room which did not satisfy the specification of 4 square meters floor area and 2 meters height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfying the specification, was not used for living purposes. A room satisfying the size criterion when

shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes was also treated as "other room".

**VERANDA:** This was a roofed space often without a door adjacent to living/other room. It was generally used as an access to the room(s) and was not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space was either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A veranda was considered as a 'covered veranda' if it was protected from all sides and an 'uncovered veranda', if not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered veranda might have a door also. A corridor or passage within the dwelling unit was treated as a portion of a room or a veranda depending on its layout. However, "veranda" did not cover a common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling itself.

**TYPES OF LATRINE:** The latrine used by majority of the household members was noted in this survey. Latrines serviced by scavengers were called "service latrines". A latrine connected to underground sewerage system was called "flush system latrine". A latrine connected to underground septic chambers was considered as a "septic tank latrine". Besides, a latrine connected to a pit dug in the earth was a "pit latrine".

**DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENT:** A system for carrying off waste and liquid wastes of the dwelling unit was considered as the drainage system.

**GARBAGE DISPOSAL:** Some arrangements usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents dump their garbage. In some places, a group of residents

themselves arrange for transportation of the garbage to the final dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body.

**EXPERIENCE OF FLOOD:** If rain water during monsoon and/or water from sea, river etc. entered the ground floor of the house, or though water did not enter the house but the house was surrounded by water for some days then the house was said to have experienced flood.

**DIRECT OPENING TO ROAD:** If from the plot of the house, one could approach a road/lane/constructed path without passing through another plot, the house was regarded as having a direct opening to a road. If, on the other hand, one had to pass through another plot to approach a road/lane/constructed path, the house was regarded as having no direct opening to a road. A road/lane/constructed path was treated as having street lights if it had some lighting provision as on the date of survey.

**FLOOR AREA:** The inside area of the floor, excluding the area covered by the walls, was considered as the floor area. If a room was used, without any apportioning, for both business and residential purposes and the residential use was not very nominal, the total area of the room was included here. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room was used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion was included. A similar procedure was adopted in case of room, etc., being shared with another household.

**VENTILATION OF THE DWELLING UNIT:** Ventilation was generally the extent to which the rooms were open to air and light. Ventilation of all the rooms in the dwelling unit was considered under the following guidelines:

- (i) If the majority of the rooms had more than one window with arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit was considered as having `good' ventilation.

- (ii) If the majority of the rooms had two or more windows without having any arrangement for cross-ventilation or if majority of the living rooms had only a single window each with proper arrangement for cross-ventilation, the dwelling unit was considered to have a `satisfactory' ventilation arrangement.
  
- (iii) If the majority of the rooms had no window or had only one window each without any arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit was considered to have `bad' ventilation.

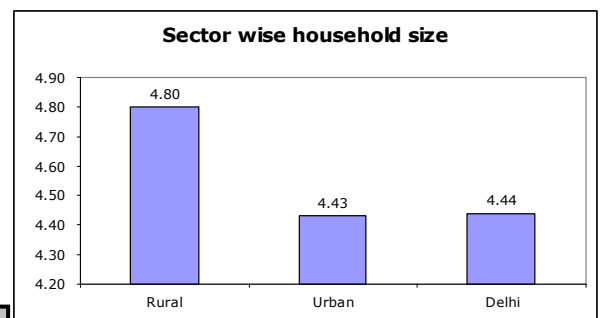
## Section Four: Summary of Findings

This section is devoted to the analysis of the findings of the survey on housing condition in Delhi held during July, 2008 – June, 2009 from 383 rural and 6370 urban sample households. The factors that will affect the house and the families living in them can be grouped under two categories, namely, internal and external conditions. Type of structure, ownership of dwelling, plinth area, age of dwellings, purpose for which the house is used, type of energy used for lighting and cooking, availability of basic amenities like ventilation, drinking water etc. fall under the category of internal conditions. In other words internal factors will reflect the economic condition and hygiene of any household. External conditions, which include arrangement for drainage, garbage disposal, risk due to floods, access to approach roads etc., reveal the environment in which the household is residing. Since the internal as well as external factors taken together determine the quality of housing conditions, position prevailing with respect to these facilities was analyzed in rural and urban areas of Delhi. Brief details relating to demography and status of housing conditions in Delhi are also presented in this section. The key results of State Sample have also been compared with that of central sample to ascertain the measure of comparability between the two sets of results.

### 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### ESTIMATED POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND SIZE

The survey estimated the total number of households as 39.23 lakhs. Out of them 1.80 lakhs (4.59%) were in



rural areas and 37.43 lakhs (95.41%) in urban areas. The number of persons per household worked out to 4.80 persons in rural and 4.43 persons in urban.

**Statement No.4.1.1 Distribution of population, households and average household size by sector**

Sector	Male	Female	Total	Estimated Households	Average Household Size
RURAL	478000	385000	863000	179904	4.80
URBAN	9161000	7413000	16574000	3743000	4.43
COMBINED	9639000	7798000	17437000	3922904	4.44
%	55.28	44.72	100.00		

Ref: Table 2 of section 5

The total population projected under the survey was 174.37 lakhs. Males accounted for 55.28% and the proportion of female was 44.72% in the total population. Social group-wise distribution of population indicated that SCs accounted for 20.28%, OBCs 10.77% and 68.95% were by others categories, whereas social group-wise distribution of households indicated that SCs accounted for 19.89%, OBCs 11.02% and 69.09% were by others categories.

**Statement No.4.1.2 Distribution of population and households by social group**

Social Group	Estimated Population				Estimated Households			
	Rural	Urban	Total	%	Rural	Urban	Total	%
Scheduled Castes	205909	3330255	3536164	20.28	46010	734075	780086	19.89
OBC	198889	1679819	1878707	10.77	40820	391472	432291	11.02
Others	458203	11563926	12022129	68.95	93074	2617453	2710527	69.09
Total	863000	16574000	17437000	100.00	179904	3743000	3922904	100.00

Ref: Table 2.1 of section 5

Distribution of households MPCE class-wise is also presented in the statement 4.1.3. Accordingly in urban 26.66% of the households are in the MPCE class of Rs.501-1000, 21.36% are in the MPCE class of Rs.1001-1500,

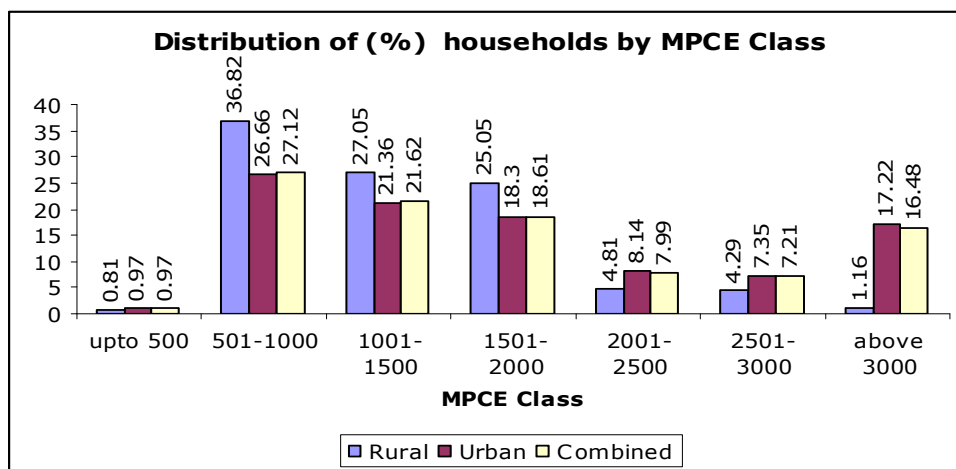
18.30% of households are in the MPCE class of Rs.1501-2000 and 17.22% of households are in the MPCE of above Rs.3000. On the other hand in rural the pattern was more or less same as that of urban.

**Statement No.4.1.3 Distribution of population and households by MPCE Class**

Sector/MPCE Class	Male	Female	Total	Estimated Households	Household Size	% to total households
<b>Rural</b>						
upto 500	2935	3961	6895	1457	4.73	0.81
501-1000	215483	181762	397245	66247	6.00	36.82
1001-1500	116133	76295	192428	48672	3.95	27.05
1501-2000	102779	86325	189104	45058	4.20	25.05
2001-2500	23896	19455	43351	8651	5.01	4.81
2501-3000	13455	13757	27213	7726	3.52	4.29
above 3000	3319	3445	6764	2092	3.23	1.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>478000</b>	<b>385000</b>	<b>863000</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Urban</b>						
upto 500	131146	107426	238572	36489	6.54	0.97
501-1000	2938626	2391683	5330309	997813	5.34	26.66
1001-1500	1994232	1529034	3523266	799485	4.41	21.36
1501-2000	1542353	1216736	2759088	684937	4.03	18.30
2001-2500	711941	572005	1283945	304615	4.21	8.14
2501-3000	585537	510668	1096205	275142	3.98	7.35
above 3000	1257166	1085449	2342615	644520	3.63	17.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>9161000</b>	<b>7413000</b>	<b>16574000</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Combined</b>						
upto 500	134080	111386	245467	37946	6.47	0.97
501-1000	3154109	2573445	5727554	1064061	5.38	27.12
1001-1500	2110365	1605328	3715694	848157	4.38	21.62
1501-2000	1645132	1303060	2948192	729995	4.04	18.61
2001-2500	735836	591460	1327296	313265	4.24	7.99
2501-3000	598992	524425	1123417	282868	3.97	7.21
above 3000	1260485	1088894	2349379	646612	3.63	16.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>9639000</b>	<b>7798000</b>	<b>17437000</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 2 of section 5





## NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES

Statement No.4.1.4 revealed that in rural areas 74.10% of the households were having one married couple, 10.96% households had two married couples, 3.97% households had three or more couples, whereas 10.96% households did not have married couple in their family. In the urban Delhi, 76.42% households had one, 8.39% two, about 1.73% three or more married couples as against none in 13.47% families.

### Statement No.4.1.4 Distribution of households by number of married couples in the household

No. of married couples	Number of Households			%
	Rural	Urban	Combined	
0	19718	504146	523863	13.35
1	133317	2860242	2993559	76.31
2	19724	313961	333685	8.51
3	5627	41162	46789	1.19
4	793	9403	10197	0.26
Above 5	725	14086	14810	0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 31 of section 5

The survey further revealed that around 18.23% of the households, having one married couples, were not having separate room for each of the married couples, in all about 20.56% of the households were not having separate rooms for each of the married couples.

**Statement No.4.1.5 Distribution of households by number of married couples in the household where separate room is not available to each of the married couple**

No. of married couples	Number of Households			%
	Rural	Urban	Combined	
0	0	0	0	0.00
1	34217	681042	715259	18.23
2	1776	73292	75068	1.91
3	0	11610	11610	0.30
4	0	4335	4335	0.11
Above 5	0	282	282	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>35993</b>	<b>770560</b>	<b>806554</b>	<b>20.56</b>

Ref: Table 31 of section 5

**ACTIVITY DISTRIBUTION**

Distribution of households as per NIC (2004) is presented in the statement. NIC of the households is determined purely on the basis of the major time spent on any gainful activity by all members of the households taken together. As per the survey, 29.54% households were engaged in service sector activities like hotel & restaurants, education, health, real estate etc. This is followed by 27.92% in trading, 20.56% in manufacturing activity, 7.69% in electricity, gas & water supply activity, 7.68% in transport & storage activity.

### Statement 4.1.6: Distribution of households by Principal industrial groups (NIC 2004)

Ref: Table 2 of section 5

National Industrial Classification (NIC)	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	%
Agriculture, hunting & forestry, Fishing and Mining & quarrying	6812	3.79	16401	0.44	23213	0.59
Manufacturing	57177	31.78	749280	20.02	806458	20.56
Electricity, gas and water supply	80	0.04	24488	0.65	24568	0.63
Construction	21544	11.98	280195	7.49	301739	7.69
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	32995	18.34	1062147	28.38	1095142	27.92
Transport, storage	13063	7.26	288345	7.70	301408	7.68
Hotels & restaurants, Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting & business activities, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, Education, Health & social work, Other community, social and personal service activities, Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	45001	25.01	1113691	29.75	1158691	29.54
Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.00	1051	0.03	1051	0.03
Non gainful activities	3232	1.80	207402	5.54	210634	5.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 2.4 of section 5

Occupational distribution (as per NCO 2004) of households revealed that 26.73% were in legislature, senior officers & managers, 5.42% were professionals, 5.35% were technician & associated professionals, 5.24% clerical categories, 12.16% service/sales workers, 0.61% agricultural & fishery workers and the rest 44.48% craft & related trades workers, P&M operators & assemblers etc.

### Statement 4.1.7 : Distribution of households by occupational groups (NCO 2004)

National Classification of Occupations (NCO)	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	%
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	29056	16.15	1019405	27.23	1048461	26.73
Professionals	2323	1.29	210463	5.62	212785	5.42
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6843	3.80	203112	5.43	209955	5.35
Clerks	6804	3.78	198566	5.30	205370	5.24
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	25146	13.98	452050	12.08	477196	12.16
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	8140	4.52	15950	0.43	24090	0.61
Craft & Related Trades Workers, Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers, Elementary Occupations, Workers not classified by occupations and Households reported non gainful activity	101592	56.47	1643454	43.91	1745046	44.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 2.3 of section 5

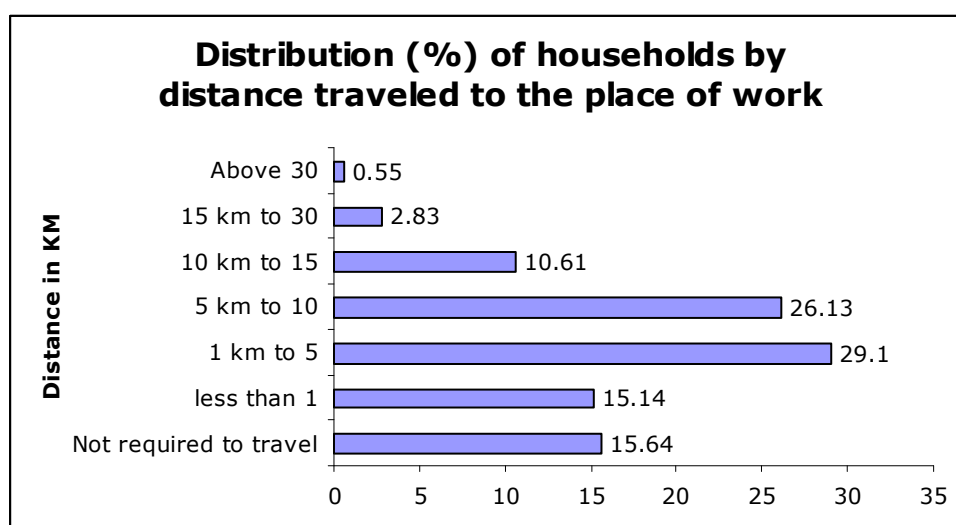
## TRAVEL TO PLACE OF WORK

The distance usually commuted by the principal earner of the household from the place of residence to work place was collected under the survey. Accordingly 44.24% cover a distance in the range of 0-5 km daily on one way, 26.13% of 5-10 km, another 10.61% of 10-15 km, 2.83% of 15-30 km and 0.55% cover a distance of more than 30 km.

### Statement No.4.1.8 Distribution of households by distance traveled to the place of work by principal earner

Distance (Km)	Number of Households			
	Rural	Urban	Total	%
Not required to travel	20312	593187	613498	15.64
less than 1 Km	28945	564910	593855	15.14
1 km to 5 km	59185	1082528	1141713	29.10
5 km to 10 km	39628	985363	1024991	26.13
10 km to 15 km	22472	393902	416374	10.61
15 km to 30 km	9294	101538	110832	2.83
Above 30 Km	68	21573	21641	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 5 of section 5



## 4.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS

In this sub section features pertaining to type of structure, type of use of building, dwelling type, ownership of dwelling ,age of the dwelling, plinth of the dwelling etc., were discussed in detail.

### TYPE OF STRUCTURE

The first and the foremost factor that will have a bearing on the housing condition is the type of structure in which people by and large are residing. The structure of the dwelling can be classified on the basis of material used for its construction. Accordingly, four categories have emerged viz. pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable kutcha and unserviceable kutcha. Statement 4.2.1 provides results relating to the type of the structure and some perceptions about the condition of the structure of the households separately for each type of structure. The survey revealed that in rural areas of Delhi 94.16% of the total households were residing in pucca houses, 5.48% in semi-pucca houses and 0.36% in kutcha type of houses whereas at the all India level, the position stood at 55% in pucca, 28% in semi pucca and 17% in kutcha type of houses.

Coming to the condition of the dwellings, it was observed on the whole in rural Delhi 51.04% families are living in dwellings which are in good condition followed by 48.96% in houses of satisfactory condition.

On the other hand, the position was slightly different in urban areas as 91.37% in pucca, 4.99% in semi-pucca and 3.64% in kutcha (serviceable/ unserviceable both) type of structure as against 92% in pucca, 6% in semi-pucca and 2% in kutcha type of houses at the All India level. It can be

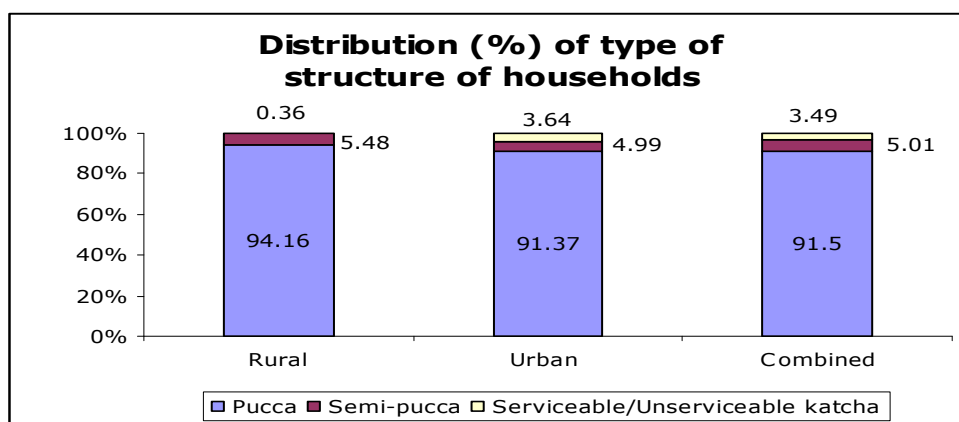
concluded that households in Delhi found to be living in better quality dwellings.

Coming to the condition of the dwellings, it was observed on the whole in urban Delhi 49.96% families are living in dwellings which are in good condition followed by 50.04% in houses of satisfactory condition.

#### Statement No.4.2.1 Distribution of households by type of structure

Sector/Type of Structure	Condition of Structure					As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> round July-Dec. 2002
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Total	% to Total	
<b>Rural</b>						
Pucca	89647	79758	0	169404	94.16	99.58
Semi-pucca	1956	7911	0	9867	5.48	0.42
Serviceable katcha	53	352	0	405	0.23	0.00
Unserviceable katcha	161	67	0	228	0.13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>91817</b>	<b>88088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>51.04</b>	<b>48.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		
<b>Urban</b>						
Pucca	1828383	1591614	0	3419997	91.37	96.79
Semi-pucca	37892	148739	0	186631	4.99	2.13
Serviceable katcha	1933	9737	0	11669	0.31	1.08
Unserviceable katcha	1799	122903	0	124702	3.33	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1870007</b>	<b>1872993</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>50.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		
<b>Combined</b>						
Pucca	1918030	1671371	0	3589401	91.50	96.98
Semi-pucca	39848	156651	0	196498	5.01	2.01
Serviceable katcha	1986	10089	0	12075	0.31	1.01
Unserviceable katcha	1960	122970	0	124930	3.18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1961823</b>	<b>1961081</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>50.01</b>	<b>49.99</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		

Ref: Table 19 of section 5



## TYPE OF USE OF BUILDING

During the survey data was collected on the type of use to which the building in which households are staying is put to. It can be stated that higher the ratio of usage for exclusive residential purpose greater the quality of life experienced by people and vice versa. It was found that in the urban areas 88.96% of families are living in the buildings which are used strictly for residential purpose, 10.13% were found to be used for residence-cum-commercial purposes and 0.91% for residence-cum-other purposes. While in rural areas 97.20% of families were living in buildings which are used strictly for residential purposes, 2.71% were found to be used for residential-cum-commercial purposes and 0.09% for residence cum other purposes

### Statement No.4.2.2 Distribution of households by type of building

Category	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> round July-Dec. 2002
Residential only	174861	97.20	3329667	88.96	3504529	89.34	91.30
Residential-cum-commercial	4882	2.71	379110	10.13	383992	9.79	7.91
Others	161	0.09	34222	0.91	34383	0.88	0.79
Total	179904	100.00	3743000	100.00	3922904	100.00	100.00

Ref: Table 18 of section 5

## OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS

This aspect can be considered as one of the important qualitative indicators of housing conditions. To ascertain the status of households with respect to ownership of dwelling units, type of ownership has been divided into four broad categories viz. owned, hired (including accommodation provided by employer) others who fall in the category of neither owned nor hired and households without any dwelling unit to live in. The survey revealed that 56.62% households were found to be residing in owned dwellings, 4.22% employer provided, 5.38% in rented dwellings with written contracts, 27.13% in rented dwellings without written contracts and remaining 6.64% having other arrangement in Delhi. The national average in this respect revealed that 85.1% owners, 1.8% employer provided accommodation, 11.0% in rented dwelling and 2.1% had other arrangement.

### Statement No.4.2.3 Distribution of households by type of ownership

Category	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Owned	116104	64.54	2105227	56.24	2221331	56.62	63.29
<i>a) Freehold</i>	70335	39.10	1732231	46.28	1802566	45.95	
<i>b) Leasehold</i>	45769	25.44	372996	9.97	418765	10.67	
Hired Accommodation	54235	30.15	1386670	37.05	1440905	36.74	31.04
<i>a) Employer quarter</i>	0	0.00	165705	4.43	165705	4.22	6.68
<i>b) With written contract</i>	56	0.03	210893	5.63	210950	5.38	24.36
<i>c) Without written contract</i>	54179	30.12	1010071	26.99	1064250	27.13	
Others	9564	5.32	251103	6.71	260668	6.64	5.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 4 of section 5



Sector-wise distribution reveals that in rural areas of Delhi 64.54% households were found to be residing in the owned dwellings, 30.15% households in rented dwellings and only 5.32% were having other arrangement. While in urban areas of Delhi, out of the total households, 56.24 % were residing in owned dwelling followed by 32.62% in rented ones, 4.43% in the accommodation provided by employers and 6.71% were having other type of arrangement.

## **TYPE OF DWELLING**

Dwelling occupied by households in Delhi in terms of independent house, flat, other type of dwelling etc. was also collected under the survey. The survey revealed that in rural areas 72.65% were residing in independent house, 0.01% in flats and 27.35% in other type of dwelling. On the other hand in urban areas 50.09% in independent house, 19.16% in flat type and rest of the 30.74% were estimated to be in other type of dwellings.

At the all India, the position was slightly different as 74.9% in independent houses, 9.7% in flats and 15.3% lived in other type of dwellings.

### **Statement No.4.2.4 Distribution of households by type of dwelling**

Category	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Independent House	130693	72.65	1874951	50.09	2005644	51.13	61.64
Flat	15	0.01	717311	19.16	717326	18.29	17.94
Others	49197	27.35	1150737	30.74	1199934	30.59	20.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 26 of section 5

## PLINTH AREA AND PLINTH LEVEL

Statements 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 gives the distribution of dwelling units by plinth area and plinth level of the house in which the dwelling unit was situated. It may be seen that in respect of plinth area of the dwelling units, dwelling units in the rural areas were endowed more or less equally than those in urban areas.

About 64.33% of the households were in houses with a plinth area upto 50 sq.m. in the rural areas whereas the corresponding percentage was about 66.95% in the urban area. For dwelling units with plinth area of 50-100 sq.m. the percentages were 23.32 and 22.29 respectively for rural and urban.

### Statement No.4.2.5 Distribution of households by plinth area of house

Plinth Area of the House (Sq. Mtr.)	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
less than 20	8123	4.52	577106	15.42	585229	14.92
20 - 30	43707	24.29	452623	12.09	496329	12.65
30-40	13669	7.60	258402	6.90	272071	6.94
40 -50	50223	27.92	1217956	32.54	1268179	32.33
50 -75	13174	7.32	462227	12.35	475400	12.12
75-100	28781	16.00	372203	9.94	400984	10.22
100-150	8190	4.55	220869	5.90	229059	5.84
150-200	6936	3.86	110883	2.96	117819	3.00
200 or more	7101	3.95	70732	1.89	77833	1.98
Total	179904	100.00	3743000	100.00	3922904	100.00

Ref: Table 16 of section 5

The proportion of dwelling units with plinth area of 100-200 sq.m. were 8.41% for rural and 8.86% in case of urban. Further, it was observed that households living in a plinth area of 200 sq.m. & above was only 3.95% in rural and 1.89% in urban area. This implies that a large number of

dwelling units have the lower size class of plinth area and the probable reasons could be the shortage of land and increasing cost of construction in Delhi.

#### **Statement No.4.2.6 Distribution of households by plinth level of house**

Plinth level (in mtr.)	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
No plinth	80199	44.58	2052297	54.83	2132495	54.36
0-0.61	83510	46.42	1481198	39.57	1564708	39.89
0.61-1	12986	7.22	184233	4.92	197219	5.03
1 or more	3209	1.78	25273	0.68	28482	0.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 17 of section 5

Considerations of hygiene dictate that the floor the dwelling unit be raised to a certain height above the ground level. In the survey, information was collected on plinth level of the house i.e. the level of the constructed ground floor of the house above the land on which the building was constructed. The plinth level of about 54.36% of total households was zero this implies that the floor of the dwelling unit was at the ground level. About 39.89% of households were having a plinth level of upto 0.61 mtr. and 5.76% were having a plinth level of more than 0.61 mtr. There was no significant variation in the plinth level of households in rural and urban areas.

#### **AGE OF DWELLING UNITS**

Statement 4.2.7 provides results relating to the age of construction and some distinct features have emerged from the statement. In the rural Delhi, it was observed that 41.71% of the households are residing in the dwellings aged 5-10 years, 37.98% families in the dwellings built 10-20 years back, 17.34% in the dwellings of 20-40 years old and about 1.40% in the dwellings built nearly 40-60 years back.

### Statement No.4.2.7 Distribution of owned dwellings by period since built

Period since built (Years)	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
less than 1	35	0.03	4608	0.22	4643	0.21	6.21
1 to 5	1775	1.53	56979	2.71	58753	2.64	
5 to 10	48432	41.71	635738	30.20	684171	30.80	26.90
10 to 20	44100	37.98	959360	45.57	1003461	45.17	39.03
20 to 40	20136	17.34	385618	18.32	405754	18.27	23.74
40 to 60	1625	1.40	53909	2.56	55535	2.50	3.90
60 and more	0	0.00	9014	0.43	9014	0.41	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>116104</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2105227</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2221331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 20 of section 5

While in the urban Delhi, it was observed that 45.57% of the households are residing in the dwellings aged 10-20 years, 30.20% families in the dwellings built 5-10 years back, 18.32% in the dwellings of 20-40 years old and about 2.56% in the dwellings built nearly 40-60 years back.

### FLOOR TYPE OF THE DWELLING

About 75.53% of the households were having cement type of floors followed by 13.01% of mosaic/tiles type.

### Statement No.4.2.8 Distribution of households with dwelling unit by floor type of the dwelling unit

Type of Floor	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Mud	663	0.37	161862.7	4.32	162526	4.14
Bamboo/log	38	0.02	1334	0.04	1372	0.03
Wood/plank	103	0.06	4953	0.13	5056	0.13
Brisk/limestone/ stone	9657	5.37	264571	7.07	274228	6.99
Cement	161856	89.97	2801260	74.84	2963116	75.53
Mosaic/tiles	7587	4.22	502810	13.43	510397	13.01
Others	0	0.00	6209	0.17	6209	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 33 of section 5

## WALL TYPE OF THE DWELLING

About 95.05% of the households were having burnt brick/stone/lime stone type of wall followed by 2.99% of canvass/cloth.

### Statement No.4.2.9 Distribution of households with dwelling unit by wall type of the dwelling unit

Type of wall	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Grass/straw/leaves/reed/bamboo	239	0.13	2307	0.06	2546	0.06
Mud( with/without bamboo)/ Unbrunt brick	3016	1.68	14076	0.38	17092	0.44
Canvass/cloth	121	0.07	117278	3.13	117399	2.99
Other katcha material	0	0.00	9596	0.26	9596	0.24
Timber	2095	1.16	14432	0.39	16527	0.42
Burnt brick/stone/lime stone	173866	96.64	3554984	94.98	3728850	95.05
Iron or other metal sheet	119	0.07	3413	0.09	3532	0.09
Cement/RBC/RCC	448	0.25	25322	0.68	25770	0.66
Other pucca material	0	0.00	1592	0.04	1592	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 342 of section 5

## ROOF TYPE OF THE DWELLING

About 76.56% of the households were having cement/RBC/RCC type of roof followed by 7.99% of brunt brick/stone/lime stone and 7.05% of iron or other metal sheet.

### Statement No.4.2.10 Distribution of households with dwelling unit by roof type of the dwelling unit

Type of wall	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Grass/straw/leaves/reed/bamboo	793	0.44	16528	0.44	17321	0.44
Mud( with/without bamboo)/ Unbrunt brick	48	0.03	3881	0.10	3928	0.10
Canvass/cloth	905	0.50	151482	4.05	152386	3.88
Other katcha material	633	0.35	1750	0.05	2382	0.06
Timber	5378	2.99	142945	3.82	148323	3.78
Burnt brick/stone/lime stone	31656	17.60	281949	7.53	313605	7.99
Iron or other metal sheet	16715	9.29	259765	6.94	276480	7.05
Cement/RBC/RCC	123775	68.80	2879777	76.94	3003553	76.56
Other pucca material	0	0.00	4924	0.13	4924	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 35 of section 5

## 4.3 STATUS OF AMENITIES

### DRINKING WATER

Drinking water being one of the most basic human needs, survey covered source of drinking water and extent of this facility to the households in Delhi. The following statement gives distribution of households by source and availability of drinking water for Each Sector was found that major source of drinking water in Delhi has been 'Tap'. 84.00% draw drinking water from tap, 10.03% from tube well/hand pump and rest from other sources. Sector-wise break-up indicates that tap has been the source for 54.89% households, 25.72% households depend upon tube well/hand pump and 19.39% depends on other sources in rural. On the contrary, in urban 85.40% of households use tap as major source, 9.28% hand pump/tube well and only 5.32% depends on other sources.

#### Statement No.4.3.1 Distribution of households by major source of drinking water

Source of Drinking Water	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Bottled water	80	0.04	79877	2.13	79957	2.04	--
Tap	98756	54.89	3196475	85.40	3295231	84.00	69.29
Tube well/hand pump	46278	25.72	347273	9.28	393550	10.03	19.91
Well Protected	0	0.00	1043	0.03	1043	0.03	10.90
Well Unprotected	0	0.00	15	0.00	15	0.00	
Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	16	0.01	80016	2.14	80032	2.04	--
Other tank/ pond	14169	7.88	911	0.02	15080	0.38	--
Others	20605	11.45	37390	1.00	57995	1.48	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 6 of section 5

Further analysis revealed that 59.99% households have exclusive use of the water source, 20.86% households were uses share as the same source and 17.26% depend on the source provided by government.

**Statement No.4.3.2 Distribution of households by facility of drinking water**

Facility of Drinking Water	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Exclusive use	82785	46.02	2270600	60.66	2353385	59.99
Common use of households in the building	37395	20.79	781071	20.87	818466	20.86
Community use	41026	22.80	636227	17.00	677254	17.26
Others	18697	10.39	55102	1.47	73798	1.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 8 of section 5

Data on the availability of basic drinking water source in terms of within the premises and outside showed that in rural nearly 67% of households had this facility within their dwelling premises and 33% outside the dwellings. On the other hand in urban 82% households were having this facility within the premises of their house and only 18% outside their house premises.

**Statement No.4.3.3 Distribution of households by location of major source of drinking water**

Particulars	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Within the Premises:	121403	67.48	3064135	81.86	3185538	81.20	
<i>Within dwelling</i>	87109	48.42	2337797	62.46	2424905	61.81	81.50
<i>Outside dwelling but within premises</i>	34294	19.06	726338	19.41	760633	19.39	9.40
Outside the Premises:	58501	32.52	678865	18.14	737366	18.80	
<i>less than 0.2 km</i>	53057	29.49	516976	13.81	570033	14.53	7.60
<i>0.2 - 0.5 km</i>	5444	3.03	128437	3.43	133881	3.41	0.30
<i>0.5 - 1.0 km</i>	0	0.00	23455	0.63	23455	0.60	1.20
<i>1.0 - 1.5km</i>	0	0.00	6067	0.16	6067	0.15	
<i>1.5km or more</i>	0	0.00	3930	0.10	3930	0.10	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 9 of section 5

## VENTILATION ARRANGEMENT

Proper ventilation at the living place and place of work is usually given top priority as it will have an impact on the health, hygiene and productivity of a person. During the survey households were asked to give their suggestive assessment of the ventilation of their dwellings and the results are presented in statement 4.3.4 sector-wise. The survey revealed that in rural nearly 37.53% of the residential houses were having good ventilation facilities, 52.87% residential houses were having satisfactory ventilation facility and remaining 9.60% were having bad ventilation condition. It is worthwhile to note that none of the rural dwellings were found to be badly ventilated.

### Statement:4.3.4 Distribution of households by type of ventilation

Item	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
<b>Good</b>	<b>67525</b>	<b>37.53</b>	<b>1763013</b>	<b>47.10</b>	<b>1830538</b>	<b>46.66</b>	<b>54.13</b>
Owned	52578	29.23	1222315	32.66	1274893	32.50	--
Employer Quarter	0	0.00	115979	3.10	115979	2.96	--
Other Hired Accommodation	13730	7.63	382709	10.22	396439	10.11	--
Others	1217	0.68	42011	1.12	43228	1.10	--
<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>95115</b>	<b>52.87</b>	<b>1522996</b>	<b>40.69</b>	<b>1618111</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>45.87</b>
Owned	59929	33.31	822864	21.98	882793	22.50	--
Employer Quarter	0	0.00	39662	1.06	39662	1.01	--
Other Hired Accommodation	31018	17.24	567176	15.15	598194	15.25	--
Others	4168	2.32	93294	2.49	97463	2.48	--
<b>Bad</b>	<b>17263</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>456991</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>474254</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Owned	3597	2.00	60048	1.60	63645	1.62	--
Employer Quarter	0	0.00	10066	0.27	10066	0.26	--
Other Hired Accommodation	9487	5.27	271078	7.24	280565	7.15	--
Others	4180	2.32	115798	3.09	119977	3.06	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 30 of section 5

In the urban areas it was found that 47.10% were in the category of good ventilation arrangement as against 40.69% tolerable category and 12.21% fell under category of badly ventilated houses. It can therefore be conducted that residents/dwellers in Delhi were having more or less proper ventilation.



## ELECTRICITY FACILITY

The Statement 4.3.5 revealed that 99.10% of households were having electricity for domestic use in their households. Out of the households having electricity connection for domestic use in their houses, 63.29% of households were having conduit electricity wiring, 27.83% wiring fixed to the walls and 8.80% having temporary wiring.

### Statement No.4.3.5 Distribution of households by type of electricity wiring

Item	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	
Having Electricity Connection	178965	99.48	3708793	99.09	3887758	99.10	
Type of electric wiring	<i>Conduit</i>	<i>74695</i>	<i>41.74</i>	<i>2385772</i>	<i>64.33</i>	<i>2460467</i>	<i>63.29</i>
	<i>Fixed to the walls</i>	<i>84980</i>	<i>47.48</i>	<i>996989</i>	<i>26.88</i>	<i>1081969</i>	<i>27.83</i>
	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>19291</i>	<i>10.78</i>	<i>326031</i>	<i>8.79</i>	<i>345322</i>	<i>8.88</i>
No electricity connection	939	0.52	34207	0.91	35146	0.90	
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Ref: Table 14 of section 5

## KITCHEN FACILITY

The Statement 4.3.6 revealed that 51.79% of households were having separate kitchen with water tap, 14.45% of households were having separate kitchen without water tap and the rest 33.76% were having no separate kitchen. The trend in rural and urban areas was more or less same in terms of type of kitchen facility.

### Statement No.4.3.6 Distribution of households by type of kitchen

Category	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Separate Kitchen	117188	65.14	2481453	66.30	2598641	66.24
<i>a) With water tap</i>	<i>60958</i>	<i>33.88</i>	<i>1970799</i>	<i>52.65</i>	<i>2031757</i>	<i>51.79</i>
<i>b) Without water tap</i>	<i>56230</i>	<i>31.26</i>	<i>510654</i>	<i>13.64</i>	<i>566883</i>	<i>14.45</i>
No separate kitchen	62716	34.86	1261547	33.70	1324263	33.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 18 of section 5

## BATHROOM & LATRINE FACILITY

For arriving at the extent of families at the reach of other living facilities, two important amenities viz. Bathroom and latrine were taken into consideration. Statement 4.3.7 shows the distribution of households by bathroom. It was found that 46% of households in rural Delhi were having attached bathroom 30% having detached bathroom facility and 24% were at a disadvantage as this facility was not available to them. In urban areas except for about 21% household's rest of the 79% households were having either attached/detached bathroom facility.

### Statement No.4.3.7 Distribution of households by type of bathroom

Item	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Attached	83317	46.31	2082398	55.63	2165716	55.21	74.80
Detached	53691	29.84	866238	23.14	919928	23.45	9.74
No bathroom	42897	23.84	794364	21.22	837260	21.34	15.46
Total	179904	100.00	3743000	100.00	3922904	100.00	100.00

Ref: Table 10 of section 5

The Statement 4.3.8 revealed that 63.34% of households are having latrine for their exclusive use while 21.79% were having shared latrine, 9.05% were using public/community latrine and the rest 5.82% were having no latrine. The trend in rural and urban areas was more or less same in terms of use of latrine.

### Statement No.4.3.8 Distribution of households by use of latrine

Use of Latrine	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Exclusive use	102169	56.79	2382632	63.66	2484801	63.34
Shared latrine	53441	29.71	801449	21.41	854890	21.79
Public/community	9587	5.33	345284	9.22	354872	9.05
No latrine	14706	8.17	213635	5.71	228341	5.82
Total	179904	100.00	3743000	100.00	3922904	100.00

Ref: Table 12 of section 5

A latrine of flush system/septic tank is generally considered to be the best among all type of latrine. It is seen from statement 4.3.9 that a majority of households i.e. 83.22% of rural dwelling units and 87.52% of urban dwellings had flush/septic tank type of latrine.

#### **Statement No.4.3.9 Distribution of households by type of latrine**

Item	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%
Service	5018	3.04	171205	4.85	176223	4.77
Pit	21973	13.30	241459	6.84	263432	7.13
Septic tank/flush	137482	83.22	3088862	87.52	3226344	87.33
Not Known	0	0.00	12153	0.34	12153	0.33
Others	725	0.44	15686	0.44	16411	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>165197</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3529365</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3694562</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 13 of section 5

#### **DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENT & FLOOD RISK**

The drainage arrangement prevalent in rural and urban areas of Delhi was studied and its data are presented in statement 4.3.10.

#### **Statement No.4.3.10 Distribution of households by drainage arrangement**

Description	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Underground	35782	19.89	1401474	37.44	1437256	36.64	50.06
Covered pucca	8166	4.54	552549	14.76	560714	14.29	13.58
Open pucca	110395	61.36	1437983	38.42	1548378	39.47	30.88
Open katcha	15383	8.55	86529.8	2.31	101913	2.60	3.05
No drainage	10178	5.66	264464	7.07	274642	7.00	2.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 22 of section 5

In urban about 37.44% of the households have informed that they were covered by underground drainage facility. About 14.76% of households were having covered (pucca) drainage type, 38.42% open pucca type, 2.31% open katcha and 7.00% had no drainage arrangement.

In rural areas of Delhi more than 70% households were having open drainage type, 20% underground drainage, only 4% covered drainage facility and 6% had not drainage arrangements. Since open drainage is the likely source for spread of disease this aspect needs attention and improvement.

**Statement No.4.3.11 Distribution of households by flood risk experienced during last five (5) years**

Particulars	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Experienced Flood	605	0.34	25294	0.68	25899	0.66	3.20
<i>a) Excessive Rain</i>	0	0.00	12547	0.34	12547	0.32	2.51
<i>b) River etc.</i>	605	0.34	12747	0.34	13352	0.34	0.69
Not experienced	179299	99.66	3717706	99.32	3897005	99.34	96.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 17 of section 5

Another closed related issue to drainage is likely flood risk due to excessive rain. About 0.32% of households experienced flood risk due to excessive rain and 0.34% due to over flowing of river etc. This is based on the experience of the respondents during preceding 5 years. The remaining 99.34% did not experience the flood risk at all.

**APPROACH ROAD**

In case of approach road, it was found that 59.88% of the households had motorable approach road to their dwelling with the luxury of street lighting and only 5.70% without street lighting facility. About 32.82 had other than motorable road with or without street lighting facility and about 1.60% of the households had no direct opening.

### Statement No.4.3.12 Distribution of households by type of approach road

Item	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
<b>Motorable</b>							
<i>With street light</i>	112372	62.46	2236754	59.76	2349126	59.88	69.08
<i>Without street light</i>	14782	8.22	208910	5.58	223692	5.70	6.58
<b>Others</b>							
<i>With street light</i>	31820	17.69	1007121	26.91	1038942	26.48	8.24
<i>Without street light</i>	19533	10.86	228915	6.12	248448	6.33	13.48
<b>No direct opening</b>	1398	0.78	61299	1.64	62697	1.60	2.62
<b>Total</b>	179904	100.00	3743000	100.00	3922904	100.00	100.00

Ref: Table 25 of section 5

### GARBAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENT

Now-a-days garbage disposal is posing a big challenge to the local government because of the quantum and variety. The statement 4.3.13 gives the distribution of households by garbage disposal arrangement sector-wise.

The survey revealed that only 26.38% of the households in rural Delhi have reported that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by government agency, 26.79% households have their own local arrangement and 46.84% households have other arrangement. On the contrary, in urban areas of Delhi 40.06% households stated that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by government agency, 40.83% households have their own arrangement, 19.11% had other type of arrangement.

**Statement No.4.3.13 Distribution of households by garbage disposal arrangement**

Arrangement of garbage collection	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	As per NSS 58 <sup>th</sup> Round July-Dec. 2002
Panchayat/municipality	47455	26.38	1499589	40.06	1547044	39.44	69.16
By residents	48189	26.79	1528220	40.83	1576410	40.18	18.55
Others	84260	46.84	715191	19.11	799450	20.38	7.57
No arrangement	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>179904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3743000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3922904</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Ref: Table 23 of section 5

#### 4.4 COMPARISON OF MAIN FINDINGS OF CENTRAL-STATE SAMPLES

Selected finding pertaining to NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round in respect of Central and State Samples are presented in statement no.4.4.1.

##### Statement No.4.4.1 Comparison of Central and State sample findings

Type of Amenities	Urban		Rural	
	Central Sample	State Sample	Central Sample	State Sample
<b>1. Sample Size</b>				
i) No. of FSUs	272	531	16	32
ii) No. of Households	3170	6370	191	383
<b>2. Estimated households</b>	2520500	3743000	196200	179904
<b>3. Proportion of HHs wherein married couples got separate rooms</b>	79.7	79.41	85.5	80.00
<b>4. Type of Structure(%)</b>				
i) Pucca	94.4	91.37	98.2	94.16
ii) Semi-pucca	2.8	4.99	1.5	5.48
iii) Serviceable Kutcha	2.8	0.31	0.3	0.23
iv) Unserviceable Kutcha	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.13
v) All	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
<b>5. Type of Dwelling Units (%)</b>				
i) Independent House	48.7	50.09	68.8	72.65
ii) Flat	25.9	19.16	6.2	0.01
iii) Others	25.3	30.74	25.1	27.35
<b>6. Ownership of Dwelling(%)</b>				
i) No dwelling	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
ii) Owned	51.7	56.24	68.0	64.54
iii) Quarters	6.5	4.43	0.0	0.00
iv) Other Hired Accommodation	36.4	32.62	31.9	30.15
v) Others	5.3	6.71	0.1	5.31
vi) All	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
<b>7. Source of Drinking Water(%)</b>				
i) Tap	88.0	85.40	46.4	54.89
ii) Tube Well	8.7	9.28	34.3	25.72
iii) Others	3.3	5.32	19.3	19.39
iv) All	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
<b>8. Latrine Facility (%)</b>				
i) Service	1.2	4.85	0.0	3.04
ii) Pit	3.2	6.84	8.1	13.30
iii) Septic tank/flush	92.8	87.52	84.5	83.22
iv) Others	2.8	0.78	7.4	0.44
v) All	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
<b>9. Bathroom(%)</b>				
i) No Bathroom	16.1	21.22	7.2	23.84
ii) Detached	24.2	23.14	5.5	29.84
iii) Attached	59.7	55.63	87.3	46.31
iv) All	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>10. Proportion of HHs with electricity for domestic use</b>	98.6	99.09	96.0	99.48

Type of Amenities	Urban		Rural	
	Central Sample	State Sample	Central Sample	State Sample
<b>11. Drainage Arrangement (%)</b>				
i) Underground		37.44		19.89
ii) Covered pucca	96.6	14.76	82.9	4.54
iii) Open pucca		38.42		61.36
iv) Open katcha		2.31		8.55
v) No drainage	3.4	7.07	17.1	5.66
vi) All	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
<b>12. Garbage Disposal (%)</b>				
i) Panchayat/municipality		40.06		26.38
ii) By residents	87.7	40.83	94.1	26.79
iii) Others		19.11		46.84
iv) No arrangement	12.3	0.00	5.9	0.00
v) All	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00

To start with, the coverage under the state sample is about double of the sample covered under central sample. Coming to the main findings of the survey concerning demography, different parameters of housing conditions etc., the variation is negligible between central and state samples. Thus they are more or less comparable in this respect.



## Section Five: Note on Statistical Tables

### ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The estimated population of Delhi as per survey was 14664213 persons during 2008-09 as against population projections available from Registrar General of India as on 1 March 2009 was 17437000.

### Statement 5.1: Estimated Survey Population and Households

SN	ITEM	RURAL			URBAN			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A	Survey Population	877902	665565	153467	7151400	5969346	13120746	
B	RGI Population Projections (As on 1 <sup>ST</sup> March, 2009)	478000	385000	863000	9161000	7413000	16574000	
C	Adjustment Factor (B/A)	0.54447991	0.5784559	--	1.28100791	1.24184458	--	
D	Households (Survey)							2963132
E	Average HH Size (A/D)							4.427999158
F	Households (Projected) (B/E)							3743000
G	Adjustment factor (F/D)							1.26319037

Comparison of survey population with projected RGI population was made (as on 01.03.2009) to ascertain the discrepancies, if any, between the two sets of data. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in urban and on higher side in rural for obvious reasons. For the benefit of data users adjustment factor was worked out and presented in the statement 5.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural (deflated) and urban(inflated) aggregates to get the data comparable with RGI's population projections. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report.

**Table-2: Estimated number of persons and households by each MPCE Class**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Population			No. of households	
	Male	Female	Total	Estd	Sample
<b>Rural</b>					
Up to 500	5390	6847	12237	2606	6
501-1000	395759	314219	709978	118483	148
1001-1500	213292	131894	345186	87050	113
1501-2000	188766	149233	337999	80586	69
2001-2500	43887	33633	77520	15472	25
2501-3000	24712	23783	48495	13818	14
above 3000	6096	5956	12052	3742	8
Total	877902	665565	1543467	321757	383
<b>Urban</b>					
Up to 500	102377	86505	188882	28886	92
501-1000	2293995	1925912	4219907	789915	1682
1001-1500	1556768	1231260	2788028	632909	1398
1501-2000	1204015	979781	2183796	542228	1236
2001-2500	555766	460609	1016375	241147	492
2501-3000	457091	411217	868308	217815	422
above 3000	981388	874062	1855450	510232	1048
Total	7151400	5969346	13120746	2963132	6370

**Table-2.1: Distribution of persons and households by Social Group**

Social Group	Estimated number of persons							Estimated Households		
	Rural			Urban			Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Scheduled Castes	210069	158232	368301	1444059	1192101	2636160	3004461	82289	581128	663417
OBC	215701	140795	356496	753897	575008	1328905	1685401	73006	309907	382913
Others	452132	366538	818670	4953444	4202237	9155681	9974351	166462	2072098	2238560
Total	877902	665565	1543467	7151400	5969346	13120746	14664213	321757	2963133	3284890

**Table-2.3: Distribution of households by National Classification of Occupations (2004)**

NCO Code	Rural	Urban	Total
1	51967	807008	858975
2	4154	166612	170766
3	12239	160793	173032
4	12169	157194	169363
5	44973	357864	402837
6	14558	12627	27185
7	56813	380661	437474
8	31866	201435	233301
9	87236	557791	645027
Not Specify	5782	161147	166929
Total	321757	2963132	3284889

**Table-2.4: Distribution of households by National Industry Classification (2004)**

NCO Code	Rural	Urban	Total
01,02,05,10-14	12183	12984	25167
15-37	102261	593165	695426
40-41	143	19386	19529
45	38532	221815	260347
50-52	59011	840845	899856
60-63	23363	228267	251630
55,64,65,67,70-97	80483	881649	962132
99	0	832	832
Not Specify	5781	164189	169970
Total	321757	2963132	3284889

**Table 4: Distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the households for each MPCE class**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Owned		Hired			Others	Total
	Freehold	Leasehold	Employer quarter	Hired accommodation with written contract	Hired accommodation without written contract		
<b>Rural</b>							
Up to 500	0	123	0	0	2338	144	2605
501-1000	48697	29514	0	60	33510	6702	118483
1001-1500	28250	18695	0	0	35186	4920	87051
1501-2000	19705	33525	0	41	22964	4350	80585
2001-2500	14423	0	0	0	59	990	15472
2501-3000	10977	0	0	0	2841	0	13818
above 3000	3742	0	0	0	0	0	3742
Total	125794	81857	0	101	96898	17106	321756
<b>Urban</b>							
Up to 500	14260	2469	609	0	3347	8200	28885
501-1000	275922	80223	10117	70002	225820	127833	789917
1001-1500	268609	38316	23170	33128	234496	35190	632909
1501-2000	267668	47897	43028	11126	158802	13708	542229
2001-2500	121302	32918	13357	11002	57459	5110	241148
2501-3000	123500	34334	8061	5915	42828	3176	217814
above 3000	300054	59125	32839	35780	76867	5568	510233
Total	1371315	295282	131181	166953	799619	198785	2963135

**Table5: Distribution of households by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household for each MPCE class.**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner							
	Not required to travel	Travelled a distance of :					n.r.	all
		less than 1 Km	1 km to 5 km	5 km to 10 km	10 km to 15 km	15km to 30 km		
<b>Rural</b>								
upto500	2606	0	0	0	0	0	0	2606
501-1000	16693	13745	39812	30637	17060	535	0	118482
1001-1500	4351	22530	43557	13579	1697	1336	0	87050
1501-2000	8814	7487	18186	20894	14438	10692	75	80586
2001-2500	2410	5417	1054	1081	1403	4060	47	15472
2501-3000	1453	870	2810	3091	5593	0	0	13817
above 3000	0	1719	431	1591	0	0	0	3741
Total	36327	51768	105850	70873	40191	16623	122	321754
<b>Urban</b>								
upto500	5517	4746	7683	8734	2207	0	0	28887
501-1000	106421	144380	264667	214090	47738	10911	1707	789914
1001-1500	111458	123653	189329	154024	39756	8213	6476	632909
1501-2000	90817	79116	175871	132405	46346	16343	1330	542228
2001-2500	39581	28485	58146	69515	34508	7177	3736	241148
2501-3000	37465	24443	58473	64197	24769	5701	2766	217814
above 3000	78335	42386	102810	137094	116507	32037	1063	510232
Total	469594	447209	856979	780059	311831	80382	17078	2963132

**Table 6: Number of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water**

2nd Major sources of drinking water	1st Major sources of drinking water									
	Bottled water	Tap	Tube/well/hand pump	Well		Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	Other tank/pond	Others	All (incl n.r.)	
				Protected	Unprotected					
<b>Rural</b>										
Bottled water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tap	0	0	5562	0	0	0	0	0	0	5562
Tube/well/hand pump	143	34726	0	0	0	29	0	28111	63009	
Protected well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprotected well	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other tank/ pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River/canal/lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	637	8224	0	0	0	0	0	0	8861
no 2nd source (incl. n.r.)	0	141261	68868	0	0	0	25342	8740	244211	
All	143	176624	82767	0	0	29	25342	36851	321756	
<b>Urban</b>										
Bottled water	627	87398	1492	0	0	0	0	0	0	89517
Tap	7396	635	18070	0	0	758	0	1670	28529	
Tube/well/hand pump	6241	318021	677	758	0	16147	0	10386	352230	
Protected well	0	9518	0	0	0	0	0	0	9518	
Unprotected well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	0	18269	193	0	12	0	0	0	18474	
Other tank/ pond	0	7698	159	0	0	0	0	0	7857	
River/canal/lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	0	26562	961	0	0	0	0	0	27523	
no 2nd source (incl. n.r.)	48971	2062378	253365	68	0	46439	721	17544	2429486	
All	63235	2530479	274917	826	12	63344	721	29600	2963132	

**Table 8: Distribution of households by facility of drinking water for each MPCE**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Distribution of households by facility of drinking water					
	Exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	n.r.	All
<b>Rural</b>						
upto500	1001	0	1605	0	0	2606
501-1000	43581	27914	39071	7917	0	118483
1001-1500	47563	26644	11461	1382	0	87050
1501-2000	31799	11515	14427	22844	0	80585
2001-2500	11166	808	3497	0	0	15471
2501-3000	10865	0	1657	1296	0	13818
above 3000	2085	0	1657	0	0	3742
Total	148060	66881	73375	33439	0	321755
<b>Urban</b>						
upto500	13597	2695	11210	1385	0	28887
501-1000	261056	207192	301884	19783	0	789915
1001-1500	301797	182070	133550	15492	0	632909
1501-2000	359831	136223	41637	4537	0	542228
2001-2500	192142	37731	9413	1861	0	241147
2501-3000	190587	22419	4246	563	0	217815
above 3000	478503	30002	1727	0	0	510232
Total	1797513	618332	503667	43621	0	2963133

**Table 9: Distribution of households by distance to the source of drinking water for each MPCE**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Distance to the source of drinking water								
	Within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	Outside the premises at a distance of					n.r.	All
			less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5km	1.5km or more		
<b>Rural</b>									
upto500	1001	0	268	1337	0	0	0	0	2606
501-1000	45056	26465	42865	4097	0	0	0	0	118483
1001-1500	53544	22766	7908	2832	0	0	0	0	87050
1501-2000	32075	11296	35744	1470	0	0	0	0	80585
2001-2500	11166	808	3497	0	0	0	0	0	15471
2501-3000	10865	0	2953	0	0	0	0	0	13818
above 3000	2085	0	1657	0	0	0	0	0	3742
Total	155792	61335	94892	9736	0	0	0	0	321755
<b>Urban</b>									
upto500	14139	3318	8960	2233	236	0	0	0	28886
501-1000	256198	214179	228293	70343	16969	1436	2498	0	789916
1001-1500	320781	166869	121025	20644	1073	1904	613	0	632909
1501-2000	372334	126117	35516	6509	290	1463	0	0	542229
2001-2500	201783	28483	9681	1200	0	0	0	0	241147
2501-3000	196099	16907	4220	589	0	0	0	0	217815
above 3000	489375	19130	1567	160	0	0	0	0	510232
Total	1850709	575003	409262	101678	18568	4803	3111	0	2963134



**Table 10: Distribution of households by type of bathroom for each MPCE**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Outside the premises at a distance of				
	attached	detached	no bathroom	n.r.	all
<b>Rural</b>					
upto500	1337	1001	268	0	2606
501-1000	38857	43709	35917	0	118483
1001-1500	45168	25576	16306	0	87050
1501-2000	32751	23635	24200	0	80586
2001-2500	14635	808	29	0	15472
2501-3000	12522	1296	0	0	13818
above 3000	3742	0	0	0	3742
Total	149012	96025	76720	0	321757
<b>Urban</b>					
upto500	10605	3777	14505	0	28887
501-1000	264305	215849	309761	0	789915
1001-1500	261555	184467	186887	0	632909
1501-2000	309658	147699	84871	0	542228
2001-2500	174667	49503	16977	0	241147
2501-3000	179303	32823	5689	0	217815
above 3000	448430	51637	10165	0	510232
Total	1648523	685755	628855	0	2963133

**Table 12: Distribution of households by use of latrine for each MPCE**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Use of latrine					
	Exclusive use	Shared latrine	Public/ community	no latrine	n.r.	all
<b>Rural</b>						
upto500	0	2338	0	268	0	2606
501-1000	45092	45835	5707	21848	0	118482
1001-1500	49855	28626	7709	861	0	87051
1501-2000	54778	18751	3731	3325	0	80585
2001-2500	15443	29	0	0	0	15472
2501-3000	13818	0	0	0	0	13818
above 3000	3742	0	0	0	0	3742
Total	182728	95579	17147	26302	0	318014
<b>Urban</b>						
upto500	13909	2408	11440	1130	0	28887
501-1000	312941	204482	167922	104571	0	789916
1001-1500	330178	189280	68169	45283	0	632910
1501-2000	361857	143742	19056	17572	0	542227
2001-2500	196508	39700	4371	567	0	241146
2501-3000	195382	21235	1197	0	0	217814
above 3000	475427	33617	1188	0	0	510232
Total	1886202	634464	273343	169123	0	2963132

**Table 13: Distribution of households by type of latrine for each MPCE**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	type of latrine						All
	Service	Pit	septic tank/flush	not known	other	n.r.	
<b>Rural</b>							
upto500	0	1001	1337	0	0	0	2338
501-1000	1419	8589	86626	0	0	0	96634
1001-1500	1791	11830	71271	0	1296	0	86188
1501-2000	1477	6715	69068	0	0	0	77260
2001-2500	4287	428	10757	0	0	0	15472
2501-3000	0	7340	6478	0	0	0	13818
above 3000	0	3395	347	0	0	0	3742
Total	8974	39298	245884	0	1296	0	295452
<b>Urban</b>							
upto500	526	3766	21289	232	1944	0	27757
501-1000	41775	95658	538366	3158	6387	0	685344
1001-1500	16612	48350	518951	1625	2089	0	587627
1501-2000	18116	24571	478227	1933	1809	0	524656
2001-2500	9212	7719	222568	891	189	0	240579
2501-3000	11105	6550	199268	891	0	0	217814
above 3000	38188	4536	466617	891	0	0	510232
Total	135534	191150	2445286	9621	12418	0	2794009

**Table 14: Number of households having electricity for domestic use and their distribution by type of domestic wiring for each MPCE**

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring				
	Conduit	Fixed to the walls	temporary	n.r.	all
<b>Rural</b>					
upto500	0	1337	1001	0	2338
501-1000	24807	80223	12168	0	117198
1001-1500	47986	34446	4589	0	87021
1501-2000	37271	26475	16744	0	80490
2001-2500	8683	6789	0	0	15472
2501-3000	11245	2573	0	0	13818
above 3000	3599	142	0	0	3741
Total	133591	151985	34502	0	320078
<b>Urban</b>					
upto500	10090	10864	7049	0	28003
501-1000	292834	309475	170928	0	773237
1001-1500	362009	215670	50602	0	628281
1501-2000	379709	134418	26102	0	540229
2001-2500	190653	48229	1710	0	240592
2501-3000	177278	38802	1313	0	217393
above 3000	476115	31805	397	0	508317
Total	1888688	789263	258101	0	2936052

**Table 16: Distribution of households living in a house for (i) each MPCE and (ii) type of structure**

MPCE/ Structure type	Distribution of households living in a house by plinth area of the house (sq. meter)										
	less than 20	20 - 30	30-40	40 -50	50 -75	75-100	100-150	150- 200	200 or more	n.r.	all
<b>Rural</b>											
<b>MPCE</b>											
upto500	1125	144	0	1337	0	0	0	0	0	0	2606
501-1000	5314	25041	15091	43407	11234	13736	385	1562	2713	0	118483
1001-1500	5911	24350	9188	31161	7152	6507	1357	1424	0	0	87050
1501-2000	2148	28634	168	9616	1510	23848	9356	2397	2908	0	80585
2001-2500	29	0	0	1208	3638	3055	946	4284	2312	0	15472
2501-3000	0	0	0	3095	27	2812	2324	2450	3110	0	13818
above 3000	0	0	0	0	0	1516	280	288	1657	0	3741
Total	14527	78169	24447	89824	23561	51474	14648	12405	12700	0	321755
<b>Structure type</b>											
Pucca	13101	72619	21897	85589	23348	48123	13291	12405	12605	0	302978
Semi-pucca	678	5262	2550	4235	213	3352	1357	0	0	0	17647
Serviceable katcha	629	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	725
Unserviceable katcha	119	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407
Total	14527	78170	24447	89824	23561	51475	14648	12405	12700	0	321757
<b>Urban</b>											
<b>MPCE</b>											
upto500	11263	5948	1471	3605	3036	946	826	1754	37	0	28886
501-1000	255450	143316	64206	246047	37813	29425	7290	4692	1676	0	789915
1001-1500	119571	117964	52952	247504	44489	29622	13120	5605	2083	0	632910
1501-2000	55210	64194	49506	210151	71524	53060	22726	11025	4833	0	542229
2001-2500	8809	15748	18421	82524	49645	40890	16798	4987	3325	0	241147
2501-3000	4056	5411	9518	80711	41570	33180	22457	15969	4943	0	217815
above 3000	2506	5737	8489	93648	117843	107530	91633	43748	39098	0	510232
Total	456865	358318	204563	964190	365920	294653	174850	87780	55995	0	2963134
<b>Structure type</b>											
Pucca	365445	320979	200393	856599	360693	287762	172445	87117	55995	0	2707428
Semi-pucca	74025	36044	2684	20325	5226	6375	2405	662	0	0	147746
Serviceable katcha	6241	1295	1486	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	9238
Unserviceable katcha	11153	0	0	87051	0	516	0	0	0	0	98720
Total	456864	358318	204563	964191	365919	294653	174850	87779	55995	0	2963132

**Table 17: Number of households which experienced flood, distribution of households living in a house by plinth level of the house**

Structure type	No. of hhs experienced flood from			Distribution of households by plinth level of the house(in meter)						
	Exclusive rain	river,sea, etc	all	no plinth	0-0.3	0.3-0.61	0.61-1	1 or more	n.r	all
<b>Rural</b>										
Pucca	0	136	136	138431	0	136589	23226	4733	0	302978
semi-pucca	0	198	198	3872	0	12768	0	1007	0	17647
serviceable katcha	0	629	629	725	0	0	0	0	0	725
unserviceable katcha	0	119	119	407	0	0	0	0	0	407
Total			1082	143435	0	149357	23226	5740	0	321757
<b>Urban</b>										
Pucca	9325	4309	13634	1416039	0	1133778	137604	20008	0	2707428
semi-pucca	560	5782	6342	102814	0	36689	8243	0	0	147746
serviceable katcha	48	0	48	9173	0	65	0	0	0	9238
unserviceable katcha	0	0	0	96667	0	2053	0	0	0	98720
Total	9933	10091	20024	1624693	0	1172585	145847	20008	0	2963132

**Table 18: Distribution of households living in a house by type of use of the house for each type of structure and (ii) kitchen type**

Structure type/ kitchen type	Type of house				
	residential only	residential-cum- commercial	others	n.r.	Total
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Structure type</b>					
Pucca	294342	8636	0	0	302978
Semi-pucca	17647	0	0	0	17647
Serviceable katcha	630	95	0	0	725
Unserviceable katcha	119	0	288	0	407
Total	312738	8731	288	0	321757
<b>Kitchen type</b>					
With tap	103835	5116	72	0	109023
Without tap	100027	539	0	0	100566
No separate kitchen	108875	3076	216	0	112167
Total	312737	8731	288	0	321756
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Structure type</b>					
Pucca	2478288	202358	26783	0	2707429
Semi-pucca	137169	10268	309	0	147746
Serviceable katcha	8690	548	0	0	9238
Unserviceable katcha	11773	86947	0	0	98720
Total	2635920	300121	27092	0	2963133
<b>Kitchen type</b>					
With tap	1442095	113550	4532	0	1560176
Without tap	364751	32128	7378	0	404257
No separate kitchen	829074	154443	15182	0	998699
Total	2635920	300121	27092	0	2963132

**Table 19: Distribution of households living in a house by type of structure for each condition of structure**

type of structure	Condition of structure				
	good	satisfactory	bad	n.r.	all
<b>Rural</b>					
Pucca	160332	142646	0	0	302978
Semi-pucca	3498	14149	0	0	17647
Serviceable katcha	95	630	0	0	725
Unserviceable katcha	288	119	0	0	407
Total	164213	157544	0	0	321757
<b>Urban</b>					
Pucca	1447433	1259995	0	0	2707428
Semi-pucca	29997	117749	0	0	147746
Serviceable katcha	1530	7708	0	0	9238
Unserviceable katcha	1424	97296	0	0	98720
Total	1480384	1482748	0	0	2963132

**Table 20: Distribution of households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure**

Period since built (years)	type of structure					All
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	
<b>Rural</b>						
less than 1	63	0	0	0	0	63
1 to 5	2675	499	0	0	0	3174
5 to 10	78096	8133	392	0	0	86621
10 to 20	76876	1996	1	0	0	78873
20 to 40	34648	1365	0	0	0	36013
40 to 60	2907	0	0	0	0	2907
60 to 80	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 and more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	195265	11993	393	0	0	207651
<b>Urban</b>						
less than 1	3648	0	0	0	0	3648
1 to 5	43803	1226	0	79	0	45107
5 to 10	478915	23009	1318	38	0	503280
10 to 20	726600	31678	1196	0	0	759474
20 to 40	296236	7911	0	1126	0	305273
40 to 60	42111	566	0	0	0	42677
60 to 80	5876	1260	0	0	0	7136
80 and more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1597189	65650	2514	1243	0	1666596

**Table 22 Distribution of households living in a house by type of drainage arrangement**

Structure type	Drainage arrangement					All
	Underground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	
<b>Rural</b>						
Pucca	63667	14604	180641	27465	16600	302977
semi-pucca	328	0	16704	47	568	17647
serviceable katcha	0	0	96	0	629	725
unserviceable katcha	0	0	0	0	407	407
Total	63995	14604	197441	27512	18204	321756
<b>Urban</b>						
Pucca	1091123	426872	1042548	56244	90642	2707429
semi-pucca	16618	10411	89121	10507	21089	147746
serviceable katcha	1076	140	1154	1413	5456	9239
unserviceable katcha	655	0	5552	337	92176	98720
Total	1109472	437423	1138375	68501	209363	2963134

**Table 23: Distribution of households living in a house by arrangement of garbage collection**

Structure type	Arrangement of garbage collection			
	panchayat/ municipality/ corporation	by residents	others	all
<b>Rural</b>				
Pucca	79481	80713	142784	302978
semi-pucca	5392	5184	7071	17647
serviceable katcha	0	1	724	725
unserviceable katcha	0	288	119	407
Total	84873	86186	150698	321757
<b>Urban</b>				
Pucca	1038919	1178573	489936	2707428
semi-pucca	57883	26035	63829	147747
serviceable katcha	1276	4979	2983	9238
unserviceable katcha	89067	223	9431	98721
Totaal	1187145	1209810	566179	2963134

**Table 25: Distribution of households living in a house by type of approach road/ lane/ constructed path to the house for each structure type**

Structure type	Approach road / lane/ constructed path					
	Motorable		others		no direct opening	all
	With street light	Without street light	With street light	Without street light		
<b>Rural</b>						
Pucca	191849	26437	51501	31517	1673	302977
Semi-pucca	8912	0	5120	3417	198	17647
Serviceable katcha	96	0	1	0	629	726
Unserviceable katcha	119	0	288	0	0	407
All	200976	26437	56910	34934	2500	321757
<b>Urban</b>						
Pucca	1684471	158949	677531	146166	40312	2707429
Semi-pucca	72640	5641	31904	31562	5999	147746
Serviceable katcha	5237	0	1229	2773	0	9239
Unserviceable katcha	8371	793	86620	720	2216	98720
All	1770719	165383	797284	181221	48527	2963134

**Table 26: Distribution of households with dwelling and tenurial status of the dwelling for each (i) each MPCE and (ii) type of structure**

Description	Type of dwelling														
	independent house					flat					others				
	tenurial status of dwelling					tenurial status of dwelling					tenurial status of dwelling				
	owned	hired		others	all	owned	hired		others	all	owned	hired		others	all
Empl. Quarter		others	Empl. Quarter				others	Empl. Quarter				others			
<b>Rural</b>															
<b>MPCE</b>															
upto500	0	0	1001	0	1001	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	1337	144	1604
501-1000	53827	0	17688	3432	74947	0	0	0	0	0	24385	0	15882	3270	43537
1001-1500	41994	0	13681	4878	60553	0	0	0	0	0	4951	0	21504	43	26498
1501-2000	53177	0	7702	4350	65229	0	0	26	0	26	53	0	15277	0	15330
2001-2500	14423	0	30	0	14453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	990	1019
2501-3000	10977	0	2841	0	13818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
above 3000	3742	0	0	0	3742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	178140	0	42943	12660	233743	0	0	26	0	26	29512	0	54029	4447	87988
<b>Structure type</b>															
Pucca	0	0	84484	14677	99161	0	0	26	0	26	94941	0	98368	10482	203791
Semi-pucca	0	0	12869	0	12869	0	0	0	0	0	482	0	4223	73	4778
Serviceable															
katcha	0	0	95	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	392	0	1	237	630
Unserviceable															
katcha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	407
All	0	0	97448	14677	112125	0	0	26	0	26	95815	0	102592	11199	209606
<b>Urban</b>															
<b>MPCE</b>															
upto500	10956	37	2206	629	13828	2326	572	288	0	3186	3448	0	853	7572	11873
501-1000	283149	1067	64322	24520	373058	18379	3379	11960	475	34193	54616	5671	219540	102838	382665
1001-1500	259536	2570	74506	7486	344098	25818	11890	13493	718	51919	21570	8710	179625	26987	236892
1501-2000	244885	4700	44079	1652	295316	49780	27017	14077	509	91383	20900	11310	111772	11546	155528
2001-2500	101087	0	21018	2421	124526	47230	12846	11362	275	71713	5902	511	36081	2414	44908
2501-3000	91968	1030	11296	1309	105603	59480	6065	12383	0	77928	6386	967	25065	1867	34285
above 3000	192406	2476	29695	3293	227870	154680	29825	51511	1521	237537	12094	538	31440	754	44826
Total	1183987	11880	247122	41310	1484299	357693	91594	115074	3498	567859	124916	27707	604376	153978	910977
<b>Structure type</b>															
Pucca	0	12009	575301	64991	652301	499776	128864	181592	9081	819313	208811	31169	823370	172465	1235815
Semi-pucca	0	217	24895	2643	27755	3355	1067	1960	0	6382	13748	2993	51399	45470	113610
Serviceable															
katcha	0	0	1039	0	1039	0	0	0	66	66	2514	0	65	5555	8134
Unserviceable															
katcha	0	0	157	516	673	0	0	0	0	0	1126	7071	81326	8525	98048
All	0	12226	601392	68150	681768	503131	129931	183552	9147	825761	226199	41233	956160	232015	1455607



**Table 30: Distribution of households with dwelling by type of ventilation for each  
(i) MPCE and (ii) tenurial status of dwelling**

Description	ventilation of the dwelling unit			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all
<b>Rural</b>				
<b>Structure type</b>				
Pucca	120140	154985	27852	302977
Semi-pucca	627	15033	1987	17647
Serviceable katcha	0	95	630	725
Unserviceable katcha	0	0	407	407
All	120767	170113	30876	321756
<b>Tenurial status of dwelling</b>				
Owned	94035	107183	6433	207651
Employer quarter	0	0	0	0
Other hired accommodation	24556	55475	16967	96998
Others	2177	7455	7475	17107
All	120768	170113	30875	321756
<b>Urban</b>				
<b>Structure type</b>				
Pucca	1377729	1127279	202420	2707428
Semi-pucca	16008	72329	59410	147747
Serviceable katcha	65	4699	4474	9238
Unserviceable katcha	1881	1367	95472	98720
All				0
<b>Tenurial status of dwelling</b>				
Owned	1395683	1205674	361776	2963133
Employer quarter	967641	651417	47537	1666595
Other hired accommodation	91814	31398	7969	131181
Others	302970	449003	214599	966572
All	33258	73856	91671	198785
<b>Structure type</b>	1395683	1205674	361776	2963133

**Table 31: Average number of married couples per household, Distribution (P) of households by number of married couple for each MPCE and average number of married couple (A) not getting separate room for each MPCE**

MPCE	type of estimate	number of married couples in the household						
		zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	all
<b>Rural</b>								
upto500	P	0	2606	0	0	0	0	2606
	A	0	1197	0	0	0	0	1197
501-1000	P	1263	96938	11375	7488	1419	0	118483
	A	0	35433	3114	0	0	0	38547
1001-1500	P	19757	63362	2635	0	0	1296	87050
	A	0	21128	34	0	0	0	21162
1501-2000	P	13226	46539	20820	0	0	0	80585
	A	0	3439	29	0	0	0	3468
2001-2500	P	1019	11557	320	2576	0	0	15472
	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2501-3000	P	0	13756	63	0	0	0	13819
	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
above 3000	P	0	3679	63	0	0	0	3742
	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	P	35265	238437	35276	10064	1419	1296	321757
	A	0	61197	3177	0	0	0	64374
<b>Urban</b>								
upto500	P	567	21795	5374	1090	61	0	28887
	A	0	11974	4664	2060	0	0	18698
501-1000	P	64843	661246	53778	8775	542	731	789915
	A	0	269152	26170	1227	879	0	297428
1001-1500	P	115437	463322	44697	5560	2914	978	632908
	A	0	150164	12569	4746	1792	223	169494
1501-2000	P	89227	400554	41557	2732	1088	7071	542229
	A	0	73942	4411	1158	0	0	79511
2001-2500	P	36601	170853	23122	6319	2839	1412	241146
	A	0	19150	3818	0	761	0	23729
2501-3000	P	19972	164101	27758	5025	0	959	217815
	A	0	8341	2549	0	0	0	10890
above 3000	P	72458	382429	52261	3085	0	0	510233
	A	0	6421	3840	0	0	0	10261
Total	P	399105	2264300	248547	32586	7444	11151	2963133
	A	0	539144	58021	9191	3432	223	610011

**Table 33: Distribution of households with dwelling unit by floor type of the dwelling unit for each MPCE**

MPCE	Floor type							
	mud	bamboo/log	wood/plank	brisk/limestone/ stone	cement	mosaic/tiles	others	all
<b>Rural</b>								
upto500	185	0	72	0	2349	0	0	2606
501-1000	876	0	113	8500	108796	198	0	118483
1001-1500	30	27	0	4272	81391	1331	0	87051
1501-2000	95	41	0	3970	71206	5273	0	80585
2001-2500	0	0	0	360	10496	4616	0	15472
2501-3000	0	0	0	27	11766	2026	0	13819
above 3000	0	0	0	142	3474	125	0	3741
Total	1186	68	185	17271	289478	13569	0	321757
<b>Urban</b>								
upto500	2910	0	0	974	22101	2901	0	28886
501-1000	78669	178	2454	26686	667018	12692	2218	789915
1001-1500	29335	320	623	26727	547610	27102	1192	632909
1501-2000	16421	0	844	34127	422625	68147	66	542230
2001-2500	0	559	0	27428	167542	45618	0	241147
2501-3000	0	0	0	27423	132679	57714	0	217816
above 3000	804	0	0	66083	258032	183874	1439	510232
Total	128139	1057	3921	209448	2217607	398048	4915	2963135

**Table 34: Distribution of households with dwelling unit by wall type of the dwelling unit for each MPCE**

MPCE	wall type									
	grass/straw/ leaves/reed/ bamboo	mud( with/without bamboo)/ unburnt brick	canvass/ cloth	other katcha material	timber	burnt brick/stone/ lime stone	iron or other metal sheet	cement/ RBC/RCC	other pucca material	All
<b>Rural</b>										
upto500	72	113	72	0	0	2349	0	0	0	2606
501-1000	356	267	144	0	0	117229	213	274	0	118483
1001-1500	0	21	0	0	499	86003	0	527	0	87050
1501-2000	0	4993	0	0	3248	72344	0	0	0	80585
2001-2500	0	0	0	0	0	15472	0	0	0	15472
2501-3000	0	0	0	0	0	13818	0	0	0	13818
above 3000	0	0	0	0	0	3742	0	0	0	3742
Total	428	5394	216	0	3747	310957	213	801	0	321756
<b>Urban</b>										
upto500	0	1092	79	0	1207	25512	0	996	0	28886
501-1000	1668	9840	60514	6098	4169	698120	2293	6169	1043	789914
1001-1500	158	174	17168	0	2501	606976	409	5379	145	632910
1501-2000	0	37	15081	368	1154	524205	0	1311	72	542228
2001-2500	0	0	0	327	518	236421	0	3880	0	241146
2501-3000	0	0	0	0	886	216366	0	563	0	217815
above 3000	0	0	0	804	990	506690	0	1748	0	510232
Total	1826	11143	92842	7597	11425	2814290	2702	20046	1260	2963131

**Table 35: Distribution of households with dwelling unit by roof type of the dwelling unit for each MPCE**

MPCE	roof type									
	grass/straw/ leaves/ reed/bamboo	mud( with/without bamboo)/ unburnt brick	canvass/ cloth	other katcha material	timber	burnt brick/stone/ lime stone	iron or other metal sheet	cement/ RBC/ RCC	other pucca material	All
<b>Rural</b>										
upto500	0	0	257	0	11	1337	0	1001	0	2606
501-1000	899	85	609	391	4205	26543	15058	70694	0	118484
1001-1500	520	0	619	123	2769	1844	5328	75847	0	87050
1501-2000	0	0	133	618	2634	24174	8090	44937	0	80586
2001-2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1419	14052	0	15471
2501-3000	0	0	0	0	0	2577	0	11241	0	13818
above 3000	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	3599	0	3741
Total	1419	85	1618	1132	9619	56617	29895	221371	0	321756
<b>Urban</b>										
upto500	462	0	2629	0	2061	5259	4133	14343	0	28887
501-1000	10910	3072	79789	666	69898	104036	114896	405154	1494	789915
1001-1500	898	0	21105	660	23931	65734	59475	460811	296	632910
1501-2000	667	0	15679	59	13622	30818	17721	463589	72	542227
2001-2500	147	0	327	0	1995	10395	2107	226175	0	241146
2501-3000	0	0	391	0	298	3041	2710	211375	0	217815
above 3000	0	0	0	0	1357	3921	4600	498319	2036	510233
Total	13084	3072	119920	1385	113162	223204	205642	2279766	3898	2963133

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**  
**SIXTY-FIFTH ROUND: JULY 2008 – JUNE 2009**  
**SCHEDULE 1.2: HOUSING CONDITION**

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward /inv. unit /block:
3. tehsil/town: *	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household									
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code		
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block				11.	sub-sample			
2.	round number	6		5	12.	FOD sub-region			
3.	schedule number	1	2	0	13.	sample hg/sb number (1/2)			
4.	sample ( <i>central-1, state-2</i> )				14.	second-stage stratum			
5.	sector ( <i>rural-1, urban-2</i> )				15.	sample household number			
6.	NSS region				16.	informant's relation to head (code)			
7.	district				17.	response code			
8.	stratum				18.	survey code			
9.	sub-stratum (urban only)				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)			
10.	sub-round								

**Codes for Block 1**

*item 16: informant's relation to head: head of household – 1, other member of household – 2*

*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: household surveyed: original -1, substitute -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.

[3] household characteristics						
1.	household size	male				11. tenurial status of dwelling (code)
2.		female				
3.		total (sum of items 1 and 2)				
4.	gender of the head of the household (male -1, female -2)					12. if entry 1 to 5 or 9 in item 11, area type in which the dwelling unit is located (notified slum-1, non-notified slum-2, squatter settlement-3, other areas-9)
5.	principal industry (NIC-2004)	description:			13.	maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household (code)
		code (5-digit)				
6.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:			14.	purchase
		code (3-digit)				15. home produced stock
7.	household type (code)				16.	receipts in exchange of goods and services
8.	religion (code)				17.	gifts and loans
9.	social group (code)				18.	free collection
10.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)				19.	total (items 14 to 18)

### Codes for Block 3

item 7: **household type:**

*for rural areas:* self-employed in non-agriculture -1, rural labour: agricultural labour -2, other labour -3; self-employed in agriculture -4, others -9.

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

item 8: **religion:** Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9.

item 9: **social group:** scheduled tribe -1, scheduled caste -2, other backward class -3, others-9.

item 10: **land possessed (area in hectare):**

area in hectare	code	area in hectare	code
less than 0.005 .....	01	2.01 - 3.01 .....	07
0.005 - 0.02 .....	02	3.01 - 4.01 .....	08
0.02 - 0.21 .....	03	4.01 - 6.01 .....	10
0.21 - 0.41 .....	04	6.01 - 8.01 .....	11
0.41 - 1.01 .....	05	greater than or equal to	
1.01 - 2.01 .....	06	8.01 .....	12

**Note:** 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 square metre

item 11: **tenurial status of dwelling:** owned: freehold-1, leasehold-2; hired: employer quarter-3, hired dwelling units with written contract-4, hired dwelling units without written contract-5; others-9, no dwelling -6.

item 13: **distance:** not required to travel-1; travelled a distance of: less than 1 k.m.-2, 1 k.m. or more but less than 5 k.m.-3, 5 k.m. or more but less than 10 k.m. - 4, 10 k.m. or more but less than 15 k.m. - 5, 15 k.m. or more but less than 30 k.m. - 6, 30 k.m. or more-7.

[4] particulars of living facilities							
srl. no.	item	code					
(1)	(2)	(3)					
1.	major source of drinking water ( <i>record the two most often used sources against cell 1 and cell 2 in descending order of uses</i> ) ( <i>bottled water-01, tap-02, tube well/ hand pump-03, well: protected-04, unprotected -05; tank/pond (reserved for drinking)-06, other tank/pond -07, river/canal/lake-08, spring-10, harvested rainwater-11, others-19</i> )	cell 1 →					
		cell 2 →					
2.	whether availability of drinking water from the first source (most often used source) is sufficient throughout the year? ( <i>yes- 1, no - 2</i> )						
3.	<b>if code 2 in item 2</b> , during which calendar months of the year availability of drinking water was not sufficient? ( <i>record '1' against the applicable month(s) and rest of the months to be left blank</i> )	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
4.	facility of drinking water ( <i>household's exclusive use - 1, common use of households in the building - 2, community use - 3, others -9</i> )						
5.	distance to the source of drinking water ( <i>within dwelling - 1, outside dwelling but within the premises - 2, outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m. - 3, 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. - 4, 0.5 to 1.0 k.m. - 5, 1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.-6, 1.5 k.m. or more -7</i> )						
6.	facility of bathroom (bathroom: <i>attached - 1, detached - 2; no bathroom - 3</i> )						
7.	distance from the bathing place ( <i>within dwelling - 1, outside dwelling but within the premises - 2, outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m. - 3, 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. - 4, 0.5 to 1.0 k.m. - 5, 1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.-6, 1.5 k.m. or more -7</i> )						
8.	use of latrine ( <i>exclusive use of household-1, shared with other household(s) -2, public/community latrine-3, no latrine-4</i> )						
9.	<b>if code 1, 2 or 3 in item 8</b> , type of latrine ( <i>service-1, pit-2, septic tank/flush-3, not known-4, other latrine-9</i> )						
10.	whether the household has electricity for domestic use? ( <i>yes-1, no-2</i> )						
11.	<b>if code 1 in item 10</b> , type of electric wiring ( <i>conduit wiring - 1, fixed to the walls - 2, temporary - 3</i> )						



<b>[5] housing characteristics and micro environment</b> (for the households living in houses, i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 11 of block 3)										
srl. no.	item					code / entry				
(1)	(2)					(3)				
1.	plinth area of the house ( <i>in square feet and in whole numbers</i> )									
2.	plinth level ( <i>in feet and in whole numbers</i> ) ( <i>record '0', if there is no plinth</i> )									
3.	use of house ( <i>residential only – 1, residential-cum-commercial – 2, residential-cum-others – 9</i> )									
4.	<b>if codes 1 or 2 in item 11 of block 3 (i.e., for the household with own dwelling),</b> period since built ( <i>less than 1 year – 1, 1 to 5 years – 2, 5 to 10 years – 3, 10 to 20 years – 4, 20 to 40 years – 5, 40 to 60 years – 6, 60 to 80 years – 7, 80 years or more – 8</i> )									
<b>if code 1 or 2 in item 4,</b>					5.	year of start	Y	Y	Y	Y
					6.	year of completion				
7.	condition of structure ( <i>good – 1, satisfactory – 2, bad – 3</i> )									
8.	drainage arrangement ( <i>drainage system: underground – 1, covered pucca – 2, open pucca – 3, open katcha – 4; no drainage – 5</i> )									
9.	garbage collection arrangement ( <i>collected: by panchayet/municipality / corporation – 1, by resident(s) – 2, others – 9; no arrangement – 3</i> )									
10.	animal shed ( <i>shed: attached to the building – 1, detached from the building – 2; no animal shed – 3</i> )									
11.	whether experienced any flood during last 5 years? ( <i>yes: from excessive rain – 1, river, sea, etc. – 2; no – 3</i> )									
12.	approach road / lane / constructed path ( <i>direct opening to: motorable road / lane / constructed path with street light – 1, motorable road / lane / constructed path without street light – 2, other road / lane / constructed path with street light – 3, other road / lane / constructed path without street light – 4; no direct opening to road / lane / constructed path – 5</i> )									

<b>[6] particulars of the dwelling</b> (for the households living in houses, i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 11 of block 3)		
srl. no.	item	code / entry
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	type of the dwelling ( <i>independent house – 1, flat – 2, others – 9</i> )	
2.	number of rooms in the dwelling	living rooms
3.		other rooms
4.	floor area of the dwelling ( <i>in square feet and in whole numbers</i> )	living rooms
5.		other rooms
6.		covered veranda
7.		uncovered veranda
8.		<b>total</b> ( <i>sum of items 4 to 7</i> )
9.	ventilation of the dwelling unit ( <i>good – 1, satisfactory – 2, bad – 3</i> )	
10.	total number of married couples in the household	
11.	whether a separate room is available to each married couple? ( <i>yes – 1, no – 2, not applicable – 9</i> )	
12.	<b>if code 2 in item 11</b> , number of married couples not getting a separate room	
13.	kitchen type ( <i>separate kitchen: with water tap – 1, without water tap – 2; no separate kitchen – 3</i> )	
14.	floor type ( <i>mud – 1, bamboo / log – 2, wood / plank – 3, brick / lime stone / stone – 4, cement – 5, mosaic / tiles – 6, others – 9</i> )	
15.	wall type ( <i>grass/ straw/ leaves/ reeds/ bamboo, etc. – 1, mud (with / without bamboo) / unburnt brick – 2, canvas / cloth – 3, other katcha – 4, timber – 5, burnt brick / stone / lime stone – 6, iron or other metal sheet – 7, cement / RBC / RCC – 8, other pucca – 9</i> )	
16.	roof type ( <i>grass/ straw/ leaves/ reeds/ bamboo etc. – 1, mud / unburnt brick – 2, canvas / cloth – 3, other katcha – 4, tiles / slate – 5, burnt brick / stone / lime stone – 6, iron / zinc / other metal sheet / asbestos sheet – 7, cement / RBC / RCC – 8, other pucca – 9</i> )	
17.	if hired ( <b>i.e., if code 3, 4 or 5 in item 11 of bl. 3</b> )	monthly rent (Rs.) ( <i>payable approach</i> )

[7] particulars of construction and repair for residential purpose					
srl. no.	item		code / value		
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	number of constructions undertaken during the last 365 days				
2.	number of constructions completed during the last 365 days				
<b>if entry is positive in col. (3) of item 1, items 3 to 27 will be filled in</b>					
3.	srl. no. of constructions		1	2	3
4.	place of construction (at present premises-1, elsewhere-2)				
5.	type of construction (new building – 1, addition to floor space – 2, alteration / improvement / major repair –3)				
6.	whether construction is complete as on the date of survey? (yes-1, no-2)				
7.	if code 1 in item 6, or 2 in item 5,	type of structure (pucca – 1, semi-pucca – 2, katcha – 3)			
8.		if code 1 floor area (in sq. ft. and in whole numbers)			
9.		no. of dwelling units			
10.	total cost of construction (Rs.)				
<b>amount (Rs.) financed for construction from different sources</b>					
11.	own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind)				
12.	finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.)				
<b>institutional agencies</b>					
13.	government				
14.	commercial bank including regional rural bank, co-operative society/bank				
15.	insurance				
16.	provident fund (advance/loan)				
17.	financial corporation/institution				
18.	other institutional agencies				
<b>non-institutional agencies</b>					
19.	money lender				
20.	friends and relatives				
21.	other non-institutional agencies				
22.	<b>total (sum of items 11 to 21)</b>				
<b>cost of construction during the last 365 days (Rs)</b>					
23.	material	pucca			
24.		others			
25.	labour				
26.	others (service charges, etc.)				
27.	<b>total (sum of items 23 to 26)</b>				
<b>first-hand purchase of constructed house / flat at the present premises and elsewhere during the last 365 days</b>					
28.	number of residential unit acquired				
29.	if entry >0 in item 28,	total floor area (in square feet and in whole numbers.)			
30.		total expenditure incurred for residential unit acquired (Rs.)			

[7] particulars of construction and repair for residential purpose (continued)					
srl. no.	item		code / value		
			(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	number of constructions undertaken during the last 365 days				
2.	number of constructions completed during the last 365 days				
<b>if entry is positive in col. (3) of item 1, items 3 to 27 will be filled in</b>					
3.	srl. no. of constructions		4	5	6
4.	place of construction (at present premises-1, elsewhere-2)				
5.	type of construction (new building – 1, addition to floor space – 2, alteration / improvement / major repair –3)				
6.	whether construction is complete as on the date of survey? (yes-1, no-2)				
7.	if code 1 in item 6, or 2 in item 5,	type of structure (pucca – 1, semi-pucca – 2, katcha – 3)			
8.		floor area (in sq. ft. and in whole numbers)			
9.		no. of dwelling units			
10.	total cost of construction (Rs.)				
<b>amount (Rs.) financed for construction from different sources</b>					
11.	own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind)				
12.	finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.)				
<b>institutional agencies</b>					
13.	government				
14.	commercial bank including regional rural bank, co-operative society/bank				
15.	insurance				
16.	provident fund (advance/loan)				
17.	financial corporation/institution				
18.	other institutional agencies				
<b>non-institutional agencies</b>					
19.	money lender				
20.	friends and relatives				
21.	other non-institutional agencies				
22.	<b>total (sum of items 11 to 21)</b>				
<b>cost of construction during the last 365 days (Rs)</b>					
23.	material	pucca			
24.		others			
25.	labour				
26.	others (service charges, etc.)				
27.	<b>total (sum of items 23 to 26)</b>				

<b>[2] particulars of field operations</b>												
sl. no.	item	investigator/ senior investigator			superintendent / senior superintendent			other supervisory officer				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)				
1.	i) name (block letters)											
	ii) code											
2.	<b>date(s) of :</b>	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/inspection											
	(ii) receipt											
	(iii) scrutiny											
	(iv) despatch											
3.	number of additional sheets (for block 7) attached											
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 1.2 (in minutes)											
5.	whether the schedule contains remarks? (yes -1, no-2)	in block 8			in block 9/10			elsewhere in the schedule				
6.	signature											

**[8] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator**

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**[9] comments by superintendent / senior superintendent**

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**[10] comments by other supervisory officer (s)**

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