

Chapter Four

Schedule 1.2: Housing Condition

INTRODUCTION

4.0.0 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has been collecting data on 'Housing Conditions and Other Amenities' almost since its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., available to them were collected from the 7th round (October 1953 – March 1954) to the 23rd round (July 1968 – June 1969) of NSS. These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give only a broad idea of the dimensions of variables reflecting housing conditions at the national level. Two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973 – June 1974) and in the 44th round (July 1988 – June 1989), covering both rural and urban areas of the country. In its 49th round (January-June 1993), the NSSO again took up "housing condition" as one of the subjects of enquiry. The fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round during July-December 2002, after a gap of nearly ten years. In 58th round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. Information on the structure, cost and financing of construction activities carried out by households during the last five years was also collected, as well as data on expenditure incurred for acquiring new *residential* units through direct purchase rather than construction. For households living in urban slums, some general particulars were collected through the same schedule of enquiry during NSS 58th round, but unlike the previous NSS survey of slums, the survey on NSS 58th round restricted the concept of slum to urban areas only. During NSS 65th round (July 2008 - June 2009), survey on 'Housing Condition' will be covered along with the surveys on 'Domestic Tourism' and 'Particulars of Slums'.

4.0.1 A Working Group was set up for the purpose of finalising the survey methodology and schedules of enquiry of the 65th round survey. Considering all the aspects of current data demand and usefulness of the survey results, the Group has suggested a few improvisations, additions and deletions in the content of the schedule of enquiry for the present survey. The major changes made in the schedule for the survey on housing condition vis-à-vis NSS 58th round are given below:

- a) Average monthly household consumer expenditure will be collected in five questions in place of a single-shot question.
- b) In this round, information regarding household migration will not be collected.
- c) The codes for collecting information on tenurial status of the dwelling unit have been restructured to suit the requirements of MDG.
- d) Information on primary source of energy for cooking and about the possession of some items of assets by the households will not be collected. Though the primary source of energy for lighting will not be collected, a question has been put to collect information on whether the household has electricity for domestic use and the type of electrical wiring.

- e) In NSS 58th round, for households staying in a rented house, information was collected on i) year of taking on rent, ii) non-adjusted deposit paid, iii) whether the non-adjusted deposit paid was recoverable at the time of vacation of house, and iv) residential status of landlord. Imputed rent was also collected for households that stayed in houses that were not hired. In this round, information on monthly rent paid or payable for hired accommodation will only be collected.
- f) Information in respect of 'period since built' will be collected for households with own dwelling. Moreover, the information on 'year of start' and 'year of completion' will be collected only for the houses built during last 5 years.
- g) Instead of collecting information for at most two constructions at the 'present premises' and for at most two at 'elsewhere' initiated during the last 5 years, information will be collected for all constructions undertaken (completed and in-progress) during the last 365 days.
- h) Information on first-hand purchase of constructed house/flat at 'present premises' and 'elsewhere' during the last 365 days will be collected, instead of total expenditure incurred for acquiring new residential unit during last 5 years.
- i) The blocks for collecting information on 'particulars of dwelling/land owned elsewhere within the country' and 'some general particulars of slum dwellers' will not be canvassed.

4.0.2 For collecting and recording of household principal industry, NIC-2004 will be used. It is important to note that the industry Divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for the purpose of collection of information on industry of activity. The entire activities described under Division 97 are not under the production boundary of Indian System of National Accounts (ISNA) and are not also considered as economic activities in NSS survey. A part of the activities under Division 96 (viz., hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter), which is within the production boundary of ISNA, is also considered as economic activities in NSS surveys and the industry of these undifferentiated activities will be judged in the usual manner as is done now, by considering the industry in which major time is spent. Thus, this part of activities will get classified against the respective industries under divisions 01-14 relating to the primary sector or 45 relating to construction. The rest of Division 96 is outside the production boundary of ISNA and will not be considered as economic activity for NSS survey.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEDULE

4.0.3 In the present round, Schedule 1.2 on housing condition consists of 11 blocks. The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2, are used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as is the common practice in usual NSS rounds. Similarly, the last three blocks, viz., Blocks 8, 9 & 10, are again the usual blocks to record the remarks of investigator/senior investigator, comments by superintendent/senior superintendent and comments by other supervisory officer(s), respectively. Block 3 will be for recording the household characteristics like household size, gender of the head of the household, principal industry and occupation, religion, social group, household type, land possessed, tenurial status of dwelling, area type in which the dwelling unit is located, maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household, monthly per capita consumer expenditure, etc. Block 4 will be used for recording the particulars of living facilities, such as major source of drinking water, availability of bathroom, use of latrine, type of latrine, whether the household has

electricity for domestic use, etc. Particulars of housing characteristics and micro environment, such as plinth area of the house, plinth level, use of house, period since built, condition of structure, drainage arrangement, etc, will be collected in Block 5. Block 6 is for collecting information on particulars of dwelling such as number of rooms, floor area of the dwelling, ventilation of the dwelling, total number of married couples in the household, kitchen type, floor type, wall type, roof type, etc. Particulars of construction and repair, undertaken by the households during the last 365 days, for residential purpose will be collected in Block 7. This will include cost of construction, source of finance and first-hand purchase of constructed house/ flat during the last 365 days.

Concepts and definitions

4.0.4 Concepts and definitions for various terms used in this schedule have been discussed in Chapter One.

DETAILS OF SCHEDULE

4.0.5 **Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:** This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory. Items 4 and 5 are applicable to rural areas only and a dash '-' will be put against these items in urban schedule. The name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the fifth item 'hamlet name'. On the other hand, for a sample village with no hamlet group selection, a dash (-) is to be recorded against this item. Item 6 is applicable to urban areas only and a dash (-) will be put against this item in rural schedules. The name of the head of the household will be recorded in item 7 and the entry against the last item (item 8), viz., 'name of informant', will be the name of the principal informant, i.e., the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

4.1.0 **Block 1: Identification of sample household:** The identification particulars of the sample household are to be recorded against items 1, 4 to 15. The entries against items 2 and 3 are already printed in the schedule. Items 1 and 4 to 12 will be copied from the relevant items of block 1 of Schedule 0.0.

4.1.1 **Item 13: Hamlet group/sub-block number:** The entry against this item will be either 1 or 2 whenever hamlet-group or sub-block has been formed in the selected village or urban block. Otherwise, the entry against this item will always be 1. This information will be obtained from the heading of block 5 of schedule 0.0 where the hamlet-group or sub-block number has been recorded.

4.1.2 **Item 14: Second stage stratum number:** This will be taken from headings of columns (23) to (25) of block 5 of schedule 0.0. Entries will be any of 1, 2 or 3 depending upon the second stage stratum number to which the sample household belongs.

4.1.3 **Item 15: Sample household number:** This is same as the order of selection of the sample household and will be copied from columns (23) to (25) of block 5 of schedule 0.0.

4.1.4 **Item 16: Informant's relation to head (code):** Information in this schedule will be collected from the usual members of the household. The informant will be the household member who provides bulk of the information for the selected household. In case, the household members of the selected household could not provide bulk of the information, the household will be substituted by another household. Informant's relation to the head of the household will be ascertained and recorded in codes in this item. The relevant codes to be used are:

head of household 1
other member(s) of household 2

4.1.5 **Item 17: Response code:** This item will be filled in after collecting information for all items in the schedule. The entry is to be made in terms of codes on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant. The codes, to be used, are:

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

4.1.6 **Item 18: Survey code:** Whether the originally selected sample household or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording code '1' if the originally selected household has been surveyed and code '2' if the substitute household has been surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In case of a casualty, only the blocks 0, 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10 are to be filled up and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written in block capitals.

4.1.7 **Item 19: Reason for substitution of original household (code):** For an originally selected sample household, which could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 19 in terms of codes. The codes are:

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

others
9

This item is applicable if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

4.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operations: The identity of the investigator/ senior investigator, superintendent/senior superintendent, other supervisory officer associated, date of survey/ inspection/ scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Person codes of field officials are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item serial number 2 (i). Additional sheet(s) of block 7, if used, is to be firmly tagged with the schedule and number of sheets used to be recorded against item 3 of this block.

4.2.1 Item 4: Total time taken to canvass schedule 1.2 (in minutes): Total time taken to canvass schedule 1.2, will be recorded in item 4 in whole number in minutes. The time required to canvass the schedule should be the actual time taken to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the investigator/ senior investigator to finalise the schedule.

4.2.2 Item 5: Whether the schedule contains remarks? (yes -1, no-2): In blocks 8, 9 and 10, remarks of (i) investigator/ senior investigator, (ii) superintendent / senior superintendent and (iii) other supervisory officer are to be recorded when some difficulty is encountered in collection of data or if some of the items of information seem doubtful in nature. Besides the remarks blocks, sometimes remarks are also recorded in the available blank spaces in the schedules. These remarks may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule. Entry will be 1 in column 3/4/5 of item 5 if relevant remarks are recorded, else entry will be 2. If remarks have been recorded in block 8, entry will be 1 against column 3, otherwise entry will be 2. Similarly, entry will be 1 in column 4, if remarks are made in block 9/10. If remarks are recorded elsewhere in the schedule, entry will be 1 in column 5; else entry in column 5 will be 2.

4.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics: Block 3 will be for recording the household characteristics like household size, gender of the head of the household, principal industry and occupation, religion, social group, household type, tenorial status of dwelling, land possessed, area type in which the dwelling unit is located, maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household, monthly per capita consumer expenditure, etc.

4.3.1 Items 1 to 3: Household size: Household size is to be recorded in these items. The total number of male (including eunuch), female and total members of the household will be recorded in items 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

4.3.2 Item 4: Gender of the head of the household: In this item, gender of the head of the household will be recorded. Code 1 will be recorded if the head of household is male and code 2 will be recorded if the head of the household is female. If the head of household is eunuch, code '1' will also be recorded.

4.3.3 **Item 5: Principal industry (NIC-2004):** The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2004 is to be recorded against 5 cells provided for recording NIC codes putting one digit in each cell. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, (e.g. for a household where income is derived only from pension/ begging/ prostitution, etc.) a dash (-) may be put against this item with appropriate remarks in Block 8.

4.3.4 **Item 6: Principal occupation (NCO-2004):** The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-2004 is to be recorded against 3 cells provided for recording the NCO codes putting one digit in each cell. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

4.3.4.1 The procedure for determining principal industry and principal occupation of the household has been discussed in Chapter One.

4.3.5 **Item 7: Household type:** For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

self-employed in non-agriculture	1
<i>rural labour:</i>	
agricultural labour	2
other labour	3
self-employed in agriculture	4
others	9
.....	

For **urban** areas, the household type codes are as follows:

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

4.3.5.1 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural and urban sectors has been given in Chapter Three.

4.3.6 **Item 8: Religion:** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

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

4.3.7 **Item 9: Social group:** Whether the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the following codes:

scheduled tribe	1
scheduled caste	2
other backward class	3
others	9

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

4.3.8 Item 10: Land possessed as on date of survey: Land possessed is given by land owned (including land under 'owner like possession') + land leased in – land leased out + land held by the household but neither owned nor leased in (e.g., encroached land). The area of land possessed by the household within the country only as on the date of survey will be worked out in hectares and the relevant code corresponding to the area of land is to be recorded against this item. The codes are:

class interval (in hectare)	code	class interval (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 8.01.....	12
1.01 – 2.01	06		

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

If the sample household does not possess any land, a dash '-' may be entered against this item.

4.3.9 Item 11: Tenurial status of dwelling : Information in respect of the tenurial status of the dwelling unit will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are:

<i>owned:</i>	freehold	1
	leasehold.....	2
<i>hired:</i>	employer quarter	3
	hired dwelling units with written contract.....	4

	hired dwelling units without written contract.....	5
others	.....	9
no dwelling	.....	6

A dwelling unit is considered to be ‘owned’ by the sample household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Dwelling units in owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment is also considered as owned. If the sample household has the right of permanent heritable possession of the dwelling unit with or without the right to transfer the title, such dwelling units will be considered as ‘freehold’ and code 1 will be recorded. Dwelling units held under special conditions such that the holder does not possess the title of ownership of the dwelling unit but the right for long term possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., dwelling units possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long term lease for 30 years or more) will be considered as being ‘leasehold’ and for such type of dwelling units code 2 will be considered. If the dwelling unit, in which the sample household lives, is provided by an employer to a member of the sample household, such dwelling units will be considered as ‘employer quarter’ and code 3 will be assigned. If the dwelling is taken on rent, by the sample household, which is payable at monthly, quarterly or any other periodic intervals or on lease, for a period of less than 30 years, it will be treated as a hired dwelling. It may be noted that a hired dwelling unit may be free of rent also. If the sample household had taken the dwelling unit in rent with written contract with its owner, for such dwelling unit, code 4 will be entered. On the other hand, if the sample household lives in a hired dwelling unit without a written contract with the owner of the dwelling unit, code 5 will be entered for such dwelling unit. Households living more or less regularly, under bridges, in pipe, etc., in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed any moment), are considered to have no dwellings and for such households code 6 will be recorded against this item. Code 9 will be entered in all other types of possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., encroached one).

4.3.10 Item 12: If entry 1 to 5 or 9 in item 11, area type in which the dwelling unit is located: For those who are living in houses (i.e., excluding those with no dwelling: code 6 in item 11), information on the type of area in which the dwelling unit is located will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are:

notified slum.....	1
non-notified slum.....	2
squatter settlement.....	3
other areas.....	9

For households in rural areas, code 9 will only be recorded.

4.3.10.1 To collect this information, apart from the informant belonging to the sample household, some knowledgeable persons of the locality may have to be contacted.

4.3.10.2 In case the dwelling unit is situated in a slum area, then code 1 will be recorded if the area is notified as a slum by the municipality or other competent authorities; otherwise code 2 will be recorded. Sometimes an area develops into an unauthorised settlement with unauthorised structures put up by “squatters”. Such an area, if not notified as a slum area by the competent authorities will be considered as a “squatter settlement” and dwelling units located in such an area will get code 3. For all other areas, code 9 will be recorded against this item.

4.3.11 **Item 13: Maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household (code):** Information for this item will be collected with a reference period of last 365 days. A household member with earning either from **economic** activities and/or from **non-economic** activities will be considered as an earner in the household. Place of work will refer to the place where the activities, considering both the economic and non-economic activities together, are performed by the earners. Distance will mean the one way actual distance from residence to the place of work normally travelled by the earner. For a household with a single earner, there will not be any problem in ascertaining the maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by him/her. In case there is more than one earner in a household, the distance will be the maximum distance travelled by any earner. The relevant codes for this item are:

not required to travel.....	1
<i>travelled a distance of:</i>	
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

However, for the pensioners, remittance recipients and rentiers, who may travel certain distances to collect money from the banks or post offices or from the tenants, code 1 will always be entered. For persons, whose place of work is not fixed, e.g., hawkers, casual workers, mobile trade, beggars, etc., the distance normally travelled from residence to the farthest point of his/her area of operation may be considered for assigning codes in this item. In all the situations, the distance normally travelled from residence to the farthest point of his/her place of activity will be ascertained and the relevant code will be entered.

4.3.12 **Items 14 to 19: Household consumer expenditure:** The household consumer expenditure during the last 30 days is to be ascertained through 5 questions and recorded in whole number of rupees in the following items:

- item 14: purchase,
- item 15: home produced stock,
- item 16: receipts in exchange of goods and services,
- item 17: gifts and loans,

item 18: free collection,

In item 19 total of the entries in items 14 to 18 will be recorded.

4.3.12.1 Detailed procedure for ascertaining household consumer expenditure through these five questions is given in Chapter Three.

4.4.0 **Block 4: Particulars of living facilities:** In block 4, information relating to housing amenities, such as major source of drinking water, facility of bathroom, use of latrine, type of latrine, whether the household has electricity for domestic use, etc., will be collected.

4.4.1 **Item 1: Major source of drinking water (record the two most often used sources against cell 1 and cell 2 in descending order of uses):** In item 1, information in respect of the household's major source of drinking water during the last 365 days will be collected. Since a household may use more than one source of drinking water, provision has been made to record two such sources in column 3 of item 1 against cell 1 and cell 2, respectively. Entry in cell 1 will relate to that source of drinking water which is used most by the household and in cell 2, entry will relate to the second most used source of drinking water. However, if a household has only one source of drinking water, the relevant entry will be made against cell 1, and a dash (-) may be put in cell 2.

The relevant codes are:

bottled water.....	01
tap.....	02
tube well/hand pump.....	03
<i>well:</i>	
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

Drinking water packaged in bottles, pouches, and similar containers will be classified as bottled drinking water. Generally this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. However, tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, will not be treated as bottled drinking water. If bottled drinking water is major source of drinking water, code 01 will be appropriate. If an arrangement is made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe for household uses and if the sample household is availing such facility, then code 02 will be appropriate. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by the owner / occupants only for convenience of the household, however, will not be treated as tap water. Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. A well is considered as protected if has generally the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination:

- 1) A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover
- 2) A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel
- 3) A handpump or bucket with windlass

A well which does not have protective measures to lower the risk of contamination will be considered as unprotected well. Rainwater harvesting is the gathering or accumulating and storing of rainwater. Traditionally, rainwater harvesting has been practised in arid and semi-arid areas, and has provided drinking water, domestic water, water for livestock, etc. When harvested rainwater is used as a major source of drinking water code 11 will be applicable. The other codes are self-explanatory.

4.4.2 Item 2: Whether availability of drinking water from the first source (most often used source) is sufficient throughout the year?: This information will be collected in respect of the ‘most often used source’ recorded against cell 1 of item 1. For collecting this information, the investigator will have to depend on the judgement of the informant. Code 1 will be recorded if the reply is affirmative; otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

4.4.3 Item 3: If code 2 in item 2, during which calendar months of the year availability of drinking water was not sufficient?: For the households which did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year from the first source (most often used source), information will be collected regarding the calendar months of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient from the first source. 12 cells have been provided against this item to record information for all the 12 calendar months of the year. Each cell is earmarked, with the name of the month written at the top of the cell to enter the code for eligible month. Code ‘1’ will be recorded in the cell for the calendar month if availability of drinking water was not sufficient in that month. The cell(s) corresponding to the calendar month(s) will be left blank for which availability of drinking water was not considered not sufficient during the year. Thus, if a particular household had two sources of drinking water, say, ‘tube well’ and ‘spring’, with ‘tube well’ being the first source (most used source) and the household did not get sufficient drinking water from ‘tube well’ for the months of May, June, July and December, the entries in the cells for item 3 will be as follows:

3.	if code 2 in item 2, 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
						1	1
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		1					1

4.4.4 Item 4: Facility of drinking water: For the households with more than one sources of drinking water recorded in item 1, the information for this item will relate to the first source (most often used source). Information as to whether the household’s first source of drinking water is for its exclusive use or is shared with other households/community will be indicated in codes. The codes are:

household’s exclusive use 1

common use of households in the building ..	2
community use	3
others.....	9

If the source is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded. If the source is shared by the household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded. If the source is for community use, i.e., for use of households in the locality, code 3 will be recorded. If the source of drinking water is shared by and restricted to a few households in the locality or in other situations, code 9 will be entered.

4.4.5 Item 5: Distance to the source of drinking water: For the households with more than one sources of drinking water recorded in item 1, the information for this item will relate to the first source (most often used source). The distance to the first source of drinking water from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and recorded in codes. The codes are:

within	dwelling	1
.....		
outside dwelling but within the premises		2
<i>outside premises:</i>		
less than 0.2 k.m.....		3
0.2 k.m. or more but less than 0.5 km.....		4
0.5 k.m. or more but less than 1.0 k.m.....		5
1.0 k.m. or more but less than 1.5 k.m.....		6
1.5 k.m. or more.....		7

If the source of drinking water is within the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded. When the source is outside the dwelling but within the premises of the dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded. In the other cases, i.e., when the source is outside the premises, the distance of the source from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and appropriate distance code will be entered.

4.4.6 Item 6: Facility of bathroom: Information about the bathroom facility available to the members of the household will be indicated against this item in codes. The codes are:

<i>bathroom:</i>	
attached	1
detached	2
no bathroom	3

If the dwelling unit does not have a bathroom in its premises, code 3 will be recorded. If the dwelling unit has one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor) code 1 will be recorded. If the bathroom is in a structure separated from the main building which also contains rooms used for living

purposes, 1 will also be the appropriate code. On the other hand, if it has a bathroom in its premises but not attached to dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes, or any living room / kitchen used for bathing purpose will not be considered a bathroom for that dwelling.

4.4.7 Item 7: Distance from the bathing place: The distance of the bathing place from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and entered against this item in codes. If the household members use more than one bathing place, the one used by majority of the members will be its bathing place. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes will also be considered as a bathing place, but not as a bathroom. The relevant codes are:

within	dwelling	1
.....		
outside dwelling but within the premises	.....	2
<i>outside premises:</i>		
less than 0.2 k.m.	.....	3
0.2 k.m. or more but less than 0.5 km.	.....	4
0.5 k.m. or more but less than 1.0 k.m.	.....	5
1.0 k.m. or more but less than 1.5 k.m.	.....	6
1.5 k.m. or more	.....	7

To facilitate data collection, the code structures for item 7 and item 5 have been kept same. It may be noted that code 1 in this item is applicable for the sample households with code 1 in item 6 (i.e., if the sample household has attached bathroom) and code 2 in this item is applicable for the sample households with code 2 in item 6 (i.e., if the sample household has detached bathroom). Codes 3 to 7 are applicable for those sample households which does not have bathroom.

4.4.8 Item 8: Use of latrine: In this item information will be collected about whether the household's latrine facility is for its exclusive use or shared with one or more households in the building or for use of households in the locality or whether the household does not have access to latrine facility. The codes relevant for are as follows:

exclusive use of household	.....	1
shared latrine with other household(s)	.....	2
public/community latrine	.....	3
no latrine	.....	4

If the latrine facility is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded. If the latrine facility is shared by the household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded. If the latrine facility is for use of the households in the locality, or is for a specific section of people, code 3 will be recorded. If the household does not have access to latrine facility, i.e., if its members use open area as latrine, code 4 will be entered.

4.4.9 **Item 9: If code 1, 2 or 3 in item 8, type of latrine:** For the households who have access to latrine (i.e., if entry is 1, 2 or 3 in item 8), the type of latrine used by the household will be recorded in codes. The codes are:

service.....	1
pit.....	2
septic tank/flush.....	3
not known.....	4
other latrine.....	9

A latrine connected to underground sewerage system is called flush system latrine. A latrine connected to underground septic chambers will be considered as a septic tank latrine. A latrine connected to a pit dug in earth is called a pit latrine. In a few areas, one may still come across latrines that are serviced by scavengers. These are called service latrines. Appropriate code of the type of latrine used by the household will be entered in item 9.

4.4.10 **Item 10: Whether the household has electricity for domestic use?:** If the household has electricity facilities for domestic use code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code will be 2. The use of the electricity may be for lighting or cooking or for both. Electricity may be used legally or illegally and the electricity may be supplied to the household either through public agencies, corporations or by private suppliers. However, if the household makes its own arrangement, either through generator or solar panel, to generate electricity, the household will not be considered as having electricity for domestic use.

4.4.11 **Item 11: If code 1 in item 10, type of electric wiring:** If the sample household has electricity for domestic use, type of electric wiring available in the dwelling unit will be indicated here. The codes are:

conduit wiring	1
fixed to the walls	2
temporary	3

Note that conduit is a pipe or tube used for carrying insulated electric wires.

4.5.0 **Block 5: Housing characteristics and micro environment:** This block will be filled in for those households who are living in houses, i.e., for those households with entry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 11 of block 3. Information relating to the house/building in which the sample household lives and particulars relating to the environment around the house/building will be collected in this block. For collecting information in this block, there will not be any problem in case the sample household is occupying the entire house/building or a part of it for dwelling purpose. But if the household is occupying more than one structure for dwelling purpose, then the information in respect of items 2 to 7 will relate to the structure which has got maximum floor area among all the structures used for dwelling purpose

4.5.1 **Item 1: Plinth area of the house (in square feet and in whole numbers):** Plinth area is the total constructed area of the surface on the ground over which the structure is

created. The plinth area will be recorded against this item in square feet and in whole numbers. In case more than one structure is used by the household, total plinth area of all the structures taken together will be recorded. In case of a multi-storeyed building, plinth area will refer to the surface on the ground over which the structure is created.

4.5.2 Item 2: Plinth level (in feet and in whole numbers): Plinth level means the constructed ground floor level from the land (at the main entrance of the building) on which the building is constructed. If the ground floor is at the same level as the land on which the house stands, it will be considered as having no plinth and '0' will invariably be recorded. It may be noted that plinth level of the building is to be recorded, even if the household is residing in a floor higher or lower than the ground floor. If the building consists of more than one structure, plinth level of the building will relate to the main (in the sense of having greater floor area) structure used for residential purpose. The plinth level will be recorded against this item in feet and in whole numbers.

4.5.3 Item 3: Use of house: The purpose for which the house is used will be entered against this item. The codes are:

residential only	1
residential-cum-commercial.....	2
residential-cum-others	9

If the house is used exclusively for residential purpose, code 1 will be applicable. If the house is used for residential purposes as well as for carrying out economic activities, like, production of goods, production of services or trading of goods, etc., code 2 will be entered. In all other cases, such as when the house is used for residential purpose and for some non-economic activities, code 9 will be applicable.

4.5.4 Item 4: If codes 1 or 2 in item 11 of block 3 (i.e., for the household with own dwelling), period since built: Information on the 'period since built' will be collected only from the sample households with own dwelling, i.e., if entry in item 11 of block 3 is either 1 or 2. Period since built will be counted from the time the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time after completion of the building and this information will be entered in terms of codes. The codes are:

less than 1 year	1
1 year or more but less than 5 years	2
5 years or more but less than 10 years	3
10 years or more but less than 20 years	4
20 years or more but less than 40 years	5
40 years or more but less than 60 years.....	6
60 years or more but less than 80 years	7
80 years or more	8

Note that period since built is to be decided in respect of the ground floor of the building when the different stories were built at different times.

4.5.5 Items 5 and 6: If code 1 or 2 in item 4, year of start and year of completion: For dwelling units which were built during the last 5 years (i.e., for dwelling units with code 1 or 2 in item 4), information on 'year of start' and 'year of completion' will be collected, in items 5 and 6 respectively. Four cells have been provided against each of the items 5 and 6 for recording four digits of the 'year of start' and 'year of completion' respectively, with one digit in each cell. The 'year of start' will correspond to the period during which the plinth work of the building started and 'year of completion' will relate to the year during which the dwelling unit was ready for possession. For example, if the plinth work of the dwelling unit started in 2006 and the dwelling unit was ready for possession in 2007, the entry in respect of item 5 will be '2006' and in respect of item 6, the entry will be '2007'.

4.5.6 Item 7: Condition of structure: Condition of structure refers to the physical condition of the structure of the house and will be recorded in appropriate code. The codes are:

good	1
satisfactory	2
bad	3

The code, relevant for the structure, will be determined as follows:

- (i) if the structure does not require any immediate repairs, major or minor, it will be regarded as in 'good' condition and code 1 will be assigned,
- (ii) if the structure requires immediate minor repairs but not major repairs, it will be regarded as in 'satisfactory' condition and code 2 will be recorded for such a structure,
- (iii) if the structure of the building requires immediate major repairs without which it may be unsafe for habitation or requires to be demolished and rebuilt, it will be regarded as in 'bad' condition and code 3 will be recorded for such building,

4.5.7 Item 8: Drainage arrangement: A system for carrying off waste water and liquid waste of the house will be considered as drainage system. Information on the drainage system available to the house will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are:

drainage system:

underground	1
covered pucca.....	2
open pucca	3
open katcha	4
no drainage	5

It may be noted that if no system exists to carry off the waste water of the house, but water flows down by its own gravity, in an unregulated manner, it will be considered as no drainage, and code 5 will be entered. In other cases, depending upon the drainage system available appropriate code will be given.

4.5.8 Item 9: Garbage collection arrangement: Garbage collection arrangement means the arrangement which usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, the public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage; in others, a body of residents themselves make the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the final dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body. In the first situation, code 1 will be recorded and code 2 in the second situation. Information on the arrangement prevailing for the colony / locality of the dwelling unit will be obtained and entered in codes. The codes are:

collected:

by panchayet/municipality / corporation	1
by resident(s).....	2
others.....	9
no arrangement.....	3

4.5.9 Item 10: Animal shed: Information as to whether there is any animal shed or not in the building or in its neighbourhood will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are:

<i>shed:</i> attached to the building	1
detached from the building.....	2
no animal shed	3

If there is no animal shed within 100 feet of the house (even on the adjacent plots) code 3 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed in the house or attached to the house code 1 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed within 100 feet of the house but not within / attached to it, code 2 will be recorded. The animals and / or the shed need not be owned or possessed by any household in the house. Animal shed for the purpose of this survey, is a structure where livestock (cattle, buffalo, horse, goat, pig, etc. but not poultry and pets) are sheltered.

4.5.10 Item 11: Whether experienced any flood during last 5 years?: If rain water during monsoon and / or water from sea, river, etc., enters into 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 is said to have experienced flood. The codes for this item are:

<i>yes:</i>	
from excessive rain...	1
river, sea, etc.....	2
no.....	3

In case both codes 1 and 2 are applicable, code 2 will be recorded.

4.5.11 Item 12: Approach road / lane / constructed path: Information as to whether the house has a direct opening to any road or not will be recorded against this item in codes. If from the plot of the house, one can approach a road / lane / constructed path without

passing through another plot, the house is to be regarded as having a direct opening to a road. If, on the other hand, one has to pass through another plot to approach a road / lane / constructed path, the house is to be regarded as having no direct opening to a road. A road / lane / constructed path will be treated as having street lights if it has some lighting provision as on the date of survey. The codes are:

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

4.6.0 Block 6: Particulars of the dwelling: In this block, details regarding the living accommodation occupied by the household will be collected. This block will be filled in for those households, who are living in houses, i.e., for those households with entry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 9 in item 11 of block 3.

4.6.1 Item 1: Type of the dwelling: The information on the type of the dwelling unit will be entered against this item in codes. The codes are:

independent house.....	1
flat.....	2
others.....	9

Definition of independent house and flat is given in Chapter One. "Others" will include all other housing arrangements such as flat-like dwellings which are not self contained in respect of bath and toilet facilities. Huts/ tenements constructed of mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds and other katcha materials, often found to be without self contained arrangement, will also be categorised as 'others'.

4.6.2 Items 2 and 3: Number of rooms in the dwelling: Number of 'living rooms' will be recorded against item 2 and number of 'other rooms' will be recorded against item 3. Definition of 'living room' and 'other rooms' is given in Chapter One.

4.6.3 Items 4 to 8: Floor area of the dwelling (in square feet and in whole numbers): Information for each of these items is to be recorded in square feet and in whole numbers. The information on inside floor area (carpet area), i.e., the inside area of the floor excluding the area covered by the walls, of all "living rooms" taken together is to be recorded against item 4 and that of "other rooms" will be recorded against item 5. If a room is used both for business and residential purposes and the residential use is not very nominal, the total area of the room will be included for recording the entry. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room is used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion will be included for making the entry. The same procedure will be adopted in case of room being shared with another household. The floor area of the "covered veranda" and that of "uncovered veranda" is to be recorded against items 6 and 7, respectively. Definition of 'covered' and 'uncovered' verandas are described in Chapter One. Item 8 will be total of items 4 to 7.

4.6.4 **Item 9: Ventilation of the dwelling unit:** Information as to whether, in general, ventilation of the dwelling unit is good, satisfactory or bad will be collected and entered against this item in terms of codes. The codes are:

good	1
satisfactory	2
bad	3

It is to be noted that ventilation of all the rooms in the dwelling unit is to be considered. By ventilation it is generally meant *the extent to which the rooms are open to air and light*. For eliciting this information, the investigator will have to depend mainly on the judgement of the informant. A few guidelines are suggested below which may be helpful for the investigator for assessing the situation.

(i) If the majority of the rooms have two or more windows with arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit may be considered as having ‘good’ ventilation and code 1 will be recorded.

(ii) If the majority of the rooms have two or more windows without having any arrangement for cross ventilation or if majority of the living rooms have only a single window each with proper arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit will be considered to have a ‘satisfactory’ ventilation arrangement and in such cases code 2 will be recorded.

(iii) If the majority of the rooms have no window or have only one window each without any arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit will be considered to have ‘bad’ ventilation and code 3 will be entered.

It may, however, be noted that, in some cases, the rooms of the dwelling unit may be such that it does not have proper ventilation, as per the criteria mentioned above, but the rooms have proper air-conditioning facility. Such cases will also be considered as ‘good’ ventilation and code 1 will be entered.

4.6.5 **Item 10: Total number of married couples in the household:** For the purpose of this survey, ‘married couple’ will mean the couples either formed through marriage or through the system of live-together as reported by the informant. Total number of married couples in the household irrespective of their ages is to be recorded in this item. When both the husband and the wife (i.e., the male and female partners) are the household members, they should be considered for counting the number of married couples. If one of them is a household member and the other is not a household member, it should not be counted as a married couple. A man with two wives in a household will constitute two married couples. But one woman with two husbands in a household will form a single couple. If there is no married couple in the household entry will be ‘0’.

4.6.6 **Item 11: Whether a separate room is available to each married couple?:** Information as to whether each married couple of the household has a separate room for their use or not is to be ascertained and recorded against this item in terms of codes. Even if children of age 10 years or below are also using the room along with the couple, it is to

be considered as a case of having a separate room for the couple. A couple living in single room-cum-kitchen will be considered to have a separate room. The codes to be used are:

- yes 1
- no 2
- not applicable 9

Code 9 is admissible when there is no married couple in the household, i.e., if entry in item 10 is '0'.

4.6.7 Item 12: If code 2 in item 11, number of married couples not getting a separate room: If code 2 in item 11, number of married couples not getting a separate room is to be recorded against this item. If entry is either 1 or 9 in item 11, a dash (-) may be entered in this item.

4.6.8 Item 13: Kitchen type: Information about the kitchen facility in the dwelling unit will be recorded in codes. The codes are:

separate kitchen:

with water tap.....	1
without water tap	2
no separate kitchen	3

If the dwelling unit has a room used exclusively as a kitchen, it will be considered to have a separate kitchen. If such a kitchen has a water tap inside, code 1 will be recorded and code 2 will be recorded otherwise. If a room is used as kitchen-cum-store or kitchen-cum-dining room, then also the household will be considered to have a separate kitchen. In all other cases, code 3 will be recorded. If a room, with or without partition (which does not extend up to the ceiling), is shared as kitchen by two or more households, code 3 will be the appropriate entry against this item.

4.6.9 Items 14 to 16: Floor, wall and roof type: Information on the basic building materials with which the floor, walls and roof of the dwelling unit are constructed will be collected and recorded in codes against items 14, 15 and 16, respectively. The codes are:

floor type:

mud	1
bamboo / log	2
wood / plank	3
brick / limestone / stone ...	4
cement	5
mosaic / tiles	6
others	9

wall type:

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 / limestone	6
iron or other metal sheet	7
cement/ RBC/ RCC	8
other pucca	9

roof type:

grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo, etc.	1
mud / unburnt brick	2
canvas / cloth	3
other katcha	4
tiles / slate	5
burnt brick / stone / limestone	6
iron / zinc / other metal sheet /asbestos sheet ..	7
cement / RBC / RCC	8
other pucca	9

When the basic building materials used are different for different walls, the materials used for **major portion** of wall area of the dwelling will be the wall type. For determining the wall type, only the walls of the dwelling will be considered. Roof / floor type will also be determined on the basis of the material used for major portion of roof / floor area of the dwelling, if the different portions of the roof / floor are made of different building materials. For determining the material of the roof, the material of which the outer roof exposed to the weather (and not the ceiling) is made, i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos sheet, etc., will be considered. However, if the roof is mainly made of bricks, tiles, stone, etc., with the mud, cement or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof will not be mud, cement, lime, etc. but it will be brick, tile, stone, etc. which constituted the fabric of the roof.

4.6.10 **Item 17: Monthly rent (Rs.) (payable approach):** This item will be filled in for all dwellings with code 3, 4, or 5 against item 11 of block 3. For other households, a ‘-’ mark may be put against this item. The actual amount (in whole number of Rupees) payable per month by the household will be recorded against this item. If the household has paid some amount initially which is adjusted in the monthly rent, the amount adjusted in each month shall also be included in the monthly rent. If the household is residing in employer’s quarters, (i.e., for those with code 3 against item 11 of block 3), the amount deducted from the salary of the household member to whom the quarter is allotted along with the house rent allowance the person might have received if he/she had not been provided the accommodation, will be the rent of the dwelling unit. Rent does not include any salami/pugree or any kind of cess payable to local bodies or government or monthly maintenance charges payable to the co-operative society, etc.

4.7.0 **Block 7: Particulars of construction and repair for residential purpose:** The main objective of this block is to collect information like type of construction, floor area, expenditure incurred, source of finance, etc., in respect of constructions undertaken, either at the present premises or elsewhere, during the last 365 days. This apart, number of constructed houses/flats purchased first-hand during the last 365 days will be recorded separately along with their floor area and cost of acquiring them. For collecting information in this block, all constructions undertaken during the last 365 days may be grouped into two categories:

- (i) those undertaken by the **household** for residential and/or non-residential purposes, and
- (ii) those undertaken by the **non-household entities** (enterprises/institutions) for residential and/or non-residential purposes.

Constructions that are to be covered for recording relevant information in this block are:

- (A) those undertaken **by the households for residential purposes**, and
- (B) those which are **purchased first-hand from the non-household entities (enterprises/institutions)** by the household for residential purposes, during the last 365 days.

For category (A), the constructions would mean:

- preparation of site (including demolition of existing structure, sheds, etc., if any; leveling of land, digging of earth, etc.) to start plinth work
- construction of new residential building,
- construction relating to addition of floor space,
- construction relating to alteration, improvement and major repair of the existing residential building.

This category will include:

- construction undertaken (**completed and in-progress**) during the last 365 days by the sample household **for residential purposes**,
- constructions irrespective of whether lying vacant or occupied,
- construction relating only to the residential part of the constructions if construction undertaken is not solely for residential purpose,
- constructions which are undertaken within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union.

This will exclude:

- routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as whitewashing, painting, etc.,
- constructions undertaken as an entrepreneurial activity.

4.7.0.1 The constructions of category (B) are generally the housing units (ready built houses/flat) constructed by the enterprises/institutions that are purchased first-hand by the sample household for residential purposes during the last 365 days. Such constructions might have been undertaken at any time in the past provided they have not been sold earlier for any purpose (residential and/or non-residential). It may be noted that residential units acquired by the households by ways other than purchase, say, acquired free from non-household entities, will also be considered for making entries in items 28 to 30.

4.7.0.2 Detailed information on constructions undertaken, during the last 365 days, by the sample household for residential purposes will be collected in items 4 to 27, separately for

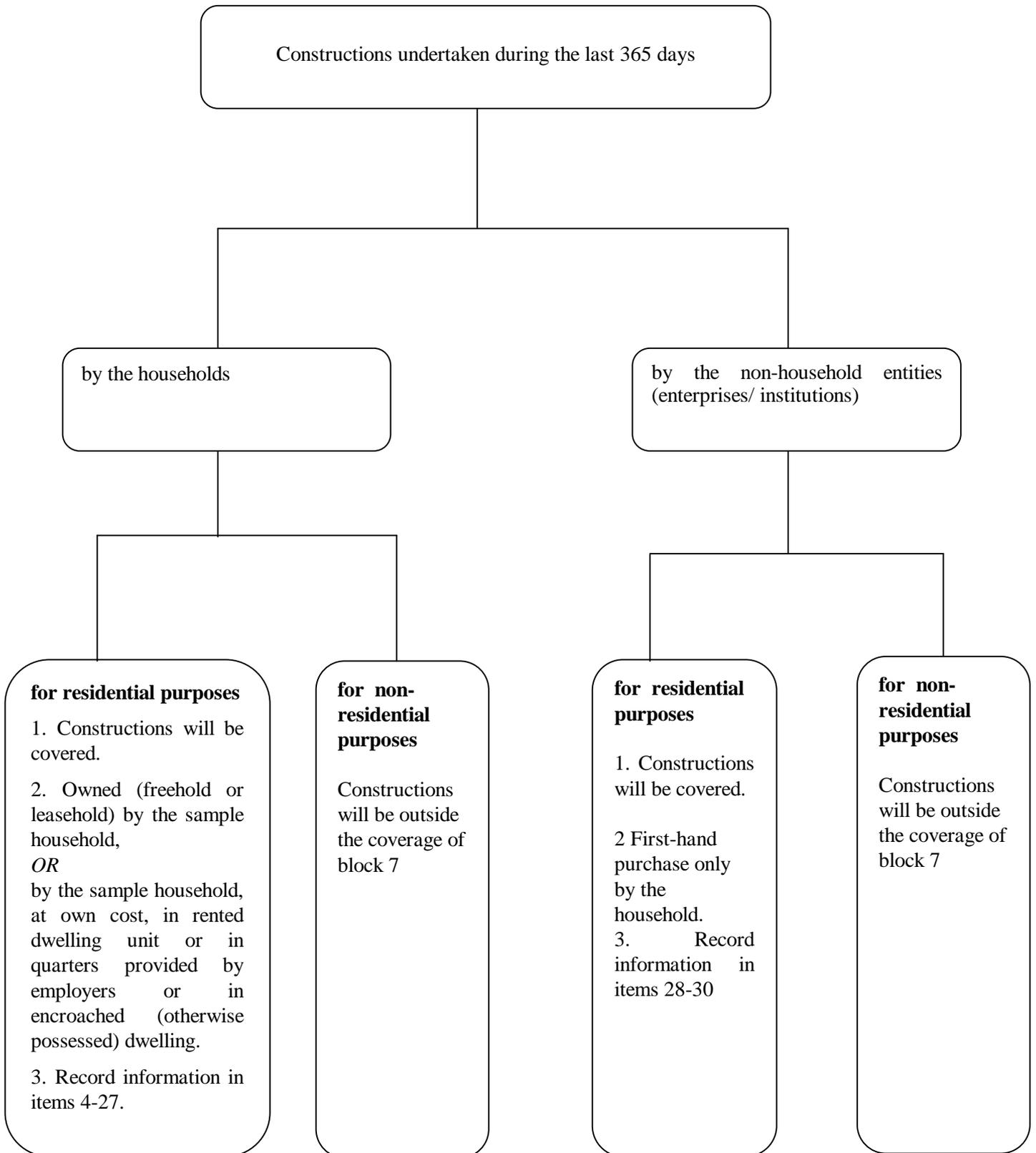
each construction. All the constructions undertaken by the sample households either at the 'present premises' or 'elsewhere' will be considered. It may be noted that information recorded would relate only to the residential part of the constructions in case of construction undertaken partly for residential and partly for non-residential purpose. Further, the constructions done as an entrepreneurial activity are not to be considered as constructions by the household and therefore, will not feature against items 4 to 27.

4.7.0.3 The cost of constructions undertaken during the reference period and all other particulars relating to them will be best known to the owners of the dwelling units. Thus, information relating to the constructions that are owned (freehold or leasehold) by the sample household, whether undertaken at its present premises or elsewhere, will only be collected and recorded against items 4 to 27. However, as an exception, if repair or construction work is undertaken by the sample household, at own cost, in rented dwelling unit or in quarters provided by employers or in encroached (otherwise possessed) dwelling, it will be considered in this block and recorded against the sample household (see Chart-1 for coverage of Block 7).

4.7.0.4 Note that if the sample household, instead of itself constructing the residential unit, has purchased first-hand a constructed house / flat, this will not be considered as a construction undertaken by the household for recording information in items 4 to 27. Information in this regard will only be recorded in items 28 to 30 of this block.

4.7.0.5 In Block 7, provision has been made to record the details of six constructions undertaken by the sample household during the last 365 days. For this purpose two sheets (pages), of Block 7, have been attached in the schedule, with continuous 'srl. no. of constructions'. In the first sheet (page) of Block 7, provision has been made to record the details of three constructions and in the second sheet (page) there is provision to record the details of three constructions. Since information in respect of items 1 and 2 will be recorded only once for the household in the first sheet (page) of Block 7 and is not required to be repeated in the second sheet, the applicable columns in respect of srl. numbers 1 and 2 (for items 1 and 2 respectively), have been shaded. Similarly, items 28 to 30 have been deleted from the second sheet, since information for these items will be collected only once from the sample household and will be recorded in items 28 to 30 of the first sheet. It is expected that for most of the sample households, the number of constructions undertaken will not exceed six. However, if a particular sample household undertakes more than six constructions, additional sheet (s) for Block 7 (i.e., second sheet of Block 7) may be attached and continuous serial number may be given against item 3 (srl. no. of constructions) of attached sheet of this block. Number of additional sheet(s) attached (for Block 7) may be reported in item 3 of Block 2.

Chart-1



4.7.1 Item 1: Number of constructions undertaken during last 365 days: The number of constructions undertaken by the sample household for residential purposes during the last 365 days is to be entered against this item. This will include the constructions which started earlier, but the activity continued during the last 365 days, as well as the constructions initiated during the last 365 days (whether completed or not). If entry is '0' in col. (3) of item 1, items 2, 4 to 27 will be left blank.

4.7.2 Item 2: Number of constructions completed during the last 365 days: In column 3, the total number of constructions completed by the sample household during the last 365 days will be entered. A new construction will be considered as 'completed' if it is considered by its owner as completed and ready for its first occupation. Issuing of 'completion certificate' from any authority will not be a pre-requisite for the building to be considered as 'completed'. In the case of addition, alteration and improvement, a construction will be considered as 'completed' if the owner feels so.

4.7.3 Item 3: Srl. no. of constructions: Six serial numbers, to record details of six constructions in the two sheets of Block 7, are already printed. Each column relates to one construction and information in items 4 to 27 is to be collected separately for each construction. While recording the constructions, all the constructions undertaken 'at the present premises' will be listed first, followed by those undertaken at 'elsewhere'. If a sample household undertook more than six constructions, additional sheet (second sheet) of Block 7 may be attached and continuous serial number, starting from 7 may be given against item 3 (srl. no. of constructions). Number of additional sheets attached (for Block 7) may be reported in item 3 of Block 2.

4.7.4 Item 4: Place of construction: The place where the sample household has undertaken the constructions during the last 365 days may be reported for each construction. If the construction is undertaken at the 'present premises' where the household is residing, code 1 will be entered and if the construction is undertaken at 'elsewhere', code 2 will be entered..

4.7.5 Item 5: Type of construction: Against item 5, type of construction will be recorded in codes. The codes are:

new building	1
addition to floor space	2
alteration/improvement/major repair.....	3

For construction of an entirely new building code 1 will be recorded. If extension of existing building results in the increase of floor area, it is to be considered as addition to floor area and code 2 will be recorded for such construction. Any type of remodelling, renovation or major repair work is to be treated as alteration/improvement/major repair and code 3 will be recorded for such constructions.

4.7.6 Item 6: Whether construction is complete as on the date of survey?: If the construction is 'complete' on the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

4.7.7 Items 7 to 9: These items are to be filled in if code in item 6 is 1, i.e., if the construction is complete as on the date of survey. In the case of in-progress constructions, information relating to these items will not be collected and, therefore, a ‘-’ will be given against these items.

4.7.7.1 Item 7: Type of structure: The type of structure, i.e., whether the structure constructed is pucca, semi-pucca or katcha will be recorded against this item in terms of codes for each completed construction. If a building consists of different types of structure, the determination of its type will be based on the type of structure that covers major floor area. The codes are:

pucca	1
semi-pucca	2
katcha	3

Katcha includes both serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha. Pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures are defined in Chapter One.

4.7.7.2 Items 8 & 9: If the completed constructions are of any of the following two types viz., new building or addition to floor space, items 8 and 9 will be filled in. Or in other words, if entry in item 6 is 1 along with codes 1 or 2 in item 5, items 8 and 9 will be filled in.

4.7.7.3 Item 8: Floor area ((in sq. ft. and in whole numbers): Floor area refers to the carpet area of the building. It includes the area of room, kitchen, etc., but excludes uncovered area both inside and outside the structure; e.g., terrace, stairs, stairways, landing, etc. Floor area will be recorded in this item in square feet and in whole numbers.

4.7.7.4 Item 9: No. of dwelling units: The number of dwelling units in the new building or the number of dwelling units in which additional floor space has been constructed will be recorded against this item in the relevant column(s). Sometimes, it may be difficult to arrive at the number of dwelling units, especially in the case of new buildings which are not yet occupied by the households. In such situations, the number of dwelling units for which provision has been made in the building, as adjudged and reported by the informant, will be recorded in this item.

4.7.8 Item 10: Total cost of construction (Rs.): Costs incurred up to the date of survey (amount paid and payable) for each of the constructions undertaken will be recorded separately in whole number of rupees against this item. For the constructions that have been completed during the last 365 days, the total cost for each such construction will be considered. For the constructions that are in progress, the total cost of the constructions up to the date of survey will be entered in the relevant columns. While making the entries in this item, the following may be kept in mind:

- The cost of purchase or procurement of only that part of the total materials, labour and services hired (i.e., expenditure incurred including payment due on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees, etc. for construction) which have actually been utilised in the construction will be considered for making entries.

- Household labour will be evaluated at the wage rate prevailing at the time of construction.
- Materials supplied from home will be evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price prevailing at the time of its use.
- For materials obtained as free collection and used in the construction, only transport charges and the related hired and household labour will be evaluated and recorded.
- Materials received as gifts or in the form of subsidies will be evaluated at the local retail price.
- The total cost will also include the cost of site preparation, such as demolition of the existing structure, development of land, etc.
- The value of land on which the construction is made will not be included in the cost.
- The expenditure incurred on routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as white washing, painting, etc. will not be included in the cost.

4.7.9 Item 11 to 22: Amount (Rs.) financed for construction from different sources:

Total cost of construction recorded in item 10 may be financed by the households from different sources. In items 11 to 21, provisions have been made to record, for each of the constructions, amount financed from different sources for the total cost of construction. Amount financed, for the total cost of construction, will include both cash and kind, as well as household labour and/or material, and gifts received in kind. Household labour and materials supplied from home or gifts received in kind from others and used for construction will be evaluated in the same manner as described in para. 4.7.8. Material received from the institutional agencies in the form of subsidy and used in the construction work, will also be considered and the entries will be made against the respective institutional agencies, from which such materials have been received. Eleven different sources are listed and the amount financed from each of the sources for the construction will be recorded against the different sources in whole number of rupees. Note that total cost of construction recorded against item 10 will match with that recorded against item 22 for each construction. The following sources have been considered for recording sources of finance for constructions:

item no	description of the source
11.	own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind)
12.	finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.)
institutional agencies	
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
non-institutional agencies	
19.	money lender
20.	friends and relatives
21.	other non-institutional agencies
22.	total (sum of items 11 to 21)

Descriptions of the different sources listed above is given below:

a) Own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind): This will include the household labour and/or materials supplied from home and materials received as gifts from other households and used in the construction. Though this will not include materials used from free collection, the transport charges and the related hired and household labour associated with such free collection will be evaluated and recorded. Besides, materials supplied from home will be included here, which will be evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price. Materials received as gifts from other households will be evaluated at the local retail price for recording entry. Materials may be received, sometimes, from friends and relatives or other non-institutional agencies as gifts. These will be considered against this item. However, if material is received from the institutional agencies in the form of subsidy and used in the construction work, the entries will be made against the respective institutional agencies, from which such material has been received.

b) Finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.): The amount to be entered against this item relates to the savings of the different members of the household. This will also include non-refundable amount drawn by some of the household members from provident fund account, i.e., final withdrawal or part withdrawal. Besides, money received as gifts from friends or relatives and amount received from sale of assets and used in the construction work will also be included in this item.

Institutional Agencies

c) Government: When money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) is received from the central or state governments, to finance the construction, these will be considered here.

d) Commercial Banks including regional rural bank, cooperative society/bank: Amount spent on construction out of money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) taken from commercial banks, including nationalised banks, regional rural banks, State Bank of India and its associates like State Bank of Rajasthan, State Bank of Mysore, etc., and foreign commercial banks operating in India may be considered here. Similarly, money may be obtained from agencies such as cooperative society/banks, like district or central cooperative banks or other types of cooperative societies, etc. Such amount will also be considered here.

e) Insurance: All loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, Postal Life Insurance and other insurance funds may be considered to be loans taken from 'insurance'.

f) Provident Fund: Refundable advance/loans taken from a Provident Fund account, such as a Contributory Provident Fund, a General Provident Fund, a Public Provident Fund or any other provident fund in the public/private sector offices and companies, by the employees of the respective concerns, or account holders in case of a Public Provident Fund, will be classified in 'Provident Fund'.

g) *Financial Corporations/ Institutions*: Institutions such as Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), etc., may be considered here.

h) *Other Institutional Agencies*: Amount raised by the households from financial institutions other than those listed above have been treated as loans from 'Other Institutional Agencies'.

Non-institutional Agencies

i) *Money lender*: Persons who lend money on interest will be considered as money lenders.

j) *Friends and relatives*: Friends and relatives in this particular context are those who lend money free of interest. A friend or relative who charges interest for any loan advanced will be regarded as money lender.

k) *Others*: Any non-institutional credit agency not covered above has been considered under this category.

4.7.10 **Item 22: Total (sum of items 11 to 21)**: In item 22, sum of the entries in items 11 to 21 is to be entered. Note that this should match with the entry made against item 10 separately for each construction.

4.7.11 **Items 23 to 27: Cost of construction during last 365 days (Rs)**: Expenditure incurred on the constructions during the last 365 days will be recorded against these items, separately for each construction with the following break-up:

**in items 23 and 24: material – separately for pucca and others,
in item 25: labour, and
in item 26: others (service charges, etc.).**

It may be noted that the cost of purchase or procurement of only that part of the total materials, labour (household labour will be evaluated at the wage rate prevailing at the time of construction) and services hired (i.e., expenditure incurred including payment due on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees, etc. for construction) which have actually been utilised in the construction during the last 365 days will be considered for making entries in these items. As such there must be positive entry in at least one of the items 23 to 26 for each of the constructions undertaken during the last 365 days. The total of the expenditure, recorded in items 23 to 26 will be recorded against item 27. Household labour and material supplied from own source and materials received as gifts will also be included in the respective items. Expenditure relating to the material and labour purchased, hired or procured but not used in the construction during the last 365 days will not be taken into account for filling in this item. It may be noted that, service charges, i.e., expenditure incurred (including payments due) on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees if any for construction, rental and hire charges of equipment used for construction will be included with 'others'.

4.7.12 Items 28 to 30: First-hand purchase of constructed house / flat at the present premises and elsewhere during the last 365 days: In items 28 to 30 details on the first-hand purchase of constructed house/flat during the last 365 days will be recorded. It may be noted that if a household acquired residential units by ways other than purchase, say acquired free from non-household entities, these will also be considered for making entries in items 28 to 30.

4.7.12.1 Item 28: Number of residential unit acquired during last 365 days: In this item, the total number of residential unit (s), the sample household has acquired during the last 365 days will be entered. If the household has not acquired any residential unit during the last 365 days, zero (0) may be entered in this item.

4.7.12.2 Items 29 and 30: Items 29 and 30 will be filled in if entry in item 28 is greater than zero (0).

4.7.12.3 Item 29: If entry > 0 in item 28, total floor area (in square feet and in whole numbers): In this item, total floor area of all the residential units acquired during the last 365 days will be entered in square feet. If entry in item 28 is 0, a dash (-) may be put in this item.

4.7.12.4 Item 30: Total expenditure incurred for residential unit acquired during last 365 days (Rs.): If the sample household did not carry out the construction itself but acquired the residential units during the last 365 days, total expenditure for that residential unit will be considered here. It may be noted that only the first-hand purchase of the residential units are to be considered. If the cost of the land is paid separately, then the amount paid for the land will not be considered for recording the total expenditure. But if it cannot be separated, the total would include the cost of the land. It may be noted that, if some amount is due to be paid but the residential unit has been acquired during the last 365 days, the amount paid and the amount payable will be added up and entered in this item. If the sample household acquired residential units by ways other than purchase during the reference period, say acquired free from non-household entities, the market value of the residential unit will be considered for making entry in item 30.

4.7.13 Treatment of some cases of constructions in Block 7

i) In case a construction has been undertaken jointly by Household A and Household B for residential purposes during the reference period, particulars of the construction will be recorded in items 4 to 27 according to the share of the sample household.

ii) Information will be collected only for the residential part (of the floor area) of the construction if it is partly for residential and partly for non-residential purpose. In case a part (floor area) is used for both residential and non-residential purposes, the entire area will be considered.

iii) In some cases, especially in the rural areas, the accommodation availed of by a household (dwelling unit) may be such that some of the rooms or even structures, which are used by the sample household for living purposes, are at a distance (may be at a different premises) from the remaining rooms used by the household for living purposes. These rooms are generally used as living purposes by the household members because of shortage of space. The dwelling unit for the sample household will constitute of all such rooms and structures also.

iv) In case a construction has been undertaken by Household A during the reference period and used by it for some time, and then sold to Household B for residential use during the reference period, the particulars of construction will be recorded in items 4 to 27 for Household A only. The purchase of constructed residential unit by Household B in this case will be treated as second-hand purchase and will not feature anywhere in this block.

v) In case a construction has been undertaken by Household A and sold outright to Household B during the reference period, it will be treated as an entrepreneurial activity of Household A. In such cases, the particulars of construction will be recorded in items 28 to 30 (not in items 4 to 27) of Household B if purchased for residential purposes during the reference period.

vi) In case a construction has been undertaken by Household A and gifted outright to Household B for residential use during the reference period, the particulars of construction will be recorded in items 4 to 27 for Household A only.

vii) In case a construction has been undertaken by non-household entity and given free to Household B for residential use during the reference period, the particulars of construction will be recorded in items 28 to 30 for Household B only if used for residential purpose.

viii) A construction undertaken by the sample household for residential purpose during the reference period, even if washed away by flood or destroyed due to earthquake, etc., will be considered and particulars of such constructions will be recorded in items 4 to 27 against the relevant households.

4.8.0 Block 8: Remarks by investigator/ senior investigator: Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collecting the data will be recorded in this block by the investigator/ senior investigator. If the investigator/ senior investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any. Any other comment, which may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule, may also be recorded here.

4.9.0 Block 9: Comments by superintendent / senior superintendent: The superintendent / senior superintendent should note their views on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule. They should particularly highlight the inconsistent data, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reason for such entries.

4.10.0 Block 10: Comments by other supervisory officer: The views of other supervisory officer on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule relating to the household may be recorded in this block.