



भारत में आवासीय स्थिति एवं सुख-सुविधाएं
**Housing Condition and Amenities in
India
2008-09**

राप्रस 65वां दौर
NSS 65th Round
(जुलाई 2008 - जून 2009)
(July 2008 - June 2009)



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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
भारत सरकार
Government of India

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Preface

Comprehensive surveys on housing condition were earlier carried out by NSS in the 28th round (October 1973-June 1974), 44th round (July 1988-June 1989), 49th round (January - June 1993) and 58th round (July-December 2002). An all-India survey of households was conducted in the 65th round of NSS during July 2008 - June 2009 covering the subjects of (i) housing condition, (ii) domestic tourism and (iii) condition of urban slums. Reports on conditions of Urban Slums and Domestic tourism have already been released in May 2010 and October 2010 respectively.

This report presents the results of the survey on housing condition based on data collected in the NSS 65th round covering the aspects of basic housing amenities available to the households, characteristics and conditions of the dwelling units, micro-environmental elements surrounding the dwelling units, certain aspects of constructions including cost of construction undertaken by the households, etc.

Chapter One of this report is introductory. Major definitions and concepts related to the survey are given in Chapter Two. Main findings on housing condition in India are presented in Chapter Three to Chapter Six. Chapter Six provides information on some aspects of housing conditions among social groups. Detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B describes the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey and Appendix C gives a facsimile of the schedule canvassed in the survey.

The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of the NSSO undertook the development of the survey methodology, survey instruments, drafting and finalisation of the report. The field work was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO and the data processing and tabulation work was accomplished by the Data Processing Division (DPD) of NSSO. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) of NSSO coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

I am thankful to the Chairman and members of the then Steering Committee of National Sample Survey, the Working Group for NSS 65th round and the National Statistical Commission for their guidance at various stages of survey activities from designing of the questionnaire to the preparation of this report. I am grateful to Dr. T.J.Rao, Retired Professor of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata for reviewing the draft of the Report and providing valuable suggestions for improvement. I also express my thanks to all the officers and staff of different Divisions of the NSSO involved in the activities leading to preparation and release of this report.

I hope the report will be found useful by policy makers, academicians and researchers.

New Delhi
November 2010



J. Dash

Director General & Chief Executive Officer
National Sample Survey Office

विशेषताएं

यह रिपोर्ट जुलाई 2008 से जून 2009 के दौरान आवासीय स्थिति (अनुसूची 1.2) पर किये गये 65वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है। इस सर्वेक्षण में, कुल 12,865 प्रथम चरण इकाइयां (प्र.च.इ.याँ) सर्वेक्षित की गयी थी - 8,130 ग्राम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एवं 4,735 नगरीय ढांचा सर्वेक्षण (न.ढ.स.) खण्ड नगरीय क्षेत्रों में। इस सर्वेक्षण में 1,53,518 परिवारों का एक प्रतिदर्श (97,144 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एवं 56,374 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में) शामिल किया गया। कुछ मुख्य परिणाम यहां नीचे दिये गये हैं।

1. वास सुविधाओं के कुछ पहलू

1.1 पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान पेय जल की सुविधा

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत (जो अधिकतर व्यवहार में लाया गया) नलकूप/चापाकल था जो 55 प्रतिशत परिवारों के लिए एवं तत्पश्चात् यह 30 प्रतिशत परिवारों के लिए 'नल' था।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 74 प्रतिशत परिवारों के लिए 'नल' पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत था एवं नलकूप/चापाकल 18 प्रतिशत परिवारों के लिए था।
- ग्रामीण परिवारों के 97 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय परिवारों के 95 प्रतिशत के लिए पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत 'नल', 'नलकूप/चापाकल' एवं 'कुआँ' एक साथ थे।
- प्रथम मुख्य स्रोत से नगरीय परिवारों के लगभग 91 प्रतिशत की तुलना में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लगभग 86 प्रतिशत को पूरे वर्ष पर्याप्त मात्रा में पेय जल प्राप्त हुआ। अतः किसी महीने में पेय जल की कमी ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय परिवारों में क्रमशः 14 प्रतिशत एवं 9 प्रतिशत थी।
- पेय जल की कमी मार्च के महीने से आरम्भ हुई एवं धीरे-धीरे मई में चोटी पर पहुंच गयी, तत्पश्चात् पेय जल की उपलब्धता की स्थिति धीरे धीरे बेहतर हुई एवं अगस्त तक स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सुधार हो गया।
- मई महीने के दौरान करीब 13 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 8 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों के लिए पेय जल अपर्याप्त था।
- परिसर के भीतर ही पेय जल की सुविधा करीब 41 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को एवं 75 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों को उपलब्ध थी।

1.2 स्नानागार सुविधा

- करीब 64 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को स्नानागार की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं थी, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, स्नानागार रहित परिवारों का अनुपात काफी कम, करीब 22 प्रतिशत था।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, संलग्न स्नानागारों (13 प्रतिशत परिवार) की तुलना में असंलग्न स्नानागार अधिक आम (23 प्रतिशत परिवार) थे।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में संलग्न स्नानागार वाले परिवारों का अनुपात उच्च (48 प्रतिशत) था जबकि असंलग्न स्नानागार वालों का कम (लगभग 31 प्रतिशत) था।

1.3 साफ-सफाई सुविधा

- करीब 49 प्रतिशत परिवारों को शौचालय सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं थी। करीब 65 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को कोई शौचालय सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं थी जबकि 11 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों को यह प्राप्त नहीं थी।

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 14 प्रतिशत परिवार नगरीय क्षेत्रों के 8 प्रतिशत परिवारों के मुकाबले गड्ढेदार शौचालय का व्यवहार करते थे ।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों के 77 प्रतिशत परिवारों के मुकाबले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, सैप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय 18 प्रतिशत परिवारों द्वारा व्यवहार किया जाता था ।

1.4 बिजली की सुविधा

- सम्पूर्ण भारत के स्तर पर करीब 75 प्रतिशत परिवारों को घरेलू व्यवहार के लिए बिजली की सुविधा प्राप्त थी । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 66 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 96 प्रतिशत परिवारों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त थी ।

1.5 तीन मूलभूत सुविधा वाले परिवार : परिसर के भीतर पेयजल, शौचालय और बिजली

- लगभग 18 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को सभी तीन सुविधायें (परिसर के भीतर पेयजल, शौचालय और बिजली) प्राप्त थीं जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, सभी तीन सुविधायें 68 प्रतिशत परिवारों को प्राप्त थीं ।

1.6 अवधि प्ररूप

- दोनों ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की अधिकांश संख्या स्वयं के घरों में रहती थी : ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में करीब 95 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 62 प्रतिशत ।
- ग्रामीण परिवारों का 3 प्रतिशत किराये के मकान में रहते थे जबकि नगरीय परिवारों का एक बड़ा अनुपात अर्थात् 30 प्रतिशत किराये में रहता था ।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों के करीब 5 प्रतिशत का निवास उनके नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में था, जबकि ग्रामीण परिवारों का एक प्रतिशत से कुछ कम परिवार नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में रहते थे ।

2. मकान एवं निवास इकाई की विशेषताएं ।

2.1 संरचना प्ररूप

- करीब 55 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 92 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवार पक्की संरचनाओं में रहते थे ।
- करीब 28 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 6 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवार अर्ध पक्की संरचनाओं में रहते थे ।
- नगरीय परिवारों के करीब 2 प्रतिशत एवं ग्रामीण परिवारों के 17 प्रतिशत कच्ची संरचनाओं में रहते थे ।

2.2 विवाहित युगल को अलग कमरे की उपलब्धता एवं प्रतिव्यक्ति फर्श क्षेत्रफल

- दोनों ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के करीब 75 प्रतिशत परिवारों में विवाहित युगलों के लिए अलग कमरे की उपलब्धता थी ।
- प्रतिव्यक्ति फर्श क्षेत्रफल की उपलब्धता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 8.39 वर्ग मीटर थी एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 9.45 वर्ग मीटर थी ।
- करीब 13 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों का एवं 8 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों का प्रतिव्यक्ति फर्श क्षेत्रफल 20 वर्ग मीटर एवं उससे अधिक था ।

2.3 किराये के आवास का किराया

- किराये के आवास (नियोक्ता के क्वाटर को छोड़कर) का औसत मासिक किराया ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों (रु. 560) के मुकाबले नगरीय क्षेत्रों का लगभग दुगुना (रु. 1149) था ।

3. मकान के आसपास सूक्ष्म पर्यावरण

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के करीब 19 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के करीब 6 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास खुली हुई जल निकास व्यवस्था थी । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के करीब 57 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के करीब 15 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास कोई जल निकास व्यवस्था नहीं थी ।
- 79 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों के मुकाबले, केवल 24 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को कूड़े-निपटान की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी ।
- 6 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों के मुकाबले करीब 18 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों के मकान सीधे रास्ते पर नहीं खुलते थे ।

4. पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान आवासिक उद्देश्य के लिए निर्माण ।

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 12 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 4 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य करवाया ।
- ग्रामीण परिवारों में, करीब 11 प्रतिशत ने निर्माण कार्य पूरे किए एवं 1 प्रतिशत ने निर्माण कार्यों को करवाया जो प्रगति पर थे ।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, करीब 4 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने निर्माण कार्य पूरे किए एवं 1 प्रतिशत से कम ने जिन निर्माण कार्यों को हाथ में लिया था, वे प्रगति पर थे ।
- औसतन हर सूचित परिवार ने, दोनों नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, केवल एक ही निर्माण क्रिया कलाप करवाया था ।
- प्रत्येक पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्य का औसतन मूल्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब रु. 27,000 एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब रु. 58,000 था ।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वे निर्माण जो कि बनने की प्रक्रिया में थे उनका औसत मूल्य करीब रु. 82,000 था जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में यह करीब रु. 1,53,000 था ।
- पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों में से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के करीब 72 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के करीब 71 प्रतिशत का निर्माण प्ररूप परिवर्तन/सुधार/मुख्य मरम्मत था ।
- दोनों नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 14 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्य नये भवनों से संबंधित थे ।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों के करीब 9 प्रतिशत में कुछ राशि संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा प्रदान की गयी थी, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में यह करीब 11 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्यों में ।

- गैर-संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दोनों ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिए तकरीबन एक ही क्रम की थीं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 27 प्रतिशत निर्माणों की राशि गैर-संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा प्रदान की गयी थी जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिए यह करीब 26 प्रतिशत की।
- दोनों ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, पूर्ण निर्मित निर्माणों की कुल लागत में स्वयं के स्रोतों से निर्माण लागत का वित्तपोषण प्रभावशाली था : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूरे किये गये निर्माण की कुल लागत का करीब 66 प्रतिशत स्वयं के स्रोतों द्वारा प्रदान किया गया था जो कि नगरीय क्षेत्रों के 61 प्रतिशत के करीब था।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, पूरे किये गये निर्माणों की कुल लागत का लगभग 18 प्रतिशत संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा एवं करीब 17 प्रतिशत गैर-संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा प्रदान किया गया था।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, करीब 25 प्रतिशत पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्य की कुल लागत का वित्त पोषण संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा एवं 15 प्रतिशत गैर-संस्थागत एजेन्सियों द्वारा किया गया था।

5. सामाजिक वर्गों के बीच आवासीय स्थिति।

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, सभी सामाजिक वर्गों में पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत नलकूप/चापाकल रहा : अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के करीब 59 प्रतिशत के लिये पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत नलकूप/चापाकल था जबकि अनुसूचित जन जाति के परिवारों के लिए 56 प्रतिशत था। यह अन्य पिछड़ी जाति के परिवारों के लिए 52 प्रतिशत एवं शेष बचे सामाजिक वर्ग के परिवार 'अन्य' के लिए 56 प्रतिशत था।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, पेय जल के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में 'नल' अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों में सबसे कम (19 प्रतिशत) था एवं अन्य पिछड़ी जाति के परिवारों के बीच यह सबसे अधिक (33 प्रतिशत) एवं तत्पश्चात् शेष बचे सामाजिक वर्ग के परिवार 'अन्य' के लिए (31 प्रतिशत) था।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, उन परिवारों का अनुपात जो कि 'नल' पर निर्भर थे अनुसूचित जन जाति में सबसे कम (69 प्रतिशत) था एवं यह 'अन्यों' में सबसे अधिक (78 प्रतिशत) था।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, 'नलकूप/चापाकल' से अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों (23 प्रतिशत) ने उच्चतर सेवाएं प्राप्त कीं एवं इसका निम्नतम अनुपात (14 प्रतिशत) 'अन्य' परिवारों के लिए था।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, बगैर किसी शौचालय सुविधा वालों में अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों का अनुपात उच्चतम (76 प्रतिशत) था, तत्पश्चात् अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवार (75 प्रतिशत) एवं उसके बाद सबसे कम अनुपात 'अन्य' परिवारों (43 प्रतिशत) का था।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के अधिकतम अनुपात (23 प्रतिशत) के पास कोई शौचालय सुविधा नहीं थी, जिसके बाद अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों का अनुपात (21 प्रतिशत) एवं 'अन्य' परिवारों का अनुपात सबसे कम (4 प्रतिशत) था।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 57 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों को घरेलू व्यवहार के लिए बिजली प्राप्त थी। जबकि करीब 74 प्रतिशत 'अन्य' परिवारों को यह प्राप्त थी।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, करीब 92 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों को बिजली प्राप्त थी जबकि 'अन्य' वर्ग के 98 प्रतिशत परिवारों को यह प्राप्त थी।

रा.प्र.स. (65वाँ दौर) आवासीय स्थिति के कुछ मुख्य सूचक - एक नजर में

सूचक	ग्रामीण	नगरीय	ग्रामीण + नगरीय
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनका 'नल' पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत था ।	30	74	43
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनका 'नलकूप/चापाकल' पीने के पानी का मुख्य स्रोत था ।	55	18	44
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिन्हें पर्याप्त पेय जल प्रथम मुख्य स्रोत से प्राप्त हुआ ।	86	91	88
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनके परिसर में ही पेय जल पर्याप्त रूप में मौजूद था ।	41	75	51
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिन्हें कोई शौचालय सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं थी ।	65	11	49
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनके घरेलू व्यवहार के लिए बिजली थी ।	66	96	75
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जो स्वयं के निवास में रहते थे ।	95	62	85
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जो कि किराए पर लिए गए घर में निवास कर रहे थे ।	3	30	11
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जो पक्की संरचनाओं में रह रहे थे ।	55	92	66
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जो अर्ध पक्की संरचनाओं में रह रहे थे ।	28	6	21
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जो कच्ची संरचनाओं में रह रहे थे ।	17	2	13
प्रतिव्यक्ति फर्श क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	8.39	9.45	8.67
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनमें प्रत्येक शादी-शुदा जोड़े के लिए अलग कमरे उपलब्ध थे ।	75	76	75
औसत मासिक किराया (रु.) जो कि किराये पर लिए गए आवास के लिये देय था । (नियोक्ता के क्वाटर को छोड़कर)	560	1149	1045
परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिन्होंने पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य करवाया था ।	12	4	10
प्रत्येक सूचित परिवार द्वारा पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान किये गये निर्माण कार्य की औसत संख्या ।	1.02	1.01	1.02
प्रत्येक आवासीय निर्माण की औसत लागत (रु.) ।	32000	69000	37000

HIGHLIGHTS

This report is based on the 65th round survey on *Housing Condition* (Schedule 1.2) conducted during July 2008 to June 2009. In this survey, a total of 12,865 first stage units (FSUs) were surveyed: 8,130 villages in rural areas and 4,735 urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. The survey covered a sample of 1,53,518 households (97,144 in rural areas and 56,374 in urban areas). Some of the key findings are stated below.

1. Some Aspects of Facilities for Living

1.1 Drinking water facility during last 365 days

- In rural areas the major source of drinking water (most often used) was ‘tube well/hand pump’ in respect of 55 per cent of households followed by ‘tap’ for 30 per cent of households.
- In urban areas, ‘tap’ was the major source of drinking water for 74 per cent of the households and ‘tube well/hand pump’ served another 18 per cent households.
- The three sources of drinking water, ‘tap’, ‘tube well/hand pump’ and ‘well’ together served nearly 97 per cent of rural households and 95 per cent of urban households.
- Nearly 86 per cent of the rural households got sufficient drinking water throughout the year from the first major source against nearly 91 per cent of urban households. Thus, the insufficiency of drinking water in any of the month was in respect of 14 per cent and 9 per cent of rural and urban households, respectively.
- Shortage of drinking water set in the month of March and gradually reached a peak during May; thereafter, the situation of availability of drinking water gradually improved and by August the situation improved substantially.
- During the month of May drinking water for 13 per cent of the rural households and 8 per cent of the urban households was insufficient.
- Drinking water facility within the premises was available to nearly 41 per cent of rural households and 75 per cent of urban households.

1.2 Bathroom facility

- Bathroom facility was not available for nearly 64 per cent of rural households, while in urban areas, the proportion of households with *no bathroom* was considerably lower, nearly 22 per cent.
- In the rural areas, *detached bathrooms* were more common (23 per cent of the households) than were *attached bathrooms* (13 per cent of the households).
- In urban areas, a higher proportion of households (48 per cent) had *attached bathroom* than *detached bathroom* (nearly 31 per cent).

1.3 Sanitation facility

- Nearly 49 per cent households had no latrine facility. Nearly 65 per cent of rural households had no latrine facility whereas 11 per cent of urban households did not have any latrine.

- In rural areas, nearly 14 per cent of the households used *pit latrine* compared to nearly 8 per cent households in urban areas.
- In rural areas, *septic tank/flush* latrine was used by 18 per cent households compared to 77 per cent households in urban areas.

1.4 Electricity facility

- At the all-India level, nearly 75 per cent of the households had electricity for domestic use. While only 66 per cent households in rural areas had this facility, 96 per cent in urban areas had this.

1.5 Households with three basic facilities: drinking water within premises, latrine and electricity

- Nearly 18 per cent of rural households had all three facilities (drinking water within premises, latrine and electricity) whereas in urban areas, all three facilities were enjoyed by 68 per cent households.

1.6 Tenure types

- A majority of the households in both rural and urban areas were residing in owned dwelling: nearly 95 per cent in rural areas and 62 per cent in urban areas.
- 3 per cent of rural households lived in hired dwelling while a greater proportion, viz., 30 per cent of urban households lived in hired dwelling.
- Nearly 5 per cent of the urban households had residence in employer's quarter against slightly less than one per cent of rural households.

2. Characteristics of the house and dwelling unit

2.1 Type of structure

- Nearly 55 per cent of the rural households and 92 per cent of the urban households lived in *pucca* structures.
- Nearly 28 per cent of the rural households and 6 per cent of the urban households lived in semi-pucca structures
- Nearly 2 per cent of the urban households and 17 per cent of the rural households lived in *katcha* structures.

2.2 Availability of separate room to married couples and per capita floor area

- Nearly 75 per cent of households both in rural as well as in urban areas, had availability of separate room for the married couples.
- Per capita floor area availability was 8.39 sq. mt. in rural areas and 9.45 sq. mt. in urban areas.
- Nearly 13 per cent of the urban households and 8 per cent of the rural households had per capita floor area of 20 sq. mt. and above.

2.3 Rent of hired accommodation

- Average monthly rent of *hired dwellings (excluding employer's quarter)* per household in urban areas (Rs. 1149) was nearly double of that in rural areas (Rs. 560).

3. Micro environmental elements surrounding the house

- Nearly 19 per cent of the households in rural areas and 6 per cent in urban areas had *open katcha* drainage. Nearly 57 per cent of the households in rural areas and 15 per cent in urban areas had no drainage arrangement.
- Garbage disposal arrangement was available to only 24 per cent of rural households against 79 per cent of the urban households.
- Nearly 18 per cent of the rural households had no direct opening to road against nearly 6 per cent of the urban households.

4. Construction for residential purpose during last 365 days

- Nearly 12 per cent households in rural areas and 4 per cent households in urban areas undertook constructions during the last 365 days.
- Among rural households, nearly 11 per cent completed constructions and 1 per cent undertook constructions which were in-progress.
- In urban areas, nearly 4 per cent households completed constructions and less than 1 per cent undertook constructions which were in-progress.
- On an average, each reporting household, both in rural and urban areas, undertook only one construction activity.
- Average cost per completed construction was nearly Rs. 27,000 in rural areas and, nearly Rs. 58,000 in urban areas.
- Average cost of constructions that were in-progress was nearly Rs. 82,000 in rural areas against nearly Rs. 1,53,000 in urban areas.
- Nearly 72 per cent of the completed constructions in rural areas and 71 per cent in urban areas were of the type *alteration /improvement/ major repair*.
- In both rural and urban areas, nearly 14 per cent of the constructions related to *new building*.
- In rural areas, for nearly 9 per cent of the completed constructions some amount was financed from *institutional agencies*, while in urban areas it was for nearly 11 per cent of the constructions.
- Financing from *non-institutional agencies* was almost of the same order in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas nearly 27 per cent of the constructions had some amount financed from non-institutional agencies while it was nearly 26 per cent in urban areas.
- In both the rural and urban areas, financing of the cost of construction from own sources had dominant share in total cost of completed constructions: in rural areas nearly 66 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions was financed from own sources which was nearly 61 per cent in urban areas.
- In rural areas, nearly 18 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions was financed from *institutional agencies* and nearly 17 per cent from *non-institutional agencies*.
- In urban areas, nearly 25 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions was financed from *institutional agencies* against 15 per cent from *non-institutional agencies*.

5. Some Aspects of Housing Condition among Social Groups

- In rural areas, 'tube well/hand pump' remained the major source of drinking water across all the social groups: nearly 59 per cent of the SC households depended on 'tube well/hand pump' as the major source of drinking water against 56 per cent of ST households, 52 per cent of OBC households and 56 per cent of the residual social group 'others'.
- In rural areas, 'tap' as a major source of drinking water was the lowest reported among ST households (19 per cent) and it was the highest among OBC households (33 per cent) closely followed by households in the residual social group 'others' (31 per cent).
- In urban areas, proportion of households who depended on 'tap' was lowest among ST households (69 per cent) and the same was highest among 'others' (78 per cent).
- In urban areas, 'tube well/hand pump' served the highest proportion of SC households (23 per cent) and lowest proportion of 'others' households (14 per cent).
- In rural areas, highest proportion of SC households had no latrine facility (76 per cent), closely followed by ST households (75 per cent) and lowest proportion of 'others' households had no latrine facility (43 per cent).
- In urban areas, highest proportion of SC households had no latrine facility (23 per cent), closely followed by ST households (21 per cent) and for 'others' households the proportion was lowest (4 per cent).
- In rural areas, nearly 57 per cent of ST households had electricity for domestic use against nearly 74 per cent of households in 'others' category.
- In urban areas, nearly 92 per cent of ST households had electricity against nearly 98 per cent of households in 'others' category.

Some important indicators of housing condition at a glance (NSS 65th round)			
indicator	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Percentage of households with 'tap' as major source of drinking water	30	74	43
Percentage of households with 'tube well/ hand pump' as major source of drinking water	55	18	44
Percentage of households who got sufficient drinking water from first major source	86	91	88
Percentage of households who had access to drinking water within premises	41	75	51
Percentage of households with no latrine facility	65	11	49
Percentage of households with electricity for domestic use	66	96	75
Percentage of households who were residing in own dwelling	95	62	85
Percentage of households who were residing in hired dwelling	3	30	11
Percentage of households who lived in pucca structures	55	92	66
Percentage of households who lived in semi-pucca structures	28	6	21
Percentage of households who lived in katcha structures	17	2	13
Per capita floor area (sq. mt.)	8.39	9.45	8.67
Percentage of households with availability of separate room to each married couple	75	76	75
Average monthly rent (Rs.) payable for hired dwelling (excluding employer's quarter)	560	1149	1045
Percentage of households who undertook construction during last 365 days	12	4	10
Average number of constructions undertaken per reporting household during last 365 days	1.02	1.01	1.02
Average cost (Rs.) per residential construction	32000	69000	37000

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Along with the requirement of shelter, other facilities in the micro environment of housing such as type of dwelling unit, drinking water, sanitation, drainage, etc., constitute housing condition of the people that forms a vital component of their overall quality of life. To assess housing condition of the households, living facilities available to them, and other related aspects, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been collecting data on 'Housing Conditions and Other Amenities' almost since its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and availability of basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., were collected intermittently since the 7th round (October 1953-March 1954). These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give a broad idea about the dimensions of housing conditions at the national level. Thereafter, 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). The NSSO, again in its 49th round (January - June 1993), took up 'Housing condition'. After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round (July-December 2002). In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bath room, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. available to them. Information on construction activities carried out by the households during the last five years was also collected. In addition, the data on the cost of construction during the last year separately for pucca materials, other materials, labour cost and other costs was also collected, along with the data on expenditure incurred for purchasing new residential units.

1.0.2 The NSS 65th round (July 2008-June 2009) was comprehensively dedicated to the all India survey on housing condition. In this round, a nation-wide survey enquiry was organised to provide estimates on various characteristics of housing amenities, housing condition, cost of construction, etc. Based on the data collected during the survey period on housing condition, through Schedule 1.2, estimates of various characteristics pertaining to housing in India have been presented in this report.

1.1 Scope of the present survey

1.1.1 *Subject coverage:* The 65th round (July 2008 – June 2009) of NSS was a multi-subject survey for survey on 'Domestic Tourism', 'Housing Condition' and 'Urban Slums'.

1.1.2 *Items of enquiry:* In the NSS 65th round survey on housing condition, information was collected on 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. Information was also collected on 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. Information on particulars of dwelling included 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. Besides, details of construction and repair, undertaken by the households during the last 365 days, for residential purpose was collected including cost of construction, source of finance and first-hand purchase of constructed house/ flat during the last 365 days. This apart, data was

collected on household characteristics such as land possessed, principal industry and occupation of the household, average monthly household consumer expenditure of the household, tenurial status of dwelling, maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household, etc.

1.1.3 *Geographical Coverage:* The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year.

1.2 The survey outline

1.2.1 *Period of survey and work programme:* The fieldwork of 65th round of NSSO started from 1st July, 2008 and continued till 30th June, 2009. As usual, the survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds, each with duration of three months, the 1st sub-round period ranging from July to September, 2008, the 2nd sub-round period from October to December, 2008, 3rd sub-round from January to March, 2009 and 4th sub-round from April to June, 2009. An equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs), as far as possible, was allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.

1.2.2 *Method of data collection:* The survey used the interview method using a detailed schedule for data collection from a sample of randomly selected households. The sample design on the basis of which the selection of households was made is stated in brief in the following sub-section.

1.3 Sampling design

1.3.1 *An outline of the sampling design:* A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 65th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. For towns where no UFS frame was available (applicable to Leh and Kargil towns of J & K), each town was treated as an FSU. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each FSU. Details of the sample design and estimation procedure is given in Appendix B.

1.3.2 *Sample Size – first stage units:* As is usual in the regular NSS rounds, most of the States and Union Territories participated in the survey: a “State sample” was surveyed by State Government officials in addition to the “central sample” surveyed by NSSO. At the all-India level, 12,952 FSUs (8188 villages and 4764 urban blocks) was allocated for survey for the ‘central sample’. For Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir there were no separate sample first-stage units (FSUs) for ‘central sample’. For these two districts, ‘State sample’ was also treated as ‘central sample’. The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was kept in view. State/ UT level sample was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. did not exceed the rural sample size. At least 4 FSUs were allocated to each state/ UT, separately for rural and urban areas. Further, the State level allocations for both rural and urban areas were adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that for each stratum minimum allocation was 4 FSUs. Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector pertaining to strata belonging to UFS towns was further allocated to the 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. For all rural strata, as per census arrangement, the villages were arranged and FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population. 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 were allocated among the four sub rounds. Out of these 12,952 FSUs allotted for survey, 12,865 FSUs could be surveyed - 8,130 in rural and 4,735 in urban. In NSS 65th round, a sample of 13,996 FSUs (8,552 villages and 5,444 urban blocks) was also selected for survey by the state agencies (State sample) at the all-India level.

1.3.3. *Sample size – second stage units:* For Schedule 1.2, a sample of 12 households was planned for survey from each selected village and urban block. In the central sample, 1,53,518 households were actually surveyed – 97,144 in rural areas and 56,374 in urban areas.

1.4 Contents of the Report

1.4.1 All the estimates presented in this report are based on the central sample data only. This report contains Six Chapters, including the present introductory chapter, and three appendices. Chapter Two explains in detail the concepts and definitions of terms used in the survey in connection with the various items covered in this report. Main findings on housing condition in India based on data collected, as stated above, are accordingly presented in Chapter Three to Chapter Six. In Chapter Three, various facilities for living available to the households are presented including an indicator of different tenure types of the dwelling units. In Chapter Four, discussion is made on the housing characteristics, particulars of dwellings and micro environment surrounding the houses. Various aspects of residential construction activities undertaken by the households during last 365 days are presented in Chapter Five. In the last Chapter, i.e., in Chapter Six, some aspects of housing conditions among social groups have been discussed. Detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B gives a fairly detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey and Appendix C gives a facsimile of the schedule canvassed in the survey.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

2.0 The concepts and definitions of some important terms used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained in the following paragraphs.

2.1 **Household:** A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb “normally” meant that the temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but the temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer’s/host’s household. “Living together” was given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to shortage of space, the household formed by such a person’s family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) was considered one household only. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments. The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

2.2 **Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE):** For a household, MPCE was the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by the household size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis.

2.2.1 As it is difficult to collect reliable income data, the NSSO collects data on consumption expenditure in its surveys. In the present survey on *Housing Condition (Schedule 1.2)*, data on household consumer expenditure during the last 30 days was ascertained through five questions (see Appendix C), to facilitate the ordering of households in respective level of living for deeper synthesis of survey results. This helps in portraying the survey variables in the hierarchy of levels of living of the households classified as quintile classes of MPCE.

2.2.2 **Quintile classes of MPCE:** The population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of MPCE, where the 1st quintile of the distribution of MPCE means the level of MPCE below which 20 per cent of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40 per cent of the population lie, and so on. In this round quintiles are estimated separately for the distribution of MPCE in the rural and urban sector of each State/U.T and all-India. Some of the aspects of housing condition have been studied with respect to the level of living of the households which is proxied by monthly per capita consumer expenditure. This ordering of the households in respect of level of living is derived as the distribution of the households in the quintile classes corresponding to the distribution of the population in the quintile classes. Some of the indicators, in this report, have been studied with respect to MPCE quintile classes, separately for rural and urban areas. However, such indicators for rural and urban areas combined have been presented considering all quintile classes, instead of presenting separately for each quintile class. In detail tables (Appendix A) also, same format of presentation of these indicators has been followed whenever these are presented for quintile classes.

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

2.4 **Building:** Building was a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extended from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls referred to the walls of adjoining buildings, i.e., dividing walls of a row of houses. These houses were practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constituted one living unit, all of them together also formed a building. Usually, building would have four external walls. But in some areas the nature of building construction was such that it had no walls. Instead, it had a slanting roof which almost touched the ground and it was provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars were also be treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.

2.5 **Dwelling unit:** It was the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It might be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting 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 might also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing, etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, 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 purpose 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 staircase, 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.

2.6 **Pucca structure:** A pucca structure was one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as 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.

2.7 **Katcha structure:** A structure which had walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures could be of the following two types:

- (a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** 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 structure** included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.8 **Semi-pucca structure:** A structure which could not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition was a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure had either the walls or the roof but not both made of pucca materials.

2.9 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, 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 for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together formed a single housing unit and were treated as an independent house.

2.10 Flat: A flat, generally, was a part of the 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 also included detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

2.11 Room: A room was a constructed area with walls or partitions on all side with at least one door way 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 wall.

2.12 Living room: A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres, a height of at least 2 metres 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 which was used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store was also considered as living room.

2.13 Other room: It was a room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres floor area and 2 metres height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfied the specification was not used for living purposes. A room which satisfied the size criterion when shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes was treated as other room.

2.14 Veranda: It is a roofed space often without a door adjacent to living/other room. It is generally used as an access to the room(s) and is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is 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 was not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered veranda might have a door also. Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit was treated as 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.

2.15 Floor area of the dwelling: The inside area of the floor excluding the area covered by the walls was considered as floor area. If a room was used both for business and residential purposes and the residential use was not very nominal, the total area of the room was considered as floor area. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room was used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion was considered as floor area. The same procedure was adopted in case of room being shared with another household.

2.16 Tenurial status of dwelling: Information in respect of the tenurial status of the dwelling unit of the sample household was collected. For the purpose of the survey the following classifications of the tenurial status of the dwelling were used:

1. owned:

- 1.1 freehold
- 1.2 leasehold

2. hired:

- 2.1 employer quarter
- 2.2 hired dwelling units with written contract
- 2.3 hired dwelling units without written contract

3. others

4. no dwelling

2.16.1 **Owned:** A dwelling unit was considered 'owned' by the sample household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title was vested in a member or members of the household. Dwelling units in owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment was also considered as 'owned'. If the sample household had the right of permanent heritable possession of the dwelling unit with or without the right to transfer the title, such dwelling units were considered as 'freehold'. Dwelling units held under special conditions such that the holder did 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) were considered 'leasehold'.

2.16.2 **Hired:** In this survey three types of *hired accommodation* were distinguished. These were *employer quarter*, *hired dwelling with written contract* and *hired dwelling without written contract*. If the dwelling unit, in which the sample household lived, was provided by an employer to a member of the sample household, such dwelling units were considered as 'employer quarter'. If the dwelling was taken on rent, by the sample household, which was payable at monthly, quarterly or any other periodic intervals or on lease, for a period of less than 30 years, it was treated as a 'hired dwelling'. *Hired dwelling* unit might be free of rent also. If the sample household had taken the dwelling unit on rent with written contract with its owner, it was considered as 'hired dwelling with written contract'. On the other hand, if the sample household lived in a hired dwelling unit without a written contract, such dwelling unit was considered as 'hired dwelling without written contract'.

2.16.3 **Others:** In all other types of possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., encroached one) for the households, these were classified as 'others'.

2.16.4 **No dwelling:** Households which lived 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), were considered as having 'no dwellings'.

2.17 **Earners of a household, place of work and maximum distance travelled by the earner:** A household member with earning either from economic activities and/or from non-economic activities was considered as an earner in the household. Place of work meant a place where the activities, considering both the economic and non-economic activities together, were performed by the earners. Distance meant the one way actual distance from residence to the place of work normally travelled by the earner.

2.18 **Economic activity:** Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that added value to national product was considered as an economic activity. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market (i.e. for pay or profit) including those of government services, and, the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

2.18.1 The term 'economic activity' as defined in NSS survey, included:

- (i) all the market activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e. industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-2004) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption
 - and
 - (b) activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets, which include production of fixed assets including construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

Certain activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which though fetched earnings, were not considered as economic activities. Such activities were taken within the ambit of non-economic activities.

2.19 **Major source of drinking:** Information in respect of the household's major source of drinking water during the last 365 days was collected. Since a household might have used more than one source of drinking water, provision was made to record two such sources. First major source was the one that related to that source of drinking water which was used most by the household and the second major source was the one which was the next most used source of drinking water. The classifications of the sources of drinking water of the household were as follows:

- bottled water
- tap
- tube well/hand pump
- well:
 - protected
 - unprotected
- tank/pond (reserved for drinking)
- other tank/pond
- river/canal/lake
- spring
- harvested rainwater
- others

2.19.1 **Bottled water:** Drinking water packaged in bottles, pouches, and similar containers were classified as '*bottled water*'. Generally this packaged drinking water conformed to certain safety standards and were considered safe for drinking. However, tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, was not be treated as bottled drinking water.

2.19.2 **Well:** A '*well*' was considered as protected, if it had 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' without the protective measures to lower the risk of contamination was considered an 'unprotected well'. *Rainwater harvesting* was the gathering or accumulating and storing of rainwater. Traditionally, *rainwater harvesting* is practised in arid and semi-arid areas, and had provided drinking water, domestic water, water for livestock, etc. The other codes are self-explanatory.

2.20 Sufficiency of drinking water: This information was collected in respect of the most often used source. Thus, information was collected on whether availability of drinking water was sufficient throughout the year from the first source (most often used source). However, for collecting this information, the investigator had to depend on the judgement of the informant. For the households which did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year from the first source (most often used source), information was collected regarding the calendar months of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient from the first source.

2.21 Type of use of drinking water facility: For the households which had more than one sources of drinking water, information for this item related to the first source (most often used source). Information was recorded regarding whether the household's first source of drinking water was for:

- a) *household's exclusive use*; if the source was for the exclusive use of the household
- b) *common use of households in the building*; if the source was shared by the households with one or more households in the building
- c) *community use*; if for use of households in the locality or
- d) *others*

2.22 Facility of bathroom: Information about the bathroom facility available to the members of the household was recorded as follows:

- a) attached bathroom:
- b) detached bathroom and
- c) no bathroom

If the dwelling unit had no bathroom in its premises, it was considered as having *no bathroom*. If the dwelling unit had one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor) it was treated as with *attached bathroom*. On the other hand, if the dwelling unit had a bathroom in its premises but not attached to dwelling unit it was considered as *detached bathroom*.

2.23 Type of use of latrine facility: Information was collected on whether the household's latrine facility was 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 had no latrine facility. If the latrine facility was for exclusive use of the household, these were classified as for *exclusive use of household*. If the latrine facility was shared by the household with one or more households in the building, these were classified as *shared latrine with other household(s)*. If the latrine facility was for use of the households in the locality, or was for a specific section of people, these were treated as *public/community latrine*. If the household had no access to latrine facility, i.e., if its members used open area as latrine, these were treated as having *no latrine*.

2.24 Type of latrine (viz., flush, septic tank, pit latrine and service latrine): 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. A latrine connected to a pit dug in earth was called a pit latrine. In a few areas, one might still come across latrines that were serviced by scavengers. These were called service latrines.

2.25 Electricity for domestic use: Information was collected on whether the household had electricity facilities for domestic use. The use of the electricity for domestic use might be for lighting or cooking or for both. Moreover, electricity might be used legally or illegally and the electricity might be supplied to the household either through public agencies, corporations or by private suppliers. However, if the household made its own arrangement, either through generator or solar panel, to generate electricity, the household was not considered as having electricity for domestic use.

2.26 Type of electric wiring: If the sample household had electricity for domestic use, type of electric wiring available in the dwelling unit was classified in any one of the following:

- a) conduit wiring
- b) fixed to the walls
- c) temporary

2.27 Use of house: The purpose for which the house was used was recorded in this survey. The specific use of the house, for which information collected, was as follows:

- a) residential only
- b) residential-cum-commercial
- c) residential-cum-others

If the house was used exclusively for residential purpose, its use was treated as *residential only*. If the house was used for residential purposes as well as for carrying out economic activities, like, production of goods, production of services or trading of goods, etc., such houses were classified as used for *residential-cum-commercial* purpose. In all other cases, such as when the house was used for residential purpose and for some non-economic activities, the use was treated as *residential-cum-others*.

2.28 Condition of structure: Condition of structure meant the physical condition of the structure of the house. The specific types of conditions in which the house was classified were

- a) good
- b) satisfactory
- c) bad

If the structure did not require any immediate repairs, major or minor, it was regarded as in 'good' condition. If the structure required immediate minor repairs but not major repairs, it was regarded as in 'satisfactory' condition. If the structure of the building required immediate major repairs without which it might be unsafe for habitation or required to be demolished and rebuilt, it was regarded as in 'bad' condition.

2.29 Ventilation of the dwelling unit: Information as to whether, in general, ventilation of the dwelling unit was good, satisfactory or bad was collected. Ventilation meant the extent to which the rooms were open to air and light. Ventilation of all the rooms in the dwelling unit was considered. For assessing the situation the following guidelines were followed:

- (i) If the majority of the rooms had two or more windows 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..

However, in some cases, if the rooms of the dwelling unit had no proper ventilation, as per the criteria mentioned above, but the rooms had proper air-conditioning facility, such cases were considered as 'good' ventilation.

2.30 Drainage arrangement: Drainage arrangement meant a system for carrying off waste water and liquid waste of the house. It may be noted that if no system existed to carry off the waste water of the house, but water flowed down by its own gravity, in an unregulated manner, it was considered as no drainage.

2.31 Garbage collection arrangement: Garbage collection arrangement meant 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 collected 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 made the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the final dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body.

2.32 Animal shed: Animal shed for the purpose of this survey, meant a structure where livestock (cattle, buffalo, horse, goat, pig, etc. but not poultry and pets) were sheltered. If there was no animal shed within 100 feet of the house (even on the adjacent plots) it was considered as having no animal shed. If there was an animal shed in the house or attached to the house, it was considered as a house with attached animal shed. If there was an animal shed within 100 feet of the house but not within / attached to, it was identified as a house with detached animal shed. It was not necessary that the animals and / or the shed was owned or possessed by any household in the house.

2.33 Experience of flood during last 5 years: If rain water during monsoon and / or water from sea, river, etc., entered 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 was considered to have experienced flood.

2.34 Plinth area of the house: Plinth area is the total constructed area of the surface on the ground over which the structure is created. In case more than one structure was used by the household, total plinth area of all the structures taken together was recorded. In case of a multi-storeyed building, plinth area referred to the surface on the ground over which the structure was created.

2.35 Plinth level: Plinth level meant the constructed ground floor level from the land (at the main entrance of the building) on which the building was constructed. If the ground floor was at the same level as the land on which the house stood, it was considered as no plinth.

2.36 Total number of married couples in the household: For the purpose of this survey, 'married couple' meant the couples either formed through marriage or live-together as reported by the informant. When both the husband and the wife (i.e., the male and female partners) were the household members, they were considered for counting the number of married couples. If one of them was a household member and the other was not, it was not counted as a married couple. A man with two wives in a household constituted two married couples. But one woman with two husbands in a household formed a single couple.

2.37 Separate room to each married couple: Information on whether each married couple of the household had a separate room for their use or not was collected. If a married couple of the household had a separate room for their use, it was considered as a couple with separate room and even if children of age 10 years or below were also using the room along with the couple, it was considered as a case of separate room for the couple. A couple living in single room-cum-kitchen was also considered as having a separate room.

2.38 Monthly rent (Rs.) (payable approach): The actual amount (in whole number of Rupees) of rent payable per month by the household, living in hired accommodation was recorded. If the household had paid some amount initially which was adjusted in the monthly rent, the amount adjusted in each month was included in the monthly rent. If the household was residing in employer's quarters, the amount deducted from the salary of the household member to whom the quarter was allotted along with the house rent allowance the person might have received if he/she had not been provided with the accommodation, was the rent of the dwelling unit. Rent did 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.

2.39 Constructions undertaken: Construction undertaken, during last 365 days included those constructions which were undertaken by the households for residential purposes and were within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union. If construction was not undertaken solely for residential purpose, construction relating only to the residential part of the construction was considered. However routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as whitewashing, painting, etc., and constructions undertaken as an entrepreneurial activity were excluded.

2.39.1 The activity of constructions undertaken included:

- 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.

2.39.2 Total cost of construction: Costs incurred up to the date of survey (amount paid and payable) for each of the constructions undertaken by the sample household was recorded separately. For the constructions that were completed during the last 365 days, the total cost for each such construction was considered. For the constructions that were in-progress, the total cost of the constructions up to the date of survey was recorded. Household labour was evaluated at the wage rate prevailing at the time of construction. Materials supplied from home was 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 was evaluated and recorded. Materials received as gifts or in the form of subsidies was evaluated at the local retail price. The value of land on which the construction was made was not included in the cost.

2.39.3 Sources of finance: Total cost of construction might be financed from different sources. For each of the constructions, amount financed from different sources were recorded. Amount financed, for the total cost of construction, included the cash and kind, as well as household labour and/or material, and gifts received in kind. Eleven different sources were considered. These were as follows:

own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind)
finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.)

institutional agencies:

government
commercial bank including regional rural bank, co-operative society/bank
insurance
provident fund (advance/loan)
financial corporation/institution
other institutional agencies

non-institutional agencies:

money lender
friends and relatives
other non-institutional agencies

2.39.3.1 Descriptions of the different sources are given below:

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

b) Finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.): The amount considered here related to the savings of the different members of the household. This included 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 was also included in this item.

Institutional Agencies

c) Government: When money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) was received from the central or state governments, to finance the construction, these were 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 Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore, etc., and foreign commercial banks operating in India were considered here. Similarly, money obtained from agencies such as cooperative society/banks, like district or central cooperative banks or other types of cooperative societies, etc., was also included.

e) Insurance: All loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, Postal Life Insurance and other insurance funds were considered as loans 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, was 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., were considered here.

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

Non-institutional Agencies

i) *Money lender*: Person who lends money on interest was considered as money lender.

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

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

2.40 ***First hand purchase of constructed house/flat***: These were generally the housing units (ready built houses/flat) constructed by the enterprises/institutions that were 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 were not 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, were also considered.

2.40.1 ***Total expenditure for first hand purchase***: 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 was considered. If cost of the land was paid separately, the amount paid for the land was not considered for recording the total expenditure. But if it could not be separated, the total included the cost of the land. If the sample household acquired residential units by ways other than purchase, say, acquired free from non-household entities, the market value of the residential unit was recorded.

Chapter Three

Some Aspects of Facilities for Living

3.0 Introduction

3.0.1 Information on housing condition collected through schedule 1.2 canvassed in the NSS 65th Round is broadly categorised into three groups. Firstly, information on the particulars of various facilities available to the sample households for decent living such as drinking water, latrine, bathroom, electricity etc. which were collected from all the selected households. Secondly, information was collected on some of the characteristics of the houses, particulars of the dwelling unit and the micro environment surrounding the dwelling unit from the households who were living in houses. These broadly relate to different aspects of the structure of the houses, number of rooms, floor area, rent of the hired dwellings, use of the house, age of the structure, condition of the structure, drainage arrangement, garbage collection arrangement, etc. Finally, information regarding number of constructions undertaken, number of constructions completed, type of constructions, cost of constructions, sources of finance, etc. was collected from the households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days. Besides, information was collected on first hand purchase of constructed house/flat by the households during the last 365 days such as number of such purchases, their area and cost.

3.0.2 Main findings on housing condition in India based on the data collected in NSS 65th round (July 2008- June 2009) are accordingly presented in Chapter Three to Chapter Six and comparable estimates from NSS 49th round (January – June 1993) and NSS 58th round (July December 2002) have also been presented wherever possible. Hereafter, these three time periods will be referred to as 1993, 2002 and 2008-09. In the present Chapter various living facilities available to the households are presented. An indicator of different tenure types of the dwelling units of the households is also presented here. Besides, in this Chapter, some aspects of the distance travelled to places of work by the earner of households are also discussed.

3.0.3 *Use of estimated aggregates:* The estimates, in this report, are generally presented as ratios. However, the estimates of aggregates are also given in the margin of the detailed tables in the appendix. As the tables and Statements are generally presented as ‘per 1000 distribution’ or ‘proportion per 1000’, the figures are rounded off and in the per 1000 distribution, the figures may not add upto 1000 due to rounding off/non-response cases. Thus, while using the ratios from the survey results, it is to be noted that the accuracy of these derived aggregates will be limited to the number of significant digits available in the ratios. The estimated aggregates, wherever possible, can be used to get ratios with more significant digits.

3.1 Facilities for living

3.1.0. Facilities available to households¹ for decent and healthy living for which data were collected refer to those of drinking water, sanitation, bathroom, electricity, etc. The basic facilities, such as drinking water and sanitation have wider significance in ensuring hygienic and healthful living. In this respect, particulars of the tenurial status of the households is also relevant to find an approximation of the estimator of secured tenure². The scope of discussion

¹ As per NSS 65th round estimates, nearly 70 per cent households lived in rural areas and 30 per cent households lived in urban areas.

² Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement. (source: Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, United Nations, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/95).

in this chapter is further extended with the study of the maximum distance travelled by any earner of the households to his/her place of work.

3.1.1 Drinking water facility

3.1.1.0 The study of the drinking water facility requires analysing the access to different sources of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water. The accessibility component has other aspects, such as distances travelled to the source of drinking water and whether the source is shared with other households or community or for exclusive use of households. It is pertinent to mention that in NSS 65th round, information on source of drinking water was collected for two most often used sources by the households during the last 365 days, since a household could have used more than one sources of drinking water. These are termed as the first major source and the second source. The first major source meant that one which was the most often used source. The information on another (second) most often used source was collected for those households who used more than one source of drinking water. It may be noted that while the list of specified sources of drinking water on which information was collected in NSS 49th and 58th round was the same, the list was further expanded in NSS 65th round, with the inclusion of 'bottled water' and 'harvested rainwater' and splitting the source 'well' into two, viz., 'protected well' and 'unprotected well'. It is assumed that the information on the two new sources, viz., 'bottled water' and 'harvested rainwater' was clubbed into 'others' in NSS 49th and 58th round while information on both 'protected well' and 'unprotected well' was clubbed into the source 'well'. It is mentioned that as per *WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation*, improved water sources could be any of the following: i) piped water into dwelling, plot or yard, ii) public tap/standpipe, iii) tube well/borehole, iv) protected dug well, v) protected spring, and vi) rainwater collection. In this respect, an important aspect of the study will be to find an approximate indicator of the proportion of households served with improved sources of drinking water for the year 2008-09 which is approaching the mid-period of the *International Decade for Action, Water for Life, 2005–2015*. It is to be noted that discussion made in this report about different aspects of drinking water facility is with reference to the first major source. However, the information on second major source of drinking water is given in the Appendix tables.

3.1.1.1 **Different sources of drinking water:** In Statement 3.1, distribution (per 1000) of households by the major sources of drinking water at the all-India level is presented for NSS 49th round (January – June 1993), 58th round (July – December 2002) and NSS 65th round (July 2009- June 2009) and the corresponding distribution for each State/U.T. for NSS 65th round is presented in Statement 3.1.1. This Statement reflects the pattern of use of different sources of water by rural and urban households and the changes in the pattern of use of sources over the period 1993 to 2008-09. During 2008-09, the major source of drinking water in rural areas was 'tube well/hand pump' in respect of 55 per cent of households followed by 'tap' for other 30 per cent of households. The share of both 'protected' and 'unprotected' well was nearly 6 per cent each. In urban areas, on the other hand, 'tap' was the major sources of drinking water for 74 per cent of the households and 'tube well/hand pump' served another 18 per cent households. 'Protected well' was used as a major source of drinking water by nearly 2 per cent of the urban households while nearly 1 per cent of the urban households had used 'unprotected well' as the major source of drinking water. One noticeable feature of urban households was the use of 'bottled water' as a major source, which served nearly 3 per cent of the urban households. Thus, the patterns in the use of sources of drinking water show the predominance of the sources 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump' and 'well' which were used by nearly 97 per cent of rural households and 95 per cent of urban households. From the different sources of drinking water, on which data were collected in NSS 65th round, an approximation of the share of 'improved drinking water sources' can be made. Among the different improved sources of

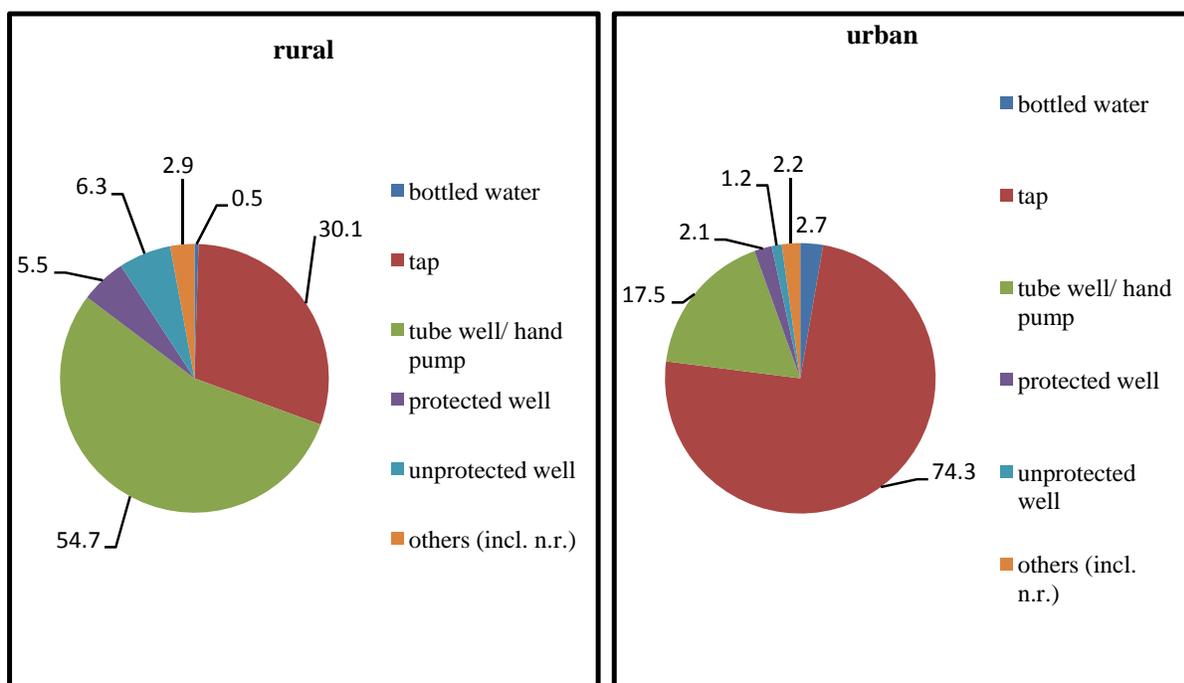
drinking water, viz., i) piped water into dwelling, plot or yard ii) public tap/standpipe ii) tube well/borehole iii) protected dug well, iv) protected spring, and v) rainwater collection, the estimates of first two sources of drinking water can be approximated as that by the source 'tap'. As discussed in para. 3.1.1.0, the sources of water 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump', 'protected well' and 'harvested rainwater', can be taken as improved sources, and since the share of 'spring' was at a very marginal level, the coverage from the improved sources was approximately 90 per cent in rural areas and 94 per cent in urban areas. The distribution of different sources of drinking water for rural and urban areas is presented in Figure 3.1.

Statement 3.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days for 49th round, 58th and 65th rounds

major source (most often used) of drinking water	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	49 th	58 th	65 th	49 th	58 th	65 th	49 th	58 th	65 th
	round								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bottled water			5			27			12
tap	189	275	301	704	736	743	324	405	431
tube well/ hand pump	445	513	547	185	196	175	377	423	437
protected well			55			21			45
unprotected well			63			12			48
all well	317	179	118	86	51	33	257	143	93
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	13	8	8	4	2	2	11	7	6
other tank/pond	8	4	3	4	0	1	7	3	3
river/ canal/ lake	17	11	7	1	1	0	13	8	5
spring	9	8	7	1	1	1	7	6	5
harvested rainwater			1			0			1
others	3	3	3	14	13	19	6	6	8
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Note: The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available. Ref: Table 5 of Appendix A

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of households by different sources of drinking water



3.1.1.2 Changes in shares of different sources of drinking water over time: From Statement 3.1, changes in the share of the different sources of drinking water over the period from 1993 to 2008-09 can be studied. In rural areas, there has been a gradual increase in the share of both the sources 'tap' and 'tube well/hand pump', and a corresponding decrease in the share of 'well'. In 1993, nearly 19 per cent of the rural households used 'tap' as source of drinking water, which rose to cover nearly 30 per cent of rural households in 2008-09. Similarly the share of 'tube well/hand pump', which was 45 per cent of rural households in 1993 rose to nearly 55 per cent in 2008-09. The situation in the urban areas showed distinct pattern, with that share of 'tap' as major source of drinking water rose from 70 per cent in 1993 to 74 per cent in 2008-09. In the urban areas, a marginal decline in the share of 'tube well/hand pump' was noticed during this period: from 19 per cent in 1993 to 18 per cent in 2008-09. During this period sharp decline in the share of 'well' was observed in both rural and urban areas. The decline of the share of 'well' was from 32 per cent in 1993 to 12 per cent in 2008-09 in the rural areas and modest decline from 9 per cent to 3 per cent in the urban areas.

3.1.1.3 Extent of use of more than one sources of drinking water: In some circumstances households may use more than one source of drinking water. As mentioned earlier, in NSS 65th round, information on second major source of drinking water used by the households was collected from the households who used more than one source of drinking water during the last 365 days. As such it would be of interest to study the magnitude of use of second source for each of the first source of drinking water. Here it is pertinent to mention that since the sources

Statement 3.2: Proportion (per 1000) of households who had used two sources of drinking water for each of first major source used

first major source of drinking water	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
tap	302	159	229
tube well/ hand pump	183	164	181
protected well	284	220	275
unprotected well	318	319	318
all (incl. n.r.)	242	170	220

Ref: Table 5 of Appendix A

'tap', 'tube well/hand pump' and 'protected' and 'unprotected' well together account for more than 95 per cent of both rural and urban households' first major sources of drinking water, the study of use of second source has been confined to each of these first sources only, considering that the sample size for the other sources of drinking water even at the all-India level may be too small to make any valid inferences. In Statement, 3.2, the proportion (per 1000) of households who used second sources of drinking water for each of these first sources is presented at the all-India level and in Statement 3.2.1 the proportion (per 1000) of households using two sources of drinking water is presented for each State/U.T. The Statement

depicts that dependence of urban households on a second source of drinking water was less than that of rural households. In the urban areas, nearly 17 per cent households used second source of drinking water during the last 365 days against nearly 24 per cent of the rural households. In the rural areas, nearly 30 per cent households who used 'tap' as the first major source took recourse to a second source of drinking water during the last 365 days and nearly 32 per cent of them who used 'unprotected well' had to use second sources. However, dependence on second sources was less to the households who used 'tube well/hand pump' as first source: nearly 18 per cent of the households who had 'tube well/hand pump' as first source used other sources of drinking water. In the urban areas, on the other hand, the households who used either 'tap' or 'tube well/ hand pump' as the first major source, had less dependence on a second source than those who used either 'protected well' or 'unprotected well' as a first major source. Among the urban households who used either 'tap' or 'tube well/ hand pump' as a first major source, nearly 16 per cent had to use second sources of drinking water. On the other hand, among those who used 'unprotected well' or 'protected well', as first major source, the proportion who had to use a second source was nearly 32 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively.

3.1.1.4 **Sufficiency of drinking water:** Availability of sufficient quantity of drinking water is considered important for maintaining health

Statement 3.3: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got sufficient drinking water from first major source throughout the year

all-India

1 st major source of drinking water	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
tap	857 (258)	915 (680)	886 (382)
tube well/ hand	896 (490)	938 (164)	901 (394)
protected well	792 (44)	870 (18)	803 (36)
unprotected well	724 (46)	740 (9)	725 (35)
all (incl. n.r.)	862 (862)	911 (911)	876 (876)

Note: Figures in parenthesis give the proportion of households who got sufficient drinking water, and the figures without parenthesis give the proportion of households among the user of the source that had got sufficient drinking water.

Ref: Table 5 of Appendix A

Moreover, the information on sufficiency of drinking water was collected with respect to the first major source and judgment of the informant regarding availability of sufficient drinking water was recorded. In Statement 3.3, proportion (per 1000) of households which got sufficient drinking water from first major source throughout the year is presented, separately, for the four major sources of drinking water, viz., 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump' and 'protected' and 'unprotected' well. Statement 3.3.1 presents the proportion (per 1000) of households who got sufficient drinking water from the 1st major source for each State/U.T. In this Statement, the proportion of households who got sufficient drinking water is also given in parenthesis. From the Statement it is seen that the proportion of rural households who got sufficient drinking water from first major source throughout the year is less than that of urban households: nearly 86 per cent of the rural households got sufficient drinking water against nearly 91 per cent of urban households. Divergences existed among the specified major sources in providing sufficient drinking water. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, among the 'tube well/ hand pump' users, highest proportion of households got sufficient drinking water, whereas when 'well' was used as major source, the proportion of households who got sufficient drinking water was the lowest. Nearly, 90 per cent of households in rural areas and 94 per cent in the urban areas who used 'tube well/hand pump' as the major source got

Statement 3.4: Proportion (per 1000) of households who did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year

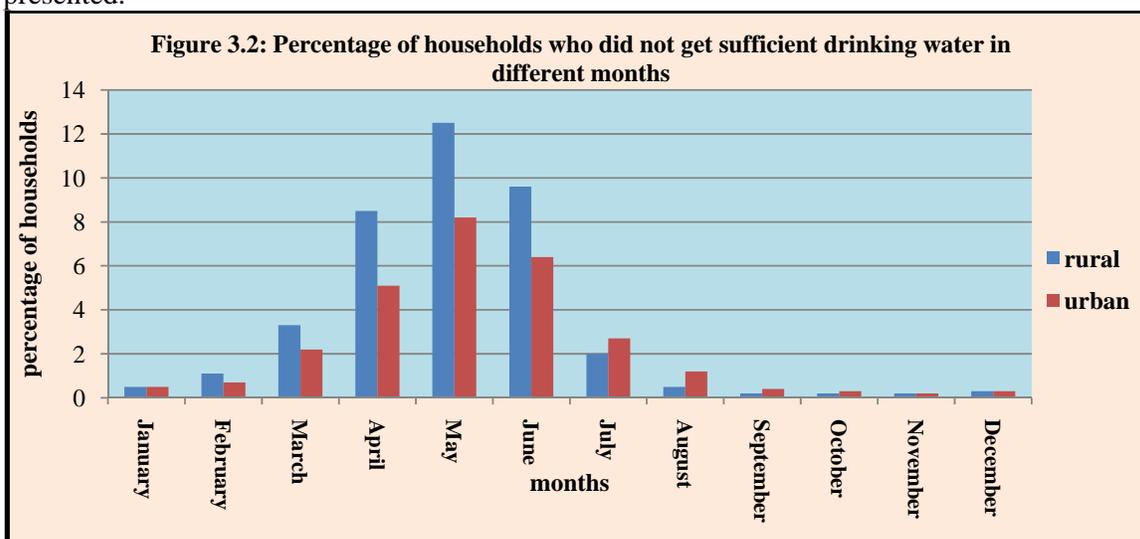
all-India

months of the year	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January	5	5	5
February	11	7	10
March	33	22	30
April	85	51	75
May	125	82	112
June	96	64	86
July	20	27	22
August	5	12	7
September	2	4	2
October	2	3	2
November	2	2	2
December	3	3	3
all months	1	1	1
any month	138	89	124

Ref: Table 6 of Appendix A

sufficient drinking water throughout the year. Nearly, 86 per cent of the 'tap' users in the rural areas and 92 per cent in the urban areas also got sufficient drinking water throughout the year. Among those who used 'protected well', nearly 79 per cent in the rural areas and 87 per cent in the urban areas got sufficient drinking water. The situation for the 'unprotected well' users was worse considering that nearly 72 per cent of them in rural areas and 74 per cent in urban areas got sufficient drinking water throughout the year. It may be seen that of the 86 per cent households in rural areas that got sufficient drinking, the share of 'tap' was 26 per cent, share of 'tube well/hand pump' was 49 per cent and 'well' shared nearly 9 per cent. In urban areas, of the 91 per cent households who got sufficient drinking water, the share of 'tap' was 68 per cent, share of 'tube well/hand pump' was 16 per cent and 'well' shared nearly 3 per cent.

3.1.1.5 Time of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient: In Statement 3.3, proportion of households who got sufficient drinking water throughout the year is presented. It shows that in rural areas, nearly 14 per cent households did not get sufficient drinking water during the year and in urban areas the situation was comparatively better and nearly 9 per cent households did not get sufficient drinking water during the year. The non-availability of sufficient drinking water could be for some particular month(s) of the year or throughout the year. To study whether lack of sufficient drinking water during the year was uniform throughout all the months of the year or there are some particular time periods in the year when drinking water becomes scarce, proportion of households who did not get sufficient drinking water for different months of the year is presented in Statement 3.4. It is seen that the shortage of drinking water started creeping up from the months of March and reached a peak during May, thereafter, the situation of availability of drinking water improved gradually and by August the situation improved substantially. Nearly 13 per cent of the rural households and 8 per cent of the urban households got insufficient drinking water during the Month of May. In the months of April and June also, drinking water was not sufficient for nearly 9 per cent of rural households and 5 per cent of urban households. In Figure 3.2, the proportion of households who did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year is presented.



3.1.1.6 Distance travelled to access sources of drinking water: So far the discussion was centred on source and sufficiency of drinking water. However, mere availability of drinking water from different sources even in sufficient quantities to the households may not reflect the whole gamut of facility of drinking water enjoyed by the households. In this respect, the distance travelled by the households to access the source of drinking water is an important aspect which needs to be studied. Availability of drinking water within the household or within the premises of the household is definitely a better form of facility since in such cases the household members need not travel to fetch drinking water. If, however the household members need to travel long distances for drinking water, though availability may be sufficient, it may not be treated as a desirable facility since it may adversely affect on the usual chores of other household members, who need to afford time specially for fetching drinking water besides possibly indirectly influencing on quantity of water needed for sufficiency. In Statement 3.5, the proportion of households who got drinking water within premises, outside premises but within 0.2 k.m. of the premises and beyond 0.2 k.m but within 0.5 k.m of their premises is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th rounds and the corresponding figures for each State/U.T. for NSS 65th round are presented in Statement 3.5.1. It is seen that during 2008-09, nearly 51 per cent households in India had access to drinking water within premises, nearly 41 per cent had to travel a distance of upto 0.2 k.m. outside the premises and nearly 7 per cent households had to travel a distance beyond 0.2 k.m. but within

0.5 k.m. for collection of drinking water. Considerable rural-urban divergences are found to exist in this respect. In rural areas, majority of the households had drinking water outside the premises and had to travel to access the source of drinking water whereas in urban areas reverse situation prevailed and majority of the households had access to sources of drinking water within the premises. In rural areas, nearly 41 per cent of the households had drinking water facility within the premises where as in the urban areas the situation was much better: nearly three-fourth of the households had drinking water facility within the premises. Majority of the households (nearly 57 per cent) in rural areas had to travel a distance of upto 0.5 k.m., whereas in the urban areas such travelling was required by nearly one-fourth of the households. Moreover, in rural areas, nearly 48 per cent of the households had to travel a

Statement 3.5: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got drinking water within premises, within 0.2 km or within 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. of their premises for 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India			
sector	within premises	outside premises but within a distance of less than 0.2 k.m	outside premises but within 0.2 - 0.5 k.m
(1)	(2)		(3)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)			
rural	343	544	81
urban	662	304	25
rural+urban	426	481	66
58th round (Jul – Dec 2002)			
rural	372	509	90
urban	703	260	29
rural+urban	467	439	72
65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)			
rural	405	480	92
urban	745	228	20
rural+urban	506	406	71

Ref: Table 8 of Appendix A

distance of upto 0.2 k.m. which was nearly for 23 per cent of urban households. It is seen that nearly 9 per cent of rural households and 2 per cent of urban households travelled a distance beyond 0.2 k.m. but within 0.5 k.m. to access drinking water source.

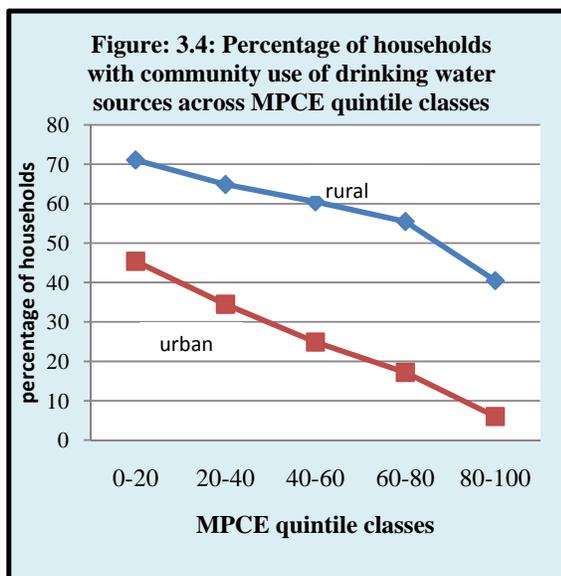
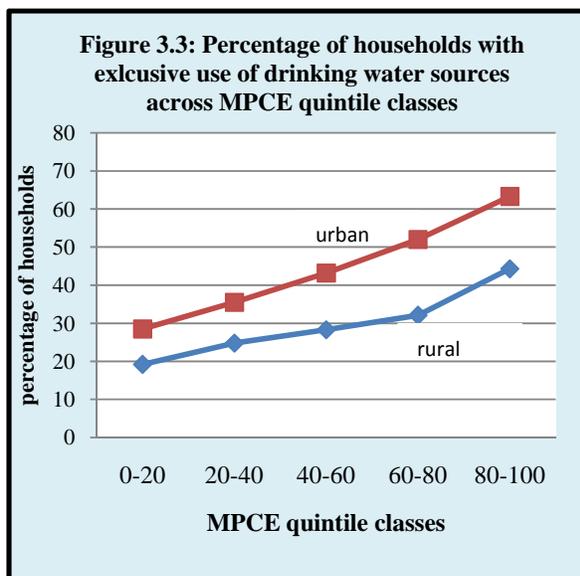
3.1.1.7 Changes in distance travelled to access sources of drinking water over time: In Statement 3.5, the proportion of households having availability of drinking water within premises and outside premises but within 0.5 km of their premises is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It is seen, over the time period from 1993 to 2008-09, in both the rural and urban areas, there has been considerable improvement in the availability of drinking water within premises thus signifying that percentage of households who were required to undertake travelling to access drinking water facility declined over the years. In 1993, nearly 34 per cent of the households in rural areas had drinking water facility within premises which increased to 37 percent in 2002 and further increased to 41 per cent in 2008-09. In urban areas, on the other hand, nearly 66 per cent households had drinking water facility within premises which increased to 70 per cent in 2002 and further increased to 75 per cent in 2008-09. Consequent to an increase in the percentage of households with drinking water facility within premises a resultant steady decline in the proportion of households with drinking water facility outside premises was observed during this time period. In 1993, in rural areas, nearly 54 per cent households had drinking water facility outside premises but within 0.2 km and this situation improved in 2008-09 when nearly 48 per cent of the households had drinking water facility outside premises but within 0.2 km of their premises. In the urban areas, during 1993 nearly 30 per cent of the households had access to drinking water outside premises but within 0.2 km and this situation prevailed for 23 per cent of the households in 2008-09. It is seen that proportion of households required to travel a distance of beyond 0.2 k.m. but less than 0.5 k.m. hovered around 8 to 9 per cent in rural areas and 2 to 3 per cent in urban areas. Proportion of households required to travel beyond 0.5 k.m. to access the source of drinking water was very small in all these time periods and it has shown a declining trend; in 1993 nearly 3 per cent of rural households had travelled beyond 0.5 k.m. to access the source of drinking water which decreased to nearly 2 per cent in 2008-09 and in urban areas, the proportion remained static at almost 1 per cent over this period.

3.1.1.8 Type of use of the drinking water facility: The source of drinking water that a household used might be for exclusive use of the household, i.e., not shared with any other household. However, in some cases the source might have been shared with other households residing in the building or meant for community use. Thus, three types of use of drinking water facility can be distinguished, viz., *exclusive use of the household*, *common use of the households in the building* or *for community use*. The proportion of households using these three types of drinking water facilities has been presented in Statement 3.6 for each of the quintile classes of MPCE, separately for rural and urban areas. In Statement 3.6.1 the distribution of households using these three types of facilities is presented for each State/U.T. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, there is a gradual increase of the share of *exclusive use* of drinking water facility by the households with the increase in the level of living of the households, proxied by MPCE. On the other hand the share of *community use* of drinking water facility has shown a decreasing trend with the increase of household level of living. In rural areas, nearly 19 per cent of the household in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *exclusive use* of the drinking water facility which nearly doubled to 44 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. In urban areas, 29 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *exclusive use* of the drinking water facility which reached 63 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. It may be noted that *community use* of drinking water facility was to a great extent a rural phenomenon, with 57 per cent of rural households used drinking water facility which was meant for *community use*, but in case of urban areas it was only for 23 per cent of the households. In both rural and urban areas, proportion of households with *community use* of drinking water declined with the increase of level of living of the households. In rural areas, as high as 71 per cent households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *community use* of drinking water which declined gradually with the increase of level of living and covered only 41 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. The feature of sharing drinking water with some other households in the building was more frequent in urban areas than in rural areas. Thus, while nearly 8 per cent of rural households used drinking water which was for *common use of households in the building*, it was nearly 25 per cent for the urban households. The shares of the facilities *exclusive use* and *community use* for both rural and urban areas in different MPCE quintile classes are presented in Figures 3.3 and 3.4, respectively.

Statement 3.6: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile class	type of use of drinking water facility					all (inc. n.r.)
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
all-India						
rural						
0-20	192	67	711	30	1000	
20-40	248	72	649	31	1000	
40-60	283	73	605	39	1000	
60-80	321	84	555	40	1000	
80-100	443	107	405	46	1000	
all	311	83	568	38	1000	
urban						
0-20	285	215	454	45	1000	
20-40	355	227	345	73	1000	
40-60	432	273	249	46	1000	
60-80	520	265	172	43	1000	
80-100	633	246	60	61	1000	
all	470	247	229	54	1000	
rural + urban						
all	358	131	468	43	1000	

Ref: Table 7 of Appendix A



3.1.2 Bathroom facility

3.1.2.0 Information on bathroom facility available to the members of the household was collected and two types of bathrooms were distinguished for the households who had bathroom facility, viz., *attached bathroom* and *detached bathroom*. If the dwelling unit had one or more

Statement 3.7: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile class	type of bathroom			all (inc. n.r.)
	attached	detached	no bathroom	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
0-20	37	117	847	1000
20-40	67	163	770	1000
40-60	86	218	696	1000
60-80	124	254	622	1000
80-100	250	342	408	1000
all	125	231	644	1000
urban				
0-20	191	336	472	1000
20-40	301	380	319	1000
40-60	411	382	207	1000
60-80	539	315	147	1000
80-100	757	180	63	1000
all	480	305	215	1000
rural +urban				
all	230	253	517	1000

Ref: Table 9 of Appendix A

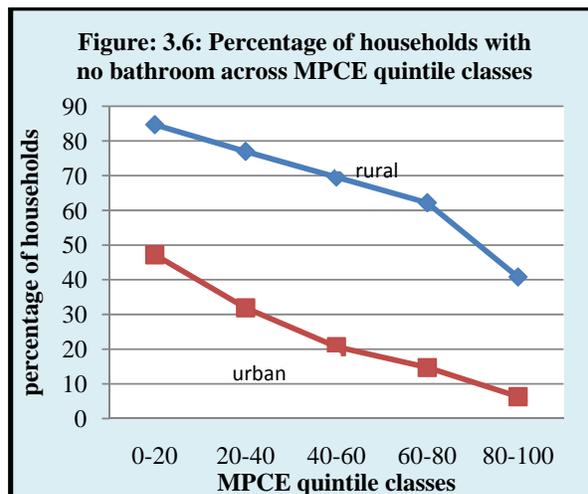
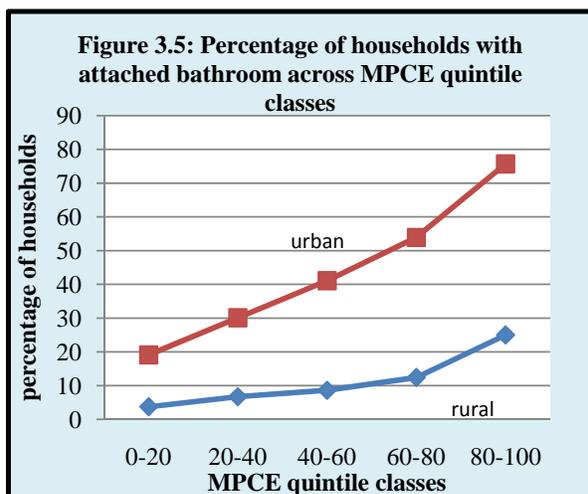
each State/U.T for all quintile classes combined is presented in Statement 3.7.1. The Statement shows considerable divergences between rural-urban sectors in the facility of bathroom available to the households. In 2008-09, bathroom facility was not available for nearly 64 per cent of rural households, and in urban areas, the proportion of households with *no bathroom* was considerably lower, nearly 22 per cent. In the rural areas higher proportion of households had *detached bathroom* (23 per cent) than *attached bathroom* (13 per cent), while opposite

bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor), it was considered to have *attached bathroom*. On the other hand, if the households had a bathroom within the premises but not attached to the dwelling units, the households were considered to have a *detached bathroom*. In this section, availability of bathroom facility to the households and the changes observed over the NSS rounds has been studied.

3.1.2.1 Availability of bathroom facility:

In Statement 3.7, distribution (per 1000) of households by different categories of bathroom facility is presented for all-India level for different MPCE quintile classes and the corresponding distribution for

picture was observed in urban areas, with higher proportion of households (48 per cent) having *attached bathroom* than *detached bathroom* (nearly 31 per cent). It is seen that higher proportion of households had access to bathroom facility with the increase of level of living of the households in both the rural and urban areas. Thus, while 85 per cent household in the bottom MPCE quintile class in rural areas had *no bathroom*, this proportion gradually declined with the increase of level of living to touch its nadir for the topmost quintile class (41 per cent). In urban areas, also, same trend was observed, with nearly 47 per cent of the bottom MPCE quintile class had *no bathroom* facility which decreased to nearly 6 per cent for the households in the topmost quintile class. The proportion of households with *attached bathroom*, on the other hand, had shown an increasing trend with the increase in level of living for both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 4 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had *attached bathroom* and proportion of households with *attached bathroom* was found to gradually increase as one moved from bottom MPCE quintile classes to the upper ones to reach 25 per cent of the households in the topmost quintile class. In urban areas, the proportion of households with *attached bathroom* increased to nearly 76 per cent of the households in the top quintile class from a meagre 19 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class. In Figures 3.5 and 3.6, the proportion of households with no bathroom and with attached are presented for each of the MPCE quintile class.



Statement 3.8: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for 49th round, 58th round and 65th round all-India

sector	type of bathroom			all (inc. n.r.)
	attached	detached	no bathroom	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)				
rural	54	75	870	1000
urban	275	260	465	1000
rural+urban	112	123	764	1000
58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)				
rural	98	142	760	1000
urban	411	274	315	1000
rural+urban	187	179	634	1000
65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)				
rural	125	231	644	1000
urban	480	305	215	1000
rural+urban	230	253	517	1000

3.1.2.2 Changes in the availability of bathroom facility over time:

In Statement 3.8, proportion of households with different types of bathroom facility during NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th is presented to study the changes in the bathroom facility over time. It is seen that proportion of households with *no bathroom* facility has decreased during the period from 1993 to 2008-09 for both the rural and urban areas and a higher percentage of households was found to have bathroom facility in 2008-09 than that prevailed during 1993. The proportion of rural households with *no*

bathroom facility declined from 87 per cent in 1993 to 76 per cent in 2002 which further declined to 64 per cent during 2008-09. In urban areas also, the proportion of households with *no bathroom* facility declined from 47 per cent in 1993 to 32 per cent in 2002 which further dropped to 22 per cent in 2008-09. Correspondingly the share of households with bathroom facility increased considerably in both rural and urban areas with distinct rural-urban patterns with respect to the type of bathroom facility available. In rural areas, increase was more of the facility of *detached bathroom* and in the urban areas the increase was considerable in the facility of *attached bathroom*. Thus, in rural areas, the percentage of households with *detached bathroom* in 2008-09 increased by nearly 15 percentage point from 8 per cent in 1993, the corresponding increase for urban areas was only 5 percentage points in 2008-09 from 26 per cent in 1993. However, the share of *attached bathroom* in urban areas increased by 20 percentage points in 2008-09 from 28 per cent in 1993 against 8 percentage point increase in the rural areas in 2008-09 from 5 per cent in 1993.

3.1.3 Sanitation facility

3.1.3.0 In *World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000* Report, sanitation was defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable local technologies. The excreta disposal system was considered adequate if it was private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separated human excreta from human contact. In this backdrop, the study of the sanitation facilities available to the households and the changes in the facilities over time is an important aspect of housing condition. In NSS 65th round, information on the types of latrines and use of latrine facilities by the households was collected and this enabled studying the latrine facility being availed by households with respect to types of latrines being used and use of latrine, i.e., whether shared or for exclusive use.

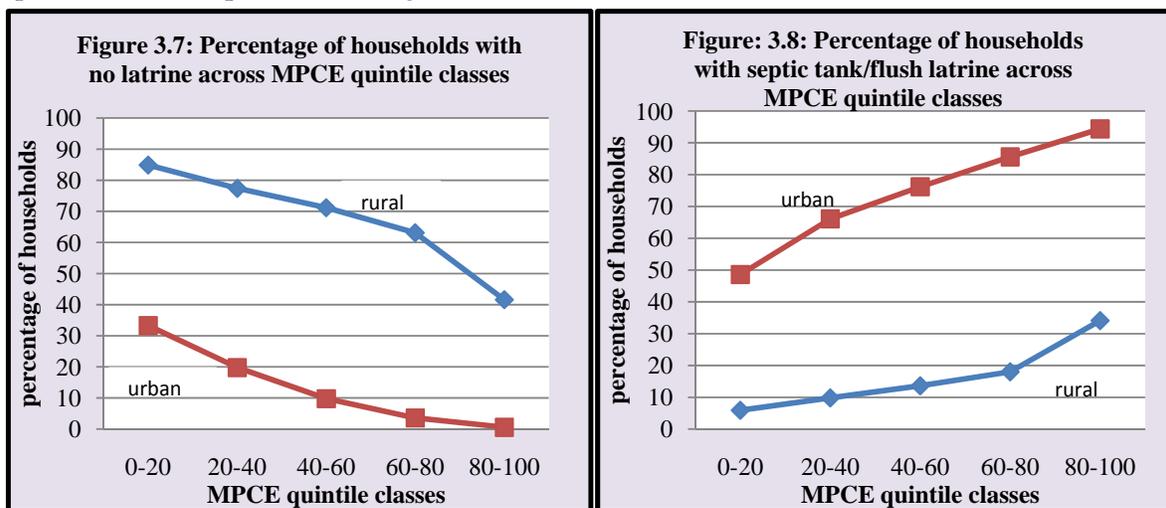
Statement 3.9: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile class	type of latrine					
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0-20	849	8	70	59	9	1000
20-40	774	10	103	98	10	1000
40-60	712	11	124	136	13	1000
60-80	631	15	154	180	16	1000
80-100	416	15	212	341	12	1000
all	652	12	140	179	12	1000
urban						
0-20	333	29	109	486	16	1000
20-40	198	20	100	661	12	1000
40-60	98	16	106	762	11	1000
60-80	36	12	75	856	13	1000
80-100	6	10	34	944	3	1000
all	113	16	80	773	10	1000
rural+urban						
all	492	14	122	354	12	1000

Ref: Tables 11 & 12 of Appendix A

3.1.3.1 **Type of latrine:** In Statement 3.9, distribution of household by types of latrine facilities is presented for each MPCE quintile class and in Statement 3.9.1, the corresponding combined distribution is presented for each State/U.T. It may be seen that three distinct types of latrines

viz. *septic tank/flush*, *pit* and *service* being used by the households are categorised, apart from the residual *others* and the cases of *no latrine* facilities. In 2008-09, at the all-India level, nearly 49 per cent households had no latrine facility with considerable rural-urban divergences: nearly 65 per cent of rural households had *no latrine* facility whereas only 11 per cent of urban households did not have any latrine. It is seen that households in lower MPCE quintile classes are more likely to be without a latrine facility than the households in higher quintile classes, and may practise open defecation. In rural areas, about 85 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had *no latrine* facility against nearly 42 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. In urban areas, nearly one-third of the households in the bottom quintile class and less than one per cent of the households in the top quintile class had *no latrine* facility. *Septic tank/flush*, which is considered hygienically better type of latrine was more common in urban areas than in rural areas: nearly 77 per cent of urban households used *septic tank/flush* latrine whereas 18 per cent of rural households did so. *Pit latrine* which may be taken as next better type of latrine facility was used by nearly 14 per cent of the rural households against nearly 8 per cent of the urban households. *Septic tank/flush* and *pit latrines* together may be considered improved sanitation facility (please refer to para. 3.1.3.0). These two types of latrines, including *public/community* latrine, covered nearly 32 per cent of rural households and 85 per cent of urban households. The types of latrine used by the households differed with household level of living and place of residence of households (i.e. in rural and urban areas). The proportion of households with *septic tank/flush latrines*, which is considered a better facility, has shown an increasing trend with increase in level of living in both the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 6 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had *septic tank/flush latrine* which gradually increased with increase in level of living of the households to cover nearly 34 per cent households in the top quintile class. Similar pattern was exhibited by urban households: *septic tank/flush* latrine covered nearly 49 per cent households in the bottom quintile class and the coverage improved with the increase of level of living to reach nearly 94 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. On the contrary, proportion of households who had used *pit latrine* or *service latrine* was found to decrease with the level of living in urban areas: the coverage of *pit latrine* had decreased from 11 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class to merely 3 per cent for the households in the top quintile class and the share of *service latrine* decreased from 3 per cent in the bottom quintile class to meagre 1 per cent in the top quintile class. In rural areas on the other hand, the share of both *pit* and *service latrine* had increased with the increase of level of living: share of *pit latrine* had increased from 7 per cent of households in the bottom quintile class to cover 21 per cent in the highest class and the corresponding increase of the share of *service latrine* was from 1 per cent in the bottom quintile class to 2 per cent in top quintile class. The proportion of households with *no latrine* facility and with *septic tank/flush latrine* for each of the MPCE quintile classes is presented in Figures 3.7 and 3.8.



3.1.3.2 Changes over time in types of latrine used: Latrine types used by the households constitute an integral aspect of the sanitation facility available to the households. Thus, the study of the pattern of 'types of latrine used' by the households over time is expected to reflect the temporal changes occurred in the availability of sanitation facilities. In Statement 3.10, the distribution of households by types of latrines used is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It may be noted that in NSS 49th round, there was no separate category like *pit latrine*. However, comparable estimated for the period from 1993 to 2008-09 for the remaining categories are available and presented in the Statement. The Statement depicts considerable reduction in proportion of households who had *no latrine* facility in both rural and urban areas over the time period from 1993 to 2008-09. In the rural areas, in proportion of households with *no latrine facility*, was found to decline by nearly 21 percentage points during 1993 and 2008-09: nearly 86 per cent households had *no latrine* facility in 1993 which decreased to nearly 65 per cent in 2008-09. In urban areas, on the other hand, while 31 per cent households had no latrine facility in 1993, only 11 per cent households were deprived of this facility in 2008-09. The increase in the share of *septic tank/flush* latrine users during this time period is noticeable: in rural areas the coverage of *septic tank/flush* increased 12 percentage point from 6 per cent in 1993 to 18 per cent in 2008-09 and in the urban areas the same increased by about 19

Statement 3.10: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of latrine in NSS 49th round , 58th round and 65th round

all-India

sector	type of latrine					all (incl. not known and n.r.)
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NSS 49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)						
rural	858	24		63	52	1000
urban	306	74		581	38	1000
rural+urban	714	37		198	48	1000
NSS 58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)						
rural	763	19	84	117	16	1000
urban	179	41	63	707	10	1000
rural+urban	598	26	78	285	14	1000
NSS 65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)						
rural	652	12	140	179	12	1000
urban	113	16	80	773	10	1000
rural+urban	492	14	122	354	12	1000

Note: The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available

percentage point from 58 per cent in 1993 to 77 per cent in 2008-09. On the other hand, the proportion of households with *service latrine* decreased in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas its share decreased from 2 per cent in 1993 to 1 per cent in 2008-09 and in urban areas the coverage decreased from 7 per cent to nearly 2 per cent during this time period. As stated above, in NSS 49th round, *pit latrine* was not classified as a separate category of latrine and as such changes in the share of *pit latrine* is presented only for NSS 58th round (2002) and 65th round (2008-09). It may be seen that in the rural areas, nearly 8 per cent of the households used *pit latrine* in 2002 which increased to 14 per cent in 2008-09, while in the urban areas the increase of the coverage of *pit latrine* was meagre 2 percentage points from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. The comparison over the period from 1993 to 2008-09 points towards gradual improvement in the availability of sanitation facility, in both rural and urban areas, with the reduction in the share of households without any *latrine facility* or that of *service latrine* users and increase of the shares of *pit* and *septic tank/flush* latrine users.

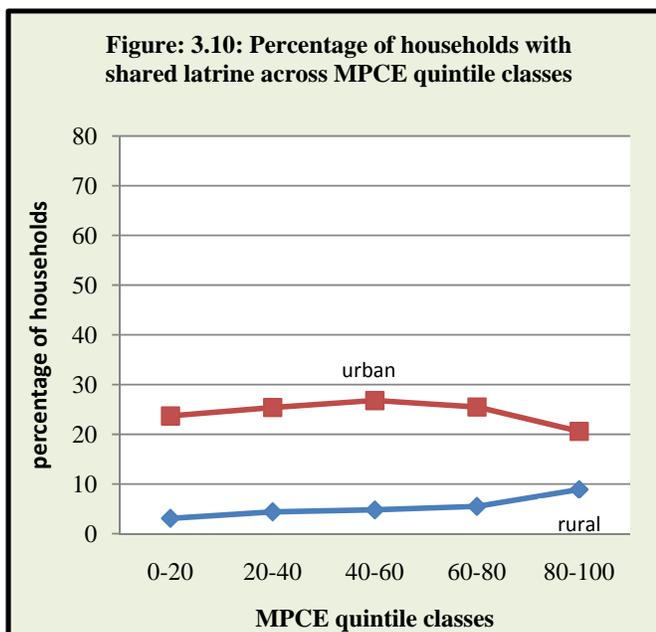
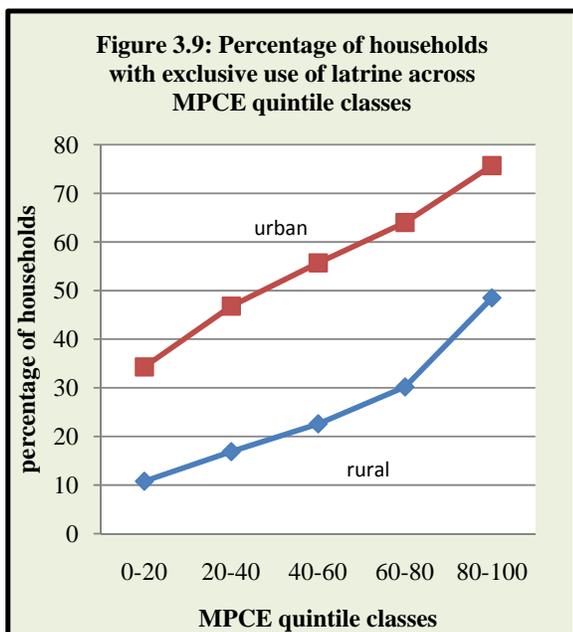
3.1.3.3 Type of use of latrine facility: The households may have latrine either for exclusive use, or may share the same latrine with one or more households in the building or may use public/community latrine, apart from cases of no access to latrine facility. These types of uses of latrine by the households are studied here for each of the quintile classes of MPCE. In Statement 3.11, the distribution of the households by types of uses of latrine is presented for each quintile classes on MPCE and the corresponding combined distribution for each

State/U.T. is presented in Statement 3.11.1. It is seen that households in higher levels of living were more likely to have latrine facility for *exclusive use* of the household. This trend was observed for both the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 11 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *exclusive use* of latrine facility, which gradually increased to reach a peak of 49 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. On the other hand, in urban areas, the proportions of households with *exclusive use* of latrine facility increased gradually from 34 per cent in the bottom MPCE quintile class to reach a peak of 76 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. The use of *shared latrine* facility shows distinct pattern in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, a gradual increasing trend was observed in the proportion of households using *shared latrine*: proportion of households using *shared latrine* facility was 3 per cent in the bottom MPCE quintile class, which reached 9 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, the proportion of households which had used *shared latrine* exhibited an increasing trend for the bottom three quintile classes, thereafter, the trend reversed and the coverage decreased to 21 per cent for the top MPCE quintile class. In rural areas, the access to *public/community latrine* hovered around 1 per cent of the households across all the MPCE quintile classes. In urban areas, on the other hand, *public/community latrine* served a considerable proportion of urban households (nearly 7 per cent) and more dominantly to households in the lower quintile classes: use of *public/community latrine* was nearly by 9 per cent of households in the bottom MPCE quintile class against only 3 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. Percentage of households with exclusive use of latrine facility or with shared latrine facility is presented in Figures 3.9 and 3.10, respectively.

Statement 3.11: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each MPCE quintile class

all-India						
MPCE quintile class	type of use of latrine facility				no latrine	all (inc. n.r.)
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/ community latrine			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
rural						
0-20	108	31	11	849	1000	
20-40	169	44	13	774	1000	
40-60	226	48	14	712	1000	
60-80	302	55	12	631	1000	
80-100	485	89	11	416	1000	
all	279	57	12	652	1000	
urban						
0-20	343	237	86	333	1000	
20-40	468	254	80	198	1000	
40-60	557	268	77	98	1000	
60-80	640	255	69	36	1000	
80-100	757	206	31	6	1000	
all	581	241	65	113	1000	
rural +urban						
all	369	111	28	492	1000	

Ref: Table 11 of Appendix A



3.1.3.4 Changes in type of use of latrine facility over time: In Statement 3.12, changes in the type of use of latrine over time is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It

Statement 3.12: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility in 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

sector	type of use of latrine facility				all (incl n.r. and not known)
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/community latrine	no latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NSS 49th round (Jan-Jun 1993)					
rural	102	21	13	858	1000
urban	404	227	59	306	1000
rural+urban	181	75	25	714	1000
NSS 58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)					
rural	173	27	20	763	1000
urban	535	195	81	179	1000
rural+urban	276	75	38	598	1000
NSS 65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)					
rural	279	57	12	652	1000
urban	581	241	65	113	1000
rural+urban	369	111	28	492	1000

may be noted that in NSS 58th round, the nomenclatures used for the type of use were *own latrine*, *shared latrine* and *public/community latrine* besides the residual category *other*. The definitions of *shared latrine* and *public/community latrine* were same in all three rounds. Moreover the share of residual category *other latrine* was 2 per cent among rural households and 1 per cent among urban households in NSS 58th round. Thus, *own latrine* type of NSS 58th round can fairly be assumed to be same as *exclusive use* of the households for NSS 65th and 49th round for temporal comparison. The Statement brings some distinct features in the type of use of latrines by the households over the period from 1993 to 2008-09. In both rural and urban areas, proportion of households with *exclusive use* of latrine increased during this period: in rural areas, the increase was from 10 per cent households in 1993 to 28 per cent in 2008-09 and in urban areas the increase was from 40 per cent to 58 per cent during this period. The proportion of households with shared latrine also increased in rural and urban areas, but the increase was more in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas while only 2 per cent of the households used shared latrine in 1993, 6 per cent of the households used shared latrine in 2008-09. In urban areas the increase was only 1 percentage point in 2008-09 from 23 per cent in 1993. The share of public/community latrine in rural areas was 1 per cent of the

households in both 1993 and 2008-09, while that in urban areas was it hovered around 6 per cent during this time span.

3.1.4 Electricity facility

3.1.4.0 Electricity is considered an important facility to the households and has bearing on the quality of life of the people. The availability of electricity facility to the households during 2008-09 as well as its temporal changes over the period from 1993 to 2008-09 is studied here.

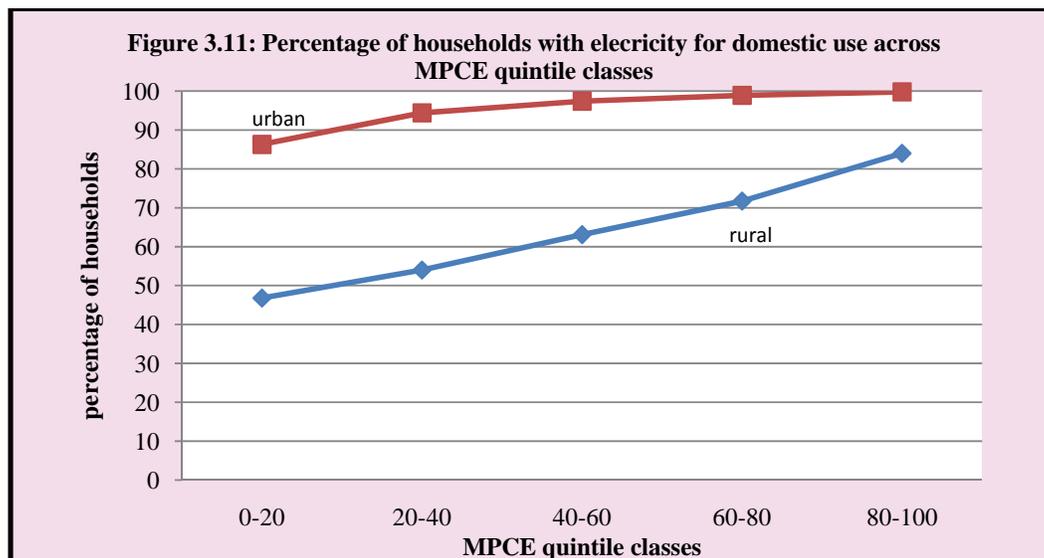
3.1.4.1 **Availability of electricity facility:** In NSS 65th round, information regarding availability of electricity to households for domestic use was collected. Besides, for the households who had electricity for domestic use, data on the type of electrical wiring were also collected. In Statement 3.13, proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity for domestic use is presented for different MPCE quintile classes along with the distribution (per 1000) of households with electricity for domestic use by type of wiring. The proportion of households with electricity for domestic use for each State/U.T is presented in Statement 3.13.1. During 2008-09, at the all-India level, nearly 75 per cent of the households had electricity for domestic use with significant rural-urban divergences. While in rural areas, nearly 66 per cent households had electricity for domestic use, in the urban areas this proportion was nearly 96 per cent. Availability of electricity was found to vary across levels of living in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 47 per cent households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had electricity for domestic use which gradually increased with the increase in level of living of the households to 84 per cent for households in the top MPCE quintile class. Same trend was observed for urban areas also: nearly 86 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had electricity while the coverage of electricity was nearly complete for the households in the top MPCE quintile class.

3.1.4.2 The Statement also provides information about the type of electrical wiring to the households with facility of electricity. Out of the three types of wiring on which data were collected, *conduit wiring* and *wiring fixed to the walls* are considered better forms of wiring, whereas *temporary* nature of wiring is not considered safe. In rural areas, one-fourth of the households with electricity had *conduit wiring* and another 38 per cent had *fixed to the wall* type of wiring. In the urban areas, on the other hand, nearly 48 per cent of the households had *conduit wiring* and another 41 per cent had *fixed to the wall* type of wiring. The type of wiring that a household had installed was found to vary with level of living of the households. In rural areas, proportion of households with *conduit wiring* had increased from 11 per cent in the bottom MPCE quintile class to 38 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class. The same trend was observed for wiring type *fixed to the walls* also: its share was 30 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class and 42 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class. In case of *temporary wiring*, the trend is found reversed: while 59 per cent of rural households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had temporary wiring, its share decreased to nearly one-fifth of households in top quintile class. In urban areas, nearly 27 per cent households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *conduit wiring* which increased to 69 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class. The shares of the types *fixed to the walls*, and *temporary* wiring in urban areas had shown distinct trend: share of *fixed to the walls* wiring decreased from 41 per cent in the bottom quintile class to 30 per cent in the top quintile class, while share of *temporary* wiring decreased from 32 per cent in bottom quintile class to nearly 1 per cent in the top quintile class. Thus, relatively safer forms of wiring, viz., *conduit wiring* and *fixed to the walls*, were in use by higher proportions of households belonging to the higher MPCE quintile classes. In Figure 3.11, percentage of households with electricity for domestic use is presented.

Statement 3.13: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use for each MPCE quintile class**all-India**

MPCE quintile class	proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity	distribution (per 1000) of households with electricity by type of electric wiring			
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all (incl. nr.r)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
0-20	468	114	296	590	1000
20-40	540	158	338	504	1000
40-60	631	201	374	425	1000
60-80	717	243	410	347	1000
80-100	840	380	417	203	1000
all	660	253	382	365	1000
urban					
0-20	863	269	409	322	1000
20-40	944	337	481	182	1000
40-60	974	401	497	101	1000
60-80	989	511	433	56	1000
80-100	998	686	300	14	1000
all	961	477	412	110	1000
rural + urban					
all	750	338	394	268	1000

Ref: Table 13 of Appendix A

**Statement 3.14: Proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity during 49th round, 58th round and 65th round****all-India**

NSS rounds	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
49 th round	373	821	490
58 th round	530	916	639
65 th round	660	961	750

3.1.4.3 Changes in electricity facility over time: In Statement 3.14, proportion of households with electricity is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It is to be noted that in NSS 65th round, the information was collected on availability of electricity to households for domestic use, which might be either for lighting or cooking or for both. But such information was not collected in NSS 49th and 58th rounds and in these two rounds information was collected separately on primary sources of energy for cooking and lighting. As the primary use

of electricity by the households will be for lighting purpose, for comparison the use of electricity as primary source of energy for lighting by the households, during NSS 49th and 58th rounds, have only been considered. It is seen that over the years, electricity coverage in both rural and urban areas has increased and rural-urban divergences in electricity coverage has narrowed down. In 1993, nearly 37 per cent of the rural households had electricity which was nearly 45 percentage points lower compared to the proportion of households with electricity in urban areas (82 per cent). The gap in rural-urban coverage of electricity narrowed down to nearly 39 percentage points in 2002: 53 per cent rural households had electricity and was nearly 92 per cent for urban households. The gap in the coverage of electricity further decreased to nearly 30 percentage points in 2008-09: it was 66 per cent for rural households compared to 96 per cent of urban households.

3.1.5 Households with three basic facilities: drinking water within premises, latrine³ and electricity

3.1.5.0 Availability of drinking water within premises and latrine along with electricity depict a better living facility. The availability of all three facilities to the households and the situation of non-availability of all these facilities to the households are studied here for different MPCE quintile classes. The changes in the availability of all three facilities are also studied over time period from 1993 to 2008-09.

Statement 3.15: Proportion (per 1000) of households with drinking water within premises, electricity for domestic use and latrine for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

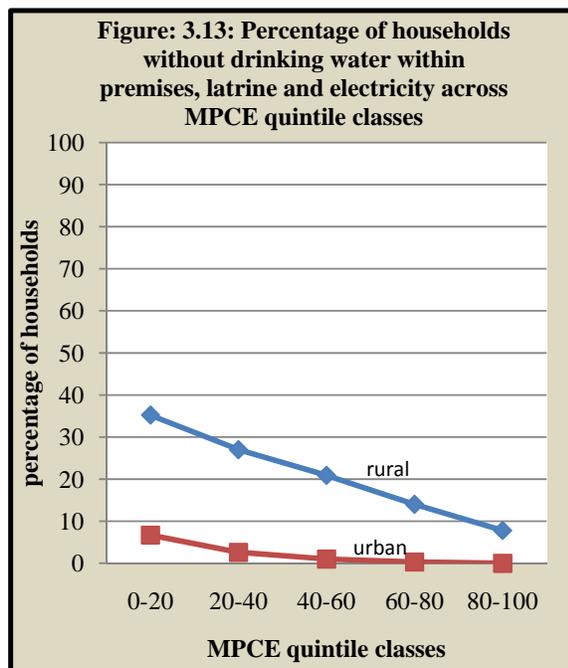
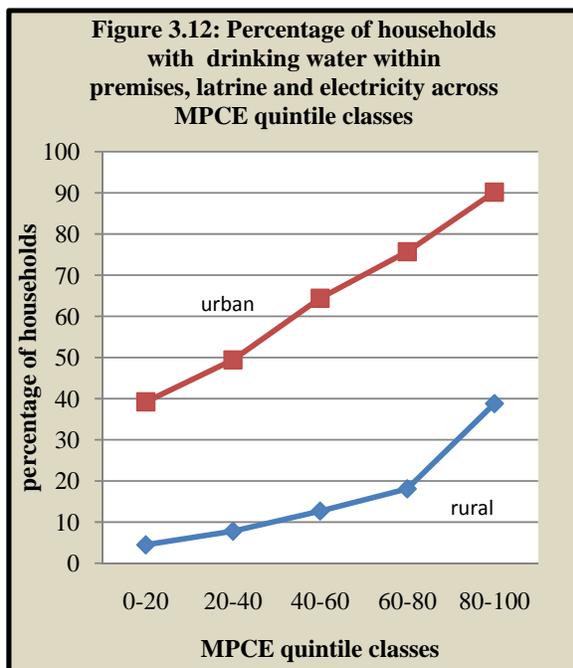
MPCE quintile class	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	45	352	392	67		
20-40	78	270	494	26		
40-60	127	209	644	10		
60-80	181	140	757	3		
80-100	388	78	902	0		
all	184	195	675	18	329	142

Ref: Table 14 of Appendix A

3.1.5.1 **Households with three basic facilities:** In Statement 3.15, proportion of households with all three facilities viz., drinking water within premises, latrine and electricity is presented for different MPCE quintile classes and in Statement 3.15.1, the corresponding figures for all MPCE quintile classes combined are presented for each State/U.T. It is seen that nearly 18 per cent of rural households had all three facilities whereas in urban areas, all three facilities were enjoyed by nearly 68 per cent households. Lack of all three facilities was nearly for 20 per cent of the rural households, whereas in urban areas only 2 per cent of the households had none of these facilities. The availability of or deprivation from all these facilities are observed to vary significantly across the different levels of living of the households. In rural areas, a meagre 5 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had enjoyed all these facilities, but the proportion increased to nearly 39 per cent of households in the top MPCE quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, the proportion of households with all three facilities increased from 39 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class to 90 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. The deprivation from these basic facilities followed a reverse trend with the proportion of households deprived from these facilities tapered down

³ For NSS 65th and 58th rounds, households with *exclusive use (own latrine)* of latrine and shared latrine are considered whereas for NSS 49th round the latrine facilities within premises is considered.

with the increase in the level of living of the households. In rural areas, deprivation from all these facilities was for 35 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class which reduced to nearly 8 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class and the urban areas while nearly 7 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had none of these facilities, the deprivation from all these facilities was found to be insignificant in the case of households in the top MPCE quintile class. The percentage of households with all these facilities and with none of these facilities is presented in Figures 3.12 and 3.13.



3.1.5.2 Changes in the proportion of households with the basic facilities over time: In Statement 3.16, proportion of households with all three basic facilities (drinking water within premises, latrine and electricity) and with none of these facilities is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. The Statement shows that in both the rural and urban areas, proportion of households with all three facilities have increased considerably. In rural areas in 1993 only 6 per cent of the households had access to all the three facilities which trebled in 2008-09 to cover 18 per cent of the households. In the urban areas, the proportion of households which enjoyed all these facilities increased from 48 per cent of the households in 1993 to cover 68 per cent households in 2008-09. On the other hand, proportion of households deprived of all these facilities in both the rural and urban areas had shown a decreasing trend over this time period. During 1993 nearly 43 per cent of the households in rural areas had none of these facilities against 11 per cent of the urban households, while in 2008-09 nearly 20 per cent of the rural households had none of these facilities against a meagre 2 per cent of the urban households.

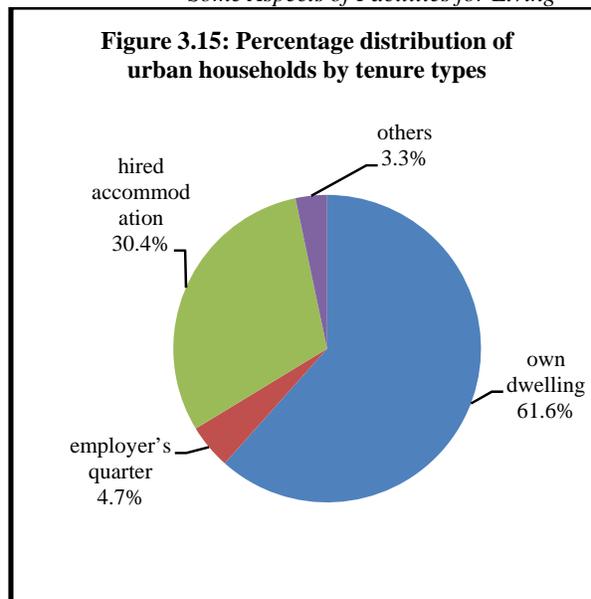
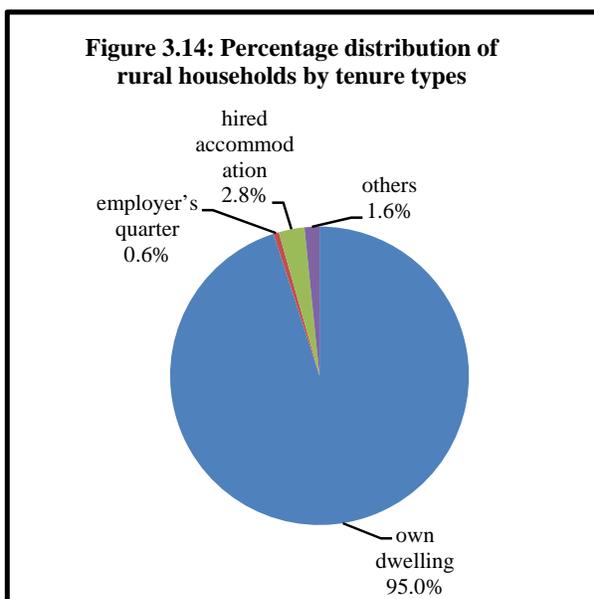
Statement 3.16: Proportion (per 1000) of households with drinking water within premises, electricity for domestic use and latrine during 49th round, 58th round and 65th round all-India

NSS rounds	rural		urban		rural+urban	
	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
49 th round	56	432	476	111	166	348
58 th round	106	297	580	47	240	226
65 th round	184	195	675	18	329	142

3.2 Tenure types

3.2.0 In the previous sections, availability of different types of facilities to the households has been discussed. The accommodation used by the households for living is an important aspect of housing condition. This is studied with respect to the tenure type of the dwelling unit of the households. The tenure type of the dwelling unit provides an overview of the tenurial status and corresponding security in the housing condition. *Ownership* of the dwelling unit can be considered as the most secured tenure status. Besides, tenancy can offer a fairly safe tenure to the households, especially when formal contract exists. The households who reside in the employer's dwelling may also enjoy safe tenurial status. As per *Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals* (United Nations Development Group, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/95), *secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement.* In NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th rounds, information on tenurial status of the households was collected for different types of tenures. The different types of tenures on which information was collected in these three rounds are comparable. However, in NSS 65th round, the code structure was made elaborate with splitting of tenure type 'owned' dwelling' into *freehold* and *leasehold*, and *other hired dwelling* (except the employer quarter) into *hired dwelling with written contract* and *without written contract*.

3.2.1 **Households with different tenure types:** In Statement 3.17, distribution of households by different tenurial status is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round and the corresponding distribution for each State/U.T for NSS 65th round is presented in Statement 3.17.1. It is seen that majority of the households during 2008-09, in both rural and urban areas were residing in *owned dwelling*: nearly 95 per cent in rural areas and 62 per cent in urban areas. *Hired dwelling* also shared a significant proportion of households' tenure type: 3 per cent of rural households and 30 per cent of urban households lived in *hired dwelling*. Residence in *employer's quarter* was more of an urban phenomenon, with nearly 5 per cent of the urban households had residence in *employer's quarter* against slightly less than one per cent of rural household. Over a period of time from 1993 to 2008-09, some changes in the tenurial status were observed in both the rural and the urban areas. The proportion of households with *own dwelling* has shown an increasing trend during this period. In rural areas during 1993 nearly 93 per cent households had *own dwelling* which increased to nearly 95 per cent in 2008-09 and for urban areas the share of own dwelling increased from 57 per cent in 1993 to nearly 62 per cent in 2008-09. Over this period of time, tenure type *hired accommodation* retained a significant share of the type of tenure of urban households and tenure type *employer's quarter* had lost its share. While in rural areas, proportion of households with *hired accommodation* hovered around 3 per cent in these time periods, in urban areas this proportion increased from 28 per cent in 1993 to 30 per cent in 2008-09. The proportion of households who lived in *employer's quarter* was not significant in rural areas during all these periods but in urban areas, proportion of households who lived in employer's quarter decreased from 8 per cent in 1993 to 5 per cent in 2008-09. The distribution of different tenure types is presented graphically in Figures 3.14 and 3.15, for rural and urban areas respectively.



Statement 3.17: Distribution (per 1000) of households with different types of tenurial status of the dwelling unit during 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

tenurial status of the dwelling	49 th round		NSS 58 th round			NSS 65 th round			
	rural	urban	rural +urban	rural	urban	rural +urban	rural	urban	rural +urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. no dwelling	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
2 own dwelling- freehold							946	600	844
3. own dwelling- leasehold							4	15	8
4. all own dwelling (2 and 3)	929	573	836	921	599	829	950	616	851
5. employer's quarter	12	77	29	11	58	24	6	47	18
6. hired dwelling with written contract							2	50	16
7. hired dwelling without written contract							25	254	93
8.all hired accommodation (6 and 7)	32	281	97	33	290	106	28	304	110
9. others	24	66	35	34	53	40	16	33	21
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Note: The shaded cells indicate that no corresponding estimates were available. , Ref: Table 3 of Appendix A

3.3 Distance travelled to place of work

3.3.0 Distance travelled to the place of work is an important aspect on the lives of the people and considered important by the town planners and, thus, is a prime factor in the study of different aspects of place of residence and place of work of the people. However, collection of data, in NSS 65th round, on this aspect was limited to only the *maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household* (hereinafter referred to *distance travelled*). Thus, inference is restricted to that extent. Nevertheless, the patterns in the maximum distance required to travel by the population can be approximated from the data given in Statement 3.18, which provides the distribution of households by *maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household* for each quintile class and the corresponding distributions for each State/U.T. for all quintile classes combined is presented in Statement 3.18.1.

3.3.1 Members of nearly 15 per cent of households in rural areas and 20 per cent of the households in urban areas did not require travelling to their place of work. This group of households may be pensioners, remittance recipients or rentiers including those for whom the work is performed by the members at home, such as running the enterprise from home, etc. For majority of households in both rural and urban areas, *distance travelled* by the earners was limited to 1 to 5 k.m.: 43 per cent in rural areas and 32 per cent in urban areas. It is seen from the Statement that, for earners of nearly 9 per cent of rural households *distance travelled* exceeded 10 k.m., while such *distance travelled* was for nearly 16 per cent of the earners of urban households. No definite pattern in *distance travelled* was observed across different MPCE quintile classes, except in cases where household members required to travel 10 k.m. or more. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, proportion of households where any member travelled 10 k.m. or more increased with the increase of level of living. While, for only 7 per cent of rural households in bottom MPCE quintile class, *distance travelled* was 10 k.m. or more it gradually increased to reach 12 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class and in urban areas the corresponding proportion was 9 per cent in the bottom quintile class which gradually increased to 21 per cent of the households in the highest MPCE quintile class.

Statement 3.18: Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household for each MPCE quintile class

all-India						
MPCE quintile class	not required to travel	maximum distance travelled by any member				all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to 10 k.m.	10 k.m or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0-20	135	222	459	112	66	1000
20-40	140	205	450	125	78	1000
40-60	138	197	456	126	80	1000
60-80	135	205	438	125	94	1000
80-100	188	191	385	115	118	1000
all	150	203	434	120	90	1000
urban						
0-20	190	177	374	164	93	1000
20-40	146	181	382	156	133	1000
40-60	170	162	345	178	144	1000
60-80	192	168	315	151	173	1000
80-100	256	117	230	184	210	1000
all	197	157	318	168	159	1000
rural + urban						
all	164	189	399	135	110	1000

Ref: Table 4 of Appendix A

Statement 3.1.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	major sources of drinking water											
	bottled water	tap	tube well/ hand pump	protected well	unprotected well	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	16	638	266	21	38	7	0	8	0	0	6	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	13	798	112	7	23	0	11	24	11	0	0	1000
Assam	1	63	654	104	78	6	30	28	32	0	3	1000
Bihar	9	11	938	24	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	5	76	810	36	65	4	0	0	2	0	2	1000
Delhi	0	464	343	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	162	1000
Goa	0	850	0	70	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	9	580	284	46	41	17	3	13	0	4	3	1000
Haryana	0	612	353	13	14	5	2	0	0	0	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	13	780	79	33	8	4	1	2	80	0	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	10	655	169	1	10	16	9	16	114	0	0	1000
Jharkhand	1	35	509	90	347	0	0	17	0	0	0	1000
Karnataka	3	702	175	74	15	16	3	12	0	0	0	1000
Kerala	0	158	26	512	266	11	7	1	13	2	4	1000
Madhya Pradesh	3	91	739	73	82	5	0	6	1	0	0	1000
Maharashtra	6	569	227	83	98	3	4	7	4	0	1	1000
Manipur	10	247	104	37	0	145	62	212	167	1	14	1000
Meghalaya	4	506	94	60	53	38	6	17	221	0	0	1000
Mizoram	0	146	48	4	0	27	12	56	685	6	16	1000
Nagaland	1	286	52	299	108	150	34	12	53	4	0	1000
Orissa	1	58	733	42	135	3	1	18	9	0	1	1000
Punjab	7	363	627	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1000
Rajasthan	7	285	483	22	85	47	21	11	0	11	28	1000
Sikkim	0	674	0	0	0	13	0	0	313	0	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	2	873	73	22	11	8	2	6	0	0	3	1000
Tripura	2	274	437	53	183	9	4	21	3	0	13	1000
Uttarakhand	3	608	233	0	0	1	0	0	123	0	32	1000
Uttar Pradesh	3	24	926	14	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	1000
West Bengal	2	78	848	23	31	3	0	1	11	0	1	1000
A & N Islands	6	831	9	34	73	0	0	24	22	0	0	1000
Chandigarh	25	891	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18	298	515	85	75	0	10	0	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	555	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	225	1	0	718	0	0	0	0	57	0	1000
Puducherry	0	991	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
all-India	5	301	547	55	63	8	3	7	7	1	3	1000

Statement 3.1.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	major sources of drinking water											
	bottled water	tap	Tube well/ hand pump	protected well	unprotected well	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	42	754	132	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	60	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	12	872	38	67	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	1000
Assam	3	366	411	147	51	0	1	0	2	0	19	1000
Bihar	9	290	670	15	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	10	605	373	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	1000
Delhi	15	880	87	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	1000
Goa	0	877	3	37	8	0	0	0	0	0	75	1000
Gujarat	34	838	116	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	1000
Haryana	19	769	197	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	11	1000
Himachal Pradesh	80	885	30	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	34	909	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Jharkhand	7	491	343	54	100	4	0	1	0	0	0	1000
Karnataka	13	913	37	19	5	2	0	0	0	0	10	1000
Kerala	16	416	41	365	160	0	2	0	0	1	1	1000
Madhya Pradesh	31	668	236	26	32	1	5	0	0	0	0	1000
Maharashtra	22	889	43	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	38	1000
Manipur	10	656	74	12	2	130	34	43	25	0	14	1000
Meghalaya	16	956	7	12	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	1000
Mizoram	2	720	1	0	0	25	10	3	207	23	9	1000
Nagaland	2	257	26	242	69	152	62	9	35	125	19	1000
Orissa	11	636	223	53	72	1	0	4	0	0	0	1000
Punjab	11	821	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Rajasthan	10	866	79	2	5	5	1	0	0	1	31	1000
Sikkim	5	982	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	77	814	71	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	28	1000
Tripura	0	606	337	26	7	0	0	0	0	0	24	1000
Uttarakhand	0	750	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	14	473	508	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
West Bengal	7	704	262	14	4	2	0	1	2	0	4	1000
A & N Islands	11	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Chandigarh	0	991	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	802	183	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	21	938	14	0	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	2	95	149	148	588	0	0	0	0	19	0	1000
Puducherry	32	944	3	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
all-India	27	743	175	21	12	2	1	0	1	0	19	1000

Statement 3.1.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days for each state/u.t.**rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	major sources of drinking water												all (incl. n.r.)
	bottled water	tap	Tube well/ hand pump	protected well	unprotected well	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	24	674	225	16	28	5	0	5	0	0	23	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	13	814	96	20	19	1	9	19	9	0	0	1000	
Assam	1	98	626	109	75	5	26	25	29	0	5	1000	
Bihar	9	41	909	23	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	1000	
Chhattisgarh	6	175	728	29	54	3	0	0	2	0	1	1000	
Delhi	14	850	106	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	26	1000	
Goa	0	863	2	53	45	0	0	0	0	0	37	1000	
Gujarat	19	682	218	29	25	11	2	8	0	2	4	1000	
Haryana	6	661	304	9	10	4	3	0	0	0	3	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	20	792	73	30	7	4	1	2	71	0	0	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	15	713	144	1	8	12	7	12	88	0	0	1000	
Jharkhand	2	107	483	84	308	1	0	15	0	0	0	1000	
Karnataka	7	780	124	53	11	11	2	8	0	0	4	1000	
Kerala	4	226	30	473	238	8	6	1	9	2	3	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	9	234	615	62	70	4	2	5	1	0	0	1000	
Maharashtra	13	711	145	47	57	2	2	4	2	0	17	1000	
Manipur	10	365	95	30	1	141	54	163	126	1	14	1000	
Meghalaya	6	593	78	51	43	31	5	14	179	0	0	1000	
Mizoram	1	401	27	2	0	26	11	32	472	14	13	1000	
Nagaland	1	278	44	283	97	151	42	11	48	39	5	1000	
Orissa	3	150	652	44	125	2	0	15	7	0	1	1000	
Punjab	8	542	448	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1000	
Rajasthan	8	440	376	16	64	36	15	8	0	8	29	1000	
Sikkim	1	720	0	0	0	11	0	0	268	0	0	1000	
Tamil Nadu	37	846	72	15	6	5	1	3	0	0	14	1000	
Tripura	2	335	419	48	151	8	3	18	2	0	15	1000	
Uttarakhand	2	639	236	0	0	1	0	0	96	0	25	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	5	122	834	12	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	1000	
West Bengal	4	240	697	21	24	3	0	1	9	0	2	1000	
A & N Islands	7	883	6	23	49	0	0	16	15	0	0	1000	
Chandigarh	3	979	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14	420	434	64	57	0	11	0	0	0	0	1000	
Daman & Diu	7	688	295	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1000	
Lakshadweep	1	172	61	61	664	0	0	0	0	41	0	1000	
Puducherry	23	958	5	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	
all-India	12	431	437	45	48	6	3	5	5	1	8	1000	

Statement 3.2.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who had used two sources of drinking water for each of first major source used for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	211	179	201
Arunachal Pradesh	680	655	675
Assam	295	294	295
Bihar	181	158	179
Chhattisgarh	185	142	177
Delhi	220	151	156
Goa	395	305	350
Gujarat	188	63	139
Haryana	262	158	230
Himachal Pradesh	417	236	397
Jammu & Kashmir	583	260	511
Jharkhand	334	232	318
Karnataka	348	184	287
Kerala	120	87	112
Madhya Pradesh	405	335	388
Maharashtra	405	166	298
Manipur	653	662	655
Meghalaya	518	368	489
Mizoram	787	795	790
Nagaland	843	804	832
Orissa	355	391	361
Punjab	118	94	109
Rajasthan	352	148	298
Sikkim	154	0	131
Tamil Nadu	202	130	168
Tripura	326	165	296
Uttarakhand	359	154	314
Uttar Pradesh	70	190	96
West Bengal	203	164	193
A & N Islands	56	13	42
Chandigarh	0	22	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	372	299	355
Daman & Diu	323	113	250
Lakshadweep	499	287	412
Puducherry	137	34	64
all-India	242	170	220

Statement 3.3.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got sufficient drinking water throughout the from the first major source for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+ urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	908	933	916
Arunachal Pradesh	794	810	798
Assam	952	965	953
Bihar	974	986	975
Chhattisgarh	903	815	887
Delhi	786	897	889
Goa	808	884	845
Gujarat	883	967	916
Haryana	857	927	879
Himachal Pradesh	791	819	794
Jammu & Kashmir	820	817	819
Jharkhand	686	829	708
Karnataka	779	888	820
Kerala	829	907	849
Madhya Pradesh	773	753	768
Maharashtra	751	884	810
Manipur	809	806	808
Meghalaya	756	927	789
Mizoram	212	309	255
Nagaland	491	327	444
Orissa	839	858	842
Punjab	923	934	927
Rajasthan	651	851	704
Sikkim	822	1000	849
Tamil Nadu	943	945	944
Tripura	852	996	879
Uttarakhand	760	901	791
Uttar Pradesh	952	948	951
West Bengal	868	962	892
A & N Islands	924	992	946
Chandigarh	1000	993	994
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	776	945
Daman & Diu	947	991	962
Lakshadweep	500	1000	707
Puducherry	834	957	921
all-India	862	911	876

Statement 3.5.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got drinking water within premises, within 0.2 km or within 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. of their premises for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./ all-India	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	within premises	outside premises but within a distance of		within premises	outside premises but within a distance of		within premises	outside premises but within a distance of	
		0.2	0.2 k.m.		0.2	0.2 k.m.		0.2	0.2 k.m.
		k.m.	to 0.5 k.m.		k.m.	to 0.5 k.m.		k.m.	to 0.5 k.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	341	545	95	688	283	19	448	464	71
Arunachal Pradesh	720	199	29	901	60	35	759	169	30
Assam	633	290	61	919	67	14	667	264	55
Bihar	601	359	40	832	160	8	625	337	36
Chhattisgarh	184	676	114	523	419	58	246	628	103
Delhi	680	199	61	865	91	37	851	98	39
Goa	804	192	0	927	67	6	866	129	3
Gujarat	485	407	78	892	99	7	645	285	50
Haryana	609	293	51	845	135	13	683	243	39
Himachal Pradesh	529	386	52	743	98	5	552	354	47
Jammu & Kashmir	565	308	103	933	63	4	648	252	81
Jharkhand	136	634	197	652	324	20	218	585	169
Karnataka	310	618	51	706	271	11	458	489	36
Kerala	747	202	40	813	168	16	765	193	34
Madhya Pradesh	149	683	139	589	365	29	257	605	112
Maharashtra	395	503	78	778	210	9	565	373	47
Manipur	190	518	226	463	339	183	268	466	213
Meghalaya	217	636	108	832	166	2	336	546	87
Mizoram	108	616	205	668	222	63	358	441	142
Nagaland	468	443	69	603	338	35	506	413	59
Orissa	137	615	222	561	354	79	205	573	199
Punjab	806	163	23	956	38	5	865	114	16
Rajasthan	264	407	233	883	72	21	429	318	176
Sikkim	632	256	65	977	10	0	684	219	55
Tamil Nadu	220	715	48	626	349	22	410	544	36
Tripura	368	583	40	788	208	3	445	514	33
Uttarakhand	474	386	113	871	129	1	561	330	88
Uttar Pradesh	560	409	26	831	153	13	619	353	23
West Bengal	281	528	171	534	403	45	346	496	139
A & N Islands	508	409	78	909	91	0	640	304	52
Chandigarh	938	61	0	927	73	0	929	72	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	224	674	102	787	212	0	362	561	77
Daman & Diu	856	144	0	958	41	0	892	108	0
Lakshadweep	1000	0	0	728	241	31	889	99	13
Puducherry	729	260	10	908	86	5	856	137	7
all-India	405	480	92	745	228	20	506	406	71

Statement 3.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each state/u.t.**rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of use of drinking water facility				
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	229	78	648	44	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	373	191	362	72	1000
Assam	587	57	307	49	1000
Bihar	443	148	380	30	1000
Chhattisgarh	175	52	755	17	1000
Delhi	476	191	328	5	1000
Goa	739	88	170	4	1000
Gujarat	422	66	457	55	1000
Haryana	477	122	346	55	1000
Himachal Pradesh	332	161	489	18	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	497	48	404	51	1000
Jharkhand	78	66	836	20	1000
Karnataka	232	64	666	38	1000
Kerala	669	63	116	153	1000
Madhya Pradesh	111	36	837	16	1000
Maharashtra	299	91	569	40	1000
Manipur	146	71	710	72	1000
Meghalaya	146	12	816	26	1000
Mizoram	114	12	786	73	1000
Nagaland	426	168	330	75	1000
Orissa	91	46	844	19	1000
Punjab	622	187	123	68	1000
Rajasthan	241	57	612	91	1000
Sikkim	567	60	289	84	1000
Tamil Nadu	178	41	774	7	1000
Tripura	175	170	629	26	1000
Uttarakhand	365	100	511	23	1000
Uttar Pradesh	416	96	470	18	1000
West Bengal	183	88	701	27	1000
A & N Islands	306	146	536	12	1000
Chandigarh	227	656	69	47	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	109	3	870	18	1000
Daman & Diu	459	313	161	67	1000
Lakshadweep	992	8	0	0	1000
Puducherry	638	89	262	12	1000
all-India	311	83	568	38	1000

Statement 3.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each state/u.t.**urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of use of drinking water facility				
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	241	404	268	87	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	529	299	139	33	1000
Assam	643	235	87	35	1000
Bihar	453	349	170	28	1000
Chhattisgarh	352	167	459	22	1000
Delhi	619	223	136	22	1000
Goa	612	318	38	31	1000
Gujarat	688	175	86	51	1000
Haryana	563	247	152	38	1000
Himachal Pradesh	480	329	103	87	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	622	277	56	46	1000
Jharkhand	402	240	344	14	1000
Karnataka	470	247	256	27	1000
Kerala	650	117	122	111	1000
Madhya Pradesh	376	170	410	43	1000
Maharashtra	554	196	156	93	1000
Manipur	308	186	488	18	1000
Meghalaya	450	351	182	17	1000
Mizoram	543	142	285	25	1000
Nagaland	373	266	263	98	1000
Orissa	360	200	405	35	1000
Punjab	592	356	30	22	1000
Rajasthan	588	313	64	35	1000
Sikkim	636	331	28	5	1000
Tamil Nadu	292	255	367	85	1000
Tripura	394	391	176	40	1000
Uttarakhand	631	230	137	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	574	237	168	22	1000
West Bengal	306	213	463	19	1000
A & N Islands	659	260	68	12	1000
Chandigarh	686	236	78	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	570	223	208	0	1000
Daman & Diu	747	185	35	33	1000
Lakshadweep	609	90	282	19	1000
Puducherry	591	292	79	38	1000
all-India	470	247	229	54	1000

Statement 3.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each state/u.t.**rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of use of drinking water facility				
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	233	179	531	57	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	406	214	314	63	1000
Assam	594	78	281	47	1000
Bihar	444	170	357	29	1000
Chhattisgarh	208	74	700	18	1000
Delhi	609	220	150	21	1000
Goa	676	203	104	18	1000
Gujarat	527	109	310	53	1000
Haryana	504	161	285	49	1000
Himachal Pradesh	349	179	446	26	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	525	99	325	50	1000
Jharkhand	130	93	758	19	1000
Karnataka	321	132	513	34	1000
Kerala	664	77	118	142	1000
Madhya Pradesh	176	69	731	23	1000
Maharashtra	413	138	386	64	1000
Manipur	193	104	646	57	1000
Meghalaya	204	78	694	24	1000
Mizoram	305	70	563	51	1000
Nagaland	411	196	311	82	1000
Orissa	134	71	774	21	1000
Punjab	610	253	87	50	1000
Rajasthan	333	125	465	76	1000
Sikkim	577	100	250	73	1000
Tamil Nadu	231	141	584	44	1000
Tripura	215	210	546	29	1000
Uttarakhand	424	129	429	19	1000
Uttar Pradesh	450	126	404	19	1000
West Bengal	215	120	640	25	1000
A & N Islands	422	184	382	12	1000
Chandigarh	630	287	77	6	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	222	56	708	14	1000
Daman & Diu	559	269	118	55	1000
Lakshadweep	835	42	115	8	1000
Puducherry	605	232	133	30	1000
all-India	358	131	468	43	1000

Statement 3.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	84	327	589	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	171	406	423	1000
Assam	18	645	337	1000
Bihar	48	135	817	1000
Chhattisgarh	18	103	880	1000
Delhi	873	55	72	1000
Goa	611	275	114	1000
Gujarat	189	215	596	1000
Haryana	217	437	347	1000
Himachal Pradesh	333	242	425	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	454	212	334	1000
Jharkhand	17	204	779	1000
Karnataka	438	125	437	1000
Kerala	369	453	178	1000
Madhya Pradesh	68	235	697	1000
Maharashtra	183	263	554	1000
Manipur	57	199	744	1000
Meghalaya	270	487	242	1000
Mizoram	583	145	269	1000
Nagaland	85	789	126	1000
Orissa	16	54	930	1000
Punjab	119	489	392	1000
Rajasthan	115	173	712	1000
Sikkim	194	598	208	1000
Tamil Nadu	144	244	612	1000
Tripura	7	58	935	1000
Uttarakhand	142	350	508	1000
Uttar Pradesh	90	116	794	1000
West Bengal	44	265	691	1000
A & N Islands	199	291	510	1000
Chandigarh	348	564	88	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	160	572	269	1000
Daman & Diu	490	201	309	1000
Lakshadweep	538	462	0	1000
Puducherry	288	131	581	1000
all-India	125	231	644	1000

Statement 3.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	408	469	123	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	457	454	89	1000
Assam	344	598	58	1000
Bihar	274	244	482	1000
Chhattisgarh	333	238	429	1000
Delhi	597	242	162	1000
Goa	717	226	57	1000
Gujarat	597	222	180	1000
Haryana	452	437	110	1000
Himachal Pradesh	616	267	117	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	521	351	128	1000
Jharkhand	372	357	271	1000
Karnataka	696	126	178	1000
Kerala	571	342	87	1000
Madhya Pradesh	413	331	256	1000
Maharashtra	494	195	311	1000
Manipur	147	307	545	1000
Meghalaya	769	153	78	1000
Mizoram	893	59	47	1000
Nagaland	186	788	26	1000
Orissa	343	264	392	1000
Punjab	407	497	97	1000
Rajasthan	573	279	148	1000
Sikkim	673	257	70	1000
Tamil Nadu	429	389	181	1000
Tripura	194	278	528	1000
Uttarakhand	464	412	124	1000
Uttar Pradesh	463	263	274	1000
West Bengal	410	371	219	1000
A & N Islands	563	276	161	1000
Chandigarh	813	96	91	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	738	184	79	1000
Daman & Diu	806	119	75	1000
Lakshadweep	573	405	22	1000
Puducherry	688	205	107	1000
all-India	480	305	215	1000

Statement 3.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each state/u.t.**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	184	371	445	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	233	416	351	1000
Assam	56	640	304	1000
Bihar	72	147	780	1000
Chhattisgarh	77	128	796	1000
Delhi	617	228	155	1000
Goa	664	250	86	1000
Gujarat	351	218	431	1000
Haryana	290	437	273	1000
Himachal Pradesh	365	245	390	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	469	243	288	1000
Jharkhand	73	228	699	1000
Karnataka	534	125	341	1000
Kerala	423	424	154	1000
Madhya Pradesh	153	258	588	1000
Maharashtra	321	233	446	1000
Manipur	83	230	686	1000
Meghalaya	366	422	211	1000
Mizoram	721	107	171	1000
Nagaland	114	789	97	1000
Orissa	68	87	844	1000
Punjab	231	492	276	1000
Rajasthan	237	201	561	1000
Sikkim	265	547	187	1000
Tamil Nadu	277	312	411	1000
Tripura	41	98	861	1000
Uttarakhand	213	363	424	1000
Uttar Pradesh	172	148	680	1000
West Bengal	138	293	569	1000
A & N Islands	319	286	395	1000
Chandigarh	756	153	90	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	301	477	222	1000
Daman & Diu	600	172	228	1000
Lakshadweep	553	438	9	1000
Puducherry	570	183	247	1000
all-India	230	253	517	1000

Statement 3.9.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of latrine					
	no service latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	643	10	43	299	1	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	162	53	162	239	365	1000
Assam	135	22	535	182	118	1000
Bihar	798	10	50	118	17	1000
Chhattisgarh	823	2	42	113	7	1000
Delhi	75	0	81	845	0	1000
Goa	362	1	227	406	4	1000
Gujarat	673	1	62	260	1	1000
Haryana	453	1	241	296	6	1000
Himachal Pradesh	465	5	41	478	8	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	349	191	234	172	46	1000
Jharkhand	841	2	70	73	8	1000
Karnataka	752	4	163	74	5	1000
Kerala	53	3	717	217	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	853	3	27	105	5	1000
Maharashtra	607	6	63	316	3	1000
Manipur	11	94	527	218	148	1000
Meghalaya	114	43	670	148	18	1000
Mizoram	12	11	643	321	12	1000
Nagaland	31	22	538	326	68	1000
Orissa	882	13	19	73	10	1000
Punjab	362	8	298	321	10	1000
Rajasthan	821	6	89	82	2	1000
Sikkim	25	1	281	689	5	1000
Tamil Nadu	735	5	15	237	0	1000
Tripura	34	9	769	52	132	1000
Uttarakhand	535	13	217	232	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	792	15	59	126	5	1000
West Bengal	417	34	369	148	26	1000
A & N Islands	399	0	124	475	2	1000
Chandigarh	96	0	0	900	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	532	0	144	322	0	1000
Daman & Diu	319	20	579	84	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	783	217	0	1000
Puducherry	654	0	0	346	0	1000
all-India	652	12	140	179	12	1000

Statement 3.9.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of latrine					
	no service latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	112	7	15	853	6	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	1	116	125	615	132	1000
Assam	9	2	122	848	14	1000
Bihar	277	21	33	619	42	1000
Chhattisgarh	315	5	12	643	19	1000
Delhi	12	12	32	928	9	1000
Goa	96	2	14	876	0	1000
Gujarat	73	7	115	795	6	1000
Haryana	84	19	133	735	29	1000
Himachal Pradesh	88	10	27	875	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	118	32	78	713	57	1000
Jharkhand	245	9	31	706	4	1000
Karnataka	113	11	136	728	4	1000
Kerala	15	1	466	506	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	243	14	64	662	3	1000
Maharashtra	59	14	19	894	9	1000
Manipur	0	93	311	516	80	1000
Meghalaya	2	51	153	791	3	1000
Mizoram	0	2	167	823	9	1000
Nagaland	13	15	175	701	63	1000
Orissa	291	36	73	562	11	1000
Punjab	50	23	78	841	6	1000
Rajasthan	126	8	148	703	15	1000
Sikkim	0	0	11	989	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	160	13	8	791	3	1000
Tripura	9	0	457	486	48	1000
Uttarakhand	33	9	249	706	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	142	44	65	728	16	1000
West Bengal	56	22	165	734	11	1000
A & N Islands	61	0	0	939	0	1000
Chandigarh	6	0	0	994	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71	0	61	871	0	1000
Daman & Diu	64	63	7	867	0	1000
Lakshadweep	10	9	327	620	12	1000
Puducherry	91	37	9	848	11	1000
all-India	113	16	80	773	10	1000

Statement 3.9.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each state/u.t.**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of latrine					all (incl. not known and n.r.)
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	479	9	34	470	3	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	127	66	154	319	315	1000
Assam	121	20	487	260	106	1000
Bihar	741	12	48	172	20	1000
Chhattisgarh	729	2	36	212	9	1000
Delhi	17	11	35	922	9	1000
Goa	229	2	120	639	2	1000
Gujarat	436	3	83	472	3	1000
Haryana	337	7	207	433	13	1000
Himachal Pradesh	423	6	40	523	7	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	297	155	199	295	48	1000
Jharkhand	747	3	64	173	7	1000
Karnataka	515	7	153	317	5	1000
Kerala	43	2	651	294	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	702	6	36	242	4	1000
Maharashtra	364	10	43	573	6	1000
Manipur	8	93	465	304	129	1000
Meghalaya	93	44	571	272	15	1000
Mizoram	7	7	431	544	11	1000
Nagaland	26	20	434	433	66	1000
Orissa	787	17	28	151	10	1000
Punjab	240	14	212	524	8	1000
Rajasthan	636	6	105	247	5	1000
Sikkim	21	1	240	734	4	1000
Tamil Nadu	466	9	12	496	1	1000
Tripura	29	7	711	132	116	1000
Uttarakhand	425	12	224	337	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	650	21	61	257	7	1000
West Bengal	324	30	317	299	22	1000
A & N Islands	288	0	83	627	1	1000
Chandigarh	17	0	0	983	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	420	0	124	456	0	1000
Daman & Diu	231	35	379	355	0	1000
Lakshadweep	4	4	601	387	5	1000
Puducherry	256	26	6	700	8	1000
all-India	492	14	122	354	12	1000

Statement 3.11.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of use of latrine facility				all (incl. not known and n.r.)
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/ community latrine	no latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	266	83	9	643	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	627	195	17	162	1000
Assam	807	50	7	135	1000
Bihar	173	21	7	798	1000
Chhattisgarh	143	16	17	823	1000
Delhi	611	259	56	75	1000
Goa	577	43	19	362	1000
Gujarat	267	50	9	673	1000
Haryana	438	107	2	453	1000
Himachal Pradesh	387	143	5	465	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	535	54	62	349	1000
Jharkhand	126	25	7	841	1000
Karnataka	212	31	5	752	1000
Kerala	897	44	6	53	1000
Madhya Pradesh	118	21	8	853	1000
Maharashtra	271	71	51	607	1000
Manipur	873	111	5	11	1000
Meghalaya	804	82	0	114	1000
Mizoram	978	10	0	12	1000
Nagaland	763	193	13	31	1000
Orissa	94	19	5	882	1000
Punjab	519	108	11	362	1000
Rajasthan	143	34	2	821	1000
Sikkim	851	124	0	25	1000
Tamil Nadu	229	21	15	735	1000
Tripura	693	270	3	34	1000
Uttarakhand	385	75	5	535	1000
Uttar Pradesh	165	36	7	792	1000
West Bengal	406	160	17	417	1000
A & N Islands	433	143	26	399	1000
Chandigarh	180	696	28	96	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	218	188	61	532	1000
Daman & Diu	489	191	1	319	1000
Lakshadweep	992	8	0	0	1000
Puducherry	287	59	0	654	1000
all-India	279	57	12	652	1000

Statement 3.11.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of use of latrine facility				all (incl. not known and n.r.)
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/ community latrine	no latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	546	326	16	112	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	756	240	2	1	1000
Assam	742	233	16	9	1000
Bihar	431	269	23	277	1000
Chhattisgarh	443	129	112	315	1000
Delhi	617	255	116	12	1000
Goa	634	197	73	96	1000
Gujarat	674	210	43	73	1000
Haryana	661	250	4	84	1000
Himachal Pradesh	531	368	13	88	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	684	194	3	118	1000
Jharkhand	528	214	13	245	1000
Karnataka	646	201	40	113	1000
Kerala	864	121	0	15	1000
Madhya Pradesh	555	173	28	243	1000
Maharashtra	492	210	239	59	1000
Manipur	786	214	0	0	1000
Meghalaya	600	398	0	2	1000
Mizoram	944	56	0	0	1000
Nagaland	570	387	30	13	1000
Orissa	540	148	22	291	1000
Punjab	599	335	16	50	1000
Rajasthan	629	242	3	126	1000
Sikkim	666	318	16	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	526	262	52	160	1000
Tripura	574	417	0	9	1000
Uttarakhand	711	201	55	33	1000
Uttar Pradesh	627	212	19	142	1000
West Bengal	542	350	52	56	1000
A & N Islands	615	210	114	61	1000
Chandigarh	690	229	75	6	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	524	362	42	71	1000
Daman & Diu	789	108	39	64	1000
Lakshadweep	936	54	0	10	1000
Puducherry	683	188	39	91	1000
all-India	581	241	65	113	1000

Statement 3.11.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each state/u.t.**sector: rural + urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of use of latrine facility				all (incl. not known and n.r.)
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/ community latrine	no latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	352	158	11	479	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	655	205	13	127	1000
Assam	800	72	8	121	1000
Bihar	201	48	9	741	1000
Chhattisgarh	199	37	35	729	1000
Delhi	616	255	112	17	1000
Goa	605	120	46	229	1000
Gujarat	428	113	22	436	1000
Haryana	508	152	3	337	1000
Himachal Pradesh	403	168	6	423	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	569	86	48	297	1000
Jharkhand	190	55	8	747	1000
Karnataka	373	94	18	515	1000
Kerala	888	64	4	43	1000
Madhya Pradesh	226	59	13	702	1000
Maharashtra	369	133	135	364	1000
Manipur	848	141	4	8	1000
Meghalaya	765	142	0	93	1000
Mizoram	963	30	0	7	1000
Nagaland	708	248	18	26	1000
Orissa	165	40	8	787	1000
Punjab	550	197	13	240	1000
Rajasthan	273	89	2	636	1000
Sikkim	823	153	2	21	1000
Tamil Nadu	368	134	32	466	1000
Tripura	671	297	2	29	1000
Uttarakhand	457	102	16	425	1000
Uttar Pradesh	266	75	10	650	1000
West Bengal	441	209	26	324	1000
A & N Islands	493	165	55	288	1000
Chandigarh	628	285	69	17	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	293	230	57	420	1000
Daman & Diu	593	162	14	231	1000
Lakshadweep	969	27	0	4	1000
Puducherry	566	150	27	256	1000
all-India	369	111	28	492	1000

Statement 3.13.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity for domestic use for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+ urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	932	975	945
Arunachal Pradesh	779	985	823
Assam	402	946	466
Bihar	245	794	305
Chhattisgarh	811	967	840
Delhi	960	986	984
Goa	995	973	984
Gujarat	897	990	934
Haryana	934	983	950
Himachal Pradesh	986	994	987
Jammu & Kashmir	959	975	963
Jharkhand	430	939	511
Karnataka	941	979	955
Kerala	927	979	941
Madhya Pradesh	813	969	851
Maharashtra	819	985	893
Manipur	868	995	905
Meghalaya	698	993	755
Mizoram	819	998	899
Nagaland	990	1000	993
Orissa	449	901	521
Punjab	965	993	976
Rajasthan	638	970	726
Sikkim	958	994	964
Tamil Nadu	926	978	950
Tripura	661	953	715
Uttarakhand	855	986	884
Uttar Pradesh	376	898	490
West Bengal	495	933	608
A & N Islands	845	985	891
Chandigarh	1000	985	987
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	1000	1000
Daman & Diu	1000	974	991
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	1000
Puducherry	952	993	981
all-India	660	961	750

Statement 3.15.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households with drinking water within premises, electricity for domestic use and latrine for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	197	61	668	20	342	48
Arunachal Pradesh	551	31	885	0	623	24
Assam	303	81	875	6	370	72
Bihar	103	343	641	85	161	315
Chhattisgarh	75	165	444	23	144	138
Delhi	588	9	828	1	811	1
Goa	533	1	803	23	667	12
Gujarat	256	78	827	3	482	48
Haryana	407	31	812	11	534	25
Himachal Pradesh	382	13	693	3	417	12
Jammu & Kashmir	402	13	820	3	496	10
Jharkhand	47	508	604	43	135	434
Karnataka	155	48	674	14	348	35
Kerala	709	20	798	2	733	15
Madhya Pradesh	59	164	545	25	179	130
Maharashtra	211	140	618	7	392	81
Manipur	178	4	462	0	260	3
Meghalaya	163	38	831	0	292	31
Mizoram	108	12	666	0	356	7
Nagaland	453	0	596	0	494	0
Orissa	59	509	521	91	133	442
Punjab	560	16	906	3	695	11
Rajasthan	103	303	803	13	290	225
Sikkim	618	11	955	0	668	9
Tamil Nadu	113	63	585	17	334	42
Tripura	279	16	773	2	370	14
Uttarakhand	327	111	828	0	437	87
Uttar Pradesh	119	298	713	25	249	239
West Bengal	155	252	506	24	245	193
A & N Islands	332	128	783	13	480	90
Chandigarh	876	0	906	1	903	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138	0	746	0	286	0
Daman & Diu	652	0	888	26	734	9
Lakshadweep	1000	0	728	0	888	0
Puducherry	326	25	828	6	680	11
all-India	184	195	675	18	329	142

Statement 3.17.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households with different types of tenurial status of the dwelling unit for each state/u.t.

sector: rural								
State/U.T./all-India	no dwelling	own dwelling-freehold	own dwelling-leasehold	employer's quarter	hired dwelling with written contract	hired dwelling without written contract	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	0	883	6	2	1	76	30	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	737	5	92	32	69	65	1000
Assam	1	940	2	43	0	5	9	1000
Bihar	1	990	0	1	0	0	7	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	963	14	2	2	9	10	1000
Delhi	0	669	11	0	19	300	1	1000
Goa	0	960	0	0	3	37	0	1000
Gujarat	0	933	1	2	1	35	28	1000
Haryana	0	938	6	2	5	22	26	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	856	1	61	1	75	5	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	0	993	0	3	0	2	2	1000
Jharkhand	0	976	0	6	0	3	15	1000
Karnataka	0	932	1	7	4	43	13	1000
Kerala	0	901	1	18	26	40	14	1000
Madhya Pradesh	0	973	8	4	0	4	11	1000
Maharashtra	0	906	3	5	5	49	31	1000
Manipur	0	973	0	10	4	8	5	1000
Meghalaya	1	981	2	0	2	13	1	1000
Mizoram	0	950	3	3	0	38	5	1000
Nagaland	0	895	23	4	0	75	3	1000
Orissa	0	950	25	4	0	8	14	1000
Punjab	0	953	1	10	0	27	10	1000
Rajasthan	0	968	1	3	0	16	12	1000
Sikkim	0	727	67	26	0	168	12	1000
Tamil Nadu	0	916	4	2	5	62	11	1000
Tripura	0	889	4	4	1	34	68	1000
Uttarakhand	0	912	0	18	0	60	11	1000
Uttar Pradesh	0	980	1	1	0	3	15	1000
West Bengal	1	971	8	10	0	4	6	1000
A & N Islands	0	819	0	45	0	54	82	1000
Chandigarh	0	129	0	0	0	871	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	922	0	0	0	78	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	870	0	0	0	130	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	776	0	224	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	0	883	4	25	18	34	38	1000
all-India	0	946	4	6	2	25	16	1000

Statement 3.17.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households with different types of tenurial status of the dwelling unit for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	no dwelling	own dwelling-freehold	own dwelling-leasehold	employer's quarter	hired dwelling with written contract	hired dwelling without written contract	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	0	403	6	30	6	464	91	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	320	6	294	75	223	83	1000
Assam	0	638	3	104	15	217	22	1000
Bihar	0	784	1	34	4	126	51	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	464	75	130	1	275	54	1000
Delhi	0	495	22	65	37	327	53	1000
Goa	0	644	6	94	114	139	3	1000
Gujarat	0	682	9	34	25	210	40	1000
Haryana	0	735	2	46	10	197	11	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	396	3	249	42	274	35	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	0	776	15	48	0	144	18	1000
Jharkhand	0	547	33	132	4	234	49	1000
Karnataka	0	513	3	28	168	274	13	1000
Kerala	0	743	5	56	81	88	26	1000
Madhya Pradesh	1	702	11	72	16	173	26	1000
Maharashtra	0	620	33	34	87	198	28	1000
Manipur	2	931	3	1	11	50	2	1000
Meghalaya	0	412	0	120	9	446	14	1000
Mizoram	0	632	8	48	1	309	3	1000
Nagaland	0	435	2	24	3	526	10	1000
Orissa	0	597	10	141	15	215	22	1000
Punjab	0	628	1	65	23	268	16	1000
Rajasthan	0	663	66	28	9	203	31	1000
Sikkim	0	221	0	77	0	605	97	1000
Tamil Nadu	0	474	8	36	82	385	14	1000
Tripura	0	709	0	32	9	224	27	1000
Uttarakhand	0	669	0	80	34	199	19	1000
Uttar Pradesh	0	751	2	36	23	165	23	1000
West Bengal	0	634	18	55	49	218	26	1000
A & N Islands	0	494	15	91	0	331	68	1000
Chandigarh	0	334	93	157	25	275	116	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	293	0	103	52	534	17	1000
Daman & Diu	0	827	0	36	0	109	27	1000
Lakshadweep	0	878	0	0	0	122	0	1000
Puducherry	0	480	0	89	104	269	57	1000
all-India	0	600	15	47	50	254	33	1000

Statement 3.17.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households with different types of tenurial status of the dwelling unit for each state/u.t.

sector: rural+urban								
State/U.T./all-India	no dwelling	own dwelling-freehold	own dwelling-leasehold	employer's quarter	hired dwelling with written contract	hired dwelling without written contract	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	0	735	6	11	2	196	49	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	647	6	135	42	102	69	1000
Assam	1	904	2	50	2	30	11	1000
Bihar	1	968	0	4	0	14	12	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	870	25	26	2	59	18	1000
Delhi	0	508	21	60	36	326	50	1000
Goa	0	803	3	47	58	88	2	1000
Gujarat	0	834	4	15	10	104	33	1000
Haryana	0	875	5	16	7	77	21	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	805	1	82	6	97	9	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	0	944	3	13	0	34	6	1000
Jharkhand	0	908	5	26	1	40	21	1000
Karnataka	0	776	2	15	65	129	13	1000
Kerala	0	859	2	28	40	53	17	1000
Madhya Pradesh	0	906	9	21	4	46	14	1000
Maharashtra	0	779	17	18	41	115	30	1000
Manipur	0	961	1	7	6	20	3	1000
Meghalaya	0	871	2	23	3	96	4	1000
Mizoram	0	808	5	23	1	159	4	1000
Nagaland	0	764	17	10	1	204	5	1000
Orissa	0	893	23	26	2	41	15	1000
Punjab	0	826	1	31	9	121	12	1000
Rajasthan	0	886	18	9	3	66	17	1000
Sikkim	0	651	57	34	0	233	25	1000
Tamil Nadu	0	710	6	18	41	213	12	1000
Tripura	0	856	3	9	2	69	60	1000
Uttarakhand	0	858	0	31	7	91	12	1000
Uttar Pradesh	0	930	1	9	5	38	16	1000
West Bengal	0	885	11	22	13	59	11	1000
A & N Islands	0	712	5	60	0	144	79	1000
Chandigarh	0	309	82	138	22	347	102	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	769	0	25	13	189	4	1000
Daman & Diu	0	855	0	13	0	123	9	1000
Lakshadweep	0	818	0	131	0	51	0	1000
Puducherry	0	598	1	70	79	200	52	1000
all-India	0	844	8	18	16	93	21	1000

Statement 3.18.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	not required to travel	maximum distance travelled by any member				all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to 10 k.m.	10 k.m. or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	127	158	511	125	79	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	254	355	287	57	21	1000
Assam	207	258	348	129	46	1000
Bihar	152	204	457	113	68	1000
Chhattisgarh	128	139	516	132	64	1000
Delhi	137	202	274	136	251	1000
Goa	158	33	362	143	305	1000
Gujarat	134	197	414	120	134	1000
Haryana	248	193	296	127	137	1000
Himachal Pradesh	190	327	269	122	92	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	139	274	244	147	196	1000
Jharkhand	167	141	423	167	98	1000
Karnataka	117	156	575	81	71	1000
Kerala	267	126	291	140	175	1000
Madhya Pradesh	102	230	489	117	45	1000
Maharashtra	158	155	507	104	75	1000
Manipur	153	242	420	136	46	1000
Meghalaya	144	255	413	110	71	1000
Mizoram	153	136	593	86	27	1000
Nagaland	54	191	523	160	62	1000
Orissa	111	138	514	165	70	1000
Punjab	179	188	341	138	155	1000
Rajasthan	131	181	444	136	108	1000
Sikkim	471	208	211	33	76	1000
Tamil Nadu	148	181	413	151	107	1000
Tripura	283	220	320	96	78	1000
Uttarakhand	58	237	442	157	105	1000
Uttar Pradesh	157	301	372	94	76	1000
West Bengal	144	215	402	121	116	1000
A & N Islands	114	223	315	139	205	1000
Chandigarh	42	54	390	374	140	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	237	260	174	150	172	1000
Daman & Diu	150	89	622	123	16	1000
Lakshadweep	231	291	41	0	437	1000
Puducherry	197	77	357	182	186	1000
all-India	150	203	434	120	90	1000

Statement 3.18.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	not required to travel	maximum distance travelled by any member				all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to 10 k.m.	10 k.m. or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	235	160	323	158	124	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	256	457	223	32	9	1000
Assam	166	249	356	134	76	1000
Bihar	210	175	317	172	115	1000
Chhattisgarh	99	129	485	172	108	1000
Delhi	125	139	278	271	187	1000
Goa	266	120	165	211	238	1000
Gujarat	211	150	339	153	147	1000
Haryana	186	158	375	160	121	1000
Himachal Pradesh	273	384	173	63	106	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	216	226	242	173	144	1000
Jharkhand	207	146	363	183	96	1000
Karnataka	173	134	348	193	152	1000
Kerala	242	121	290	158	189	1000
Madhya Pradesh	214	172	373	135	102	1000
Maharashtra	191	127	256	165	261	1000
Manipur	160	209	379	176	69	1000
Meghalaya	256	106	305	232	93	1000
Mizoram	242	274	345	109	28	1000
Nagaland	207	219	400	115	54	1000
Orissa	148	182	334	177	155	1000
Punjab	206	206	310	151	126	1000
Rajasthan	185	133	307	186	189	1000
Sikkim	364	282	289	42	19	1000
Tamil Nadu	230	147	328	163	131	1000
Tripura	275	209	315	83	118	1000
Uttarakhand	161	179	379	161	120	1000
Uttar Pradesh	172	204	348	160	116	1000
West Bengal	185	160	288	167	193	1000
A & N Islands	134	90	371	295	110	1000
Chandigarh	195	86	244	300	175	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	142	254	383	124	97	1000
Daman & Diu	264	139	567	16	15	1000
Lakshadweep	135	164	451	52	197	1000
Puducherry	268	69	293	177	193	1000
all-India	197	157	318	168	159	1000

Statement 3.18.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household for each state/u.t.**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	not required to travel	maximum distance travelled by any member				all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to 10 k.m.	10 k.m. or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	160	159	453	135	94	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	255	377	273	51	18	1000
Assam	202	257	349	130	50	1000
Bihar	158	201	442	119	73	1000
Chhattisgarh	123	137	510	139	72	1000
Delhi	126	144	278	261	191	1000
Goa	212	76	264	177	271	1000
Gujarat	164	179	384	133	140	1000
Haryana	228	182	321	137	132	1000
Himachal Pradesh	199	334	258	115	93	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	156	263	243	153	184	1000
Jharkhand	173	142	414	169	97	1000
Karnataka	138	148	491	122	101	1000
Kerala	261	125	291	145	179	1000
Madhya Pradesh	130	216	461	121	59	1000
Maharashtra	173	143	395	131	158	1000
Manipur	155	232	408	148	52	1000
Meghalaya	166	227	392	134	76	1000
Mizoram	193	197	483	96	28	1000
Nagaland	98	199	488	147	59	1000
Orissa	117	145	486	167	84	1000
Punjab	189	195	329	143	144	1000
Rajasthan	145	168	407	149	130	1000
Sikkim	455	219	223	34	68	1000
Tamil Nadu	186	165	373	157	119	1000
Tripura	281	218	319	94	86	1000
Uttarakhand	81	224	428	158	108	1000
Uttar Pradesh	160	280	367	108	86	1000
West Bengal	155	201	372	133	136	1000
A & N Islands	121	179	333	190	174	1000
Chandigarh	177	82	262	309	171	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	214	259	225	144	153	1000
Daman & Diu	189	107	603	86	16	1000
Lakshadweep	192	239	209	21	339	1000
Puducherry	247	71	312	178	191	1000
all-India	164	189	399	135	110	1000

Chapter Four

Housing Characteristics and Micro Environment

4.0 Introduction

4.0.1 This Chapter is intended to dwell on some important housing characteristics and micro environmental elements. The characteristics of the house and the dwelling unit of the households viz. the type of structure of dwelling unit, plinth level of the house, use of house, condition of the structure, type of the dwelling unit, availability of floor area, rent for hired accommodation, etc., constitute important aspects of housing condition. Besides, the micro environmental ambience surrounding the house ensured by presence/availability of proper drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system, availability of roads, etc. has an impact on the quality of life of the dwellers.

4.1 Characteristics of the house and dwelling unit

4.1.1 Type of structure

4.1.1.0 Type of structures of the dwelling unit of households was categorised in NSS 65th round as *pucca*, *semi-pucca* and *katcha*, the last one i.e. *katcha*, being further split into two categories: *serviceable katcha* and *unserviceable katcha*. This categorisation of the dwelling unit into different types of structures was on the basis of materials used in the construction of roof and wall of the dwelling unit¹. Dwelling units of *pucca* structures, by their very constructional characteristics, were considered better than those of *semi-pucca* structures, which were again better than those of *katcha* structures from that aspect.

4.1.1.1 **Households having dwelling units with different types of structures:** In Statement 4.1, distribution of households having dwelling units with different types of structures is presented for each MPCE quintile class. The corresponding distribution for each State/U.T., combining all the classes is presented in Statement 4.1.1. The Statement shows that at the all-India level, during 2008-09, nearly 55 per cent of the rural households and 92 per cent of the urban households lived in *pucca* structures. *Semi-pucca* structures also accounted for a considerable proportion of the dwelling unit of the rural households and had a moderate share of urban households: nearly 28 per cent of the rural households lived in *semi-pucca* structures against nearly 6 per cent of urban households. Use of *Katcha* structures as dwelling unit was minimal in the urban areas: nearly 2 per cent of the urban households lived in *katcha* structures against nearly 17 per cent of the rural households. A noticeable feature of type of structure in rural area is that nearly 5 per cent of its households lived in *unserviceable katcha* structures, the roof and wall of which were basically made of grass, straw, leaves, reeds, bamboo, etc. The Statement also shows that households with better level of living, in both rural and urban areas, live in

¹ **Pucca structure:** A pucca structure was one whose walls and roofs were made of pucca materials such as 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.

Katcha structure: A structure which had walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures could be of the following two types:

- (a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** 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 structure** included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

Semi-pucca structure: A structure which could not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition was a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure had either the walls or the roof but not both made of pucca materials.

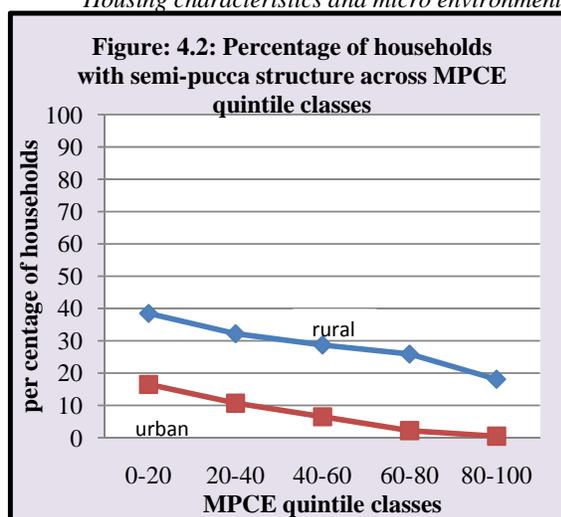
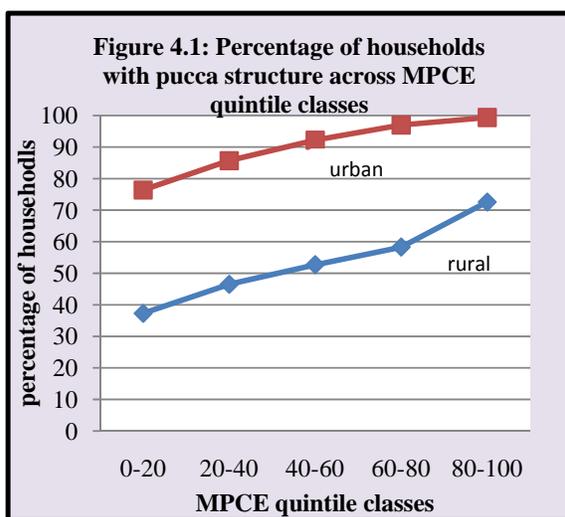
dwelling units with constructionally better structures. Proportion of rural households who lived in *pucca* structure increased gradually from nearly 37 percent in bottom MPCE quintile class to 73 percent in the top quintile class. On the other hand, in urban areas, 76 per cent of households in the bottom MPCE quintile class lived in *pucca* structures which increased to nearly 99 per cent in top MPCE quintile class. However, in case of either *semi-pucca* or *katcha* structures, in both rural and urban areas, the trend is found reversed. The proportion of households who lived in either of these two types of structures gradually dwindled with the increase of level of living. In rural areas, nearly 39 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class lived in *semi-pucca* structure which gradually decreased with the increase of MPCE to 18 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. Similarly, while nearly 24 per cent of the rural households in the bottom quintile class lived in *katcha* structures, the share reduced to nearly 9 per cent of the households in top quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, nearly 17 per cent of the households had dwelling units of *semi-pucca* structures in the bottom quintile class, which reduced gradually to less than 1 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. The share of *katcha* structures was nearly 7 per cent of urban households in bottom MPCE quintile class and was almost negligible for the households in the top quintile class. In Figures 4.1 and 4.2, percentage distribution of households who lived in *pucca* and *semi-pucca* structures are presented for each quintile class on MPCE.

Statement 4.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households who lived in houses by type of structure for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of structure						all (incl. n.r.)
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha			all katcha	
			serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
rural							
0-20	373	385	172	70	242	1000	
20-40	465	322	151	62	213	1000	
40-60	527	287	131	55	186	1000	
60-80	583	259	113	45	158	1000	
80-100	726	181	63	29	92	1000	
all	554	276	120	50	170	1000	
urban							
0-20	764	165	52	19	71	1000	
20-40	857	107	28	8	36	1000	
40-60	922	65	11	2	13	1000	
60-80	970	22	5	2	7	1000	
80-100	994	5	0	0	1	1000	
all	917	62	16	5	21	1000	
rural+urban							
all	661	213	89	37	126	1000	

Ref: Table 27 of Appendix A



4.1.1.2 Changes in types of structures of the dwelling units over time: In Statement 4.2, distribution of rural and urban households by type of structure of the dwelling unit is presented

Statement 4.2: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of structure for 49th round, 58th and 65th round

all-India sector	type of structure			all (incl. n.r.)
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)				
rural	323	360	317	1000
urban	738	179	83	1000
rural+urban	432	313	256	1000
58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)				
rural	359	428	213	1000
	(484)	(303)	(213)	(1000)
urban	768	199	32	1000
	(877)	(90)	(32)	(1000)
rural+urban	475	363	162	1000
	(596)	(242)	(162)	(1000)
65th round (Jul 2008-June 2009)				
rural	554	276	170	1000
urban	917	62	21	1000
rural+urban	661	213	126	1000

Note: For NSS 58th round, two estimates are presented. The estimates obtained from Report no. 488 are presented without parenthesis, in which 'tiles/slate' was not considered as 'pucca' material of roof but was included in 'semi-pucca' material of roof. To obtain comparable estimates of NSS 58th round with NSS 49th and 65th round, the proportions were regenerated considering 'tiles/slate' as pucca material of roof and excluding it from 'semi-pucca' material. These regenerated estimates of NSS 58th round are presented in parenthesis.

28 per cent in 2008-09 and in urban areas, the decrease was from 18 per cent to 6 per cent during this period. The share of households living in katcha structures also dwindled during the same period in both rural and urban areas: from 32 per cent in 1993 to 17 per cent in 2008-09 in rural areas and from 8 per cent to 2 per cent in urban areas during this period.

4.1.2 Plinth level of the houses

4.1.2.0 *Plinth level* was defined in NSS 65th round survey as the level of the constructed ground floor of the house above the land on which the building was constructed. *Plinth levels* of the

Statement 4.3: Distribution (per 1000) of dwelling units of different structure types by plinth level

structure type	plinth level (metre)				all (incl. n.r.)
	zero	less than 0.3	0.3 to 1	more than 1	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
pucca	240	386	345	27	1000
semi-pucca	397	379	208	11	1000
katcha	482	311	185	11	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	324	371	280	20	1000
urban					
pucca	291	373	304	26	1000
semi-pucca	429	342	210	13	1000
katcha	645	255	92	7	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	307	368	293	25	1000
rural+urban					
pucca	261	381	329	27	1000
semi-pucca	399	375	208	11	1000
katcha	490	309	181	11	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	319	370	284	21	1000

Ref: Table 16 of Appendix A

dwelling units in urban areas had 'zero' plinth, implying that level of ground floor of these dwelling units was nearly of the same level of the land on which the building was constructed. Similarly, nearly 37 per cent of the dwelling units in both rural and urban areas had plinth level less than 0.3 meters. Among the different types of structures, *pucca* structures seemed to be constructed with better plinth levels compared to other types of structures. In both the rural and the urban areas, a relatively small proportion of *pucca* structures had 'zero' plinth compared to other types of structures. In rural areas nearly 24 per cent of the *pucca* structures had 'zero' plinth against 48 per cent of *katcha* structures and in urban areas, nearly 29 per cent of the *pucca* structures had 'zero' plinth against 65 per cent of the *katcha* structures.

4.1.3 Use of house

4.1.3.0 In this round, information was collected on purpose for which the house was used. The house might have been used for *residential* purpose only or for *residential-cum-commercial* purpose or for *residential-cum-other* purpose.

4.1.3.1 **Type of use of house:** In Statement 4.4, distribution of households living in houses by type of use of house is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. In NSS 65th round, nearly 92 per cent of the rural households and 91 per cent of urban households lived in houses which were exclusively used for *residential* purposes. However, *residential-cum-commercial* use of house was more prominent in urban areas than in rural areas: about 8 per cent of the urban households lived in houses that were used for *residential-cum-commercial* purposes against about 5 per cent for rural areas. The results over the period from 1993 to 2008-09 do not however, display any definite pattern in the use of houses. While in 1993,

nearly 93 per cent of the rural households lived in houses that were used exclusively for residential purposes, the share of exclusive residential use increased by 2 percentage points in 2002 to reach nearly 95 per cent which however dropped to 92 per cent in 2008-09. In urban

Statement 4.4: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of use of house for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India sector	type of use of house			
	residential only	residential-cum-commercial	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)				
rural	928	30	42	1000
urban	889	89	23	1000
rural+urban	918	45	37	1000
58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)				
rural	951	28	21	1000
urban	908	84	8	1000
rural+urban	939	43	17	1000
65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)				
rural	921	48	31	1000
urban	911	76	13	1000
rural+urban	918	57	26	1000

Ref: Table 17 of Appendix A

Statement 4.5: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of dwelling unit for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India MPCE quintile class	type of dwelling unit			
	independent house	flat	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
0-20	823	20	156	1000
20-40	824	27	147	1000
40-60	824	26	149	1000
60-80	821	30	148	1000
80-100	811	64	125	1000
all	820	36	143	1000
urban				
0-20	664	118	216	1000
20-40	678	130	192	1000
40-60	634	185	181	1000
60-80	568	241	192	1000
80-100	449	430	121	1000
all	581	244	174	1000
rural+urban				
all	749	97	153	1000

Ref: Table 25 of Appendix A

above half of the total households lived in independent houses (58 per cent). On the other hand, flats were more common in urban areas than in rural areas: nearly 24 per cent of the urban households lived in flats against only 4 per cent of the rural households. It may be mentioned that, during July–Dec 2002 (NSS 58th round), nearly 83 per cent of rural households and 56 per cent of the urban households lived in independent houses and the share of flat was nearly 5 per

areas, in 1993 nearly 89 per cent of the households lived in houses which were used exclusively for residential purpose, which was found to be 91 per cent in both 2002 and 2008-09.

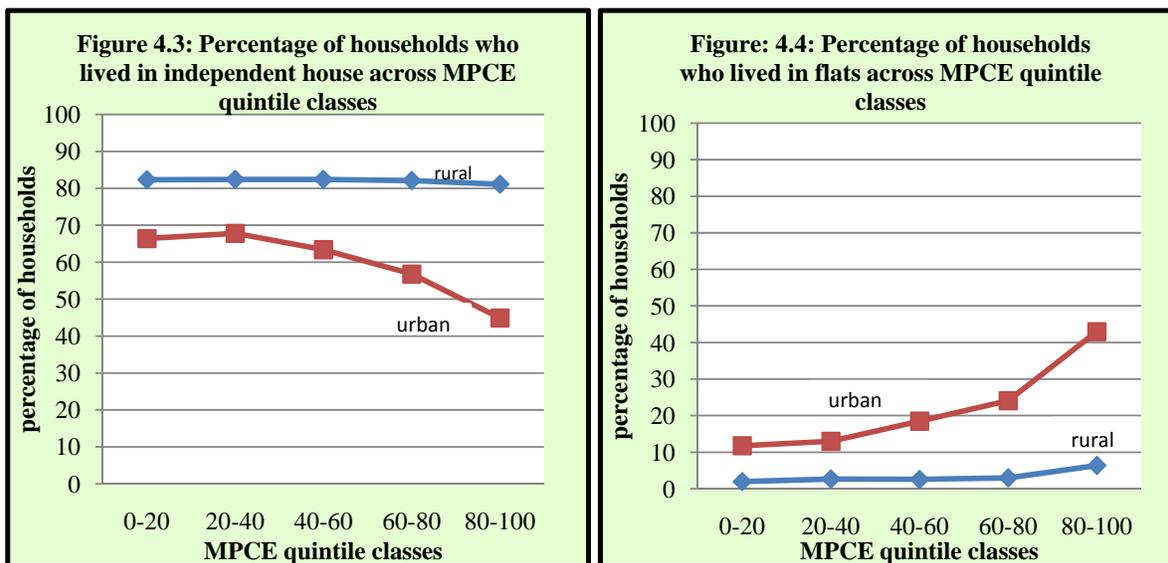
4.1.4 Different types of dwelling unit

4.1.4.0 In NSS 65th round, three types of dwelling units were considered, viz., independent house, flat and others. An independent house was

one which had a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In case of independent house, the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house were physically the same. A flat, on the other hand, was a part of the building and had one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet etc. Residual dwelling units were classified as others.

4.1.4.1 **Type of dwelling unit:** In Statement 4.5, distribution of dwelling units by type of dwelling units is presented for each quintile class on MPCE. The corresponding distribution for each State/U.T. for all classes combined is presented in Statement 4.5.1. It is seen that during 2008-09, most of the households (nearly 82 per cent) in rural areas lived in independent houses, while in urban areas, slightly

cent of the rural households and 23 per cent of the urban households. The Statement 4.5 shows that in rural areas, the share of *independent house* was invariant at about 82 per cent of the households across MPCE quintile classes. On the other hand, the proportion of rural households who lived in *flats* increased modestly from 2 per cent of the rural households in the bottom quintile class to nearly 6 per cent of households in the top quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, proportion of households who lived in *independent houses* decreased with the increase of level of living of the households: nearly 66 per cent of the urban households in the bottom quintile class lived in *independent houses* against nearly 45 of the households in the top MPCE quintile class. Proportion of urban households who lived in *flats*, however, increased with the increase of their level of living from only 12 per cent of the urban households in the bottom MPCE quintile class to 43 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. Share of the residual category '*others*', which was generally of inferior housing accommodation shows distinct features. A higher proportion of households in urban areas (nearly 17 per cent) lived in this residual category of dwelling unit than in rural areas (nearly 14 per cent). Its share decreased with the increase of level of living of the households in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas nearly 16 per cent households of the bottom quintile class lived in this type of dwelling unit which decreased to nearly 13 per cent for the households in the top quintile class, while in urban areas, the decrease of the share of residual category '*others*' was from 22 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class to 12 per cent of households in the top quintile class. Moreover, save for the top quintile class, for each of remaining quintile classes, proportion of rural households who lived in the residual category of dwelling unit '*others*' was lower than the corresponding proportion of urban households in that quintile class. In Figures 4.3 and 4.4, the proportion of households who lived in *independent houses* and *flats* are presented for each quintile class of MPCE.



4.1.5 Condition of structure

4.1.5.0 The physical condition of the structures as an attribute of the dwelling unit is studied with respect to age of the structure and condition of the structure. To have an idea about the age of the dwelling units, information was collected in NSS 65th round on *period since built*, counting from the time the dwelling unit was ready for possession first time after completion of the building. Here it is pertinent to mention that collection of information on *age of the dwelling* unit was restricted to the dwelling units which were *owned* by the households, since it was felt that the households who lived in *hired accommodation* or in *employers quarter* or in *other* type of accommodations might not be in a position to provide reliable information on the *age of the structure*. As mentioned in Chapter Three, nearly 95 per cent of the dwelling

units in rural areas and 62 per cent of the dwelling units in urban areas were *owned* and as such information on *age of the dwelling* unit related to these dwelling units only.

4.1.5.1 Age of own dwelling units: In Statement 4.6, distribution of *own dwelling* units by different ages is presented at the all-India level. It is seen that both in rural and urban areas, nearly one-third of the own dwelling units were 10 to 20 years old. Nearly 32 per cent of own dwelling units in rural areas and 29 per cent of the own dwelling units in urban areas were 5 to 10 years old. On the other hand, dwelling units of age 60 years and above accounted for nearly 3 per cent of the dwelling units in both these areas. From this Statement an indicator of obsolescence of the dwelling units can be derived for different threshold ages of the *own dwelling* units. If the age of 60 years and above is considered obsolescent, nearly 3 per cent each of rural and urban households was found to live in obsolescent dwelling units, which reduced to nearly 1 per cent of rural and urban households when threshold age of the dwelling was increased to 80 years and above.

Statement 4.6: Distribution (per 1000) of households with own dwelling by age of dwelling unit

all-India			
age of the dwelling (years)	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
less than 1	12	9	11
1 – 5	76	59	73
5 – 10	321	288	314
10 – 20	340	333	339
20 – 40	168	206	176
40 – 60	55	70	58
60 – 80	17	20	18
80 and more	9	14	10
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

Ref: Table 19 of Appendix A

4.1.5.2 Distribution of households by condition of the structures: Besides the age of the structure, information on condition of the dwelling unit was also collected in this round. For this purpose, the condition of the dwelling unit was considered to be *good* if the structure did not require any immediate repairs. If the structure required immediate minor repair but not major repair, it was considered to be in *satisfactory* condition. On the other hand, if the structure required immediate major repairs without which it might be unsafe for habitation or required to be demolished and rebuilt, it was considered to be in *bad* condition. In Statement 4.7, distribution of households living in a house by condition of structure is presented for each condition of structure. The corresponding distribution for each State/U.T. is presented in Statement 4.7.1. It is seen from Statement 4.7 that in urban areas a higher percentage of households lived in structures which were in *good* condition compared to that in rural areas. Nearly 54 per cent of urban households lived in structures which were in *good* condition against nearly 31 per cent of rural households. In rural areas nearly one-half of the households (51 per cent) lived in structures which were in *satisfactory* condition against 38 per cent of urban households. Condition was *bad* for nearly 18 per cent of the structures in rural areas against only 8 per cent in urban areas.

Statement 4.7: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by condition of structure

sector	condition of structure			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	310	508	182	1000
urban	542	375	84	1000
rural+urban	379	468	153	1000

Ref: Table 18 of Appendix A

4.1.6 Availability of Floor area

4.1.6.0 Floor area meant the inside floor area (i.e., carpet area) of all living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda and uncovered veranda put together, i.e., area of the floor excluding area covered by walls. If a portion of a room was used for residential purposes and other portion was used for some other purposes, only the area of the portion used for residential purposes was considered.

4.1.6.1 **Per capita floor area:** Per capita floor area was derived by dividing total floor area of the dwelling unit by household size. In Statement

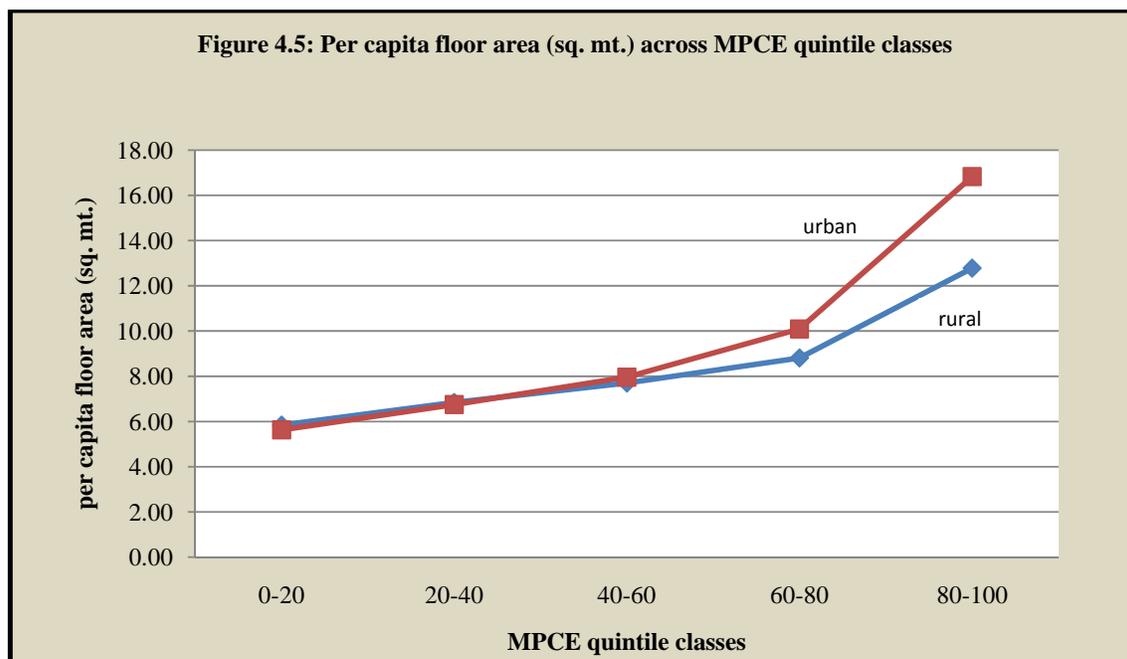
Statement 4.8: Per capita floor area (in sq. mt.) for the households living in houses for each MPCE quintile class

all-India			
quintile class on MPCE	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-20	5.84	5.63	
20-40	6.84	6.75	
40-60	7.70	7.96	
60-80	8.81	10.09	
80-100	12.78	16.83	
all	8.39	9.45	8.67

Ref: Table 27 of Appendix A

4.8, per capita floor area (in sq. mt.) of the dwelling units in rural and urban area is presented at the all-India level for each quintile class on MPCE. The corresponding results for each State/U.T. considering all quintile classes is presented in Statement 4.8.1. It is seen from Statement 4.8 that at the all-India level per capita floor area (8.39 sq. mt.) was lower in rural areas than in urban areas (9.45 sq. mt.). Wide divergence in both rural and urban areas was observed in the availability of per capita floor area among the households with different levels of living. In rural areas, per capita floor area of the households in the top quintile class was 12.78 sq. mt., i.e., nearly double of that available (i.e., 5.84 sq. mt.) to the households in the bottom quintile class, while in urban areas, the divergence further widened

with the per capita floor area of households in the top quintile class (i.e., 16.83 sq. mt.) nearly trebled to that available (i.e., 5.63 sq. mt.) to the households in the bottom quintile class. One noticeable feature is that, in urban areas, households in the bottom two quintile classes had marginally lower per capita floor area than the corresponding rural counterparts. Save for these bottom two quintile classes, in all other quintile classes per capita floor area in urban households was higher than that was available to rural households in the corresponding quintile classes. In Figure 4.5 availability of per capita floor (sq. mt.) to rural and urban households in different quintile classes is presented.



4.1.6.2 Distribution of households in different per capita floor area classes: In Statement

Statement 4.9: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit by per capita floor area class

all-India			
per capita floor area (sq. mt.) class	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-1	1	2	2
1-3	76	90	80
3-5	185	160	178
5-7	199	156	186
7-9	148	122	140
9-11	110	100	107
11-13	74	78	75
13-15	58	64	60
15-20	75	95	81
20 and above	75	132	92
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

Ref: Table 28 of Appendix A

4.9, distribution (per 1000) of rural and urban households in different per capita floor area classes is presented at the all-India level. This shows some distinct pattern. In urban areas, a higher percentage of households enjoyed higher per capita floor area than their rural counterparts. Nearly 13 per cent of the urban households had per capita floor area of 20 sq. mt. and above, whereas it was for nearly 8 per cent of rural households. Again, nearly 28 per cent of rural households had per capita floor area of 11 sq. mt. and above compared to 37 per cent of urban households indicating that there was higher concentration of urban households in the higher per capita floor area classes compared to their rural counterparts.

4.1.7 Availability of separate room to married couples

4.1.7.0 Married couples meant the couples either formed through marriage or live-together. When both husband and wife were the household members, they were considered for counting the number of married couple. It is pertinent to mention that in cases where children of age 10 years or below used the same room with the married couples, such married couples were considered to have separate room. It may be noted that at the all-India level, nearly 89 per cent of the rural households and 79 per cent of the urban households had at least one married couple (ref: Appendix Table 31). The Statements 4.10 and 4.11, are presented below for such households.

4.1.7.1 Availability of separate room to married couples: In Statement 4.10, proportion of households with married couple, wherein married couples got separate room is presented for all-India level for each quintile class on MPCE. The

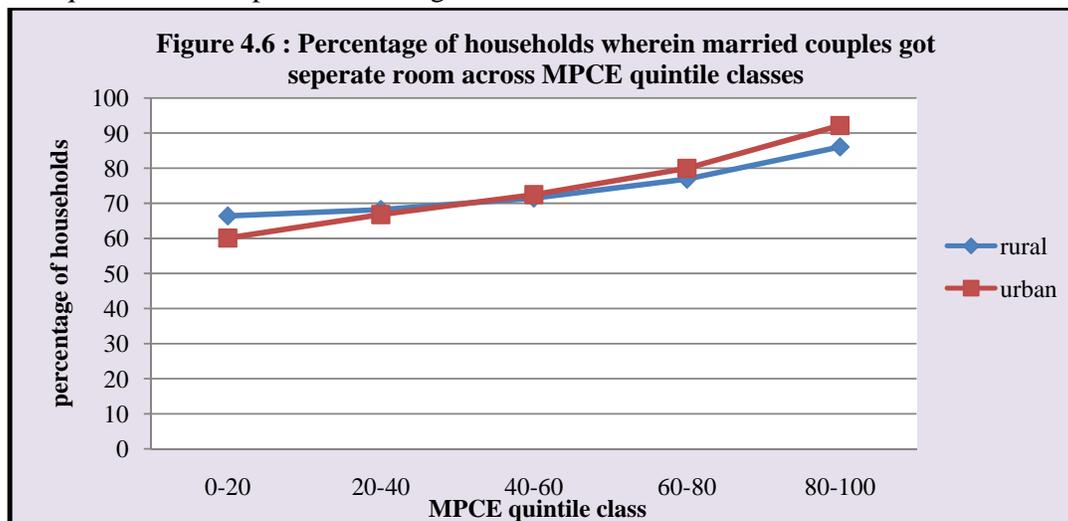
Statement 4.10: Proportion (per 1000) of households wherein married couples got separate room

all-India			
quintile class on MPCE	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-20	664	601	
20-40	682	668	
40-60	715	725	
60-80	769	800	
80-100	861	922	
all	746	756	749

Ref: Table 31 of Appendix A

corresponding results for each State/U.T. for all classes combined is presented in Statement 4.10.1. Nearly 75 per cent of households both in rural as well as urban areas, had availability of separate room for the married couples. The availability of separate room increased with the increase in level of living of the households in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 66 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had provision for separate room to its married couples, while nearly 86 per cent of the households in the top quintile class had separate room to the married couples. The situation in urban areas also shows similar pattern: nearly 60 per cent of the households in bottom quintile class and 92 per cent of the households in the top quintile class had separate

room to the married couples. The bottom two quintile classes in both rural and urban areas exhibited distinct feature from rest of the quintile classes. In bottom two classes, a relatively high percentage of rural households had separate room for the married couples than their urban counterparts, while in the rest three quintile classes a higher percentage of urban households had separate room to the married couples than households in rural areas in the corresponding quintile classes. The proportion of households who had separate room for the married couples in each quintile class is presented in Figure 4.6.



4.1.7.2 Changes in availability of separate room to married couples with changes in number of married couples:

Statement 4.11: Proportion (per 1000) of households wherein married couples got separate room by number of married couple in the households

all-India

sector	number of married couple				
	1	2	3	4 or more	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	766	677	592	532	746
urban	768	688	654	629	756
rural + urban	766	679	606	551	749

Ref: Table 31 of Appendix A

In Statement 4.11, proportion of households wherein married couples got separate room is presented, separately for different number of married couples in the households. It is seen that with the increase of number of married couples in the households, the proportion of households wherein all the married couples got separate room decreased. Thus, in rural areas, nearly 77 per cent of the households with one married couple had separate room for each married couple and for households with 4 or more married couples, only 53 per cent of such households had separate room for each married couple. The trend was similar in urban areas also: nearly 77 per

cent of the households with one married couple had separate room for each married couple, while among households with 4 or more married couples, nearly 63 per cent households had separate room for each married couple.

4.1.8 Rent of hired accommodation

4.1.8.0 In NSS 65th round, information on rent payable per month by the households with hired accommodation was collected. The amount of rent did 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. For the households who lived in employer's quarter, the amount deducted from salary of the household member to whom the quarter was allotted along with the house rent allowance the person might have received if he/she had not been provided the accommodation was deemed as the rent of such dwelling units. It is pertinent to mention that nearly 3 per cent of rural households and 30 per cent of urban households lived in

hired dwelling while slightly less than one per cent of rural household and nearly 5 per cent of the urban households lived in *employer's quarter* (ref: Statement 3.17 of Chapter Three)

4.1.8.1 **Average monthly rent:** In Statement 4.12, average monthly rent payable by each of the households who lived in employer's quarter or in any other hired dwelling unit is presented at the all-India level. In Statement 4.12.1, average monthly rent payable by the households who

Statement 4.12: Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid by households who lived in employer's quarter or in any other hired dwelling units

sector	employer quarter	hired accommodation		all
		with written contract	without written contract	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
rural	272	938	527	560
urban	1139	1878	1006	1149
rural+urban	934	1789	914	1045

Ref: Table 35 of Appendix A

lived in hired dwelling unit (considering both with written contract and without written contract) is presented for each State/U.T. It may be noted that average monthly rent of *hired dwellings* in urban areas (Rs. 1149) was nearly double of that in rural areas (Rs. 560). Moreover, rent of *hired dwelling with written contract* was much higher than that of *hired dwelling without written contract*. In rural areas, rent of *hired dwelling units with written contract* was Rs. 938 whereas it was Rs. 1878 in urban areas and that of *hired dwelling units without written contract* was Rs. 527 in rural areas against Rs. 1006 in urban areas.

4.2 Micro environmental elements surrounding the house

4.2.0 Characteristics of the micro environmental elements surrounding the house on which discussion is taken up in this section refer broadly to the presence/availability of proper *drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system* and *availability of roads*.

4.2.1 **Drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system and availability of roads:** Proper *drainage arrangement* meant a system of easy carrying -off waste water and liquid waste of the house without any overflow or seepage. This is an essential requirement for maintaining hygienic condition surrounding the house. In this respect the non-existence of *drainage arrangement* can be viewed as potential health hazard. However the presence of *open katcha drainage* from which seepage of water can take place, pose similar problems to the households living in the house. Another important aspect is the *garbage collection system*. This is an arrangement to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. Thus, these two aspects, viz., *drainage arrangement* and *garbage disposal system* are associated with hygiene and cleanliness of the house. The third aspect is the availability of *direct opening to road* from the house which is also an indicator of better living condition enjoyed by the households living in the house.

Statement 4.13: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in a house with some specific condition of the micro environment

sector	with open	no	with garbage	with no
	katcha drainage	drainage	disposal arrangement	direct opening to road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	187	567	243	177
urban	58	148	786	55
rural+urban	149	443	404	141

Ref: Table 21, 22 and 24 of Appendix A

4.2.1.1 In Statement 4.13, proportion of households with either *no drainage* or *open katcha drainage*, proportion of households with *garbage disposal system* and proportion of households *without direct opening to road* are presented for all-India level. The corresponding results for each State/U.T. are presented in Statement 4.13.1. It is seen that

in rural areas the specific condition of these micro environmental elements with respect to which results have been presented here discerns relative dearth of facilities, whereas in urban areas, that appears more suitable for a healthy living. In rural areas, nearly 19 per cent of the households had *open katcha drainage* and 57 per cent of the households had *no drainage* arrangement. Garbage disposal arrangement was available to only 24 per cent of rural households and nearly 18 per cent of the dwelling units had *no direct opening to road*. In urban areas, on the other hand, only 6 per cent of the households had *open katcha drainage* and nearly 15 per cent had *no drainage*. *Garbage disposal system* was available to nearly 79 per cent of the urban households and nearly 6 per cent of the urban households had *no direct opening to road*.

Statement 4.1.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households who lived in houses by type of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of structure					all (incl. n.r.)
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha		all katcha	
			serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	702	162	92	44	136	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	262	199	58	479	537	1000
Assam	206	427	124	242	366	1000
Bihar	445	200	123	231	355	1000
Chhattisgarh	301	677	22	1	23	1000
Delhi	982	15	3	0	3	1000
Goa	774	222	1	3	4	1000
Gujarat	623	292	79	7	85	1000
Haryana	929	49	21	1	22	1000
Himachal Pradesh	785	207	8	0	8	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	610	227	162	1	163	1000
Jharkhand	341	515	126	17	143	1000
Karnataka	483	451	53	14	66	1000
Kerala	773	192	27	9	35	1000
Madhya Pradesh	465	475	51	9	60	1000
Maharashtra	656	299	31	14	45	1000
Manipur	121	597	195	86	281	1000
Meghalaya	426	229	35	309	344	1000
Mizoram	470	278	6	245	251	1000
Nagaland	481	390	59	69	128	1000
Orissa	328	266	388	19	406	1000
Punjab	904	64	31	2	32	1000
Rajasthan	653	193	122	32	154	1000
Sikkim	559	351	61	29	90	1000
Tamil Nadu	610	203	157	29	186	1000
Tripura	106	746	58	90	148	1000
Uttarakhand	927	41	25	7	31	1000
Uttar Pradesh	605	193	171	31	202	1000
West Bengal	363	385	212	41	253	1000
A & N Islands	562	340	2	96	98	1000
Chandigarh	997	3	0	0	0	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	372	481	117	30	147	1000
Daman & Diu	907	65	28	0	29	1000
Lakshadweep	945	27	15	13	28	1000
Puducherry	566	134	221	79	300	1000
all-India	554	276	120	50	170	1000

Statement 4.1.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households who lived in houses by type of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of structure					all (incl. n.r.)
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha			
			serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	928	34	30	9	39	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	620	172	20	188	208	1000
Assam	755	221	9	15	24	1000
Bihar	794	100	44	59	103	1000
Chhattisgarh	799	188	8	4	11	1000
Delhi	944	28	27	0	28	1000
Goa	946	31	2	22	24	1000
Gujarat	961	29	9	1	10	1000
Haryana	988	7	2	3	5	1000
Himachal Pradesh	980	17	3	0	3	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	936	34	29	1	31	1000
Jharkhand	904	77	14	5	19	1000
Karnataka	893	92	14	1	15	1000
Kerala	887	101	6	6	12	1000
Madhya Pradesh	886	104	10	0	10	1000
Maharashtra	955	41	3	1	4	1000
Manipur	291	643	52	14	66	1000
Meghalaya	883	110	0	7	7	1000
Mizoram	921	70	0	9	9	1000
Nagaland	727	247	4	22	26	1000
Orissa	798	148	51	3	54	1000
Punjab	982	13	3	1	5	1000
Rajasthan	969	18	13	0	13	1000
Sikkim	999	1	0	0	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	877	86	28	8	36	1000
Tripura	576	409	8	7	15	1000
Uttarakhand	980	18	2	0	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	940	38	18	4	21	1000
West Bengal	909	79	8	3	11	1000
A & N Islands	934	65	0	1	1	1000
Chandigarh	975	23	2	0	2	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	944	56	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	975	14	1	11	11	1000
Lakshadweep	929	47	19	5	23	1000
Puducherry	882	46	37	35	72	1000
all-India	917	62	16	5	21	1000

Statement 4.1.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households who lived in houses by type of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of structure					all (incl. n.r.)
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha			
			serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	771	123	73	33	106	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	339	193	50	416	467	1000
Assam	270	403	111	215	326	1000
Bihar	483	189	115	213	327	1000
Chhattisgarh	394	586	19	1	21	1000
Delhi	947	27	26	0	26	1000
Goa	860	127	1	12	14	1000
Gujarat	757	188	51	5	56	1000
Haryana	948	36	15	1	17	1000
Himachal Pradesh	806	186	7	0	8	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	683	183	132	1	133	1000
Jharkhand	430	446	109	15	124	1000
Karnataka	635	318	38	9	47	1000
Kerala	803	168	21	8	29	1000
Madhya Pradesh	569	383	41	7	48	1000
Maharashtra	789	184	19	8	27	1000
Manipur	170	611	153	65	219	1000
Meghalaya	514	206	29	251	279	1000
Mizoram	671	185	4	140	144	1000
Nagaland	552	349	44	55	99	1000
Orissa	403	247	334	16	350	1000
Punjab	934	44	20	1	21	1000
Rajasthan	738	146	93	23	116	1000
Sikkim	625	299	52	25	77	1000
Tamil Nadu	735	149	97	19	116	1000
Tripura	192	684	49	75	124	1000
Uttarakhand	939	36	20	5	25	1000
Uttar Pradesh	678	159	138	25	163	1000
West Bengal	503	306	160	31	190	1000
A & N Islands	685	250	1	65	66	1000
Chandigarh	978	20	2	0	2	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	511	377	88	23	111	1000
Daman & Diu	930	47	19	4	23	1000
Lakshadweep	939	35	17	10	26	1000
Puducherry	789	72	91	48	139	1000
all-India	661	213	89	37	126	1000

Statement 4.3.1: Proportion (per 1000) of dwelling units with 'zero' plinth for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	270	242	261
Arunachal Pradesh	332	318	329
Assam	82	71	81
Bihar	295	282	293
Chhattisgarh	502	436	490
Delhi	480	451	453
Goa	162	256	209
Gujarat	417	294	368
Haryana	537	511	529
Himachal Pradesh	343	560	367
Jammu & Kashmir	191	212	196
Jharkhand	547	317	511
Karnataka	413	446	425
Kerala	41	48	43
Madhya Pradesh	349	238	322
Maharashtra	308	355	329
Manipur	95	7	70
Meghalaya	214	341	239
Mizoram	454	668	549
Nagaland	382	261	347
Orissa	205	167	199
Punjab	552	519	539
Rajasthan	376	248	342
Sikkim	27	1	23
Tamil Nadu	326	298	313
Tripura	372	88	320
Uttarakhand	242	263	247
Uttar Pradesh	440	330	416
West Bengal	138	177	148
A & N Islands	306	430	347
Chandigarh	942	533	583
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	356	155	307
Daman & Diu	230	182	213
Lakshadweep	7	132	58
Puducherry	325	175	219
all-India	324	307	319

Statement 4.5.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of dwelling unit			
	independent house	flat	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	711	120	169	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	836	53	104	1000
Assam	968	10	14	1000
Bihar	895	34	67	1000
Chhattisgarh	782	0	209	1000
Delhi	688	62	251	1000
Goa	919	48	34	1000
Gujarat	927	1	71	1000
Haryana	826	76	98	1000
Himachal Pradesh	741	213	46	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	890	36	75	1000
Jharkhand	891	9	100	1000
Karnataka	940	41	19	1000
Kerala	938	19	43	1000
Madhya Pradesh	895	6	99	1000
Maharashtra	702	23	274	1000
Manipur	966	1	25	1000
Meghalaya	989	2	6	1000
Mizoram	957	28	0	1000
Nagaland	955	2	39	1000
Orissa	915	16	69	1000
Punjab	866	41	93	1000
Rajasthan	883	4	113	1000
Sikkim	819	175	5	1000
Tamil Nadu	736	44	219	1000
Tripura	926	1	71	1000
Uttarakhand	727	170	103	1000
Uttar Pradesh	687	31	282	1000
West Bengal	877	16	107	1000
A & N Islands	670	249	80	1000
Chandigarh	261	537	202	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	971	24	5	1000
Daman & Diu	936	38	26	1000
Lakshadweep	775	217	8	1000
Puducherry	920	57	22	1000
all-India	820	36	143	1000

Statement 4.5.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of structure for each state/u.t.

sector: urban

State/U.T./all-India	type of dwelling unit			
	independent house	flat	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	375	531	94	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	740	67	184	1000
Assam	748	128	120	1000
Bihar	586	172	239	1000
Chhattisgarh	577	107	295	1000
Delhi	487	259	253	1000
Goa	421	461	118	1000
Gujarat	741	138	122	1000
Haryana	726	87	187	1000
Himachal Pradesh	355	545	100	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	633	145	222	1000
Jharkhand	683	204	112	1000
Karnataka	657	317	27	1000
Kerala	814	119	67	1000
Madhya Pradesh	760	151	88	1000
Maharashtra	414	249	337	1000
Manipur	964	5	30	1000
Meghalaya	676	181	143	1000
Mizoram	661	316	5	1000
Nagaland	672	122	201	1000
Orissa	793	127	80	1000
Punjab	697	169	134	1000
Rajasthan	688	48	264	1000
Sikkim	153	796	51	1000
Tamil Nadu	553	350	97	1000
Tripura	882	17	101	1000
Uttarakhand	542	371	87	1000
Uttar Pradesh	657	151	192	1000
West Bengal	487	235	278	1000
A & N Islands	304	549	147	1000
Chandigarh	599	227	173	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	262	493	246	1000
Daman & Diu	704	199	97	1000
Lakshadweep	937	24	39	1000
Puducherry	543	378	79	1000
all-India	581	244	174	1000

Statement 4.5.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of dwelling unit			
	independent house	flat	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	607	247	146	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	815	56	121	1000
Assam	942	24	27	1000
Bihar	861	49	86	1000
Chhattisgarh	744	20	225	1000
Delhi	502	245	253	1000
Goa	671	253	75	1000
Gujarat	854	55	91	1000
Haryana	795	80	126	1000
Himachal Pradesh	698	250	52	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	832	60	108	1000
Jharkhand	859	40	102	1000
Karnataka	835	143	22	1000
Kerala	905	46	49	1000
Madhya Pradesh	861	41	96	1000
Maharashtra	574	123	302	1000
Manipur	966	2	27	1000
Meghalaya	929	36	32	1000
Mizoram	825	156	2	1000
Nagaland	874	36	85	1000
Orissa	895	34	70	1000
Punjab	800	91	109	1000
Rajasthan	831	16	153	1000
Sikkim	719	268	12	1000
Tamil Nadu	651	187	162	1000
Tripura	918	4	77	1000
Uttarakhand	686	214	99	1000
Uttar Pradesh	681	57	262	1000
West Bengal	776	72	151	1000
A & N Islands	550	348	102	1000
Chandigarh	558	265	177	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	798	138	64	1000
Daman & Diu	856	94	51	1000
Lakshadweep	841	138	21	1000
Puducherry	654	283	63	1000
all-India	749	97	153	1000

Statement 4.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by condition of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	condition of structure			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	494	381	125	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	468	447	82	1000
Assam	208	611	180	1000
Bihar	183	571	245	1000
Chhattisgarh	208	700	90	1000
Delhi	525	379	96	1000
Goa	424	504	72	1000
Gujarat	463	417	120	1000
Haryana	395	486	119	1000
Himachal Pradesh	463	484	53	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	322	522	157	1000
Jharkhand	72	528	399	1000
Karnataka	383	520	97	1000
Kerala	498	393	109	1000
Madhya Pradesh	215	644	141	1000
Maharashtra	375	492	133	1000
Manipur	328	530	142	1000
Meghalaya	528	371	100	1000
Mizoram	444	359	196	1000
Nagaland	238	593	168	1000
Orissa	216	503	281	1000
Punjab	491	397	112	1000
Rajasthan	318	542	141	1000
Sikkim	543	367	90	1000
Tamil Nadu	381	488	130	1000
Tripura	231	558	211	1000
Uttarakhand	376	511	113	1000
Uttar Pradesh	244	517	239	1000
West Bengal	208	509	284	1000
A & N Islands	389	441	170	1000
Chandigarh	256	607	137	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	248	332	421	1000
Daman & Diu	526	267	208	1000
Lakshadweep	344	656	0	1000
Puducherry	409	410	181	1000
all-India	310	508	182	1000

Statement 4.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by condition of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	condition of structure			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	670	267	63	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	415	539	46	1000
Assam	492	461	45	1000
Bihar	328	475	194	1000
Chhattisgarh	397	468	135	1000
Delhi	495	406	99	1000
Goa	650	270	81	1000
Gujarat	630	304	67	1000
Haryana	433	502	65	1000
Himachal Pradesh	521	407	73	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	497	412	91	1000
Jharkhand	315	441	244	1000
Karnataka	675	284	41	1000
Kerala	578	340	82	1000
Madhya Pradesh	454	464	82	1000
Maharashtra	562	360	78	1000
Manipur	401	515	84	1000
Meghalaya	856	134	10	1000
Mizoram	631	337	32	1000
Nagaland	346	561	87	1000
Orissa	403	460	136	1000
Punjab	615	320	65	1000
Rajasthan	595	358	47	1000
Sikkim	894	105	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	601	356	43	1000
Tripura	552	401	47	1000
Uttarakhand	454	491	55	1000
Uttar Pradesh	415	481	104	1000
West Bengal	407	415	178	1000
A & N Islands	460	488	52	1000
Chandigarh	631	319	51	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	465	364	171	1000
Daman & Diu	647	276	76	1000
Lakshadweep	521	361	118	1000
Puducherry	692	239	69	1000
all-India	542	375	84	1000

Statement 4.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by condition of structure for each state/u.t.**sector: rural + urban**

State/U.T./all-India	condition of structure			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	549	346	106	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	456	467	75	1000
Assam	241	594	164	1000
Bihar	199	561	239	1000
Chhattisgarh	243	657	98	1000
Delhi	498	404	99	1000
Goa	536	387	76	1000
Gujarat	529	373	99	1000
Haryana	407	491	102	1000
Himachal Pradesh	470	475	55	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	361	497	142	1000
Jharkhand	111	514	375	1000
Karnataka	492	432	76	1000
Kerala	519	379	102	1000
Madhya Pradesh	274	600	126	1000
Maharashtra	458	433	109	1000
Manipur	349	525	125	1000
Meghalaya	591	325	82	1000
Mizoram	527	349	123	1000
Nagaland	269	584	145	1000
Orissa	246	496	258	1000
Punjab	539	367	94	1000
Rajasthan	392	493	116	1000
Sikkim	595	328	76	1000
Tamil Nadu	484	426	89	1000
Tripura	290	529	181	1000
Uttarakhand	393	506	100	1000
Uttar Pradesh	282	509	209	1000
West Bengal	259	485	256	1000
A & N Islands	412	457	131	1000
Chandigarh	585	354	61	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	301	339	360	1000
Daman & Diu	568	270	162	1000
Lakshadweep	417	535	48	1000
Puducherry	608	289	102	1000
all-India	379	468	153	1000

Statement 4.8.1: Per capita floor area (sq. mt.) for the households living in houses for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	6.75	8.37	7.21
Arunachal Pradesh	8.64	7.61	8.43
Assam	10.92	13.65	11.17
Bihar	8.32	8.35	8.32
Chhattisgarh	9.22	8.10	9.03
Delhi	11.65	9.40	9.57
Goa	12.60	12.62	12.61
Gujarat	8.82	10.25	9.33
Haryana	9.75	9.90	9.79
Himachal Pradesh	11.88	12.83	11.96
Jammu & Kashmir	10.91	11.24	10.98
Jharkhand	7.70	8.32	7.78
Karnataka	7.81	10.38	8.66
Kerala	14.32	15.01	14.50
Madhya Pradesh	9.25	9.74	9.36
Maharashtra	7.90	7.44	7.71
Manipur	12.07	13.63	12.50
Meghalaya	7.92	9.69	8.22
Mizoram	8.62	10.43	9.42
Nagaland	8.69	9.21	8.82
Orissa	7.08	8.53	7.29
Punjab	11.45	10.99	11.29
Rajasthan	8.63	11.96	9.42
Sikkim	10.22	12.12	10.46
Tamil Nadu	7.94	10.11	8.89
Tripura	8.48	10.19	8.76
Uttarakhand	8.77	9.79	8.98
Uttar Pradesh	7.80	8.54	7.95
West Bengal	6.76	8.99	7.27
A & N Islands	10.54	9.02	10.08
Chandigarh	4.70	10.48	9.85
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.02	11.92	11.20
Daman & Diu	8.55	11.34	9.41
Lakshadweep	10.08	13.10	11.37
Puducherry	8.18	10.43	9.74
all-India	8.39	9.45	8.67

Statement 4.10.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households wherein married couples got separate room for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	678	735	694
Arunachal Pradesh	872	904	879
Assam	811	894	820
Bihar	796	784	795
Chhattisgarh	866	743	844
Delhi	855	797	801
Goa	859	903	878
Gujarat	680	816	731
Haryana	803	759	790
Himachal Pradesh	830	846	831
Jammu & Kashmir	913	866	903
Jharkhand	834	837	834
Karnataka	758	818	779
Kerala	937	937	937
Madhya Pradesh	809	828	813
Maharashtra	678	614	651
Manipur	902	945	914
Meghalaya	919	858	909
Mizoram	546	711	616
Nagaland	791	785	790
Orissa	721	819	735
Punjab	771	825	789
Rajasthan	787	850	802
Sikkim	886	869	884
Tamil Nadu	649	702	672
Tripura	723	800	736
Uttarakhand	806	764	797
Uttar Pradesh	737	745	739
West Bengal	662	739	679
A & N Islands	825	759	804
Chandigarh	721	889	872
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	834	803	828
Daman & Diu	911	920	914
Lakshadweep	1000	942	978
Puducherry	686	785	755
all-India	746	756	749

Statement 4.12.1: Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid by households who lived in hired dwelling units (considering both with written contract and without written contract) for each state/u.t.

State/U.T./all-India	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	454	1209	1005
Arunachal Pradesh	497	728	600
Assam	398	899	824
Bihar	209	1089	1079
Chhattisgarh	245	647	586
Delhi	1139	1502	1479
Goa	1375	1388	1386
Gujarat	339	949	834
Haryana	488	947	842
Himachal Pradesh	466	841	595
Jammu & Kashmir	776	822	820
Jharkhand	152	676	641
Karnataka	586	1997	1783
Kerala	793	1371	1071
Madhya Pradesh	513	769	753
Maharashtra	620	1225	1109
Manipur	471	693	623
Meghalaya	445	1639	1494
Mizoram	651	1141	1075
Nagaland	1122	993	1027
Orissa	576	1031	961
Punjab	495	722	694
Rajasthan	354	1110	975
Sikkim	936	1720	1241
Tamil Nadu	590	974	920
Tripura	584	734	674
Uttarakhand	1074	1204	1141
Uttar Pradesh	437	1020	986
West Bengal	370	633	622
A & N Islands	1657	1634	1640
Chandigarh	913	2016	1701
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974	1220	1149
Daman & Diu	1058	1972	1340
Lakshadweep	-	1211	1211
Puducherry	733	1414	1377
all-India	560	1149	1045

Statement 4.13.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in dwelling units with specific conditions**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	open katcha	no drainage	garbage disposal arrangement	no direct opening of road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	103	564	182	73
Arunachal Pradesh	248	490	371	278
Assam	291	667	320	176
Bihar	300	547	87	253
Chhattisgarh	209	669	364	132
Delhi	57	171	941	17
Goa	186	543	45	165
Gujarat	104	671	265	186
Haryana	145	223	491	111
Himachal Pradesh	184	518	163	400
Jammu & Kashmir	346	432	67	423
Jharkhand	192	724	175	315
Karnataka	189	482	153	65
Kerala	58	758	76	177
Madhya Pradesh	202	616	247	246
Maharashtra	186	401	473	146
Manipur	551	402	547	117
Meghalaya	541	289	385	110
Mizoram	260	629	470	176
Nagaland	369	423	401	187
Orissa	65	885	171	126
Punjab	156	306	311	64
Rajasthan	228	579	194	292
Sikkim	291	416	138	434
Tamil Nadu	140	620	476	51
Tripura	58	926	33	187
Uttarakhand	233	442	164	373
Uttar Pradesh	266	375	317	202
West Bengal	115	830	43	202
A & N Islands	91	663	26	216
Chandigarh	22	7	836	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	488	377	227	312
Daman & Diu	175	501	8	13
Lakshadweep	553	0	8	0
Puducherry	240	512	702	48
all-India	187	567	243	177

Statement 4.13.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in dwelling units with specific conditions**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	open katcha	no drainage	garbage disposal arrangement	no direct opening of road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	22	146	758	41
Arunachal Pradesh	238	164	726	107
Assam	319	226	680	42
Bihar	139	228	524	64
Chhattisgarh	48	263	807	73
Delhi	51	34	877	23
Goa	42	303	609	42
Gujarat	36	83	826	54
Haryana	35	63	651	68
Himachal Pradesh	20	126	693	89
Jammu & Kashmir	119	78	730	112
Jharkhand	154	193	598	130
Karnataka	26	117	838	19
Kerala	66	540	329	100
Madhya Pradesh	127	133	740	62
Maharashtra	32	109	882	66
Manipur	528	293	738	2
Meghalaya	114	28	799	28
Mizoram	279	303	646	62
Nagaland	293	290	684	195
Orissa	42	367	621	30
Punjab	29	75	794	11
Rajasthan	55	98	799	28
Sikkim	7	6	927	42
Tamil Nadu	54	197	882	69
Tripura	28	681	271	53
Uttarakhand	35	67	793	80
Uttar Pradesh	63	67	838	51
West Bengal	95	214	703	76
A & N Islands	109	157	756	78
Chandigarh	33	10	975	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	104	91	866	45
Daman & Diu	54	313	917	27
Lakshadweep	35	894	260	429
Puducherry	76	94	949	7
all-India	58	148	786	55

Statement 4.13.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in dwelling units with specific conditions**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	open katcha	no drainage	garbage disposal arrangement	no direct opening of road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	78	436	359	63
Arunachal Pradesh	246	420	449	241
Assam	294	616	362	160
Bihar	283	512	135	233
Chhattisgarh	179	593	446	121
Delhi	51	44	881	23
Goa	114	423	326	104
Gujarat	77	438	487	134
Haryana	111	173	541	97
Himachal Pradesh	166	474	222	365
Jammu & Kashmir	295	352	217	353
Jharkhand	186	640	243	286
Karnataka	128	347	408	48
Kerala	60	700	143	157
Madhya Pradesh	184	497	369	200
Maharashtra	117	271	655	110
Manipur	545	370	602	83
Meghalaya	459	238	464	94
Mizoram	269	484	548	125
Nagaland	347	385	482	189
Orissa	61	802	243	110
Punjab	106	216	499	43
Rajasthan	182	451	356	222
Sikkim	249	354	256	376
Tamil Nadu	100	423	666	59
Tripura	52	881	77	162
Uttarakhand	190	360	303	309
Uttar Pradesh	221	307	431	169
West Bengal	110	672	213	169
A & N Islands	97	496	266	171
Chandigarh	32	9	959	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	394	307	384	247
Daman & Diu	133	436	323	18
Lakshadweep	341	366	112	176
Puducherry	124	217	877	19
all-India	149	443	404	141

Chapter Five

Construction for Residential Purpose

5.0 Introduction

5.0.1 In NSS 65th round, information was collected on various facets of construction activities undertaken by the households for residential purpose during last 365 days preceding the date of survey, within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union. This included the information on constructions which were started earlier, but continued during the last 365 days, as well as those initiated during the last 365 days. Such constructions undertaken during the last 365 days might have been completed or might remain in-progress status. For these constructions, information was collected on type of constructions, cost of constructions, sources of finance, etc. It may be noted that cost of construction covered all the costs of constructions up to the date of survey irrespective of starting date of the construction, which, as stated earlier, might be either during the last 365 days or on any period earlier to it. Information on floor area was collected only from the completed constructions.

5.1 Residential constructions undertaken during last 365 days preceding the date of survey

5.1.1 Magnitude of residential constructions undertaken: This aspect is discussed with respect to two features: proportion of households who undertook residential constructions and

Statement 5.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook construction during last 365 days, average number of constructions undertaken per reporting household during last 365 days and average cost per construction

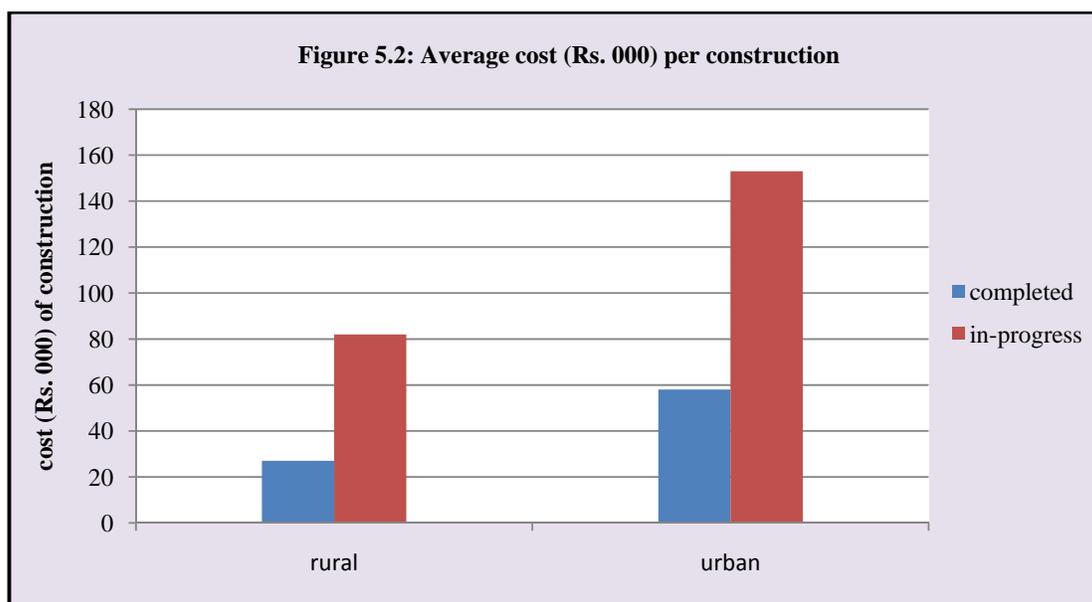
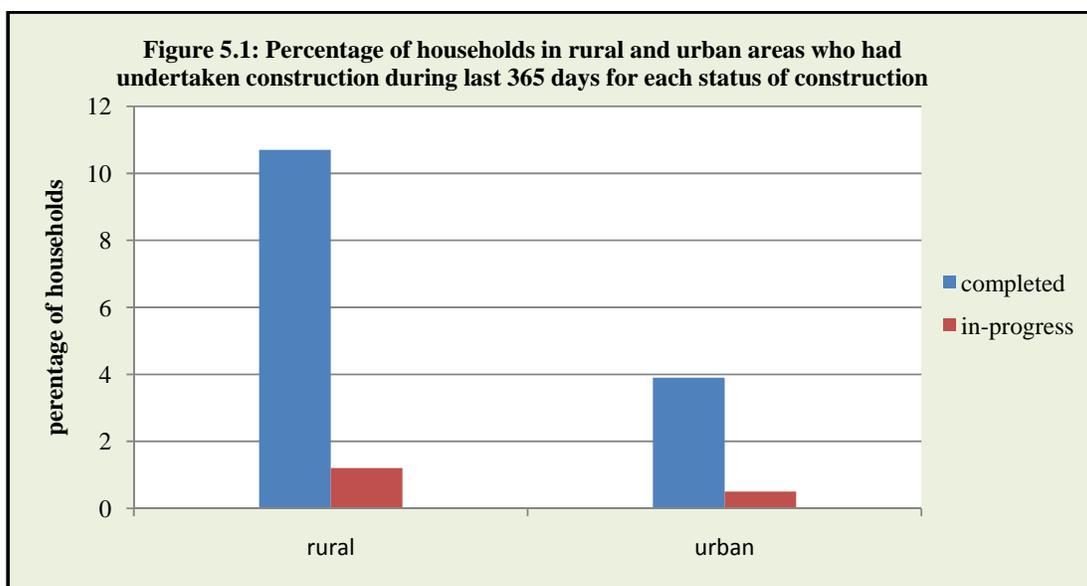
all-India				
status of construction	rural	urban	rural+urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook construction during last 365 days				
completed	107	39	87	
in-progress	12	5	10	
all (incl. n.r.)	120	44	97	
average number of constructions undertaken per reporting household during last 365 days				
completed	1.01	1.01	1.01	
in-progress	1.04	1.01	1.03	
all (incl. n.r.)	1.02	1.01	1.02	
average cost (Rs. 000) per construction				
completed	27	58	31	
in-progress	82	153	93	
all (incl. n.r.)	32	69	37	

Ref: Table 36 of Appendix A

average number of residential constructions undertaken per household. Moreover, constructions undertaken during the last 365 days might either be completed during the last 365 days or might remain in-progress status. In Statement 5.1, proportion of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken and average cost per construction have been presented. The corresponding results for each State/U.T. have been presented in Statement 5.1.1. It is seen from Statement 5.1 that a higher percentage of households in rural areas undertook constructions than households in urban areas: nearly 12 per cent households in rural areas and 4 per cent households in urban areas undertook constructions during the last 365 days. The rural-urban differentiation may need to be seen in conjunction with the condition of structures, discussed in para. 4.1.5.2, noting that 18 per cent of rural households corresponding to 8 per cent of urban

households lived in houses with *bad condition* of structures i.e., needing immediate major repairs. The proportion of households who completed the constructions during the last 365 days far outnumbered the percentage of households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days which remained in-progress status: among rural households, nearly 11 per cent completed constructions and 1 per cent undertook constructions which were in-progress. In

urban areas, nearly 4 per cent households completed constructions and less than 1 per cent undertook constructions which were in-progress. It is seen that average number of constructions per reporting household did not differ significantly between rural and urban households: on an average each reporting household undertook one construction activity. The Statement also provides information on average cost per construction. It may be noted that cost of construction meant cost incurred up to the date of survey, irrespective of the date from which construction activity started. It is seen that average cost of completed constructions were much lower than that of those construction which were in-progress (i.e., construction activity was not completed during the last 365 days). Further, average cost of construction in rural areas was almost half of that in urban areas. While average cost per completed construction was nearly Rs. 27,000 in rural areas, it was nearly Rs. 58,000 in urban areas and the average cost of in-progress constructions was nearly Rs. 82,000 in rural areas against nearly Rs. 1,53,000 in urban areas. In Figure 5.1, percentage of households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey is presented and in Figure 5.2, average cost per construction is presented.



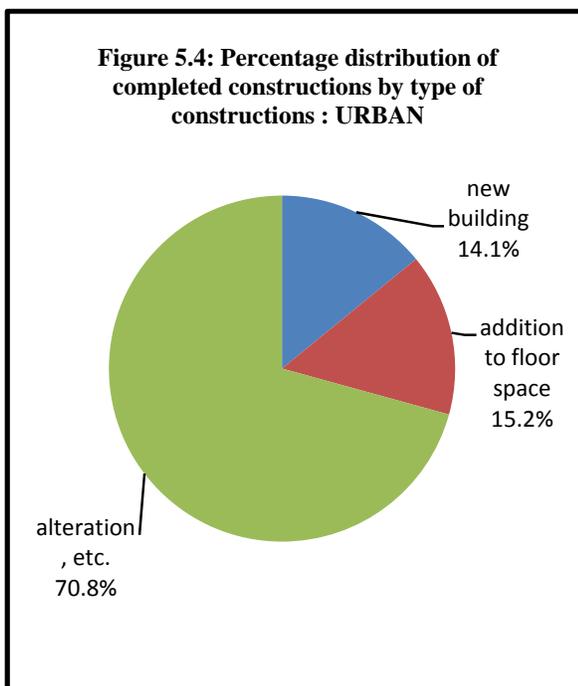
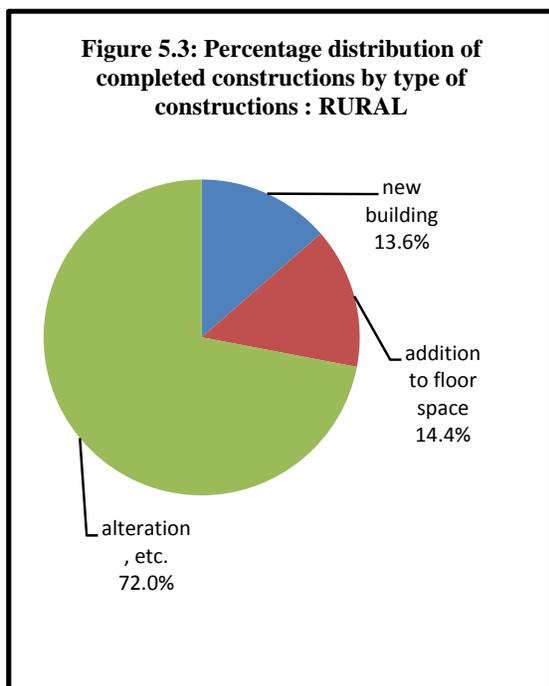
5.1.2 Types of completed constructions and cost thereof: The constructions that were undertaken by the households during last 365 days might be any of the following three types, viz. new building, addition to floor space or alteration /improvement/ major repair. The distribution of the completed construction in these three types along with the corresponding average cost per construction is presented in Statement 5.2. The distribution of different types of constructions in rural and urban areas is presented in Statement 5.2.1 for each State/U.T. The Statement 5.2 shows that most of the completed constructions were of the type alteration /improvement/ major repair, while the share of addition to floor space and new building were nearly of the same magnitude. Nearly 72 per cent

Statement 5.2: Distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions by type of constructions and corresponding average cost per construction during last 365 days

all-India			
type of construction	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions			
new building	136	141	136
addition to floor space	144	152	145
alteration / improvement / major repair	720	708	718
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000
average cost (Rs. 000) per construction			
new building	131	248	146
addition to floor space	29	73	35
alteration / improvement / major repair	7	17	8
all (incl. n.r.)	27	58	31

Ref: Table 37 of Appendix A

of the completed constructions in rural areas and 71 per cent in urban areas were of the type alteration /improvement/ major repair. In both rural and urban areas nearly 14 per cent of the constructions were new building. Average cost per completed construction of new building was highest among the different types of constructions in both rural and urban areas. On an average, cost per constructed new building was nearly Rs. 1,31,000 in rural areas, and Rs. 2,48,000 in urban areas. In Figures 5.3 and 5.4, distribution of the completed constructions by type of constructions is presented for rural and urban areas respectively.



5.1.3 Type of structures of completed constructions: The structure types of the completed constructions might be *pucca*, *semi-pucca* or *katcha*. In Statement 5.3 distribution of the completed constructions by type of structure is presented. As mentioned in Para. 4.1.1.1, nearly

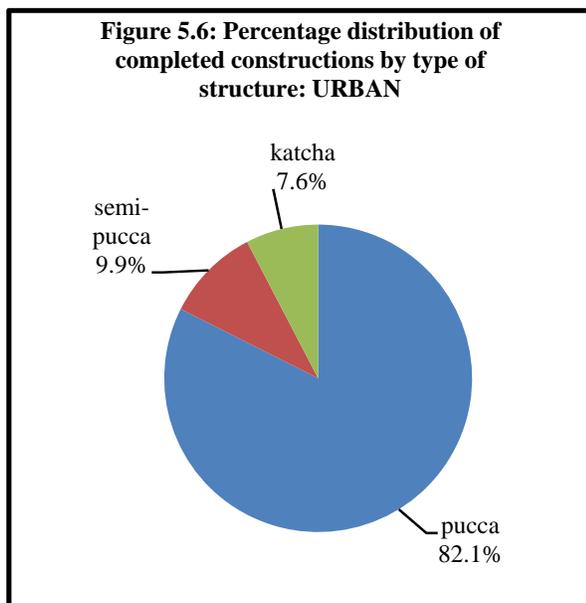
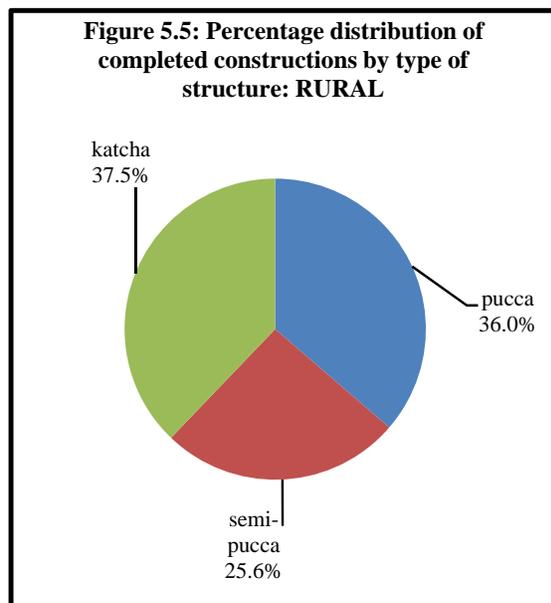
Statement 5.3: Distribution (per 1000) of completed construction by each type of structure

all-India			
type of structure	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
pucca	360	821	420
semi-pucca	256	99	236
katcha	375	76	336
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

Ref: Table 37 of Appendix A

92 per cent of structures in urban areas and 55 per cent in rural areas were *pucca*. It is seen that in urban areas, majority of the completed constructions were *pucca*, nearly 82 per cent. In rural areas on the other hand, both *katcha* structure and *pucca* structure shared almost equal proportion of total completed constructions: 36 per cent of the constructions were *pucca* and 38 per cent constructions were *katcha*. In rural areas, *semi-pucca* structures had a relatively large share when compared with

that of urban areas: nearly 26 per cent of the total completed constructions in rural areas and 10 per cent in urban areas were *semi-pucca*. In Figures 5.5 and 5.6, percentage distribution of completed constructions by type of structures is presented, for rural and urban areas respectively.



5.1.4 Floor areas of the completed constructions: In Statement 5.4, average floor area per completed construction and average cost per completed construction are presented for each structure type for both new building and addition to floor space. In rural areas, average floor area per completed construction was nearly 38.39 sq. mt where as it was 44.19 sq. mt. in urban areas. The *pucca* new buildings had higher floor areas than those of other structure types in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, average floor area of the completed *pucca* structures was 42.80 sq. mt. and in urban areas it was nearly 47.27 sq. mt. Completed *semi-pucca* structures had floor area of 28.53 sq. mt. in rural areas and 25.27 sq. mt. in urban areas. The completed *katcha* structures had the lowest floor area in both rural and urban areas: 25.62 sq. mt. in rural areas and 12.26 sq.mt. in urban areas. Average cost per completed construction for each of these three types of structures is also presented in this Statement. It may be seen that average cost per completed *pucca* structure in rural areas was nearly Rs. 1,74,000 against Rs. 2,76,000 in urban areas. The average cost of completed *semi-pucca* structure in rural areas on the other hand was found to be marginally higher than that in urban areas: nearly Rs. 40,000 in rural areas compared to Rs. 33,000 in urban areas. The cheapest types of constructions were

obviously the *katcha* structures: cost per completed *katcha* structure was nearly Rs. 8,000 in rural areas where as it is Rs. 11,000 in urban areas.

Statement 5.4: Average floor area (sq.m.) and average cost (Rs.'000) per completed construction

all-India				
structure type	type of construction			
	new building		addition to floor space	
	average floor area (sq.m.)	average cost (Rs.'000)	average floor area (sq.m.)	average cost (Rs.'000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
pucca	42.80	174	20.63	45
semi-pucca	28.53	40	21.65	9
katcha	25.62	8	25.56	3
all (incl. n.r.)	38.39	131	21.75	29
urban				
pucca	47.27	276	25.03	82
semi-pucca	25.27	33	15.61	11
katcha	12.26	11	40.56	2
all (incl. n.r.)	44.19	248	26.40	73
rural+urban				
pucca	43.54	191	21.46	52
semi-pucca	28.35	39	21.36	9
katcha	24.86	8	26.39	3
all (incl. n.r.)	39.18	146	22.39	35

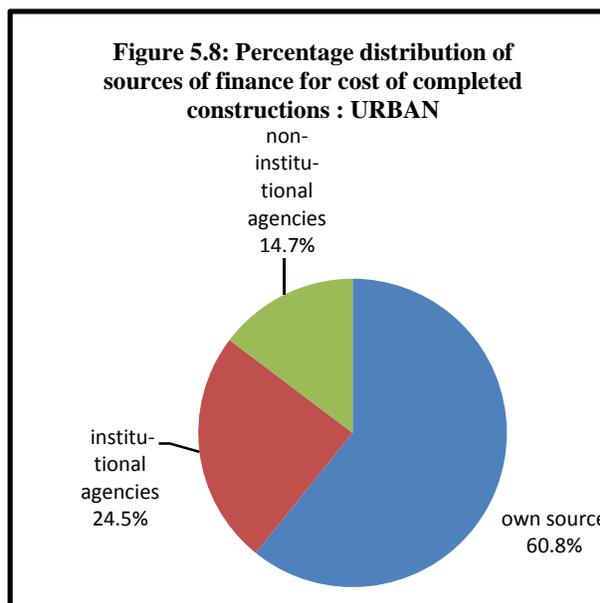
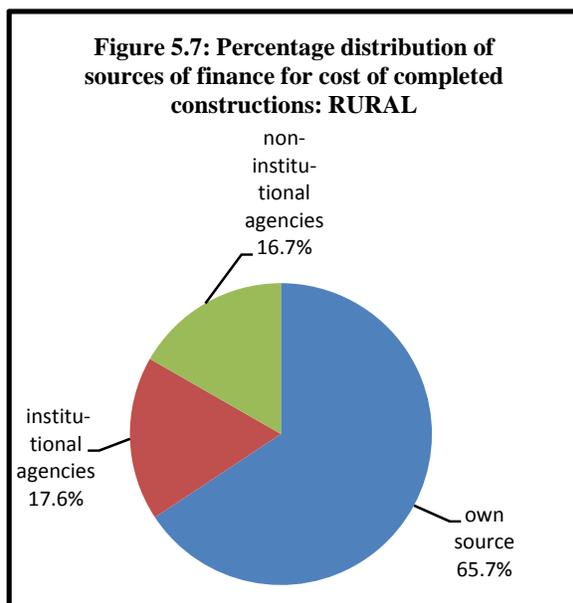
Ref: Table 37 of Appendix A

5.1.5 Sources of finance of the completed constructions: The households who undertook constructions might have financed the cost of constructions from own source or from institutional agency or from non-institutional agencies. In Statement 5.5, proportions (per 1000) of constructions for which amount was financed from different sources is presented along with distribution (per 1000) of amount of expenditure financed from different sources at the all-India level. The Statement reveals that in rural areas for nearly 9 per cent of the completed constructions, some amount was financed from institutional agencies, while in urban areas it was for nearly 11 per cent of the constructions. Financing from non-institutional agencies was almost of the same order in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas nearly 27 per cent of the constructions had some amount financed from non-institutional agencies while it was nearly 26 per cent in urban areas. It may also be seen that in both the rural and urban areas, financing of the cost of construction from own sources had dominant share in total cost of completed constructions: in rural areas nearly 66 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions were financed from own sources which was nearly 61 per cent in urban areas. However, the financing pattern of the cost of construction from institutional agency and non-institutional agencies exhibited distinct feature in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, shares of institutional agency and non-institutional agency were almost equal in financing the cost of completed constructions: nearly 18 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions was financed from institutional agencies and nearly 17 per cent from non-institutional agencies. In the urban areas, on the other hand, the share of institutional agency was much higher than that of non-institutional agency: nearly 25 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions were financed from institutional agencies against 15 per cent from non-institutional agencies. The share of own sources, institutional agencies and non-institutional agencies in the total cost of completed constructions is presented in Figures 5.7 and 5.8 in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Statement 5.5: Proportion (per 1000) of completed constructions for each source of finance and distribution (per 1000) of amount financed by different source all-India

srl. no.	sources of finance	rural		urban		rural+urban	
		proportion (per 1000) of constrns. by source of finance	distributi on (per 1000) of amount financed	proportion (per 1000) of constrns. by source of finance	distributi on (per 1000) of amount financed	proportion (per 1000) of constrns. by source of finance	distributi on (per 1000) of amount financed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	own labour and/or material	656	75	372	61	619	71
2.	finance from own source	882	582	853	547	878	573
3.	own source (sub-total 1 and 2)		657		608		644
4.	government	53	54	24	23	49	46
5.	commercial bank incl. RRB, co-op. society/bank	35	107	66	181	39	125
6.	insurance	0	0	4	1	1	1
7.	provident fund (advance/loan)	1	4	13	26	3	9
8.	financial corporation/ institution	3	5	6	11	4	7
9.	other institutional agency	11	6	9	3	11	5
10.	all inst. agencies (sub-total 4 to 9)	93	176	114	245	96	193
11.	money lender	116	77	111	67	116	74
12.	friends and relatives	166	83	152	67	164	79
13.	other non-inst. agen.	24	7	27	13	25	9
14.	all non-inst. agencies (sub-total 11 to 13)	270	167	261	147	269	162
15.	all sources	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Ref: Table 38 of Appendix A



5.1.6 Cost of constructions during last 365 days: The break-up of cost of constructions by different components, viz., material cost, labour cost and other costs (service charges, etc.) is

Statement 5.6: Distribution of average cost per construction during last 365 days in different items

sector	items in the construction				total
	pucca	other materials	labour	others costs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	658	85	230	27	1000
urban	681	59	237	22	1000
rural+urban	664	79	232	26	1000

Ref: Table 39 of Appendix A

68 per cent of the total cost of constructions in urban areas were on *pucca* material. In rural areas nearly 23 per cent of the total cost of construction was on labour while share of labour charges on total cost of construction was nearly 24 per cent in urban areas.

presented in Statement 5.6 and the corresponding figures for each State/U.T. are presented in Statement 5.6.1. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, cost of *pucca* material shared the majority of the cost of constructions during last 365 days, followed by the share of labour cost. Nearly 66 per cent of the total cost of constructions in rural areas and

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: rural type of constructions : completed

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	81	1.00	72
Arunachal Pradesh	119	1.00	13
Assam	230	1.01	4
Bihar	165	1.00	6
Chhattisgarh	174	1.00	12
Delhi	20	1.00	24
Goa	18	1.00	18
Gujarat	71	1.02	46
Haryana	52	1.01	91
Himachal Pradesh	74	1.00	72
Jammu & Kashmir	52	1.02	96
Jharkhand	175	1.00	4
Karnataka	40	1.02	82
Kerala	112	1.08	123
Madhya Pradesh	54	1.01	23
Maharashtra	81	1.01	31
Manipur	38	1.04	15
Meghalaya	243	1.00	20
Mizoram	95	1.00	28
Nagaland	62	1.00	73
Orissa	43	1.01	14
Punjab	52	1.04	110
Rajasthan	58	1.01	44
Sikkim	79	1.00	12
Tamil Nadu	49	1.00	42
Tripura	54	1.00	21
Uttarakhand	50	1.00	43
Uttar Pradesh	117	1.02	13
West Bengal	239	1.03	10
A & N Islands	89	1.00	93
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	101	1.06	18
Daman & Diu	43	1.00	31
Lakshadweep	5	0	11
Puducherry	32	1.00	258
all-India	107	1.01	27

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: urban type of constructions : completed

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	31	1.03	130
Arunachal Pradesh	76	1.00	31
Assam	92	1.02	22
Bihar	51	1.00	21
Chhattisgarh	51	1.00	36
Delhi	5	1.00	69
Goa	1	1.00	75
Gujarat	49	1.00	42
Haryana	38	1.01	88
Himachal Pradesh	34	1.00	261
Jammu & Kashmir	44	1.03	45
Jharkhand	48	1.00	6
Karnataka	18	1.00	78
Kerala	77	1.06	192
Madhya Pradesh	30	1.00	20
Maharashtra	52	1.00	35
Manipur	20	1.00	53
Meghalaya	43	1.00	136
Mizoram	78	1.02	118
Nagaland	24	1.00	100
Orissa	16	1.00	45
Punjab	22	1.08	61
Rajasthan	20	1.00	119
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	21	1.00	62
Tripura	23	1.00	45
Uttarakhand	33	1.02	114
Uttar Pradesh	36	1.00	37
West Bengal	86	1.01	22
A & N Islands	28	1.00	91
Chandigarh	21	1.00	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18	1.00	26
Daman & Diu	80	1.00	27
Lakshadweep	75	1.00	81
Puducherry	16	1.00	232
all-India	39	1.01	58

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: rural + urban type of constructions : completed			
State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	65	1.00	80
Arunachal Pradesh	110	1.00	16
Assam	214	1.01	5
Bihar	153	1.00	7
Chhattisgarh	151	1.00	14
Delhi	6	1.00	59
Goa	10	1.00	23
Gujarat	63	1.02	45
Haryana	48	1.01	91
Himachal Pradesh	70	1.00	82
Jammu & Kashmir	50	1.02	86
Jharkhand	155	1.00	4
Karnataka	32	1.01	81
Kerala	103	1.07	136
Madhya Pradesh	48	1.00	22
Maharashtra	68	1.01	32
Manipur	33	1.04	21
Meghalaya	205	1.00	25
Mizoram	87	1.01	64
Nagaland	51	1.00	77
Orissa	39	1.01	16
Punjab	41	1.04	99
Rajasthan	48	1.01	52
Sikkim	67	1.00	12
Tamil Nadu	36	1.00	47
Tripura	48	1.00	23
Uttarakhand	47	1.00	54
Uttar Pradesh	99	1.02	15
West Bengal	199	1.03	11
A & N Islands	69	1.00	93
Chandigarh	18	1.00	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81	1.05	18
Daman & Diu	56	1.00	29
Lakshadweep	34	1.00	75
Puducherry	21	1.00	244
all-India	87	1.01	31

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: rural type of constructions : in-progress

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	41	1.04	64
Arunachal Pradesh	26	1.06	17
Assam	17	1.02	21
Bihar	5	1.00	14
Chhattisgarh	14	1.00	27
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	1.43	136
Haryana	13	1.00	120
Himachal Pradesh	39	1.00	150
Jammu & Kashmir	8	1.00	122
Jharkhand	13	1.00	38
Karnataka	8	1.03	91
Kerala	39	1.05	145
Madhya Pradesh	4	1.00	53
Maharashtra	3	1.00	111
Manipur	4	1.00	64
Meghalaya	15	1.00	25
Mizoram	7	1.00	123
Nagaland	10	1.00	267
Orissa	10	1.00	212
Punjab	10	1.00	57
Rajasthan	11	1.02	107
Sikkim	2	1.00	281
Tamil Nadu	8	1.09	109
Tripura	22	1.00	62
Uttarakhand	12	1.00	111
Uttar Pradesh	7	1.01	47
West Bengal	5	1.15	70
A & N Islands	25	1.00	18
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	2.50	1
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	5	1.00	109
all-India	12	1.04	82

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: urban type of constructions : in-progress

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	8	1.00	211
Arunachal Pradesh	21	1.00	6
Assam	14	1.00	6
Bihar	10	1.00	24
Chhattisgarh	3	1.00	44
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	9	1.00	292
Gujarat	1	1.00	59
Haryana	6	1.00	259
Himachal Pradesh	7	1.08	1100
Jammu & Kashmir	10	1.00	91
Jharkhand	2	1.00	65
Karnataka	4	1.00	242
Kerala	24	1.04	225
Madhya Pradesh	2	1.00	15
Maharashtra	2	1.00	35
Manipur	10	1.00	148
Meghalaya	27	1.00	286
Mizoram	6	1.00	600
Nagaland	6	1.00	506
Orissa	17	1.01	133
Punjab	4	1.00	42
Rajasthan	4	1.00	269
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	1.00	142
Tripura	13	1.00	109
Uttarakhand	3	1.00	350
Uttar Pradesh	5	1.03	78
West Bengal	8	1.00	101
A & N Islands	24	1.00	344
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	111	1.00	130
Puducherry	16	1.00	394
all-India	5	1.01	153

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: rural + urban type of constructions : in-progress			
State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	31	1.04	75
Arunachal Pradesh	25	1.05	15
Assam	16	1.02	19
Bihar	6	1.00	16
Chhattisgarh	12	1.00	28
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	4	1.00	292
Gujarat	2	1.38	129
Haryana	10	1.00	145
Himachal Pradesh	36	1.00	172
Jammu & Kashmir	9	1.00	114
Jharkhand	12	1.00	39
Karnataka	6	1.02	125
Kerala	35	1.05	159
Madhya Pradesh	4	1.00	47
Maharashtra	2	1.00	85
Manipur	6	1.00	104
Meghalaya	18	1.00	102
Mizoram	7	1.00	306
Nagaland	9	1.00	314
Orissa	11	1.00	193
Punjab	8	1.00	53
Rajasthan	9	1.02	128
Sikkim	2	1.00	281
Tamil Nadu	5	1.08	112
Tripura	20	1.00	68
Uttarakhand	10	1.00	125
Uttar Pradesh	6	1.01	52
West Bengal	6	1.10	80
A & N Islands	25	1.00	121
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	2.50	1
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	46	1.00	130
Puducherry	13	1.00	359
all-India	10	1.03	93

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: rural type of constructions : all

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	122	1.01	69
Arunachal Pradesh	147	1.01	13
Assam	247	1.01	5
Bihar	172	1.00	7
Chhattisgarh	195	1.00	13
Delhi	20	1.00	24
Goa	18	1.00	18
Gujarat	74	1.04	51
Haryana	65	1.00	97
Himachal Pradesh	113	1.00	99
Jammu & Kashmir	60	1.01	100
Jharkhand	190	1.00	7
Karnataka	47	1.02	84
Kerala	151	1.07	128
Madhya Pradesh	58	1.01	25
Maharashtra	84	1.01	34
Manipur	43	1.04	20
Meghalaya	260	1.00	20
Mizoram	102	1.00	35
Nagaland	72	1.00	100
Orissa	53	1.01	51
Punjab	62	1.03	102
Rajasthan	69	1.01	54
Sikkim	82	1.00	18
Tamil Nadu	57	1.01	51
Tripura	75	1.00	33
Uttarakhand	63	1.00	56
Uttar Pradesh	124	1.02	15
West Bengal	244	1.03	11
A & N Islands	114	1.00	77
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	108	1.10	16
Daman & Diu	43	1.00	31
Lakshadweep	5	-	11
Puducherry	38	1.00	236
all-India	120	1.02	32

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: urban type of constructions : all

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	38	1.02	146
Arunachal Pradesh	98	1.00	26
Assam	111	1.02	20
Bihar	61	1.00	21
Chhattisgarh	53	1.00	36
Delhi	5	1.00	69
Goa	10	1.00	261
Gujarat	50	1.00	43
Haryana	44	1.00	112
Himachal Pradesh	41	1.01	413
Jammu & Kashmir	54	1.02	53
Jharkhand	50	1.00	8
Karnataka	22	1.00	107
Kerala	101	1.06	199
Madhya Pradesh	32	1.00	19
Maharashtra	54	1.00	35
Manipur	30	1.00	84
Meghalaya	70	1.00	194
Mizoram	84	1.00	150
Nagaland	30	1.00	182
Orissa	33	1.00	90
Punjab	27	1.06	58
Rajasthan	24	1.00	147
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	22	1.00	65
Tripura	36	1.00	68
Uttarakhand	36	1.01	131
Uttar Pradesh	40	1.00	42
West Bengal	94	1.01	29
A & N Islands	52	1.00	207
Chandigarh	21	1.00	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18	1.00	26
Daman & Diu	80	1.00	27
Lakshadweep	186	1.00	110
Puducherry	32	1.00	313
all-India	44	1.01	69

Statement 5.1.1: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions, average number of constructions undertaken per household and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction during the last 365 days for each state/u.t.

sector: rural + urban type of constructions : all

State/U.T./all-India	prop (per 1000) of households who undertook constructions	avg. number of constructions per household	avg. cost (Rs. 000) per constructions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	96	1.02	78
Arunachal Pradesh	136	1.01	15
Assam	231	1.01	6
Bihar	159	1.00	7
Chhattisgarh	168	1.00	14
Delhi	6	1.00	59
Goa	14	1.00	106
Gujarat	65	1.03	48
Haryana	58	1.00	100
Himachal Pradesh	105	1.00	113
Jammu & Kashmir	59	1.02	90
Jharkhand	168	1.00	7
Karnataka	38	1.02	89
Kerala	138	1.07	142
Madhya Pradesh	52	1.00	24
Maharashtra	71	1.01	34
Manipur	39	1.03	33
Meghalaya	224	1.00	31
Mizoram	94	1.00	81
Nagaland	60	1.00	112
Orissa	50	1.01	55
Punjab	48	1.04	92
Rajasthan	57	1.01	64
Sikkim	70	1.00	18
Tamil Nadu	41	1.01	55
Tripura	68	1.00	36
Uttarakhand	57	1.00	67
Uttar Pradesh	106	1.02	17
West Bengal	206	1.03	13
A & N Islands	94	1.00	101
Chandigarh	18	1.00	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86	1.10	16
Daman & Diu	56	1.00	29
Lakshadweep	79	1.00	107
Puducherry	34	1.00	288
all-India	97	1.02	37

Statement 5.2.1: Distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions during the last 365 days by type of construction for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	type of constructions			all (incl. n.r.)
	new building	addition to floor space	alteration / improvement / major repair	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	406	77	517	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	190	299	511	1000
Assam	38	135	827	1000
Bihar	70	137	793	1000
Chhattisgarh	95	152	754	1000
Delhi	282	51	692	1000
Goa	0	0	1000	1000
Gujarat	155	141	704	1000
Haryana	273	455	272	1000
Himachal Pradesh	370	310	320	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	105	294	601	1000
Jharkhand	81	85	834	1000
Karnataka	171	191	639	1000
Kerala	211	226	564	1000
Madhya Pradesh	137	228	635	1000
Maharashtra	231	110	659	1000
Manipur	205	320	475	1000
Meghalaya	51	215	735	1000
Mizoram	120	207	674	1000
Nagaland	375	448	177	1000
Orissa	190	224	586	1000
Punjab	161	280	559	1000
Rajasthan	187	235	578	1000
Sikkim	159	193	648	1000
Tamil Nadu	206	116	678	1000
Tripura	424	55	521	1000
Uttarakhand	312	361	327	1000
Uttar Pradesh	78	139	784	1000
West Bengal	96	113	792	1000
A & N Islands	354	479	167	1000
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	263	289	447	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	1000	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	357	107	536	1000
all-India	136	144	720	1000

Statement 5.2.1: Distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions during the last 365 days by type of construction for each state/u.t.

sector: urban

State/U.T./all-India	type of constructions			all (incl. n.r.)
	new building	addition to floor space	alteration / improvement / major repair	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	422	155	423	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	282	256	436	1000
Assam	55	287	658	1000
Bihar	134	299	566	1000
Chhattisgarh	215	91	692	1000
Delhi	154	338	515	1000
Goa	1000	0	0	1000
Gujarat	39	83	878	1000
Haryana	222	306	472	1000
Himachal Pradesh	362	379	259	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	235	376	389	1000
Jharkhand	0	110	890	1000
Karnataka	184	43	774	1000
Kerala	199	203	599	1000
Madhya Pradesh	140	175	685	1000
Maharashtra	84	72	845	1000
Manipur	160	360	480	1000
Meghalaya	150	475	375	1000
Mizoram	262	197	541	1000
Nagaland	267	667	67	1000
Orissa	81	479	441	1000
Punjab	39	219	742	1000
Rajasthan	344	265	391	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	82	120	798	1000
Tripura	571	171	257	1000
Uttarakhand	214	573	221	1000
Uttar Pradesh	137	200	664	1000
West Bengal	99	123	779	1000
A & N Islands	0	571	429	1000
Chandigarh	0	256	744	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	500	500	1000
Daman & Diu	0	222	667	1000
Lakshadweep	0	667	333	1000
Puducherry	515	0	485	1000
all-India	141	152	708	1000

Statement 5.2.1: Distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions during the last 365 days by type of construction for each state/u.t.**sector: rural + urban**

State/U.T./all-India	type of constructions			all (incl. n.r.)
	new building	addition to floor space	alteration / improvement / major repair	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	408	89	503	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	204	296	500	1000
Assam	39	143	818	1000
Bihar	72	143	785	1000
Chhattisgarh	102	148	750	1000
Delhi	183	269	549	1000
Goa	69	0	931	1000
Gujarat	119	123	758	1000
Haryana	260	418	321	1000
Himachal Pradesh	370	314	317	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	130	310	559	1000
Jharkhand	77	86	837	1000
Karnataka	173	159	667	1000
Kerala	208	221	570	1000
Madhya Pradesh	138	220	642	1000
Maharashtra	181	97	721	1000
Manipur	190	327	483	1000
Meghalaya	54	225	719	1000
Mizoram	170	203	621	1000
Nagaland	351	477	171	1000
Orissa	183	241	576	1000
Punjab	134	266	600	1000
Rajasthan	204	239	557	1000
Sikkim	159	193	648	1000
Tamil Nadu	172	117	711	1000
Tripura	436	68	496	1000
Uttarakhand	296	393	311	1000
Uttar Pradesh	82	143	774	1000
West Bengal	96	114	790	1000
A & N Islands	309	491	200	1000
Chandigarh	0	256	744	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	250	300	450	1000
Daman & Diu	0	111	833	1000
Lakshadweep	0	667	333	1000
Puducherry	433	50	517	1000
all-India	136	145	718	1000

Statement 5.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of average cost of construction during last 365 days in different items for each state/u.t.**sector: rural**

State/U.T./all-India	items in the construction				total
	pucca	other materials	labour	others costs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	697	68	209	26	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	333	398	200	70	1000
Assam	391	399	198	12	1000
Bihar	425	292	242	40	1000
Chhattisgarh	594	152	243	11	1000
Delhi	884	16	95	6	1000
Goa	427	201	217	156	1000
Gujarat	686	63	211	40	1000
Haryana	669	63	233	36	1000
Himachal Pradesh	671	62	231	35	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	726	30	210	33	1000
Jharkhand	622	176	190	11	1000
Karnataka	689	67	205	39	1000
Kerala	667	31	289	14	1000
Madhya Pradesh	677	83	212	28	1000
Maharashtra	694	72	209	25	1000
Manipur	282	433	215	70	1000
Meghalaya	618	141	220	20	1000
Mizoram	745	63	152	40	1000
Nagaland	494	240	206	60	1000
Orissa	480	171	280	69	1000
Punjab	654	87	234	25	1000
Rajasthan	623	84	261	32	1000
Sikkim	545	152	238	65	1000
Tamil Nadu	607	95	265	33	1000
Tripura	615	140	238	7	1000
Uttarakhand	703	36	237	24	1000
Uttar Pradesh	696	94	187	23	1000
West Bengal	668	129	182	21	1000
A & N Islands	638	138	162	62	1000
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	735	145	86	33	1000
Daman & Diu	766	117	98	18	1000
Lakshadweep	0	278	722	0	1000
Puducherry	749	57	159	35	1000
all-India	658	85	230	27	1000

Statement 5.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of average cost of construction during last 365 days in different items for each state/u.t.**sector: urban**

State/U.T./all-India	items in the construction				total
	pucca	other materials	labour	others costs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	702	48	234	16	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	548	193	229	30	1000
Assam	670	101	193	36	1000
Bihar	461	232	269	38	1000
Chhattisgarh	686	94	215	5	1000
Delhi	740	68	168	24	1000
Goa	519	267	211	3	1000
Gujarat	704	82	188	25	1000
Haryana	658	119	161	61	1000
Himachal Pradesh	754	13	228	5	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	697	55	230	18	1000
Jharkhand	543	167	284	6	1000
Karnataka	713	53	206	28	1000
Kerala	675	20	297	8	1000
Madhya Pradesh	664	93	207	35	1000
Maharashtra	705	62	218	16	1000
Manipur	577	98	244	80	1000
Meghalaya	673	94	171	62	1000
Mizoram	819	20	131	30	1000
Nagaland	341	177	177	305	1000
Orissa	680	106	194	21	1000
Punjab	638	117	217	29	1000
Rajasthan	632	21	323	24	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	678	58	242	22	1000
Tripura	746	48	193	13	1000
Uttarakhand	732	50	194	23	1000
Uttar Pradesh	688	74	201	37	1000
West Bengal	653	105	219	23	1000
A & N Islands	596	99	253	52	1000
Chandigarh	644	5	343	8	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	559	354	87	0	1000
Daman & Diu	778	76	121	25	1000
Lakshadweep	633	39	315	12	1000
Puducherry	721	41	167	71	1000
all-India	681	59	237	22	1000

Statement 5.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of average cost of construction during last 365 days in different items for each state/u.t.**sector: rural+urban**

State/U.T./all-India	items in the construction				total
	pucca	other materials	labour	others costs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	699	63	214	24	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	392	341	208	59	1000
Assam	448	338	197	17	1000
Bihar	430	285	246	40	1000
Chhattisgarh	606	144	240	10	1000
Delhi	753	64	161	22	1000
Goa	508	259	212	21	1000
Gujarat	691	68	205	36	1000
Haryana	665	81	209	45	1000
Himachal Pradesh	682	56	231	31	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	722	34	213	31	1000
Jharkhand	618	175	196	11	1000
Karnataka	695	64	206	36	1000
Kerala	669	28	291	12	1000
Madhya Pradesh	675	84	212	29	1000
Maharashtra	698	69	212	22	1000
Manipur	458	233	232	76	1000
Meghalaya	639	123	201	36	1000
Mizoram	798	32	137	33	1000
Nagaland	459	225	200	116	1000
Orissa	515	160	264	61	1000
Punjab	652	91	231	26	1000
Rajasthan	625	68	277	30	1000
Sikkim	545	152	238	65	1000
Tamil Nadu	629	84	258	29	1000
Tripura	638	124	230	8	1000
Uttarakhand	711	40	225	24	1000
Uttar Pradesh	695	90	190	26	1000
West Bengal	665	123	191	22	1000
A & N Islands	622	123	197	58	1000
Chandigarh	644	5	343	8	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	722	161	86	31	1000
Daman & Diu	772	98	108	21	1000
Lakshadweep	630	40	317	12	1000
Puducherry	729	45	165	61	1000
all-India	664	79	232	26	1000

Chapter Six

Some Aspects of Housing Condition among Social Groups

6.0 Introduction

6.0.1 In previous Chapters various aspects of housing condition in India have been discussed. However, it would be of interest to study some specific aspects of housing condition among the different social groups in India. Here, discussion is mainly centred on some of the aspects of facilities for living available to different Social Groups, viz., Scheduled Tribe (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC), Other Backward Class (OBC) and the residual category 'Others'. *It may be noted that the scope of the survey being all households without special focus on social groups, sample size was not tailored for netting adequate representation of different social groups.* Moreover, since ST households are concentrated in a few states and distribution of SC households are also not uniform in all the States, the reliability of State level results become critically dependent on the sample size of the households of different social groups which could be netted in a general-purpose representative sample of households and hence State-level results are not presented here. Various aspects of housing condition among different social groups which have been studied here are drinking water facility, bathroom facility, latrine facility and electricity facility.

6.0.2 Before discussions on some of the aspects of facilities for living available to the

Statement 6.0: Distribution (per 1000) of households across social groups during 2008-09			
all-India			
household social group	rural	urban	rural+ urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ST	112	33	88
SC	227	144	203
OBC	418	378	406
Others	243	445	302
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000
Ref: Table 2 of Appendix A			

households in different social groups are taken up, it is necessary to study the composition of different social groups in total households in India, separately for rural and urban areas. In Statement 6.0, distribution of households across different social groups is presented. It is seen that, nearly 11 per cent of rural households and 3 per cent of urban households belonged to ST. Share of SC households was nearly 23 per cent in rural areas and 14 per cent in urban areas. OBC category shared nearly 42 per cent of rural and 38 per cent of urban households, while shares of residual category 'others' were nearly 24 per cent and 45 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively.

6.1 Drinking water facility

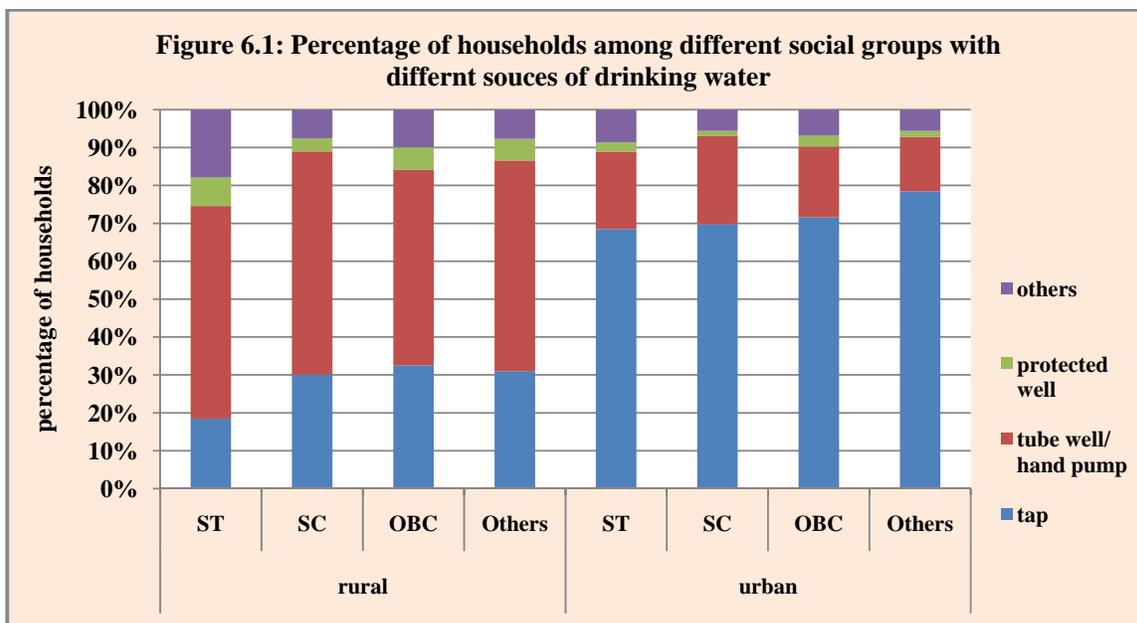
6.1.1 **Sources of drinking water:** In Statement 6.1, distribution (per 1000) of households of different social groups by the first major source of drinking water at the all-India level is presented. During 2008-09, in rural areas, 'tube well/hand pump' remained the major source of drinking water across all the social groups with minor variations in its share among different social groups: nearly 59 per cent of the SC households depended on 'tube well/hand pump' as the major source of drinking water against 56 per cent of ST households, 52 per cent of OBC households and 56 per cent of household social group 'others'. Share of 'tap' as major source of drinking water was the lowest among rural ST households (19 per cent) and it was the highest among OBC households (33 per cent) closely followed by households in the residual social group 'others' (31 per cent). It is seen that higher proportion of rural ST households (nearly 20 per cent) depended on 'well' as its major source of drinking water than any of the remaining social groups. One noticeable feature is that nearly 3 per cent of rural ST households used 'spring' as major source of drinking water. The pattern in the urban areas is different from that in rural areas. In urban areas, among all the social groups, proportion of households who depended on 'tap' was lowest among ST households (69 per cent) and the same was highest among 'others' (78 per cent). On the other hand, 'tube well/hand pump' served the highest

proportion of SC households (23 per cent) and lowest proportion of 'others' households (14 per cent). Considering 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump', 'protected well' and 'harvested rainwater', as improved sources, in rural areas, share of ST households from these improved sources was found to be lowest among all the social groups (82 per cent) and highest among SC and 'others' (92 per cent each) closely followed by OBC (90 per cent). In urban areas, share of these sources was also lowest among the ST (91 per cent), and highest among SC and others (94 per cent each) followed by OBC (93 per cent). In Figure 6.1, proportion of households who used 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump', 'protected well' and residual 'others' sources of drinking water is presented for each social groups in rural and urban areas.

Statement 6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days all-India

major source (most often used) of drinking water (1)	household social group				
	ST (2)	SC (3)	OBC (4)	Others (5)	all (inc. n.r.) (6)
rural					
bottled water	2	5	6	6	5
tap	185	301	326	310	301
tube well/ hand pump	561	589	516	556	547
<i>protected well</i>	75	34	59	57	55
<i>unprotected well</i>	120	49	68	40	63
all well	195	83	127	97	118
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	7	7	9	6	8
other tank/pond	4	2	3	4	3
river/ canal/ lake	17	5	6	4	7
spring	27	3	2	11	7
harvested rainwater	0	1	1	1	1
others	1	4	4	3	3
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
urban					
bottled water	30	11	26	32	27
tap	685	698	716	784	743
tube well/ hand pump	204	232	187	144	175
<i>protected well</i>	25	14	29	16	21
<i>unprotected well</i>	28	14	18	6	12
all well	53	28	47	22	33
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	5	1	3	1	2
other tank/pond	2	0	1	0	1
river/ canal/ lake	2	1	1	0	0
spring	9	0	0	0	1
harvested rainwater	4	0	0	0	0
others	6	29	20	16	19
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban					
bottled water	5	6	11	17	12
tap	240	385	433	516	431
tube well/ hand pump	522	514	425	377	437
<i>protected well</i>	69	30	51	39	45
<i>unprotected well</i>	110	41	54	25	48
all well	179	71	105	64	93
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	7	6	7	4	6
other tank/pond	4	2	3	3	3
river/ canal/ lake	16	4	5	2	5
spring	25	3	2	7	5
harvested rainwater	1	1	1	0	1
others	1	9	8	9	8
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Ref: Table 5 of Appendix A



6.1.2 Sufficiency of drinking water: In Statement 6.2, proportion (per 1000) of households who did not get sufficient drinking water from the first major source throughout the year is

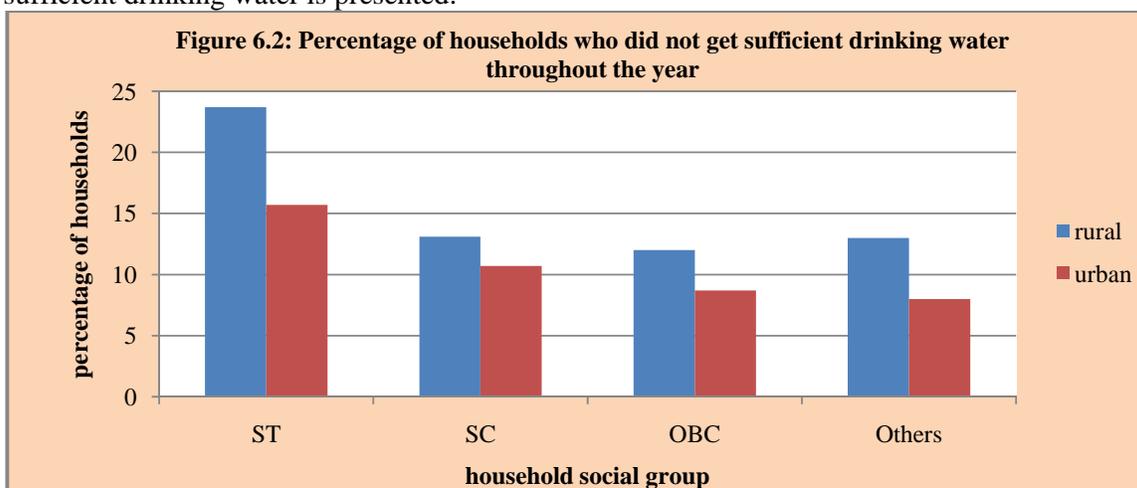
Statement 6.2: Proportion (per 1000) of households who did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year

all-India			
household social group	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ST	237	157	228
SC	131	107	126
OBC	120	87	111
Others	130	80	108
all (incl. n.r.)	138	89	124

Ref: Table 6 of Appendix A

presented for different social groups in India. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, highest proportion of ST households did not get sufficient drinking water from the major source: nearly 24 per cent of rural ST households and 16 per cent of urban ST households. In rural areas, the proportion of households who did not get sufficient drinking water among the remaining social groups did not differ significantly and it hovered around 12 to 13 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand, proportion of households that did not get sufficient drinking water from the first major source was lowest among the residual social group 'others' (nearly 8 per cent) and it was highest among ST (16 per cent).

In Figure 6.2, proportion of households in different social groups who did not get sufficient drinking water is presented.

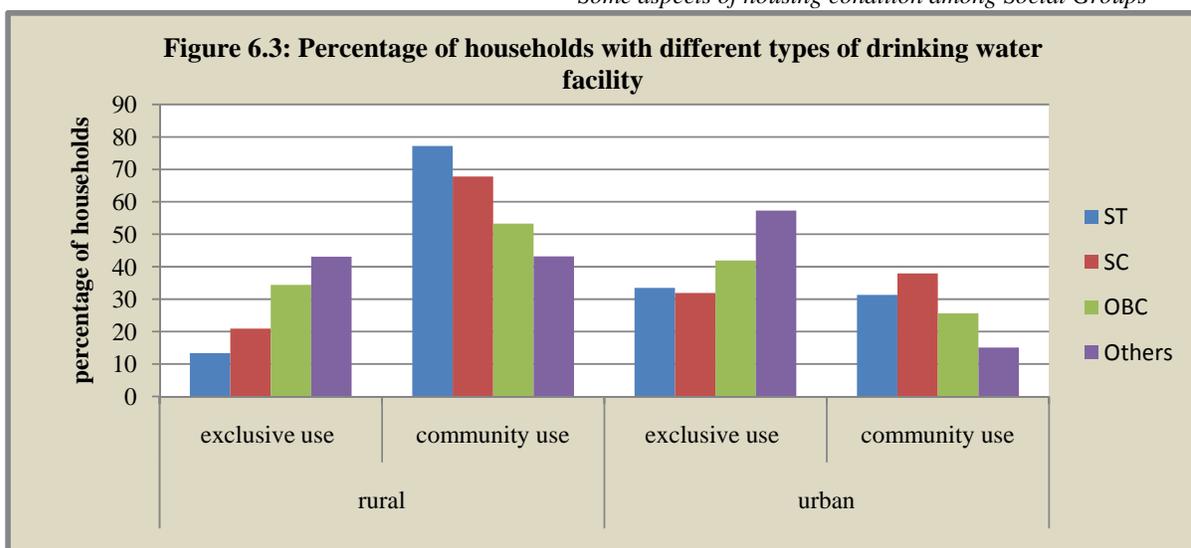


6.1.3 Type of use of drinking water facility: Three cases of type of use of drinking water facility have been considered in this survey viz., *exclusive use of the household*, *common use of the households in the building* and *community use*. In Statement 6.3, proportion of households who used drinking water facility in these three categories is presented. In rural areas, proportion of ST households who had drinking water for *exclusive use* was the lowest (13 per cent) and it was the highest (43 per cent) among households in residual category 'others'. In urban areas, on the other hand, *exclusive use* of drinking water facility was the lowest (32 per cent) among SC households, closely followed by ST households (34 per cent), and it was the highest (57 per cent) among 'others'. It is also found that *community use* of drinking water facility was more prevalent among the ST and SC households and was the least among the 'others' households in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 77 per cent of ST and 68 per cent of SC households used drinking water facility which was for *community use* against 43 per cent of households in 'others' category. In urban areas, nearly 38 per cent of SC households and 31 per cent of ST households used drinking water facility which was for *community use* against only 15 per cent of 'others' households. In Figure 6.3, percentage of households with *exclusive use* and *community use* of drinking water facility is presented for both rural and urban areas.

Statement 6.3: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each household social group

all-India						
household social group	type of use of drinking water facility					all (inc. n.r.)
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
rural						
ST	134	57	772	36	1000	
SC	209	77	678	35	1000	
OBC	344	85	533	38	1000	
Others	431	97	432	40	1000	
all(inc. n.r.)	311	83	568	38	1000	
urban						
ST	335	303	313	48	1000	
SC	319	238	379	64	1000	
OBC	419	269	256	55	1000	
Others	573	227	151	50	1000	
all(inc. n.r.)	470	247	229	54	1000	
rural + urban						
ST	157	84	722	38	1000	
SC	233	111	615	41	1000	
OBC	364	136	457	43	1000	
Others	493	153	309	44	1000	
all(inc. n.r.)	358	131	468	43	1000	

Ref: Table 7 of Appendix A



6.2 Bathroom facility

6.2.1 Availability of bathroom facility: In Statement 6.4, distribution (per 1000) of households by different categories of bathroom facility is presented for all-India level for different social groups. In rural areas highest proportion of non-availability of bathroom facility was noticed in case of SC households (nearly 77 per cent), closely followed by ST household (74 per cent), the lowest being nearly 49 per cent of 'others' households. In the urban areas, also, lowest percentage of households in 'others' category had no bathroom facility (nearly 14 per cent) and highest proportion of SC households (nearly 37 per cent) had no bathroom facility. In both rural and urban areas, availability of 'attached bathroom' facility was highest among the category 'others': nearly 19 per cent in rural areas and 59 per cent in urban areas. However, in rural areas, availability of *attached bathroom* facility was lowest among ST households (nearly 6 per cent) and in urban areas it was lowest among SC households (nearly 30 per cent).

Statement 6.4: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each social group

all-India				
social group	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (inc. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
ST	57	202	741	1000
SC	66	166	768	1000
OBC	137	221	642	1000
Others	191	323	486	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	125	231	644	1000
urban				
ST	389	335	276	1000
SC	303	326	371	1000
OBC	422	342	236	1000
Others	594	264	141	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	480	305	215	1000
rural +urban				
ST	93	217	690	1000
SC	115	200	685	1000
OBC	215	255	530	1000
Others	366	298	336	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	230	253	517	1000

Ref: Table 9 of Appendix A

6.3 Sanitation facility

6.3.1 Type of latrine: In Statement 6.5, distribution of households by types of latrine facilities is presented for each household social group. It is seen that in rural areas highest proportion of SC households had no latrine facility (76 per cent), closely followed by ST households (75 per cent) and 'others' households had lowest proportion of no latrine facility (43 per cent). The

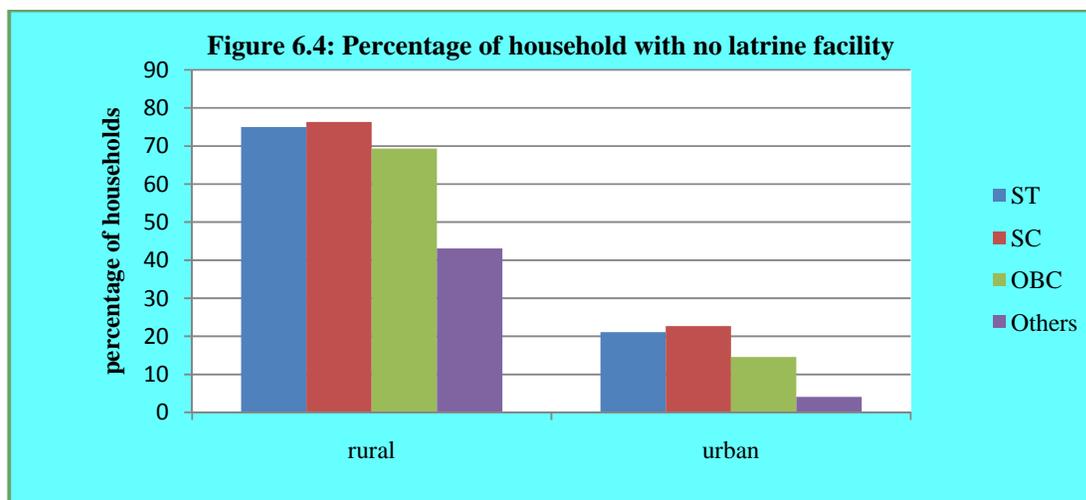
pattern is similar in urban areas also: highest proportion of SC households had no latrine facility (23 per cent), closely followed by ST households (21 per cent) and for 'others' households the proportion was lowest (4 per cent). Access to septic tank/flush latrine was found to be more common among the 'others' households in both the rural and the urban areas: nearly 29 per cent in rural areas and 85 per cent household in urban areas had access to septic tank/flush latrine. On the other hand, use of septic tank/flush latrine was the lowest among both ST and SC households in both rural and urban areas: nearly 11 per cent each of SC and ST households in rural areas and nearly 65 per cent each of ST and SC households in urban areas used septic tank/flush latrine. In Figure 6.4, percentage of households with no latrine facility is presented.

Statement 6.5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each household social group

all-India

household social group	type of latrine					
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
ST	750	13	111	105	18	1000
SC	763	7	106	110	10	1000
OBC	693	8	112	174	8	1000
Others	431	24	234	286	19	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	652	12	140	179	12	1000
urban						
ST	211	12	106	652	13	1000
SC	227	18	83	649	12	1000
OBC	146	17	79	737	10	1000
Others	41	16	77	852	9	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	113	16	80	773	10	1000
rural+urban						
ST	691	12	110	165	17	1000
SC	650	9	101	224	10	1000
OBC	542	11	103	329	9	1000
Others	261	21	166	532	15	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	492	14	122	354	12	1000

Ref: Table 11 & 12 of Appendix A



6.4 Electricity facility

6.4.1 **Availability of electricity facility:** In Statement 6.6, proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity facility for domestic use is presented for different household social groups. It is

Statement 6.6: Proportion (per 1000) of households who had electricity for domestic use for each household social group

all-India

household social group	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ST	573	915	611
SC	595	925	664
OBC	676	956	753
Others	736	981	843
all(inc. n.r.)	660	961	750

Ref: Table 13 of Appendix A

seen that inequality that existed among different social groups in the availability of electricity for domestic use was wider in rural areas than in urban areas. In both rural and urban areas, among the social groups, proportion of ST households who had electricity for domestic use was the lowest followed by SC households and proportion of households in the residual 'others' category who had electricity was the highest. In rural areas nearly 57 per cent of ST households had electricity for domestic use against nearly 74 per cent of 'others' households and in urban areas nearly 92 per cent of ST households had electricity against nearly 98 per cent of 'others' category of households.

Appendix A
Detailed Tables

Table 1: Number of first stage units (FSUs) allotted, surveyed and number of sample households surveyed for each state / u. t.

state / u. t./all-India	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	number of FSUs		number of households surveyed	number of FSUs		number of households surveyed	number of FSUs		number of households surveyed
	allotted	surveyed		allotted	surveyed		allotted	surveyed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	488	487	5844	272	272	3257	760	759	9101
Arunachal Pradesh	104	103	1212	40	40	480	144	143	1692
Assam	376	376	4498	88	88	1056	464	464	5554
Bihar	472	472	5613	88	88	1039	560	560	6652
Chhattisgarh	152	151	1788	64	64	766	216	215	2554
Delhi	16	16	191	272	272	3170	288	288	3361
Goa	16	16	192	24	24	287	40	40	479
Gujarat	280	280	3353	248	248	2925	528	528	6278
Haryana	144	144	1727	96	96	1151	240	240	2878
Himachal Pradesh	160	160	1888	32	32	383	192	192	2271
Jammu & Kashmir	176	127	1512	88	64	752	264	191	2264
Jharkhand	184	184	2205	88	88	1043	272	272	3248
Karnataka	304	304	3636	240	240	2873	544	544	6509
Kerala	336	335	3998	184	183	2192	520	518	6190
Madhya Pradesh	456	456	5461	248	245	2932	704	701	8393
Maharashtra	520	520	6220	520	520	6136	1040	1040	12356
Manipur	192	192	2304	96	96	1152	288	288	3456
Meghalaya	128	128	1524	48	48	576	176	176	2100
Mizoram	64	64	756	96	96	1152	160	160	1908
Nagaland	80	79	948	32	32	384	112	111	1332
Orissa	384	383	4596	104	104	1235	488	487	5831
Punjab	160	160	1888	128	128	1534	288	288	3422
Rajasthan	384	384	4572	176	176	2099	560	560	6671
Sikkim	88	85	1016	24	23	276	112	108	1292
Tamil Nadu	400	400	4787	392	392	4701	792	792	9488
Tripura	216	216	2592	72	72	864	288	288	3456
Uttarakhand	72	72	864	40	40	479	112	112	1343
Uttar Pradesh	1120	1120	13420	448	448	5324	1568	1568	18744
West Bengal	632	632	7569	376	376	4504	1008	1008	12073
A & N Islands	24	24	252	16	16	192	40	40	444
Chandigarh	8	8	96	40	40	452	48	48	548
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	16	192	16	16	192	32	32	384
Daman & Diu	16	16	192	16	16	192	32	32	384
Lakshadweep	4	4	46	12	12	144	16	16	190
Puducherry	16	16	192	40	40	480	56	56	672
all-India	8188	8130	97144	4764	4735	56374	12952	12865	153518

Table 2: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for each state/u.t.

state / u. t./all-India	population (00)			average household size (0.0)	sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)	number of households		sample no. of persons	
	male	female	total			estimated (00)	sample	male	female
	(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	279518	288703	568221	3.9	1033	144199	5844	11190	11633
Arunachal Pradesh	4600	4203	8803	4.7	914	1853	1212	3188	2849
Assam	137908	130296	268204	5.5	945	48532	4498	12893	12014
Bihar	411146	365916	777062	5.7	890	137147	5613	17021	15262
Chhattisgarh	94914	96341	191255	5.2	1015	36954	1788	4577	4719
Delhi	5064	4312	9376	4.8	852	1962	191	532	419
Goa	3284	3637	6922	4.7	1108	1465	192	422	485
Gujarat	174788	163682	338470	5.1	936	66610	3353	8770	8342
Haryana	86389	78027	164415	5.2	903	31831	1727	4534	4101
Himachal Pradesh	28280	29730	58011	4.2	1051	13701	1888	4101	4350
Jammu & Kashmir	35068	33588	68656	6.0	958	11359	1512	4616	4456
Jharkhand	118922	111213	230135	5.7	935	40529	2205	6426	6153
Karnataka	182178	185524	367703	4.8	1018	76489	3636	8602	8780
Kerala	108600	124634	233234	4.1	1148	56478	3998	7865	8899
Madhya Pradesh	250519	226877	477397	5.2	906	92672	5461	14950	13641
Maharashtra	290889	276607	567496	4.6	951	123088	6220	14587	13915
Manipur	8246	8165	16411	5.4	990	3052	2304	6371	6385
Meghalaya	10846	11082	21928	5.6	1022	3911	1524	4313	4332
Mizoram	2440	2380	4821	5.0	975	965	756	1868	1845
Nagaland	4377	4177	8553	5.5	954	1553	948	2765	2542
Orissa	167373	164499	331872	4.8	983	69512	4596	11225	11182
Punjab	84571	79137	163709	4.9	936	33247	1888	4721	4434
Rajasthan	238953	223683	462636	5.4	936	85510	4572	12581	11858
Sikkim	2688	2500	5188	4.7	930	1105	1016	2499	2322
Tamil Nadu	176270	184458	360728	3.9	1046	91995	4787	8868	9388
Tripura	14590	14798	29388	4.3	1014	6764	2592	5606	5508
Uttarakhand	34235	32685	66920	4.8	955	13938	864	2220	2192
Uttar Pradesh	738032	701098	1439130	5.8	950	247040	13420	39454	37255
West Bengal	326293	312666	638959	4.7	958	135799	7569	18428	17436
A & N Islands	1241	1132	2373	4.4	912	536	252	584	524
Chandigarh	606	361	967	3.4	596	286	96	214	151
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	879	847	1726	4.8	963	360	192	505	479
Daman & Diu	602	501	1103	5.3	833	208	192	517	465
Lakshadweep	155	194	348	6.0	1254	58	46	121	131
Puducherry	1678	1477	3155	3.7	880	853	192	378	361
all-India	4026141	3869132	7895273	5.0	961	1581559	97144	247512	238808

Table 2: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for each state/u.t.

state / u. t./all-India	population (00)			average household size (0.0)	sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)	number of households		sample no. of persons	
	male	female	total			estimated (00)	sample	male	female
	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	116120	114025	230144	3.6	982	64188	3257	6637	6660
Arunachal Pradesh	1211	1035	2246	4.4	855	506	480	1163	1016
Assam	14182	13040	27222	4.2	919	6406	1056	2437	2231
Bihar	46353	40273	86626	5.2	869	16758	1039	3057	2671
Chhattisgarh	18770	19320	38089	4.5	1029	8462	766	1754	1762
Delhi	58655	51059	109714	4.4	870	25205	3170	7277	6186
Goa	2627	2933	5560	3.8	1116	1451	287	626	665
Gujarat	97425	91739	189164	4.3	942	43632	2925	7155	6598
Haryana	36991	32661	69651	4.8	883	14511	1151	2890	2532
Himachal Pradesh	2918	2283	5200	3.0	782	1727	383	765	705
Jammu & Kashmir	8519	7778	16297	4.9	913	3301	752	1988	1768
Jharkhand	19430	16833	36263	4.8	866	7618	1043	2803	2477
Karnataka	94047	88320	182368	4.0	939	45225	2873	6368	6345
Kerala	37703	41343	79046	3.9	1097	20322	2192	4405	4905
Madhya Pradesh	75892	68015	143908	4.7	896	30331	2932	7472	6851
Maharashtra	219904	198578	418482	4.3	903	98438	6136	14244	13235
Manipur	3128	3081	6209	5.0	985	1239	1152	2932	2935
Meghalaya	2177	2319	4496	4.8	1066	933	576	1416	1499
Mizoram	1918	1923	3841	5.0	1002	774	1152	2919	2918
Nagaland	1520	1347	2867	4.6	886	620	384	939	841
Orissa	28288	26669	54957	4.2	943	13224	1235	2752	2639
Punjab	48327	40450	88777	4.2	837	21362	1534	3820	3365
Rajasthan	75064	67653	142717	4.6	901	31130	2099	5769	5433
Sikkim	390	353	743	3.8	906	195	276	567	521
Tamil Nadu	136184	141799	277984	3.4	1041	80690	4701	8436	8851
Tripura	2902	2775	5676	3.7	956	1519	864	1687	1706
Uttarakhand	8906	8195	17101	4.4	920	3929	479	1182	1083
Uttar Pradesh	183834	173238	357072	5.2	942	69105	5324	15003	14002
West Bengal	96939	92165	189104	4.0	951	47100	4504	9825	9266
A & N Islands	548	481	1029	3.9	878	263	192	430	387
Chandigarh	4231	3610	7841	3.8	853	2068	452	913	735
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	266	153	419	3.6	573	116	192	483	263
Daman & Diu	255	237	492	4.4	927	111	192	508	446
Lakshadweep	126	134	260	6.4	1060	41	144	454	475
Puducherry	3440	3683	7123	3.5	1071	2048	480	938	946
all-India	1449190	1359497	2808687	4.2	938	664546	56374	132014	124918

Table 2: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for each state/u.t.

state / u. t./all-India	population (00)			average household size (0.0)	sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)	number of households		sample no. of persons	
	male	female	total			estimated (00)	sample	male	female
	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	395637	402728	798365	3.8	1018	208387	9101	17827	18293
Arunachal Pradesh	5810	5238	11049	4.7	902	2359	1692	4351	3865
Assam	152090	143336	295426	5.4	942	54938	5554	15330	14245
Bihar	457499	406189	863688	5.6	888	153905	6652	20078	17933
Chhattisgarh	113684	115660	229344	5.0	1017	45415	2554	6331	6481
Delhi	63719	55371	119090	4.4	869	27167	3361	7809	6605
Goa	5911	6570	12481	4.3	1112	2917	479	1048	1150
Gujarat	272213	255421	527634	4.8	938	110242	6278	15925	14940
Haryana	123379	110687	234067	5.1	897	46342	2878	7424	6633
Himachal Pradesh	31198	32013	63211	4.1	1026	15427	2271	4866	5055
Jammu & Kashmir	43587	41367	84953	5.8	949	14660	2264	6604	6224
Jharkhand	138353	128046	266398	5.5	926	48147	3248	9229	8630
Karnataka	276226	273845	550070	4.5	991	121714	6509	14970	15125
Kerala	146303	165977	312280	4.1	1134	76800	6190	12270	13804
Madhya Pradesh	326412	294893	621305	5.1	903	123003	8393	22422	20492
Maharashtra	510793	475185	985977	4.5	930	221526	12356	28831	27150
Manipur	11374	11246	22620	5.3	989	4290	3456	9303	9320
Meghalaya	13022	13401	26424	5.5	1029	4844	2100	5729	5831
Mizoram	4359	4303	8662	5.0	987	1739	1908	4787	4763
Nagaland	5897	5524	11421	5.3	937	2173	1332	3704	3383
Orissa	195662	191168	386829	4.7	977	82736	5831	13977	13821
Punjab	132898	119588	252486	4.6	900	54609	3422	8541	7799
Rajasthan	314016	291337	605353	5.2	928	116640	6671	18350	17291
Sikkim	3078	2853	5931	4.6	927	1299	1292	3066	2843
Tamil Nadu	312454	326258	638712	3.7	1044	172686	9488	17304	18239
Tripura	17492	17572	35064	4.2	1005	8283	3456	7293	7214
Uttarakhand	43141	40880	84020	4.7	948	17868	1343	3402	3275
Uttar Pradesh	921866	874336	1796202	5.7	948	316145	18744	54457	51257
West Bengal	423232	404831	828063	4.5	957	182899	12073	28253	26702
A & N Islands	1789	1613	3402	4.3	902	799	444	1014	911
Chandigarh	4837	3971	8808	3.7	821	2354	548	1127	886
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1146	1000	2145	4.5	873	476	384	988	742
Daman & Diu	857	738	1594	5.0	861	319	384	1025	911
Lakshadweep	281	328	608	6.2	1167	99	190	575	606
Puducherry	5118	5160	10278	3.5	1008	2901	672	1316	1307
all-India	5475331	5228630	10703960	4.8	955	2246106	153518	379526	363726

Table 2.1: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for each household social group and sex of the head of the household at the all-India level

household social group	population (00)			average household size (0.0)	sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)	number of households		sample no. of persons	
	male	female	total			estimated (00)	sample	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural									
sex of the head of the household: male									
ST	419000	391711	810711	5.1	935	159211	14606	39483	37069
SC	846214	777705	1623919	5.0	919	322695	18832	48768	44983
OBC	1624992	1494019	3119012	5.3	919	591075	32702	89514	82796
Others	928890	862410	1791300	5.2	928	347510	20468	55668	51149
all (incl. n.r.)	3819556	3526269	7345825	5.2	923	1420669	86627	233484	216039
sex of the head of the household: female									
ST	20522	34842	55365	3.2	1698	17198	1543	2393	3557
SC	43727	73744	117472	3.2	1686	36571	2301	2719	4594
OBC	93782	156725	250507	3.6	1671	70347	4315	5660	9457
Others	47151	75693	122844	3.4	1605	36206	2317	3131	5030
all (incl. n.r.)	205223	341085	546308	3.4	1662	160332	10478	13910	22647
sex of head of household: all households									
ST	439730	426974	866704	4.9	971	176504	16159	41911	40667
SC	890350	852029	1742379	4.8	957	359480	21142	51513	49602
OBC	1719129	1651094	3370223	5.1	960	661542	37025	95199	92275
Others	976426	938528	1914954	5.0	961	383843	22796	58829	56211
all (incl. n.r.)	4026141	3869132	7895273	5.0	961	1581559	97144	247512	238808

Table 2.1: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for each household social group and sex of the head of the household at the all-India level

household social group	population (00)			average household size (0.0)	sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)	number of households		sample no. of persons	
	male	female	total			estimated (00)	sample	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
urban									
sex of head of household: male									
ST	40801	34634	75435	4.1	849	18475	3398	8699	7990
SC	203133	184273	387407	4.6	907	83623	7725	19427	17511
OBC	520777	468222	988999	4.5	899	220556	17598	44040	40086
Others	596744	518087	1114831	4.2	868	265252	20776	49863	43817
all (incl. n.r.)	1361715	1205511	2567226	4.4	885	587996	49513	122074	109451
sex of head of household: female									
ST	2806	5853	8658	2.6	2086	3303	660	1053	1636
SC	16330	25591	41921	3.4	1567	12177	1146	1758	2578
OBC	33773	61288	95061	3.1	1815	30686	2563	3612	5765
Others	33692	60642	94334	3.1	1800	30078	2459	3435	5420
all (incl. n.r.)	86637	153419	240056	3.1	1771	76272	6832	9863	15406
sex of head of household: all households									
ST	43803	40656	84459	3.9	928	21822	4067	9779	9652
SC	219595	210045	429640	4.5	957	95851	8875	21192	20098
OBC	554907	529638	1084545	4.3	954	251358	20170	47678	45866
Others	630589	578818	1209407	4.1	918	295396	23242	53315	49248
all (incl. n.r.)	1449190	1359497	2808687	4.2	938	664546	56374	132014	124918

Table 2.1: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) for each household social group and sex of the head of the household at the all-India level

household social group	population (00)			average household size (0.0)	sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)	number of households		sample no. of persons	
	male	female	total			estimated (00)	sample	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural+urban									
sex of head of household: male									
ST	459801	426345	886146	5.0	927	177686	18004	48182	45059
SC	1049347	961978	2011325	5.0	917	406317	26557	68195	62494
OBC	2145769	1962241	4108010	5.1	914	811631	50300	133554	122882
Others	1525634	1380497	2906131	4.7	905	612761	41244	105531	94966
all (incl. n.r.)	5181271	4731780	9913051	4.9	913	2008666	136140	355558	325490
sex of head of household: female									
ST	23328	40695	64023	3.1	1744	20501	2203	3446	5193
SC	60058	99335	159393	3.3	1654	48748	3447	4477	7172
OBC	127555	218013	345568	3.4	1709	101033	6878	9272	15222
Others	80843	136335	217178	3.3	1686	66284	4776	6566	10450
all (incl. n.r.)	291860	494504	786364	3.3	1694	236604	17310	23773	38053
sex of head of household: all households									
ST	483533	467630	951163	4.8	967	198326	20226	51690	50319
SC	1109945	1062074	2172019	4.8	957	455331	30017	72705	69700
OBC	2274037	2180731	4454768	4.9	959	912900	57195	142877	138141
Others	1607015	1517346	3124361	4.6	944	679239	46038	112144	105459
all (incl. n.r.)	5475331	5228630	10703960	4.8	955	2246106	153518	379526	363726

Table 3: Distribution (per 1000) of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household for each MPCE quintile class

all-India										
MPCE quintile classes	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household by tenural status							number of dwelling units	
		owned		hired accommodation			others	all	estimated (00)	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural										
0-20	1	967	4	4	0	6	18	1000	256103	14685
20-40	0	963	5	3	0	12	16	1000	279460	16369
40-60	0	960	5	4	1	16	14	1000	304499	18404
60-80	0	957	3	4	1	23	12	1000	335484	21323
80-100	0	902	4	13	6	56	18	1000	405596	26326
all	0	946	4	6	2	25	16	1000	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	417	1496142	6845	9647	3477	40297	24734	1581142	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	37	91947	569	813	203	2278	1297	97107	x	x
urban										
0-20	0	705	13	15	18	166	84	1000	103441	12812
20-40	0	689	8	26	15	222	40	1000	110784	9996
40-60	0	607	12	37	27	289	27	1000	125945	10430
60-80	0	558	19	61	51	287	22	1000	142981	11578
80-100	0	516	20	73	104	275	12	1000	181308	11538
all	0	601	15	47	50	255	33	1000	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	88	399036	10208	31048	33177	169114	21876	664458	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	20	35989	740	3361	1919	12375	1970	56354	x	x
rural + urban*										
all	0	844	8	18	16	93	21	1000	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	505	1895178	17053	40695	36654	209411	46610	2245600	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	57	127936	1309	4174	2122	14653	3267	153461	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 4: Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household for each MPCE quintile class

all-India											
MPCE quintile class	distance (k.m.) to the place of work normally travelled by any earner								number of households		
	not required to travel	less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to 10 k.m.	10 k.m. to 15 k.m.	15 k.m. to 30 k.m.	30 k.m. or more	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
0-20	135	222	459	112	41	12	13	5	1000	256327	14697
20-40	140	205	450	125	43	18	17	3	1000	279507	16374
40-60	138	197	456	126	44	19	17	2	1000	304533	18409
60-80	135	205	438	125	45	28	21	2	1000	335552	21331
80-100	188	191	385	115	49	40	29	3	1000	405640	26333
all	150	203	434	120	45	25	20	3	1000	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of households	237206	320706	685895	190544	71007	39488	32114	4598	1581559	x	x
sample no. of households	15212	20330	40977	11666	4354	2430	1870	305	97144	x	x
urban											
0-20	190	177	374	164	46	23	24	2	1000	103452	12819
20-40	146	181	382	156	63	40	30	1	1000	110817	10003
40-60	170	162	345	178	65	40	39	1	1000	125984	10435
60-80	192	168	315	151	81	48	44	1	1000	142985	11579
80-100	256	117	230	184	96	58	56	2	1000	181308	11538
all	197	157	318	168	74	44	41	1	1000	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of households	131097	104110	211258	111680	48889	29276	27265	971	664546	x	x
sample no. of households	10450	9875	18809	9188	3819	2184	1929	120	56374	x	x
rural + urban*											
all	164	189	399	135	53	31	26	2	1000	2246106	153518
estimated (00) no. of households	368304	424815	897154	302225	119896	68764	59379	5570	2246106	x	x
sample no. of households	25662	30205	59786	20854	8173	4614	3799	425	153518	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: ST												number of households	
	1 st major sources of drinking water												estd. (00)	sample
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well protected	well unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	(14)	(15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	438	72
tap	0	0	8	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	2303	259
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	34	0	19	38	1	1	1	3	0	0	98	17243	1153
protected well	0	6	45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	52	9228	746
unprotected well	0	10	96	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	112	19846	1244
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	1460	297
other tank/pond	0	1	8	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	15	2681	498
river/ canal/ lake	0	7	17	3	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	37	6525	1077
spring	1	7	9	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	22	3902	1097
harvested rainwater	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	1055	636
others	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	1546	407
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	1	114	371	44	68	3	2	9	13	0	1	625	110278	8673
all (incl. n.r.)	2	185	561	75	120	7	4	17	27	0	1	1000	176504	16159
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	478	384	338	416	435	648	501	498	526	952	92	375	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	430	32656	98995	13174	21111	1255	722	3047	4849	64	167	176504	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	48	4353	6091	1289	1574	333	149	565	1708	14	33	16159	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	277	26447	77799	9286	14063	854	577	1822	3333	45	75	134614	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	35	3227	4876	868	1058	143	74	412	1127	3	11	11836	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: SC												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water								all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	280	20
tap	0	0	16	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	7623	433
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	54	0	8	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	76	27297	1572
protected well	0	7	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	11087	648
unprotected well	0	11	46	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	58	20991	1130
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2211	143
other tank/pond	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2713	212
river/ canal/ lake	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2581	162
spring	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1648	201
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
others	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2414	166
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	4	216	492	22	34	5	1	2	3	0	1	781	280632	16450
all (incl. n.r.)	5	301	589	34	49	7	2	5	3	1	4	1000	359480	21142
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	196	282	165	342	295	250	702	571	129	1000	645	219	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	1649	108252	211695	12276	17482	2529	830	1968	1105	376	1317	359480	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	107	6685	11798	789	1165	168	74	153	130	16	57	21142	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	1404	92875	190149	10200	11779	1942	642	1398	756	0	1199	312343	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	93	5653	10660	636	829	119	59	123	102	0	46	18320	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: OBC												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well		tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	701	58
tap	1	0	11	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	21	14083	848
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	58	0	7	12	1	0	1	0	0	1	81	53461	3008
protected well	0	10	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	25562	1446
unprotected well	1	12	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	34399	1827
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4491	339
other tank/pond	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4339	477
river/ canal/ lake	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4682	408
spring	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1089	162
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	435	137
others	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	4739	326
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	4	235	430	45	49	5	1	3	1	0	3	776	513561	27989
all (incl. n.r.)	6	326	516	59	68	9	3	6	2	1	4	1000	661542	37025
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	356	280	166	238	275	461	620	511	297	997	290	224	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	3887	215392	341276	39223	45038	5801	2114	4211	1336	645	2618	661542	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	191	11617	18247	2482	2716	649	196	457	272	29	169	37025	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	3537	189025	313031	31535	33795	4153	1339	2681	922	110	1728	581855	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	181	10132	16742	2005	2055	468	145	351	198	8	107	32392	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: Others												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water							others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	810	49
tap	0	0	20	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	31	11764	721
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	54	0	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	69	26486	1583
protected well	0	10	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	11736	764
unprotected well	0	13	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	18381	1142
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2204	153
other tank/pond	0	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	4229	409
river/ canal/ lake	0	8	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	16	5973	655
spring	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3834	449
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	390	20
others	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3253	205
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	5	206	469	43	28	4	2	3	8	0	1	768	294782	16646
all (incl. n.r.)	6	310	556	57	40	6	4	4	11	1	3	1000	383843	22796
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	149	336	156	253	309	452	604	391	293	919	598	232	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	2316	118962	213529	21886	15541	2494	1664	1624	4352	231	1243	383843	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	116	7319	12170	1240	1032	158	153	156	374	12	66	22796	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	2150	98776	194220	17511	12156	1855	1277	1470	3542	68	980	334004	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	106	5931	11036	1003	797	122	120	142	297	3	46	19603	x	x

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Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: all (incl. n.r.)												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well		tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2229	199
tap	0	0	14	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	23	35773	2261
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	53	0	8	13	1	0	1	0	0	1	79	124487	7316
protected well	0	9	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	57614	3607
unprotected well	0	12	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	93661	5345
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10374	933
other tank/pond	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13964	1597
river/ canal/ lake	0	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	19780	2303
spring	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10473	1910
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1884	798
others	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11952	1104
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	4	210	447	39	43	4	1	3	5	0	2	758	1199368	69771
all (incl. n.r.)	5	301	547	55	63	8	3	7	7	1	3	1000	1581559	97144
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	272	302	183	284	318	434	613	500	375	982	443	242	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	8292	475272	865636	86559	99173	12079	5351	10857	11644	1316	5345	1581559	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	463	29978	48318	5800	6487	1308	574	1332	2486	71	325	97144	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	7378	407133	775296	68533	71793	8804	3855	7378	8554	223	3982	1362964	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	416	24945	43325	4512	4739	852	400	1029	1725	14	210	82169	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: ST												number of households	
	1 st major sources of drinking water													
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well		tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	327	8
tap	0	0	28	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	761	126
tube/ well/ hand pump	1	90	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	2299	301
protected well	1	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	645	126
unprotected well	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	189	37
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	111	105
other tank/pond	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	62	30
river/ canal/ lake	0	4	12	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	23	499	109
spring	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	324	350
harvested rainwater	0	12	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	21	450	609
others	0	16	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	517	217
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	28	512	144	15	10	1	0	2	2	0	4	717	15637	2049
all (incl. n.r.)	30	685	204	25	28	5	2	2	9	4	6	1000	21822	4067
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	76	252	295	410	661	845	945	248	753	992	274	283	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	654	14947	4446	544	616	114	50	45	197	89	121	21822	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	28	2719	442	173	166	80	38	10	297	88	26	4067	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	615	12826	3872	434	470	11	0	39	36	4	98	18405	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	17	1967	390	127	134	13	0	8	31	9	14	2710	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	urban		household social group: SC										number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water								all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	499	40
tap	2	0	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	2048	251
tube/ well/ hand pump	1	86	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	108	10358	1018
protected well	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	915	112
unprotected well	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	857	107
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	327	47
other tank/pond	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	218	62
river/ canal/ lake	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	188	45
spring	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	27
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	22
others	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	973	103
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	9	582	206	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	14	828	79391	7041
all (incl. n.r.)	11	698	232	14	14	1	0	1	0	0	29	1000	95851	8875
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	183	167	115	246	520	589	178	823	292	1000	521	172	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	1073	66882	22259	1368	1334	71	24	54	39	8	2739	95851	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	88	6294	2017	179	138	11	5	7	21	3	112	8875	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	1004	60579	20790	1054	712	63	20	32	31	0	1332	85618	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	81	5584	1813	150	90	7	2	6	10	0	90	7833	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: OBC												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water								all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected well	unprotected well	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1098	82
tap	2	0	18	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	28	7003	625
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	95	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	105	26299	2063
protected well	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3278	317
unprotected well	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1758	191
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	451	119
other tank/pond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	488	147
river/ canal/ lake	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	563	93
spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	5
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	79
others	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2825	452
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	22	593	158	23	15	2	1	0	0	0	11	825	207434	15997
all (incl. n.r.)	26	716	187	29	18	3	1	1	0	0	20	1000	251358	20170
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	122	172	155	191	201	353	209	324	345	371	435	175	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	6418	179952	46943	7283	4628	646	242	159	55	12	5020	251358	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	366	14018	3847	852	530	189	45	64	28	4	227	20170	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	6209	164021	44512	6407	3801	427	128	159	33	7	3681	229385	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	338	12574	3561	749	438	126	29	64	27	2	201	18109	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: Others												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water								all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3389	251
tap	3	0	21	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	8009	689
tube/ well/ hand pump	1	78	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	90	26699	2178
protected well	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1982	243
unprotected well	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1195	130
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	466	68
other tank/pond	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	648	107
river/ canal/ lake	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	373	98
spring	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	238	42
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	13
others	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3357	369
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	28	674	117	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	843	249020	19054
all (incl. n.r.)	32	784	144	16	6	1	0	0	0	0	16	1000	295396	23242
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	135	141	186	236	359	422	481	0	475	369	547	157	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	9552	231648	42477	4679	1700	366	70	10	84	44	4768	295396	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	539	17888	3870	506	198	22	11	6	16	10	176	23242	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	9066	214027	39762	4178	1146	297	44	10	48	44	3095	271715	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	491	16276	3624	452	149	16	7	6	9	10	129	21169	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	urban		household social group: all (incl. n.r.)										number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water								all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5313	381
tap	2	0	20	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	17824	1692
tube/ well/ hand pump	1	86	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	99	65654	5562
protected well	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6820	798
unprotected well	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3999	465
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1355	339
other tank/pond	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1416	346
river/ canal/ lake	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1624	346
spring	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	662	424
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	611	724
others	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7674	1144
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	23	624	146	16	8	1	0	0	0	0	10	830	551594	44153
all (incl. n.r.)	27	743	175	21	12	2	1	0	1	0	19	1000	664546	56374
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	131	159	164	220	319	435	351	401	583	764	494	170	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	17698	493478	116195	13874	8278	1197	386	267	374	152	12647	664546	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1021	40931	10183	1711	1032	302	99	87	362	105	541	56374	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	16894	451500	108989	12074	6129	798	191	240	148	55	8206	605224	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	927	36412	9392	1479	811	162	38	84	77	21	434	49837	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: ST												number of households	
	1 st major sources of drinking water												estd.	sample
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well protected	well unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	(00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	766	80
tap	0	0	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3064	385
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	40	0	18	35	1	1	1	3	0	0	99	19542	1454
protected well	0	7	41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	50	9873	872
unprotected well	0	10	86	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	101	20035	1281
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	1572	402
other tank/pond	0	1	7	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	14	2743	528
river/ canal/ lake	0	7	16	3	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	35	7023	1186
spring	1	8	8	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	21	4226	1447
harvested rainwater	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	1505	1245
others	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	2064	624
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	4	158	346	40	61	2	2	8	12	0	1	635	125915	10722
all (incl. n.r.)	5	240	522	69	110	7	4	16	25	1	1	1000	198326	20226
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	235	343	337	416	441	664	529	494	535	975	168	365	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	1084	47603	103441	13718	21727	1368	771	3091	5046	153	288	198326	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	76	7072	6533	1462	1740	413	187	575	2005	102	59	20226	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	892	39273	81671	9721	14533	865	577	1861	3369	48	174	153020	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	52	5194	5266	995	1192	156	74	420	1158	12	25	14546	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	rural+urban		household social group: SC										number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	1 st major sources of drinking water								all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	778	60
tap	1	0	16	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	9671	684
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	60	0	6	9	1	0	1	0	1	5	83	37655	2590
protected well	0	7	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	12003	760
unprotected well	0	10	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	21848	1237
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2538	190
other tank/pond	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2931	274
river/ canal/ lake	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2769	207
spring	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1708	228
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	27
others	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3386	269
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	5	293	431	20	28	4	1	2	2	0	4	791	360023	23491
all (incl. n.r.)	6	385	514	30	41	6	2	4	3	1	9	1000	455331	30017
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	191	238	160	332	311	259	687	578	134	1000	561	209	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	2722	175134	233954	13644	18816	2600	854	2022	1144	383	4056	455331	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	195	12979	13815	968	1303	179	79	160	151	19	169	30017	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	2407	153454	210939	11254	12491	2005	661	1431	788	0	2531	397960	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	174	11237	12473	786	919	126	61	129	112	0	136	26153	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

2 nd major sources of drinking water	1 st major sources of drinking water												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/well/hand pump	well		tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/pond	river/canal/lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1799	140
tap	1	0	13	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	23	21086	1473
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	68	0	6	10	1	0	1	0	0	2	87	79760	5071
protected well	0	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	28839	1763
unprotected well	1	10	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	36156	2018
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4942	458
other tank/pond	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4827	624
river/ canal/ lake	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5244	501
spring	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1129	167
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	558	216
others	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	7564	778
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	9	333	355	39	40	4	1	2	1	0	5	790	720995	43986
all (incl. n.r.)	11	433	425	51	54	7	3	5	2	1	8	1000	912900	57195
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	210	231	165	231	268	450	577	504	299	986	385	210	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	10306	395345	388219	46506	49667	6447	2357	4369	1391	657	7637	912900	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	557	25635	22094	3334	3246	838	241	521	300	33	396	57195	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	9746	353046	357544	37942	37596	4580	1466	2839	955	118	5409	811241	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	519	22706	20303	2754	2493	594	174	415	225	10	308	50501	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

2 nd major sources of drinking water	household social group: Others												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well		tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
				protected	unprotected									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4199	300
tap	1	0	20	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	29	19774	1410
tube/ well/ hand pump	1	65	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	78	53185	3761
protected well	0	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	13719	1007
unprotected well	0	8	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	19575	1272
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2670	221
other tank/pond	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4877	516
river/ canal/ lake	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	6346	753
spring	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4071	491
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	410	33
others	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6610	574
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	15	409	316	29	17	2	1	1	5	0	4	801	543802	35700
all (incl. n.r.)	17	516	377	39	25	4	3	2	7	0	9	1000	679239	46038
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	138	207	161	250	314	448	599	389	297	832	558	199	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	11869	350610	256006	26565	17241	2860	1734	1633	4435	275	6011	679239	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	655	25207	16040	1746	1230	180	164	162	390	22	242	46038	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	11216	312803	233982	21689	13302	2152	1320	1479	3589	111	4075	605719	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	597	22207	14660	1455	946	138	127	148	306	13	175	40772	x	x

Table 5: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (1st source x 2nd source) of drinking water for each household social group

all-India 2 nd major sources of drinking water	rural+urban household social group: all (incl. n.r.)												number of households	
	bottled water	tap	tube/ well/ hand pump	well		tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	harvested rainwater	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bottled water	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7542	580
tap	1	0	16	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	24	53598	3953
tube/ well/ hand pump	0	63	0	6	10	1	0	1	0	0	3	85	190141	12878
protected well	0	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	64434	4405
unprotected well	0	9	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	97659	5810
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11729	1272
other tank/pond	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15380	1943
river/ canal/ lake	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21404	2649
spring	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11135	2334
harvested rainwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2495	1522
others	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	19626	2248
no 2 nd source (incl. n.r.)	10	332	358	32	33	3	1	2	3	0	4	780	1750962	113924
all (incl. n.r.)	12	431	437	45	48	6	3	5	5	1	8	1000	2246106	153518
prop. (per 1000) of hhd. reporting two major sources of drinking water	176	229	181	275	318	434	595	498	381	960	479	220	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	25990	968750	981831	100433	107451	13276	5737	11124	12018	1468	17993	2246106	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1484	70909	58501	7511	7519	1610	673	1419	2848	176	866	153518	x	x
estimated (00) no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	24272	858633	884286	80607	77922	9602	4046	7618	8703	278	12188	1968188	x	x
sample no. of hhs. getting sufficient drinking water	1343	61357	52717	5991	5550	1014	438	1113	1802	35	644	132006	x	x

Table 6: Proportion (per 1000) of households not getting sufficient drinking water from the first source during the different months of the year for each household social group

all-India																
household social groups	proportion (per 1000) of hhs. not getting sufficient drinking water	months of year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient													no. of hhs	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	all the months	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
rural																
ST	237	13	21	46	132	205	173	21	2	1	1	4	10	0	176504	16159
SC	131	2	6	28	77	120	101	23	6	2	1	1	1	0	359480	21142
OBC	120	3	10	31	79	112	81	17	3	1	2	2	2	0	661542	37025
Others	130	6	11	36	82	114	81	23	8	3	3	3	4	2	383843	22796
all (incl. n.r.)	138	5	11	33	85	125	96	20	5	2	2	2	3	1	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	218595	7630	16756	52126	134745	197125	151653	32336	7867	3015	2803	3777	5304	1097	x	x
sample no. hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	14975	1834	2583	4686	9231	11975	8685	2060	579	309	335	757	1336	90	x	x
urban																
ST	157	41	47	68	102	122	90	26	6	2	3	15	27	1	21822	4067
SC	107	8	9	24	57	99	83	41	23	7	6	4	4	3	95851	8875
OBC	87	5	7	25	58	81	57	21	10	4	3	1	1	1	251358	20170
Others	80	3	4	16	39	73	61	27	10	3	2	2	3	1	295396	23242
all (incl. n.r.)	89	5	7	22	51	82	64	27	12	4	3	2	3	1	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	59322	3636	4743	14790	33892	54333	42241	17748	7884	2454	1943	1520	2126	901	x	x
sample no. hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	6537	1304	1507	2416	3982	5281	3712	1305	434	197	188	558	942	86	x	x

Table 7: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for (i) each MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group **all-India**

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	per 1000 distribution of households by type of use of drinking water facility					number of households		
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
MPCE quintile classes								
0-20	192	67	711	30	0	1000	256327	14697
20-40	248	72	649	31	0	1000	279507	16374
40-60	283	73	605	39	0	1000	304533	18409
60-80	321	84	555	40	0	1000	335552	21331
80-100	443	107	405	46	0	1000	405640	26333
all	311	83	568	38	0	1000	1581559	97144
household social groups								
ST	134	57	772	36	0	1000	176504	16159
SC	209	77	678	35	0	1000	359480	21142
OBC	344	85	533	38	0	1000	661542	37025
Others	431	97	432	40	0	1000	383843	22796
all (incl. n.r.)	311	83	568	38	0	1000	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of households	491999	131021	898603	59891	47	1581559	x	x
sample no. of households	28805	7453	56440	4425	21	97144	x	x
urban								
MPCE quintile classes								
0-20	285	215	454	45	0	1000	103452	12819
20-40	355	227	345	73	0	1000	110817	10003
40-60	432	273	249	46	0	1000	125984	10435
60-80	520	265	172	43	0	1000	142985	11579
80-100	633	246	60	61	0	1000	181308	11538
all	470	247	229	54	0	1000	664546	56374
household social groups								
ST	335	303	313	48	0	1000	21822	4067
SC	319	238	379	64	0	1000	95851	8875
OBC	419	269	256	55	0	1000	251358	20170
Others	573	227	151	50	0	1000	295396	23242
all (incl. n.r.)	470	247	229	54	0	1000	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of households	312421	164148	152151	35786	40	664546	x	x
sample no. of households	26301	11938	15669	2452	14	56374	x	x

Table 7: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for (i) each MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

household social groups	per 1000 distribution of households by type of use of drinking water facility					number of households		
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural + urban*								
household social groups								
ST	157	84	722	38	0	1000	198326	20226
SC	233	111	615	41	0	1000	455331	30017
OBC	364	136	457	43	0	1000	912900	57195
Others	493	153	309	44	0	1000	679239	46038
all (incl. n.r.)	358	131	468	43	0	1000	2246106	153518
estimated (00) no. of households	804419	295169	1050754	95677	87	2246106	x	x
sample no. of households	55106	19391	72109	6877	35	153518	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 8: Distribution (per 1000) of households by distance to the source of drinking water for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile classes	distance to the source of drinking water							n. r.	all	number of households	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of				estimated (00)			sample	
			less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5 km					1.5 km or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
0-20	109	159	600	111	17	3	2	0	1000	256327	14697
20-40	138	197	547	100	14	2	1	0	1000	279507	16374
40-60	142	230	500	104	17	2	3	1	1000	304533	18409
60-80	149	268	466	93	16	4	4	1	1000	335552	21331
80-100	215	340	356	64	14	5	4	1	1000	405640	26333
all	156	249	480	92	15	3	3	1	1000	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of households	247011	394179	759925	145377	24371	5003	4774	919	1581559	x	x
sample no. of households	12747	24652	47967	9327	1496	312	317	326	97144	x	x
urban											
0-20	260	262	421	46	6	3	1	0	1000	103452	12819
20-40	301	293	371	28	4	2	1	0	1000	110817	10003
40-60	381	339	253	20	4	2	1	0	1000	125984	10435
60-80	501	313	164	12	7	1	2	0	1000	142985	11579
80-100	703	226	63	5	2	1	1	0	1000	181308	11538
all	462	283	228	20	4	2	1	0	1000	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of households	307245	187907	151415	13065	2824	1115	810	165	664546	x	x
sample no. of households	23820	15681	14717	1701	244	63	79	69	56374	x	x
rural+urban*											
all	247	259	406	71	12	3	2	0	1000	2246106	153518
estimated (00) no. of households	554256	582087	911340	158442	27195	6118	5585	1083	2246106	x	x
sample no. of households	36567	40333	62684	11028	1740	375	396	395	153518	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 9: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of bathroom for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	type of bathroom				number of households		
	attached	detached	no bathroom	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
MPCE quintile classes							
0-20	37	117	847	0	1000	256327	14697
20-40	67	163	770	0	1000	279507	16374
40-60	86	218	696	0	1000	304533	18409
60-80	124	254	622	0	1000	335552	21331
80-100	250	342	408	0	1000	405640	26333
all	125	231	644	0	1000	1581559	97144
household social groups							
ST	57	202	741	0	1000	176504	16159
SC	66	166	768	0	1000	359480	21142
OBC	137	221	642	0	1000	661542	37025
Others	191	323	486	0	1000	383843	22796
all (incl. n.r.)	125	231	644	0	1000	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of households	197416	365830	1018221	93	1581559	x	x
sample no. of households	11373	23248	62508	15	97144	x	x
urban							
MPCE quintile classes							
0-20	191	336	472	0	1000	103452	12819
20-40	301	380	319	0	1000	110817	10003
40-60	411	382	207	0	1000	125984	10435
60-80	539	315	147	0	1000	142985	11579
80-100	757	180	63	0	1000	181308	11538
all	480	305	215	0	1000	664546	56374
household social groups							
ST	389	335	276	0	1000	21822	4067
SC	303	326	371	0	1000	95851	8875
OBC	422	342	236	0	1000	251358	20170
Others	594	264	141	0	1000	295396	23242
all (incl. n.r.)	480	305	215	0	1000	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of households	319045	202679	142777	46	664546	x	x
sample no. of households	25199	16828	14342	5	56374	x	x

Table 9: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of bathroom for each household social group

all-India							
social group	type of bathroom					number of households	
	attached	detached	no bathroom	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural+ urban*							
household social groups							
ST	93	217	690	0	1000	198326	20226
SC	115	200	685	0	1000	455331	30017
OBC	215	255	530	0	1000	912900	57195
Others	366	298	336	0	1000	679239	46038
all (incl. n.r.)	230	253	517	0	1000	2246106	153518
estimated (00) no. of households	516461	568509	1160998	138	2246106	x	x
sample no. of households	36572	40076	76850	20	153518	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 10: Distribution (per 1000) of households having no bathroom by distance of the dwelling from the bathing place for each MPCE quintile class

all-India										
MPCE quintile classes	distance from bathing place						n.r.	all	number of households having no bathroom	
	within the premises	outside premises at a distance of							estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5 km	1.5 km or more	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
0-20	524	342	96	34	2	1	1	1000	217037	12260
20-40	602	305	72	19	2	1	1	1000	215157	12647
40-60	642	258	79	19	1	1	0	1000	211831	12981
60-80	684	238	60	13	2	3	1	1000	208740	13292
80-100	722	210	52	13	2	1	1	1000	165456	11328
all	630	274	73	20	2	1	1	1000	1018221	62508
estimated (00) no. of	641306	278879	73908	20195	1837	1301	795	1018221	x	x
sample no. of households	38927	17731	4402	1182	118	90	58	62508	x	x
urban										
0-20	675	246	64	11	0	2	2	1000	48878	6139
20-40	767	200	28	2	0	1	2	1000	35352	3241
40-60	792	178	24	6	0	0	0	1000	26062	2409
60-80	852	128	17	2	0	1	0	1000	21004	1817
80-100	887	99	12	1	0	1	0	1000	11481	736
all	762	193	37	6	0	1	1	1000	142777	14342
estimated (00) no. of	108841	27541	5272	800	19	143	161	142777	x	x
sample no. of households	10559	3147	511	84	3	26	12	14342	x	x
rural + urban*										
all	646	264	68	18	2	1	1	1000	1160998	76850
estimated (00) no. of	750147	306421	79180	20995	1857	1443	956	1160998	x	x
sample no. of households	49486	20878	4913	1266	121	116	70	76850	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 11: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

all India MPCE quintile class / household social groups	type of use of latrine facility				n. r.	all	number of households	
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public / community	no latrine			estimated (00)	sample (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
MPCE quintile classes								
0-20	108	31	11	849	0	1000	256327	14697
20-40	169	44	13	774	0	1000	279507	16374
40-60	226	48	14	712	0	1000	304533	18409
60-80	302	55	12	631	0	1000	335552	21331
80-100	485	89	11	416	0	1000	405640	26333
all	279	57	12	652	0	1000	1581559	97144
household social groups								
ST	177	58	15	750	0	1000	176504	16159
SC	177	49	11	763	0	1000	359480	21142
OBC	254	41	11	693	0	1000	661542	37025
Others	465	90	14	431	0	1000	383843	22796
all (incl. n.r.)	279	57	12	652	0	1000	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of households	441667	89494	19386	1030917	95	1581559	x	x
sample no. of households	32533	5935	1274	57395	7	97144	x	x
urban								
MPCE quintile classes								
0-20	343	237	86	333	0	1000	103452	12819
20-40	468	254	80	198	0	1000	110817	10003
40-60	557	268	77	98	0	1000	125984	10435
60-80	640	255	69	36	0	1000	142985	11579
80-100	757	206	31	6	0	1000	181308	11538
all	581	241	65	113	0	1000	664546	56374
household social groups								
ST	449	295	45	211	0	1000	21822	4067
SC	419	246	108	227	0	1000	95851	8875
OBC	551	251	53	146	0	1000	251358	20170
Others	670	227	62	41	0	1000	295396	23242
all (incl. n.r.)	581	241	65	113	0	1000	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of households	386270	160343	42967	74936	30	664546	x	x
sample no. of households	33078	11826	3948	7519	3	56374	x	x

Table 11: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

household social groups	type of use of latrine facility					n. r.	all	number of households	
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public / community	no latrine				estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
rural + urban*									
household social groups									
ST	207	84	19	691	0	1000	198326	20226	
SC	228	90	32	650	0	1000	455331	30017	
OBC	336	99	23	542	0	1000	912900	57195	
Others	554	150	35	261	0	1000	679239	46038	
all (incl. n.r.)	369	111	28	492	0	1000	2246106	153518	
estimated (00) no. of households	827937	249837	62353	1105853	126	2246106	x	x	
sample no. of households	65611	17761	5222	64914	10	153518	x	x	

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 12: Distribution (per 1000) of households with latrine by type of latrine for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	type of latrine						number of households with latrine		
	service	pit	septic tank/ flush	not known	other	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural									
MPCE quintile classes									
0-20	54	467	389	16	63	11	1000	38638	2638
20-40	46	455	436	14	45	4	1000	63128	4244
40-60	38	429	470	13	45	5	1000	87818	6451
60-80	41	416	488	9	43	3	1000	123900	9691
80-100	25	363	584	7	20	1	1000	237064	16718
all	35	403	514	10	35	3	1000	550547	39742
household social groups									
ST	50	443	418	14	71	4	1000	44164	8330
SC	28	449	464	14	41	4	1000	85217	5474
OBC	27	366	566	13	26	3	1000	202934	12804
Others	43	412	504	5	34	2	1000	218188	13120
all (incl. n.r.)	35	403	514	10	35	3	1000	550547	39742
estimated (00) no. of households with latrine	19385	222010	282801	5499	19295	1558	550547	x	x
sample no. of households with latrine	1600	18571	16799	360	2329	83	39742	x	x
urban									
MPCE quintile classes									
0-20	44	164	729	37	24	1	1000	68944	8912
20-40	25	125	824	9	15	1	1000	88851	8326
40-60	18	118	845	8	12	0	1000	113633	9292
60-80	12	78	888	8	13	0	1000	137898	10936
80-100	10	34	950	2	3	0	1000	180254	11386
all	18	90	871	10	11	0	1000	589580	48852
household social groups									
ST	15	135	827	6	16	0	1000	17210	3531
SC	23	107	839	13	16	2	1000	74120	6608
OBC	20	92	862	14	12	0	1000	214770	16764
Others	17	80	888	6	9	0	1000	283396	21932
all (incl. n.r.)	18	90	871	10	11	0	1000	589580	48852
estimated (00) no. of households with latrine	10860	52840	513245	5776	6620	239	589580	x	x
sample no. of households with latrine	1217	5975	40424	372	843	21	48852	x	x

Table 12: Distribution (per 1000) of households with latrine by type of latrine for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

all India

household social groups	type of latrine						all	number of households with latrine	
	service	pit	septic tank/ flush	not known	other	n.r.		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural + urban*									
household social groups									
ST	40	357	533	12	56	3	1000	61374	11861
SC	26	290	639	13	29	3	1000	159338	12082
OBC	23	225	718	13	19	2	1000	417704	29568
Others	28	225	721	6	20	1	1000	501584	35052
all (incl. n.r.)	27	241	698	10	23	2	1000	1140127	88594
estimated (00) no. of households with latrine	30245	274849	796046	11275	25915	1797	1140127	x	x
sample no. of households with latrine	2817	24546	57223	732	3172	104	88594	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

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Table 13: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and their distribution (per 1000) by the type of electric wiring for (i) each MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	no. of households having electricity for domestic use per 1000 households	per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring				number of households with electricity	
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
MPCE quintile classes							
0-20	468	114	296	590	1000	120053	6790
20-40	540	158	338	504	1000	150946	8765
40-60	631	201	374	425	1000	192044	11468
60-80	717	243	410	347	1000	240716	15069
80-100	840	380	417	203	1000	340852	21604
all	660	253	382	365	1000	1044610	63696
household social groups							
ST	573	129	357	513	1000	101192	10485
SC	595	193	370	437	1000	213758	12230
OBC	676	291	358	351	1000	446993	24592
Others	736	282	440	278	1000	282579	16378
all (incl. n.r.)	660	253	382	365	1000	1044610	63696
estimated (00) no. of households having electricity	x	263949	399559	381103	1044610	x	x
sample no. of households having electricity	x	13037	25609	25050	63696	x	x
urban							
MPCE quintile classes							
0-20	863	269	409	322	1000	89269	11077
20-40	944	337	481	182	1000	104560	9473
40-60	974	401	497	101	1000	122761	10066
60-80	989	511	433	56	1000	141360	11399
80-100	998	686	300	14	1000	180925	11483
all	961	477	412	110	1000	638876	53498
household social group							
ST	915	421	439	140	1000	19978	3812
SC	925	356	431	213	1000	88661	8011
OBC	956	466	413	121	1000	240277	19085
Others	981	527	404	68	1000	289842	22570
all (incl. n.r.)	961	477	412	110	1000	638876	53498
estimated (00) no. of households having electricity	x	304921	263411	70544	638876	x	x
sample no. of households having electricity	x	21535	23749	8214	53498	x	x

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Table 13: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and their distribution (per 1000) by the type of electric wiring for (i) each MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

all India

household social groups	no. of households having electricity for domestic use per 1000 households	per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring				number of households with electricity	
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural + urban*							
household social groups							
ST	611	177	371	452	1000	121170	14297
SC	664	240	388	372	1000	302419	20241
OBC	753	352	377	271	1000	687269	43677
Others	843	406	422	172	1000	572421	38948
all (incl. n.r.)	750	338	394	268	1000	1683486	117194
estimated (00) no. of households having electricity	x	568870	662970	451646	1683486	x	x
sample no. of households having electricity	x	34572	49358	33264	117194	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 14: Distribution (per 1000) of households by facilities of drinking water, latrine type and electricity for domestic use for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (i) household social group

all- India

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	households having the facilities of											number of households			
	drinking water within premises						drinking water outside premises					all (incl. n. r.)	estimated sample (00)		
	exclusive use/ shared latrine	public or community latrine		no latrine		exclusive use/ shared latrine	public or community latrine		no latrine						
		electri city electricity	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity		electri city electricity	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
rural															
MPCE quintile classes															
0-20	45	21	2	1	73	125	44	29	5	3	299	352	1000	256327	14697
20-40	78	35	3	1	101	118	66	34	7	3	285	270	1000	279507	16374
40-60	127	30	4	1	116	95	86	30	5	5	292	209	1000	304533	18409
60-80	181	34	4	0	120	76	112	28	5	2	294	140	1000	335552	21331
80-100	388	28	3	0	101	35	139	18	6	1	201	78	1000	405640	26333
all	184	30	3	1	104	84	95	27	5	3	269	195	1000	1581559	97144
household social groups															
ST	85	28	2	0	46	26	85	34	8	5	345	332	1000	176504	16159
SC	100	21	3	1	94	87	78	27	4	3	316	265	1000	359480	21142
OBC	173	23	3	1	127	114	87	13	6	2	280	172	1000	661542	37025
Others	326	50	5	0	98	58	130	49	5	3	171	105	1000	383843	22796
all (incl. n.r.)	184	30	3	1	104	84	95	27	5	3	269	195	1000	1581559	97144
estimated (00) no. of households	290464	46900	5448	1044	163692	133614	150090	42972	8644	4250	425663	307763	1581559	x	x
sample no. of households	18203	3319	314	87	8387	7087	12523	4131	569	304	23462	18425	97144	x	x

Table 14: Distribution (per 1000) of households by the facilities of drinking water, latrine type and electricity for domestic use for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (i) household social group

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	households having the facilities of												number of households		
	drinking water within premises						drinking water outside premises						all (incl. n. r.)	estimated sample (00)	
	exclusive use/ shared latrine	public or community latrine		no latrine		exclusive use/ shared latrine	public or community latrine		no latrine						
	electri city	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity	electri city	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity	no electricity				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
urban															
MPCE quintile classes															
0-20	392	19	21	1	61	27	154	15	56	8	178	67	1000	103452	12819
20-40	494	10	26	0	52	10	210	7	51	3	109	26	1000	110817	10003
40-60	644	6	35	0	30	4	171	4	39	2	54	10	1000	125984	10435
60-80	757	5	39	0	11	1	132	2	30	1	20	3	1000	142985	11579
80-100	902	1	22	0	3	0	59	0	9	0	2	0	1000	181308	11538
all	675	7	29	0	27	7	136	4	33	2	61	18	1000	664546	56374
household social groups															
ST	614	4	18	2	31	6	114	11	21	4	116	58	1000	21822	4067
SC	470	7	39	1	44	12	180	8	63	5	128	43	1000	95851	8875
OBC	638	9	20	0	38	11	151	4	30	2	78	18	1000	251358	20170
Others	777	6	34	0	12	2	111	4	27	1	21	6	1000	295396	23242
all (incl. n.r.)	675	7	29	0	27	7	136	4	33	2	61	18	1000	664546	56374
estimated (00) no. of households	448314	4743	19123	290	18075	4589	90410	2981	22172	1383	40609	11662	664546	x	x
sample no. of households	35402	475	1432	45	1769	377	8540	419	2277	194	4009	1364	56374	x	x
rural+urban*															
household social groups															
ST	144	25	4	1	45	24	89	32	9	5	320	302	1000	198326	20226
SC	178	18	10	1	83	72	100	23	17	4	276	219	1000	455331	30017
OBC	301	19	8	1	103	86	104	10	12	2	225	129	1000	912900	57195
Others	522	31	18	0	61	33	121	29	15	2	106	62	1000	679239	46038
all (incl. n.r.)	329	23	11	1	81	62	107	20	14	3	208	142	1000	2246106	153518
estimated (00) no. of households	738779	51643	24570	1334	181767	138203	240499	45954	30815	5634	466273	319426	2246106	x	x
sample no. of households	53605	3794	1746	132	10156	7464	21063	4550	2846	498	27471	19789	153518	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 15: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by plinth area of the house for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) structure type

all-India														
MPCE quintile classes /structure types	per 1000 distribution of households living in a house by plinth area of the house (sq. meter)											ave. plinth area (sq. meter 0.00)	number of households living in houses	
	less than 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	200 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
MPCE quintile classes														
0-20	168	203	175	129	198	63	47	11	6	0	1000	46.35	256103	14685
20-40	133	194	163	131	215	79	57	15	12	0	1000	53.30	279460	16369
40-60	127	194	158	129	216	84	65	13	15	0	1000	53.30	304499	18404
60-80	124	176	157	126	225	93	68	17	14	0	1000	54.33	335484	21323
80-100	92	127	123	115	242	123	100	34	43	0	1000	74.57	405596	26326
all	125	174	153	125	221	92	71	19	20	0	1000	57.85	1581142	97107
structure types														
pucca	93	148	140	122	235	109	93	28	31	0	1000	67.33	876003	44869
semi-pucca	127	187	166	138	233	81	50	10	6	0	1000	49.53	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	218	252	174	113	146	52	32	7	6	0	1000	40.77	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	242	211	166	112	183	55	28	3	1	0	1000	39.72	78532	7136
all katcha	225	240	172	112	157	53	31	6	4	0	1000	40.46	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	125	174	153	125	221	92	71	19	20	0	1000	57.85	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	197680	275663	241307	197920	350186	144798	111614	30478	31496	0	1581142	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	14018	16454	14638	12034	21810	8985	6387	1548	1233	0	97107	x	x	x

Table 15: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by plinth area of the house for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) structure type

all-India														
MPCE quintile classes /structure types	per 1000 distribution of households living in a house by plinth area of the house (sq. meter)											ave. plinth area (sq. meter 0.00)	number of households living in houses	
	less than 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	200 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
urban														
MPCE quintile classes														
0-20	213	202	151	104	165	56	49	34	26	0	1000	53.09	103441	12812
20-40	162	160	161	117	190	81	83	19	26	0	1000	58.12	110784	9996
40-60	136	144	139	110	218	93	80	33	46	0	1000	70.96	125945	10430
60-80	97	92	110	97	221	116	123	43	100	0	1000	108.78	142981	11578
80-100	59	53	57	72	193	138	144	67	218	0	1000	171.51	181308	11538
all	123	120	116	97	199	103	102	42	98	0	1000	101.61	664458	56354
structure types														
pucca	107	110	113	98	204	107	109	45	106	0	1000	107.30	609026	48973
semi-pucca	249	227	158	96	161	55	33	9	11	0	1000	42.21	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	448	194	134	62	97	43	14	4	3	0	1000	30.85	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	457	245	111	80	67	15	23	0	1	0	1000	27.35	3463	579
all katcha	451	207	128	66	90	36	16	3	3	0	1000	30.00	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	123	120	116	97	199	103	102	42	98	0	1000	101.61	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	81603	79587	77094	64485	132255	68124	68085	28072	65153	0	664458	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	7799	7446	6790	6053	11588	5921	5234	1896	3627	0	56354	x	x	x
rural+urban*														
structure types														
pucca	99	132	129	112	223	108	100	35	62	0	1000	83.72	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	138	191	166	135	227	79	48	10	7	0	1000	48.90	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	230	249	172	110	143	51	31	7	6	0	1000	40.24	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	251	212	163	110	178	53	28	3	1	0	1000	39.19	81996	7715
all katcha	236	238	169	110	153	52	30	6	4	0	1000	39.94	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	124	158	142	117	215	95	80	26	43	0	1000	70.80	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	279284	355250	318401	262405	482441	212921	179700	58550	96650	0	2245600	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	21817	23900	21428	18087	33398	14906	11621	3444	4860	0	153461	x	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 16: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in a house which experienced flood, distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by plinth level of the house, and average plinth level (in mt., 0.00) for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

structure types/ household social groups	no. per 1000 of hhs. experienced flood from			per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house (in mt.)							av. plinth level (in mt., 0.00)	number of households living in houses	
	exclusive rain	river, sea, etc	all	no plinth	0-0.3	0.3 - 0.61	0.61-1	1 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
rural													
structure types													
pucca	75	54	128	240	386	262	83	27	1	1000	0.39	876003	44869
semi-pucca	77	66	142	397	379	166	42	11	5	1000	0.27	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	142	122	264	485	305	155	36	11	7	1000	0.23	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	180	237	416	474	326	149	23	11	17	1000	0.22	78532	7136
all katcha	153	155	308	482	311	153	32	11	10	1000	0.23	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	88	74	163	324	371	217	63	20	4	1000	0.33	1581142	97107
household social groups													
ST	45	46	91	384	371	181	46	13	5	1000	0.28	176489	16152
SC	102	73	175	395	360	182	43	15	5	1000	0.28	359389	21135
OBC	85	75	160	322	374	218	62	20	4	1000	0.33	661328	37010
Others	101	87	188	234	378	265	91	28	3	1000	0.40	383745	22788
all (incl. n.r.)	88	74	163	324	371	217	63	20	4	1000	0.33	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	139856	117351	257207	512883	587174	343589	99740	31447	6309	1581142	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	8043	6690	14733	33468	35914	19837	5711	1753	424	97107	x	x	x

Table 16: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in a house which experienced flood, distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by plinth level of the house, and average plinth level (in mt., 0.00) for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India

structure types/ household social groups	no. per 1000 of hhs. experienced flood from			per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house (in mt.)							av. plinth level (in mt., 0.00)	number of households living in houses	
	exclusive rain	river, sea, etc	all	no plinth	0-0.3	0.3 - 0.61	0.61-1	1 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
urban													
structure types													
pucca	97	20	117	291	373	231	73	26	6	1000	0.35	609026	48973
semi-pucca	102	32	134	429	342	160	50	13	6	1000	0.26	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	157	33	190	627	270	75	20	6	2	1000	0.15	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	164	63	227	700	208	77	4	9	2	1000	0.13	3463	579
all katcha	158	41	199	645	255	76	16	7	2	1000	0.15	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	99	21	120	307	368	223	70	25	6	1000	0.34	664458	56354
household social groups													
ST	74	49	124	292	428	183	72	18	7	1000	0.33	21822	4067
SC	99	20	119	360	368	196	54	20	2	1000	0.31	95848	8873
OBC	80	19	99	295	369	239	74	20	3	1000	0.35	251315	20158
Others	117	22	138	301	363	222	72	32	10	1000	0.35	295355	23236
all (incl. n.r.)	99	21	120	307	368	223	70	25	6	1000	0.34	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	65672	14198	79870	203889	244598	148290	46727	16761	4193	664458	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	5074	1384	6458	17925	20759	12225	3702	1351	392	56354	x	x	x

Table 16: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in a house which experienced flood, distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by plinth level of the house, and average plinth level (in mt., 0.00) for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India

structure types/ household social groups	no. per 1000 of hhs. experienced flood from			per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house (in mt.)							av. plinth level (in mt., 0.00)	number of households living in houses	
	exclusive rain	river, sea, etc	all	no plinth	0-0.3	0.3 - 0.61	0.61-1	1 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
rural+ urban													
structure types													
pucca	84	40	124	261	381	250	79	27	4	1000	0.37	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	79	63	142	399	375	165	43	11	5	1000	0.27	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	143	117	260	493	304	151	35	11	6	1000	0.23	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	179	229	408	484	321	146	22	11	17	1000	0.22	81996	7715
all katcha	153	149	303	490	309	150	31	11	9	1000	0.23	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	92	59	150	319	370	219	65	21	5	1000	0.33	2245600	153461
household social groups													
ST	48	46	94	374	377	182	48	14	6	1000	0.29	198312	20219
SC	102	62	163	388	362	185	45	16	4	1000	0.28	455236	30008
OBC	84	60	143	315	372	224	66	20	4	1000	0.33	912642	57168
Others	108	59	167	263	371	246	83	30	6	1000	0.38	679099	46024
all (incl. n.r.)	92	59	150	319	370	219	65	21	5	1000	0.33	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	205528	131548	337077	716772	831772	491879	146467	48209	10502	2245600	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	13117	8074	21191	51393	56673	32062	9413	3104	816	153461	x	x	x

Table 17: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of use of the house for each (i) type of structure and (ii) kitchen type

all-India structure types / kitchen types	per 1000 distn. of hhs. living in a house	type of use of house					number of households living in houses	
		residential only	residential-cum- commercial	others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
structure types								
pucca	554	909	56	35	0	1000	876003	44869
semi-pucca	276	923	46	31	0	1000	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	120	950	31	19	0	1000	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	50	971	19	10	0	1000	78532	7136
all katcha	170	956	27	16	0	1000	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	921	48	31	0	1000	1581142	97107
kitchen types								
with tap	40	941	43	16	0	1000	63985	3702
without tap	413	922	53	25	0	1000	652356	41646
no separate kitchen	547	918	45	37	0	1000	864592	51743
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	921	48	31	0	1000	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of households living in a house	x	1455618	76530	48799	196	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households living in a house	x	90035	4419	2628	25	97107	x	x
urban								
structure types								
pucca	917	909	78	13	0	1000	609026	48973
semi-pucca	62	922	62	15	1	1000	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	16	952	40	8	0	1000	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	5	924	60	16	0	1000	3463	579
all katcha	21	946	45	10	0	1000	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	911	76	13	0	1000	664458	56354
kitchen types								
with tap	321	938	56	7	0	1000	213442	15819
without tap	305	923	68	9	0	1000	202379	19070
no separate kitchen	374	879	100	21	0	1000	248549	21453
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	911	76	13	0	1000	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	x	605317	50493	8507	142	664458	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	x	51357	4417	558	22	56354	x	x

Table 17: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of use of the house for each (i) type of structure and (ii) kitchen type

structure types / kitchen type	per 1000 distn. of hhs. living in a house	type of use of house					number of households living in houses	
		residential only	residential-cum- commercial	others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural + urban								
structure type								
pucca	661	909	65	26	0	1000	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	213	923	47	30	0	1000	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	89	950	31	18	0	1000	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	37	969	21	11	0	1000	81996	7715
all katcha	126	955	28	16	0	1000	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	918	57	26	0	1000	2245600	153461
kitchen type								
with tap	124	938	53	9	0	1000	277428	19521
without tap	381	922	57	21	0	1000	854735	60716
no separate kitchen	496	909	57	33	0	1000	1113140	73196
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	918	57	26	0	1000	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	x	2060935	127022	57305	338	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	x	141392	8836	3186	47	153461	x	x

Table 18: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of structure for each condition of structure

all-India							
type of structure (1)	condition of structure					number of households living in houses	
	good (2)	satisfactory (3)	bad (4)	n.r. (5)	all (6)	estimated (00) (7)	sample (8)
rural							
pucca	866	497	182	387	554	876003	44869
semi-pucca	103	359	339	411	276	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	17	101	351	9	120	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	14	43	129	194	50	78532	7136
all katcha	31	144	479	202	170	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1581142	97107
per 1000 distn. of households living in a house	310	508	182	0	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households living in a house	490629	803176	287093	244	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households living in a house	26827	47836	22423	21	97107	x	x
urban							
pucca	984	889	604	945	917	609026	48973
semi-pucca	14	90	247	55	62	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	1	17	110	0	16	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	1	4	39	0	5	3463	579
all katcha	2	21	149	0	21	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	664458	56354
per 1000 distn. of households living in houses	542	375	84	0	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	359878	248883	55611	85	664458	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	26254	23427	6663	10	56354	x	x

Table 18: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of structure for each condition of structure

all-India							
type of structure (1)	condition of structure				number of households living in houses		
	good (2)	satisfactory (3)	bad (4)	n.r. (5)	all (6)	estimated (00) (7)	sample (8)
	rural+ urban						
pucca	916	590	250	532	661	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	66	295	324	318	213	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	10	81	312	6	89	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	8	34	114	144	37	81996	7715
all katcha	19	115	426	150	126	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2245600	153461
per 1000 distn. of households living in houses	379	468	153	0	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	850507	1052060	342704	329	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	53081	71263	29086	31	153461	x	x

Table 19: Distribution (per 1000) of households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure

all-India								
period since built (years)	type of structure						number of households with own dwelling	
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
less than 1	15	7	7	19	11	12	17760	1347
1 – 5	92	48	52	133	75	76	114713	8717
5 – 10	324	283	310	519	370	321	482120	31272
10 – 20	339	351	358	248	326	340	511638	29579
20 – 40	164	197	168	60	137	168	253112	14327
40 – 60	45	81	59	15	46	55	83002	4849
60 – 80	13	24	25	5	20	17	25791	1539
80 and more	8	8	20	1	15	9	13665	793
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1502987	92516
per 1000 distn. of households with own dwelling	542	283	124	51	175	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling	814863	425457	186339	76257	262595	1502987	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling	42171	28342	15238	6755	21993	92516	x	x
urban								
less than 1	9	5	20	15	19	9	3624	334
1 – 5	61	39	37	94	52	59	24023	2270
5 – 10	289	258	332	451	364	288	117920	10518
10 – 20	334	327	338	307	329	333	136375	12123
20 – 40	205	231	144	126	139	206	84126	7598
40 – 60	69	85	75	2	55	70	28688	2527
60 – 80	18	38	43	5	33	20	8303	774
80 and more	14	17	9	0	6	14	5820	522
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	409243	36729
per 1000 distn. of households with own dwelling	900	75	18	7	25	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling	368243	30830	7420	2697	10116	409243	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling	31244	4076	1017	389	1406	36729	x	x

Table 19: Distribution (per 1000) of households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure

all-India

period since built (years)	type of structure						number of households with own dwelling	
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural+ urban								
less than 1	13	7	7	19	11	11	21384	1681
1 – 5	82	47	51	131	74	73	138735	10987
5 – 10	313	281	310	516	370	314	600041	41790
10 – 20	338	349	357	250	326	339	648012	41702
20 – 40	177	199	167	62	137	176	337237	21925
40 – 60	52	82	59	14	46	58	111690	7376
60 – 80	15	25	26	5	20	18	34094	2313
80 and more	10	9	20	1	14	10	19486	1315
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1912230	129245
per 1000 distn. of households with own dwelling	619	239	101	41	143	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling	1183106	456287	193758	78953	272711	1912230	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling	73415	32418	16255	7144	23399	129245	x	x

Table 20: Distribution (per 1000) of households with own dwelling by year of completion of the dwelling for each year of start of the dwelling units which were built during the last 5 years

all-India	year of completion							per 1000 distribution households with own dwelling units	number of households with own dwelling*	
	year of start	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
prior to 1995	124	0	876	0	0	0	1000	0	34	2
between 1995 and 1999	608	60	2	191	57	0	1000	2	221	16
between 2000 and 2004	530	289	100	34	21	1	1000	212	28105	1976
2005	x	579	348	55	18	0	1000	190	25175	2046
2006	x	x	612	347	41	0	1000	269	35686	2700
2007	x	x	x	614	381	5	1000	202	26711	1960
2008	x	x	x	x	905	95	1000	104	13831	1124
2009	x	x	x	x	x	1000	1000	9	1252	96
all (incl. n.r.)	114	171	252	235	190	21	1000	1000	132473	10064
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling*	15044	22704	33436	31194	25214	2723	132473	x	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling*	1120	1810	2588	2331	1803	198	10064	x	x	x
urban										
prior to 1995	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1	1
between 1995 and 1999	655	263	0	83	0	0	1000	2	53	4
between 2000 and 2004	445	397	109	27	7	3	1000	270	7478	678
2005	x	408	449	134	7	2	1000	226	6243	575
2006	x	x	580	338	82	1	1000	261	7210	653
2007	x	x	x	569	404	27	1000	160	4435	435
2008	x	x	x	x	891	109	1000	73	2006	220
2009	x	x	x	x	x	1000	1000	1	26	7
all (incl. n.r.)	122	200	282	217	154	14	1000	1000	27646	2604
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling*	3363	5531	7797	6007	4267	396	27646	x	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling*	327	484	682	593	421	54	2604	x	x	x

Note *: The own dwelling units which were built during the last 5 years were considered

Table 20: Distribution (per 1000) of households with own dwelling by year of completion of the dwelling for each year of start unit of the dwelling which were built during the last 5 years

all-India	year of completion							per 1000 distribution households with own dwelling units	number of households with own dwelling*	
	year of start	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural+ urban										
prior to 1995	156	0	844	0	0	0	1000	0	35	3
between 1995 and 1999	617	99	2	170	46	0	1000	2	274	20
between 2000 and 2004	512	312	102	33	18	1	1000	222	35583	2654
2005	x	545	368	71	16	0	1000	196	31417	2621
2006	x	x	606	346	48	0	1000	268	42897	3353
2007	x	x	x	608	385	8	1000	195	31146	2395
2008	x	x	x	x	903	97	1000	99	15837	1344
2009	x	x	x	x	x	1000	1000	8	1278	103
all (incl. n.r.)	115	176	258	232	184	19	1000	1000	160119	12668
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling*	18407	28235	41233	37201	29481	3119	160119	x	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling*	1447	2294	3270	2924	2224	252	12668	x	x	x

Note *: The own dwelling units which were built during the last 5 years were considered

Table 21: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of drainage arrangement for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India rural structure types / household social group	drainage arrangement						no. of households living in houses		
	under ground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
structure types									
pucca	47	58	254	168	472	0	1000	876003	44869
semi-pucca	8	12	115	214	651	0	1000	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	9	7	56	199	729	0	1000	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	0	2	23	224	750	0	1000	78532	7136
all katcha	6	6	46	206	735	0	1000	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	29	36	180	187	567	0	1000	1581142	97107
household social group									
ST	11	17	81	163	728	0	1000	176489	16152
SC	20	21	165	190	603	0	1000	359389	21135
OBC	28	38	193	205	536	0	1000	661328	37010
Others	48	57	218	166	510	0	1000	383745	22788
all (incl. n.r.)	29	36	180	187	567	0	1000	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	46222	57580	285306	296200	895727	107	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	2070	2595	14948	20410	57076	8	97107	x	x

Table 21: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of drainage arrangement for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India structure types / household social group	urban drainage arrangement							no. of households living in houses	
	under ground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
structure types									
pucca	381	154	298	47	121	0	1000	609026	48973
semi-pucca	69	57	289	178	407	0	1000	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	24	17	211	196	551	0	1000	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	34	6	167	145	648	0	1000	3463	579
all katcha	27	15	200	184	575	0	1000	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	354	145	295	58	148	0	1000	664458	56354
household social groups									
ST	291	111	288	95	215	0	1000	21822	4067
SC	246	97	344	90	223	0	1000	95848	8873
OBC	270	160	329	65	176	0	1000	251315	20158
Others	465	150	252	38	95	0	1000	295355	23236
all (incl. n.r.)	354	145	295	58	148	0	1000	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	235305	96063	196157	38494	98407	32	664458	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	15104	7080	18420	5377	10369	4	56354	x	x

Table 21: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of drainage arrangement for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India structure types / household social group	rural + urban drainage arrangement							no. of households living in houses	
	under ground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
structure types									
pucca	184	97	272	119	328	0	1000	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	13	16	130	211	630	0	1000	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	10	8	64	198	720	0	1000	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	2	2	29	221	746	0	1000	81996	7715
all katcha	7	6	54	205	727	0	1000	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	125	68	214	149	443	0	1000	2245600	153461
household social groups									
ST	42	27	103	155	672	0	1000	198312	20219
SC	67	37	203	169	523	0	1000	455236	30008
OBC	95	71	231	166	437	0	1000	912642	57168
Others	230	98	233	111	330	0	1000	679099	46024
all (incl. n.r.)	125	68	214	149	443	0	1000	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	281526	153644	481463	334695	994134	139	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	17174	9675	33368	25787	67445	12	153461	x	x

Table 22: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by arrangement of garbage collection for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India structure types / household social group	rural						no. of households living in houses		
	arrangement of garbage collection	panchayet/ municipality / corporation	by residents	others	no arrangement	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
structure types									
pucca	46	205	26	723	0	1000	876003	44869	
semi-pucca	19	188	15	778	1	1000	436469	29376	
serviceable katcha	14	157	8	821	0	1000	190055	15715	
unserviceable katcha	14	112	21	852	1	1000	78532	7136	
all katcha	14	144	12	830	1	1000	268588	22851	
all (incl. n.r.)	33	190	20	756	0	1000	1581142	97107	
household social groups									
ST	14	182	10	794	0	1000	176489	16152	
SC	32	191	18	758	0	1000	359389	21135	
OBC	40	193	24	744	0	1000	661328	37010	
Others	32	188	21	759	0	1000	383745	22788	
all (incl. n.r.)	33	190	20	756	0	1000	1581142	97107	
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	52711	300055	32110	1195776	490	1581142	x	x	
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	2774	18870	2211	73222	30	97107	x	x	

Table 22: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by arrangement of garbage collection for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

structure types / household social group	arrangement of garbage collection					no. of households living in houses		
	panchayet/ municipality / corporation	by residents	others	no arrangement	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
all-India								
urban								
structure types								
pucca	639	129	37	195	0	1000	609026	48973
semi-pucca	435	156	25	383	0	1000	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	348	134	2	516	0	1000	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	378	57	17	548	0	1000	3463	579
all katcha	355	115	6	524	0	1000	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	620	131	35	214	0	1000	664458	56354
household social groups								
ST	474	168	56	303	0	1000	21822	4067
SC	541	127	34	299	0	1000	95848	8873
OBC	612	124	32	232	0	1000	251315	20158
Others	663	135	38	164	0	1000	295355	23236
all (incl. n.r.)	620	131	35	214	0	1000	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	411936	86904	23585	141957	77	664458	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	31856	8570	1822	14098	8	56354	x	x

Table 22: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by arrangement of garbage collection for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

structure types / household social group	arrangement of garbage collection						no. of households living in houses	
	panchayet/ municipality / corporation	by residents	others	no arrangement	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
all-India rural + urban								
structure types								
pucca	289	174	30	506	0	1000	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	55	185	16	744	0	1000	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	32	156	7	805	0	1000	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	29	110	21	839	1	1000	81996	7715
all katcha	31	142	11	815	1	1000	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	207	172	25	596	0	1000	2245600	153461
household social groups								
ST	64	181	15	740	0	1000	198312	20219
SC	139	177	22	662	0	1000	455236	30008
OBC	197	174	26	603	0	1000	912642	57168
Others	307	165	28	500	0	1000	679099	46024
all (incl. n.r.)	207	172	25	596	0	1000	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of hhs. living in houses	464647	386959	55695	1337733	567	2245600	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in houses	34630	27440	4033	87320	38	153461	x	x

Table 23: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by proximity of house to animal shed for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India rural structure types / household social groups	households with			n. r.	all	number of households living in houses	
	no animal shed	animal shed				estimated (00)	sample
		attached to the building	detached from the building				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
structure types							
pucca	514	124	362	0	1000	876003	44869
semi-pucca	492	157	351	0	1000	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	554	112	334	0	1000	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	595	62	343	0	1000	78532	7136
all katcha	566	98	337	0	1000	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	517	129	354	0	1000	1581142	97107
household social groups							
ST	489	165	346	0	1000	176489	16152
SC	579	113	308	0	1000	359389	21135
OBC	505	131	364	0	1000	661328	37010
Others	491	122	386	0	1000	383745	22788
all (incl. n.r.)	517	129	354	0	1000	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	817070	203392	560493	187	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	50505	11200	35390	12	97107	x	x

Table 23: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by proximity of house to animal shed for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India structure types / household social groups	urban		households with			number of households living in houses	
	no animal shed	animal shed		n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		attached to the building	detached from the building				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
structure types							
pucca	932	16	52	0	1000	609026	48973
semi-pucca	869	26	105	0	1000	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	823	27	149	0	1000	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	847	39	114	0	1000	3463	579
all katcha	829	30	141	0	1000	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	926	17	57	0	1000	664458	56354
household social groups							
ST	916	15	69	0	1000	21822	4067
SC	924	19	57	0	1000	95848	8873
OBC	903	21	76	0	1000	251315	20158
Others	947	14	39	0	1000	295355	23236
all (incl. n.r.)	926	17	57	0	1000	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	615371	11323	37700	63	664458	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	51329	997	4021	7	56354	x	x

Table 23: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by proximity of house to animal shed for each (i) type of structure and (ii) household social group

all-India structure types / household social groups	rural + urban		n. r.	all	number of households living in houses		
	no animal shed	households with animal shed			estimated (00)	sample	
		attached to the building					detached from the building
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
structure types							
pucca	686	80	234	0	1000	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	524	146	330	0	1000	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	568	108	324	0	1000	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	605	61	333	0	1000	81996	7715
all katcha	579	94	327	0	1000	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	638	96	266	0	1000	2245600	153461
household social groups							
ST	536	148	315	0	1000	198312	20219
SC	651	94	255	0	1000	455236	30008
OBC	615	101	284	0	1000	912642	57168
Others	690	75	235	0	1000	679099	46024
all (incl. n.r.)	638	96	266	0	1000	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	1432442	214715	598193	250	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	101834	12197	39411	19	153461	x	x

Table 24: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the house for each structure type

all-India

structure types	approach road / lane / constructed path							per 1000 distn. of hhs. living in a house	number of households living in houses	
	motorable		others		no direct opening	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
pucca	198	209	83	370	139	0	1000	554	876003	44869
semi-pucca	121	167	76	429	207	0	1000	276	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	83	153	54	459	252	0	1000	120	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	82	116	40	505	256	1	1000	50	78532	7136
all katcha	83	142	50	472	253	0	1000	170	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	157	186	76	404	177	0	1000	1000	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of households living in a house	248678	294003	119468	638210	280184	599	1581142	x	x	x
sample no. of households living in a house	12657	18376	6303	40595	19147	29	97107	x	x	x
urban										
pucca	578	103	133	138	48	0	1000	917	609026	48973
semi-pucca	351	110	186	235	117	0	1000	62	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	359	82	182	206	171	0	1000	16	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	367	103	107	205	218	0	1000	5	3463	579
all katcha	361	87	164	206	182	0	1000	21	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	560	103	137	146	55	0	1000	1000	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	371865	68621	90845	96707	36330	91	664458	x	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	28517	6570	7958	9701	3592	16	56354	x	x	x

Table 24: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the house for each structure type

all-India

structure types	approach road / lane / constructed path							per 1000 distn. of hhs. living in a house	number of households living in houses	
	motorable		others		no direct opening	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural + urban										
pucca	354	166	104	275	102	0	1000	661	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	141	162	85	412	199	0	1000	213	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	97	149	61	445	247	0	1000	89	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	94	116	42	492	254	1	1000	37	81996	7715
all katcha	97	139	55	459	249	0	1000	126	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	276	161	94	327	141	0	1000	1000	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	620543	362624	210313	734917	316514	689	2245600	x	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	41174	24946	14261	50296	22739	45	153461	x	x	x

Table 25: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit by type of dwelling unit and tenurial status of the dwelling unit for each (i) MPCE quintile class (ii) type of structure

MPCE quintile classes/ structure types	type of dwelling													all (incl. n.r.)	number of households with dwelling units			
	independent house				flat				others				estimated sample (00)		(18)	(19)		
	tenurial status of dwelling unit				tenurial status of dwelling unit				tenurial status of dwelling unit									
	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all						
	empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
rural																		
MPCE quintile classes																		
0-20	806	3	4	10	823	17	1	1	1	20	146	0	2	7	156	1000	256103	14685
20-40	807	2	8	6	824	20	1	2	4	27	140	0	2	5	147	1000	279460	16369
40-60	805	3	11	6	824	21	1	2	2	26	138	1	4	6	149	1000	304499	18404
60-80	798	3	15	5	821	25	1	3	2	30	137	0	6	5	148	1000	335484	21323
80-100	770	7	29	5	811	37	6	17	4	64	99	1	17	8	125	1000	405596	26326
all	795	4	15	6	820	25	2	6	3	36	129	1	7	7	143	1000	1581142	97107
structure types																		
pucca	783	5	21	6	815	34	3	10	5	52	113	1	10	9	133	1000	876003	44869
semi-pucca	842	2	10	6	859	15	0	1	0	17	116	0	3	3	123	1000	436469	29376
katcha	759	2	4	8	773	12	0	1	0	13	204	0	3	5	212	1000	268588	22851
all (n.r.)	795	4	15	6	820	25	2	6	3	36	129	1	7	7	143	1000	1581142	97107
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	1257102	5694	23615	10030	1296440	39628	3156	9041	4354	56179	204524	794	11107	10346	226771	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	78100	508	1417	711	80736	1910	218	483	103	2714	12369	83	575	480	13507	97107	x	x

Table 25: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit by type of dwelling unit and tenurial status of the dwelling unit for each (i) MPCE quintile class (ii) type of structure

all-India																		
MPCE quintile classes/ structure types	type of dwelling														all (incl. n.r.)	number of households with dwelling units		
	independent house				flat				others					estimated sample (00)				
	tenurial status of dwelling unit				tenurial status of dwelling unit				tenurial status of dwelling unit									
	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all						
	empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
urban																		
MPCE quintile classes																		
0-20	561	9	75	19	664	36	2	46	35	118	119	4	62	30	216	1000	103441	12812
20-40	555	12	104	7	678	47	9	62	12	130	95	5	71	21	192	1000	110784	9996
40-60	467	15	143	9	634	70	14	96	5	185	83	8	77	13	181	1000	125945	10430
60-80	417	21	123	6	568	89	27	121	4	241	71	14	94	13	192	1000	142981	11578
80-100	322	23	101	3	449	182	42	203	3	430	32	8	75	6	121	1000	181308	11538
all	446	17	110	8	581	95	21	117	10	244	74	8	77	15	174	1000	664458	56354
structure types																		
pucca	433	18	112	7	570	101	23	126	11	261	70	9	77	13	168	1000	609026	48973
semi-pucca	614	4	99	14	732	34	3	30	2	69	100	4	68	28	199	1000	41214	5404
katcha	505	1	65	35	607	26	0	7	1	34	183	3	102	71	359	1000	14164	1972
all (n.r.)	446	17	110	8	581	95	21	117	10	244	74	8	77	15	174	1000	664458	56354
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	296381	11381	73186	5181	386129	63372	14221	77824	6758	162176	49286	5424	51167	9899	115775	664458	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	27828	1340	5609	758	35535	4589	1376	4620	290	10875	4276	640	4042	919	9877	56354	x	x
rural + urban																		
structure types																		
pucca	639	10	58	6	714	61	12	57	7	138	95	4	38	11	147	1000	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	822	2	17	7	848	17	1	3	0	21	115	1	9	5	129	1000	477682	34780
katcha	747	2	7	9	765	13	0	1	0	14	203	1	8	8	220	1000	282751	24823
all (n.r.)	692	8	43	7	749	46	8	39	5	97	113	3	28	9	153	1000	2245600	153461
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	1553483	17075	96800	15211	1682569	103001	17377	86866	11111	218354	253809	6218	62274	20246	342547	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	105928	1848	7026	1469	116271	6499	1594	5103	393	13589	16645	723	4617	1399	23384	153461	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 26: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.0) of living rooms & other rooms and average floor area (sq. meter in 0.00) of the dwelling for households with dwelling units for each (i) structure type and (ii) tenorial status of the dwelling unit

all-India rural

structure types / tenorial status of the dwelling units	avg. hh. size (0.0)	average number (0.00) of		average floor area (sq. meter 0.00) of the dwelling unit						number of households with dwelling units		
		living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	all room	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	all veranda	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
structure types												
pucca	5.0	2.19	1.28	28.67	9.05	37.71	3.76	4.64	8.40	46.12	876003	44869
semi-pucca	5.0	1.89	0.98	24.56	7.83	32.40	3.15	4.04	7.19	39.59	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	4.9	1.59	0.64	20.12	5.01	25.13	1.89	3.83	5.72	30.85	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	4.8	1.63	0.78	21.61	6.96	28.57	2.72	3.20	5.92	34.49	78532	7136
all katcha	4.8	1.60	0.69	20.56	5.58	26.13	2.13	3.65	5.78	31.91	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	5.0	2.01	1.10	26.16	8.12	34.28	3.32	4.31	7.62	41.90	1581142	97107
tenorial status of dwelling units												
owned	5.1	2.04	1.10	26.49	8.22	34.71	3.40	4.41	7.82	42.53	1502987	92516
employer quarter	3.9	1.92	1.49	23.10	10.31	33.41	2.39	2.74	5.13	38.54	9647	813
other hired accommodation	3.6	1.46	1.20	18.18	6.09	24.28	1.28	1.88	3.17	27.44	43774	2481
all hired	3.6	1.54	1.25	19.07	6.85	25.92	1.48	2.04	3.52	29.45	53421	3294
others	3.1	1.19	0.91	21.00	4.90	25.90	2.03	2.65	4.68	30.58	24734	1297
all	5.0	2.01	1.10	26.16	8.12	34.28	3.32	4.31	7.62	41.90	1581142	97107
estimated (00) no. of rooms	x	3179500	1736219	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estimated floor area (sq. meter in '00000)	x	x	x	41358	12842	54200	5244	6810	12054	66254	x	x
sample no. of rooms	x	197194	103283	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 26: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.0) of living rooms & other rooms and average floor area (sq. meter in 0.00) of the dwelling for households with dwelling units for each (i) structure type and (ii) tenurial status of the dwelling unit

all-India urban

structure types / tenurial status of the dwelling units	avg. hh. size (0.0)	average number (0.00) of		average floor area (sq. meter 0.00) of the dwelling units							number of households with dwelling units	
		living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	all room	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	all veranda	all	all	estimated (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
structure types												
pucca	4.2	2.01	1.67	26.21	9.62	35.83	2.67	2.54	5.21	41.04	609026	48973
semi-pucca	4.5	1.62	1.00	19.47	5.80	25.27	1.61	2.79	4.40	29.67	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	4.4	1.31	0.56	16.25	3.29	19.54	0.78	1.74	2.52	22.05	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	4.2	1.27	0.54	14.98	3.92	18.90	1.88	2.22	4.10	23.00	3463	579
all katcha	4.4	1.30	0.56	15.94	3.44	19.38	1.05	1.85	2.90	22.29	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	4.2	1.97	1.61	25.58	9.25	34.83	2.57	2.55	5.12	39.94	664458	56354
tenurial status of dwelling units												
owned	4.9	2.3	1.76	30.59	10.8	41.4	3.35	3.28	6.63	48.03	409243	36729
employer quarter	3.5	1.8	1.76	22.38	9.3	31.68	2.42	2.62	5.03	36.71	31048	3361
other hired accommodation	3.3	1.42	1.36	17.06	6.27	23.33	1.23	1.21	2.44	25.77	202291	14294
all hired	3.3	1.47	1.41	17.77	6.67	24.44	1.39	1.4	2.79	27.23	233339	17655
others	2.4	1.05	0.84	15.02	7.65	22.67	0.61	0.96	1.58	24.24	21876	1970
all	4.2	1.97	1.61	25.58	9.25	34.83	2.57	2.55	5.12	39.94	664458	56354
estimated (00) no. of rooms	x	1308414	1067185	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estimated floor area (sq. meter in '00000)	x	x	x	16994	6146	23140	1708	1691	3399	26539	x	x
sample no. of rooms	x	115037	83869	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 26: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.0) of living rooms & other rooms and average floor area (sq. meter in 0.00) of the dwelling for households with dwelling units for each (i) structure type and (ii) tenorial status of the dwelling unit

all-India rural+urban

structure types / tenorial status of the dwelling units	avg. hh. size (0.0)	average number (0.00) of		average floor area (sq. meter 0.00) of the dwelling unit							number of households with dwelling units	
		living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	all room	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	all veranda	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
structure types												
pucca	4.7	2.12	1.44	27.66	9.28	36.94	3.31	3.78	7.10	44.04	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	4.9	1.87	0.99	24.12	7.66	31.78	3.02	3.94	6.95	38.74	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	4.8	1.58	0.64	19.91	4.92	24.83	1.83	3.72	5.55	30.38	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	4.8	1.62	0.77	21.33	6.83	28.16	2.68	3.16	5.84	34.01	81996	7715
all katcha	4.8	1.59	0.68	20.33	5.47	25.80	2.08	3.56	5.63	31.43	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	4.8	2.00	1.25	25.98	8.46	34.44	3.10	3.79	6.88	41.32	2245600	153461
tenorial status of dwelling units												
owned	5.0	2.10	1.24	27.37	8.77	36.14	3.39	4.17	7.56	43.71	1912230	129245
employer quarter	3.6	1.83	1.70	22.55	9.54	32.09	2.41	2.65	5.06	37.15	40695	4174
other hired accommodation	3.3	1.43	1.33	17.26	6.24	23.50	1.24	1.33	2.57	26.07	246065	16775
all hired	3.4	1.48	1.38	18.01	6.71	24.71	1.41	1.52	2.93	27.64	286760	20949
others	2.8	1.13	0.88	18.19	6.19	24.38	1.37	1.86	3.22	27.61	46610	3267
all	4.8	2.00	1.25	25.98	8.46	34.44	3.10	3.79	6.88	41.32	2245600	153461
estimated (00) no. of rooms	x	4487913	2803404	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estimated floor area (sq. meter in '00000)	x	x	x	58352	18988	77340	6952	8501	15453	92793	x	x
sample no. of rooms	x	312231	187152	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 27: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by the structure type of the dwelling unit (P) and per capita floor area (A in sq. mt 0.00) for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

all-India MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	rural type of estimate	structure type					all (incl. n.r.)	no. of households living in houses	
		pucca	semi- pucca	katcha		all katcha		estimated (00)	sample
				serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MPCE quintile classes									
0-20	P	373	385	172	70	242	1000	256103	14685
	A	5.73	6.37	5.28	4.92	5.18	5.84		
20-40	P	465	322	151	62	213	1000	279460	16369
	A	6.91	7.19	5.91	6.65	6.12	6.84		
40-60	P	527	287	131	55	186	1000	304499	18404
	A	7.87	7.83	6.46	8.06	6.93	7.7		
60-80	P	583	259	113	45	158	1000	335484	21323
	A	9.16	8.71	7.07	8.44	7.47	8.81		
80-100	P	726	181	63	29	92	1000	405596	26326
	A	13.35	11.76	9.37	10.04	9.60	12.78		
all	P	554	276	120	50	170	1000	1581142	97107
	A	9.15	7.94	6.35	7.15	6.58	8.39		
household social groups									
ST	P	340	482	130	48	178	1000	176489	16152
	A	8.43	8.17	6.33	7.80	6.73	8.00		
SC	P	509	266	173	53	226	1000	359389	21135
	A	7.25	7.24	6.03	5.89	6.00	6.97		
OBC	P	581	257	107	55	161	1000	661328	37010
	A	8.98	8.03	6.50	7.50	6.83	8.41		
Others	P	648	223	89	39	128	1000	383745	22788
	A	10.97	8.26	6.62	7.50	6.89	9.84		
all (incl. n.r.)	P	554	276	120	50	170	1000	1581142	97107
	A	9.15	7.94	6.35	7.15	6.58	8.39		
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	x	876003	436469	190055	78532	268588	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	x	44869	29376	15715	7136	22851	97107	x	x

Table 27: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by the structure type of the dwelling unit (P) and per capita floor area (A in sq. mt 0.00) for each (i) MPCE quintile class and (ii) household social group

MPCE quintile classes / household social groups	type of estimate	urban					all (incl. n.r.)	no. of households living in houses	
		pucca	semi- pucca	structure type		estimated (00)		sample	
				serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MPCE quintile classes									
0-20	P	764	165	52	19	71	1000	103441	12812
	A	5.84	5.03	4.32	5.04	4.50	5.63		
20-40	P	857	107	28	8	36	1000	110784	9996
	A	6.72	7.37	5.16	5.95	5.35	6.75		
40-60	P	922	65	11	2	13	1000	125945	10430
	A	7.98	7.85	6.88	6.8	6.86	7.96		
60-80	P	970	22	5	2	7	1000	142981	11578
	A	10.13	9.32	6.50	4.45	6.00	10.09		
80-100	P	994	5	0	0	1	1000	181308	11538
	A	16.83	14.70	20.15	16.02	18.92	16.83		
all	P	917	62	16	5	21	1000	664458	56354
	A	9.77	6.55	4.97	5.43	5.08	9.45		
household social groups									
ST	P	835	115	31	19	50	1000	21822	4067
	A	9.75	6.10	6.08	7.04	6.42	9.07		
SC	P	851	105	33	10	44	1000	95848	8873
	A	6.99	5.52	4.05	4.09	4.06	6.71		
OBC	P	899	75	19	7	25	1000	251315	20158
	A	8.90	6.98	5.67	5.89	5.73	8.66		
Others	P	958	33	7	1	9	1000	295355	23236
	A	11.38	6.87	4.58	5.15	4.67	11.16		
all (incl. n.r.)	P	917	62	16	5	21	1000	664458	56354
	A	9.77	6.55	4.97	5.43	5.08	9.45		
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	x	609026	41214	10700	3463	14164	664458	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	x	48973	5404	1393	579	1972	56354	x	x

Table 27: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by the structure type of the dwelling unit (P) and per capita floor area (A in sq. mt 0.00) for each household social group

household social groups	type of estimate	rural + urban*						no. of households living in houses	
		pucca	semi-pucca	structure type			all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
				serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
household social groups									
ST	P	394	442	119	45	164	1000	198312	20219
	A	8.69	8.11	6.33	7.77	6.72	8.10		
SC	P	581	232	144	44	187	1000	455236	30008
	A	7.17	7.09	5.93	5.81	5.91	6.91		
OBC	P	669	207	83	41	124	1000	912642	57168
	A	8.95	7.94	6.46	7.43	6.78	8.47		
Others	P	783	141	53	23	76	1000	679099	46024
	A	11.17	8.13	6.52	7.45	6.81	10.35		
all (incl. n.r.)	P	661	213	89	37	126	1000	2245600	153461
	A	9.38	7.83	6.28	7.09	6.52	8.67		
estimated (00) no. of households living in houses	x	1485030	477682	200755	81996	282751	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households living in houses	x	93842	34780	17108	7715	24823	153461	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 28: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit (P) by type of structure for each per capita floor area class, per capita floor areas (A in sq. mt. .0.00) and average (0.0) household size (H) of the households for each type of structure

per capita floor area (sq. mt.) classes	rural type of estimate	structure type				per 1000 distn. of hhs.	number of households with dwelling units	
		pucca	semi- pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-1	P	478	208	313	1000	1	2256	114
	A	0.76	0.87	0.86	0.84			
	H	2.0	7.5	7.4	4.8			
1-3	P	459	259	281	1000	76	119648	7846
	A	2.32	2.28	2.31	2.31			
	H	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.2			
3-5	P	486	277	236	1000	185	292267	17730
	A	4.05	4.04	4.00	4.04			
	H	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8			
5-7	P	516	300	184	1000	199	314264	18681
	A	5.98	5.98	5.93	5.97			
	H	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.4			
7-9	P	564	285	151	1000	148	233538	14325
	A	7.96	7.95	7.96	7.96			
	H	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.2			
9-11	P	559	303	138	1000	110	173389	10924
	A	9.91	9.92	9.88	9.91			
	H	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.8			
11-13	P	589	279	132	1000	74	116927	7504
	A	11.91	11.87	11.82	11.89			
	H	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.4			
13-15	P	602	273	125	1000	58	91107	5790
	A	13.89	13.87	13.86	13.88			
	H	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.1			
15-20	P	651	246	103	1000	75	118802	7221
	A	17.16	17.04	17.18	17.14			
	H	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.9			
20 and above	P	721	203	77	1000	75	118946	6972
	A	30.70	28.49	26.35	30.00			
	H	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.9			
all (incl. n.r.)	P	554	276	170	1000	1000	1581142	97107
	A	9.15	7.94	6.58	8.39			
	H	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0			
estimated (00) no. of households with dwelling units	x	876003	436469	268588	1581142	x	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling units	x	44869	29376	22851	97107	x	x	x

Table 28: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit (P) by type of structure for each per capita floor area class, per capita floor areas (A in sq. mt. ,0.00) and average (0.0) household size (H) of the households for each type of structure

per capita floor area (sq. mt.) classes	urban type of estimate	structure type				per 1000 distn. of hhs.	number of households with dwelling	
		pucca	semi- pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		estimated (00)	sample
0-1	P	500	237	263	1000	2	1583	150
	A	0.86	0.60	0.50	0.71			
	H	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1			
1-3	P	827	114	59	1000	90	59982	5688
	A	2.25	2.25	2.15	2.25			
	H	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.7			
3-5	P	873	90	36	1000	160	106539	9532
	A	4.02	3.99	4.00	4.02			
	H	5.2	5.1	4.5	5.1			
5-7	P	900	76	23	1000	156	103971	8988
	A	5.99	5.89	6.00	5.98			
	H	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.8			
7-9	P	919	64	17	1000	122	81196	6964
	A	7.96	7.98	7.96	7.96			
	H	4.5	4.0	3.1	4.5			
9-11	P	936	51	12	1000	100	66360	5733
	A	9.92	9.85	9.76	9.92			
	H	4.1	4.0	3.0	4.0			
11-13	P	946	41	13	1000	78	51775	4171
	A	11.89	11.88	11.98	11.89			
	H	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6			
13-15	P	953	43	4	1000	64	42654	3601
	A	13.89	13.86	13.59	13.89			
	H	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6			
15-20	P	962	28	9	1000	95	62978	4995
	A	17.16	17.11	17.59	17.16			
	H	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.4			
20 and above	P	972	25	3	1000	132	87419	6532
	A	31.29	27.63	26.19	31.20			
	H	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6			
all (incl. n.r.)	P	917	62	21	1000	1000	664458	56354
	A	9.77	6.55	5.08	9.45			
	H	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2			
estimated (00) no. of households with dwelling	x	609026	41214	14164	664458	x	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling	x	48973	5404	1972	56354	x	x	x

Table 28: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit (P) by type of structure for each per capita floor area class, per capita floor areas (A in sq. mt. ,0.00) and average (0.0) household size (H) of the households for each type of structure

per capita floor area (sq. mt.) classes	type of estimate	rural + urban structure type				per 1000 distn. of hhs.	number of households with dwelling units	
		pucca	semi- pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-1	P	487	220	292	1000	2	3839	264
	A	0.83	0.75	0.73	0.77			
	H	4.2	7.3	7.3	5.8			
1-3	P	582	211	207	1000	80	179630	13534
	A	2.29	2.28	2.29	2.29			
	H	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0			
3-5	P	590	227	183	1000	178	398806	27262
	A	4.04	4.04	4.00	4.03			
	H	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6			
5-7	P	612	244	144	1000	186	418236	27669
	A	5.98	5.97	5.93	5.97			
	H	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.3			
7-9	P	656	228	116	1000	140	314734	21289
	A	7.96	7.95	7.96	7.96			
	H	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.0			
9-11	P	663	233	103	1000	107	239748	16657
	A	9.92	9.92	9.87	9.91			
	H	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.6			
11-13	P	699	206	95	1000	75	168702	11675
	A	11.90	11.87	11.83	11.89			
	H	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.2			
13-15	P	714	200	86	1000	60	133760	9391
	A	13.89	13.87	13.86	13.88			
	H	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.9			
15-20	P	759	170	70	1000	81	181780	12216
	A	17.16	17.05	17.20	17.14			
	H	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7			
20 and above	P	827	127	46	1000	92	206365	13504
	A	30.97	28.43	26.34	30.47			
	H	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8			
all (incl. n.r.)	P	661	213	126	1000	1000	2245600	153461
	A	9.38	7.83	6.52	8.67			
	H	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8			
estimated (00) no. of households with dwelling units	x	1485030	477682	282751	2245600	x	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling units	x	93842	34780	24823	153461	x	x	x

Table 29: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling units by type of ventilation for each (i) type of structure and (ii) tenorial status of dwelling

structure types / tenorial status of the dwelling units	ventilation of the dwelling unit				number of households with dwelling units	
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
type of structure						
pucca	347	513	140	1000	876003	44869
semi-pucca	107	549	343	1000	436469	29376
serviceable katcha	58	360	582	1000	190055	15715
unserviceable katcha	76	397	527	1000	78532	7136
all katcha	63	371	566	1000	268588	22851
all (incl. n.r.)	233	499	268	1000	1581142	97107
tenorial status of dwelling						
owned	228	500	271	1000	1502987	92516
employer quarter	336	445	218	1000	9647	813
other hired accommodation	329	458	213	1000	43774	2481
all hired	330	456	214	1000	53421	3294
others	282	532	185	1000	24734	1297
all	233	499	268	1000	1581142	97107
estd. (00) no. of hhds. with dwelling units	367675	789278	423888	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling units	21566	46353	29149	97107	x	x
urban						
type of structure						
pucca	478	400	122	1000	609026	48973
semi-pucca	127	448	424	1000	41214	5404
serviceable katcha	75	323	595	1000	10700	1393
unserviceable katcha	88	274	638	1000	3463	579
all katcha	78	311	605	1000	14164	1972
all (incl. n.r.)	448	401	151	1000	664458	56354
tenorial status of dwelling						
owned	454	406	139	1000	409243	36729
employer quarter	560	347	93	1000	31048	3361
other hired accommodation	410	413	177	1000	202291	14294
all hired	430	404	165	1000	233339	17655
others	520	265	215	1000	21876	1970
all	448	401	151	1000	664458	56354
estd. (00) no. of hhds. with dwelling units	297480	266529	100251	664458	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling units	22381	23867	10090	56354	x	x

Table 29: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling by type of ventilation for each (i) type of structure and (ii) tenurial status of dwelling

structure types / tenurial status of the dwelling units	ventilation of the dwelling unit				number of households with dwelling	
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural + urban						
type of structure						
pucca	401	467	132	1000	1485030	93842
semi-pucca	109	541	350	1000	477682	34780
serviceable katcha	58	358	583	1000	200755	17108
unserviceable katcha	76	392	531	1000	81996	7715
all katcha	64	368	568	1000	282751	24823
all (incl. n.r.)	296	470	233	1000	2245600	153461
tenurial status of dwelling						
owned	277	480	243	1000	1912230	129245
employer quarter	507	370	122	1000	40695	4174
other hired accommodation	396	421	183	1000	246065	16775
all hired	411	414	174	1000	286760	20949
others	394	407	199	1000	46610	3267
all	296	470	233	1000	2245600	153461
estd. (00) no. of hhds. with dwelling units	665155	1055807	524139	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling units	43947	70220	39239	153461	x	x

Table 30: Average number (0.0) of married couples per household, distribution (per 1000) of households (P) by number of married couple for each MPCE quintile class and average (0.0) number of married couple (A) not getting separate room for each MPCE quintile class

all-India												
MPCE quintile classes	average number (0.0) of married couple per household	type of estimate	number of married couple in the household							number of households with dwelling units		
			zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	all	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0-20	1.2	P	68	727	162	32	6	3	1000	256103	14685	
		A	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.4			
20-40	1.2	P	76	735	153	27	7	2	1000	279460	16369	
		A	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.3			
40-60	1.1	P	86	746	141	22	4	2	1000	304499	18404	
		A	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3			
60-80	1.1	P	109	734	130	22	3	1	1000	335484	21323	
		A	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.2			
80-100	1.0	P	187	696	98	16	2	1	1000	405596	26326	
		A	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.1			
all	1.1	P	112	726	133	23	4	2	1000	1581142	97107	
		A	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.3			
estimated (00) no. of households with dwelling units	x	x	177069	1147562	210942	36374	6679	2517	1581142	x	x	
sample no. of households with dwelling units	x	x	11302	70878	12385	2085	345	112	97107	x	x	

Table 30: Average number (0.0) of married couples per household, distribution (per 1000) of households (P) by number of married couple for each MPCE quintile class and average (0.0) number of married couple (A) not getting separate room for each MPCE quintile class

all-India												
MPCE quintile classes	average number (0.0) of married couple per household	type of estimate	number of married couple in the household							number of households with dwelling units		
			zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	all	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
urban												
0-20	1.0	P	158	692	118	25	4	2	1000	103441	12812	
		A	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.4			
20-40	1.1	P	131	723	115	24	6	1	1000	110784	9996	
		A	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.3			
40-60	1.0	P	141	733	101	22	2	0	1000	125945	10430	
		A	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.3			
60-80	0.9	P	215	684	85	13	2	1	1000	142981	11578	
		A	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2			
80-100	0.8	P	321	612	59	7	1	0	1000	181308	11538	
		A	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1			
all	0.9	P	207	682	91	17	3	1	1000	664458	56354	
		A	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2			
estimated (00) no. of households with dwelling units	x	x	137570	452835	60558	11206	1863	426	664458	x	x	
sample no. of households with dwelling units	x	x	10167	39177	5630	1118	224	38	56354	x	x	
rural + urban*												
all	1.0	P	140	713	121	21	4	1	1000	2245600	153461	
		A	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.2			
estimated (00) no. of households with dwelling units	x	x	314639	1600397	271500	47580	8542	2943	2245600	x	x	
sample no. of households with dwelling units	x	x	21469	110055	18015	3203	569	150	153461	x	x	

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

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Table 31: Proportion (per 1000) of households wherein married couples are not getting a separate room by the number of married couples not getting separate room for households with at least one married couple for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile class	number of married couples in the household																no. of households with at least one married couple	
	1		2			3			4 or more				1 or more		estd. (00)	sample		
	proportion (per 1000) of households wherein married couples not getting separate room by number of married couple not getting separate room																	
	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4 or more	0	1 or more	(18)	(19)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	rural																	
0-20	692	308	591	253	156	476	190	205	129	437	132	204	111	116	664	336	238717	13641
20-40	703	297	629	239	132	498	244	148	110	442	162	210	113	73	682	318	258173	15006
40-60	737	263	630	246	124	562	231	137	70	599	59	201	64	77	715	285	278397	16763
60-80	783	217	719	196	86	664	167	87	82	598	148	50	124	80	769	231	298912	18959
80-100	868	132	821	120	59	794	90	79	37	763	79	57	101	0	861	139	329874	21436
all	766	234	677	212	112	592	186	134	88	532	121	165	103	79	746	254	1404073	85805
estimated (00) no. of households with at least one married couple	878592	268971	142737	44666	23539	21522	6752	4885	3215	4888	1117	1519	947	724	1047738	356335	x	x
sample no. of households with at least one married couple	53237	17641	8338	2569	1478	1229	394	284	178	252	58	64	43	40	63056	22749	x	x
	urban																	
0-20	617	383	533	300	168	504	272	128	95	516	78	249	59	98	601	399	87096	11120
20-40	687	313	582	268	149	535	213	137	115	614	119	120	64	83	668	332	96229	8747
40-60	733	267	670	186	144	693	164	69	74	694	12	123	22	149	725	275	108145	8770
60-80	802	198	789	133	77	778	121	37	63	674	154	13	147	13	800	200	112290	9177
80-100	924	76	897	50	53	933	49	10	8	901	95	5	0	0	922	78	123128	8373
all	768	232	688	192	120	654	180	87	79	629	97	130	67	78	756	244	526888	46187
estimated (00) no. of households with at least one married couple	347895	104940	41650	11612	7296	7327	2020	973	886	1439	221	297	153	179	398310	128578	x	x
sample no. of households with at least one married couple	29608	9569	3789	1099	742	717	182	115	104	152	28	41	18	23	34266	11921	x	x
	rural+ urban*																	
all	766	234	679	207	114	606	184	123	86	551	117	158	96	79	749	251	1930961	131992
estimated (00) no. of households with at least one married couple	1226486	373911	184387	56278	30835	28848	8772	5859	4101	6326	1339	1816	1100	903	1446048	484914	x	x
sample no. of households with at least one married couple	82845	27210	12127	3668	2220	1946	576	399	282	404	86	105	61	63	97322	34670	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 32: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit by floor type of the dwelling unit for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	floor type								number of households with dwelling unit	
	mud	bamboo / log	wood / plank	brick/ lime stone/ stone	cement	mosaic/ tiles	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural										
0-20	775	6	2	78	130	7	1	1000	256103	14685
20-40	674	5	4	98	205	13	1	1000	279460	16369
40-60	601	4	4	102	270	17	1	1000	304499	18404
60-80	495	5	7	113	348	30	0	1000	335484	21323
80-100	294	4	7	113	489	91	2	1000	405596	26326
all	541	5	5	103	309	36	1	1000	1581142	97107
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	855159	7592	8535	162109	488129	57604	1905	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	55078	1280	2124	7713	28252	2489	160	97107	x	x
urban										
0-20	269	2	2	174	491	56	5	1000	103441	12812
20-40	135	1	2	140	621	97	5	1000	110784	9996
40-60	59	1	2	126	639	170	2	1000	125945	10430
60-80	18	0	3	114	574	290	1	1000	142981	11578
80-100	3	0	1	115	389	486	5	1000	181308	11538
all	80	1	2	130	531	252	4	1000	664458	56354
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	53409	366	1417	86617	352651	167587	2412	664458	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	6786	130	1036	6515	31823	9900	163	56354	x	x
rural + urban*										
all	405	4	4	111	374	100	2	1000	2245600	153461
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	908568	7958	9951	248725	840780	225191	4318	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	61864	1410	3160	14228	60075	12389	323	153461	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 33: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit by wall type of the dwelling unit for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile classes	wall type									all (incl. n.r.)	number of households with dwelling unit	
	grass / straw / leaves / reed / bamboo / bamboo / unburnt brick	mud (with / without bamboo)	canvass / cloth material	other katcha material	timber	burnt brick / stone / lime stone	iron or other metal sheet	cement / RBC / RCC	other pucca material		estimated sample (00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
0-20	103	448	2	15	4	398	2	27	1	1000	256103	14685
20-40	99	369	1	13	3	471	3	39	2	1000	279460	16369
40-60	93	320	2	10	3	514	3	52	3	1000	304499	18404
60-80	81	282	1	9	5	556	4	58	3	1000	335484	21323
80-100	50	187	1	6	3	654	3	91	6	1000	405596	26326
all	82	307	1	10	4	532	3	57	3	1000	1581142	97107
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	129722	486002	1901	15960	5875	841910	4962	89989	4805	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	11823	31604	252	1307	1046	43326	782	6445	518	97107	x	x
urban												
0-20	41	143	5	6	11	679	13	99	4	1000	103441	12812
20-40	23	96	1	4	6	747	7	113	2	1000	110784	9996
40-60	10	52	1	5	5	746	8	171	2	1000	125945	10430
60-80	5	18	0	1	4	757	6	206	2	1000	142981	11578
80-100	1	3	0	0	2	717	3	272	1	1000	181308	11538
all	13	53	1	3	5	730	7	185	2	1000	664458	56354
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	8918	35199	804	1853	3335	485300	4594	123098	1357	664458	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	1804	4372	118	232	545	37181	713	10630	759	56354	x	x
rural+ urban*												
all	62	232	1	8	4	591	4	95	3	1000	2245600	153461
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	138641	521200	2705	17812	9209	1327210	9556	213087	6162	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	13627	35976	370	1539	1591	80507	1495	17075	1277	153461	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 34: Distribution (per 1000) of households with dwelling unit by roof type of the dwelling unit for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile classes	roof type									number of		
	grass / straw / leaves / reed / bamboo	mud / unburnt brick	canvass / cloth	other katcha material	tiles / slate	burnt brick / stone / lime stone	iron / zinc / other metal sheet / asbestos sheet	cement / RBC / RCC	other pucca material	all (incl. n.r.)	households with dwelling units	estimated sample (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
0-20	224	48	5	23	325	105	113	143	12	1000	256103	14685
20-40	204	40	3	20	272	125	134	188	15	1000	279460	16369
40-60	184	34	2	16	258	139	140	214	14	1000	304499	18404
60-80	158	27	2	15	235	143	160	242	19	1000	335484	21323
80-100	98	14	1	9	207	133	142	381	15	1000	405596	26326
all	166	31	2	16	253	130	139	247	15	1000	1581142	97107
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	263210	48423	3569	24907	400545	206022	220161	390138	24084	1581142	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	23338	3489	652	2618	19160	9060	19604	17977	1198	97107	x	x
urban												
0-20	79	14	9	10	185	139	187	360	16	1000	103441	12812
20-40	40	6	4	5	170	137	205	424	9	1000	110784	9996
40-60	17	2	2	3	133	113	178	543	9	1000	125945	10430
60-80	9	1	1	1	72	95	158	659	6	1000	142981	11578
80-100	1	0	0	0	23	67	64	839	4	1000	181308	11538
all	24	4	3	3	104	105	149	600	8	1000	664458	56354
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	16242	2614	1712	2199	69201	69523	98707	398847	5359	664458	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	1966	262	279	315	6641	5752	11875	28787	472	56354	x	x
rural+ urban*												
all	124	23	2	12	209	123	142	351	13	1000	2245600	153461
estd. (00) no. of households with dwelling unit	279452	51037	5281	27106	469746	275545	318869	788985	29443	2245600	x	x
sample no. of households with dwelling unit	25304	3751	931	2933	25801	14812	31479	46764	1670	153461	x	x

Note *: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

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Table 35: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in hired accommodation (P) and average rent (in Rs.) paid (A) per household (in Rs.) by floor area of the dwelling unit for each (i) type of structure and (ii) type of hired accommodation

structure types / types of hired accommodation	type of estimate	floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling unit								per 1000 in hired accommodation		number of hhs. living in hired accommodation with rent >0		
		less than 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100 or more	all	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
all-India														
structure types														
pucca	P	384	242	160	74	101	28	11	1000	819	43771	2133	38217	1799
	A	397	540	646	652	869	948	1237	562					
semi-pucca	P	406	267	103	112	90	12	9	1000	132	7062	736	6151	638
	A	237	299	390	345	370	680	381	300					
serviceable katcha	P	517	185	212	46	28	11	0	1000	29	1551	241	1189	202
	A	140	223	186	286	296	1000	0	186					
unserviceable katcha	P	488	240	107	41	117	0	7	1000	19	1026	183	551	126
	A	106	73	74	43	68	0	500	90					
all katcha	P	506	207	171	44	63	7	3	1000	48	2577	424	1740	328
	A	127	154	158	196	129	1000	500	148					
all	P	393	244	153	78	98	25	10	1000	1000	53421	3294	46109	2765
	A	358	489	597	581	783	931	1124	508					
types of hired accommodation														
1.employer quarter	P	221	227	204	117	150	65	16	1000	181	9647	813	5110	443
	A	165	279	160	202	325	619	1638	272					
2.other hired accommodation	P	431	247	142	69	86	16	9	1000	819	43774	2481	40998	2322
	A	380	532	736	721	958	1211	913	560					
2.1 hired accommodation with written contract	P	254	112	181	142	257	39	16	1000	65	3477	203	3338	188
	A	480	439	1068	1020	1356	1471	1502	938					
2.2 hired accommodation without written contract	P	446	259	138	63	72	14	8	1000	754	40297	2278	37660	2134
	A	375	535	698	663	835	1149	815	527					
3. all (1 & 2)	P	393	244	153	78	98	25	10	1000	1000	53421	3294	46109	2765
	A	358	489	597	581	783	931	1124	508					
estd. (00) no. of hhs living in hired accommodation	x	20990	13014	8170	4151	5232	1320	546	53421	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in hired accommodation	x	1254	788	518	279	336	84	35	3294	x	x	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of hhs living in hired accommodation with rent>0	x	18132	11896	6781	3448	4385	1018	449	46109	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in hired accommodation with rent>0	x	1096	686	409	219	269	61	25	2765	x	x	x	x	x

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Table 35: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in hired accommodation (P) and average rent (in Rs.) paid (A) per household (in Rs.) by floor area of the dwelling unit for each (i) type of structure and (ii) type of hired accommodation

structure types / types of hired accommodation	type of estimate	floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling unit								per 1000 in hired accommodation		number of hhs. living in hired accommodation with rent >0		
		less than 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100 or more	all	distn.	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
all-India														
urban														
structure types														
pucca	P	459	207	137	73	91	21	12 0	1000	952	222207	16260	215409	15480
	A	661	1078	1392	1793	2417	2798	4743 0	1183					
semi-pucca	P	627	197	81	35	47	13	1 0	1000	37	8597	1079	8182	1034
	A	421	567	495	757	801	547	600 0	487					
serviceable katcha	P	840	108	33	19	1	0	0 0	1000	8	1887	168	1878	166
	A	279	380	584	333	300	0	0 0	301					
unserviceable katcha	P	745	153	64	17	17	0	2 0	1000	3	648	147	602	131
	A	461	288	188	355	464	500	40 0	414					
all katcha	P	815	119	41	18	5	0	1 0	1000	11	2535	315	2480	297
	A	321	350	426	338	450	500	40 0	330					
all	P	469	205	134	71	88	21	11 0	1000	1000	233339	17655	226070	16812
	A	643	1056	1369	1770	2385	2747	4731 0	1148					
types of hired accommodation														
1.employer quarter	P	260	185	189	136	169	35	25 0	1000	133	31048	3361	26388	2777
	A	317	707	970	1756	1966	2044	3959 0	1139					
2.other hired accommodation	P	501	209	126	61	76	19	9 0	1000	867	202291	14294	199682	14035
	A	668	1103	1461	1775	2528	2953	5057 0	1149					
2.1 hired accommodation with written contract	P	370	222	129	82	139	40	18 0	1000	142	33177	1919	32749	1892
	A	861	1433	2066	2688	3546	3851	6014 0	1878					
2.2 hired accommodation without written contract	P	527	206	125	57	63	14	7 0	1000	725	169114	12375	166933	12143
	A	642	1033	1338	1519	2090	2469	4588 0	1006					
3. all (1 & 2)	P	469	205	134	71	88	21	11 0	1000	1000	233339	17655	226070	16812
	A	643	1056	1369	1770	2385	2747	4731 0	1148					
estd. (00) no. of hhs living in hired accommodation	x	109431	47935	31336	16618	20574	4850	2595 0	233339	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in hired accommodation	x	7538	3773	2582	1399	1770	368	225 0	17655	x	x	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of hhs living in hired accommodation with rent>0	x	105430	46768	30506	16162	19981	4715	2509 0	226070	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. living in hired accommodation with rent>0	x	7105	3622	2473	1347	1701	349	215 0	16812	x	x	x	x	x

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Table 35: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in hired accommodation (P) and average rent (in Rs.) paid (A) per household (in Rs.) by floor area of the dwelling unit for each (i) type of structure and (ii) type of hired accommodation

all-India		rural + urban													
structure types / types of hired accommodation	type of estimate	floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling unit								per 1000		number of households living in hired accommodation		number of hhs. living in hired accommodation with rent >0	
		less than 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100 or more	all	distn.	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
structure types															
pucca	P	447	213	141	73	92	22	12 0	1000	928	265979	18393	253626	17279	
	A	623	977	1253	1603	2139	2421	4202 0	1081						
semi-pucca	P	527	229	91	70	66	13	5 0	1000	55	15659	1815	14333	1672	
	A	357	426	442	458	536	607	398 0	403						
serviceable katcha	P	694	143	114	31	13	5	0 0	1000	12	3438	409	3067	368	
	A	232	288	250	302	296	1000	0 0	249						
unserviceable katcha	P	587	207	91	32	78	0	5 0	1000	6	1674	330	1153	257	
	A	280	135	105	109	102	500	417 0	216						
all katcha	P	659	164	106	31	34	4	2 0	1000	18	5112	739	4220	625	
	A	246	225	210	237	152	992	417 0	238						
all	P	455	213	138	72	90	22	11 0	1000	1000	286760	20949	272179	19577	
	A	597	935	1209	1533	2060	2359	4105 0	1029						
types of hired accommodation															
1.employer quarter	P	251	195	193	131	165	42	23 0	1000	142	40695	4174	31498	3220	
	A	285	589	767	1429	1612	1526	3562 0	934						
2.other hired accommodation	P	489	215	129	63	78	18	9 0	1000	858	246065	16775	240681	16357	
	A	623	986	1319	1569	2217	2681	4333 0	1045						
2.1 hired accommodation with written contract	P	359	212	134	88	150	39	18 0	1000	128	36654	2122	36088	2080	
	A	836	1384	1939	2431	3190	3631	5634 0	1789						
2.2 hired accommodation without written contract	P	511	216	128	58	65	14	7 0	1000	730	209411	14653	204593	14277	
	A	597	918	1205	1342	1823	2223	3784 0	914						
3. all (1 & 2)	P	455	213	138	72	90	22	11 0	1000	1000	286760	20949	272179	19577	
	A	597	935	1209	1533	2060	2359	4105 0	1029						
estd. (00) no. of hhs living in hired accommodation	x	130421	60949	39506	20769	25806	6170	3140 0	286760	x	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs. living in hired accommodation	x	8792	4561	3100	1678	2106	452	260 0	20949	x	x	x	x	x	
estd. (00) no. of hhs living in hired accommodation with rent>0	x	123562	58663	37287	19610	24366	5733	2958 0	272179	x	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs. living in hired accommodation with rent>0	x	8201	4308	2882	1566	1970	410	240 0	19577	x	x	x	x	x	

Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction* during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions* undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	status of construction: type of estimate	rural			number of households undertaken construction*		number of constructions* undertaken		
		place of construction			estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
0-20	P	120	2	122	31192	1770	31563	1794	
	A	0.12	0.00	0.12					
	C	10	27	11					
20-40	P	119	2	120	33665	1940	34078	1972	
	A	0.12	0.00	0.12					
	C	10	83	11					
40-60	P	112	2	114	34623	2110	35244	2147	
	A	0.11	0.00	0.12					
	C	19	91	20					
60-80	P	95	2	97	32467	2189	32728	2212	
	A	0.10	0.00	0.10					
	C	27	141	29					
80-100	P	91	2	93	37915	2701	38647	2750	
	A	0.09	0.00	0.10					
	C	56	142	58					
all	P	106	2	107	169863	10710	172260	10875	
	A	0.11	0	0.11					
	C	25	101	27					
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		980	19	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	166862	2905	169863	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	168832	3254	172260	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	10481	217	10710	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	10627	234	10875	x	x	x	x

Note: *: constructions undertaken which were 'completed'

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction* during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions* undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

all-India		status of construction: completed			urban				
MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	place of construction			number of households undertaken construction*		number of constructions* undertaken		
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
0-20	P	45	1	46	4729	686	4759	692	
	A	0.05	0.00	0.05					
	C	21	76	22					
20-40	P	50	1	52	5772	453	5779	455	
	A	0.05	0.00	0.05					
	C	34	57	35					
40-60	P	37	1	38	4819	443	4951	452	
	A	0.04	0.00	0.04					
	C	40	427	54					
60-80	P	36	1	37	5324	445	5361	449	
	A	0.04	0.00	0.04					
	C	66	129	68					
80-100	P	27	1	27	4983	385	5061	394	
	A	0.03	0.00	0.03					
	C	109	262	113					
all	P	37	1	39	25626	2412	25911	2442	
	A	0.04	0.00	0.04					
	C	54	205	58					
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		971	27	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	24884	691	25626	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	25164	695	25911	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	2337	69	2412	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	2365	71	2442	x	x	x	x

Note: *: constructions, which were 'completed'

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction* during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions* undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	rural + urban ^{\$}			number of households undertaken construction*		number of constructions* undertaken		
		place of construction			estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
all	P	85	2	87	195489	13122	198171	13317	
	A	0.09	0.00	0.09					
	C	29	120	31					
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		979	20	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	191746	3596	195489	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	193996	3949	198171	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	12818	286	13122	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	12992	305	13317	x	x	x	x

Note: *: constructions, which were 'completed'

\$: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction* during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions* undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	status of construction: in-progress			rural		number of constructions* undertaken		
		place of construction			number of households undertaken construction*		number of constructions* undertaken		
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
0-20	P	9	2	12	2963	164	3015	170	
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	C	26	45	29					
20-40	P	8	2	11	2946	205	2997	214	
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	C	39	80	46					
40-60	P	9	3	11	3438	261	3512	284	
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	C	98	70	92					
60-80	P	9	3	12	3982	331	4183	350	
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	C	57	107	70					
80-100	P	11	3	14	5583	493	5910	524	
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	C	115	213	132					
all	P	9	2	12	18911	1454	19617	1542	
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	C	75	116	82					
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		772	207	1000					
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	14587	3937	18911	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	15136	4059	19617	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	1151	278	1454	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	1218	295	1542	x	x	x	x

Note: *: constructions, which were 'in-progress'

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction* during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions* undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	status of construction: in-progress			number of households undertaken construction*		number of constructions* undertaken		
		place of construction			estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
0-20	P	5	1	7	690	89	697	92	
	A	0.01	0.0	0.01					
	C	45	38	43					
20-40	P	7	1	8	849	80	854	83	
	A	0.01	0.0	0.01					
	C	77	155	89					
40-60	P	2	1	3	388	54	395	55	
	A	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	C	145	287	174					
60-80	P	4	1	5	694	81	694	81	
	A	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	C	136	408	177					
80-100	P	3	1	4	636	69	647	70	
	A	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	C	183	757	317					
all	P	4	1	5	3256	373	3288	381	
	A	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	C	112	333	153					
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		810	187	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	2643	604	3256	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	2664	615	3288	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	302	68	373	x	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	307	71	381	x	x	x	x

Note: *: constructions, which were 'in-progress'

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction* during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions* undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile class	type of estimate	rural + urban ^{\$}			number of households undertaken construction*		number of constructions* undertaken	
		place of construction			estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
all	P	8	2	10	22167	1827	22904	1923
	A	0.01	0.00	0.01				
	C	81	144	93				
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		777	204	1000	x	x	x	x
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	17231	4541	22167	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	17800	4674	22904	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction*	x	1453	346	1827	x	x	x
	constructions* undertaken	x	1525	366	1923	x	x	x

Note: *: constructions undertaken which were 'in-progress'

\$: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	place of construction			number of households undertaken construction		number of constructions undertaken		
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
									(3)
all-India status of construction: all (incl. n.r.) rural									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
0-20	P	129	4	134	34385	1944	34810	1974	
	A	0.13	0.00	0.14					
	C	12	35	12					
20-40	P	127	4	131	36687	2151	37150	2192	
	A	0.13	0.00	0.13					
	C	12	81	14					
40-60	P	121	4	125	38096	2375	38791	2435	
	A	0.12	0.00	0.13					
	C	25	79	27					
60-80	P	104	5	109	36538	2528	37001	2570	
	A	0.10	0.01	0.11					
	C	29	119	33					
80-100	P	102	5	107	43582	3201	44640	3281	
	A	0.10	0.00	0.11					
	C	62	180	67					
all	P	115	4	120	189288	12199	192391	12452	
	A	0.12	0.00	0.12					
	C	29	109	32					
per 1000 distribution of constructions		957	38	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction	x	181638	6842	189288	x	x	x	x
	constructions undertaken	x	184157	7314	192391	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction	x	11642	495	12199	x	x	x	x
	constructions undertaken	x	11855	529	12452	x	x	x	x

Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	place of construction			number of households undertaken construction		number of constructions undertaken		
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
									(3)
all-India status of construction: all (incl. n.r.) urban									
0-20	P	50	2	52	5428	778	5465	787	
	A	0.05	0.00	0.05					
	C	24	51	25					
20-40	P	57	3	60	6650	535	6663	540	
	A	0.06	0.00	0.06					
	C	39	93	42					
40-60	P	39	2	41	5206	497	5346	507	
	A	0.04	0.00	0.04					
	C	47	384	63					
60-80	P	40	2	42	6017	526	6055	530	
	A	0.04	0.00	0.04					
	C	73	233	81					
80-100	P	30	1	31	5630	456	5720	466	
	A	0.03	0.00	0.03					
	C	116	540	135					
all	P	41	2	44	28933	2792	29249	2830	
	A	0.04	0.00	0.04					
	C	60	260	69					
per 1000 distribution of constructions*		952	46	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction	x	27550	1322	28933	x	x	x	x
	constructions undertaken	x	27851	1337	29249	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction	x	2645	138	2792	x	x	x	x
	constructions undertaken	x	2678	143	2830	x	x	x	x

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Table 36: Proportion (per 1000) of households which had undertaken construction during last 365 days, (P) by place of construction, average number (0.0) of constructions undertaken (A) per household during last 365 days by place of construction and average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction (C) by place of construction for each MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile classes	type of estimate	place of construction			number of households undertaken construction		number of constructions undertaken		
		at the present premises	elsewhere	all (incl. n. r.)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
all-India		status of construction: all (incl. n.r.)			rural + urban[§]				
all	P	93	4	97	218221	14991	221640	15282	
	A	0.09	0.00	0.10					
	C	33	133	37					
per 1000 distribution of constructions		957	39	1000	x	x	x	x	
estd (00) no. of	hhs. undertaken construction	x	209188	8164	218221	x	x	x	x
	constructions undertaken	x	212008	8651	221640	x	x	x	x
sample no. of	hhs. undertaken construction	x	14287	633	14991	x	x	x	x
	constructions undertaken	x	14533	672	15282	x	x	x	x

§: For rural+urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

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Table 37: Proportion of constructions completed (per 1000 construction undertaken) during last 365 days, average floor area per completed construction (in sq. meter in 0.00), average cost per completed construction (Rs. ,000) for each type of constructions completed and type of structure

structure types	type of constructions completed										estd. cost (Rs., 00000)	number of constructions completed	
	new building			addition to floor space			alteration / improvement / major repair		all (incl. n. r.)				
	number of constructions completed per 1000 construction	average floor area (0.00) per completed construction (sq. meter)	average cost per completed construction (Rs. ,000)	number of constructions completed per 1000 construction	average floor area (0.00) per completed construction (sq. meter)	average cost per completed construction (Rs. ,000)	number of constructions completed per 1000 construction	average cost per completed construction (Rs. ,000)	number of constructions completed per 1000 construction	average cost per completed construction (Rs. ,000)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
rural													
pucca	469	42.8	174	509	20.63	45	243	18	323	65	4038864	62063	3455
semi-pucca	114	28.53	40	195	21.65	9	268	4	229	8	358440	44142	2863
katcha	86	25.62	8	174	25.56	3	439	2	336	3	164683	64675	4473
all (incl. n.r.)	671	38.39	131	887	21.75	29	959	7	895	27	4613405	172260	10875
estd. number of completed construction (00)	23365	x	x	24861	x	x	124034	x	172260	x	x	x	x
estd. floor area (sq. meter in 0.00)	x	89701899	x	x	54082500	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. cost (Rs., 00000)	x	x	3051917	x	x	715440	x	846048	x	4613405	x	x	x
sample no. of completed construction	1638	x	x	1605	x	x	7632	x	10875	x	x	x	x
urban													
pucca	664	47.27	276	695	25.03	82	750	20	727	69	1465003	21262	1823
semi-pucca	47	25.27	33	58	15.61	11	105	7	88	9	24174	2569	346
katcha	37	12.26	11	60	40.56	2	76	4	67	5	9125	1960	257
all (incl. n.r.)	748	44.19	248	823	26.4	73	936	17	886	58	1508116	25911	2442
estd. number of completed construction (00)	3649	x	x	3928	x	x	18334	x	25911	x	x	x	x
estd. floor area (sq. meter in 0.00)		16127239			10367365								
estd. cost (Rs., 00000)	x	x	903342	x	x	285812	x	318962	x	1508116	x	x	x
sample no. of completed construction	334	x	x	438	x	x	1670	x	2442	x	x	x	x
rural + urban													
pucca	493	43.54	191	536	21.46	52	310	19	376	66	5503867	83324	5278
semi-pucca	106	28.35	39	175	21.36	9	247	5	211	8	382614	46710	3209
katcha	80	24.86	8	158	26.39	3	391	2	301	3	173808	66635	4730
all (incl. n.r.)	681	39.18	146	877	22.39	35	956	8	894	31	6121521	198171	13317
estd. number of completed construction (00)	27014	x	x	28789	x	x	142368	x	198171	x	x	x	x
estd. floor area (sq. meter in 0.00)	x	105829139	x	x	64449865	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. cost (Rs., 00000)			3955259			1001252		1165010		6121521			
sample no. of completed construction	1972	x	x	2043	x	x	9302	x	13317	x	x	x	x

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Table 38: Average cost (Rs., 000) per completed construction, proportion (per 1000) of completed constructions for which amount was financed by different sources (P), and distribution (per 1000) of cost of completed constructions (A) by sources of finance for each type of structure

structure types	average cost (Rs., 000) per completed construction	type of estimate	sources of finance														estd. total cost of construction (Rs.000 00)	number of completed constructions	
			own labour and/or material	finance from own source	institutional agencies							non-institutional agencies				any source		estd. (00)	sample
					govt	comm. bank incl. RRB, co-op. society/ bank	insu- rance (advance/ loan)	PF	financial corpn./ inst.	other inst. agen.	any inst. agen.	money lender	friends/ relatives	other non- inst. agen.	any non- inst. agencies				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
rural																			
pucca	65	P A	536 60	888 586	128 58	84 116	0 0	2 4	8 5	19 6	215 189	145 74	189 84	28 7	319 165	1000 1000	4038864	62063	3455
semi-pucca	8	P A	666 124	876 556	19 35	14 41	0 1	0 1	2 2	9 12	40 92	100 126	167 94	29 9	259 229	1000 1000	358440	44142	2863
katcha	3	P A	767 245	879 603	5 15	2 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 3	13 22	100 68	144 54	18 8	232 130	1000 1000	164683	64675	4473
all (incl. n.r.)	27	P A	656 75	882 582	53 54	35 107	0 0	1 4	3 5	11 6	93 176	116 77	166 83	24 7	270 167	1000 1000	4613405	172260	10875
estd. total cost of construction (Rs.,00000)			345875	2684951	248154	493889	1038	16879	22803	27352	810117	354120	384208	34135	772462	4613405	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of completed constructions			112980	151914	9125	6053	29	160	564	1950	16050	20049	28518	4193	46469	172260	x	x	x
sample no. of completed constructions			7234	9539	469	357	7	34	25	110	912	1149	1830	237	2863	10875	x	x	x
urban																			
pucca	69	P A	340 59	864 546	29 23	76 186	3 1	16 26	7 12	8 3	130 251	96 64	143 66	29 13	241 144	1000 1000	1465003	21262	1823
semi-pucca	9	P A	466 89	824 483	7 14	30 36	0 0	5 2	0 0	15 19	53 72	196 210	198 124	26 22	363 356	1000 1000	24174	2569	346
katcha	5	P A	594 284	763 379	0 2	3 17	15 16	0 0	0 0	12 4	30 40	174 228	193 64	10 6	349 297	1000 1000	9125	1960	257
all (incl. n.r.)	58	P A	372 61	853 547	24 23	66 181	4 1	13 26	6 11	9 3	114 245	111 67	152 67	27 13	261 147	1000 1000	1508116	25911	2442
estd. total cost of construction (Rs.,00000)			91330	824792	34052	272805	2212	38735	17315	4812	369931	101572	100897	19594	222063	1508116	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of completed constructions			9635	22100	627	1704	98	343	152	233	2958	2880	3946	702	6755	25911	x	x	x
sample no. of completed constructions			958	2134	60	151	11	44	13	24	283	245	400	64	630	2442	x	x	x

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Table 38: Average cost (Rs., 000) per completed construction, proportion (per 1000) of completed constructions for which amount was financed by different sources (P), and distribution (per 1000) of cost of completed constructions (A) by sources of finance for each type of structure

all-India type of structure	average cost (Rs. ,000) per completed construction	type of estimate	sources of finance														estd. total cost of construction (Rs.000 00)	number of completed constructions	
			own labour and/or material	finance from own source	institutional agencies							non-institutional agencies				any source		estd. (00)	sample
					govt	comm. bank incl. RRB, co-op. society/ bank	insu- rance (advance/ loan)	PF	financial corpn./ inst.	other inst. agen.	any inst. agen.	money lender	friends/ relatives	other non- inst. agen.	any non- inst. agencies				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
rural + urban																			
pucca	66	P A	486 60	882 575	103 48	82 135	1 1	6 10	8 7	16 5	193 206	133 71	177 79	28 9	299 159	1000 1000	5503867	83324	5278
semi-pucca	8	P A	655 121	873 551	19 34	15 41	0 1	1 1	2 2	9 12	41 90	105 131	169 96	28 10	265 237	1000 1000	382614	46710	3209
katcha	3	P A	762 247	876 591	5 14	2 5	0 1	0 0	0 0	6 3	14 23	102 76	145 54	18 8	235 139	1000 1000	173808	66635	4730
all (incl. n.r.)	31	P A	619 71	878 573	49 46	39 125	1 1	3 9	4 7	11 5	96 193	116 74	164 79	25 9	269 162	1000 1000	6121521	198171	13317
estd. total cost of construction (Rs.,00000)			437205	3509743	282206	766694	3250	55614	40119	32164	1180048	455692	485105	53729	994525	6121521	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of completed constructions			122615	174014	9752	7757	127	503	716	2184	19009	22929	32464	4895	53223	198171	x	x	x
sample no. of completed constructions			8192	11673	529	508	18	78	38	134	1195	1394	2230	301	3493	13317	x	x	x

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Table 39: Average cost (Rs. in 000) incurred per construction during last 365 days and distribution (per 1000) of cost of construction by type of cost of construction for each type of construction

all-India type of construction	average cost (Rs. ,000) per construction	per 1000 distribution of cost per construction (Rs. in 000) during last 365 days for different items:					estd. total cost of construction (Rs. 00000)	number of constructions during last 365 days	
		material		labour	others	all items		estimated (00)	sample
		pucca	others						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural									
new building	113	676	70	226	27	1000	3930891	34717	2582
addition to floor space	35	676	66	233	26	1000	980673	27757	1798
alteration/ improvement, etc.	8	565	166	241	27	1000	966693	128599	7963
all (incl. n.r.)	31	658	85	230	27	1000	5878945	191290	12358
estd. total cost of construction (Rs. 00000)	x	3866912	502158	1351061	158814	5878945	x	x	x
estd. no. (00) of constructions during last 365 days	x	115161	147632	187066	64969	191290	x	x	x
sample no. of constructions during last 365 days	x	7136	9733	12007	4120	12358	x	x	x
urban									
new building	231	696	47	235	21	1000	1129132	4878	478
addition to floor space	83	666	63	242	28	1000	397417	4767	526
alteration/ improvement, etc.	20	653	89	239	19	1000	398224	19559	1815
all (incl. n.r.)	66	681	59	237	22	1000	1924800	29206	2820
estd. total cost of construction (Rs. 00000)	x	1311329	114089	457040	42342	1924800	x	x	x
estd. no. (00) of constructions during last 365 days	x	25743	16491	28009	10038	29206	x	x	x
sample no. of constructions during last 365 days	x	2402	1620	2718	1046	2820	x	x	x
rural +urban									
new building	128	681	65	228	26	1000	5060023	39596	3060
addition to floor space	42	673	65	235	27	1000	1378090	32524	2324
alteration/ improvement, etc.	9	591	144	241	25	1000	1364917	148159	9778
all (incl. n.r.)	35	664	79	232	26	1000	7803745	220496	15178
estd. total cost of construction (Rs. 00000)	x	5178242	616247	1808101	201155	7803745	x	x	x
estd. no. (00) of constructions during last 365 days	x	140905	164122	215075	75008	220496	x	x	x
sample no. of constructions during last 365 days	x	9538	11353	14725	5166	15178	x	x	x

Note: Only those constructions were considered for which cost of constructions during the last 365 were reported.

Table 40: Proportion (per 1000) of households reported to have acquired new residential units during last 365 days, average no. (0.0) of new residential units acquired per household, average floor area (sq meter in 0.00) per residential units and average expenditure (Rs. 000) per sq. meter of floor area

all-India								
indicator	number of hhds. acquired new residential unit per 1000 hhds.	average no. (0.0) of new residential unit acquired per hhds.	average floor area (sq mt. 0.00) per residential unit	average expenditure (Rs. 000) per sq. meter of floor area	number of households incurred expenditure for acquiring new residential unit during last 365 days		number of new residential units acquired during last 365 days	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
estimates	0	1.00	33.19	3	738	37	740	39
estd. no. of hhs (00) acquired new residential unit	738	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. no. of new residential units (00) acquired	x	740	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. floor area (sq. meter 0.00)	x		2456236	x	x	x	x	x
estd. cost (Rs., 000)	x			8590449	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. acquired new residential unit	37	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of new residential units acquired	39	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
urban								
estimates	2	1.06	100.27	13	1307	58	1384	59
estd. no. of hhs (00) acquired new residential unit	1307	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. no. of new residential units (00) acquired	x	1384	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. floor area (sq. meter 0.00)	x	x	13879879	x	x	x	x	x
estd. cost (Rs., 000)	x	x	x	176240676	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. acquired new residential unit	58	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of new residential units acquired	59	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
rural+urban								
estimates	1	1.04	76.90	11	2045	95	2124	98
estd. no. of hhs (00) acquired new residential unit	2045	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. no. of new residential units (00) acquired	x	2124	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. floor area (sq. meter 0.00)	x	x	16336115	x	x	x	x	x
estd. cost (Rs., 000)	x	x	x	184831125	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs. acquired new residential unit	95	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of new residential units acquired	98	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Appendix - B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 The 65th round (July 2008 – June 2009) of NSS was earmarked for survey on ‘Domestic Tourism’, ‘Housing Condition’ and ‘Urban Slums’. The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year. The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2008 and ending on 30th June 2009. The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months’ duration each and in each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

2. Sample Design

2.1 A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 65th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. For towns with no UFS frame available (applicable to Leh and Kargil towns of J & K), each town was treated as an FSU. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each FSU.

2.2 *Selection of the first-stage units:* The various steps involved before making the selection of the FSUs are discussed at length in the following few paragraphs before taking up the issue of selection of USUs within an FSU.

2.2.1 *Sampling frame for the first-stage units (FSUs):* For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as the sampling frame. However, for Leh and Kargil towns of J & K, UFS frame was not available. Accordingly, Census 2001 served as the frame for these two towns (henceforth referred to as non-UFS towns).

2.2.2 *Stratification of the first stage units:* The stratification of the first stage units adopted in this survey is given below:

2.2.2.1 *Rural sector:* All villages of a district formed a separate stratum.

2.2.2.2 *Urban sector:* In the urban sector, strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Census 2001 town population. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each NSS region) are given below.

Stratum	Composition (within NSS region)
1	All towns with population < 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000 – 99,999
3	All towns with population 1,00,000 – 4,99,999
4	All towns with population 5,00,000 – 9,99,999
5, 6,	Each million plus city

The non-UFS towns of Leh and Kargil of J & K within the NSS region (NSS region '014') were grouped together to form a separate urban stratum.

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

sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks having area type 'slum area'

sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks

2.2.4 *Allocation of FSU's among Strata*: At the all-India level, a total number of 12952 FSUs (8188 villages and 4764 urban blocks) was allocated for survey for the 'central sample'. For Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir there were no separate sample first-stage units (FSUs) for 'central sample'. For these two districts, 'state sample' was also treated as 'central sample'. The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was kept in view. State/ UT level sample was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. did not exceed the rural sample size. At least 4 FSUs were allocated to each state/ UT, separately for rural and urban areas. Further, the State level allocations for both rural and urban areas were adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that for each stratum minimum allocation was 4 FSUs.

2.2.5 *Allocation to strata/ sub-strata*: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4. Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector pertaining to strata belonging to UFS towns was further allocated to the 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.

2.2.6 *Selection of first-stage units*: As per census arrangement, the villages were arranged and FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population 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 were allocated among the four sub rounds. Since UFS frames were not available for Leh and Kargil towns of Jammu and Kashmir, a somewhat different approach was adopted for the survey in these two towns. Each of these two towns were treated as an FSU (instead of UFS blocks being considered as the FSUs for UFS towns). Both these towns were selected and repeated in each of the sub-rounds 1 to 4 of the sample list.

2.3 *Selection of Ultimate Stage Units (USUs) within an FSU*: The remaining paragraphs of this sub-section outlines the various steps leading to the actual selection of USUs within an FSU.

2.3.1 *Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks*: Large sample FSUs with approximate present population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector, by more or less equalizing present population of the FSU, as stated below.

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

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, hilly districts of Uttarakhand, Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups was formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hgs formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ 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.

Procedure for Leh and Kargil towns: Sub-blocks were formed in usual manner treating the entire town as one FSU. For the selection of two sub-blocks in any given town (FSU) of Leh or Kargil during sub-round 1, the sub-block with maximum percentage share in total approximate present population of the FSU/town was selected with probability 1 (termed as 'sb 1') and another one was selected randomly (termed as 'sb 2'). For the subsequent sub-rounds, 'sb 1' might not be the same as that of sub-round 1. Another sub-block, treated as 'sb 2' was selected afresh with the help of random number table. If the randomly selected sub-block i.e. 'sb 2' coincided with any of the selected sub-blocks of previous sub-round(s), it was rejected and a fresh sub-block was again selected.

2.3.2 Sampling frame of households: All households listed in an FSU constituted the sampling frame of households. All the households listed in the selected FSU/ hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were stratified, for Schedule 1.2, into three second stage strata (SSS) as given below:

rural

SSS 1: households having pucca dwelling structure

SSS 2: households having semi-pucca dwelling structure

SSS 3: other households

urban

SSS 1: households having MPCE of top 30% of urban population ($MPCE \geq B$)

SSS 2: households having MPCE of middle 40% of urban population ($A < MPCE < B$)

SSS 3: households having MPCE of bottom 30% of urban population ($MPCE \leq A$)

2.3.3 *Selection of households:* For the survey on housing condition (Schedule 1.2), 12 households were selected from each sample FSU. In both rural and urban areas, in case no hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done in the FSU, the number of households selected from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 were 4, 4 and 4, respectively. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were formed in the village/block, the number of households selected from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 were 2, 2 and 2, respectively, for each of the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. The sample households from each of the second stage strata were selected by SRSWOR.

2.4 Number of FSUs allotted for survey in the NSS 65th round along with the number of FSUs actually surveyed and number of households enumerated in respect of the survey on housing condition (Schedule 1.2) are given for different States and Union Territories in Table 1 at the end of Appendix-B.

3. Estimation Procedure

3.1 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

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

Under the above symbols,

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

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

3.2. Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum:

3.2.1 Estimate for a stratum in rural areas:

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

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

3.2.2 Estimate for a stratum in urban areas:

(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}).

Note: There were only two FSUs (Leh and Kargil towns) in NSS region '014' of J & K. Both of these were selected and repeated in each of the sub-rounds and they belonged to sub-stratum 2. Thus, N = 2 in the above formula in the case of NSS region '014' of J & K comprising two towns of Leh and Kargil.

3.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

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

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

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

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

3.5 Estimates of Ratios:

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

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

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

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

3.6.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s Var(\hat{Y}_s) \text{ where } Var(\hat{Y}_s) \text{ is given by}$$

$$Var(\hat{Y}_s) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 \text{ for rural stratum, } \hat{Y}_{s1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{s2} \text{ being the stratum estimates for sub-sample 1 and 2 respectively}$$

and

$$Var(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 \text{ for urban stratum, where } \hat{Y}_{st1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{st2} \text{ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.$$

3.6.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \left[(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2}) \right]$$

for rural

and

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

for urban, where \hat{Y}_{s1} , \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} , \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

3.6.3 Estimates of RSE:

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

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

Table 1: Number of FSUs allotted, number of FSUs surveyed and number of persons enumerated in different states and union territories

state/ut.	FSUs					
	allotted		surveyed		household surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	488	272	487	272	5844	3257
Arunachal Pradesh	104	40	103	40	1212	480
Assam	376	88	376	88	4498	1056
Bihar	472	88	472	88	5613	1039
Chhattisgarh	152	64	151	64	1788	766
Delhi	16	272	16	272	191	3170
Goa	16	24	16	24	192	287
Gujarat	280	248	280	248	3353	2925
Haryana	144	96	144	96	1727	1151
Himachal Pradesh	160	32	160	32	1888	383
Jammu & Kashmir	176	88	127	64	1512	752
Jharkhand	184	88	184	88	2205	1043
Karnataka	304	240	304	240	3636	2873
Kerala	336	184	335	183	3998	2192
Madhya Pradesh	456	248	456	245	5461	2932
Maharashtra	520	520	520	520	6220	6136
Manipur	192	96	192	96	2304	1152
Meghalaya	128	48	128	48	1524	576
Mizoram	64	96	64	96	756	1152
Nagaland	80	32	79	32	948	384
Orissa	384	104	383	104	4596	1235
Punjab	160	128	160	128	1888	1534
Rajasthan	384	176	384	176	4572	2099
Sikkim	88	24	85	23	1016	276
Tamil Nadu	400	392	400	392	4787	4701
Tripura	216	72	216	72	2592	864
Uttarakhand	72	40	72	40	864	479
Uttar Pradesh	1120	448	1120	448	13420	5324
West Bengal	632	376	632	376	7569	4504
A & N Islands	24	16	24	16	252	192
Chandigarh	8	40	8	40	96	452
D & N Haveli	16	16	16	16	192	192
Daman & Diu	16	16	16	16	192	192
Lakshadweep	4	12	4	12	46	144
Puducherry	16	40	16	40	192	480
all -India	8188	4764	8130	4735	97144	56374

Appendix C

Schedule 1.2

Housing Condition

Appendix C

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.
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.	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	
		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.	if code 1, 2 or 3 in item 8, 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.	if code 1 in item 10, type of electric wiring (<i>conduit wiring - 1, fixed to the walls - 2, temporary - 3</i>)							

[5] housing characteristics and micro environment (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.	if codes 1 or 2 in item 11 of block 3 (i.e., for the household with own dwelling), 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>)								
if code 1 or 2 in item 4,				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>)								

[6] particulars of the dwelling (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.		total (sum of items 4 to 7)
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.	if code 2 in item 11 , 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 (i.e., if code 3, 4 or 5 in item 11 of bl. 3)	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				
if entry is positive in col. (3) of item 1, items 3 to 27 will be filled in					
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.		floor area (in sq. ft. and in whole numbers)			
9.		no. of dwelling units			
10.	total cost of construction (Rs.)				
amount (Rs.) financed for construction from different sources					
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)				
cost of construction during the last 365 days (Rs)					
23.	material	pucca			
24.		others			
25.	labour				
26.	others (service charges, etc.)				
27.	total (sum of items 23 to 26)				
first-hand purchase of constructed house / flat at the present premises and elsewhere during the last 365 days					
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		
(1)	(2)		(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	number of constructions undertaken during the last 365 days				
2.	number of constructions completed during the last 365 days				
if entry is positive in col. (3) of item 1, items 3 to 27 will be filled in					
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.)				
amount (Rs.) financed for construction from different sources					
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)				
cost of construction during the last 365 days (Rs)					
23.	material	pucca			
24.		others			
25.	labour				
26.	others (service charges, etc.)				
27.	total (sum of items 23 to 26)				

[2] particulars of field operations												
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.	date(s) of :	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

[9] comments by superintendent / senior superintendent

[10] comments by other supervisory officer (s)

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16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
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18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
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84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 - 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
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112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January - June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
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144	534	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09	150	8	6	1180	64	44
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