

GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DELHI

(N.S.S. 58th Round State Sample)

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS ROOM NO. 148, OLD SECRETARIAT DELHI - 110054

PREFACE

The present report on "Housing Conditions in Delhi" is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on the basis of the results of sample survey conducted during NSS 58th Round (July-December 2002) in respect of State Sample.

The report provides brief details of internal and external housing conditions prevailing in the rural and urban areas of Delhi. Housing conditions include type of structure, ownership of dwelling, ventilation, sources of energy for lighting and type of fuel for cooking. It also gives an account of the civic amenities at the reach of the families living in the dwellings such as availability of drainage, garbage disposal arrangement. In other words survey provides overall position of physical living conditions in Delhi. The report also provides brief details pertaining to migration and urban slums.

The report has been prepared by DPA unit of this Directorate under the guidance of Sh. N.T. Krishna, Dy. Director. The special effort made by Sh. Harmeet Singh Maddh, Statistical Investigator to bring out this report deserves special appreciation. The field work of the survey was supervised by Sh. G.S. Rawat and Sh. J.P. Bagheshwar, Research Officer. Data processing was done under the supervision of Sh. K.S. Bansal, System Analyst. The efforts put in by all the functionaries of Socio-Economic, Data Processing & Analysis and EDP Units of this Directorate are also appreciated. This Directorate is also thankful to NSSO for the technical guidance and material assistance provided by them.

The Directorate is indebted to the households for extending active cooperation to the field staff at various stages of this survey. Suggestions, if any, for the improvement of the future versions of the report are welcome.

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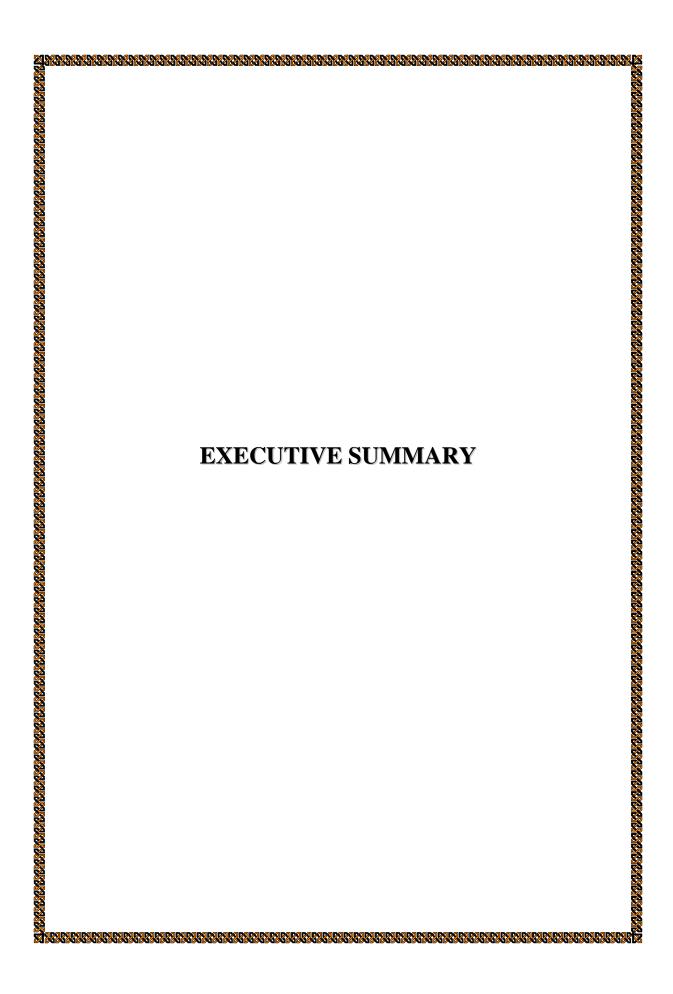
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HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DELHI

(July-December 2002)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted during NSS 58^{th} round between July and Dec 2002.

A. Demographic Characteristics

- ₱ The total number of households was estimated as 30.02 lakhs. Out of them 1.97(6.7%) lakhs were in rural areas and 28.05 (93%) lakhs in urban areas.
- ₱ Estimated no .of persons per house-hold was **5.03** persons in rural and 4.81 persons in urban.
- ₱ 87.43% of the households are in the MPCE class of more than Rs.2000, 7.46% of households are in the MPCE class of Rs.1501-2000, 3.26 % of families in the MPCE class of Rs.1001-1500, 1.61% in the MPCE class of Rs.501-1000.
- ₹ 74.46% of the households were having one married couple, 10.93% households had two married couples whereas 12.09% households did not have any married couple in their family.
- ₱ 22.89% households were engaged in trading, Hotel & Restaurants activity 21.5% on manufacturing activity, more than 9% each on construction and transport activity 7% each on Agriculture and Finance & Real Estate activity, 4.33% on Education Health related activities.
- ☼ Occupational distribution (as per NCO 1968) of households revealed that 8.41% were in profession, technical related occupations, 11.69% in administrative, executive, managerial in nature, 11.74% clerical categories, 18.24% sales & related, 10.44% farmers and 39.5% production and related workers.
- About 33234 households were estimated to have migrated to Delhi during the 2002.
- ▶ Out of the total families migrated **84.89%** moved on permanent and **15.11%** on seasonal basis.
- 47.58% migrated for seeking employment, 6.32% due to transfer in employment, 6.19% for pursuing studies and rest of the 39.91% due to other reasons.

B.STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

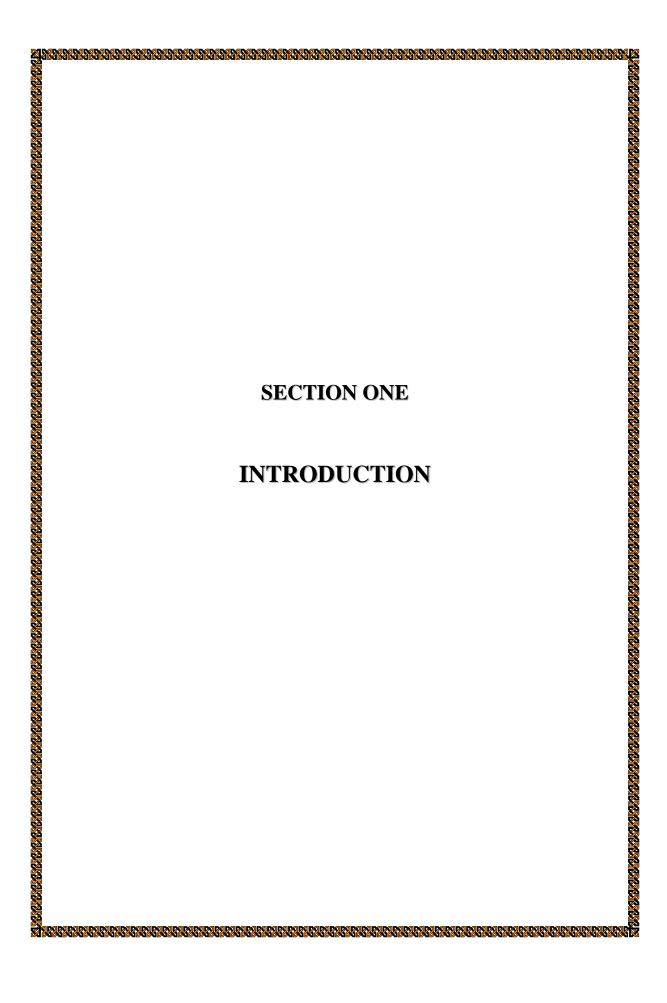
- ⚠ In Delhi 96.98% families live in pucca, 2.01% in semi-pucca, and 1.01% in kutcha type of structure as against the All India average of 48.94% in pucca, 30.16% in semi-pucca and 20.9% in kutcha type of houses
- ₱ 3.29% households were residing in owned dwellings, 6.68% employer provided, 24.26% in rented dwelling and remaining 5.67% having other arrangement in Delhi. The national average in this respect was 82.9% owned, 2.4% employer provided accommodation, 10.6% in rented dwelling and 4% had other arrangement.
- ► In Delhi 60.77% stay in independent, 19.02% in flat type dwellings .as against the national average of 75.4% in independent houses, 9.9% in flats.
- ₱ 39.09% of the households are residing in the dwellings aged 10-20 years, 26.3% families in the dwellings built 5-10 years back, 24.4% in the dwellings of 20-40 years old and about 4% in the dwellings built nearly 40-60 years back.

C. STATUS OF AMENITIES

- ₱ 54.13% of the residential houses were having good ventilation facilities and rest of the 45.87% houses were having satisfactory ventilation facility.
- № 50.06% of the households were covered by underground drainage facility, 13.58% were having next best arrangement i.e. covered (pucca) drainage type, 33.93% open type, and 2.43 % had no drainage arrangement
- The main medium of cooking fuel has been LPG for 78.4 % of the families and 15% use kerosene.
- ▶ In urban 84% households were having either attached/detached bathroom facility.
- Based on the record of preceding 5 years flood risk was experienced by 3.2% of the house holds in Delhi due to excessive rain.
- 4 69.29% draw drinking water from tap, about 20% from tube well/hand pump.
- ♣ 69.16% households stated that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by government agency, 18.55% households have their own arrangement, 7.57% had other type of arrangement and only 4.72% households claimed that there was no arrangement.

D. SLUM SCENERIO

- Total number of slums were estimated as 1867 and the households therein were estimated as 3.79 lakhs. Out of the total slums about 16.7% were notified and about 83.3% were in the non-notified category
- 55.56% of the slums are on the land owned by local bodies, 13.58% on the land owned by other government agencies. About 22% of the slums were on the land whose ownership was not known to the knowledgeable persons of the locality.
- ₹ 17.68% of the slums have cropped up along Nala (drainage), around 45% along railway track and the rest of the slums at other places
- ♣ 60% of the slums are surrounded by residential areas, about 37% by industrial areas, 1.6% by commercial areas and rest by other type of areas.
- $\mathbf{\Psi}$ 2/3rd of the slums are composed of kutcha structure only.
- For the 66.31% of slums in Delhi the major source of drinking water is tap and about 2% were dependent on hand pump.
- № 82% of the slums were having open pucca / kutcha drainage system.
- ▶ Disposal of garbage by local bodies was prevalent in about 45.45% of the slums.
- About 45% of the slums were having pucca roads/lanes within slums and 55% were having kutcha type of roads.
- About 84% of the slums were having primary schools in the proximity of less than ½ km.
- ₹ 35.76% of the slum colonies were having the government hospital within a distance of ½ km, 21.36% slums in the distance of 0.5-1km, 35.89% in the distance of 1-2 kms, 8.83% in the range of 2-5 km. and more than 3% slum colonies are covered by government hospital in the distance of 5 kms and above
- № 82% of the slums had experienced water logging during monsoon season.
- ♣ About 2% of the slums in Delhi were having association either formal/informal to oversee the betterment of slums formed by the slum dwellers themselves.



SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

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

One of the striking features of industrial development in India has been the concentration of industries in and around a few selected cities and towns. This is perhaps due to the availability of power, transport, communication facilities and proximity to Government agencies etc. This has necessitated the job seekers to resort to migration from rural areas to urban areas. This in-migration has in turn given vent to the problem of housing and other related problems. It is widely known that large chunk of the industrial work force consists of middle and lower middle class sections who cannot afford high rents out of their meager incomes. Further, a vast majority of poor either do not have a house or living in unserviceable katcha house in slums under dismally poor living conditions which lack basic amenities like sanitation, water supply, regular disposal of solid wastes and garbage which are the source of pollution to resources in the environment.

1.2 HISTORY OF SURVEYS

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

After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round during July-December 2002. In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities available to them. Information on construction activities carried out be the households during the last five years was collected separately for constructions done at the present place of residence of the household sand at other places. A further attempt was made to collect data on the cost of construction during the last year separately for pucca materials, other materials, labour cost and other costs. In view of the recent spurt in purchase of fully built residential units, data on expenditure incurred for purchasing new residential units was collected too. For the households situated in slums, some general particulars were collected in the same schedule of inquiry. However, in the present survey, the concept of slum was restricted to urban areas only.

During the 49th round of NSS, an integrated schedule on housing condition and migration was canvassed, as there was need to capture data on migration, data being available from the regular quinquennial surveys of employment and unemployment (NSS 43rd and 38th rounds) at that time.

Prior to the present round of survey, data on migration was collected again during the 55th round of NSS (July 1999-June 2000). In view of the recent nature of data available on migration, during the present survey, detailed data on migration was not collected in conjunction with the schedule on housing condition. However, data on in-migration of the entire household during the last 365 days and the number of in and out migrations from the surveyed households were collected in the current survey.

The integrated household survey under the 58th round covered topics such as village facilities, condition of urban **slums**, disability, **housing condition**, household consumer expenditure etc.

1.3 Objective, Scope & Coverage of the Survey

The survey on housing condition was aimed to portray several aspects of housing condition. On the one hand, the condition of the residential dwellings with respect to its micro environment like the area where the house was located, plinth area, plinth level, period since built, condition of the structure, type of ownership, number of rooms, etc., infrastructure facilities available like electricity, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, ventilation, etc. was collected. This apart, data on household characteristics, principal industry and occupation of the household, distance to the place of work normally traveled by the principal earning member of the household and some migration related information were also collected. In addition the survey on condition of slums was also conducted to portray the condition of the urban slums, both notified and non-notified, with respect to infrastructural facilities like the area where the slum was located, road within and approaching the slum, electricity, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, etc. In addition, data on change in the condition of some of these facilities, and source of the improvement, if there was any such improvement over the last five years, were also collected.

1.4 SCHEME OF THE REPORT

The present report provides the estimates of characteristics relating to housing conditions and slums condition based on the state sample. The report is presented in five sections. Section two and three dealt with 'sample design and estimation procedure' and 'conceptual framework' respectively. Section four exhaustively dealt with the demographic profile, structural characteristics of dwellings, availability of various basic amenities and brief details of sums etc., Detailed statistical tables are given in section five.



SECTION TWO SAMPLE DESIGN & **ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The fifty-eight round was of six months duration from 1^{st} July 2002 to 31^{st} Dec.2002. This six months period was divided into two Sub-Round of three months duration as given below: -

Sub-Round	Period
1	July – September 2002
2	October – December 2002

Schedules of Inquiry

The broad subjects and schedules of inquiry for the 58th Round are as follows.

SL. No.	Schedule	Description
1	0.0	Listing of Houses
2	3.1	Village Facilities
3	0.21	Particulars of Slum
4	26	Survey of Disabled Person
5	1.2	Housing Condition
6	1.0	Household Consumer Expenditure

Sample Design

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

Sampling Frame for first-Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of Census 1991 villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the lists of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were considered as the sampling frame.

Rural: Two **special strata** were formed as given below at the State/UT level on the basis of Population Census 1991 Viz.

Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 0 to 50, and

Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000

The special stratum 1 was formed if at least 50 such FSUs were found in a State/UT. Similarly, special stratum 2 was formed if at least 4 such FSUs were found in a State/UT. Otherwise, such FSUs were merged with the general strata.

From the remaining FSUs (not covered under stratum 1 & 2) **general strata** Was formed numbered 3, 4, 5 ... etc. (even if no special state have been formed). Each district of a State/UT was normally treated as a separate stratum. However, if the provisional population of the district was greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per Census 2001, that the district was divided into two or more strata with more or less equal population as per population Census 1991 by grouping contiguous tehsils.

Urban Sector: In the urban sector, stratum was formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Census 1991 town population. The stratum number and their composition are given below:

STRATUM NUMBER	COMPOSITION OF STRATA			
1 all towns with population $(P) < 0.1$ million				
2	All towns with $0.1 \le P < 0.5$ Million			
3	all towns with 0.5≤ P < 1 Million			
4,5,6,	each town with P ≥ 1 million			

Sub-stratification: There was no sub-stratification in the rural sector. However, to cover more number of households living in slums, in urban sector each stratum was divided into-

2 sub-strata as follows:

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

sub-stratum 2: Remaining UFS blocks

If case of UFS blocks with no 'slum area' within a stratum, sub-stratum 1 was not formed

and it was merged with sub-stratum 2.

Allocation of samples between Rural and Urban sectors: samples was allocated between

two sector in proportion to provisional population as per Census 2001 with double

weightage to urban sector.

Allocation of Rural/Urban sector level sample size to strata / sub-strata: Both rural and

urban sector sample allotted to a State/UT were allocated to different strata in proportion to

population of the stratum. All the stratum-level allocation were adjusted to multiple of 2.

Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector was further allocated to 2 sub-strata in

proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1

subject to a minimum sample size of 2 or 4 to sub-stratum 1 according at stratum-level

allocation is 4 greater than 4. Sub-stratum level allocation in the urban sector were made

even.

Selection of FSUs: FSUs were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples in

both the sectors. For special stratum 2 and all the general strata of rural sector, FSUs were

selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (**PPSWR**) where size was the

1991 census population. For urban sector and special stratum 1 of rural sector, FSUs were

selected by simple random sampling without replacement (**SRSWOR**)

6

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

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

Hamlet-group/sub-blocks were formed by more or less equalizing population. For large urban blocks, the sub-block (sb) having slum dwellers, if any, was selected which probability 1 and was termed as segment 1. However, if there were more than one sb having slum dwellers, the sb having maximum number of slum dwellers was selected as segment 1. After selection of sb for segment 1, one more sb was selected by simple random sampling (SRS) from the remaining sb's of the block and was termed as segment 2. For large blocks (having no slum areas) two sub-blocks were selected by sample random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR) and were combined to form segment 2. For urban blocks without sub-blocks formation, segment number was 1 or 2 depending on whether the block was having a slum or not. For large villages two hamlet-groups were selected by SRSWOR and were combined to from segment 2. For villages without hamlet-group formation, segment number was also 2. The segments were considered separately for listing and selection of the ultimate-stage units.

Formation of Second Stage Strata (SSS) and selection of household: In each selected village/block/segment, three second stage strata (SSS) were formed on the basis of structure type. The number of households selected is given below:

Type of Second Stage Strata	Without segment formation	with segment formation (for each segment)
RURAL		
SSS 1: households having pucca dwelling structure	4	2
SSS 2: households having semi pucca dwelling structure		
	4	2
SSS 3: other households		
	4	2
URBAN		
SSS 1: households having MPCE of top		
10% of urban population	4	2
SSS 2: households having MPCE of		
middle 60% of urban population		
	4	2
SSS 3: households having MPCE of		
bottom 30% of urban population	4	2

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

In case of slums survey data was collected for the selected FSU as a whole and therefore no second stage stratum was needed.

Estimation procedure

Notation:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub - stratum of an urban stratum (t = 1, 2)

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

i = subscript for I-th FSU [village (panchyat ward) / block]

u = subscript for a segment (u = 1,2)

- j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum of an FSU
- k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stratum within an FSU D = total number of hg's / sb's formed in the sample village (panchyat ward) / block
- $D^* = 1 \text{ if } D = 1$
 - = D / 2 for rural FSUs with D > 1
 - = (D-1) for urban FSU with D > 1 and with segment 1
 - = D / 2 for urban FSUs with D > 1 and without segment
- N = total umber of FSUs in an urban stratum / sub-stratum or rural stratum 1
- Z = total size of general stratum or special stratum 2 of rural sector (= sum of size for all the FSUs of a stratum)
- z = size of sample village used for selection.
- $n = number\ of\ sample\ village\ /\ block\ surveyed\ including\ zero\ cases\ but\ excluding\ casualty$ for a particular sub-sample and stratum / sub-stratum.
- H = total of sample of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a segment of a sample FSU
- h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a segment of a sample FSU
- y = observed value of characteristics y under estimation
- Y =estimate of population total Y for the characteristics y

Under the above symbols,

 y_{smiujk} = observed of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the u-th segment (u = 1, 2) of the I-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the s-th rural stratum,

 y_{smiujk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the u-th segment (u = 1, 2) of the FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th urban stratum

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

Formulae for estimation of aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum / sub-stratum in Rural / Urban sector:

Schedule 0.21

Rural:

- (a) Estimation formula for stratum 1 (i.e. special stratum at State/UT level):
- i) For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[D_{i}^{*} \times y_{i2} \right]$$

Where y_{i2} is the total of observed values for the characteristic y belonging to segment 2 of the i-th FSU.

ii) For estimating the number of villages possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$$

Where y_i is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise.

- (b) Estimation formula for other strata:
- i) For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[D_i^* \times y_{i2} \right]$$

ii) For estimating the number of villages possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{z_i} y_i$$

Where y_i is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise.

Urban:

(a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of urban stratum:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[y_{i1} + D_{i}^{*} \times y_{i2} \right]$$

Where y_{i2} and y_{i2} is the total of observed values for the characteristic y belonging to segment 1 and 2 respectively, of the i-th FSU in the t^{th} sub-stratum and s^{th} stratum.

(b) For the Sth stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_{t=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{st}$$

Where \hat{Y}_{st} denotes the estimates of Y for the t-th sub-stratum of the s-th stratum.

Schedule 1.2: Housing condition

Rural:

- (a) Estimation formula for stratum 1:
 - (i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{j} = \frac{N}{n_{j}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{j}} \left[D_{i}^{*} \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right], (j = 1, 2 \text{ or } 3)$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \hat{Y}_{j}$$

- **(b)** Estimation formulae for general strata:
 - (i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{j} = \frac{Z}{n_{j}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{j}} \frac{1}{z_{i}} \left[D_{i}^{*} \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \hat{Y}_{i}$$

Urban:

- (b) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of urban stratum:
 - (i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{j} = \frac{N}{n_{j}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{j}} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_{i}^{*} \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right], (j = 1, 2 \text{ or } 3)$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \hat{Y}_{j}$$

(b) For the s-th stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_{t=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{st}$$

OVERALL ESTIMATE FOR AGGREGATES:

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

(i)
$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{2} \hat{Y}_{sm} \text{ for rural stratum,}$$

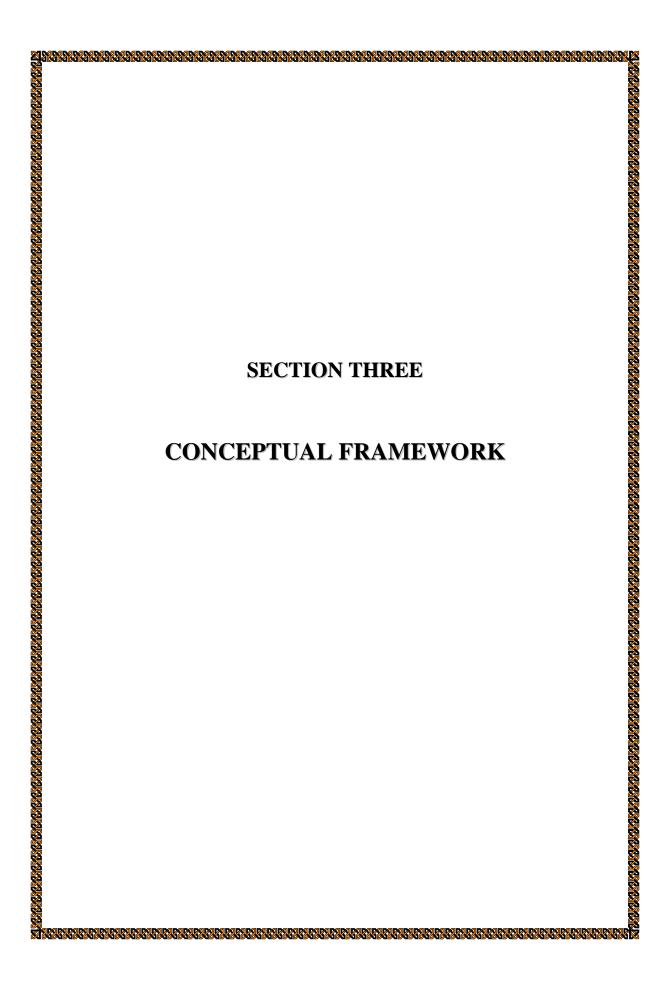
(ii)
$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{2} \hat{Y}_{stm}$$
 for urban sub-stratum and

(iii)
$$\hat{Y_s} = \sum_{t=1}^{2} \hat{Y_{st}}$$
 for urban stratum

OVERALL ESTIMATE OF AGGREGATES AT STATE/UT LEVEL:

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

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SECTION THREE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The concepts and definitions adopted during the NSS 58th round are explained in this section.

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY-OCCUPATION: Out of all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one-year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations were pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity, the one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last

365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the principal household occupation. It was quite possible that one or more members of the household might have pursued the household occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry, out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, was to be considered as the principal industry of the household.

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

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

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

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

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

SQUATTER SETTLEMENT: Sometimes an area develops into an unauthorized settlement with unauthorized structure put up by "squares". Squatter settlement included all slum like settlements which did not have the stipulated number of 20 households to be classified as a slum. Squatter settlements were not considered under the coverage of slums in the present survey. However, in the more detailed inquiry on housing condition made through individual inquiry at the level of households, the households living in squatter settlements as well as in slums have been considered and results tabulated for the category "slums and squatter settlements" separately from other urban areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sewerage system: Sewerage system contained underground pipe or conduit for carrying off drainage water, discharge from water closets, etc.

Drainage arrangement: A system for carrying off waste and liquid wastes of the dwelling unit was considered as the drainage system.

Garbage disposal: This item was collected for urban areas only. In the urban areas, some arrangements usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents dump their garbage. In some places, a group of residents themselves arrange for transportation of the garbage to the final dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body.

Experience of flood: If rain water during monsoon and/or water from sea, river etc. entered the ground floor of the house, then the house was said to have experienced flood.

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

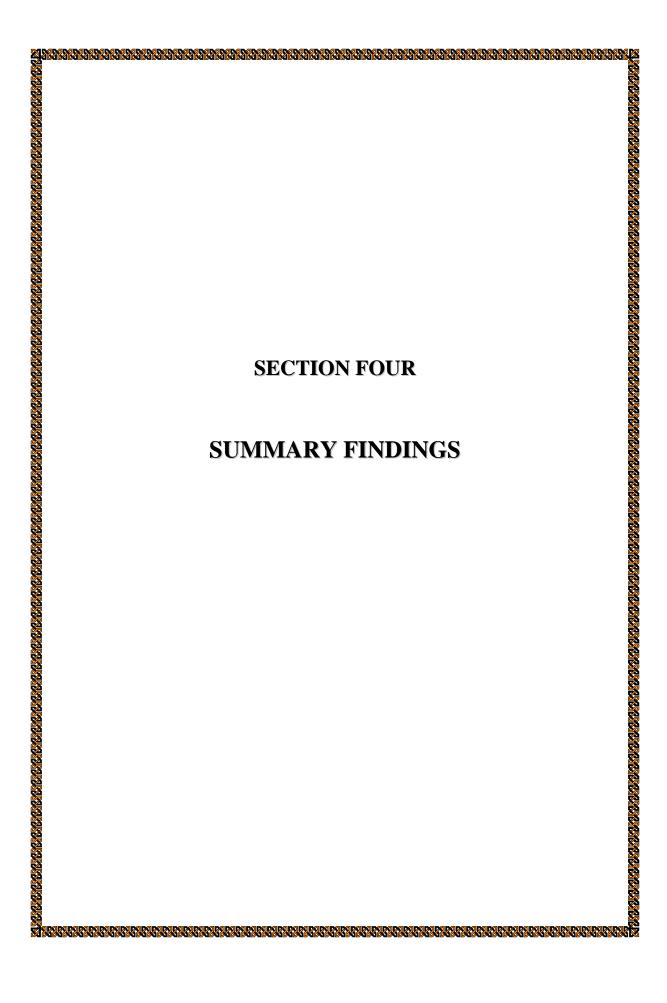
Floor area: The inside area of the floor, excluding the area covered by the walls, was considered as the floor area. If a room was used, without any apportioning, for both business and residential purposes and the residential use was not very nominal, the total area of the room was included here.

On the other hand, if only a portion of a room was used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion was included. A similar procedure was adopted in case of room, etc., being shared with another household.

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

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

XXX



SECTION FOUR

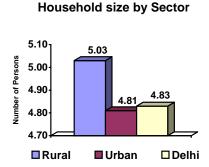
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This section is devoted to the analysis of the findings of the survey on housing condition in Delhi held during July-Dec. 2002 from 144 rural and 2884 urban sample households. The factors that will affect the house and the families living in them can be grouped under two categories, namely, internal and external conditions. Type of structure, ownership of dwelling, plinth area, age of dwellings, purpose for which the house is used, type of energy used for lighting and cooking, availability of basic amenities like ventilation, drinking water etc. fall under the category of internal conditions. In other words internal factors will reflect the economic condition and hygiene of any household. External conditions, which include arrangement for drainage, garbage disposal, risk due to floods, access to approach roads etc., reveal the environment in which the household is residing. Since the internal as well as external factors taken together determine the quality of housing conditions, position prevailing with respect to these facilities was analysed in rural and urban areas of Delhi. Brief details relating to demography, migration and status of housing conditions in urban slums of Delhi are also presented in this section. The key results of State Sample have also been compared with that of central sample to ascertain the measure of comparability between the two sets of results.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

ESTIMATED POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND SIZE

The survey estimated the total number of households as 30.04 lakhs. Out of them 1.976 (7%) lakhs were in rural areas and 28.05 (93%) lakhs in urban areas. The no.of persons per house-hold workout to 5.03 persons in rural and 4.81 persons in urban.



Statement 4.1.1: Distribution of Population, households and household size by sector

SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLD SIZE
1	2	3	3 4 5		6
RURAL	URAL 546297		988618	196709	5.03
URBAN	URBAN 7413703 609		13505382	2805453	4.81
COMBINED	BINED 7960000 6534000		14494000	3002162	4.83
%	54.92	45.08	100.00		

The total population projected under the survey was 14494 lakhs. Males accounted for 54.92% and the proportion of female was 45.08% in the total population. Social group-wise distribution indicated that S.Cs accounted for 20.47%, OBCs 9.52% and 70.01% were others.

Statement 4.1.2: Distribution of Population by Social group

S.NO.	CATEGORY	1	%		
3.NO.	CATEGORT	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	70
1	Scheduled Castes	251551	2715998	2967550	20.47
2	Other Backward classes	252636	1127023	1379659	9.52
3	Others	484431	9662360	10146791	70.01
3	ALL	988618	13505382	14494000	100.00

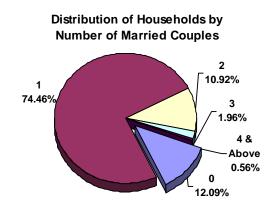
Distribution of households MPCE class-wise is also presented in the statement4.1.3. Accordingly in urban 87.97% of the households are in the MPCE class of more than Rs.2000, 6.84% of households are in the MPCE class of Rs.1501-2000, 3.2 % of families in the MPCE class of Rs.1001-1500, 1.78% in the MPCE class of Rs.501-1000.On the other hand in rural 11.28 % in MPCE class of Rs.1501-2000 and in respect of other MPCE classes the pattern was more or less same as that of urban.

Statement 4.1.3: Distribution of Population and households by MPCE Classes

Sector	MPCE CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	ESTIMATEDH OUSEHOLDS	HOUSE HOLD SIZE	% to total househol ds
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
RURAL							
	0-500	1754	778	2532	830	3.05	0.42
	501-1000	6915	3067	9982	1090	9.15	0.55
	1001-1500	11496	8432	19928	7147	2.79	3.63
	1501-2000	42542	36674	79216	22192	3.57	11.28
	>2000	483591	393370	876961	165451	5.30	84.11
	Sub total	546297	442321	988618	196709	5.03	100.00
URBAN							
	0-500	16131	14989	31120	6092	5.11	0.22
	501-1000	70873	40320	111193	49965	2.23	1.78
	1001-1500	106273	48054	154327	89665	1.72	3.20
	1501-2000	380898	247681	628579	191817	3.28	6.84
	>2000	6839529	5740634	12580163	2467914	5.10	87.97
	Total	7413703	6091679	13505382	2805453	4.81	100.00
COMBINED							
	0-500	17885	15767	33652	7384	4.56	0.25
	501-1000	77787	43387	121175	48288	2.51	1.61
	1001-1500	117769	56486	174255	97798	1.78	3.26
	1501-2000	423439	284355	707794	224034	3.16	7.46
	>2000	7323120	6134004	13457124	2624659	5.13	87.43
	Total	7960000	6534000	14494000	3002162	4.83	100.00

NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES

The survey revealed that in rural 76.97% of the households were having one married couple, 14.77% households had two married couples whereas 7.88% households did not have married couple in their family. In the urban Delhi, 74.28% households had one, 10.69% two, about 3% three or more married couples as against none in 12.39% families.



Statement 4.1.4: Distribution of households by no. of married couples

No of morning Couples		0/			
No.of married Couples	Rural Urban		Combined	%	
0	15501	347596	363096	12.09	
1	151407	2083890	2235297	74.46	
2	28070 299903		327973	10.93	
3	1731	57231	58962	1.96	
4 and above	0	16833	16833	0.56	
ALL	196709	2805453	3002162	100	

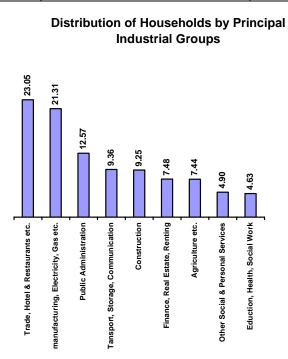
ACTIVITY DISTRIBUTION

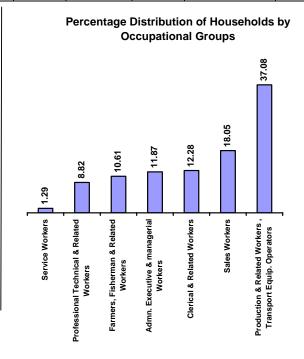
Distribution of households as per NIC (1998) is presented in the statement. NIC of the households is determined purely on the basis of the major time spent on any gainful activity by all members of the households taken together. As per the survey, 22.89% households were engaged in trading, Hotel & Restaurants activity. This is followed by 21.5% on manufacturing activity, more than 9% each on construction and transport activity 7% each on Agriculture and Finance & Real Estate activity, 4.33% on Education Health related activities and rest of the 5.41% on other activities.

Occupational distribution (as per NCO 1968) of households revealed that 8.41% were in profession, technical related occupations, 11.69% were administrative, executive, managerial in nature, 11.74% clerical categories, 18.24% sales & related, 10.44% farmers and 39.5% producers and related workers.

Statement 4.1.5: Distribution of households by Principal industrial groups (NIC1998)

			No.of households				
S.NO	Principal Industry (1998)	RURAL	%	URBAN	%	COMBINED	%
1	Agriculture etc.,	14944	7.60	208425	7.43	223369	7.44
2	Manufacturing, Electricity, gas etc.,	59174	30.08	580667	20.70	639841	21.31
3	Construction	19316	9.82	258341	9.21	277657	9.25
4	Trade,hotel,restautent etc.,	41326	21.01	650742	23.20	692068	23.05
5	Transport,storage,communication	22227	11.30	258896	9.23	281123	9.36
6	Finance,real estate,renting	10122	5.15	214297	3.00	224419	7.48
7	Public Administration etc.,	18648	9.48	358762	12.79	377410	12.57
8	Education,health, social work	1660	0.84	137413	3.00	139073	4.63
9	Other social &personal services	9292	4.72	137910	4.92	147202	4.90
	ALL	196709	100.00	2805453	100.00	3002162	100.00





Statement 4.1.6: Distribution of households by occupational groups (NCO 1968)

Statemen	statement-1.0. Distribution of households by occupational groups (11CO1700)							
N.C.O				No. of ho	useholds	3		
Division.	Description	Rural	%	Urban	%	Combined	%	
	Professional, Technical & related							
0-1	workers	7377	3.75	257260	9.17	264637	8.82	
	Admn.,Executive &Managerial							
2	Workers	18943	9.63	337496	12.03	356439	11.87	
3	Clerical & related workers	10996	5.59	357695	12.75	368691	12.28	
4	Sales workers	40050	20.36	501896	17.89	541946	18.05	
	Farmers,fishermen & related							
5	workers	16642	8.46	301867	10.76	318509	10.61	
6	Service workers	15658	7.96	23005	0.82	38663	1.29	
	Production & related							
7.8,9	workers.transport eqip.,operators	87043	44.25	1026234	36.58	1113277	37.08	
	ALL	196709	100	2805453	100	3002162	100	

Travel to place of work

The distance usually commuted by the principal earner of the household from the place of residence to work place was collected under the survey. Accordingly 36.17% cover a distance in the range of 0-5 kms daily on one way.14.45% of them 5-9 kms, another 14.04% 10-14 kms, 9.32% at the rate of 20-30 kms,6.77% on an average 15-19kms and so on.

Statement: 4.3.3 Distribution of households by distance traveled to the place of work by principal earner

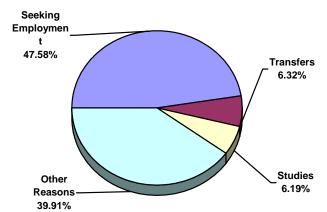
	No. of households			
Distance(k.ms)	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	% to total
0	40630	462750	503380	16.77
Upto 5	79657	1006219	1085876	36.17
5-9	4422	429340	433763	14.45
10-14	23501	398093	421594	14.04
15-19	9811	193340	203151	6.77
20-30	23824	255884	279708	9.32
30-40	10765	30593	41358	1.38
40-50	1918	10904	12822	0.43
>50	2181	18329	20510	0.68
TOTAL	196709	2805453	3002162	100.00

IN- MIGRATION

During the course of survey households were asked whether they had moved to the present place of enumeration during the period of last one year, nature of movement and reason for the same. This is

aimed at ascertaining brief details pertaining to migration. As per the data available **33234** number of households were estimated to have migrated to Delhi during the reference period. Out of them 84.89% had moved on permanent and 15.11% on seasonal basis. Further enquiry revealed that 47.58% migrated for seeking employment, 6.32% due to transfer in employment, 6.19% for pursuing studies and rest of the 39.91% due to other reasons.

Distribution of Migrated Households by Reason of Migration



Statement 4.1.7: Distribution of migrated households by nature & reason for movement

S.No	ITEM	Estim	nated no.of housel	nolds	%of total Households of
3.110	TT LIVI	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	Delhi
Α	Migrated to Delhi during last 365 days	3777	29457	33234	
В	Nature of movement				
	seasonal	945	4410	5355	15.11
	Non-seasonal	640	4634	5274	15.87
	permanent	2192	20413	22605	68.02
С	Reasons for migration				
	seeking employment	1736	14076	15812	47.58
	Transfer	945	1154	2099	6.32
	Studies	0	2056	2056	6.19
	Other reasons	1096	12171	13267	39.91

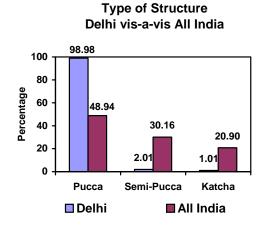
4.2 PHYSICAL CHRACTRISTICS

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

4.2.1 TYPE OF STRUCTURE

The first and the foremost factor that will have a bearing on the housing condition is the type of structure in which people by and large are residing. The structure of the dwelling can be

classified on the basis of material used for its construction. Accordingly, three categories have emerged viz. pucca, semi-pucca and kutcha. The survey revealed that in rural areas of Delhi 99.58% of the total households were residing in pucca houses less than half percentage in semi-pucca houses and none in kutcha type of houses whereas at the all India level, the position stood at 35.9% in pucca, 42.8% in semi pucca and 21.3% in kutcha type of houses.



Statement 4.2.1: Distribution of households by type of structure

	ITEM	Structure type of the dwelling unit				
S.NO	ITEM	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Α	DELHI					
(i)	Rural	195883	826	0	196709	
	Percentage	99.58	0.42	0.00	100.00	
(ii)	Urban	2715398	59756	30299	2805453	
	Percentage	96.79	2.13	1.08	100.00	
(iii)	Combined	2911281	60402	30299	3002162	
	Percentage	96.98	2.01	1.01	100.00	
В	ALL INDIA					
(i)	Rural	3776306	2697362	2517537	8991205	
	Percentage	42.00	30.00	28.00	100.00	
(ii)	Urban	5923864	3281409	1624460	10829733	
	Percentage	54.70	30.30	15.00	100.00	
(iii)	Combined	9700170	5978771	4141997	19820938	
	Percentage	48.94	30.16	20.90	100.00	

On the other hand, the position was slightly different in urban areas as 96.79% in pucca, 2.13% in semi-pucca, and 2.07% in kutcha type of structure as against 77.3% in pucca, 20% in semi-pucca and 3% in kutcha type of houses at the All India level. It can be concluded that households in Delhi found to be living in better quality dwellings.

4.2.2 TYPE OF USE OF BUILDING

During the survey data was collected on the type of use to which the building in which households are staying is put to. It can be stated that higher the ratio of usage for exclusive residential purpose greater the quality of life experienced by people and vice versa. It was found that in the urban areas 91.32% of families are living in the buildings which are used strictly for residential purpose 1.61% were found to be used for residence-cum-factory, 1.01% residence-cum-office, 5.29%, residence-cum-shop and 0.77% for residence-cum-other purposes. Similar pattern was noticed in rural areas as well.

Statement 4.2.2: Distribution of households by type of use of building

S.NO	Type of use of building	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED
1	Residential	179065	2561940	2741005
'	% to total	91.03	91.32	91.3
2	Residential cum factory	4347	45168	49515
2	% to total	2.21	1.61	1.65
3	Residential cum office	0	28335	28335
3	% to total	0	1.01	0.95
4	Residential cum shop	11114	148408	159522
4	% to total	5.65	5.29	5.31
5	Others	2183	21602	23785
5	% to total	1.11	0.77	0.79
6	All	196709	2805453	3002162
0	% to total	100	100	100

4.2.3 OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS

This aspect can be considered as one of the important qualitative indicators of housing conditions. To ascertain the status of households with respect to ownership of dwelling units, type of ownership has been divided into four broad categories viz. owned, hired (including accommodation provided by employer) others who fall in the category of neither owned nor hired and households without any dwelling unit to live in. The survey revealed that 63.29% households were found to be residing in owned dwellings, 6.68% employer provided, 24.26% in rented dwelling and remaining 5.67% having other arrangement in Delhi. The national average in this respect revealed that 82.9% owners, 2.4% employer provided accommodation, 10.6% in rented dwelling and 4% had other arrangement.

Statement :4.2.3 Distribution of households by type of ownership

Stateme	Statement .4.2.3 Distribution of nouseholds by type of ownership								
		١	No of house holds.						
S.NO	Ownership of Dwelling		DELHI		All India (%)				
		RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED					
4	Owned	136083	1748358	1884441					
'	% to total	69.18	62.32	63.29	82.9				
2	Employer's quarters	0	217984	217984					
2	% to total	0	7.77	6.68	2.4				
	Other hired	55452	666015	721467					
3	accommodation	33432	000013	721407					
	% to total	28.19	23.74	24.36	10.7				
4	No Dwelling	0	0	0					
4	% to total	0	0	0					
5	Others	5174	173096	178270					
5	% to total	2.63	6.17	5.67	4				
6	All	196709	2805453	3002162					
6	% to total	100	100	100	100				

Sector-wise distribution reveals that in Rural areas of Delhi 69.18% households were found to be residing in the owned dwellings, 28.19% households in rented dwellings and only 2.63% were having other arrangement. Urban areas of Delhi exhibited a more or less similar picture in this respect. Out of the total households, 62.32 % were residing in owned dwelling followed by 23.74 % in rented ones, 7.97 % in the accommodation provided by employers, 6.17% were having other type of arrangement.

4.2.4 TYPE OF DWELLING

Dwelling occupied by households in terms of independent house, flat, other type of dwelling etc. was also collected under the survey. The survey revealed that in rural Delhi 74.01% were residing in independent type of house, 2.61% in flats and 23.38% in other type of dwelling. On the other hand in urban Delhi 60.77% in independent, 19.02% in flat type and rest of the 20.21% were estimated to be in other type of dwellings.

At the all India, the position was slightly different as 75.4% in independent houses, 9.9% in flats and 14.7% lived in other type of dwellings.

Statement :4.2.4 Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

			No.of households		All India
S.NO	Type of dwelling	Rural	Urban	Combined	(%)
1	Independent House	145584	1704874	1850458	
	% to total	74.01	60.77	61.64	75.4
2	Flat	5134	533597	538731	
	% to total	2.61	19.02	17.94	9.9
3	Others	45991	566982	612973	
	% to total	23.38	20.21	20.42	14.7
4	All	196709	2805453	3002162	
	% to total	100	100	100	100

4.2.5 PLINTH AREA

Statement 4.2 gives the distribution of dwelling units by plinth area and plinth level of the house in which the dwelling unit was situated. It may be seen that in respect of plinth area of the dwelling units, dwelling units in the rural areas were generally better endowed than those in urban areas.

Statement: 4.2.5 Distribution of households by Plinth Area of house

S.NO	Plinth Area of the house	No.of households				
	(sq.meter)	Rural	Urban	Combined	(%)	
1	Un to 20	15304	903917	919221		
l I	Up to 20	7.78	32.22	30.62	12.6	
2	20-30	11586	173938	185524		
	20-30	5.89	6.2	6.18	22	
3	30-40	17546	214337	231883		
3	30-40	8.92	7.64	7.72	19	
4	40-50	47702	333007	380709		
4	40-50	24.25	11.87	12.68	13	
5	50-75	35663	309722	345385		
3	30-73	18.13	11.04	11.51	9.3	
6	75-100	23251	402582	425833		
	75-100	11.82	14.35	14.18	6.3	
7	100-150	29801	212934	242735		
,	100-130	15.15	7.59	8.09	4.6	
8	150-200	13888	110535	124423		
	130-200	7.06	3.94	4.14	5.9	
9	>200	1967	144481	146448		
9	>200	1.0	5.15	4.88	7.3	
	All	196709	2805453	3002162		
	All	100	100	100	100	

About 47 per cent of the households were in houses with a plinth area upto 50 sq.m. in the rural areas whereas the corresponding percentage was about 58% in the urban area. For dwelling units with plinth area of 50-100 sq.m., the percentages were 30 and 35 respectively for rural and urban.

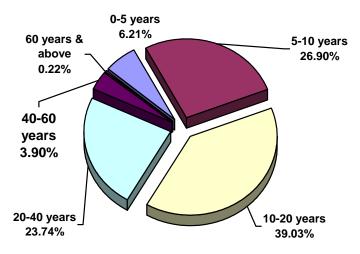
The proportion of Dwelling units with plinth area of 100-200 sq.m. was 22.2% for rural and 11.5% in case of urban. Further, it was observed that households living in a plinth area of 200sq. m. and above was only 1% in rural and 5% in urban area. This implies that a large number of dwelling units have the lower size class of plinth area and the probable reasons could be the shortage of land and increasing cost of construction in Delhi.

4.2.6 AGE OF DWELLING UNITS

Statement 4.2.6 provides results relating to the age of construction and some perception about the condition of the structure of the house separately for each type of structure. Some distinct features have emerged from the statement. In the rural Delhi, it was observed that 38.17% of the households are residing in the dwellings aged 10-20 years, 35.50% families in the

dwellings built 5-10 years back, 15.76% in the dwellings of 20-40 years old and about 2.59% in the dwellings built nearly 40-60 years back. Coming to the condition of the dwellings, it was observed on the whole in rural Delhi 55.83% families are living in dwellings which are in satisfactory condition followed by 39.08% in houses of good condition and only 5.09% families reporting to be staying in dwellings in bad condition.

Distribution of Dwellings by Age in Years



Statement: 4.2.6 Distribution of Dwellings by Age in Years

				Age of d	wellings (years)			
S.No	Item	0-5	5-10	10-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80 and above	ALL
Α	Rural								
1	Good	8537	24008	25800	14897	3627	0	0	76869
2	Satisfactory	6084	43017	44740	14515	1469	0	0	109825
3	Bad	1094	2802	4536	1583	0	0	0	10016
	Sub total	15715	69827	75076	30995	5096	0	0	196709
	percentage	7.99	35.50	38.17	15.76	2.59	0.00	0.00	100.00
В	Urban								
1	Good	106789	386479	444330	402184	45905	0	0	1385687
2	Satisfactory	42171	262749	593689	251187	61015	1792	0	1212604
3	Bad	21886	88620	58749	28256	4934	0	4717	207161
	Sub total	170847	737848	1096769	681626	111855	1792	4717	2805453
	percentage	6.09	26.30	39.09	24.30	3.99	0.06	0.17	100.00
С	Combined								
1	Good	115326	410487	470130	417081	49532	0	0	1462556
2	Satisfactory	48256	305766	638429	265701	62485	1792	0	1322429
3	Bad	22980	91422	63285	29839	4934	0	4717	217177
	TOTAL	186562	807675	1171845	712621	116951	1792	4717	3002162
	Percentage	6.21	26.90	39.03	23.74	3.90	0.06	0.16	100.00

While in the urban Delhi, it was observed that 39.09% of the households are residing in the dwellings aged 10-20 years, 26.3% families in the dwellings built 5-10 years back, 24.4% in the dwellings of 20-40 years old and about 4% in the dwellings built nearly 40-60 years back. Coming to the condition of the dwellings, it was observed on the whole in urban Delhi 49.4% families are living in dwellings which are in good condition followed by 43.22% in houses of satisfactory condition and only 7.38% families reporting to be staying in dwellings in bad condition.

4.3 STATUS OF AMENITIES

DRINKING WATER

Drinking water being one of the most basic human needs, survey covered source of drinking water and extent of this facility to the households in Delhi. The following statement gives distribution of households by source and availability of drinking water for Each Sector was found that major source of drinking water in Delhi has been 'Tap' . 69.29% draw drinking water from tap, 20% from tube well/hand pump and rest from other sources. Sector-wise break-up indicates that tap has been the source for 42.58% households, 34.2% households depend upon tube well/hand pump in rural. On the contrary, in urban 73.7% of households use tap as major source, 17.6% hand pump/tube well and only 8.7% depends on other sources.

Statement: 4.3.1 Distribution of households by major source of drinking water

	Major Source of drinking water						
SECTOR	Тар	Tubewell/ Handpump	Well	All			
RURAL	83760	67222	45727	196709			
%	42.58	34.17	23.25	100			
URBAN	2066527	493032	245893	2805453			
%	73.66	17.57	8.76	100			
TOTAL	2080171	597701	324291	3002163			
%	69.29	19.91	10.80	100.00			

Further analysis revealed that 69.29% households have exclusive use of the water source, 19.9% households were uses share as the same source and 10.8% depend on the source provided by government.

Statement: 4.3.2 Distribution of households by major source type of drinking water

	Facility of Drinking water						
Sector	Exclusive Use	Common Use of Households in the building	Community Use	Total			
RURAL	83760	67222	45728	196709			
%	42.58	34.17	23.25	100.00			
URBAN	2066527	493032	245893	2805453			
%	73.66	17.57	8.76	100.00			
TOTAL	2080171	597701	324290	3002162			
%	69.29	19.91	10.80	100.00			

Data on the availability of basic drinking water source in terms of within the premises and outside showed that in rural nearly 55% of households had this facility within their dwelling premises and 45% outside the dwellings. On the other hand 83% households were having this facility within the premises of their house and only 17% outside their house premises.

Statement: 4.3.3 Distribution of households by major source of drinking water & location

	ITEM	N	umber of househo	olds	0/
S.No	ITEM	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	%
Α	Within the premises				
	Within dwelling	107319	2340218	2447537	81.5
	outside Dwelling but within Premises	45984	237599	283583	9.4
В	Outside the premises				
	less than 0.2 km	30367	197154	227521	7.6
	0.2-0.5 km	1852	6769	8621	0.3
	0.5 km &above	11187	23713	34900	1.2
С	ALL	196709	2805453	3002162	100

VENTILATION ARANGEMENT

Proper ventilation at the living place and place of work is usually given top priority as it will have an impact on the health, hygiene and productivity of a person. During the survey households were asked to give their suggestive assessment of the ventilation of their dwellings and the results are presented in statement 4.3.4 sector-wise. The survey revealed that in rural nearly 41% of the residential houses were having good ventilation facilities and rests of the 59% residential houses were having satisfactory ventilation facility. It is worthwhile to note that none of the rural dwellings were found to be badly ventilated.

Statement: 4.3.4 Distribution of households by type of ventilation

	ventilation of the	N	No.of households		
S.NO	dwelling unit	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	%
Α	Good				
	Owned	68074	970370	1038444	
	Hired	11609	459934	471543	
	Others	830	114383	115213	
	sub total	80513	1544687	1625200	54.13
В	Satisfactory				
	Owned	68010	777902	545912	
	hired	43848	424059	467907	
	others	4338	58805	63143	
	sub total	116196	1260766	1376962	45.87
С	Bad	0	0	0	
	ALL	196709	2805453	3002162	100.00

In the urban areas it was found that 55% were in the category of good ventilation arrangement as against 40% tolerable category and only 5% fell under category of badly ventilated houses. It can therefore be conducted that residents/dwellers in Delhi were having more or less proper ventilation.

BATHROOM FACILITY

For arriving at the extent of families at the reach of other living facilities, two important amenities viz. Bathroom and latrine were taken into consideration. Statement VII shows the distribution of households by bathroom and latrine for each sector.

Statement: 4.3.5 Distribution of households by Type of Bathroom

		Nu	Number of households				
No	ITEM	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	%		
1	Attached	141847	2103862	2245709	4.80		
2	Detached	28222	264112	292334	9.74		
3	No Bathroom	26640	437479	464119	75.46		
4	Total	196709	2805453	3002162	100		

In case of bathroom facility, it was found that 72 % of households in rural Delhi were having attached bathroom 14% having detached bathroom facility and 14% were at a disadvantage as this facility was not available to them. In urban areas except for about 16% households rest of the 84% households were having either attached/detached bathroom facility.

DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENT & FLOOD RISK

The drainage arrangement prevalent in rural and urban areas of Delhi was studied and its data are presented in statement 4.3.6.

Statement: 4.3.6 Distribution of households by drainage arrangement

	Drainage		No.of households						
.No	Drainage Arrangement	RURAL	%	URBAN	%	COMBINED	%		
1	Under Ground	1325	0.67	1501374	53.52	1502700	50.06		
2	covered Pucca	18768	9.54	388893	13.85	407671	13.58		
3	Open Pucca	153213	77.90	773890	27.59	927181	30.88		
4	Open Katcha	8428	4.28	83186	2.97	91619	3.05		
5	No Drainage	14975	7.61	58110	2.07	73093	2.43		
	All	196709	100.00	2805453	100	3002162	100.00		

In urban about 53.52% of the households have informed that they were covered by underground drainage facility which can be ranked as the best arrangement in this respect. About 13.86% of households were having next best arrangement i.e. covered (pucca) drainage type, 27.62% open type, and 2.07 % had no drainage arrangement.

In rural areas of Delhi more than 82% households were having open drainage type, 9.54 % covered drainage and only 0.67% underground drainage facility. Since open drainage is the likely source for spread of disease this aspect needs attention and improvement.

Statement: 4.3.7 Distribution of households by flood risk

	Number of households						
Sector		Experienced flooding (during last 5 years) due to		All			
	Excessive rain	river etc.					
RURAL	25749	25749 0		196709			
%	13.09	0	86.91	100.00			
URBAN	49766	20714	2734973	2805453			
%	1.77	1.77 0.74		100.00			
COMBINED	75515 20714		2905933	3002162			
%	2.51	0.69	96.80	100.00			

Another closed related issue to drainage is likely flood risk due to excessive rain. About 2.51% of households experienced flood risk due to excessive rain and 0.68% due to over flowing of river etc. This is based on the experience of the respondents during preceding 5 years. The remaining 96.80 did not experience the flood risk at all.

APPROACH ROAD

In case of approach road, it was found that 69.08 of the households had motorable approach road to their dwelling with the luxury of street lighting and only 6.58% without street lighting facility. About 21.72 had other than motorable road with or without street lighting facility.

Statement: 4.3.8 Distribution of households by type of approach road

			Number of households				
S.No	ITEM	RURAL	%	URBAN	%	COMBINED	%
Α	Motorable						
	with street light	76253	38.76	1997736	71.21	2074027	69.08
	without street light	43378	22.05	154115	5.49	197515	6.58
В	Others						
	with street light	9036	4.59	238202	8.49	247243	8.24
	without street light	65774	33.44	339000	12.08	404808	13.48
С	Direct Opening	2268	1.16	76400	2.73	78669	2.62
	ALL	196709	100.00	2805453	100.00	3002262	100.00

GARBAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENT

Now-a-days garbage disposal is posing a big challenge to the local government because of the quantum and variety. The statement 4.3.9 gives the distribution of households by garbage disposal arrangement sector-wise. The survey revealed that only 37.35% of the households in rural Delhi have reported that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by government agency,

Statement: 4.3.9 Distribution of households by garbage disposal arrangement

S.			No.of households					
N o	Type of arrangement	RURAL	%	URBAN	%	COMBIN ED	%	
1	Panchayat/ Municipality/Corporation	73465	37.35	2002808	71.39	2076273		69.16
2	Residents	56242	28.59	500767	17.85	557009		18.55
3	Others	67002	34.06	160235	5.71	227237		7.57
4	4 No arrangement		0.00	141643	5.05	141643		4.72
	ALL		100.00	2805453	100.00	3002162		100

28.59% households have their own local arrangement and 34.8% households have other arrangement. On the contrary, in urban areas of Delhi 71.39% households stated that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by government agency, 17.85% households have their own

arrangement, 5.71% had other type of arrangement and only 5.05% households claimed that there was no arrangement. This data is presented in

FUEL FOR COOKING AND LIGHTING

The type of fuel used by the household for cooking purpose has of late attracted the attention of planners and policy makers as it will have an impact on environment. People in the villages are being encouraged to use eco-friendly medium such as gober gas/bio-gas for cooking by converting disposal wastage into energy.

Statement: 4.3.10 Distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking

S.No	ITEM Number of households				
3.110	I I CIVI	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	%
1	Coke / Coal	0	23741	23741	0.79
2	Firewood & chips	14565	23922	38487	1.28
3	LPG	130515	2223226	2353740	78.40
5	Dung Cake	27422	52670	80092	2.67
6	Charcoal	0	1465	1465	0.05
7	Kerosene	24207	433610	457817	15.25
8	Electricity	0	9929	9929	0.33
9	Others	0	36889	36889	1.23
	ALL	196709	2805453	3002162	100.00

In this background, the survey also focussed attention to the type of fuel used by the households for cooking purpose. In rural areas 66% households were found to be using LPG, firewood, 12%, kerosene by 14% dung cake as energy for cooking.

In the urban areas of Delhi, on the other hand the main medium of cooking fuel has been LPG as 79 % of the families were using it in their kitchen. The other source include kerosene by 15 %, Dung cake 2%, Firewood and coal 1% each and rest of the households were using other forms of cooking fuel.

When it comes to lighting purpose Electricity was the main source in Delhi for both the households in rural and urban areas.

4.4 STATUS OF HOUSING CONDITIONS IN SLUMS

The 58th round of survey, inter-alia, include the subject on condition of urban slums. Unlike the previous surveys conducted under the NSS rounds, where the information was collected from each selected household, information on the civic facilities of the slums was collected from one or more knowledgeable persons in respect of each of the selected slums. This was the third survey on slums after the 31st round (1976-77) and the 49th round (January-June 1993). As the slum is essentially an urban phenomenon, this_survey covered only the urban areas.

The findings are based on the survey conducted in a sample of 17 urban slums .The present report contains information on ownership of the land of slums, area type, its surroundings, structure type, availability of living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, distance of the slum from nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also provides information on the change in the condition of the urban slums during the last five years along with the sources improvement of the facilities, if any.

Estimated No. of Slums And Households

The survey estimated the total number of slums has 1867 and the total number of households therein were estimated as 3.79 lakhs. Out of the total slums about 16.7% were notified and about 83.3% were in the non-notified category.

Statement: 4.4.1 Distribution of Slums and households by Type

S.No	ITEM	Notified	Non Notified	TOTAL
A	Estimated No. of Slums	312	1555	1867
	% to total	16.71	83.29	100
В	Estimated No. of Household	73976	305175	379151
	% to total	19.51	80.49	100

The approximate area of the slum in hectares was ascertained during the survey. The survey revealed that about 35% of the slums were on the plot area of approximately less than 0.5 hectares.. another 37% on plot area of 0.5 - 1 hectares.

Statement: 4.4.2 Distribution of Slums by Approximate area

	Approximate area of slums (in hectares)							
Slum Type	Less than 0.5	0.5 - 1.00	01- 2.00	2.00 and above	Total			
Notified	192	0	61	59	312			
Non Notified	452	697	406	0	1555			
Total	644	697	467	59	1867			
%	34.50	37.33	25.01	3.16	100.00			

About 25% of them were spread out on a plot area ranged between 1-2 hectares. And the remaining slums were found to be having around 2 hectare. or more area.

Land owner of Slum Area

The survey estimated that 65.56% of the slums are on the land owned by local bodies, 13.58% on the land owned by other government agencies. About 22% of the slums were on the land whose ownership was not known to the knowledgeable persons of the locality.

Statement: 4.4.3 Distribution of Slums by ownership of land

Slum Type	Land ownership						
Glain Type	Local body	Other Govt agency	Not Known	Total			
Notified	285	0	27	312			
Non Notified	939	232	384	1555			
Total	1224	232	411	1867			
%	35.56	13.58	22.01	100.00			

Location of slum

As per findings of the survey, about 17.68% of the slums have cropped up along Nala (drainage), around 45% along railway track and the rest of the slums at other places.

Statement: 4.4.4 Distribution of Slums by their location

Slum Type	Location of slum							
Sidili Type	Along Nallah	Along Railway line	Others	All				
Notified	30	88	194	312				
Non Notified	300	752	503	1555				
Total	330	840	697	1867				
%	17.68	44.99	37.33	100				

Type of Area of Slum

During the survey, information was also collected regarding the type of area, surrounding the slums. It has come to understand that more than 60% of the slums are surrounded by residential areas, about 37% by industrial areas, 1.6% by commercial areas and rest by other type of areas.

Statement: 4.4.5 Distribution of Slums by type of surrounding area

		Type of area surrounding Slum							
Slum Type	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Total				
Notified	255	27	0	30	312				
Non Notified	871	654	30	0	1555				
Total	1126	681	30	30	1867				
%	60.31	36.47	1.61	1.61	100				

Type of Structure

Under the survey, data was collected on the over all status of majority of structures of the slums rather than collecting the micro level information at the household level. Accordingly, it was found that 26% of the slums were found to be having pucca type dwellings in Delhi, about 47% were kutcha in nature, 25% serviceable kutcha and the rest unserviceable kutcha. It can, therefore, be concluded that around 2/3 of the slums are composed of kutcha structure only.

Statement: 4.4.6 Distribution of Slums by type of structure of houses

	Type of structure of the majority of Houses							
Slum Type	Pucca	kutcha	Servicable kutcha	Unservicable kutcha	Total			
Notified	58	163	61	30	312			
Non Notified	435	714	406	0	1555			
Total	493	877	467	30	1867			
%	26.41	46.97	25.01	1.61	100.00			

Availability of Basic Civic Amenities in Slums

The main focus of the survey is on the availability of various basic civic facilities in the slums of Delhi in order to assess the quality of life in slums of Delhi. The facility covers include source of drinking water, availability of approach road and roads within slums, type of latrine, drainage system, for garbage disposal arrangement and frequency of garbage collection etc.

Statement: 4.4.7 Distribution of Slums by source of drinking water

		Major Source of Drinking water						
Slum Type	Tap Hand pump/ Tube well		Others	All				
Notified	224	58	30	312				
Non Notified	1014	541	0	1555				
Total	1238	599	30	1867				
%	66.31	32.08	1.61	100				

It was observed that for the 66.31% of slums in Delhi the major source of drinking water is tap. About 32% were dependent on hand pump as major source andrest of the slums were served by other sources.

Survey has brought to the notice that none of the slums in Delhi had the comfort of septic latrine and about 70% were having service type of latrine at their disposal as against 30% of the slums having no latrine facility thereby leading to unhygienic environment in and around slums and the consequent deterioration in health conditions.

Statement: 4.4.8 Distribution of Slums by type of latrine facility

	Latrine Facility					
Slum Type	Service	No latrine	Total			
Notified	221	91	312			
Non-notified	1082	473	1555			
Total	13023	564	1867			
%	69.75	30.25	100			

None of the slums in Delhi were having underground sewerage system..

Statement: 4.4.9 Distribution of Slums by type of sewerage system

SlumType	Underground Sewerage System					
Sidiffype	Available	Not available	Total			
Notified	0	312	312			
Non Notified	0	1555	1555			
Total	0	1868	1868			
%	0	100.00	100.00			

Coming to the drainage system available in slums, the survey has brought to the notice that about 12% of slums does not have any drainage and 82% of the slums were having open pucca/kutcha.

Statement: 4.4.10 Distribution of Slums by type of drainage system

	Type of Drainage System							
SlumType	Under Ground	covered Pucca	l Open pucca l		No drainage	All		
Ninkiti a al		0	404	04	20	240		
Notified	0	0	194	91	28	312		
Non Notified	0	0	697	655	203	1555		
Total	0	0	982	745	231	1868		
%	0	0	47.75	39.88	12.37	100		

Garbage Disposal Arrangement

The arrangement for the disposal of garbage by local bodies was prevalent in about 45.45% of the slums, about 20% of the slums were having the arrangement made by the residents themselves and the rest of the 35% were covered by other type of arrangement for garbage disposal.

Statement: 4.4.11 Distribution of Slums by type of garbage disposal arrangement

	Garbage disposal systems						
SlumType		Arrangement by		no	Total		
	Local body	Residents	Others	arrangement	Total		
Notified	135	28	150	0	312		
Non Notified	714	338	503	0	1555		
Total	849	366	653	0	1868		
%	45.45	19.59	34.96	0	100		

Further study reveals that out of the slums having garbage disposal arrangement provided by local bodies, and the frequency in which garbage was collected from slums was also closely studied. It

was found that in 60% of such slum clearance, garbage clearance is carried out once in two days and in the remaining slums of the type, garbage is cleared once in 3-7 days.

Statement: 4.4.12 Distribution of Slums by Frequency of garbage collection by local body

	Frequency of collection of garbage by local body at least once in					
Slum Type	2 days 3 to 7 days		8and above	Total		
Notified	0	135	0	135		
Non Notified	511	203	0	714		
Total	511	338	0	849		
%	60.19	39.81	0	100		

Status of Approach/internal roads

It was found that ¾ of the slums were connected by motorable pucca roads which by all standards is a satisfactory state in this respect.

Statement: 4.4.13 Distribution of Slums by type of approach roads

	Type of approach road/path to the slums						
Slum type	Moto	rable	Nonmo	Total			
	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Katcha	Total		
Notified	285	0	0	28	313		
Non Notified	1120	0	232	203	1555		
Total	1405	0	232	231	1868		
%	75.21	0	12.42	12.37	100		

Coming to the roads/path lanes, road within slums, it was observed that only about 45% of the slums were having pucca roads/lanes within slums and 55% were having kutcha type of roads which may not perhaps make the life comfortable during rainy season.

Statement: 4.4.14 Distribution of Slums by type of internal roads

Clum Tuno	Type of roads /path/constructed within the slums					
Slum Type	Pucca	Katcha	All			
Notified	194	118	312			
Non Notified	655	900	1555			
Total	849	1018	1867			
%	45.47	54.53	100			

Education and Health Facilities

The other important parameters in the context of status of slums is the availability of educational and health facilities at the reach of slum dwellers. For this purpose, the proximity of slum colonies to the nearest primary schools and govt. hospitals was ascertain during the survey. It was observed that about 84% of the slums were having primary schools in the proximity of less than ½ km., 15% in the range of 0.5 km. to 1 km. and only 1% of the slum colonies were having primary schools in a distance of 2-5 kms. which is very comfortable by any standard.

Statement: 4.4.15 Distribution of Slums by proximity to primary school

Clause trans	Distance(Kms) from nearest primary school						
Slum type	Less than 0.5 0.5-1		01-2	2-5	Total		
Notified	312	0	0	0	312		
Non Notified	1255	271	0	30	1555		
Total	1567	271	0	30	1868		
%	83.89	14.51		1.60	100		

On the other hand, in respect of health facilities, 35.76% of the slum colonies were having the government hospital facilities within the distance of ½ km followed by 21.36% slums in the distance of 0.5-1km, 35.89% in the distance of 1-2 kms, 8.83% in the range of 2-5 km. and more than 3% slum colonies are covered by government hospitals in the distance of 5 kms and above.

Statement: 4.4.16 Distribution of Slums by proximity to government hospital

	Distance (in Kms) from govt. hospital							
Slum type	Less than 0.5	0.5-1	01-2	2-5	5 and above	Total		
Notified	165	61	28	0	59	312		
Non Notified	503	338	549	165	0	1555		
Total	668	399	577	165	59	1868		
%	35.76	21.36	30.89	8.83	3.16	100.00		

It was further noticed that more than 82% of the slums at the experienced water logging during monsoon season. This conclusion is based on the experience of the last five years

Statement: 4.4.17 Distribution of Slums by Status of water logging

	Number of slums usually water logged during monsoon						
Type of Slum	Yes	No	Total				
Notified	285	27	312				
Non Notified	1257	298	1555				
Total	1542	325	1867				
%	82.60	17.40	100				

Association for Development

The knowledgeable persons present at the time of survey were asked to provide information as to the existence of any association of slum dwellers in the given slum working for the betterment of these slums conditions. It has come to understand that about 32% of the slums in Delhi were having association either formal/informal to oversee the betterment of slums formed by the slum dwellers themselves.

Statement: 4.4.18 Distribution of Slums by Existence of Association

a. –	Association for improving the conditions of slums					
Slum Type	yes	No	Total			
Notified	226	87	312			
Non Notified	368	1187	1555			
Total	594	1274	1868			
%	31.80	68.20	100			

Improvement in the Status of Slums Facility

In order to assess the change in the quality of civic amenities provided to the people living in slums for a period of time (say 5 years). The knowledgeable persons present at the time of survey were asked to give a subject to assessment regarding the change in the selected basic amenities in the direction of improvement.

Statement: 4.4.19 Distribution of Slums by Status of Improvement

			Notified		Non-Notified				% to
SNo	SNo Item	Govt.	Others	Sub Total	Govt.	Others	Sub Total	TOTAL	total
1	Approach road	31	68	99	196	0	196	196	16
2	Roads within slum	31	68	99	225	0	225	225	17
3	Water supply	31	0	31	194	0	194	194	12
4	Street Light	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	2
5	Electricity	31	0	31	30	0	30	30	3
6	Latrine	68	0	68	158	0	158	158	12
7	Sewerage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Drainage	0	68	68	0	0	0	0	4
9	Garbage	0	68	68	97	0	97	97	9

The Statement 4.4.17 provides the position with respect to 9 such facilities. It may be observed from the table that out of the total slums, 16% have reported that improvement was noticed with respect to approach road, 17% with respect to roads/lanes within slums. Similar improvement was noticed in about 12% of the slums in water supply, 2% in street lighting, 3% in the electricity, 12% in respect of latrine facilities, 4% in respect of drainage and 9% in respect of garbage disposal arrangements. It

was further ascertain that the main agency responsible for the reported improvement was identified as Government and in few cases other agencies are include like Non-Government Organizations, residents on their own etc.

4.5 COMPARISON OF MAIN FINDINGS OF CENTRAL-STATE SAMPLES

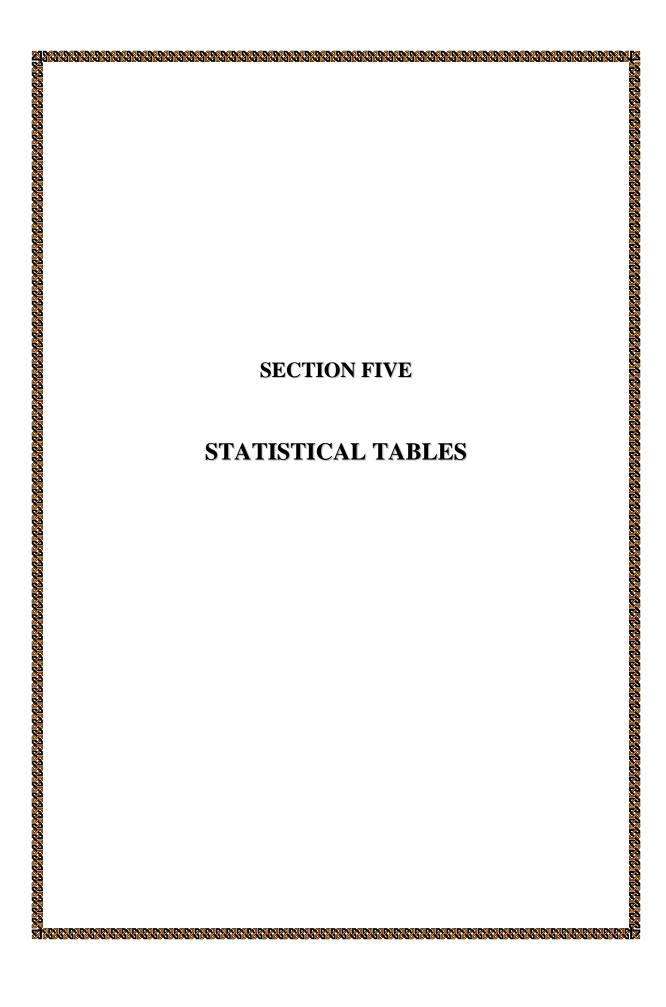
Selected findings pertaining to NSS 58th round in respect of Central and State Samples are presented in statement 4.5.1

Statement: 4.5.1 Comparison of Central and State sample findings

	Urb	an	Ru	ral
Type of Amenities	Central Sample	State Sample	Central Sample	State Sample
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sample Size				
i) No. of FSUs	144	243	8	16
ii) No. of Households	1686	2884	95	144
iii) No. of slums	22	17		
2. Estimated households	2653502	2805453	717683	196709
3. Type of Structure(%)				
i) Pucca	96.5	96.79	90.3	99.58
ii) Semi-pucca	2.8	2.13	9.7	0.42
iii) Serviceale Kutcha	0.7	1.08	0	0
iv) Unserviceable Kutcha	0	0	0	0
v) All	100		100	100
4. Bathroom(%)				
i) No Bathroom	24.5	15.59	8.3	13.54
ii) Detached	25.9	9.41	60.1	14.35
iii) Attached	49.6	74.99	31.6	72.11
iv) All	100	100	100	100
5. Source of Drinking Water(%)				
i) Tap	84.9	73.66	91.3	42.58
ii) Tube Well	13.8	17.57	5.7	34.17
iii) Others	1.3	8.76	3	23.25
iv) All	100	100	100	100
6. No.of Married Couples (%)				
i) Zero	18.9	12.39	21.9	7.88
ii) One	65.7	74.28	70.7	76.97
iii) Two	8.3	10.69	7	14.27
iv) Three	8	2.04	0.4	0.88
v) Four& above	0	0.6	0	0
7. Ownership of Dwelling(%)				
I) No dwelling	0	0	0	0
ii) Owned	50.6	62.32	60.9	69.18
iii) Quarters	7.1	7.77	1	0
iv) Other Hired Accommodation	40.1	23.74	37.9	28.19
v) Others	2.1	6.17	0.2	2.63
vi) All	100	100	100	100

To start with, the coverage under the state sample is about 84% more than the sample covered under central sample. Coming to the main findings of the survey concerning demography, different parameters of housing conditions etc., the variation is negligible between central and state samples. Thus they are more or less comparable in this respect.

XXX



SECTION FIVE

NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES

ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The estimated population of Delhi as per survey was 10995531 persons during as against population projections available from Registrar General of India as on 1 October 2002 was 14494000.

Statement 5.1: Estimated Survey Population and Households

ITEM	RU	RAL	URE	BAN		
TTEN	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Survey Population	839048	765788	5119005	4271690		
RGI Population Projections (As on 01 October 2002)	546297	442321	7413703	6091679		
Adjustment Factor	0.65109	0.57760	1.44827	1.42606		
Households (Survey)	319	9320	1950715			
Households (Projected)	196	5709	2805453			

Comparison of survey population with projected RGI population was made (as on 01.10.2002) to ascertain the discrepancies, if any, between the two sets of data. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in urban and on higher side in rural for obvious reasons. For the benefit of data users adjustment factor was worked out and presented in the statement 5.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural (deflated) and urban(inflated) aggregates to get the data comparable with RGI's population projections. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report.

Table (1): Estimated number of Households and persons by sex

				NO. OF HO	USEHOLD
SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL	839048	765788	1604836	319320	144
URBAN	5119005	4271690	9390695	1950715	2884
TOTAL	5958053	5037478	10995531	2270035	3028

Table (2):Estimated number of Households and persons bysocial group & sex State : Delhi

		SC			OBC			GEN			TOTAL	
Sector	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RURAL	215178	193171	408349	214841	195269	410110	409029	377349	786378	839048	765789	1604837
URBAN	1038228	850282	1888510	461460	322191	783651	3619318	3099218	6718536	5119006	4271691	9390697
TOTAL	1253406	1043453	2296859	676301	517460	1193761	4028347	3476567	7504914	5958054	5037480	10995534

Table (3): Number of persons byMPCE class

			NONAL
MPCE CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
0-225	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0
470-525	2694	1347	4041
525-615	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0
>950	836354	764441	1600795
Total	839048	765788	1604836

Table (3): Number of persons by MPCE class

			URBAN
MPCE CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
0-300	0	0	0
300-350	1317	1659	2976
350-425	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0
500-575	11502	10662	22163
575-665	11071	3528	14599
665-775	1669	516	2185
775-915	2632	1850	4482
915-1120	32449	20571	53020
1120-1500	17722	14035	31757
1500-1925	115552	54881	170433
>1925	4925093	4163989	9089082
Total	5119005	4271690	9390695

Table (4): Number of household by Principal Industryand MPCEclass

MPCE		Principal Industry of Household (NIC 1998)																		
CLASS	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Η	ı	J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	N.R.	TOTAL
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	24258	0	0	1456	94602	0	31356	67085	0	34734	5587	10843	30271	1347	1347	12085	0	0	3006	317973
Total	24258	0	0	1456	94602	0	31356	67085	0	36081	5587	10843	30271	1347	1347	12085	0	0	3006	319320

Table (4): Number of household by Principal Industryand MPCEclass

MPCE								Prin	cipal Ind	ustry of H	lousehol	d (NIC 19	998)							
CLASS	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н		J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	N.R.	TOTAL
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	0	0	0	1422	0	0	2552	0	969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4943
575-665	477	0	0	0	6076	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	87	0	0	7671
665-775	446	0	0	0	547	0	0	0	130	0	0	277	71	0	0	418	298	0	0	2185
775-915	332	0	0	0	827	0	753	1118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	66	0	0	3410
915-1120	2384	0	0	0	4145	529	1109	8962	374	2765	0	0	0	0	0	194	159	0	0	20620
1120-1500	3198	1033	0	0	2952	0	2231	1659	54	496	0	0	119	0	0	2679	2518	0	0	16938
1500-1925	9716	0	0	1452	26999	0	15432	8962	501	9033	569	2362	1894	1785	71	2458	1116	0	0	82346
>1925	127343	0	0	542	346691	11460	160109	382433	45075	166155	57164	88635	247006	50905	42787	64997	17999	852	1739	1811889
Total	143895	1033	0	1994	389772	11989	179632	406347	46133	180018	57733	91274	249458	52690	42857	71060	22242	852	1739	1950715

Table (5):Number ofhousehold by Principal occupation (NCO 1968) and MPCE class

MPCE															
CLASS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	nr	TOTAL			
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
470-525	0	0	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347			
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
>950	0	11976	29404	17831	65025	27012	25409	38872	29516	70052	2878	317973			
Total	0	11976	30751	17831	65025	27012	25409	38872	29516	70052	2878	319320			

Table (5):Number ofhousehold by Principal occupation (NCO 1968) and MPCE class

												UNDAN
MPCE				Prii	nicipal Occi	upation of th	ne Househo	ld (NCO 196	68)			
CLASS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	nr	TOTAL
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	602	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	0	0	0	2810	969	0	1164	0	0	0	4943
575-665	0	125	0	0	576	331	0	5818	0	345	477	7671
665-775	0	418	0	277	0	1045	0	0	0	0	446	2185
775-915	0	0	0	0	1118	381	0	380	0	1200	332	3410
915-1120	163	1484	667	1117	7484	2041	0	153	2815	2315	2384	20620
1120-1500	0	0	0	988	238	5484	0	2038	289	3672	4231	16938
1500-1925	153	2796	585	2952	8377	7613	487	3638	7491	38384	9873	82346
>1925	63543	110184	233460	243379	328382	192048	15564	101382	132698	279193	112058	1811889
Total	63859	115005	234712	248711	348984	209910	16051	114685	143291	325709	129800	1950715

Table (6):Number of households by distance (normally travelled) to the place of work of the principal earner of the household

SECTOR				Distance	(Km) to the	place of wo	rk normally	traveled by	the princip	al earner			
SECTOR	0	1	2	3	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-30	30-40	40-50	>50	TOTAL
RURAL	65957	29151	34124	26539	39494	7179	38150	15926	38674	17475	3113	3540	319320
URBAN	321768	149293	150950	132488	266923	298533	276806	134435	177924	21272	7582	12745	1950715
Total	387725	178444	185074	159027	306417	305711	314956	150361	216597	38747	10695	16285	2270035

Table (7): Number of households by maximum distance (normally travelled) to the place of work by any member of the houshold

SECTOR			N	laximum Di	stance (Km) to the plac	e of work no	ormally trav	eled by the	any Membe	r		
SECTOR	0	1	2	3	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-30	30-40	40-50	>50	TOTAL
RURAL	63173	35039	26513	29557	37728	6944	39586	17981	38674	17475	3113	3540	319320
URBAN	475946	119557	130934	114075	247556	267026	239178	130865	180179	20629	8706	16068	1950715
Total	539119	154596	157447	143632	285284	273969	278764	148845	218852	38104	11819	19608	2270035

Table (8): Number of households by migration status and social group

House	eholds who SC		he village/to	own of		Oth	er Househo	olds		•
ST	22		olds who moved to the village/town of Other Households							
	30	OBC	OTHERS	SUB- TOTAL	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	SUB- TOTAL	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347	0	1347	1347
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2569	0	3552	6121	3552	79736	66932	161633	311853	317974
0	2569	0	3552	6121	3552	79736	68279	161633	313200	319321
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2569 0 3552 6121	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Table (8): Number of households by migration status and social group

MPCE	Hous	eholds who	moved to t	he village/to	own of		Oth	er Househo	olds		
CLASS	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	SUB- TOTAL	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	SUB- TOTAL	TOTAL
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	602	716	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	0	0	0	0	0	2780	1164	999	4943	4943
575-665	0	0	0	477	477	0	0	6394	801	7195	7672
665-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	547	1102	2185	2185
775-915	0	0	0	0	0	0	604	217	2589	3410	3410
915-1120	0	0	0	1379	1379	329	5409	217	13288	19243	20622
1120-1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	7380	740	8818	16938	16938
1500-1925	0	0	0	1366	1366	4273	29130	10395	37183	80981	82347
>1925	0	2016	3764	15465	21245	49313	319222	152152	1269958	1790645	1811890
Total	0	2016	3764	18686	24466	53915	365060	171937	1335338	1926250	1950716

Table (9): Estimated number of Households by major source of drinking water

	Major Source of Drinking Water								
SECTOR	Тар	Tubewell/Handp ump	Well	All					
RURAL	135969	109122	74230	319320					
URBAN	1436918	342820	170977	1950715					
TOTAL	1572887	451942	245207	2270035					

Table (10): Estimated Number of Households by Facility of Drinking Water RURAL

		Facility of Dr	inking water	
MPCE Class	Exclusive Use	Common Use of Households in the building	Community Use	Total
0-225	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0
>950	134622	109122	74230	317973
Total	135969	109122	74230	319320

Table (10): Estimated Number of Households by Facility of Drinking Water URBAN

		Facility of Dr	inking water	
MPCE Class	Exclusive Use	Common Use of Households in the building	Community Use	Total
0-300	0	0	0	0
300-350	602	114	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0
500-575	3521	1164	259	4943
575-665	1105	6480	87	7671
665-775	701	1039	446	2185
775-915	1765	380	1266	3410
915-1120	14095	3947	2579	20620
1120-1500	4651	7007	5280	16938
1500-1925	36358	27352	18637	82346
>1925	1374123	295340	142426	1811889
Total	1436918	342820	170977	1950715

Table (11): Estimated Number of households by distance to the source of drinking water for each MPCE class

				Drinking W	ater Available				
MPCE		outside		Outside	Premises at a	distance of			
Class	Within dwelling	Dwelling but within Premises	less than 0.2 km	0.2-0.5 km	0.5 km - 1.0 km	1.0 -1.6 km	1.6 km or more	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347	
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
>950	172865	74646	49295	3006	18162	0	0	317973	
Total	174212	74646	49295	3006	18162	0	0	319320	

Table (11): Estimated Number of households by distance to the source of drinking water for each MPCE class

				Drinking W	/ater Available						
MPCE		outside		Outside	Premises at a	distance of					
Class	Within dwelling	Dwelling but within Premises	less than 0.2 km	0.2-0.5 km	0.5 km - 1.0 km	1.0 -1.6 km	1.6 km or more	All			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
300-350	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	716			
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
500-575	4684	0	0	0	0	0	259	4943			
575-665	7326	259	87	0	0	0	0	7671			
665-775	1653	493	40	0	0	0	0	2185			
775-915	2144	66	1200	0	0	0	0	3410			
915-1120	17782	501	2244	94	0	0	0	20620			
1120-1500	10881	893	5164	0	0	0	0	16938			
1500-1925	52114	15530	14703	0	0	0	0	82346			
>1925	1529925	147469	113651	4613	6922	7524	1786	1811889			
Total	1627223	165210	137087	4707	6922	7524	2045	1950715			

Table (12):Estimated Number of households by Type of bathroom RURAL

MPCE Class		Type of	Bathroom	
WIFUL Class	Attached	Detached	No Bathroom	Total
0-225	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0
>950	228915	45813	43246	317973
Total	230262	45813	43246	319320

Table (12):Estimated Number of households by Type of bathroom URBAN

MPCE Class		Type of	Bathroom	
WIFCE Class	Attached	Detached	No Bathroom	Total
0-300	0	0	0	0
300-350	716	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0
500-575	3039	1904	0	4943
575-665	1105	6480	87	7671
665-775	670	758	757	2185
775-915	647	380	2384	3410
915-1120	11853	2705	6062	20620
1120-1500	6686	2041	8211	16938
1500-1925	36737	14511	31098	82346
>1925	1401428	154866	255595	1811889
Total	1462878	183645	304192	1950715

Table (13):Estimated number of Households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking for each MPCE Class

MPCE			F	rimary sour	ce of energ	y for cookin	g			No	
class	Coke / Coal	Firewood & chips	LPG	Gobar gas	Dung Cake	Charcoal	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	cooking	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	0	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	0	23645	210519	0	44514	0	39296	0	0	0	317973
Total	0	23645	211866	0	44514	0	39296	0	0	0	319320

Table (13):Estimated number of Households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking for each MPCE Class

MPCE			F	rimary sour	ce of energ	y for cookin	g			No	
class	Coke / Coal	Firewood & chips	LPG	Gobar gas	Dung Cake	Charcoal	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	cooking	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	716	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	0	3779	0	0	0	1164	0	0	0	4943
575-665	0	0	1595	0	0	0	6076	0	0	0	7671
665-775	0	0	797	0	0	0	1388	0	0	0	2185
775-915	0	0	712	0	217	0	2482	0	0	0	3410
915-1120	0	673	10867	0	217	0	7602	0	1263	0	20620
1120-1500	197	585	5637	0	0	0	9256	0	1263	0	16938
1500-1925	640	1472	31300	0	623	1019	43195	0	4098	0	82346
>1925	15671	13905	1491189	0	35567	0	229626	6904	19029	0	1811889
Total	16508	16634	1545875	0	36623	1019	301502	6904	25652	0	1950715

Table (14):Estimated number of Households by Primary Source of Energy for Lighting for each MPCE Class RURAL

		Prim	ary source	of energy fo	r Lighting			
MPCE Class	Kerosene	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No lighting Arrangement	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	0	0	0	1347	0	0	2694
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	0	0	0	0	317973	0	0	635946
Total	0	0	0	0	319320	0	0	638640

Table (14):Estimated number of Households by Primary Source of Energy for Lighting for each MPCE Class URBAN

		Prim	ary source	of energy fo	r Lighting			
MPCE Class	Kerosene	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No lighting Arrangement	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	716	0	0	1431
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	0	0	0	4943	0	0	9885
575-665	0	0	0	0	7671	0	0	15342
665-775	0	0	0	0	2185	0	0	4369
775-915	0	0	0	0	3410	0	0	6819
915-1120	65	0	0	0	20555	0	0	41240
1120-1500	0	0	0	99	14825	2015	0	33875
1500-1925	2495	0	0	330	75899	3623	0	164692
>1925	3815	174	1890	0	1795893	10119	0	3623777
Total	6374	174	1890	428	1926094	15756	0	3901430

Table (15): Number of Households by plinth area of the housefor each MPCE class

										_
Mpce	< 10				Plinth Area	of the hous	e(sq.meter)			
Class	< 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	>200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	0	0	0	0	1347	0	0	0	0
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	6860	18025	18837	28470	77439	56547	37751	48402	22457	3189
Total	6860	18025	18837	28470	77439	57894	37751	48402	22457	3189

Table (15): Number of Households by plinth area of the housefor each MPCE class

Mpce	< 10				Plinth Area	of the hous	e(sq.meter)			
Class	< 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	>200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	602	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	969	0
500-575	1164	1811	0	999	0	0	0	0	0	0
575-665	173	576	6076	244	125	0	477	0	0	0
665-775	87	798	0	153	130	0	823	0	0	194
775-915	664	1831	536	0	0	0	380	0	0	0
915-1120	1287	6382	600	0	3690	2580	2930	2894	0	259
1120-1500	3833	2764	4543	65	3649	0	447	0	82	1557
1500-1925	9140	40256	3013	3227	7273	390	4087	4578	5420	4964
>1925	68252	488883	106104	144389	216762	212360	270770	140526	70374	93473
Total	84600	543903	120986	149077	231629	215330	279914	147998	76845	100447

Table (16): Number of Households by type of use of the house

			Type of use	of building		
Mpce Class	Residential	Residential cum factory	Residential cum office	Residential cum shop	Others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	289320	7064	0	18049	3540	317973
Total	290667	7064	0	18049	3540	319320

Table (16): Number of Households by type of use of the house

			Type of use	of building		
Mpce Class	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Others	All
	Residential	cum factory	cum office	cum shop	Officis	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	602	0	0	114	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	3779	1164	0	0	0	4943
575-665	7585	0	87	0	0	7671
665-775	1491	0	277	0	418	2185
775-915	3410	0	0	0	0	3410
915-1120	19266	667	0	494	194	20620
1120-1500	16263	0	0	217	459	16938
1500-1925	77555	1658	0	2875	259	82346
>1925	1651386	27940	19254	99463	13846	1811889
Total	1781334	31428	19617	103162	15175	1950715

Table (17): Number of Households by period since built and condition of structure

					Р	eriod Since	Built (Year	s)				
Мрсе		Less than 1			1-5			5-10			10-20	
Class	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	1347	3028	0	12511	6849	1776	38973	69830	4549	41881	72627	7364
Total	1347	3028	0	12511	6849	1776	38973	69830	4549	41881	72627	7364

						Period	Since Built	(Years)					
Мрсе		20-40			40-60			60-80		8	30 and above	9	
Class	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	All
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	22836	23562	2570	5888	2385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317973
Total	24183	23562	2570	5888	2385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	319320

Table (17): Number of Households by period since built and condition of structure

					Р	eriod Since	Built (Year	s)				
Мрсе		Less than 1			1-5			5-10			10-20	
Class	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	602	0
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	0	1164	0	0	0	969	259	0	0	1811	0
575-665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	736	5818	87	701	87
665-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	547	477	153	682	0
775-915	0	0	0	0	0	536	0	0	597	0	332	447
915-1120	0	0	0	1355	0	87	4814	3715	1261	3609	1305	1230
1120-1500	0	0	0	304	0	1456	1263	2187	1218	380	4696	738
1500-1925	369	1622	0	1705	1180	3435	9474	7096	5099	9016	22488	3843
>1925	12406	6748	797	58115	19774	7743	252082	168160	47153	295599	380196	34506
Total	12775	8369	1961	61479	20954	13257	268731	182698	61620	308957	412811	40850

			Period Since Built (Years)										
Мрсе		20-40			40-60			60-80		3	30 and above)	
Class	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	Good	Satisfactor y	Bad	All
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	0	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4943
575-665	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7671
665-775	87	0	40	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	2185
775-915	0	0	1118	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3410
915-1120	3153	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20620
1120-1500	65	3141	0	1033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	16938
1500-1925	7029	4569	3015	0	2247	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	82346
>1925	269318	165871	15474	30886	39800	3198	0	1246	0	0	0	2821	1811889
Total	279651	174658	19647	31919	42426	3431	0	1246	0	0	0	3280	1950715

Table (18):Number of Households by type of drainage arrangement

Мрсе			Drainage A	rrangement		·
Class	Under	covered	Open	Open	No	All
Class	Ground	Pucca	Pucca	Katcha	Drainage	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	0	1347	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	2151	30466	247365	13682	24311	317973
Total	2151	30466	248712	13682	24311	319320

Table (18):Number of Households by type of drainage arrangement

Manag		Drainage Arrangement										
Mpce	Under	covered	Open	Open	No	ΛII						
Class	Ground	Pucca	Pucca	Katcha	Drainage	All						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0						
300-350	716	0	0	0	0	716						
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0						
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0						
500-575	969	2552	1422	0	0	4943						
575-665	456	6394	736	0	87	7671						
665-775	928	0	851	406	0	2185						
775-915	694	1450	819	0	447	3410						
915-1120	5093	5357	7749	261	2161	20620						
1120-1500	5229	3111	3812	2208	2579	16938						
1500-1925	33694	9727	27341	6418	5168	82346						
>1925	996173	241820	495381	48549	29966	1811889						
Total	1043950	270409	538109	57842	40406	1950715						

Table (19): Number of Households by type of garbage arrangement

	Arrangemen	t of Garbage	Disposal by		
Mpce Class	Panchayat/Mu nicipality/Corpo	Residents	Others	No Arrangement	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-225	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0
>950	117909	91299	108766	0	317973
Total	119256	91299	108766	0	319320

Table (19): Number of Households by type of garbage arrangement

	Arrangemen	t of Garbage	Disposal by		
Mpce Class	Panchayat/Mu nicipality/Corpo ration	Residents	Others	No Arrangement	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-300	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	716	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	1710	2975	259	0	4943
575-665	7021	477	0	173	7671
665-775	1652	446	0	87	2185
775-915	2210	664	536	0	3410
915-1120	11491	4789	2991	1349	20620
1120-1500	8818	1711	4776	1633	16938
1500-1925	47935	17714	12826	3872	82346
>1925	1311060	319423	90030	91377	1811889
Total	1392612	348198	111416	98490	1950715

Table (20): Number of Households by type of approach road to the house

						INUINAL
		Approa	ch Road/lar	ne/Construct	ted path	
Мрсе	Moto	rable	Oth	ners		
Class	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light	Direct Opening	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	122435	70416	14668	106772	3683	317973
Total	123782	70416	14668	106772	3683	319320

Table (20): Number of Households by type of approach road to the house URBAN

						_
		Approa	ch Road/lar	ne/Construct	ted path	
Мрсе	Moto	rable	Oth	ners		
Class	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light	Direct Opening	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	716	0	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	3521	259	1164	0	0	4943
575-665	6374	0	1297	0	0	7671
665-775	1128	0	277	780	0	2185
775-915	2210	0	0	983	217	3410
915-1120	15477	163	245	2967	1769	20620
1120-1500	10179	1063	21	5266	410	16938
1500-1925	48903	4031	7927	18146	3340	82346
>1925	1300579	101646	154700	207576	47388	1811889
Total	1389085	107161	165629	235717	53123	1950715

Table (21): Number of Households by experiencing flood during last 5 years

	flood during last 5 years								
Mpce class	Experience	ed due to	Not experienced	All					
	Excessive rain	river etc.	Not experienced	All					
1	2	3	4	5					
0-225	0	0	0	0					
225-255	0	0	0	0					
255-300	0	0	0	0					
300-340	0	0	0	0					
340-380	0	0	0	0					
380-420	0	0	0	0					
420-470	0	0	0	0					
470-525	0	0	1347	1347					
525-615	0	0	0	0					
615-775	0	0	0	0					
775-950	0	0	0	0					
>950	41795	0	276179	317973					
Total	41795	0	277526	319320					

Table (21): Number of Households by experiencing flood during last 5 years

				UKBAN	
		flood during	last 5 years		
Mpce class	Experience	ed due to	Not experienced	All	
	Excessive rain	river etc.	Not expendiced	All	
1	2	3	4	5	
0-300	0	0	0	0	
300-350	0	0	716	716	
350-425	0	0	0	0	
425-500	0	0	0	0	
500-575	259	0	4684	4943	
575-665	0	0	7671	7671	
665-775	0	0	2185	2185	
775-915	0	0	3410	3410	
915-1120	0	0	20620	20620	
1120-1500	1994	0	14944	16938	
1500-1925	3320	2818	76209	82346	
>1925	29033	11586	1771271	1811889	
Total	34605	14403	1901708	1950715	

Table (22): Number of Households by type of ownership of dwelling

		Ownership of Dwelling										
Mpce Class	Owned	Employer's quarters	Other hired accommo dation	No Dwelling	Others	All						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0						
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0						
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0						
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0						
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0						
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0						
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0						
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	1347						
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0						
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0						
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0						
>950	219561	0	90023	0	8389	317973						
Total	220908	0	90023	0	8389	319320						

Table (22): Number of Households by type of ownership of dwelling

						UINDAIN
			Ownership	of Dwelling		
Mpce Class	Owned	Employer's quarters	Other hired accommo dation	No Dwelling	Others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	602	0	114	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	2069	741	2133	0	0	4943
575-665	1140	243	6201	0	87	7671
665-775	575	0	547	0	1063	2185
775-915	2746	0	0	0	664	3410
915-1120	8428	301	10518	0	1373	20620
1120-1500	2755	65	5107	0	9011	16938
1500-1925	32400	1904	33215	0	14827	82346
>1925	1164912	148402	405176	0	93398	1811888
Total	1215627	151656	463011	0	120423	1950717

Table (23):Number of household by type of dwelling and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class RURAL

Mpce	Inde	pendent Ho	ouse		Flat			Others		All
class	owned	hired	others	Owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	191775	34819	8389	3006	5328	0	24781	49876	0	317973
Total	193122	34819	8389	3006	5328	0	24781	49876	0	319320

Table (23):Number of household by type of dwelling and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class URBAN

Mpce	Inde	pendent Ho	ouse		Flat			Others		All
class	owned	hired	others	Owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	602	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	2070	2133	0	0	741	0	0	0	0	4943
575-665	1140	6076	0	0	369	0	0	0	87	7671
665-775	40	547	212	536	0	153	0	0	698	2185
775-915	1765	0	0	0	0	0	982	0	664	3410
915-1120	5335	5883	0	1978	2563	0	1115	2374	1373	20620
1120-1500	2344	470	1419	0	179	0	411	4523	7593	16938
1500-1925	20414	21484	1312	2569	4506	0	9418	9130	13515	82346
>1925	918746	171404	22131	151650	199821	5872	94517	182352	65397	1811889
Total	952453	207996	25072	156733	208292	6025	106442	198379	89326	1950715

Table (24):Number of Households by ventilation of dwelling unit

	ventilation of the dwelling unit									
MPCE		Good			Satisfactory			Bad		ΛII
class	owned	hired	others	Owned	hired	others	Owned	hired	others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	1347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	109160	18845	1347	110401	71178	7042	0	0	0	317973
Total	110507	18845	1347	110401	71178	7042	0	0	0	319320

Table (24):Number of Households by ventilation of dwelling unit

				Wor	tilation of th	o dwalling i	ınit			0.10,
MPCE			,				אווונ		,	
class		Good			Satisfactory			Bad		All
Class	owned	hired	others	Owned	hired	others	Owned	hired	others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	114	0	602	0	0	0	0	0	716
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	1811	1164	0	259	1710	0	0	0	0	4943
575-665	87	5818	87	1053	628	0	0	0	0	7671
665-775	536	0	563	40	547	500	0	0	0	2185
775-915	760	0	664	1986	0	0	0	0	0	3410
915-1120	6547	6845	1220	1881	3975	153	0	0	0	20620
1120-1500	214	4044	4471	2541	1128	4541	0	0	0	16938
1500-1925	17078	19340	6652	15322	15780	8175	0	0	0	82346
>1925	647696	282482	65879	517217	271095	27521	0	0	0	1811889
Total	674728	319806	79534	540899	294861	40889	0	0	0	1950715

Table (25): Number of Households by number of married couples in a household

		N	o. of Marrie	d couples ir	n a househo	old	TOTOLE
MPCE class	zero	One	Two	Three	four	five or more	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340-380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380-420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420-470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470-525	0	1347	0	0	0	0	1347
525-615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
775-950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>950	25150	244442	45568	2814	0	0	317973
Total	25150	245789	45568	2814	0	0	319320

Table (25): Number of Households by number of married couples in a household

MPCE	No. of Married couples in a household							
class	zero	One	Two	Three	four	five or more	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
300-350	0	716	0	0	0	0	716	
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500-575	1164	3779	0	0	0	0	4943	
575-665	6249	1422	0	0	0	0	7671	
665-775	2185	0	0	0	0	0	2185	
775-915	2874	536	0	0	0	0	3410	
915-1120	9167	10375	1079	0	0	0	20620	
1120-1500	12085	4853	0	0	0	0	16938	
1500-1925	52422	29854	0	71	0	0	82346	
>1925	155584	1397445	207471	39712	10278	1400	1811889	
Total	241727	1448979	208550	39782	10278	1400	1950715	

Table (26):Number of Households by type of structure of the dwelling unit RURAL

	Structure type of the dwelling unit					
MPCE class	Pucca	semi pucca	Katcha	All		
1	2	3	4	5		
0-225	0	0	0	0		
225-255	0	0	0	0		
255-300	0	0	0	0		
300-340	0	0	0	0		
340-380	0	0	0	0		
380-420	0	0	0	0		
420-470	0	0	0	0		
470-525	1347	0	0	1347		
525-615	0	0	0	0		
615-775	0	0	0	0		
775-950	0	0	0	0		
>950	316626	1347	0	317973		
Total	317973	1347	0	319320		

Table (26):Number of Households by type of structure of the dwelling unit URBAN

				OT CD/ (I V		
MPCE class	Structure type of the dwelling unit					
IVIFUL Class	Pucca	semi pucca	Katcha	All		
1	2	3	4	5		
0-300	0	0	0	0		
300-350	716	0	0	716		
350-425	0	0	0	0		
425-500	0	0	0	0		
500-575	4943	0	0	4943		
575-665	7671	0	0	7671		
665-775	2185	0	0	2185		
775-915	2746	217	447	3410		
915-1120	19011	1544	66	20620		
1120-1500	12967	3407	564	16938		
1500-1925	72207	8266	1874	82346		
>1925	1765605	28158	18126	1811889		
Total	1888048	41591	21076	1950715		