

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND



HOUSING CONDITION AND AMENITIES IN NAGALAND

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
65th ROUND (JULY 2008 – JUNE 2009)



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
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PREFACE

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India undertakes annual surveys on various socio-economic aspects in the country. The 65th round of NSS was held during the period July 2008-June 2009, covering three important subjects namely “Domestic Tourism”, “Housing Condition” and “Urban Slums”.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Government of Nagaland has been participating in the nation-wide socio-economic survey conducted annually by the NSSO since 1972. This report on Housing Condition and Amenities in Nagaland is based on the State Sample data of NSS 65th round surveyed during July 2008 –June 2009.

This Directorate is extremely thankful to the NSSO, Government of India, New Delhi for providing guidance for conduct of survey. The Director would like to thank the Data Processing Centre Kolkata for providing the Software for Data entry, Validation and Tabulation for Data and SDRD, MOSPI for Technical support and guidance.

I am grateful to all the officers and staff of the NSS section in the Directorate who have rendered their commendable services in preparation of this report.

I hope this report will be useful to planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Comments and suggestions for further improvement are most welcome.

Kohima
April, 2013

Sd-

(Y. Sacheo Ovung)
Director

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

This report is based on the Nagaland state sample data of the NSS 65th round survey on Housing Condition conducted during July 2008 to June 2009. In this survey, a total of 176 first stage units (FSUs) were surveyed; 80 villages in rural areas and 96 urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. The survey covered a total sample of 2112 households (960 in rural areas and 1152 in urban areas). Some of the key findings are stated below:

1. Some aspects of Facilities for Living

1.1 Drinking water facility during last 365 days

- In rural areas the major source of drinking water (most often used) was 'tap' which accounted for 42.4% of the households followed by 'protected well' which served 28.4 % of the households.
- In urban areas also 'tap' was the major source of drinking water in respect of 37.3 % of the households followed by 'protected well' for 37.3% of the households.
- In rural areas the three major sources of drinking water 'tap', 'protected well' and "tank/pond (reserved for drinking) served almost 80 % of the households.
- In urban areas the three major sources of drinking water 'tap', 'protected well' and tube well/hand pump served 78 % of the households.
- Nearly 65% of the rural households got sufficient water throughout the year.
- In urban areas, nearly 55% of the households are having sufficient water throughout the year.
- Shortage of drinking water set in the month of January and reached a peak during March, thereafter, the situation of availability of drinking water gradually improved and by June the situation improved substantially.
- Drinking water facility within the premises was available to nearly 48% of the rural households and 68 % of the urban households.

1.2 Bathroom facility

- Bathroom facility was not available to 3.1% of the rural households while in urban areas, the proportion of households with no bathroom was considerably low, nearly 1.2%.
- In rural areas detached bathrooms were more common (82.5 % of the households) than were attached bathrooms (14.4%).

- In urban areas also detached bathrooms were more common (64.8%) than were attached bathroom (nearly 34%).

1.3 Sanitation facility

- Nearly 0.1% of the households had no latrine facility in the rural areas while in the urban areas households with no bathroom facility was nil.
- In rural areas 48% used septic tank/flush latrine followed by pit latrine which was 33%.
- In urban areas septic tank/flush was used by nearly 83 % of the households.

1.4 Electricity facility

- In rural areas nearly 95% of the households are having electricity for domestic use while 97% of the urban households have electricity for domestic use.

1.5 Tenure type

- Greater proportion of rural households (96% of the households) lived in owned dwelling. While in urban areas 52% of the households lived in hired dwelling.

2. Characteristics of the house and dwelling unit

2.1 Type of structure

- Nearly 55% of the rural households and 77% of the urban households lived in *pucca* structures.
- Nearly 30% of the rural households and 17% of the urban households lived in semi-pucca structures
- Nearly 15% of the rural households and less than 7% of the urban households lived in *katcha* structures.
- Nearly 26% of the rural households and 33% of the urban households are having good ventilation.
- Nearly 57% of the rural households and 58% of the urban households have ventilation which was satisfactory.
- Nearly 16% of the rural households and less than 10% of the urban households have poor ventilation facility.
- Nearly 38% of the rural households and 62% of the urban households are having floor type which was constructed by cement.

- More than 24% of the rural households had a wall type which were constructed using grass or straw or leaves or reed or bamboo, while 34% of the urban households had a wall type which were constructed using cement.
- Nearly 66% of the roof of the rural households was constructed using iron or other metal sheet, while nearly 49% of the urban households had a roof type which was constructed by iron or other metal sheet.

2.2 Per capita availability of floor area

- For the pucca structure, per capita floor area availability was 8.82sq.mt. in rural areas and 9.54 sq.mt. in urban areas.
- For the semi-pucca structure, per capita floor area availability was 9.03sq.mt. in rural areas and 9.27sq.mt. in urban areas.
- For the katcha structure per capita floor area availability was 9.04sq.mt. in rural areas and 8.10sq.mt. in urban areas.
- The per capita floor area availability was highest for the rural households having katcha structure accounting for 9.04sq.mt. Whereas the per capita floor availability was highest for the urban households having pucca structure accounting for 9.54sq.mt.

3. Micro environmental elements surrounding the house

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

4. Construction for residential purpose during last 365 days

- Nearly 2% households in rural areas and 2% households in urban areas undertook constructions during the last 365 days.
- Average cost per completed construction was nearly Rs. 25,000 in rural areas and nearly Rs. 1,28,000 in urban areas.
- In rural areas katcha structure accounted for more than 75% of construction completed per 1000 construction undertaken during the last 365 days while in urban areas it was of semi-pucca type accounting for nearly 54%.
- In rural sector only 5.1% of the construction completed per 1000 construction undertaken was pucca, while in urban sector katcha type accounted for only 9.2% of the completed construction.

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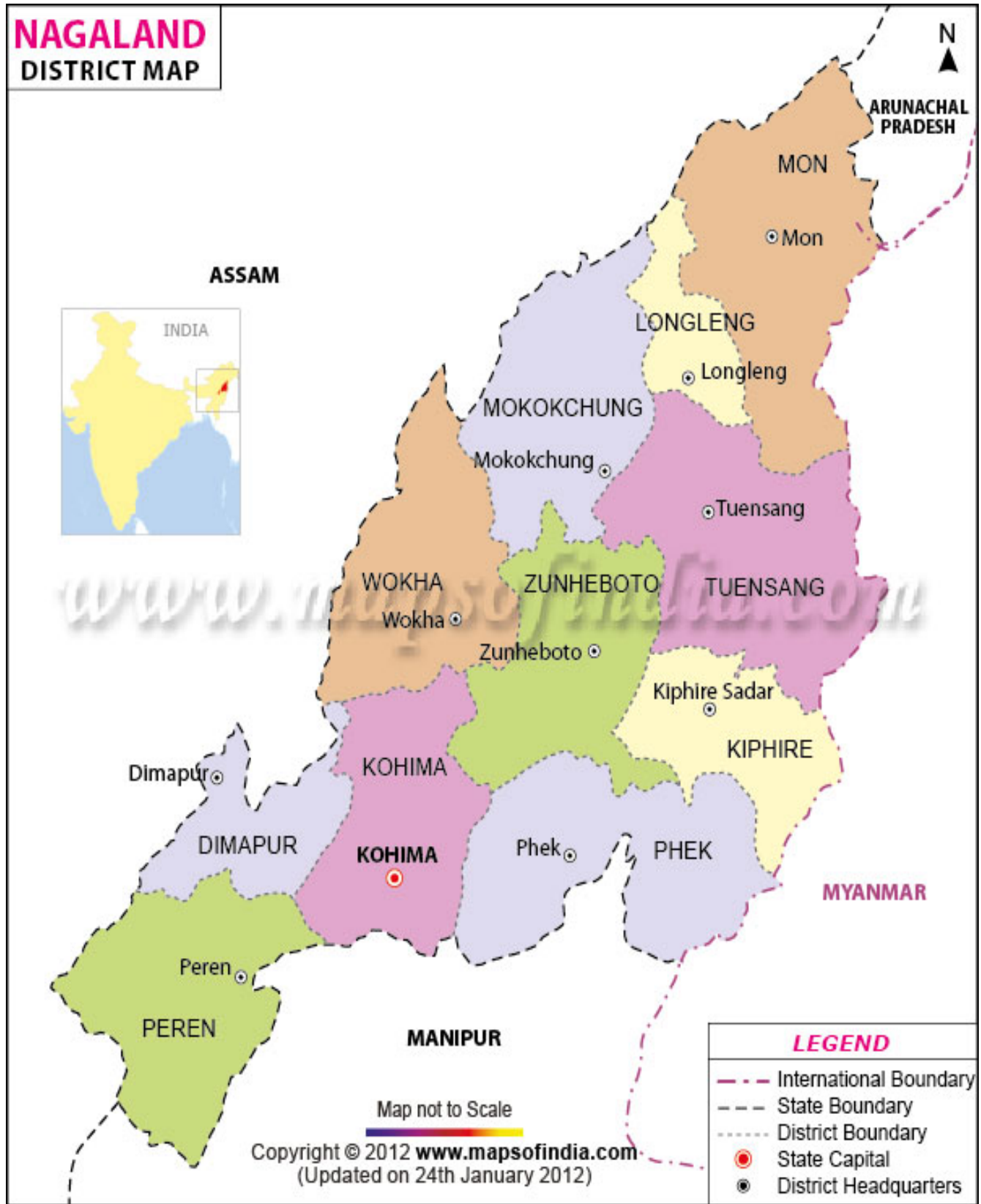
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Map of Nagaland



NAGALAND AT A GLANCE

Nagaland is the sixteenth State of the Indian Union which attained its Statehood on the 1st December 1963. It is a hilly State situated in the North-Eastern Region of India sharing an international boundary with Myanmar on the East and interstate boundary with Manipur on the South, Assam on the West and Arunachal Pradesh on the North. The State covers a total geographical area of 16,597 sq.km. and is predominantly mountainous in character although it has topographical variations across its eleven Districts. Nagaland lies between 25°6' and 27°4' latitude North of the Equator and between the longitudinal lines 93°20' and 95°15' east. The topography of the State is severe and the altitude varies between 194 metres to 3048 metres above mean sea level. The State is predominantly occupied by the many tribal communities who are indigenous to the State. The State at present comprises 11(eleven) Districts headed by Deputy Commissioners. Altogether there are 1428 villages headed by Gaonburas who look after the administrative functioning of the village.

Basic figures of Nagaland at a Glance (As per 2001 and 2011 Census)

		2001	2011 (Provisional)
Population	Persons	19,90,036	19,80,602
	Male	10,47,141	10,25,707
	Female	9,42,895	9,54,895
Density of Population (per sq.km.)		120	119
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		900	931
Literacy Rate (%)		67.11	80.11
	Male	71.77	83.29
	Female	61.92	76.69
Rural Population (%)		82.77	71.03
Urban Population (%)		17.23	28.97

It may be mentioned here that the 65th NSS round on Housing Condition was carried out during July 2008- June 2009. Therefore, the present report takes 2001 Census as the basis for all analytical and comparative purpose.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Along with the requirement of shelter, other facilities in the micro environment of housing such as type of dwelling unit, drinking water, sanitation, drainage, etc., constitute housing condition of the people that forms a vital component of their overall quality of life. To assess housing condition of the households, living facilities available to them, and other related aspects, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been collecting data on 'Housing Conditions and Other Amenities' almost since its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and availability of basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., were collected intermittently since the 7th round (October 1953-March 1954). These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give a broad idea about the dimensions of housing conditions at the national level. Thereafter, two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973-June 1974) and in the 44th round (July 1988-June 1989). The NSSO, again in its 49th round (January - June 1993), took up 'Housing condition'. After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round (July-December 2002). In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bath room, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. available to them. Information on construction activities carried out by the households during the last five years was also collected. In addition, the data on the cost of construction during the last year separately for pucca materials, other materials, labour cost and other costs was also collected, along with the data on expenditure incurred for purchasing new residential units.

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

1.1 Scope of the present survey

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

1.1.2 *Items of enquiry:* In the NSS 65th round survey on housing condition, information was collected on the particulars of living facilities, such as major source of drinking water, availability of bathroom, use of latrine, type of latrine, whether the household has electricity for domestic use, etc. Information was also collected on particulars of housing characteristics and micro environment, such as plinth area of the house, plinth level, use of house, period since built, condition of structure, drainage arrangement, etc.

Information on particulars of dwelling included number of rooms, floor area of the dwelling, ventilation of the dwelling, total number of married couples in the household, kitchen type, floor type, wall type, roof type, etc. Besides, details of construction and repair, undertaken by the households during the last 365 days, for residential purpose was collected including cost of construction, source of finance and first-hand purchase of constructed house/ flat during the last 365 days. This apart, data was collected on household characteristics such as land possessed, principal industry and occupation of the household, average monthly household consumer expenditure of the household, tenurial status of dwelling, maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household, etc.

1.1.3 Geographical Coverage: The survey covered the whole of Nagaland *except* interior villages situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route.

1.2 The survey outline

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

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

1.3 Sampling design

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

1.3.2 Sample Size - first stage units: As is usual in the regular NSS rounds, most of the States and Union Territories participated in the survey including Nagaland. A "State sample" was surveyed by State Government officials in addition to the "central sample" surveyed by NSSO. At the Nagaland State level, 176 first stage units (FSUs) were surveyed; 80 villages in rural areas and 96 urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. The survey covered a total sample of 2112 households (960 in rural areas and 1152 in urban areas).

The total number of sample FSUs was allocated in proportion to population as per Census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was kept in view. State level sample was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. At least 4 FSUs were allocated separately for rural and urban areas. Further, the State level allocations for both rural and urban areas were adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that for each stratum minimum allocation was 4 FSUs. Within each sector, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4. Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector pertaining to strata belonging to UFS towns was further allocated to the 2 sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1, subject to a minimum allocation of 4 to each of the two sub-strata. For all rural strata, as per census arrangement, the villages were arranged and FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population. For urban strata x sub-strata (wherever applicable), the towns within the stratum were arranged in ascending order of population; then FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability for UFS towns. Within each stratum/ sub-stratum, multiple of 4 FSUs were selected. Samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples were allocated among the four sub rounds.

1.3.3. Sample size - second stage units: For Schedule 1.2, a sample of 12 households was planned for survey from each selected village and urban block. In the state sample, 8448 households were actually surveyed - 3840 in rural areas and 4608 in urban areas.

1.3.4. Use of estimated aggregates:

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

Chapter Two Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 *Quintile classes of MPCE*: The population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of MPCE, where the 1st quintile of the distribution of MPCE means the level of MPCE below which 20 per cent of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40 per cent of the population lie, and so on. In this round quintiles are estimated separately for the distribution of MPCE in the rural and urban sector of each State/U.T and all-India. Some of the aspects of housing condition have been studied with respect to the level of living of the households which is proxied by monthly per capita consumer expenditure. This ordering of the

households in respect of level of living is derived as the distribution of the households in the quintile classes corresponding to the distribution of the population in the quintile classes. Some of the indicators, in this report, have been studied with respect to MPCE quintile classes, separately for rural and urban areas. However, such indicators for rural and urban areas combined have been presented considering all quintile classes, instead of presenting separately for each quintile class. In detail tables (Appendix A) also, same format of presentation of these indicators has been followed whenever these are presented for quintile classes.

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

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

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

2.6 Pucca structure: A pucca structure was one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered

reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. owned:

- 1.1 freehold
- 1.2 leasehold

2. hired:

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

3. others

4. no dwelling

2.16.1 *Owned*: A dwelling unit was considered 'owned' by the sample household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title was vested in a member or members of the household. Dwelling units in owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment was also considered as 'owned'. If the sample household had the right of permanent heritable possession of the dwelling unit with or without the right to transfer the title, such dwelling units were considered as 'freehold'. Dwelling units held under special conditions such that the holder did not possess the title of ownership of the dwelling unit

but the right for long term possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., dwelling units possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long term lease for 30 years or more) were considered '*leasehold*'.

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

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

2.16.4 **No dwelling:** Households which lived more or less regularly, under bridges, in pipe, etc., in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed any moment), were considered as having '*no dwellings*'.

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

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

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

- (i) all the market activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e. industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-2004) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption and

(b) activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets, which include production of fixed assets including construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

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

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

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

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

2.19.2 Well: A '*well*' was considered as protected, if it had generally the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.24 Type of latrine (viz., flush, septic tank, pit latrine and service latrine): A latrine connected to underground sewerage system was called flush system latrine. A latrine connected to underground septic

chambers was considered as a septic tank latrine. A latrine connected to a pit dug in earth was called a pit latrine. In a few areas, one might still come across latrines that were serviced by scavengers. These were called service latrines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.31 Garbage collection arrangement: Garbage collection arrangement meant the arrangement which usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, the public bodies collected the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage; in others, a body of residents themselves made the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the final dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body.

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

2.33 Experience of flood during last 5 years: If rain water during monsoon and / or water from sea, river, etc., entered into the ground floor of the house, or though water did not enter the house but the house was surrounded by water for some days then the house was considered to have experienced flood.

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

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

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

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

2.38 *Monthly rent (Rs.) (payable approach):* The actual amount (in whole number of Rupees) of rent payable per month by the household, living in hired accommodation was be recorded. If the household had paid some amount initially which was adjusted in the monthly rent, the amount adjusted in each month was included in the monthly rent. If the household was residing in employer's quarters, the amount deducted from the salary of the household member to whom the quarter was allotted along with the house rent allowance the person might have received if he/she had not been provided with the accommodation, was the rent of the dwelling unit. Rent did not include any salami/pugree or any kind of cess payable to local bodies or government or monthly maintenance charges payable to the co-operative society, etc.

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

2.39.1 The activity of constructions undertaken included:

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

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

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

own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind)

finance from own source (savings, sale of assets, received as gifts, etc.)

institutional agencies:

government

commercial bank including regional rural bank,

co-operative society/bank insurance

provident

fund(avance/loan)

financial corpora-

tion/institution

other institutional agencies

non-institutional agencies:

money lender

friends and relatives

other non-institutional agencies

2.39.3.1 Descriptions of the different sources are given below:

a) *Own labour and/or material (incl. gifts received in kind):* This included household labour and/or materials supplied from home and

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

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

Institutional Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-institutional Agencies

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

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

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

2.40 First hand purchase of constructed house/flat: These were generally the housing units (ready built houses/flat) constructed by the enterprises/institutions that were purchased firsthand by the sample household for residential purposes during the last 365 days. Such constructions might have been undertaken at any time in the past provided they were not sold earlier for any purpose (residential and/or non-residential). It may be noted that residential units acquired by the households by ways other than purchase, say, acquired free from nonhousehold entities, were also considered.

2.40.1 Total expenditure for first hand purchase: If the sample household did not carry out the construction itself but acquired the residential units during the last 365 days, total expenditure for that residential unit was considered. If cost of the land was paid separately, the amount paid for the land was not considered for recording the total expenditure. But if it could not be separated, the total included the cost of the land. If the sample household acquired residential units by ways other than purchase, say, acquired free from non-household entities, the market value of the residential unit was recorded.

Chapter Three Summary of Survey Findings

3.0.1. Introduction

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

3.0.2 Number of Households Surveyed: In the NSS 65th round, a total of 176 first stage units (FSUs) has been allotted for the Nagaland state sample, 80 in rural areas and 96 in urban areas. All the FSUs allotted were surveyed covering a total of 2112 households, 960 households in rural areas and 1152 households in urban areas of Nagaland. The details are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of first stage units (FSUs) allotted, surveyed and number of sample households surveyed for Nagaland State Sample and All India (Central Sample).

	Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
	Number of FSUs			Number of FSUs			Number of FSUs		
	Allotted	Surveyed	No. of households surveyed	Allotted	Surveyed	No. of households surveyed	Allotted	Surveyed	No. of households surveyed
Nagaland	80	80	960	96	96	1152	176	176	2112
All India	8188	8130	97144	4764	4735	56374	12952	12865	153518

In this report, the Nagaland (State Sample) data are given along with the the All India (Central Sample) data for those interested to make a comparative study. The summary of important survey findings based on the state sample data are presented under the following three broad categories:

1. Some aspects of facilities for living
2. Housing characteristics and micro-environment
3. Construction for residential purpose.

1. SOME ASPECTS OF FACILITIES FOR LIVING

3.1.1. Facilities for living

Facilities available to households for decent and healthy living for which data were collected refer to those of drinking water, sanitation, bathroom, electricity, etc. The basic facilities, such as drinking water and sanitation have wider significance in ensuring hygienic and healthy living. In this respect, particulars of the tenurial status of the households are also relevant to find an approximation of the estimator of secured tenure. The scope of discussion in this section is further extended with the study of the maximum distance travelled by any earner of the households to his/her place of work.

3.1.2. Drinking water facility

The study of the drinking water facility requires analyzing the access to different sources of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water. The accessibility component has other aspects, such as distance travelled to the source of drinking water and whether the source is shared with other households or community or for exclusive use of households. It is pertinent to mention that in the NSS 65th round, information on source of drinking water was collected for two most often used sources by the households during the last 365 days, since a household could have used more than one source of drinking water. These are termed as the first major source and the second source. The first major source meant the water source which was the most often used. The information on another (second) most often used source was collected for those households who used more than one source of drinking water. It is to be noted that discussion made in this report about different aspects of drinking water facility is with reference to the first major source. However, the information on second major source of drinking water is given in the Appendix tables.

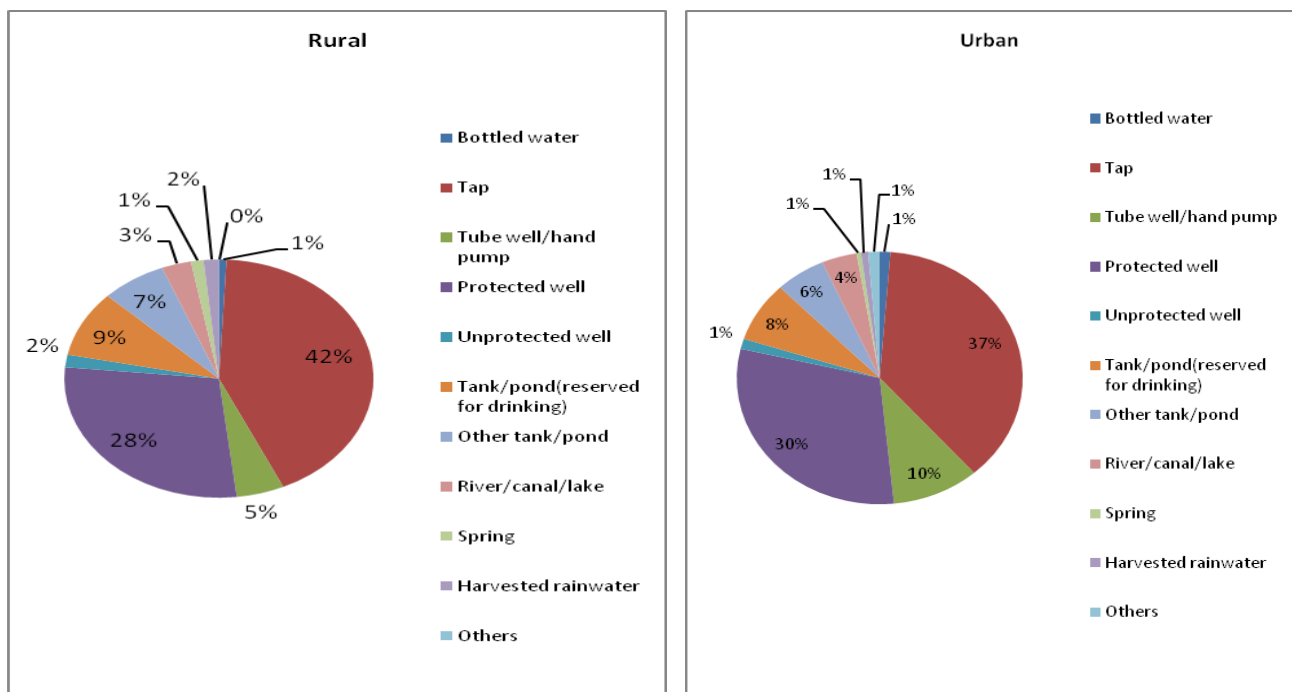
Table 2: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during last 365 days. (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl. No.	Major source of Drinking Water	Nagaland (State Sample)			All India (Central sample)		
		SECTOR			SECTOR		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Bottled water	8	12	9	5	27	12
2	Tap	424	373	409	301	743	431
3	Tube well/hand pump	50	99	64	547	175	437
4	Protected well	284	303	290	55	21	45
5	Unprotected well	17	13	16	63	12	48
6	Tank/pond(reserved for drinking)	90	77	86	8	2	6
7	Other tank/pond	68	57	64	3	1	3
8	River/canal/lake	31	40	33	7	0	5
9	Spring	13	5	10	7	1	5
10	Harvested rainwater	16	8	13	1	0	1
11	Others	0	13	4	3	19	8
12	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 2 reflects the pattern of use of different sources of water by rural and urban households in the state in comparison with central sample. The table clearly

indicates that the major source of drinking water in Nagaland in both rural and urban areas is 'tap'. In rural areas 'tap' water served nearly 42 % of the households and in the urban areas 'tap' water accounted for nearly 37% of the households. In Combined sector, 'tap' water served nearly 41 % of the households in Nagaland. Another important source of drinking water was 'protected well' which served nearly 28 % in rural areas and nearly 30 % in urban areas. One of the interesting observations was the use of harvested rain water in rural areas (1.6 % of the households) which was slightly higher than urban areas (0.8%). In rural areas, the least common source of drinking water was bottled water (0.8%) whereas it served 1.2 % of the urban households. The least common source in the urban areas was spring water which served a marginal 0.5 % of the households. The statement also indicates that at all India level 'hand pump/tube well' was the most common source of drinking water whereas in Nagaland its usage was only minimal (about 6%). The usage of 'tap' in state and central level was nearly 41 % and 43 % respectively. Figure 1 represents percentage distribution of households by major source of drinking water:

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of households by major sources of drinking water during the last 365 days.



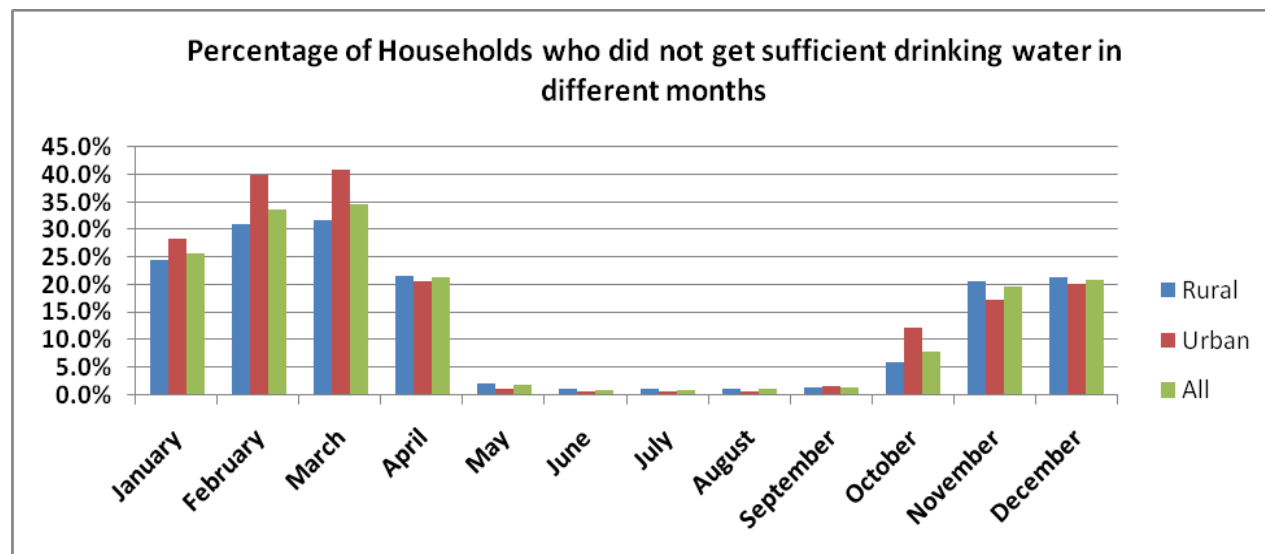
3.1.3. Time of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient: In table 2, different sources of drinking water was seen. But availability of water may vary during different months of the year. In the 65th NSS round the level of unavailability of water to households throughout the year was surveyed. In Table 3, the proportion of households which did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year for both state and central sample is presented.

Table 3: Proportion (per 1000) of households which did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year. (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples

Sl. No.	Months of the year	Nagaland (State Sample)			All India (Central sample)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+urban
1	January	245	283	257	5	5	5
2	February	310	398	337	11	7	10
3	March	318	410	347	33	22	30
4	April	216	206	213	85	51	75
5	May	19	9	16	125	82	112
6	June	9	4	8	96	64	86
7	July	9	6	8	20	27	22
8	August	10	6	9	5	12	7
9	September	11	14	12	2	4	2
10	October	59	121	78	2	3	2
11	November	206	171	195	2	2	2
12	December	213	200	209	3	3	3

The above table shows non-availability of water in different months of the year. Non-availability of sufficient drinking water could be for some particular month(s) of the year or throughout the year. In Nagaland, shortage of drinking water sets in from the month of January itself and reached its peak in the month of March and continued till April even though the situation got slightly better than the pertaining month during this time of the year. However, situation gradually improved by the month of May (one of the reasons being the onset of monsoon) and availability of drinking water remained sufficient till September. In Nagaland, shortage of drinking water crept up again from the month of October and lasted till April. During the month of March water was unavailable to nearly 32 % and 41 % of the rural and urban households respectively. Drinking water was available quite sufficiently to all the households during the months of June, July and August. However, at all India level, it is seen that the shortage of drinking water started creeping up from the month of March and reached a peak during May, thereafter, the situation of availability of drinking water improved gradually and by August the situation improved substantially. In India, nearly 13 % of the rural households and 8 % of the urban households got insufficient drinking water during the Month of May. In the months of April and June also, drinking water was not sufficient for nearly 9 % of rural households and 5 % of urban households. One of the noticeable features was that when availability of water improved in the state during the Month of May, unavailability of water reached its peak at all India level. On the other hand, during the months of November and December when shortage of water crept up in the state, the situation was better-off at the All-India level.

Figure 2: Percentage of households which did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year.



3.1.4. Distance travelled to access sources of drinking water: So far the discussion was centered on source and sufficiency of drinking water. However, mere availability of drinking water from different sources, even in sufficient quantities to the households may not reflect the whole gamut of facility of drinking water enjoyed by the households. In this respect, the distance travelled by the households to access the source of drinking water is an important aspect which needs to be studied. Availability of drinking water within the household or within the premises of the household is definitely a better form of facility since in such cases the household members need not travel to fetch drinking water. If, however the household members need to travel long distances for drinking water, though availability may be sufficient, it may not be treated as a desirable facility since it may adversely affect the usual chores of other household members, who need to afford time specially for fetching drinking water, besides possibly indirectly influencing the quantity of water needed for sufficiency.

Table 4: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got drinking water within premises, within 0.2km or within 0.2 to 0.5 km.(Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Distance to the source of drinking water		NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
			Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Within dwelling		129	208	154	156	462	247
2	Outside dwelling but within premises		353	472	390	249	283	259
3	Outside premises at a distance of	Less than 0.2 km	368	227	323	480	228	406
		0.2 – 0.5 km	69	79	72	92	20	71
			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In Table 4, the proportion of households who got drinking water within premises, outside premises but within 0.2 k.m. of the premises and beyond 0.2 k.m but within 0.5 k.m of their premises is presented for 65th round(state and central). It is seen that during 2008-09, nearly 48 % households in rural areas and nearly 68 % in urban areas in Nagaland had access to drinking water within premises while it was nearly 41 % and 75 % respectively at all-India level. In whole, it is seen that nearly 54 % of households in Nagaland had access to drinking water within premises which was slightly higher than the central level (nearly 51%). The Survey shows that in Nagaland, nearly 32 % of the households had to travel outside the premises upto 0.2 k.m which was lower than the central sample (nearly 41%) and nearly 7 % had to travel distance within 0.2-0.5 km to collect water.

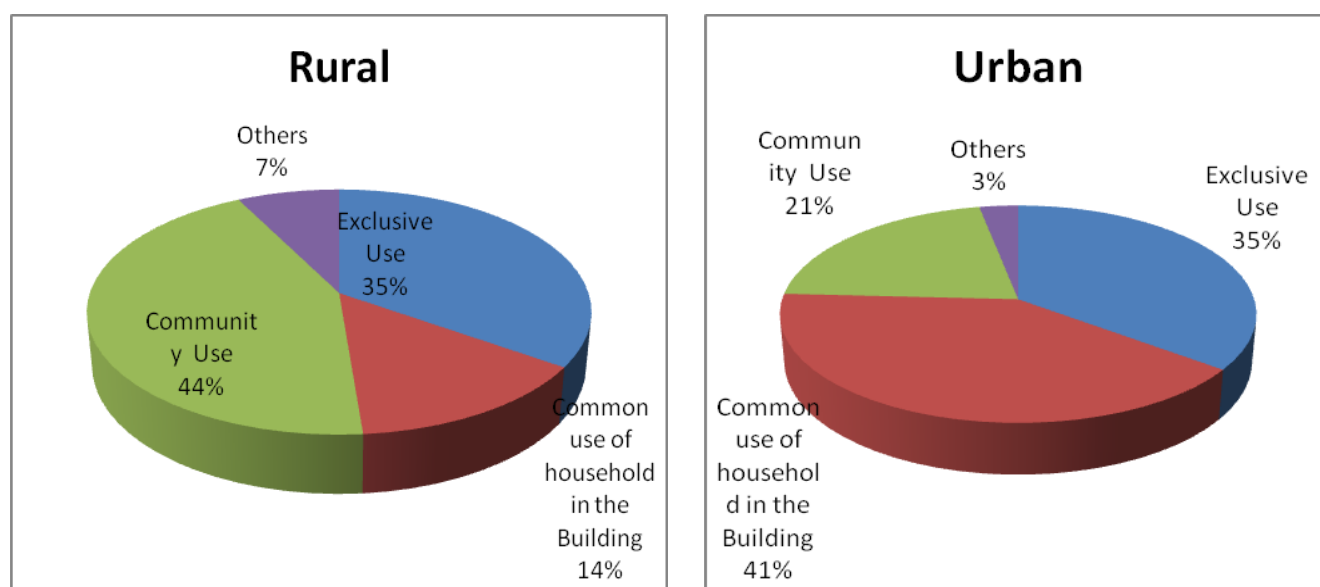
3.1.5.Type of use of drinking water facility: The source of drinking water that a household used might be for exclusive use of the household, i.e., not shared with any other household. However, in some cases the source might have been shared with other households residing in the building or meant for community use. Thus, three types of use of drinking water facility can be distinguished, viz., exclusive use of the household, common use of the households in the building or for community use. The proportion of households using these three types of drinking water facilities is presented for Nagaland and central sample.

Table 5. Per 1000 distribution of household by type of drinking water facility(Rural, Urban,Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of use of drinking water facility	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Exclusive Use	346	354	348	311	470	358
2	Common use of household in the Building	141	405	224	83	247	132
3	Community Use	437	212	366	568	229	468
4	Others	76	30	61	38	54	43
5	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 5 shows that higher proportion of the households in rural areas had drinking water facilities of ‘community use’ type accounting for nearly 48%, while in urban areas common use of the household in the building constitutes the highest percentage with nearly 40%. Almost equal percentage of households in both the rural and urban areas of Nagaland had exclusive use of drinking water facility accounting for 34.6% in rural and 35.4% in urban areas respectively.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of households by type of drinking water facility.



3.1.6. Bathroom facility

Information on bathroom facility available to the members of the household was collected and two types of bathrooms were distinguished for the households who had bathroom facility, viz., *attached bathroom* and *detached bathroom*. If the dwelling unit had one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor), it was considered to have *attached bathroom*. On the other hand, if the households had a bathroom within the premises but not attached to the dwelling units, the households were considered to have a *detached bathroom*. In this section, availability of bathroom facility to the households is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of household by type of Bathroom facility (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of Bathroom facility	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Attached	144	340	206	125	480	230
2	Detached	825	648	769	231	305	253
3	No Bathroom	31	12	25	644	215	517
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 6 shows distribution (per 1000) of households by different categories of bathroom facility is presented. The Table shows considerable divergences between rural-urban sectors on the facility of bathroom available to the households. In 2008-09, attached bathroom facility was available for nearly 34 per cent of urban households in the state and at all-India level it was nearly 48 per cent whereas in the rural areas, the proportion of households with attached *bathroom* was considerably lower, with nearly 14 per cent (state) and 13 per cent (central). In rural areas bathroom facility was not available to nearly 3 per cent as compared to 64% at All-india level. In urban areas, bathroom facility was not available to nearly 1 per cent in the state which was also considerably lower than the central level (nearly 22 per cent). In the state, majority of the households had detached bathroom (nearly 77 per cent) facility. Households with no bathroom was nearly 3 per cent. The figure shows percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom facility:

Figure 4:Percentage distribution of household by type of Bathroom facility.

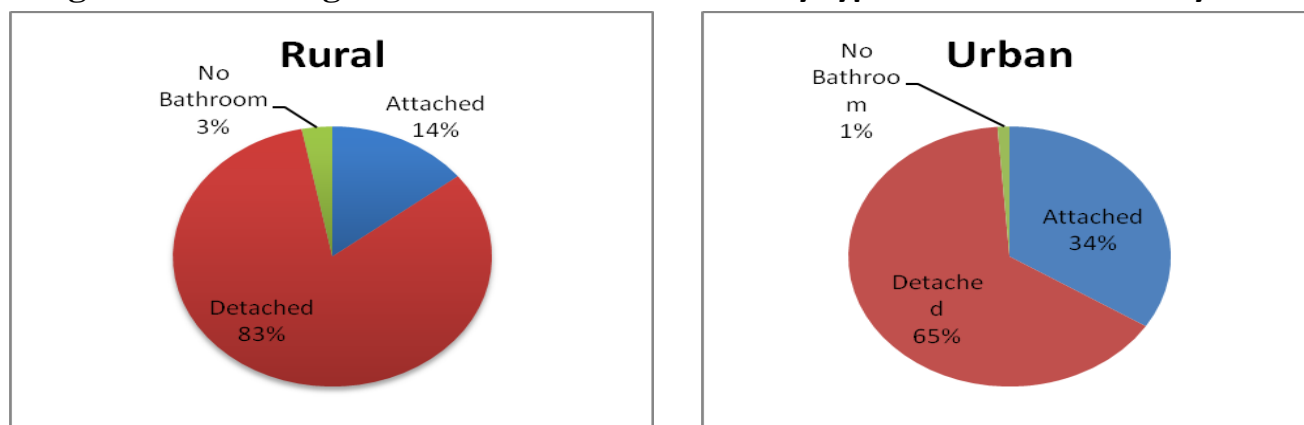


Figure 4 shows the percentage distribution of household by type of bathroom facility in Nagaland. In Nagaland, ‘detached’ bathroom was the most commonly used type of bathroom which covered 83% rural households and 65% urban households in Nagaland. 14% of rural households and 34% of urban households in Nagaland had ‘attached’ bathrooms. 3% of rural households and 1% of urban households in Nagaland did not have bathroom facilities.

3.1.7.Sanitation facility

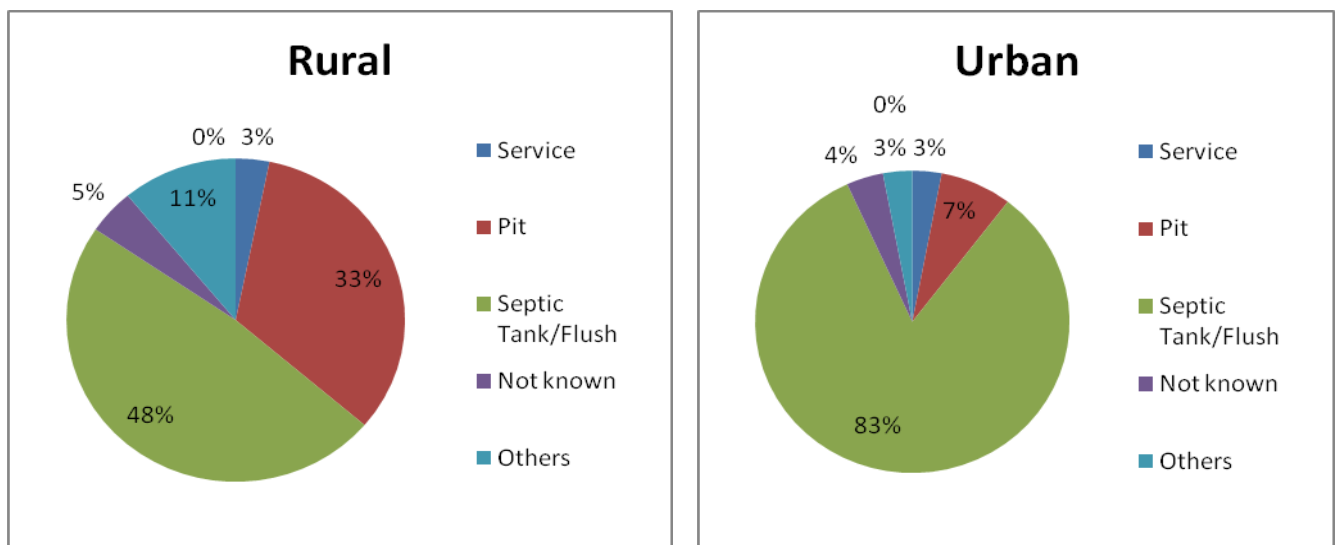
In *World Health Organization and United Nations Children’s Fund’s Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*, sanitation was defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable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

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of household using Latrine by type of Latrine(Rural, Urban,Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of Latrine	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Service	32	30	31	35	18	27
2	Pit	330	74	249	403	90	241
3	Septic Tank/Flush	482	828	592	514	871	698
4	Not known	45	38	43	10	10	10
5	Others	110	30	85	35	11	23
6	Not Reported	0	0	0	3	0	2
7	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

3.1.8. Type of latrine: In Table 7, distribution of household by types of latrine facilities is presented. It may be seen that three distinct types of latrines viz. *septic tank/flush*, *pit* and *service* being used by the households are categorised, apart from the residual *others*. *Septic tank/flush* which is considered, hygienically, a better type of latrine was more common in urban areas than in rural areas: nearly 83 per cent of urban households used *septic tank/flush* latrine whereas nearly 48 per cent of rural households did so. *Pit latrine* which may be taken as next better type of latrine facility was used by nearly 33 per cent of the rural households against nearly 7 per cent of the urban households. The most common type of latrine in the state was septic tank/ flush which accounted for nearly 59 per cent of the households followed by pit (nearly 25 per cent). *Septic tank/flush* and *pit latrines* together may be considered better sanitation facility. The types of latrine used by the households differed with household level of living and place of residence of households (rural and urban areas). At the central level as well, septic tank/flush type latrine was used by majority of households (nearly 70 per cent).

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of household using Latrine by type of Latrine.



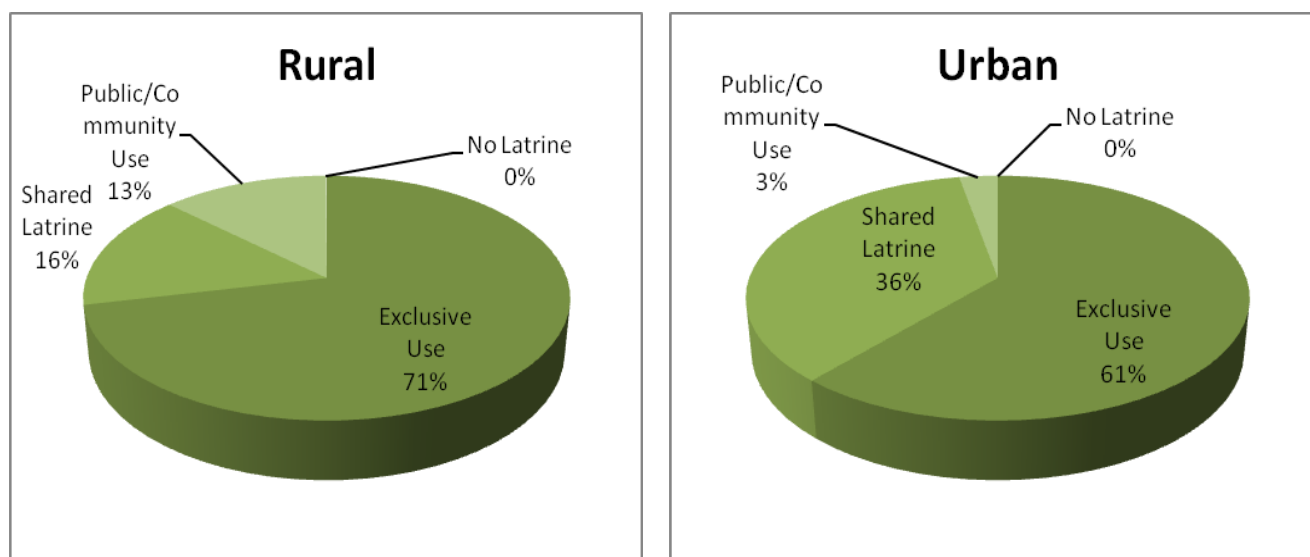
3.1.9. Type of use of latrine facility: The households may have latrine either for exclusive use, or may share the same latrine with one or more households in the building or may use public/community latrine, apart from cases of no access to latrine facility.

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of household by type of use of latrine (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of use of latrine	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Exclusive use	715	615	683	279	581	369
2	Shared latrine	155	358	219	57	241	111
3	Public/community latrine	129	27	97	12	65	28
4	No latrine	1	0	1	652	113	492
5	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table shows that in Nagaland, exclusive use of latrine was more common in both rural (nearly 72 per cent) and urban (61 per cent) households. The proportion of shared latrine was higher for urban households (nearly 36 per cent) than the rural households (nearly 16 per cent). On the other hand, community use type of latrine was nearly 3 per cent for urban areas which was lower than the rural households with nearly 13 per cent households in use of the same facility. Households with no bathroom facility for rural households were 0.1 per cent while it was nil in the urban areas. On the contrary, at central level, rural households with no latrine (nearly 65 per cent) was higher than households with the other three types of latrine (nearly 35 per cent)

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of household by use of latrine facility.



One of the noticeable features in Figure 6 was that 'exclusive use' of latrine was higher in the rural areas (nearly 72 %) than urban areas (nearly 61 %) in Nagaland.

3.1.10. Electricity facility

Electricity is considered an important facility to the households and has bearing on the quality of life of the people. The availability of electricity facility to the households during 2008-09 is studied here.

3.1.11. Availability of electricity facility: In NSS 65th round, information regarding availability of electricity to households for domestic use was collected. Besides the households who had electricity for domestic use, data on the type of electrical wiring were also collected.

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of household having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring(Rural, Urban,Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of electric wiring	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Conduit	54	46	52	253	477	338
2	Fixed to wall	531	718	590	382	412	394
3	Temporary	415	236	358	365	110	268
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5	Households with electricity for domestic use(per 1000)	954	968	959	660	961	750

The above table shows that during 2008-09 nearly 96 per cent of the households had electricity for domestic use in Nagaland. In rural areas, nearly 95 per cent households had electricity for domestic use, in the urban areas the proportion was nearly 97 per cent. Availability of electricity did not vary across levels of living in both rural and urban areas. During 2008-09, at the all-India level, nearly 75 per cent of the households had electricity for domestic use with significant rural-urban divergences. While in rural areas of India, nearly 66 per cent households had electricity for domestic use, in the urban areas this proportion was nearly 96 per cent. However, in the state the proportion did not vary across areas. The Table also provides information about the type of electrical wiring to the households with electricity facility. Out of the three types of wiring on which data were collected, *conduit wiring* and *wiring fixed to the walls* are consi

dered better forms of wiring, whereas *temporary* nature of wiring is not considered safe. In both rural and urban areas of Nagaland, the conduit wiring was available to nearly 5 per cent of the households while it was nearly 34 per cent at all-india level. Wiring fixed to walls was the most prominent type of wiring in both rural and urban areas of Nagaland which was nearly 53 and 72 per cent respectively. Temporary wiring was more common in rural areas (nearly 42 per cent) than urban areas (nearly 24 per cent) in Nagaland. The most common type of wiring in the state as well as at all-India level was 'fixed to wall' which accounted for nearly 59 and 39 per cent respectively.

3.1.12. Tenure types

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

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of household with different types of Tenurial Status of the dwelling Unit(Rural, Urban,Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Tenurial Status of the dwelling Unit		NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
			Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Own dwelling	Freehold	928	460	780	946	600	844
		Leasehold	12	14	13	4	15	8
2	Employer's quarter		10	72	29	6	47	18
3	Hired dwelling	With written contract	10	24	15	2	50	16
		Without written contract	37	428	160	25	254	93
4	Others		3	2	2	16	33	21
5	All		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

3.1.13. Households with different tenure types: In table 10, distribution of households by different tenurial status is presented for NSS 65th round. It is seen during 2008-09 that majority of the households, in both rural and urban areas were residing in *owned dwelling*: nearly 94 per cent in rural areas and nearly 47 per cent in urban areas. *Hired dwelling* also shared a significant proportion of households' tenure type: 6 per cent of rural households and 52 per cent of urban households lived in *hired dwelling*. Residence in *employer's quarter* was more of an urban phenomenon, with nearly 7 per cent of the urban households having residence in *employer's quarter* against 1 per cent of rural household. Majority of the households in the state as well as at all-India level lived in owned dwelling unit which was nearly 79 and 85 per cent respectively.

3.1.14. Distance travelled to place of work

Distance travelled to the place of work is an important aspect on the lives of the people and considered important by the town planners, thus is a prime factor in the study of different aspects of place of residence and place of work of the people. However, collection of data, in NSS 65th round, on this aspect was limited to only the *maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household* (hereinafter referred to *distance travelled*). Thus, inference is restricted to that extent. Never

theless, the patterns in the maximum distance required to travel by the population can be approximated from the data given in Table 11, which provides the distribution of households by *maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household*.

Table 11. Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household. (rural, urban, rural+urban) State and Central samples

Sl. No.	Distance travelled	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Less than 1 k.m.	248	386	292	203	157	189
2	1 k.m. to 5 k.m.	350	272	326	434	318	399
3	5 k.m. to 10 k.m.	129	60	107	120	168	135
4	10 k.m. or more	85	26	66	90	159	110
5	Not required to travel	189	256	210	150	197	164
6	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 11 shows that members of nearly 19 per cent of households in rural areas and 26 per cent of the households in urban areas did not require travelling to their place of work. This group of households may be pensioners, remittance recipients or renters including those for whom the work is performed by the members at home, such as running the enterprise from home, etc.

For majority of households in rural areas (nearly 35 per cent), *distance travelled* by the earners was limited to 1 to 5 k.m. whereas in urban areas majority (nearly 39 per cent) distance travelled by the earners was limited to less than 1 k.m. It is seen from the Statement that for earners of nearly 9 per cent of rural households *distance travelled* exceeded 10 k.m., while such *distance travelled* was for nearly 3 per cent of the earners of urban households. Maximum distance travelled to work place by earners was limited to 1km – 5km for majority (33 per cent) of households in Nagaland. In case of both state (nearly 33 per cent) and all-India level (nearly 40 per cent), majority of households travelled within 1 k.m. to 5 k.m. to place of work.

2. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND MICRO ENVIRONMENT

3.2.0. Introduction

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

3.2.1. Characteristics of the house and dwelling unit

3.2.2. Type of structure

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

Table 12: Distribution (per 1000) of households who lived in houses by type of structure (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl. No	Type of Structure	Nagaland (State Sample)			All India (Central sample)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Pucca	554	769	622	554	917	661
2	Semi-pucca	297	169	256	276	62	213
3	Serviceable katcha	74	38	63	120	16	89
4	Unservicable katcha	75	23	59	50	5	37
5	All katcha	149	62	122	170	21	126
6	All (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In the above table, distribution of households having dwelling units with different types of structures is presented. The table shows that during 2008-09, 55.4% of the rural households and nearly 76.9% of the urban households lived in *pucca* structures. *Semi-pucca* structures also accounted for a considerable proportion of the dwelling unit of the rural households and had a moderate share of urban households: 29.7% of the rural households lived in *semi-pucca* structures against nearly 16.9% of urban households. Use of *Katcha* structures as dwelling unit was nearly 6.2% of the urban households against 14.9% of the rural households. A noticeable feature of type of structure in rural area of Nagaland is that nearly 7.5 % of its households lived in *unserviceable katcha* structures i.e the roof and wall of which were basically made of grass, straw, leaves, reeds, bamboo, etc. The state- Centre comparison shows that majority of the households (62.2% State and 66.1% Central) resides in *pucca* type of structure whereas only minimal percentage (12.2% State and 12.6% Central) live in *katcha* type of structure.

3.2.3.Plinth level of the houses

Plinth level was defined in NSS 65th round survey as the level of the constructed ground floor of the house above the land on which the building was constructed. *Plinth levels* of the houses play a vital role in ensuring hygienic condition by preventing seepage of waste water and over flow of drain water from entering into the ground floor of the dwelling unit.

Table 13:Distribution (per 1000) of dwelling units of different structure types by plinth level (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Plinth level of the house(Meters)	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Zero plinth	0	0	0	324	307	319
2	0-0.30	56	424	172	371	368	370
3	0.30-or more	944	576	828	300	318	305
4	All(inc. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table shows that in Nagaland, the distribution of dwelling units by different *plinth levels*. It is evident from the given table that in both rural and urban areas there was not a single household which did not have plinth level, implying that level of ground floor of these dwelling units were all above the land on which the building was constructed. It is to be noted that majority of the dwelling units in both areas of State samples were constructed with plinth level of 0.30 meter or more. i.e 94.4% of the dwelling units in rural area and 57.6% in urban areas used plinth level of 0.30 meter or more.

3.2.4. Use of house

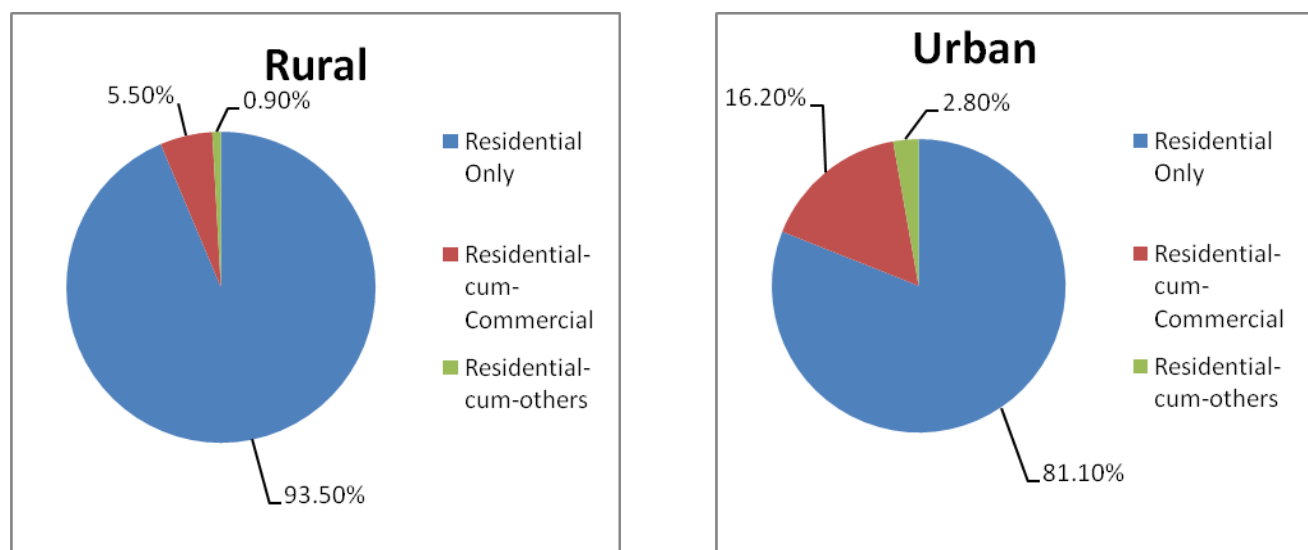
In this round, information was collected on the purpose for which the house was used. The house might have been used for *residential* purpose only or for *residential-cum-commercial* purpose or for *residential-cum-other* purpose.

Table 14: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of use of house for each type of structure(Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of use of House	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Residential only	935	811	896	921	911	918
2	Res.-Cum-Commercial	55	162	89	48	76	57
3	Others	9	28	15	31	13	26
4	All(inc. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In Table 14, distribution of households living in houses by type of use of house is presented. As per NSS 65th round, nearly 93.5% of the rural households and 81.1% of urban households lived in houses which were exclusively used for *residential* purposes. However, '*residential-cum-commercial*' use of house was more prominent in urban areas than in rural areas: about 16.2 % of the urban households lived in houses that were used for '*residential-cum-commercial*' purposes against about 5.5 % of rural households. It is important to note that in the State level, use of house for '*residential-cum-commercial*' purpose is more than that of All-India level.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of dwelling units of different structure types by plinth level.



A Prominent indication in Figure 7 is that, Maximum percentage of houses in Nagaland were used for Residential and Residence-cum-Commercial purpose. Use of house as others is negligible in rural areas with nearly 0.9% and 2.8% in Urban areas.

3.2.5. Different types of dwelling unit

In NSS 65th round, three types of dwelling units were considered, viz., *independent house*, *flat* and *others*. An *independent house* was one which had a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In case of *independent house*, the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house were physically the same. A *flat*, on the other hand, was a part of the building and had one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet etc. Residual dwelling units were classified as *others*.

Table 15: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of dwelling unit (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Type of Dwelling unit	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Independent house	939	575	824	820	581	749
2	Flat	13	114	45	36	244	97
3	Others	47	311	130	143	174	153
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 15 presents the type of dwelling unit per thousand households. It is seen from the above table that during 2008-09 in Nagaland, most of the households (93.9%) in rural areas lived in *independent houses*, while in urban areas, slightly above half of the total households lived in *independent houses* (57.5 %). On the other hand, *flats* were more common in urban areas than in rural areas: 11.4% of the urban households lived in *flats* against only 1.3% of the rural households. Share of the residual category 'others', which was generally of inferior housing accommodation shows distinct features. A higher proportion of households in urban areas (31.1%) lived in this residual category of dwelling unit than in rural areas (4.7 %). It is also seen that State sample has higher proportion of independent households and Central sample has flats more than that of State Sample.

3.2.6. Condition of structure

The physical condition of the structures as an attribute of the dwelling unit is studied with respect to age of the structure and condition of the structure. To have an idea about the age of the dwelling units, information was collected in NSS 65th round on *period since built*, counting from the time the dwelling unit was ready for possession first time after completion of the building. Here it is pertinent to mention that collection of information on *age of the dwelling* unit was restricted to the dwelling units which were *owned* by the households, since it was felt that the households who lived in *hired accommodation* or in *employers quarter* or in *other* type of accommodations might not be in a position to provide reliable information on the *age of the structure*. As mentioned earlier, in Nagaland 94 % of the dwelling units in rural areas and 47.4% of the dwelling units in urban areas were *owned* and as such information on *age of the dwelling* units are related to these dwelling units only.

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of households with own dwelling by period since built (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Period Since built (Yrs)	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Less than 1	12	22	14	12	9	11
2	1-5	111	144	117	76	59	73
3	5-10	451	452	451	321	288	314
4	10-20	372	335	365	340	333	339
5	20-40	53	39	51	168	206	176
6	40 and more	0	8	2	81	104	86
7	All(inc. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table shows the distribution of *own dwelling* units by different ages. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas of Nagaland, nearly half (45.1%) of the own dwelling units were 5 to 10 years old. 37.2% of own dwelling units in rural areas and 33.5% of the own dwelling units in urban areas were 10 to 20 years old. On the other hand, dwelling units of age 40 years and above accounted for only about 0.2% of the dwelling units in both these areas. Another important indication of the above table

is that 8.6% of the central samples belong to 40 years and more whereas it is negligible in case of State Sample with only 0.2%, which shows that nearly 99% of the household in Nagaland were built after 1960's.

3.2.7. Distribution of households by condition of the structures:

Besides the age of the structure, information on condition of the dwelling unit was also collected in this round. For this purpose, the condition of the dwelling unit was considered to be *good* if the structure did not require any immediate repairs. If the structure required immediate minor repair but not major repair, it was considered to be in *satisfactory* condition. On the other hand, if the structure required immediate major repairs without which it might be unsafe for habitation or required to be demolished and rebuilt, it was considered to be in *bad* condition.

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of households living in a house by condition of structure (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Condition of structure	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Good	289	359	311	310	542	379
2	Satisfactory	595	564	585	508	375	468
3	Bad	117	77	104	182	84	153
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The distribution of households living in a house by condition of structure is presented in the above table. It is seen that in both Rural and Urban areas a higher percentage of households lived in structures which were in *Satisfactory* condition. Nearly 60% of rural households and 56.4% of urban households. In rural areas nearly 28.9% of the households lived in structures which were in *good* condition against 35.9% of urban households. Condition was *bad* for 11.7% of the structures in rural areas against only 7.7% in urban areas. The above table also shows that higher proportions of the houses are in satisfactory condition for both State and Central Sample.

3.2.8. Micro environmental elements surrounding the house

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

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

Table 18: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of drainage arrangement (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl. No.	Type of Drainage arrangement	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Underground	31	61	41	29	354	125
2	Covered Pucca	139	250	174	36	145	68
3	Open Pucca	387	447	406	180	295	214
4	Open Katcha	337	200	294	187	58	149
5	No Drainage	106	43	86	567	148	443
6	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 18 indicates the proportion of households by type of drainage arrangement in Nagaland. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas of Nagaland, open pucca type of drainage is more prominent with 38.7% in rural areas and 44.7% in urban areas which is followed by open katcha with 33.7% in rural area and 20.0% in urban areas. However 10.6% of rural households and 4.3% of urban households do not have any type of drainage arrangement. The table also indicates a very important feature that unlike State Sample with minimal Percentage(8.6%) households without drainage facility, nearly half of the Central sample (44.3%) lacks drainage facility signifying poor sanitation at the all India level.

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of households by type of drainage arrangement.

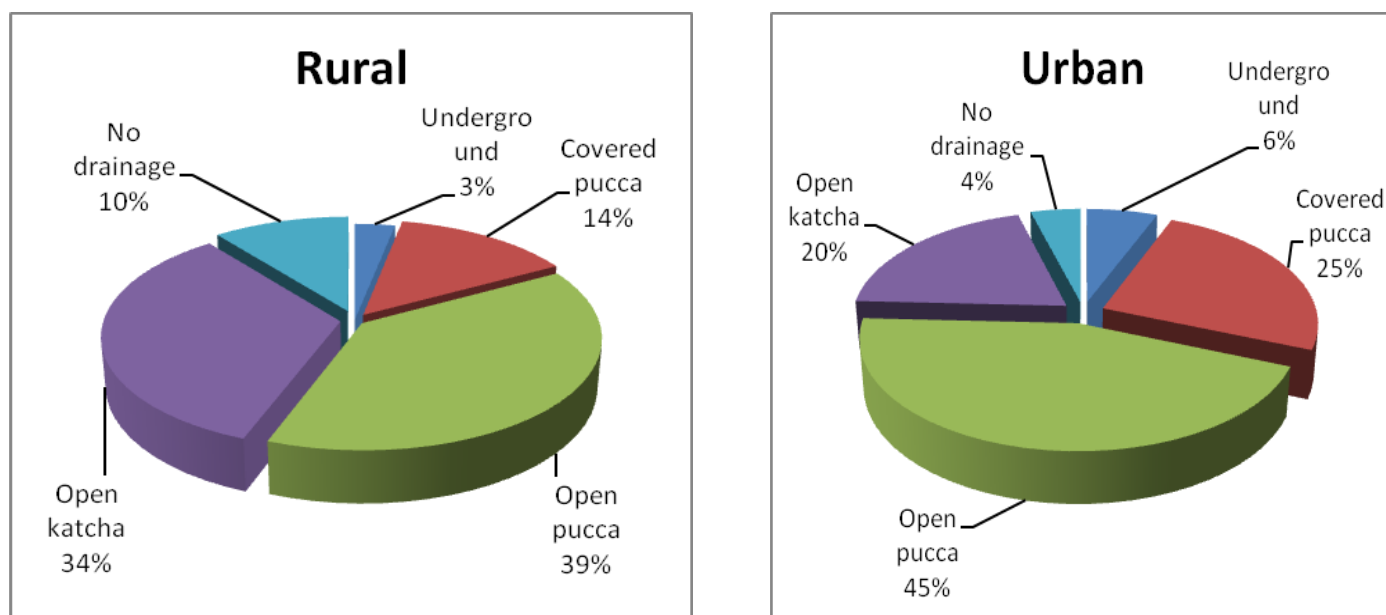


Table 19: per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement of garbage collection (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl.No.	Arrangement of Garbage collection	NAGALAND(STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Panchayat /municipal	112	280	165	33	620	207
2	By Residents	533	403	492	190	131	172
3	Others	44	52	46	20	35	25
4	No Arrangement	311	266	297	756	214	596
5	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table presents the proportion of households by arrangement of garbage collection. It is seen that in Nagaland, garbage disposal arrangement was available to only 68.9% of rural households against 73.5% of urban households, i.e 31.1% of rural households and 26.6% of urban households do not have arrangement for garbage collection. It is to be noted that about half of the garbage disposal in both the areas is done by the residents itself (53.35 % in rural areas and 40.3% in urban areas). The Centre-State comparison shows majority of the households (59.6%) at central level lacking arrangement of garbage collection against 29.7% in State level.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households by arrangement of garbage collection.

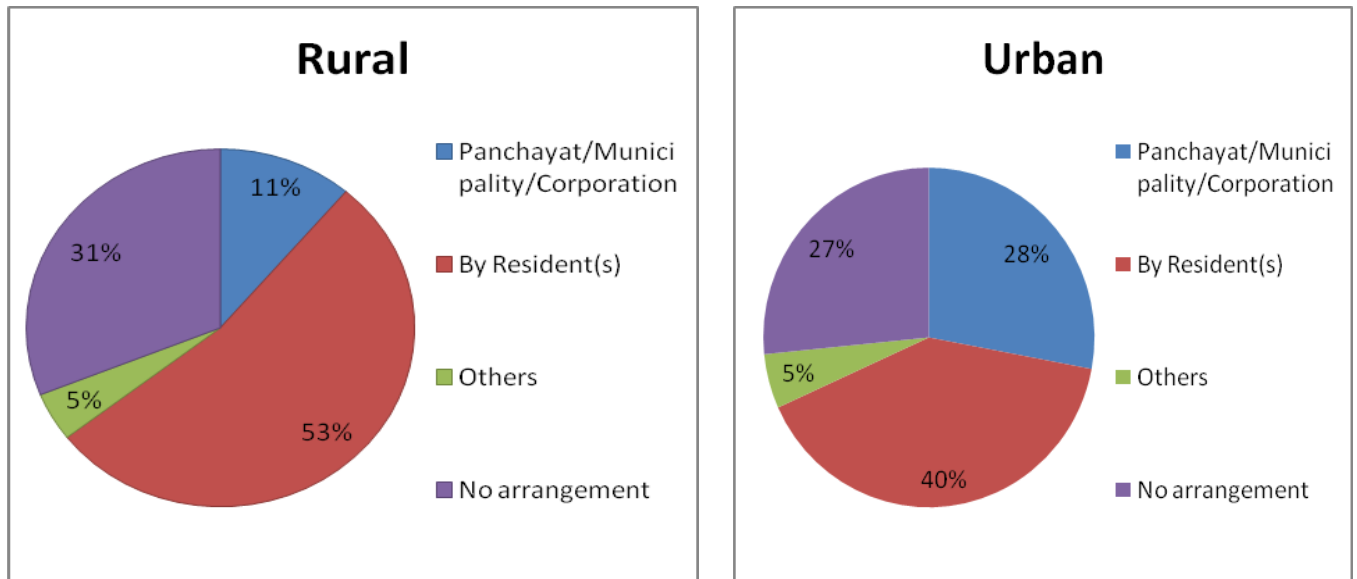


Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of households by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central Samples.

Sl. No.	Type of path		NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
			Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Motorable	With street light	112	204	141	157	560	276
		Without Street Light	266	193	243	186	103	161
2	Others	With Street Light	144	156	148	76	137	94
		Without Street Light	313	307	311	404	146	327
3	No Direct Opening		166	141	158	177	55	141
4	All		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 20 indicates the proportion of households by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house. It is seen that 16.6% of rural households and 14.1% of urban households had *no direct opening to road*. In rural as well as urban areas, major proportion of both motorable and other type of road are without street-light, the percentage being 24.3% for motorable road without streetlight and 31.1% for others without streetlight.

Thus it is important to note that in urban areas the specific condition of these micro environmental elements appears more suitable for a healthy living.

Table 21: Per 1000 distribution of households by proximity of house to animal shed (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central samples.

Sl. No.	Proximity of house to animal shed	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	No animal shed	351	661	449	517	926	638
2	Animal shed attached to building	19	18	19	129	17	96
3	Animal shed detached from building	630	321	533	354	57	266
4	All(inc. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In Table 21, the proportion of households by proximity of house to animal shed for each type of structure is presented. The table indicates that major proportion of households of rural areas in Nagaland have *animal shed detached from the building* (63.0%) as against 32.1% in urban areas. *No animal shed* accounts for 35.1% of rural households and 66.1% of urban households in Nagaland. It is important to note that *animal shed attached to building* is minimal in both areas with 1.9% in rural areas and 1.8% in urban areas.

Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of households by the type of structure of the dwelling unit and per capita floor area (in sq. mt. 0.00) (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) Nagaland State Sample

Sl.No.	Type of Structure	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)					
		Per 1000 distribution of households by type of structure of the dwelling unit			Per capita floor area (in sq. mt. 0.00)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Pucca	554	769	622	8.82	9.54	9.07
2	Semi-pucca	297	169	256	9.03	9.27	9.07
3	Serviceable katcha	74	38	63	9.14	7.63	8.88
4	Unservicable katcha	75	23	59	8.92	9.03	8.93
5	All katcha	149	62	122	9.04	8.10	8.90
6	All (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	8.91	9.41	9.05

The above table shows per 1000 distribution of households by the type of structure of the dwelling unit. It may be observed that in Nagaland during 2008-09, nearly 55 per cent of the rural households and 77 per cent of the urban households lived in *pucca* structures. *Semi-pucca* structures also accounted for a considerable proportion of the dwelling unit of the rural households with almost 30 per cent of the rural households living in semi-pucca structures as against nearly 18 per cent of the urban households. Use of *Katcha* structures as dwelling unit was minimal in the urban areas: nearly 6 per cent of the urban households lived in *katcha* structures against nearly 15 per cent of the rural households.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of households by type of structure of the dwelling unit.

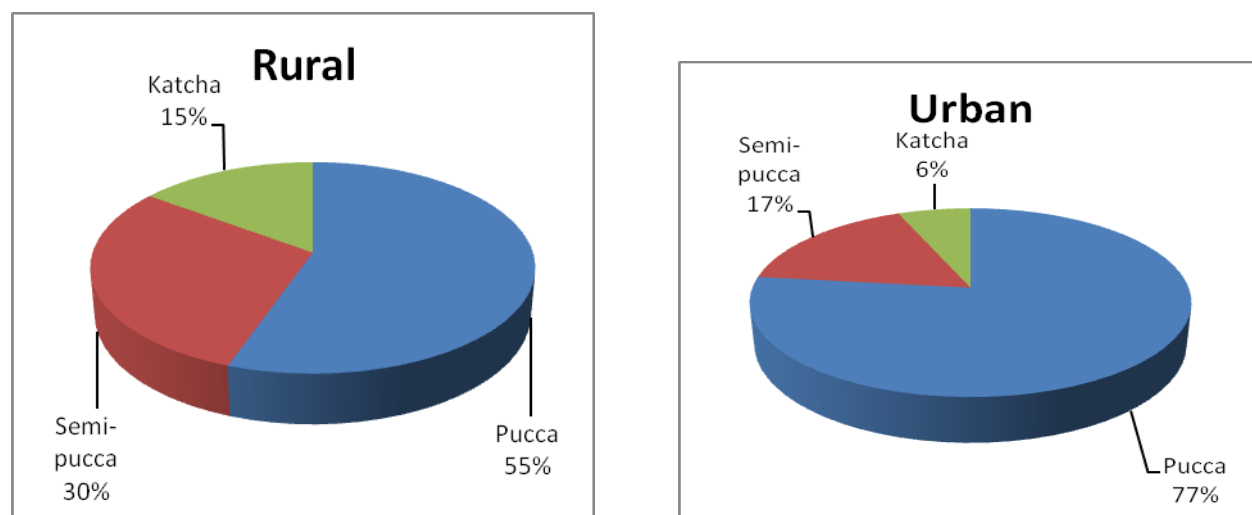


Table 22 also depicts the per capita availability of floor area (in sq.mt.) under the different types of structures. Floor area meant the inside floor area (i.e., carpet area) of all living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda and uncovered veranda put together, i.e., area of the floor excluding area covered by walls. If a portion of a room was used for residential purposes and other portion was used for some other purposes, only the area of the portion used for residential purposes was considered.

Per capita floor area was derived by dividing total floor area of the dwelling unit by household size. It can be inferred from the above table that in urban areas a higher proportion of households enjoyed higher per capita floor area than their rural counterparts. The per capita floor area is found to be highest for the rural households living in serviceable katcha structure with 9.14 sq.mt. as against 9.54 sq. mt. for the urban households residing in pucca structure. For the State as a whole the per capita floor area availability in the pucca and semi-pucca structure is same with 9.07 sq.mt. each.

Table 23: Per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by type/condition of Ventilation (Rural, Urban,Rural+Urban) State and Central Samples.

Sl.No.	Type/Condition of Ventilation	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Good	262	331	284	233	448	296
2	Satisfactory	574	576	574	499	401	470
3	Bad	164	92	141	268	151	233
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 23 presents the per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by type of ventilation. Ventilation meant the extent to which the rooms were open to air and light. Information as to whether ventilation of the dwelling unit was good, satisfactory or bad was collected. Ventilation of all the rooms in the dwelling unit was considered. It may be observed that in Nagaland, more than 83% of the rural households have either good or satisfactory ventilation. This figure is higher in case of urban households (more than 90%). It is interesting to note that almost the same percentage of both the rural and urban households have satisfactory ventilation with 57.4% and 57.6% respectively. Only 16.4% of the households in rural areas and 9.2% in urban areas have bad ventilation.

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households by type of ventilation of the dwelling unit.

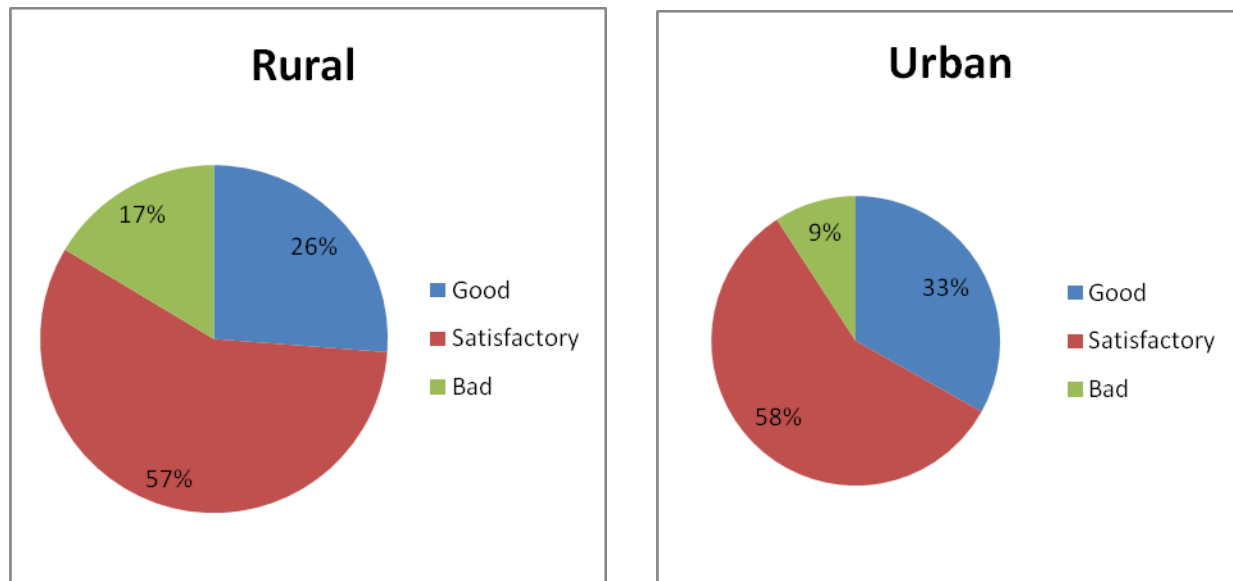


Table 24: Per 1000 distribution of households with Dwelling unit by Floor type (Rural, Urban,Rural+Urban) State and Central Samples.

Sl. No.	Household with Dwelling unit by Floor type	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Mud	239	109	198	541	80	405
2	Bamboo / Log	111	43	89	5	1	4
3	Wood / Plank	242	142	210	5	2	4
4	Brick / Lime Stone / Stone	18	38	24	103	130	111
5	Cement	381	625	458	309	531	374
6	Mosaic / Tiles	6	30	14	36	252	100
7	Others	3	14	6	1	4	2
8	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In the present survey, information on the basic building materials with which the floor, walls and roof of the dwelling unit was constructed were collected. Table 24 gives comparative figures of the State and Central samples of the per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling unit by floor type. It can be inferred from the above table that 38.1% of the rural households and 62.5% of the urban households in Nagaland has a floor type which were constructed by using cement. These figures are above the national estimates which were 30.9% and 53.1% in the rural and urban areas respectively. Likewise, whereas 24.2% of the floor of the rural households and 14.2% of the urban households were constructed by wood or plank in Nagaland, only 5% and 2% of the floor of the rural and urban households respectively in India were constructed by wood or plank.

Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling unit by Wall type (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central Samples.

Sl. No.	Dwelling unit by wall type	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Grass/straw/leaves /reed/bamboo	248	88	198	82	13	62
2	Mud/unburnt brick	56	26	47	307	53	232
3	Canvas / cloth	1	4	2	1	1	1
4	Other katcha	118	58	99	10	3	8
5	Timber	239	202	227	4	5	4
6	Burnt brick/stone/lime stone	108	223	144	532	730	591
7	Iron/other metal sheet	13	20	15	3	7	4
8	Cement/RBC/RCC	174	340	226	57	185	95
9	Other pucca	43	40	42	3	2	3
10	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 25 presents the per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling unit by wall type. It can be observed from the given table that 24.8% of the dwelling unit in the rural sector and 8.8% in the urban sector has a wall in Nagaland which was constructed by using either grass or straw or leaves or reed or bamboo. The share of timber whose in the construction of wall was 23.9% and 20.2% in the rural and urban sector respectively.

Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of households with Dwelling unit by Roof type (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central Samples.

Sl. No.	Dwelling unit by Roof type	NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Grass/straw/leaves /reed/bamboo	109	55	92	166	24	124
2	Mud/un burnt brick	5	5	5	31	4	23
3	Canvass / cloth	4	14	7	2	3	2
4	Other katcha	53	34	47	16	3	12
5	Tiles/slate	1	7	3	253	104	209
6	Burnt brick/stone/lime stone	11	58	26	130	105	123
7	Iron/other metal sheet	656	491	604	139	149	142
8	Cement/RBC/RCC	112	290	168	247	600	351
9	Other pucca	49	46	48	15	8	13
10	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table depicts the per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling unit by roof type. It is interesting to note that 65.6% of the roof of the dwelling units in rural Nagaland was built using either iron or other metal sheet as against 49.1% in urban sector. Further, only a meager 1% in the rural and 7% in the urban sector has a dwelling unit whose roof were constructed by using tiles or slate.

3.CONSTRUCTION FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE

3.3.0. Introduction: In the 65th NSS Round, information was collected on various facets of construction activities undertaken by the households for residential purpose during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. This included the information on constructions which were started earlier, but continued during the last 365 days, as well as those initiated during the last 365 days.

Table 27: No of constructions completed per 1000 constructions undertaken,average cost per completed construction(Rs. 000) for each type of constructions completed and type of structure during 2008-09.Rural+Urban (State Sample)

Sl. No.	Type of structure	Type of constructions completed							
		New Buildings		Addition to floor space		Alteration/improvement/Major repair		All (incl. n.r)	
		No. of Constructions completed per 1000 construction	Average cost per completed construction (Rs. 000)	No. of Constructions completed per 1000 construction	Average cost per completed construction (Rs. 000)	No. of Constructions completed per 1000 construction	Average cost per completed construction (Rs. 000)	No. of Constructions completed per 1000 construction	Average cost per completed construction (Rs. 000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Pucca	198	608	70	55	167	59	145	279
2	Semi-pucca	255	129	502	43	219	9	320	54
3	Katcha	548	5	428	19	559	7	514	10
4	All	1000	156	1000	33	945	16	979	64

Table 27 shows the proportion of constructions completed per 1000 constructions undertaken during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey and average cost per completed construction (Rs. 000) for each type of constructions completed and type of structure. It can be seen that out of 1000 constructions undertaken, 51.4% of the completed constructions were katcha, 32% of semi-pucca and only 14.5% of pucca type of structure in rural Nagaland. It can also be inferred from the above table that the average cost per completed construction was Rs.279000 for pucca, Rs.54000 for semi-pucca and Rs.10000 for katcha type of structures.

Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of cost of construction for different items and average cost (Rs. 000) per construction incurred during last 365 days (Rural, Urban, Rural+Urban) State and Central Samples.

Sl. No.	Items of Construction		Per 1000 distribution of cost per construction (Rs. 000) during last 365 days for different items					
			NAGALAND (STATE SAMPLE)			ALL INDIA (CENTRAL SAMPLE)		
			Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	Material	Pucca	261	678	572	658	681	664
		Others	273	83	131	85	59	79
2	Labour		253	167	189	230	237	232
3	Others		213	72	108	27	22	26
4	All		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5	Average cost (Rs. 000) per construction incurred during last 365 days		25	128	63	31	66	35

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of cost of construction on different items of construction.

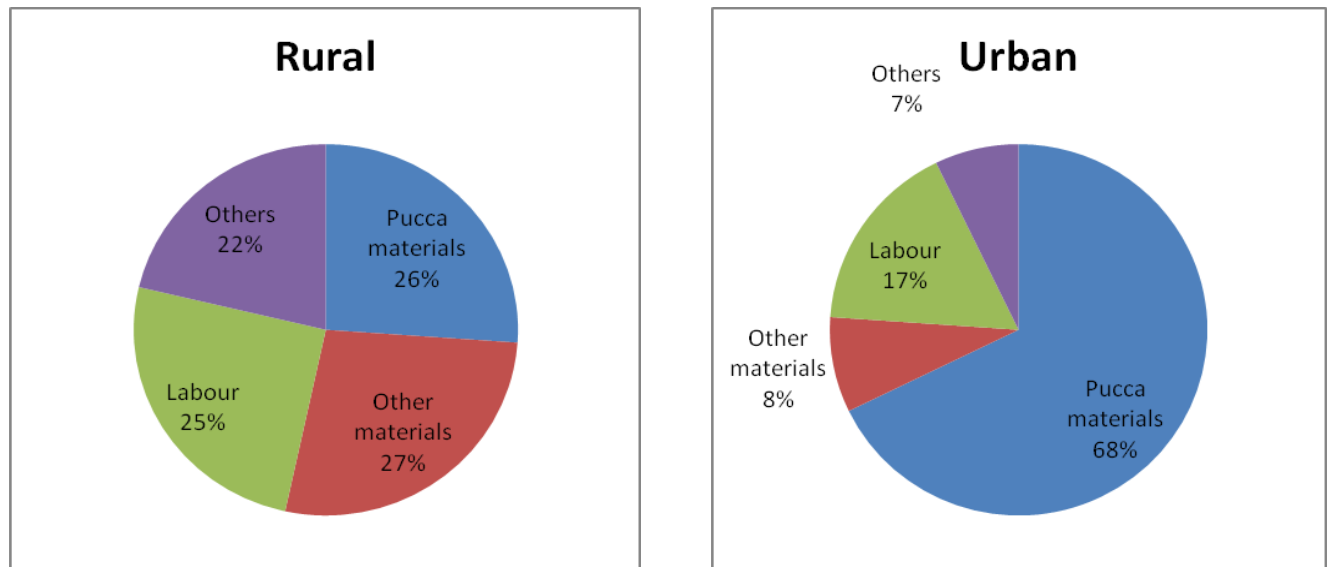


Table 28 depicts the per 1000 distribution of cost of construction for different items and average cost (Rs. 000) incurred on per construction during last 365 days. It can be deduced from the table that in rural areas 26.1% of the total cost per construction was incurred on purchasing of pucca materials, 27.3% on other materials, 25.3% on hiring of labourers, and 21.3% on others. In the urban areas, the highest proportion of the total cost of construction was incurred on the procurement of pucca materials constituting 67.8%, followed by expenditure on hiring of labour services accounting 16.7%, 8.3% on other materials and 7.2% on others. Furthermore, the average cost per construction incurred during last 365 days was Rs.25, 000 and Rs.1, 28,000 in the rural and urban sectors of Nagaland respectively.

Appendix A Detailed Tables

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Appendix - B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

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

2. Sample Design

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks

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

2.2.5 Allocation to strata/ sub-strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4. Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector pertaining to strata belonging to UFS towns was further allocated to the 2 sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1, subject to a minimum allocation of 4 to each of the two sub-strata.

2.2.6 Selection of first-stage units: As per census arrangement, the villages were arranged and FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population for all rural strata. For urban strata x sub-strata (wherever applicable), the towns within the stratum were arranged in ascending order of population; then FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability for UFS towns. Within each stratum/ sub-stratum, multiple of 4 FSUs were selected. Samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples were allocated among the four sub rounds. Since UFS frames were not available for Leh and Kargil towns of Jammu and Kashmir, a somewhat different approach was adopted for the survey in these two towns. Each of these two towns were treated as an FSU (instead of UFS blocks being considered as the FSUs for UFS towns). Both these towns were selected and repeated in each of the sub-rounds 1 to 4 of the sample list.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rural

SSS 1: households having pucca dwelling structure

SSS 2: households having semi-pucca dwelling structure SSS 3:

other households

urban

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

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

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

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

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

3. Estimation Procedure

3.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum (only for UFS towns of urban sector) m =
subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block/ non-UFS town] d =
subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

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

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/
hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU D*
= 0 if D = 1

= (D - 1) for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a stratum) z =
size of sample village used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a
particular sub-sample and stratum/sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or
sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or
sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

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

Under the above symbols,

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

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

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

3.2.1 Estimate for a stratum in rural areas:

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

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

3.2.2 Estimate for a stratum in Urban areas:

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

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

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

Note: As mentioned earlier in section 4.2.1.2, N = 2 in the above formula in the case of NSS region '014' of J & K comprising two towns of Leh and Kargil.

3.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

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

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

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

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

3.5 Estimates of Ratios:

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

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

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

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

3.6.1 **For aggregate \hat{Y} :**

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

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

sample 1 and 2 respectively

and

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 \text{ for urban stratum, where } \hat{Y}_{st1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{st2} \text{ are the estimates for sub-$$

sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

4.7.2 **For ratio \hat{R} :**

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

rural

and

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

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

3.6.3 **Estimates of RSE:**

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

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

Appendix C

Schedule 1.2

Housing Condition

Appendix C

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

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

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

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

Codes for Block 1

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

item 17: **response code:** informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 18: **survey code:** household surveyed: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.

item 19: **reason for substitution of original household:** informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

* tick mark () may be put in the appropriate place.

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

Codes for Block 3item 7: **household type:**

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

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

item 8: **religion:** Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9.item 9: **social group:** scheduled tribe -1, scheduled caste -2, other backward class -3, others-9.item 10: **land possessed (area in hectare):**

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

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

item 11: **tenurial status of dwelling:** owned: freehold-1, leasehold-2; hired: employer quarter-3, hired dwelling units with written contract-4, hired dwelling units without written contract-5; others-9, no dwelling -6.item 13: **distance:** not required to travel-1; travelled a distance of: less than 1 k.m.-2, 1 k.m. or more but less than 5 k.m.-3, 5 k.m. or more but less than 10 k.m. - 4, 10 k.m. or more but less than 15 k.m. - 5, 15 k.m. or more but less than 30 k.m. - 6, 30 k.m. or more-7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator

[9] comments by superintendent / senior superintendent

[10] comments by other supervisory officer (s)