

Chapter Three

Schedule 1.2: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition

INTRODUCTION

3.0.0 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 basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., available to them were collected from the 7th round (October 1953 to March 1954) to the 23rd round (July 1968 to June 1969) of NSS. These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give only a broad idea of the dimensions of variables reflecting housing conditions at the national level. Two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973 to June 1974) and in the 44th round (July 1988 to June 1989), covering both rural and urban areas of the country. Thereafter, in its 49th round (January-June 1993) and 58th round (July-December 2002), the NSSO again took up 'housing condition' as one of the subjects of enquiry. In NSS 65th round (July 2008 - June 2009), survey on housing condition was undertaken and information collected in this survey covered 'basic housing amenities' such as facility of drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., 'structural aspects of dwelling units', 'cost and financing of construction' activities carried out by households, as well as data on 'expenditure incurred for acquiring new residential units through direct purchase rather than construction'. Apart from these surveys on housing condition, in NSS 54th round (January to June 1998), through Schedule 31 (Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services), detailed information on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene was also collected.

3.0.1 The present survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' (Schedule 1.2), to be conducted in NSS 69th round (July 2012- December 2012), has been designed to collect information on housing condition with wider coverage on the aspects of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. For finalising the survey methodology and schedules of enquiry of 69th round survey, a Working Group was set up. Considering all the aspects of current data demand and usefulness of the survey results, the Group has made some important improvisations, additions and deletions in the content of the schedule of enquiry for the present survey vis-à-vis NSS 65th round survey schedule on housing condition. The major changes in the coverage of present Schedule of enquiry compared to the schedule structure of NSS 65th round are outlined below:

1. Block 3 (*household characteristics*)
 - a) New items of information added are:
 - i. age of the head of the household,
 - ii. highest level of education among the members of the household, separately for males and females.

2. Block 4 (*particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.*)

- b) The codes for collecting information on drinking water and sanitation facilities have been restructured to suit the data requirements of Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
 - c) For the households, whose principal source of drinking water is outside premises, additional information will be collected on:
 - i. who fetches drinking water,
 - ii. time taken, in a day, to reach the source of drinking water and back,
 - iii. waiting time, in a day, at the source of drinking water.
 - d) Questions have been added on:
 - i. quality of drinking water from the principal source,
 - ii. method of treatment of drinking water by the household,
 - iii. material of the main container in which drinking water is stored,
 - iv. how drinking water is taken out from the main container,
 - v. whether the household gets sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities (viz., drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.)
 - vi. frequency of supply of water,
 - vii. whether water is metered,
 - viii. average amount of water charges paid (payable) per month to the delivery agency/organisation/office.
 - e) On the aspects of latrine facility, additional information will be collected on:
 - i. for the households which have access to latrine but are not using latrine, the reason for not using latrine,
 - ii. whether all household members of specified age groups are using latrine, separately for male and female.
 - f) Three questions have been added regarding the problem of flies and mosquitoes,
 - i. whether the household faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days,
 - ii. whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes,
 - iii. whether any effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes.
 - g) Considering the impact of hygiene on health, information will be collected on whether any of the household member(s) have suffered from specified types of illness during last 30 days.
3. *Block 5 (housing characteristics and micro environment)*
- a) Information on plinth area of the house will not be collected.
 - b) A new item on number of floor (s) in the house has been added.
 - c) Questions on (i) household waste water disposal system, (ii) site where garbage is deposited after removal from the household and (iii) frequency of garbage clearance from the community dumping spot have been added.

4. In Block 7 information will be collected on:
- a) duration of stay of the household in the present village or present slum/squatter settlement/ other areas of the town,
 - b) some particulars regarding movement of the household to the present village or present slum/squatter settlement/ other areas of the town during the last 365 days,
 - c) For the households residing in slum/squatter settlement, additional information will be collected on
 - i. possession of documents by the head of the household that pertains to the residence status in the slum/squatter settlement,
 - ii. whether the household received any benefit as a slum/squatter settlement dweller,
 - iii. whether the household tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and reasons for the same.
5. Detailed information on particulars of construction and repair for residential purpose as was collected in NSS 65th round (through Block 7) will not be collected. Instead, three items have been included in Block 3 (household characteristics) to collect information on amount spent and sources of finance for those households which have spent some amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEDULE

3.0.2 In the present round, Schedule 1.2 on housing condition consists of 10 blocks. The blocks are as follows:

block number	description of the block
Block 0	descriptive identification of sample household
Block 1	identification of sample household
Block 2	particulars of field operations
Block 3	household characteristics
Block 4	particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.
Block 5	housing characteristics and micro environment for the households living in houses
Block 6	particulars of the dwelling for the households living in houses
Block 7	some general particulars of the households living in houses
Block 8	remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)
Block 9	comments by supervisory officer(s)

3.0.3 The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2, are used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as is the common practice in usual NSS rounds. Similarly, the last two blocks, viz., Blocks 8 & 9 are again the usual blocks to record the remarks of investigator (FI/ASO) officer and comments by supervisory officer (s), respectively. Block 3 will be used for recording the household characteristics like household size, gender and age of the head of the household, highest level of education separately among the male and female members of the household, principal industry and occupation, religion, social group, household type, land possessed, tenurial status of dwelling, area type in which the dwelling unit is located, maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household, monthly household consumer expenditure, amount spent and sources of finance for those households which have spent some amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, etc. Block 4 will be used for recording the particulars of living facilities, such as principal source of drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, facility of bathroom, access to bathroom, access to latrine, type of latrine, problems of flies/mosquitoes, specific types of illness of household members during last 30 days, availability of electricity for domestic use, etc. Particulars of housing characteristics and micro environment, such as plinth level, number of floors in the house, use of house, period since built, condition of structure, drainage system, household waste water disposal system, arrangement made for collection of garbage from house, etc., will be collected in Block 5. Block 6 is for collecting information on particulars of dwelling such as number of rooms, floor area of the dwelling, ventilation of the dwelling, total number of married couples in the household, number of married couples having separate room, kitchen type, floor type, wall type, roof type, monthly rent for hired accommodation, etc. In Block 7 information will be collected on duration of stay of the household in the present village or present slum/squatter settlement/ other areas of the town. Besides, some particulars regarding movement of the household to the present village or present slum/squatter settlement/ other areas of the town during the last 365 days will also be collected. For the households residing in slum/squatter settlement, information will also be collected in Block 7 on –possession of documents by the head of the household that pertains to the residence status in the slum/squatter settlement– whether the household received any benefit as a slum/squatter settlement dweller– whether the household tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement– etc.

Concepts and definitions

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

DETAILS OF SCHEDULE

3.0.5 **Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:** This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory. Items 4 and 5 are applicable to rural areas only and a dash –∅ will be put against these items in urban schedule. The name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against item 5 (hamlet name). On the other hand, for a sample village with no hamlet group selection, a dash (-) is to be recorded against this item. Item 6 is applicable to urban areas only and a dash (-) will be put against this item in

rural schedules. The name of the head of the household will be recorded in item 7 and the entry against the last item (item 8), viz., name of informant will be the name of the principal informant, i.e., the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

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

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

3.1.2 Item 14: Second stage stratum number: This will be taken from headings of columns (12) to (14) of block 5 of schedule 0.0. Entries will be any of 1, 2 or 3 depending upon the second stage stratum number to which the sample household belongs.

3.1.3 Item 15: Sample household number: This is same as the order of selection of the sample household and will be copied from columns (12) to (14) of block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.4 Item 16: Informant's relation to head (code): The informant will be the person who provides bulk of the information of this schedule for the selected household. In general, information in this schedule will be collected from the members of the household. However, in some exceptional situations, information may be obtained from a person who is closely associated with the household in terms of his/her ability to provide bulk of the information of this schedule for the selected household. Informant's relation to the head of the household will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

head of household í í í í .....í í	1
other member(s) of household .....í .	2
non- member of the household closely associated with the household	9

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

- informant co-operative and capable
1
- informant co-operative but not capable í . 2
- informant busy
3

informant reluctant
 4
 others
 9

3.1.6 **Item 18: Survey code:** The applicable codes for this item are:

household surveyed:
 original.....
 1
 substitute í
 2
 household casualty.....
 3

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

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

informant busy
 1
 members away from home 2
 informant non-cooperative
 3
 others
 9

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

3.2.0 **Block 2: Particulars of field operations:** The identity of the investigators (FI/ASO), field officer (FO)/superintending officer (SO), date of survey/ inspection/ scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Employee codes of field officials are to be recorded against item (ii) of srl. no. 1(a) and 1(b) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item serial number 2 (i).

3.2.1 Item 3: Total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes): Total time taken to canvass schedule 1.2, will be recorded in this item in whole number in minutes. The total time taken to canvass the schedule means the actual time spent in canvassing the schedule and will not include the time taken by the investigators (FI/ASO) to finalise the schedule.

3.2.2 Item 4: Number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team: Total number of field investigators (FI) and assistant superintending officers (ASO) in the team will be recorded in this item.

3.2.3 Item 5: Whether any remarks have been entered by FI/ASO/supervisory officer (yes -1, no-2): In block 8, remarks of investigators (FI/ASO) and in block 9, comments of any supervisory officer(s) are to be recorded when some difficulty is encountered in collection of data or some of the items of information seem doubtful in nature. Besides the remarks blocks, sometimes remarks are also recorded in the available blank spaces in the schedules. These remarks may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule. In items 5(i) and 5(ii), entry will be 1 against the appropriate cell if relevant remarks have been entered, else entry will be 2.

3.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics: Block 3 will be for recording the household characteristics like household size, gender and age of the head of the household, highest level of education separately among the male and female members of the household, principal industry and occupation, religion, social group, household type, land possessed, tenurial status of dwelling, area type in which the dwelling unit is located, maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household, monthly household consumer expenditure, amount spent and sources of finance for those households which have spent some amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, etc.

3.3.1 Items 1 to 3: Household size: Household size is to be recorded in these items. The total number of male (including eunuch), female will be recorded in items 1 and 2, respectively. In item 3, total of the entries in items 1 and 2 will be recorded. If in a household there is no male member, entry in item 1 will be made as 0 (zero). Similarly, if in a household there is no female member, entry in item 2 will be made as 0 (zero).

3.3.2 Item 4: Gender of the head of the household: In this item, gender of the head of the household will be recorded. Code 1 will be recorded if the head of household is male (including eunuch), and code 2 will be recorded if the head of the household is female.

3.3.3 Item 5: Age of the head of the household: Information regarding age of the head of the household will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

less than 18 years.....1

18 years and above.....2

The age of the head of the household will be determined by considering the number of completed years and accordingly codes will be assigned.

3.3.4 Item 6: Highest level of education among the male members of the household:

The highest level of education of any household member will be determined considering all the general/ technical/ vocational education successfully completed by him/her. A person who has studied up to say, first year B.A. or has failed in the final B.A. examination, his educational level successfully completed will be considered only as 'higher secondary'. To determine the highest level of education among all the male members of the household, the level of education for each of the male members will be considered and among these education levels, the one which is the highest will be recorded in item 6. The code structure for the levels of education is as follows codes:

not literate	01
literate without formal schooling.....	02
literate:	
below primary	03
primary	04
upper primary/middle.....	05
secondary.....	06
higher secondary	07
diploma/certificate course (below graduate level).....	08
graduate.....	09
postgraduate and above.....	10

A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. The persons who achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) or by attending primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) or through attending Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) or through means other than formal schooling will be given code 02. Those, who are by definition literate through formal schooling but are yet to pass primary standard examination, will be assigned code 03. Codes 04 to 10 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels as given in the code list. The criteria for deciding primary, upper primary/middle, secondary, etc., levels will be that followed in the concerned states/union territories. Those who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general, technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to below graduation level, code 08 will be assigned. On the other hand, those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general, technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level, will be given code 09 and code 10 will be assigned to them who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to

post-graduation level and above. For a household, with no male member (i.e., with entry 0 in item 1), item 6 will be kept blank.

3.3.5 Item 7: Highest level of education among the female members of the household:

To determine the highest level of education among all the female members of the household, the level of education for each of the female members will be considered and among these educational levels, the one which is the highest will be recorded in item 7 in terms of the codes as given in item 6. For a household, with no female member (i.e., with entry 0 in item 2), item 7 will be kept blank.

3.3.6 Item 8: Principal industry (NIC-2008): The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. For recording 5-digit NIC code, item 8 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household industry see paragraph 1.8.25, Chapter One.

3.3.6.1 It is important to note that the Division 98 of NIC-2008 will not be used for the purpose of collection of information on household principal industry. Division 98 of NIC-2008 is for *undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of private households for own use*. A part of the activities shown under Division 98 (viz., hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter) is considered as economic activities in NSS surveys and the industry of these undifferentiated activities will be judged in the usual manner by considering the industry in which major time is spent. Thus, this part of activities will get classified against the respective industry under Sections A or B relating to the primary sector or section F relating to construction and not in Division 98. The rest of Division 98 will not be considered as economic activity for the NSS survey.

3.3.7 Item 9: Principal occupation (NCO-2004): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. As in case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. For recording 3-digit NCO code, item 9 has been split into three parts for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household occupation see paragraph 1.8.25, Chapter One.

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

3.3.8 Item 10: Household type (code): The household type code will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For the definition of household type, see paragraph 1.8.26, Chapter One. Household type codes are not the same for rural and urban areas.

For **rural** areas, the household type codes are:

self-employed in:

agriculture í í í í .í í í .1

non-agriculture í í í .í í ...2

regular wage/salary earning í í í í í í 3

casual labour in:

agriculture í í í í í í í ..4

non-agriculture í í í í í í 5

others í í í í í í í í í í í í .í í .9

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

self-employed í í í í í í 1 casual labour í í í í 3

regular wage/salary earning í 2 others í í í í í .í ... 9

For both rural and urban areas, a household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others).

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

3.3.9 **Item 11: Religion:** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

Hinduism 1 Jainism í í ... 5

Islam 2 Buddhism í .í 6

Christianity 3 Zoroastrianism í í ... 7

Sikhism í 4 others í í .í 9

3.3.10 **Item 12: Social group:** Whether the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the following codes:

scheduled tribe í í í ... 1

scheduled caste í í í . 2

other backward class .í .. 3

others í í í í í í í . 9

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

3.3.11 **Item 13: Land possessed as on date of survey:** Land possessed by the household is obtained as:

land owned (including land under ÷owner like possessionø) + land leased in ó land leased out + land held by the household but neither owned nor leased in (e.g., encroached land).

The area of land possessed by the household within the country only as on the date of survey will be worked out in hectares and the relevant code corresponding to the area of land possessed is to be recorded against this item. The codes are:

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

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

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

3.3.12 **Item 14: Tenurial status of dwelling :** Information in respect of the tenurial status of the dwelling unit will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are:

owned:

freeholdí í í í í í í í . 1

leaseholdí í í í í í í í .í 2

hired:

employer quarterí í í í í .. 3

hired dwelling units with written contractí í í í í . 4

hired dwelling units without written contractí í í í í . 5

others í í í í í í í í í í ... 9

no dwelling í í í í í í í .í í í í í . 6

A dwelling unit is considered to be ÷ownedø by the sample household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or

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

3.3.13 Item 15: If entry 1 to 5 or 9 in item 14, area type in which the dwelling unit is located: Households having dwelling units are considered as living in houses. For those who are living in houses (i.e., excluding households with no dwelling: code 6 in item 14), information on the type of area in which the dwelling unit is located will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are:

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

Slums and squatter settlements will be considered for urban areas only and for households in rural areas, only code 9 will be recorded against item 15.

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

3.3.13.2 A slum may be a notified slum or a non-notified slum. Notified slums are the areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities. A non-notified slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions with at least 20 or more

households and is not notified as slums by concerned municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities. Slum like settlements with less than 20 households is considered as squatter settlements. The criteria of 20 households for non-notified slum or squatter settlement is not with respect to the FSU only but by considering the whole area of such non-notified slum or squatter settlement, which may cut across more than one FSUs. Thus, the areas of a notified slum, non-notified slum or squatter settlement may entirely belong to the selected FSU or a part of such areas may be in the FSU. The appropriate code for area type in which the dwelling unit is located will be determined as follows:

- In case the dwelling unit is situated in a notified slum, code 1 will be recorded, irrespective of whether the notified slum belongs entirely or partly to the selected FSU,
- In case the dwelling unit is situated in a non-notified slum, code 2 will be recorded, irrespective of whether the non-notified slum belongs entirely or partly to the selected FSU,
- In case the dwelling unit is situated in a squatter settlement, code 3 will be recorded, irrespective of whether the squatter settlement belongs entirely or partly to the selected FSU,
- For all other areas, code 9 will be recorded against this item.

3.3.13.3 The definitions of notified slum, non-notified slum and squatter settlement are given in Chapter One, Paras. 1.8.17 to 1.8.23.

3.3.14 **Item 16: Maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household (code):** Information for this item will be collected with a reference period of last 365 days. A household member with earning either from **economic** activities (see para.1.8.24 for definition) and/or from **non-economic** activities will be considered as an earner in the household. Place of work will refer to the place where the activities, considering both the economic and non-economic activities together, are performed by the earners. Distance will mean the one way actual distance from residence to the place of work normally travelled by the earner. For a household with a single earner, there will not be any problem in ascertaining the maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by him/her. In case there is more than one earner in a household, the distance will be the maximum distance travelled by any earner. The relevant codes for this item are:

not required to travel	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í ..í	1
<i>travelled a distance of:</i>		
less than 1 k.mí	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .	2
1 k.m. or more but less than 5 k.mí	í í í í í ..	3
5 k.m. or more but less than 10 k.mí	í í í í í	4
10 k.m. or more but less than 15 k.mí	í í í í ..	5
15 k.m. or more but less than 30 k.m.	í í í .í í	6
30 k.m. or more	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í	7

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

3.3.15 Items 17 to 22: Household consumer expenditure: Household consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a specific reference period. The definition of household consumer expenditure to be followed in Schedule 1.2 will be the same as that followed in usual Household Consumer Surveys of NSS (Schedule 1.0).

3.3.15.1 The household consumer expenditure during the last 30 days is to be ascertained through 5 questions and recorded in whole number of rupees. The purpose of these five items is to derive the household consumer expenditure to be used as a classificatory characteristic for studying various aspects of housing condition. The five items are as follows:

- item 17: purchase,
- item 18: home produced stock,
- item 19: receipts in exchange of goods and services,
- item 20: gifts and loans,
- item 21: free collection,

Total of the entries in items 17 to 21 will be recorded in item 22.

Care is to be taken to ensure that the items which are consumed by the household out of home grown stock as well as from other sources like free collection, gifts, loans, etc., do not get missed out and necessary probing is to be done to include such consumption. Care should be taken to exclude (i) expenditure on purchase of land and building (ii) expenditure on household enterprise including farm (iii) interest payments (iv) cash transfers (one-way transactions where the household does not receive any consumer goods and services in return), as all these may be mistakenly reported by the household as consumer expenditure.

3.3.15.2 The items in the household consumption expenditure can be clubbed into four broad groups and the definition of consumption differs from group to group, as explained in tabular form below:

group	items in the group	definition of consumption
I	food (other than purchased cooked meals), pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel & light	Consumption is the value of actual amount used during the reference period. The value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges. <u>Exception:</u> When a person consumes food cooked in a

group	items in the group	definition of consumption
		different household, the preparing household is considered to be the consuming household. But when a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or a non-Government agency, it will be considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person belongs.
II	purchased cooked meals, miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cesses	Expenditure incurred on the item during the reference period. <u>Exceptions:</u> 1. If cooked meals are purchased and then used by the purchaser as means of payment, they will be accounted in the household receiving the meals as payment. 2. If payments of tuition fees and rent of household dwelling are regularly made by another household, the household making use of the accommodation or receiving the education is to be considered as the consuming household, and not the household making the payment
III	clothing and footwear	An item is consumed if it is brought into first use during the reference period. The item may or may not be procured within the reference period. It can be procured by purchase, home production, gift, charity, etc. Purchase and use of second hand clothing materials will also be included. <u>Exception:</u> When second-hand purchase of clothing and footwear occurs, consumption is considered to occur <i>at the moment of purchase</i> , irrespective of whether and when the article is used.
IV	durable goods	Expenditure incurred on the items for purchase or towards cost of raw materials and services for its construction and repair during the reference period.

3.3.15.3 Imputation of value: For items of Group I and Group III in the table above, the value of an item consumed out of commodities received in exchange of goods and services, home-grown/home-produced stock, transfer receipts or free collection requires imputation. For items of Group II and Group IV, the question of imputation of value normally does not arise, as value of consumption is defined as expenditure incurred and is zero when no expenditure is incurred. The rule for imputation of value of consumption of commodities is given below:

- The value of goods and services received in exchange of goods and services ó including those received as perquisites by the members of the household from their employers - will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account.
- The value of home produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges.

- The value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc., will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.
- The value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.
- The items of Group II and Group IV which are received from employer as perquisite or payment, imputation of value should be done at local retail prices.

3.3.15.4 item 17: purchase: In item 17, total amount spent by the household on purchase of the items of household consumer expenditure during the last 30 days will be recorded.

The following points are to be kept in mind:

- Here purchase includes not only purchases of goods but also cash payments for purchase of services such as transport, education, medical, rent, electricity and telephone.
- For food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, items gifted to non-household members (except cooked meals) are to be excluded and excess purchases (of foodgrains, etc.) not consumed during the reference period are also to be excluded. Consumption during the last 30 days out of purchases made more than 30 days ago is to be added.
- Instalment payments for household durables are to be included, as well as repairs and construction expenditure of household durables, and expenditure on repair and maintenance of dwelling unit.
- Any expenditure incurred towards purchase of immovable property like land, building, etc. will be excluded.
- Also, for households having an enterprise, any amount spent for enterprise purposes will be excluded; for households owning livestock, any amount spent on food consumed by livestock will be excluded; for cultivator households, any farm expenditure will be excluded.

3.3.15.5 Item 18: home-produced stock: For the items in the household consumer expenditure which are consumed out of home produced stock during last 30 days, such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung, footwear, clothes, the imputed value at ex farm/factory price will be recorded.

3.3.15.6 item 19: receipts in exchange of goods and services: The items of household consumer expenditure that were received in return for services provided (or goods bartered) by household during the last 30 days will be considered here. The imputation of value of such goods and services received will be made at local retail prices. For wage/salaried households, such items could be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. Agricultural labourers might receive payments in foodgrains, vegetables, meals, etc. for their labour from cultivators. A village barber might receive his payment in foodgrains, vegetables, clothing, etc.

3.3.15.7 item 20: gifts and loans: The items of household consumer expenditure that were borrowed or received as gifts during the last 30 days will be considered here. Examples of such items are food, *pan*, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear. Note that goods obtained as gift or loan other than items of these categories are not to be considered here. For example, books or watches or cosmetics borrowed or received as gift from other households are not to be considered. When any item of household consumer is received as gifts and loans, the imputation of such items will be at local retail prices and recorded.

3.3.15.8 **item 21: free collection:** The items of household consumer expenditure that were obtained through free collection during the last 30 days will be considered here. Examples of such items are firewood, cow dung, vegetables, honey or other forest products. The imputation of value of such items will be made at local retail prices.

3.3.15.9 **Item 22: total:** This will be obtained as the sum of items 17 to 21.

3.3.16 **Items 23 to 25: Information on construction/first-hand purchase of houses or flats:** In item 23, it will be ascertained whether any amount was spent by the household on construction/ first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days. For the households that have spent some amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, amount spent considering all such construction/ first-hand purchase will be recorded in item 24. In item 25, sources of finance of the total amount spent (as recorded in item 24) will be recorded. At most four sources, determined on the basis of the descending order of amount financed, will be recorded in item 25

3.3.16.1 **Items 23: Whether any amount was spent on construction/ first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days:** This item will cover information on construction(s) undertaken by the households for residential purposes during last 365 days, and first-hand purchase of ready-built houses/flats (including those received as free gift) by the household for residential purposes, during the last 365 days. All the constructions undertaken within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union, irrespective of whether at the present premises or elsewhere and constructions which are completed or are in-progress during the last 365 days will be considered. All the first-hand purchase of houses/flats (including those received as free gift) for residential purposes by the household during the last 365 days within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union will be considered.

The constructions would mean:

- preparation of site (including demolition of existing structure, sheds, etc., if any; levelling 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,
- constructions irrespective of whether lying vacant or occupied,
- construction relating only to the residential part of the constructions if construction undertaken is not solely for residential purpose,
- construction work undertaken by the sample household, at own cost, in rented dwelling unit or in quarters provided by employers or in encroached (otherwise possessed) dwelling.

The constructions will exclude:

- minor repairs and maintenance of the structure such as whitewashing, painting, etc.
- constructions undertaken by the enterprises.

If the household has spent any amount on construction/ first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, entry will be 1 in this item, else entry will be 2.

3.3.16.2 Items 24: Amount spent during last 365 days (Rs.): Total amount spent (amount paid and payable) during the last 365 days considering (i) all the constructions undertaken and (ii) first-hand purchase houses/flats by the household will be recorded in item 24, in whole number of rupees. Entry in item 24 will be made for entry 1 in item 23.

While making the entries in this item, the following points may be kept in mind:

- The cost of purchase or procurement of only that part of the total materials, labour and services hired (i.e., expenditure incurred including payment due on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees, etc., for construction) which have actually been utilised in the construction during last 365 days will be considered for making entries.
- Household labour will be evaluated at the wage rate prevailing at the time of construction.
- Materials supplied from home will be evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price prevailing at the time of its use.
- For materials obtained as free collection and used in the construction, only transport charges and the related hired and household labour will be evaluated and recorded.
- Materials received as gifts or in the form of subsidies will be evaluated at the local retail price.
- If the sample household acquired residential units by ways other than purchase during last 365 days, say acquired free, the market value of the residential unit will be considered for making entry in this item.
- The total cost will also include the cost of site preparation, such as demolition of the existing structure, development of land, etc.
- The value of land on which the construction is made will not be included in the cost.
- For first-hand purchase of houses/flats, if the cost of the land is paid separately, then the amount paid for the land will not be considered for recording the cost of construction. But if it cannot be separated, the total would include the cost of the land.
- The expenditure incurred on routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as white washing, painting, etc. will not be included in the cost.
- In case a construction has been undertaken jointly by more than one household, amount spent by the sample household will only be recorded.
- Information will be collected only for the residential part of the construction if it is partly for residential and partly for non-residential purpose. If it is used for both residential and non-residential purposes, the entire area will be considered.
- In case a construction has been undertaken by one household and gifted/sold to another household for residential use during the last 365 days, the particulars of constructions will be recorded for both the households.

- In case a construction has been undertaken by non-household entity and given free to a household for residential use during the last 365 days, the particulars of construction will be recorded for the household if used for residential purpose.
- Cost of the construction for residential purpose during the last 365 days, even if washed away by flood or destroyed due to earthquake, etc., will be considered.

3.3.16.3 Items 25: Sources of finance (four different sources in descending order of amount financed): This item will be filled in for entry 1 in item 23. The sources of finance will relate to the amount spent as recorded in item 24. It may be noted that in item 25 at most four such sources from which amount has been financed will be recorded. These four sources will be determined on the basis of descending order of the amount spent. In cell 1 of item 25, the code relating to the sources from which highest amount was financed will be recorded, in cell 2, the code relating to the sources from which second highest amount was financed will be recorded, and so on. The sources of finance codes are as follows:

own source (including own labour).....	01
institutional agencies	
government.....	02
bank	03
insurance.....	04
provident fund (advance/loan).....	05
financial corporation/institution.....	06
other institutional agencies.....	07
non-institutional agencies	
money lender.....	08
friends and relatives.....	09
other non-institutional agencies.....	10

Descriptions of the different sources listed above are given below:

a) Own source (including own labour): This will include the household labour and/or materials supplied from home, savings of the different members of the household, non-refundable amount (final withdrawal or part withdrawal drawn by some of the household members) from provident fund account by the household members, amount received from sale of assets, etc. Though this will not include materials used from free collection, the transport charges and the related hired and household labour associated with such free collection will be evaluated and recorded. Materials supplied from home will be evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price.

Institutional Agencies

c) Government: When money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) is received from the central or state governments to finance the construction, these will be considered here. When houses/flats are received free from central or state governments, the source of finance will be considered as -Governmentø

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

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

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

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

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

Non-institutional Agencies

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

j) *Friends and relatives:* Friends and relatives in this particular context are those who (i) are not the household members of the selected household and (ii) gifted money/material for construction/purchase of houses/flats or lent money free of interest. A friend or relative who charges interest for any loan advanced will be regarded as money lender.

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

3.4.0 Block 4: Particulars of living facilities (drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.): Block 4 is relevant for all households whether they have dwelling units or not. This block will be used for recording the particulars of living facilities of the households, such as principal source of drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, access to the principal source of drinking water, distance to the principal source of drinking water, supplementary source of drinking water, principal sources of water for other uses of the household, facility of bathroom, access to bathroom, access to latrine, type of latrine, problems of flies/mosquitoes, specific types of illness of household members during last 30 days, availability of electricity for domestic use, etc.

3.4.1 Item 1: Principal source of drinking water: In item 1, information in respect of the household's principal source of drinking water will be collected. Principal source of

drinking water will relate to that source of drinking water which is used most commonly (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days.

The relevant codes for this item are:

bottled water	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í ..	01
piped water into dwelling	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .	02
piped water to yard/plot	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í	03
public tap/standpipe	í í í í í í í í í í well:	04
tube well/borehole	í í í í í í í í í í protected	05
	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .	06
	unprotected	07
	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .	08
	unprotected	09
	í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .	10
	í í í í í í í í í í other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) ..	11
	others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, etc.)...	12
		19

3.4.1.1 Descriptions of the different sources of drinking water are given below:

i) *Bottled drinking water*: Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers will be classified as bottled drinking water. Generally this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. However, tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, will not be treated as bottled drinking water.

ii) *Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot*: If an arrangement is made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe and if the sample household is availing such facility for drinking, then such sources of drinking water is considered as piped water. Piped water into dwelling is defined as a piped water connection to one or more taps to the dwelling unit (e.g., in the kitchen). Piped water to yard/plot is defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the dwelling unit.

iii) *Public tap/standpipe*: Public tap or standpipe is a public water point in which water is supplied through pipe from which people can collect water. Public tap/standpipe can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.

iv) *Tube well/borehole*: Tube well or borehole is a deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled, with the purpose of reaching groundwater supplies. Boreholes/tube wells are constructed with casing, or pipes, which prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protect the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Water is delivered from a tubewell or borehole through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. Boreholes/tube wells are usually protected by a platform

around it, which leads spilled water away from the borehole and prevents infiltration of run-off water at the well head.

v) *Protected well/unprotected well*: A well is considered as protected if it has generally the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination:

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

If instead of hand pump or bucket with windlass, electric pump is used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (1) and (2) exist, it will be considered as protected well.

A well is classified as unprotected dug well if either (i) the well is not protected from runoff water, or (ii) the well is not protected from bird droppings and animals.

vi) *Protected spring/unprotected spring*: A spring is considered protected, if it is protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a "spring box", which is constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution. A spring which is not protected is called unprotected spring.

vii) *Rainwater collection*: Rainwater refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection has been practised in arid and semi-arid areas and has provided drinking water and water for other uses of the household. When such water is used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water will be rainwater collection.

viii) *Surface water*: Surface water is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. For surface water, two distinct codes have been provided, one for "tank/pond" and another for "other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)".

ix) *Others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, etc.)*: In "tanker-truck" water is trucked to a locality and supplied from tanker. In "cart with small tank or drum" water is supplied in small tank or drum to a locality by donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means.

It is important to note that drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by the owner /occupants only for convenience of the household, however, will not be treated as piped water (i.e., piped water into dwelling or piped water to yard/plot). Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. When a household makes arrangement for water supply by hiring the services of persons, the source of water will be the one from which water is supplied by the person.

3.4.2 Item 2: Whether availability of drinking water from the principal source is sufficient throughout the year?: For the purpose of this item, availability of drinking

water from the principal source will be considered as sufficient throughout the year if in each of the calendar month of the year availability of drinking water was sufficient. If in any calendar month, the availability of drinking water was not sufficient for majority of the days of the month, availability of drinking water will not be considered as sufficient in that month. For collecting this information, the investigator will have to depend on the judgement of the informant. Code 1 will be recorded if the household replies that the availability of drinking water from the principal source is sufficient throughout the year; otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

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

if code 2 in item 2, during which calendar months of the year availability of drinking water was not sufficient? <i>(record '1' against the applicable month(s) and rest of the months to be left blank)</i>	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
					1	1
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	1					1

3.4.4 Item 4: Access to the principal source of drinking water: Access to the principal source of drinking water is defined in terms of the prevailing situation reported by the sample household in respect of the principal source of drinking water that is being used and not the legal right to use the source of drinking water. Code structure for this item is as follows:

- households exclusive use í í í í í í í í í í 1
- common use of households in the building í í í í í 2
- neighbour's source í í í í í í í í í í 3
- community use:*
- public source restricted to particular community í .. 4
- public source unrestrictedí í í í í í í í 5
- private source restricted to particular community..... 6
- private source unrestricted..... 7
- others.....í í í í í í í í í í í í í 9

3.4.4.1 To determine the appropriate code for this item, the following points may be noted:

- If the principal source of drinking water is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded.
- If the principal source of drinking water is shared by the sample household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded.
- If the source of water is that of another household and the sample household uses it as the principal source of drinking water, code 3 will be recorded.
- If the source is for community use, any of the codes 4 to 7 will be recorded, depending on the situation. The code structure for community use of the principal source of drinking water is made fourfold to have information on source of funding for the creation of the facility as also to have information on its restricted/unrestricted access due to certain socio-cultural reasons.
 - If the principal source of drinking water is created with the public fund and its use is restricted to a particular community, code 4 will be applicable and if it is created with public fund but the use of that source is not restricted to any particular community, i.e., if access is unrestricted, code 5 will be applicable.
 - On the other hand, if the principal source of drinking water is created with the private fund and its use is restricted to particular community, code will be 6 applicable and if it is created with private fund but the use of that source is not restricted to any particular community, i.e., if access is unrestricted code 7 will be applicable.
- In all other remaining cases, code 9 will be recorded. For example, when households residing in two separate buildings, use the same source of drinking water, code 9 will be recorded.

3.4.5 **Item 5: Distance to the principal source of drinking water:** The distance to the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and recorded in codes. The codes are:

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

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

3.4.6 Item 6: If codes 3 to 7 in item 5, who fetches drinking water?: For the households with principal source of drinking water outside premises, i.e., with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5, information will be collected regarding -who fetches drinking waterø The code structure for this item is as follows:

member of the household:

male of age below 18 years	í	í	í	í	1
male of age 18 years or more	í	í	í		2
female of age below 18 years	í	í	í		3
female of age 18 years or more	í	í			4

non- member of the household:

hired labour.....					5
others.....					6

To determine the codes for this item the following points may be noted:

- If only the household male member(s) of age below 18 years fetches drinking water, code 1 will be applicable.
- If only the household male member(s) of age 18 years and above fetches drinking water, code 2 will be applicable.
- If only the household female member(s) of age below 18 years fetches drinking water, code 3 will be applicable.
- If only the household female member(s) of age 18 years and above fetches drinking code 4 will be applicable.
- If only hired labour(s) fetches drinking water, code 5 will be applicable.
- Code 6 will be applicable in cases where drinking water from the principal source is fetched by a person, who is neither a household member nor a hired labour, e.g., when drinking water is fetched by a neighbour voluntarily without taking any payment.
- However, when more than one of the codes are applicable, say, drinking water is fetched by household male member of age 18 years and above as well as by employing hired labour, the appropriate code will relate to the one who brings most of the drinking water from the principal source.

3.4.7 Item 7: If codes 3 to 7 in item 5 and codes 1 to 4 in item 6, time taken, in a day, to reach the source of drinking water and back (in minutes): For the households with principal source of drinking water outside premises, i.e., with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5, total time normally taken, in a day by all the household members (with codes 1 to 4 in item 6) to reach to the source of drinking water and back to the dwelling unit will be recorded in whole number in minutes. In determining the total time taken, waiting time at the source of drinking water and time spent in socialising, gossiping, shopping, free collection of vegetables, etc., will be excluded. When more than one household member fetch drinking water, total time will be arrived at by adding time taken by each of such household members to fetch drinking water.

3.4.8 Item 8: If codes 3 to 7 in item 5 and codes 1 to 4 in item 6, waiting time, in a day, at the source of drinking water (in minutes): For the households with principal source of drinking water outside premises, i.e., with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5, total waiting time at the source of drinking water, in a day of all the household members (with codes 1 to 4 in item 6) will be recorded in whole number in minutes. Waiting time will be the time normally taken to get drinking water after reaching the source of drinking water. Waiting time will include time spent in queue and the time required for filling the container(s). When more than one household member fetch drinking water, total waiting time will be arrived at by adding the waiting time of each of the household members to fetch drinking water.

3.4.9 Item 9: Quality of drinking water from the principal source: Quality of drinking water as reported by the informant will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

bad in taste.....	1
bad in smell.....	2
bad in taste and smell.....	3
bad due to other reasons.....	4
no defect.....	5

If the informant reported that the quality of drinking water is defective due to reasons other than taste and/or smell, code 4 will be recorded in this item. For example, drinking water may have the problem of iron, arsenic, etc. If more than one of the codes are applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.4.10 Item 10: If codes 04 to 07 in item 1, is there stagnant water around the source of drinking water?: For the households that had reported the principal source of drinking water in item 1 as either 'public tap/standpipe' (code 04) or 'tube well/borehole' (code 05) or 'protected well' (code 06) or 'unprotected well' (code 07), information on whether there is stagnant water around the principal source of drinking water will be collected in this item. If, normally, stagnant water is there around the principal source of drinking water, code will be 1, else code 2 will be recorded.

3.4.11 Item 11: Supplementary source of drinking water: For the households that used more than one sources of drinking water during the last 365 days, one of the source, which is most commonly used (in terms of frequency) will be classified as principal source and relevant entries will be made in item 1. For such households, out of the remaining source(s), another source will be classified as supplementary source. The supplementary source will be the one which is the second most commonly used (in terms of frequency) source, after the principal source. Information on supplementary source will be recorded in this item. The code structure for the supplementary source of drinking water is same as that of the principal source (item 1). If the household did not use any supplementary source of drinking water, a '∅' will be put in this item.

3.4.12 Item 12: Method of treatment of drinking water by the household: Some households treat water by various methods before drinking. Treatment of water can be done through boiling, filtering, by using chemicals, by using electronic purifier, etc. For recording information on this item, the drinking water from all the sources used by the

household will be considered and the method of treatment will be the one that is used, normally, for most of the drinking water. Thus, for a household that treats drinking water by boiling to be used by the child but other members use drinking water without any treatment, applicable code will be 7. If water is treated by means other than those for which any of the codes 1 to 6 is applicable, code 9 will be recorded in this item. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded. Relevant codes for method of treatment of drinking water are as follows:

<i>treated:</i>	
electronic purifier.....	1
boiling í í í í í í í í	2
chemically treated with alum.....	3
chemically treated with bleach/chlorine tablets.....	4
filtered with water filter (candle, ceramic, sand, etc.)í	5
filtered with cloth í í í í í	6
others.....	9
.	
<i>not</i>	7
<i>treated</i>	

3.4.13 **Item 13: Material of the main container in which drinking water is stored:** For recording information on this item, the drinking water from all the sources used by the household will be considered. If, normally, most of the drinking water used by the household is stored, any of the codes 01 to 09 will be applicable depending on the material of the main container in which drinking water is stored. If water is not stored by the household, code will be 10. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

<i>non-metal:</i>	
earthen í í í í í í í	01
plastic í í í í í	02
other non-metal í í	03
<i>metal:</i>	
iron.....	04
galvanised iron.....	05
copper.....	06
stainless steel.....	07
brass.....	08
other metal.....	09
<i>no storage</i>	10

3.4.14 Item 14: For entry 01 to 09, in item 13, how drinking water is taken out from the main container? For the households that store drinking water (i.e., for those with codes any of 01 to 09 in item 13), how drinking water is taken out from the main container will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

through tap í í í í í	1
vessel with handle dipped in to take out water í	2
vessel without handle dipped in to take out water.....	3
poured out.....	4

This item will be left blank for households with code 10 (no storage) in item 13. If the main container is fitted with a tap from which water flows out, the entry in this item will be 1. If household members take out water for drinking from the container with a vessel (scoop or cup or mug) having a handle, so that the hand or fingers of the person holding the vessel do not touch the water in the main container, then code 2 will be entered here. If household members use a vessel without a handle (say, a glass tumbler), dipping it into the main container to take out water, then code 3 will be entered. Code 4 will be entered if water is poured out from the main container.

3.4.15 Item 15: Principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking (viz., cooking, washing, bathing, etc.): This item relates to the principal source of water used by the household for purposes other than drinking. Examples of such uses are for cooking, bathing, uses in latrine, washing utensils, washing clothes, cleaning household goods, cleaning of floors, etc. However, if water is used for enterprises of the household, it will not be considered. Thus, water used for the livestock, farming, etc., by the household will not be considered. Principal source of water for uses of the household other than drinking will relate to that source which was most commonly used (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days for purposes other than drinking. The code structure for this item is same as that of the principal source of drinking water (item 1).

3.4.16 Item 16: Whether the household gets sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities (viz., drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.): It may be noted that coverage of all household activities in the context of this item will be same as that of item 15 including water used for drinking purpose. For the purpose of this item, availability of water for all household activities will be considered as sufficient throughout the year if in each of the calendar month of the year availability of water was sufficient. If in any calendar month, the availability of water for all household activities was not sufficient for majority of the days of the month, availability will not be considered as sufficient in that month. For collecting this information, the investigator will have to depend on the judgement of the informant. Code 1 will be recorded if the household replies that the availability of drinking water for all household activities such as drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc., considering all the sources used by the household is sufficient throughout the year; otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.4.17 Item 17: For entry 02, 03 and 04 in either item 1, 11 or 15, frequency of supply of water: Information on frequency of supply of water will be collected in this item for the households that use ÷piped water into dwellingø (code 02) or ÷piped water to yard/plotø (code 03) or ÷public tap/standpipeø (code 04) either as:

- a principal source (item 1) for drinking, or
- a supplementary source (item 11) for drinking water, or
- a principal source of water for other uses of the household (item 15) such as cooking, bathing, uses in latrine, washing utensils, washing clothes, cleaning household goods, cleaning of floors, etc.

The code structure for this item is as follows:

daily.....1
 once in two days.....2
 once in three days.....3
 once in a week.....4
 others.....9

For the households that get daily water supply from any of these three sources (*i.e.*, *piped water into dwelling*, *piped water to yard/plot*, *public tap/standpipe*) either for the purpose of drinking (*through the principal source or the supplementary source*) or for other uses of the household (*through the principal source as given in item 15*), entry will be 1. Even if a single source may not supply water daily, but if the frequency of supply of water is daily when all the three sources used by the household are considered, code 1 will also be assigned.

Similarly, if the household gets water supply once in two days, entry will be 2. Codes 3 and 4 will be assigned in a similar way depending on the frequency of supply of water. If supply of water is once in 4 days/5 days/6 days, entry will also be 4. For the households that get water supply with frequency other than those given in codes 1 to 4, code 9 will be assigned. For example, when household get water supplies once in two weeks, code will be 9.

3.4.18 Item 18: For entry 02 and 03 in either item 1, 11 or 15, whether water is metered: Information in this item will be collected for the households that use ÷piped water into dwellingø (code 02) or ÷piped water to yard/plotø (code 03) either as:

- a principal source (item 1) for drinking, or
- a supplementary source (item 11) for drinking water, or
- a principal source of water for other uses of the household (item 15) such as cooking, bathing, uses in latrine, washing utensils, washing clothes, cleaning household goods, cleaning of floors, etc.

For households that are using ÷piped water into dwellingø or ÷piped water to yard/plotø information will be collected on whether water used by the household is measured through water meter (instrument to measure volume of water). For households having water meter for any of the sources ÷piped water into dwellingø or ÷piped water to yard/plotø entry will be 1, else entry will be 2. It may be noted that for some housing societies a common water

meter may be there to measure the volume of water used by all the households residing therein but no water meter is there for individual household. In such cases, for the selected household, entry will be 2.

3.4.19 Item 19: Water charges paid (payable) per month to the delivery agency/organisation/ office: This item has been split in two parts for collecting information on (i) whether water charges paid and (ii) average amount paid per month, for water used by the household. Information in these two items (item 19.1 and item 19.2) will be collected in payable approach in case no payment has actually been made for use of water by the household. Delivery agency/organisation/office means corporation, municipality, panchayat, other local authorities, any agency supplying water, private or public housing estate, water vendor, etc.

3.4.19.1 Item 19.1: Whether water charges paid: Information will be collected in this item in terms of the following codes:

paid and information on full amount of payment is available.....	1
paid and information on some amount of payment is available.....	2
paid but no information on amount paid is separately available.....	3
not required to pay.....	4

If, normally, no water charges are required to be paid for use of water by the household, entry will be 4 in this item. For a household when information on the whole amount of water charges paid is available, entry will be 1. In cases where information on the whole amount of water charges paid is not available, but information on some of the amount of total water charges paid is available, entry will be 2 in this item. For a household that paid water charges but no information on amount paid for water is available separately, code 3 will be put in this item.

3.4.19.2 Item 19.2: For entry 1 and 2 in item 19.1, average amount paid per month (₹): In this item information will be collected on the average amount paid (payable) per month to the delivery agency/organisation/office for providing water to the household for drinking or for other household uses. Average amount per month will be decided by considering the amount normally paid (payable) per month. For the households that paid water charges, the average amount paid (payable) per month will be recorded in whole number of rupees. If a household pays water charges to more than one delivery agency, the total amount paid to all such agencies will be reported here. When for a household, information on total water charges paid is not available, but information on some of the amount of total water charges paid by the household is available (i.e., entry 2 in item 19.1), part of the amount paid for water charges is to be reported in this item. For the households that generally purchase bottled water, total amount paid as the cost of water and delivery charges will be considered. When water is not supplied to the household by the delivery agency but the household purchases water from market, the transportation charge to fetch water will not be included. It may be noted that amount paid for purchasing water filters/purifiers and its maintenance charge, cost of repairing pipelines, etc. will not be included.

3.4.20 **Item 20: Facility of bathroom:** Information about the bathroom facility available to the members of the household will be indicated against this item in codes. The codes are:

bathroom:

attached	1 1	1
detached	1 1	2
no bathroom	1 1	3

A bathing place which does not satisfy the criteria of a room will not be considered as a bathroom. If the dwelling unit does not have a bathroom in its premises, code 3 will be recorded. If the dwelling unit has one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor) code 1 will be recorded. If the bathroom is in a structure separated from the main building which also contains rooms used for living purposes, 1 will also be the appropriate code. On the other hand, if it has a bathroom in its premises but not attached to dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes, or any living room / kitchen used for bathing purpose will not be considered as a bathroom.

3.4.21 **Item 21: For code 1 and 2 in item 20, access to bathroom:** Access to bathroom is defined in terms the of the bathroom facility that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used or not. For the households with bathroom facility (i.e., with attached bathroom or detached bathroom), information will be collected on whether the household's bathroom facility is for its exclusive use or shared with one or more households in the building or for use of households in the locality/specific section of people. The codes relevant for are as follows:

exclusive use of household	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..	1
common use of households in the building	1 1 1 1 1 .	2
public/community use	1 1 1	3
others	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 .	9

If more than one code is applicable for a household, the code appearing first in the code list will be reported. If the bathroom facility is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded. If the bathroom facility is shared by the household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded. If the bathroom facility is for use of the households in the locality, or is for a specific section of people, code 3 will be recorded. In other situations, code 9 will be recorded. For example, when households residing in two separate buildings, use the same bathroom, code 9 will be recorded.

3.4.22 **Item 22: Distance from the bathing place:** The bathing place of the household refers to the place which is used by majority of the household members for bathing purpose. It may be bathroom or any place other than bathroom. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes will also be considered as a bathing place, but not as a bathroom. The distance of the bathing place from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and entered against this item in codes. If the household members use more than one bathing place, the one used by majority of the household members will be its bathing place. The relevant codes are:

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

To facilitate data collection, the code structures for item 22 and item 5 (distance to the principal source of drinking water) have been kept same. If the household is using attached bathroom for bathing purposes, code 1 will be recorded and if the household is using detached bathroom for bathing purposes, code will be 2. If a household has bathroom but not used for bathing purpose, the distance to be recorded in this item will relate to the bathing place in which the household members take bath. In cases where the members of a household without a bathroom take bath within dwelling unit/within premises, code 1 or 2 will be applicable depending on the situation. If the bathing place is outside the dwelling unit (irrespective of whether the household has bathroom or not), any of the codes 3 to 7 will be applicable.

3.4.23 Item 23: Access to latrine: Latrines allow safer and more hygienic disposal of human excreta than open defecation. Access to latrine is defined in terms of the latrine that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used or not. In this item information will be collected on whether the household's latrine facility is for its exclusive use or shared with one or more households in the building or for use of households in the locality/specific section of people with and without payment or whether the household does not have access to any latrine. The codes relevant for this item are as follows:

exclusive use of household		1
common use of households in the building		2
public/community latrine without payment		3
public/community latrine with payment.....		4
others		9
no latrine		5

If the latrine facility is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded. If the latrine facility is shared by the household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded. If the latrine facility is for use of the households in the locality, or is for a specific section of the people, it will be considered as public/community latrine. If public/community latrine can be used without making any payment, code 3 will be recorded and code 4 will be recorded if payment is required to use the public/community latrine. If the household has access to latrine for which any of the codes 1 to 4 is not applicable, code 9 will be recorded. For example, when the households residing in two separate buildings, use the same latrine, code 9 will be recorded. If the household does not

have access to any latrine, e.g., if its members use open area as latrine, code 5 will be entered.

3.4.24 Item 24: For codes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 9 in item 23, type of latrine: For the households that have access to latrine (i.e., if entry is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 9 in item 23), information will be collected in this item on the type of latrine used by the household. There are two basic types of latrines, wet and dry, differentiated depending on use of water to divert human excreta. In a wet latrine water is used to divert human excreta and dry latrines use very limited or no water for flushing human excreta. Besides these two basic types of latrines, there are latrines like, incinerating latrines which burn the human excreta, chemical latrines which are used in a variety of situations like in passenger trains and airplanes, hanging latrines, which deposit waste directly into open waterways, bucket latrine, in which human excreta are collected in a bucket placed underneath a latrine hole.

- For collection of data on latrines, the different types of wet latrines, which are distinguished in the code structure for type of latrines are (i) flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system, (ii) flush/pour-flush to septic tank, (iii) flush/pour-flush to pit latrine, (iv) flush/pour-flush to elsewhere.
- The different types of dry latrines, which are distinguished in the code structure for type of latrines are (i) ventilated improved pit latrine, (ii) pit latrine with slab, (iii) pit latrine without slab/open pit, (iv) composting toilet.
- In the code structure, the category 'other' includes latrines like, incinerating latrines, chemical latrines, hanging latrines, bucket latrine, etc.

The code structure for type of latrine is as follows:

<i>used</i>		
	<i>flush/pour-flush to:</i>	
	piped sewer system.....	01
	septic tank.....	02
	pit latrine.....	03
	elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.)....	04
	ventilated improved pit latrine.....	05
	pit latrine with slab.....	06
	pit latrine without slab/open pit.....	07
	composting toilet.....	08
	others.....	09
not used.....		10

If the households which have access to latrine and use it, any of the codes 01 to 09 will be recorded. If more than one type of latrine is used by the household members, code

corresponding to the latrine type which is used by majority of the household members will be considered. Code 10 will be recorded for the households which have access to latrine but do not use it.

3.4.24.1 Descriptions of the different types of latrines are given below:

- *Flush/pour-flush*: Flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, it uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Depending on the system/site where human excreta and wastewater are disposed off, flush/ pour-flush latrine can be of the following types: (i) piped sewer system, (ii) septic tank, (iii) pit latrine, (iv) elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.)
- *Piped sewer system*: Piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage that is designed to collect human excreta and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to *piped sewer system*, code 01 will be recorded.
- *Septic tank*: Septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a water-tight settling tank, which is normally located underground. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to *septic tank*, code 02 will be recorded.
- *Flush/pour-flush to pit latrine*: In this type of Flush/ pour-flush latrine, human excreta is flushed to a hole in the ground or leaching pit which is covered . If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to a hole in the ground or leaching pit which is covered, code 03 will be recorded.
- *Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc)*: This type of latrine refers to the system of flush/pour-flush latrine where excreta is disposed off near the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the open drain, open pit, open field, etc. If the household uses this type of *latrine*, code 04 will be recorded.
- *Ventilated improved pit latrine*: This is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark. If the household uses *ventilated improved pit latrine*, code 05 will be recorded.
- *Pit latrine with slab*: This is a dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat. Unlike ventilated pit latrine, in this type of latrine vent pipe is not used. If the household uses *pit latrine with slab*, code 06 will be recorded.

- *Pit latrine without slab/open pit:* Pit latrine without slab uses a hole in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat. If the household uses such latrine, code 07 will be recorded.
- *Composting toilet :* This is a dry toilet into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost. If the household uses *composting toilet*, code 08 will be recorded.
- *Others:* If the household uses a latrine which is other than those classified in the codes 01 to 08, code 09 will be recorded. Examples of such latrine are (i) hanging latrine which is built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly, (ii) service latrine which are serviced by scavengers.

3.4.25 **Item 25: For code 10 in item 24, reason for not using latrine:** For the households which have access to latrine but it is not used (i.e., for entry 10 in item 24), information on the reason for not using latrine will be collected in terms of the following codes:

no superstructure	1
í í í	
not clean/insufficient water	2
malfunctioning of the latrine	3
personal preference	4
cannot afford charges for paid latrine.....	5
others.....	9
..	

If more than one of the codes are applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded. Due to the absence of superstructure in the latrine there may be lack of privacy. If the household members do not use latrine due to the absence of superstructure in the latrine, code 1 will be recorded. Some households do not use latrine due to non availability of sufficient water/the latrine is not clean. For such households, entry will be 2. In cases where the latrine is not functioning, code 3 will be applicable. Some households do not use latrine for personal preferences which may be due to social and cultural habits. When the latrine is not used due to personal preferences, code will be 4. For the households that have access to public/community latrine for which payment is required but do not use it since the households cannot afford the charges for using it, code 5 will be applicable. If the reason for not using latrine reported by the household is not covered by the codes 1 to 5, code 9 will be recorded.

3.4.26 **Items 26.1 to 26.4: Whether all household members of specified categories are using latrine:** For the households which have access to latrine, sometimes not all the household members use it. Through four items 26.1 to 26.4, information will be collected on whether at least one of the household members of specified categories (categorised in terms of gender and age) do not use latrine. Each of these four items will be filled in for the households with entry 1, 2, 3, 4 or 9 in item 23, i.e., for those with access to latrine facility. However, some of the household members cannot use latrine due to physical constraints, like in case of very young children (say for a child of age 0 year, 1 year, etc.), very old person or persons with physical infirmity. Such persons are to be excluded in

determination of whether all the household members of specified categories are using latrine and codes are to be given considering only those household members who can use latrine.

These four items are as follows:

- item 26.1: whether all male members of age below 15 years are using latrine
- item 26.2: whether all male members of age 15 years & above are using latrine
- item 26.3: whether all female members of age below 15 years are using latrine
- item 26.4: whether all female members of age 15 years & above are using latrine

For a household, in each of these items 26.1 to 26.4, entry will be made as per the following codes:

- entry will be 1 if all the household members of specified category mentioned in the respective item used latrine,
- entry will be 2 if at least one household member of the specified category mentioned in the respective item does not use latrine,
- entry will be 3 if the household has no member of the specified category mentioned in the respective item to indicate not applicable cases.

3.4.27 Item 27: Whether the household faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days: In this item information will be collected on problem of flies/mosquitoes faced by the household during last 365 days, in terms of the following codes:

yes:
 severe.....1
 moderate.....2
 no.....3

If the household, normally, faces problems of flies/mosquitoes, code will be any of 1 or 2. Code 1 will be applicable when the problem is such that it generally disturbs the normal way of life of the household members, like taking rest, reading, performing household chores, etc. On the other hand, if the problem exists but the normal way of life of the household members is not hampered, code will be 2. Code 3 will be recorded for those households who face no problem of flies/mosquitoes.

3.4.28 Item 28: Whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes: To tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes, local bodies/state government, may take measures such as spraying chemicals, fogging, etc. If any such measure was taken by local bodies/state government during last 365 days, code will be 1 and if no effort was made by local bodies/state government code will be 2. Code 3 will be recorded in this item, if the household could not report whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes.

3.4.29 Item 29: Whether any effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes: To tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes, households may take measures like fixing net in the windows, preventing water from accumulating in the surrounding, use of smoke, use of mosquito repellents, etc. If the household took such measures during last 365 days to tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes, code will be 1 and if no such measure was taken, code 2 will be recorded. The situation of no problem of flies/mosquitoes of the households (code 3 in item 27), could be due to the elimination of such problems by the measures taken by the household/ other agencies or may be that no such problem existed at all during the last 365 days. For the households, which had no problem of flies/mosquitoes and no measure was taken by the household, code 3 will be applicable.

3.4.30 Item 30: Whether any of the household member(s) suffered from the specified types of illness during last 30 days: In items 30.1 to 30.4, information will be recorded on the specific type of illness from which any member of the household suffered anytime during last 30 days. The specified types of illness on which information is to be recorded in these items are as follows:

30.1	stomach problem
30.2	malaria
30.3	skin disease
30.4	fever due to disease other than malaria

For the coverage of these items, the following cases will be considered as illness:

- the onset of the illness was prior to the last 30 days but it continued for some time during the reference period.
- the onset of the illness was on any day during the last 30 days.

If any household member had suffered from stomach problem, anytime during last 30 days, entry will be 1 in item 30.1 else entry will be 2. Similarly entries will be made in other items 30.2 to 30.4. In case a household member suffered from more than one of these types of illness, entry will be 1 in each of the relevant items.

3.4.31 Item 31: Whether the household has electricity for domestic use?: If the household has electricity facilities for domestic use code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code will be 2. The use of the electricity may be for lighting or cooking or for both. Electricity may be used legally or illegally and the electricity may be supplied to the household either through public agencies, corporations or by private suppliers. However, if the household makes its own arrangement, either through generator or solar panel, to generate electricity, the household will not be considered as having electricity for domestic use.

3.4.32 Item 32: If code 1 in item 31, type of electric wiring: If the sample household has electricity for domestic use, type of electric wiring available in the dwelling unit will be indicated here. The codes are:

- conduit wiring1 . 1
- fixed to the walls1 . 2
- temporary1 3

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

3.5.0 Block 5: Housing characteristics and micro environment: This block will be filled in for those households who are living in houses, i.e., for those households with entry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 14 of block 3. Information relating to the house/building in which the sample household lives and some particulars relating to the environment around the house/building will be collected in this block. These are plinth level, number of floors in the house, use of house, period since built, condition of structure, drainage system, household waste water disposal system, arrangement made for collection of garbage from the household, etc. For items relating to house information will be collected for the whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit is located. For collecting information in this block, there will not be any problem in case the sample household is occupying the entire house/building or a part of it for dwelling purpose. But if the household is occupying more than one structure for dwelling purpose, then the information in respect of items 1 to 7 will relate to the structure which has got maximum floor area among all the structures used for dwelling purpose.

3.5.1 Item 1: Plinth level (in feet and in whole numbers): Information regarding plinth level will be collected for the whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit is located. Plinth level means the constructed ground floor level from the land (at the main entrance of the building) on which the building is constructed. If the ground floor is at the same level as the land on which the house stands, it will be considered as having no plinth and 0 will invariably be recorded. It may be noted that plinth level of the building is to be recorded, even if the household is residing in a floor higher or lower than the ground floor. If the building consists of more than one structure, plinth level of the building will relate to the main structure (in the sense of having greater floor area) used for residential purpose. The plinth level will be recorded against this item in feet and in whole numbers.

3.5.2 Item 2: Number of floor (s) in the house: Information regarding number of floor(s) in the house will be collected for the whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit is located, irrespective of the situation whether all the floors are used for residential purpose or not. Number of floor(s) in the house will be counted from the ground floor. If a house has only ground floor and no room above the roof of the ground floor is constructed, entry will be 1. The next floor above the ground floor becomes the second floor, if at least one room in that floor exists and for such houses number of floors will be considered as 2. If the house consists of more than one structure, number of floors will relate to the main structure (in the sense of having greater floor area) used for residential purpose. Counting of the number of floor will start from the ground floor and basement, which is constructed below the ground floor, will not be considered for entry in this item. For some houses pillars are used in the construction of the ground floor and the ground floor does not have any room and is used for parking of vehicles or left vacant. In such cases also counting of number of floor will start from the ground floor.

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

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

residential-cum-others 9

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

3.5.4 Item 4: If codes 1 or 2 in item 14 of block 3 (i.e., for the household with own dwelling), period since built: Information on the period since built will be collected only from the sample households with own dwelling, i.e., with entry 1 or 2 in item 14 of block 3. Period since built will be counted from the time the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time after completion of the building and this information will be entered in terms of codes. The codes are:

less than 1 year	1
.....	1 1 1 1 1 ...
1 year or more but less than 5 years	..... 1 1 1 1 .. 2
5 years or more but less than 10 years	..... 1 1 1 . 3
10 years or more but less than 20 years	..... 1 1 1 4
20 years or more but less than 40 years	.. 1 1 1 .. 5
40 years or more but less than 60 years	..... 1 .. 6
60 years or more but less than 80 years	..... 1 7
80 years or more	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 . 8
not known	9

Note that period since built is to be decided in respect of the construction of the ground floor of the building when the different stories were built at different times. For assigning codes, a period of 365 days will be counted as one year. Code 1 will be assigned if the dwelling unit was built within the last 364 days.

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

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

good	í	í	.í	.....	1
satisfactory	.....				2
bad	í	í	í	.....	3

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

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

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

drainage system:

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

It may be noted that if no system exists to carry off the wastewater of the house, but water flows down by its own gravity, in an unregulated manner, it will be considered as no drainage and code 5 will be entered. In other cases, depending upon the drainage system available, appropriate code will be given. If more than one code is applicable for the drainage system of a house, the code appearing first in the code structure will be recorded.

3.5.8 Item 9: Disposal of household waste water: Information will be collected in this item on the following:

- whether the waste water put to safe re-use after treatment.
- place where waste water of the households is disposed off without treatment

Place in this context will be the specific location in the environment where wastewater is finally disposed off by the household, like drain, pond, river, canal, etc.

The code structure of this item is as follows:

safe re-use after treatment	.....	1
<i>disposed off without treatment to:</i>		
open low land areas	.....	2
ponds	.....	3
nearby river	.....	4

drainage system.....	5
disposed off with or without treatment to other places.....	9
not known.....	6

Safe re-use will refer to the cases where the waste water is treated first and re-used for purposes of agriculture, irrigation, domestic and industrial, etc. If untreated waste water is disposed off by the household, finally to open low land areas, code 2 will be entered. Codes 3, 4 and 5 will be applicable in cases where untreated waste water is disposed off by the household finally to ponds, river and drainage system. Code 9 will be recorded in cases where untreated water is disposed off by the household in any place other than those mentioned in codes 2, 3, 4 and 5. Also, if treated water is not re-used but discharged into the environment by the household, code will be 9. If the household does not know the place where waste water of the household is disposed off, code 6 will be entered.

3.5.9 Item 10: Arrangement made for collection of garbage from the household:

Garbage collection arrangement means the arrangement which usually exists to carry away the refuse and waste of households to a final dumping place away from the residential areas. In this item information will be collected regarding the agency that carries away the garbage of households to a final dumping place. The agencies may be panchayet/municipality /corporation or resident/group of residents or charitable bodies/NGOs etc. In some places, the public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage; in others, residents themselves/group of residents make the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the final dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body. In the first situation, code 1 will be recorded and code 2 will be recorded in the second situation. Other will include cases where arrangement for collection of garbage is made by charitable bodies, NGOs, etc. The codes are:

collected:

by panchayet/municipality /corporation.....	1
by resident/group of residents	2
others	9
no arrangement	3

If the household burn the garbage or if garbage is dumped in a pit by the households or thrown in the open areas, it will be considered as no arrangement for collection of garbage and code 3 will be recorded in such cases.

3.5.10 Item 11: Site where garbage is deposited after removal from the household: The place to which garbage is deposited after removal from the household will be recorded in item 11, irrespective of who makes the arrangement for removal of the garbage to the final dumping spot. The code structure for this item is as follows:

to bio-gas plant or manure pit.....	1
to community dumping spot.....	2
to household's individual dumping spot(s)...	3
others.....	9

not known.....4

If garbage is put in a bio-gas plant or manure pit, code 1 will be recorded. If households of a locality dump garbage in a common dumping spot, code 2 will be recorded. Common dumping spot may be constructed by panchayet/municipality /corporation/NGOs/group of residents or may be containers/bins arranged by panchayet/municipality /corporation/NGOs/group of residents. When garbage is dumped in a household's individual dumping spot other than a bio-gas plant or manure pit, code 3 will be recorded. -Othersø will include cases where garbage is dumped in places other than those mentioned in codes 1 to 3, like those deposited in streets, ponds, otherø field, etc, and in such cases, code 9 will be recorded. If the household is not aware where the garbage of the household is dumped, code 4 will be recorded. For example, a household may make arrangement for removal of garbage from the household through an agency/person but the household is not aware where the garbage is deposited. If more than one code is applicable, code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.5.11 Item 12: If code 2 in item 11, how frequently garbage is cleared: If households of a locality dumps garbage in a common dumping spot (i.e., code 2 in item 11), the frequency of clearance of garbage from the community dumping spot will be collected as follows:

daily.....1
 not daily but at least once in a week.....2
 not even once in a week.....3
 not known.....4

If garbage is cleared daily from the community dumping spot, code will be 1. If garbage is not cleared daily but at least once in a week, code 2 will be recorded. If garbage is not cleared even once in a week, code 3 will be recorded. If the frequency of clearance of garbage cannot be ascertained, code 4 will be recorded.

3.5.12 Item 13: Animal shed and poultry farm: Information on existence of animal shed/poultry farm in the building or in the neighbourhood of the building will be recorded in items 13.1. For those households which have reported existence of animal shed/poultry farm in the building or in the neighbourhood of the building, information on disposal of the excreta of the animal/poultry from such animal shed and poultry farm will be recorded in item 13.2.

3.5.12.1 Item 13.1: Existence of animal shed/poultry farm: Information on this item will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

The codes are:

attached to the house.í í í í .í ..1
 detached from the house.í í í2
 no animal shed/poultry farm.....3

If there is no animal shed/poultry farm within 100 feet of the house (even on the adjacent plots) code 3 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed/ poultry farm in the house or

attached to the house code 1 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed/ poultry farm within 100 feet of the house but not within / attached to it, code 2 will be recorded. The animals/poultry or the animal shed/ poultry farm need not be owned or possessed by any household located in the house. Animal shed/ poultry farm for the purpose of this survey is a structure where livestock (e.g., cattle, buffalo, horse, goat, pig, etc.) or poultry (e.g., hen, duck, etc.) are sheltered. Pets will be outside the coverage of this item. In cases where there is no animal shed/poultry farm but animals/poultry are kept regularly in the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded and if animals/ poultry are kept regularly outside the dwelling unit but within 100 feet of the dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded.

3.5.12.2 Item 13.2: If code 1 or 2 in item 13.1, disposal of animal/poultry excreta:

Information regarding the place where animal/poultry excreta is disposed of or how animal/poultry excreta is used will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

- to bio-gas plant.....1
- manure pit.....2
- used as fuel.....3
- others.....9
- not known.....4

If animal/poultry excreta is disposed of in bio-gas plant, code 1 will be recorded and if it is disposed of in a manure pit, code will be 2. If animal/poultry excreta is used as fuel, like cow dung cake, entry will be 3. If animal/poultry excreta is disposed of in a place other than those mentioned in codes 1 and 2 or is used for purposes other than fuel, code will be 9. If the household is not aware about the disposal of animal/poultry excreta, code 4 will be recorded. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.5.13 Item 14: Whether experienced any flood during last 5 years?: If rain water during monsoon and / or water from sea, river, etc., enters into the ground floor of the house, or though water did not enter the house but the house was surrounded by water for some days then the house is said to have experienced flood. Monsoon in this context will mean usual period of rain in that area. The codes for this item are:

- yes:
- from excessive rain during monsoon í 1
 - river, sea, etcí íí ... 2
 - no.í í í í í í í íí í 3

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

3.5.14 Item 15: Approach road / lane / constructed path: Information as to whether the house has a direct opening to any road or not will be recorded against this item in codes. If from the plot of the house, one can approach a road / lane / constructed path without passing through another plot, the house is to be regarded as having a direct opening to a road. If, on the other hand, one has to pass through another plot to approach a road / lane / constructed path, the house is to be regarded as having no direct opening to a road. A road / lane / constructed path will be treated as having street lights if it has some lighting provision as on the date of survey. A motorable road/lane/constructed path is one which is wide enough for a motor car to pass. The codes are:

direct opening to:

- motorable road / lane / constructed path with street light í í 1
- motorable road / lane / constructed path without street light í 2
- other road / lane / constructed path with street light í í í .3
- other road / lane / constructed path without street light í í 4
- no direct opening to road / lane / constructed path í í í í í í í í í í í í í ..5

3.6.0 Block 6: Particulars of the dwelling: In this block, details regarding the living accommodation occupied by the household will be collected, such as number of rooms, floor area of the dwelling, ventilation of the dwelling, total number of married couples in the household, number of married couples having separate room, kitchen type, floor type, wall type, roof type, monthly rent for hired accommodation, etc. This block will be filled in for those households, who are living in houses, i.e., for those households with entry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 9 in item 14 of block 3.

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

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

Definition of independent house and flat is given in Chapter One. If the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it is considered as an independent house. A dwelling unit is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household reports that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units will be considered as flat. If the households residing in flat-like structure without any one of the housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, these dwelling units will not be classified as flat and will be treated as others (code 9 will be recorded for such dwelling units). Huts/ tenements which are poorly built with materials like grass, leaves, reeds, etc., will be categorised as 'others' irrespective of whether only one or more than one households reside therein. Sometimes a series of structures may be found along a street that are joined with one another by common walls and appears like a continuous structure. These structures are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned and occupied by different households. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion will be treated as a separate structure.

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

3.6.3 Items 4 to 8: Floor area of the dwelling (in square feet and in whole numbers): Information for each of these items is to be recorded in square feet and in whole numbers. The information on inside floor area (carpet area), i.e., the inside area of the floor

excluding the area covered by the walls, of all living rooms taken together is to be recorded against item 4 and that of other rooms will be recorded against item 5. If a room is used both for business and residential purposes and the residential use is not very nominal, the total area of the room will be included for recording the entry. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room is used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion will be included for making the entry. The same procedure will be adopted in case of room being shared with another household. The floor area of the covered veranda and that of uncovered veranda is to be recorded against items 6 and 7, respectively. Definition of covered and uncovered verandas are described in Chapter One. Item 8 will be total of items 4 to 7.

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

good	1
satisfactory	2
bad	3

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

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

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

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

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

3.6.5 Item 10: Total number of married couples in the household: For the purpose of this survey, married couple will mean the couples either formed through marriage or through the system of live-together as reported by the informant. Total number of married couples in the household irrespective of their ages is to be recorded in this item. When both the husband and the wife (i.e., the male and female partners) are the household members, they should be considered for counting the number of married couples. If one of them is a household member and the other is not a household member, it should not be counted as a married couple. A man with two wives in a household will constitute two

married couples. But one woman with two husbands in a household will form a single couple. If there is no married couple in the household entry will be -00

3.6.6 Item 11: If entry > 0 in item 10, number of married couples having separate room: For the households with married couple, i.e., if entry in item 10 > 0, number of married couples having separate room is to be recorded against this item. Even if children of age 10 years or below are also using the room along with the couple, it is to be considered as a case of having a separate room for the couple. A couple living in single room-cum-kitchen will be considered to have a separate room.

3.6.7 Item 12: Kitchen type: Information about the kitchen facility in the dwelling unit will be recorded in codes. The codes are:

separate kitchen:

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

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

3.6.8 Items 13 to 15: Floor, wall and roof type: Information on the basic building materials with which the floor, walls and roof of the dwelling unit are constructed will be collected and recorded in codes against items 13, 14 and 15, respectively. The codes are:

floor type:

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

wall type:

grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo, etc. í í .	1
mud (with / without bamboo) / unburnt brick í	2
canvas / cloth í í í í í í í í í í í í .	3
other katcha í í í í í í í í í í í í ..	4
timber í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í	5
burnt brick / stone / limestone í í í í í í ..	6

iron or other metal sheet	í í í í í í í í ...	7
cement/ RBC/ RCC	í í í í í í í í í ..	8
other pucca	í í í í í í í í í í í í ...	9

roof type:

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

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

3.6.9 Item 16: Monthly rent () (payable approach): This item will be filled in for all dwellings with code 3, 4, or 5 against item 14 of block 3. The actual amount (in whole number of Rupees) payable per month by the household will be recorded against this item. If the household has paid some amount initially which is adjusted in the monthly rent, the amount adjusted in each month shall also be included in the monthly rent. If the household is residing in employer's quarters, (i.e., for those with code 3 against item 14 of block 3), the amount deducted from the salary of the household member to whom the quarter is allotted along with the house rent allowance the person might have received if he/she had not been provided the accommodation, will be the rent of the dwelling unit. Rent does not include any salami/pugree or any kind of cess payable to local bodies or government or monthly maintenance charges payable to the co-operative society, etc. If a household is residing in rent free dwelling in his relative's house, this will be considered as 'hired' accommodation and zero (0) rent is to be recorded in this item.

3.7 Block 7: Some general particulars of the households living in houses, i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 14 of block 3

3.7.0 This block will be filled in for those households, who are living in houses, i.e., for those households with entry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 9 in item 14 of block 3. Items 1 to 7 are

relevant for all the households living in houses and items 8 to 11 are relevant for those households living in houses in slums/squatter settlements (i.e., with entry any of 1, 2 or 3 in item 15 of block 3). Items of information to be collected through items 1 to 7 are, (i) duration of stay in the present area, (ii) whether the household moved to the present area during the last 365 days, (iii) area where the household was residing before coming to the present area, (iv) structure of accommodation availed of immediately before coming to the present area, (v) reason for movement to the present area, (vi) number of household members who moved into the household during the last 365 days and (vii) number of household members who moved out of the household during the last 365 days. The present area is the area in which the household is being enumerated and is identified by the area types as recorded in item 15 of block 3, viz., notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlement and other areas. 'Other areas' will mean a village in rural sector and for urban sector, the areas in the town other than notified slum, non-notified slum or squatter settlement. Thus present area means **present village or present slum or present squatter settlement or other areas of the town**. Information to be collected through items 8 to 11 is (i) types of documents possessed by the head of the household pertaining to his/her residence status in the slums/squatter settlements, (ii) whether received any benefit as a slum/squatter settlement dweller, (iii) whether tried to move out of the slums/squatter settlements, (iv) reason for trying to move out of the slum/squatter settlement, etc.

3.7.1 Item 1: Duration of stay in the present area (years): Information on duration of stay of the sample household in the present area (i.e., **present village or present slum or present squatter settlement or other areas of the town**) will be recorded in this item in whole number in years rounded off to the nearest integer. Duration of stay of the sample household in the present area means the longest duration of stay in the present area among the existing members of the households. In determination of longest duration, continuous period of stay will be considered by ignoring period of staying away for less than 6 months. Duration of stay of the erstwhile members of the household who were household members sometime in the past but are at present not household members due to death or other reasons will not be considered. If a household had previously stayed in the present area but had left it for six months or more and again came back and currently residing in the present area, the duration of stay will be the current spell of stay excluding those periods which were followed by breaks. If the period of stay is less than six months, then the entry will be '0'.

3.7.2 Item 2: Whether the household moved to the present area during last 365 days: If one or more member of the sample household who stayed in a place other than the present area for six months or more and formed a new household in the present area during the last 365 days, code 1 will be recorded. If all the members of a household, which stayed in the present area for six months or more and went out of the present area for six months or more but had subsequently came back to the present area during the last 365 days, for such households entry will be 1. For the remaining households, code 2 will be recorded. When a new household is formed in the present area with its members moving from different areas, the particulars in items 3 to 5 will relate to the senior most member of the newly formed household in the present area.

3.7.3 Item 3: If 1 in item 2, where the household was residing before coming to the present area?: This item will be filled in for those households which have moved to the present area during the last 365 days, i.e., with entry 1 in item 2. Information on the place

where the sample household was residing **immediately before coming to this present area** will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

in slum/squatter settlement of the same town.....	1
in other areas of the same town	2
in slum/squatter settlement of other town	3
in other areas of other town.....	4
village	5

For filling up this item the following points may be noted:

- If the sample household, currently staying in a town, has moved to other areas of the town from slum/squatter settlement of the same town, code will be 1.
- If the sample household, currently staying in a town, has moved to slum/squatter settlement of the town from other areas of the same town, code will be 2.
- If the sample household, staying in a town, has moved from slum/squatter settlement of another town, code will be 3. Code 3 will also be applicable when a household currently staying in a village has moved from slum/squatter settlement of a town.
- If the sample household, staying in a town, has moved from other areas (i.e., area outside slum/squatter settlement) of another town, code will be 4. Code 4 will also be applicable when a household currently staying in a village has moved from other areas of a town.
- If the sample household has moved from a village to the present area, code will be 5.

3.7.4 Item 4: If code 1 in item 2, type of structure of the accommodation availed of immediately before coming to the present area: The type of structure of the accommodation availed of earlier by those households who have moved to the present area during the last 365 days, (i.e., with entry 1 in item 2) will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

- pucca.....1
- semi-pucca.....2
- katcha.....3
- no dwelling4

The type of structure availed of immediately before coming to this present area will be considered.

3.7.5 Item 5: If code 1 in item 2, reason for movement to the present area: The reason for movement of the households, who have moved to the present area during the last 365 days, i.e., with entry 1 in item 2, will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

free/low rent.....	1
independent accommodation.....	2
accommodation in better locality.....	3
<i>employment related reasons:</i>	
proximity to place of work.....	4
other employment related reasons....	5
others	9
.....	

If the sample household has moved to the present area since no rent is required to be paid or rent is low for the accommodation in the present place, entry will be 1. If the household has moved for getting independent accommodation, code will be 2. If accommodation of the household in present place is in better locality for which the household has moved, code 3 will be recorded. Codes 4 and 5 will be applicable when the household has moved for employment related reasons: if the reason for movement was proximity to the place of work, code will be 4 and if the household has moved due to other employment related reasons, like to take up employment or to take up better employment, code 5 will be recorded. For movement of the household to the present area for reasons other than those covered under the codes 1 to 5, entry in this item will be 9. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.7.6 Item 6: Number of members who moved into the household during the last 365 days: This item is intended to capture the information on movement of persons into the household during the last 365 days. This item will record the number of persons among existing members of the household who became a member of the household during the last 365 days and had a different usual place of residence (UPR) from the present place of enumeration. The place of enumeration refers to the place (village / town) where the person is being enumerated or surveyed. The UPR here is defined as a place (village or town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. Members of the household who have been staying in the same village or town since their birth will not be considered here. Movement of the persons, who have only moved from one locality to another within the same town / village, will not be considered here. Visits of daughters to their parents place for childbirth or for treatments, etc., will not be considered even if it is for more than six months. In case no member has moved into the household during the last 365 days, -00 will be entered here.

3.7.7 Item 7: Number of members who moved out of the household during the last 365 days: For the purpose of recording the number of persons who have moved out of the household, the household members who have moved from one locality to another within the same town / village will not be considered. In this item, the number of persons who moved out of the household during the last 365 days to another village/town/ country to stay outside the village/town of the household for six months or more and presently not a member of the household, will be recorded. It is important to note that only those persons who were members of the household at the time of their departure and are presently alive

and staying elsewhere are to be considered. In case no member has left the household -00 will be recorded.

3.7.8 Item 8: Does the head of the household possess any of the documents pertaining to the residence status in the slum/squatter settlement?: For the purpose of this item, the documents pertaining to the residence status of the head of the household in the slum/squatter settlement will only be considered. The information as to whether the head of the household possesses any such documents, as on the date of survey, will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are:

possesses:	ration card	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	.	1	
	voter ID card	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	2
	passport	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	3
	any combination of codes 1 to 3	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	4
	other	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	9
	none	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	5

It may be noted that if more than one of the documents given in codes 1 to 3 is possessed by the head of the household, code 4 will be recorded. If the head of the household possess a document other than those mentioned in the codes 1, 2 or 3, entry will be 9. These are like driving license, electricity bill, telephone bill, gas connection, bank/post office pass book, etc. Code 5 will be recorded when the head of the household does not possess any document which related him/her as a resident of the slum/squatter settlement. If more than one codes are applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be entered.

3.7.9 Item 9: Whether the household received any benefit as a slum/squatter settlement dweller?: It is to be ascertained whether the household received any benefit as a slum/squatter settlement dweller and the appropriate code relating to the information given is to be recorded against this item. The codes are:

received allotment of land / tenement...	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	1
received other benefits	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	9
received no benefit	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	2

If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded. If the benefits are not received by any of the existing household members of the sample household, those will not be considered. However, as an exception, if allotment of land/tenement in this slum/squatter settlement was received by any of the present household members through hereditary means from some erstwhile members (i.e., those who were members of this household sometime in the past but are not a members at present due to death or leaving the household) who had received those benefits as slum/squatter settlement dwellers, for such cases code 1 will be recorded. All the benefits, other than allotment of land / tenement, which are received by the household through various schemes of the local bodies/government organisation/NGOs/extraterritorial bodies and organisations (like WHO, UNICEF, foreign Governments, etc.) targeted to the slum dwellers will only be considered for recording code 2 in this item. For example, if the

household receives housing loan or the dwelling unit is upgraded or a new dwelling unit is constructed under National Slum Development Program (NSDP), these will be considered. However, if the households receive gifts, like blanket, food packets, etc., during various festivals from local bodies/government organisation/NGOs/extraterritorial bodies and organisations, which are not covered under any scheme, those will not be considered. If the household living in slum/squatter settlement receives benefits from clubs/political parties/religious organisations, etc., those will also not be considered.

3.7.10 Item 10: Whether the household tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement?: It will be ascertained as to whether the sample household as a whole, ever tried to shift from the present place to a place outside the slum/squatter settlement. In determining whether the household has tried to move out of the slum/ squatter settlement, it has to be confirmed whether active efforts were made by the household. A few examples of active efforts are, attempting to purchase/construct dwelling unit, contacting persons for getting accommodation, searching for accommodation, trying to get dwelling units from Government housing schemes, etc. If the household ever tried to move out of the slum/ squatter settlement, code 1 will be recorded, else code will be 2. If the household tried to move out of the slum/ squatter settlement to take up residence in other place for a short period which is less than six months, it will not be considered for assigning code 1 in this item. The cases where some of the household member(s) wanted to stay back, while others tried to move out will not be considered for recording code 1.

3.7.11 Item 11: If code 1 in item 10, main reason: If the household has at any time in the past tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement, the reason thereof will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

better accommodation	í í í í í	1
proximity to place of work	í í í	2
social/religious factors	í í í í .	3
others	í í í í í í í í í í	9

If the household has tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement on more than one occasion, the reason related to the latest attempt to move out of the slum/squatter settlement will be recorded. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code structure will be recorded. If the household tried to move out because of better housing facilities are available in the place where the household tried to shift, code 1 will be recorded. Social/religious factors will include the cases, like, social unrest/insecurity of person & property/annoyance due to religious factors at the present place of residence or possibility of being in better neighbourhood at the place where the household is trying to shift. Othersø will include cases when attempt was made for reasons like better educational facilities, better medical facilities, possibility of eviction from the present accommodation and any other reason not associated with any of the codes 1 to 3.

3.8.0 Block 8: Remarks by investigator/ assistant superintending officer: Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other item-specific unusual feature of the household or of any member thereof will be noted here. Such remarks will help in understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is numerically very high or very low or entry is unusual.

3.9.0 Block 9: Comments by supervisory officer(s): The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule relating to the household or any member thereof.

**Some selected questions on Schedule 1.2
(Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition)**

references to the schedule					
Sl no.	Block	Item	Col	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	3	10	-	For rural households, what will be the household type of a household if only one household member is engaged in economic activity and he is engaged in free collection of firewood and forest product for sale?	In this case, the household type code will be self employed in agriculture (code 1).
2	3	14	-	A household is residing in rent free dwelling in his relative's house. (i) For such household, what code is to be recorded? (ii) Whether imputed rent is to be recorded in item 16 of Block 6 for this household?	(i) Code 4 or 5 is to be entered in item 14 of block 3, depending on whether there is any written contract or not. (ii) Zero (0) rent is to be recorded in item 16 of block 6.
3	3	14	-	A household reports that for his dwelling unit, rent agreement has been made on a plain paper. In this case what code will be given?	In this case code 4 will be entered.
4	3	14	-	If on an encroached land the household has constructed the dwelling unit, what code is to be reported against this item -code 1 or code 9?	Code 9 will be reported in this case.
5	4	1	3	A household has attached a tube well with a well from which water is used. What will be the source of drinking water in such cases?	In this case the source will be well and not tube well and code 06 or 07 as the case may be will be recorded.
6	4	1	3	Though piped water connection is available in the dwelling, protected well water is used for drinking purposes, as it is more hygienic. Which code is to be recorded?	Code 06 will be reported here.
7	4	2	3	In an area during summer, water in the well becomes hard and not usable. Since the households residing in that area have no other source, they use the same water. Can the availability of drinking water be considered as sufficient?	In this case the availability of drinking water will be treated as sufficient.
8	4	2	3	There is scarcity of water for households living around the sample household but for the sample household consisting of only two members sufficient water is available throughout the year. What code will be reported here?	As the sample household is getting sufficient water code 1 will be reported.
9	4	1 & 2	3	The household purchased bottled water	The major source is bottled

references to the schedule					
Sl no.	Block	Item	Col	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				throughout the year for its daily drinking water purpose, even though panchayat treated piped water supply into dwelling is available. What is major source of drinking water?	water (code 01).
10	4	2 & 3	3	Informant says that water is sufficiently received in his area. However due to repair and maintenance of water pipe line there was shortage of water for about a week in June. Can code 1 be recorded against item 2.	As water is sufficiently received during all months of the year, code 1 will be reported against item 2 and item 3 will not be applicable in such case, as the repair and maintenance was for a short period.
11	4	3	3	A household which has piped water supply into dwelling does not get adequate water supply in each of the 12 months of the year due to low pressure/erratic supply, what code is to be reported?	In item 3, code 1 is to be recorded for all the 12 months provided this is the principal source of drinking water.
12	4	4	3	For a household A, piped water is available in the premises. This household allows household B to utilize the facility for drawing water for drinking purpose. What should be the code with respect to the access to the principal source of drinking water for households A and B?	Code 1 will be recorded for the household A. Code 3 will be recorded for the household B.
13	4	4	3	A building is having only one water connection for drinking water and water is stored from that connection in a reservoir and supplied to all the households in that building. What code should be given?	Code 1 should be recorded.
14	4	5	3	For bottled water supply, what will be the distance to the source of drinking water?	If the bottled water is supplied at the doorstep of the household by the supplier, code 1 will be given. If the household purchases the bottled water from the shop, then the actual distance of the agency from where the water is purchased will be considered and the corresponding distance code will be recorded.
15	4	20	3	One household uses certain area which is	An enclosed place without

references to the schedule					
Sl no.	Block	Item	Col	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				covered by walls but without roof, whether it will be considered as a bathroom or not?	any roof will not be considered as bathroom and code 3 will be recorded.
16	4	20	3	Three households share a bathroom. Out of those, one household is selected for Schedule 1.2. What entry should be given here?	Code 1 or 2 as applicable depending upon whether the bathroom is attached or detached should be entered.
17	4	22	3	Three members of a household take bath outside the dwelling unit but within the premise and rest two members take bath in a place outside the premises. What code will be reported here?	Code 2 will be reported here, because majority of the household members take bath within the premise.
18	4	23	3	There is facility of public latrine which can be availed of by household only by paying for its use. The household doesn't use the same and use open place for latrine. Which code is to be reported for this item-code 3 or code 4?	Code 4 will be recorded.
19	4	23	3	Exclusive latrine facility exists for a household, but some household members use latrine and others do not use it, how entry will be made here?	Code 1 will be recorded.
20	4	23	3	If latrine facility exists in an enclosed area without roof which is used by the household members exclusively, what code will be given?	Code 1 will be recorded.
21	4	23	3	In a household, male members are using community latrine by paying Rs. 2 and female and children are using the open area. Which code is to be recorded?	Code 4 will be recorded.
22	4	32	3	The electrical wiring is through pipes fixed on the wall. How to treat the type of electrical wiring?	The wiring may be treated as conduit wiring and code 1 may be reported.
23	4	32	3	In a dwelling unit some rooms have conduit wiring and some rooms have electric wiring fixed to walls. Which code should be reported against this item in such case?	The type of electrical wiring for majority portion of the dwelling unit will be considered against this item.
24	5	1	3	Which plinth level is to be recorded for a building having different plinth levels at different sides of the structure?	Plinth level will relate to the constructed ground floor level from the land at the main entrance of the building.

references to the schedule						
Sl no.	Block	Item	Col	question	clarifications	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
25	5	1	3	What is the plinth level for the households residing in the basement of a multi-storied building?	The plinth level of the ground floor of the building is to be reported.	
26	5	1	3	In multi-storied flats what will be the plinth level for first floor and above?	The plinth level of the ground floor of the building is to be reported.	
27	5	1	3	For some multi-storied flats it is seen that the ground floor is at the same level of the land. But there are no flats in this ground floor only pillars and stair case that leads to the first floor. It is exclusively used as parking place for vehicles. What will be the plinth level for the first floor flats?	Since the ground floor is at the same level of the land, plinth level will be -0ø	
28	5	1	3	If the present plinth level of the house decreased from the original level due to earth filling of the land, then which level (original or present) should be reported?	The present plinth level should be reported.	
29	5	3	3	In a selected household the informant is a mechanic by profession. He operates from his residence, using some part of the house as storeroom for his enterprise. What will be the use of house code?	The use of the house code will be -2ø (residential cum-commercial).	
30	5	3	3	An owner of a building is residing in a dwelling unit of the building and he has given on rent a dwelling unit of the building from whom he earns money. Whether use of the house should be residential or residential-cum-commercial?	In this case use of the house will be considered as residential only and code 1 will be recorded.	
31	5	4	3	6 years back a household has done major alteration of a 50 year old house. What code is to be reported here?	Period since built will be counted from the time the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time and as such code 6 will be appropriate in this case.	
32	5	4	3	If different stories of a building are built at different points of time, how entry will be made?	The period in which ground floor of the building was constructed and was ready for possession, will be considered in such cases.	
33	5	1 to 7, 13 to 15	-	In a room 6 single members are listed while 3 of those 6 members are selected for detailed enquiry. What will be entries against these items?	These items will relate to the house where the sample households are located and as such entry will be same for all these three sample	

references to the schedule					
Sl no.	Block	Item	Col	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					households.
34	5	8	3	A household is residing in a house built on agriculture field owned by him in a village. The waste water of the household is left in the adjoining field. Whether it will be considered as open drainage?	In this case the code 5 will be recorded.
35	5	8	3	What code should be assigned for the drainage arrangement by PVC pipe?	Code 1 if the PVC is underground else code 2 if it is over ground.
36	5	13.1	3	In some cases it is seen that in the dwelling unit of a household, animals are kept in certain portion of that dwelling unit. Whether this will be treated as an animal shed.	Yes, it will be considered as animal shed and code 1 will be recorded.
37	5	13.1	3	Sometimes in the rural areas the animals are tied in open places and not kept in shed. What code is to be recorded if animals are found tied (without shed) in a place within 100 feet of the dwelling unit?	In such cases, code 2 will be recorded.
38	5	14	3	A household experiences flood due to blockage of drain. What code is to be recorded?	Code 3 is to be recorded.
39	5	14	3	If a household has purchased the house say two years back and the house has experienced the flood four years back what entry is to be recorded?	In such cases, entry will be either 1 or 2.
40	5	15	3	A sample household has direct opening to motorable road which has provision for street light but the same is not in working condition for some reason. What will be the appropriate code in this case?	As there is provision of street light as on the date of survey, code 1 will be reported.
41	6	2 to 5	3	Two households are residing in the same house. How to account for living rooms and other rooms commonly used by both the households in such case?	The rooms which are of common use for more than one household will be treated as other room and entry will be made in item 3 in respect of the selected household(s). The area of such rooms will be equally apportioned among the households and reported in item 5.

references to the schedule					
Sl no.	Block	Item	Col	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42	6	3&5	3	Same bathroom (other room) is shared by different households residing in the same premises. What entries are to be recorded in items 3 & 5?	As the bathroom is shared by the households, against each of the households, 1 will be recorded in item 3 and the floor area will be apportioned and reported in item 5.
43	6	10	3	Married son of the household stays away from house at his workplace and comes to home occasionally but his wife stays at home. Whether they will be treated as a couple of the household.	If the married son is not considered as a household member they should not be considered as married couple of the selected household.
44	6	11	3	A household consists of husband and wife. There is only one room, in the dwelling unit of the household, which is used for both living and preparing food by them. Whether it will be considered as separate room for married couple.	In such cases it will be considered as separate room for the married couple.
45	6	13	3	Which code will be applicable for floor made by marbles/ granite?	Code 4 may be reported with remark.
46	6	14	3	The wall is made up of burnt bricks and plastered with cement. Which code should be assigned?	Code should be 6 (burnt bricks)
47	6	15	3	The roof which was made of tiles has now been partially converted to RCC. What code will be applicable here?	The basic material which is used in the major portion of the roof will be considered for recording code.
48	7	1	3	What will be duration of stay if some members of the household were in the present area for 35 years and some members have joined recently?	Duration will be 35 years.
49	7	1	3	If household was living in the present area for 10 years and in between they went outside the present area where they stayed for 2 years. They came back to the same present area and are staying in the present area since 4 years. What will be the duration of stay in the present area?	It will be 4 years.
50	7	2	3	A household, currently being enumerated, is living in the dwelling unit in the present area since the formation of the household. What code will be given in item 2?	Code 2 will be recorded in this item.