



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

HOUSING CONDITION IN HARYANA



Based on NSS 58th Round (State Sample)

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PREFACE

The present report on “Housing Condition in Haryana” is brought out by Tabulation Section on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 58th round of NSS (July, 2002-December, 2002).

It contains three Chapters and Appendix; Chapter-1 is introductory, while Chapter-2 deals with concepts and definitions of important terms used in the survey, which are relevant to this report. Chapter-3 deals with the findings of the survey.

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Highlights

- ❖ About 74% of the population of the Haryana were found to reside in rural areas and 26% in urban areas during 2002. The average household size was 5.4 in rural areas and it was 5.1 in urban areas.
- ❖ All households had some kind of dwelling unit for living.
- ❖ Out of every 100 households in rural areas, 90 lived in pucca houses, 5 in semi-pucca and the rest in katcha houses. On the other hand, out of every 100 households in urban areas, 95 in pucca houses, 3 in semi-pucca houses and 2 in katcha houses.
- ❖ With respect to the availability of drinking water, about 95% rural households were getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year, while this percentage was 90% in urban areas. In rural areas, maximum number of households (57.9%) were getting drinking water from tubewell/handpump, while in urban areas the majority of households (74.4%) were getting drinking water from tap.
- ❖ About 44% of rural and 74% of urban households were getting drinking water within their premises.
- ❖ About 89% households in rural as well as in urban area had bathing place within their premises.
- ❖ About 70% of rural and 10% of urban households had not latrine facility within their premises.
- ❖ In rural areas, 71% households were using firewood & chips and 18% L.P.G. for cooking. In urban sector, 77% households were depending on L.P.G. and 18% on firewood & chips for cooking purposes.
- ❖ In rural areas 87% household were using electricity & 11% kerosene for lighting, while in urban areas, 98% household were using electricity for lighting.
- ❖ Majority of households in Haryana had basic items. About 85% of rural and 97% of urban households had electric fan, 66% of rural and 83% of urban households had bicycle, 64% rural and 88% of urban households had T.V. in their houses.
- ❖ Plinth level of the house, i.e. the height of constructed ground floor of the house from the land on which the building was constructed, was zero in 56% of rural and 50% of urban dwelling units.
- ❖ About 98% of rural and 96% of urban households were using their houses for residential only.
- ❖ About 6% structure in rural areas and 4% in urban areas were in bad condition and required immediate major repair.

- ❖ There was no arrangement for garbage disposal in 15% houses in urban areas.
- ❖ There was no motorable approach road in 57% of household in rural areas and 55% in urban areas.
- ❖ Most of the rural households (92%) lived in a residence owned by them. In urban areas, 78% households lived in their own accommodation.
- ❖ About 45% of rural and 40% of urban dwelling units had good ventilation condition.
- ❖ On an average, a rural household spent about Rs. 76000 in constructing a new building, which had an average area of 25 sq. meter. Households living in urban areas, on an average, spent about Rs. 1,46,000 to construct a new building, which had an average area of 28 sq. meter.
- ❖ About 85% of rural and 86% of urban households constructs their houses from their own sources.
- ❖ More than 70% of the expenses were on materials alone. Another 22% of the expenses were for the labour involved in the construction.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Housing Condition is one of the important indicator of the socio-economic development of the country. Statistical information relating to housing condition in quantitative terms is essential for an assessment of the overall housing needs of the people and also for the formulation of housing policies and programmes. Thus, a regular flow of reliable data on housing condition has assumed great importance for the Government and planning bodies to enable them to give proper attention to various housing problems of the day. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) started collecting data on this topic almost from its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. available to them were collected from the 7th round (October, 1953-March, 1954) to the 23rd round (July 1968-June 1969) of NSS with the exception of the 13th and 14th rounds.

Therefore, two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973-June 1974) from around 120,000 households and in the 44th round (July 1988-June 1989) from about 74,000 households in both rural and urban areas of the country.

After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth surveys in the series was conducted in the 58th round during July-December, 2002. In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. available to them. Some households might be having one or more houses/dwelling units other than the one where they were residing on the date of survey. Information on construction activities carried out by the households during the last five years was collected separately for constructions done at the present place of residence of the households and at other places. A further attempt was made to collect data on the cost of construction during the last year separately for pucca materials, other materials, labour cost and other costs. In view of the recent spurt in purchase of fully built residential units, data on expenditure incurred for purchasing new residential units was collected too. For the households situated in slums, some general particulars were collected in the same schedule of enquiry. However, in the present survey, the concept of slum was restricted to urban areas only.

The Survey in Brief:- The NSSO conducted an integrated household survey in its 58th round during the period July 2002 to December 2002. Topics such as village facilities, condition of urban slums, disability including mental disability, housing condition, household consumer expenditure and some key characteristics on employment-unemployment were covered during this period.

Objective of the Survey :- The survey of housing condition was aimed to portray several aspects of housing condition. On the one hand, the condition of the residential dwellings with respect to its micro environment like the area where the house was located, plinth area, plinth level, period since built, condition of the structure, type of ownership, number of rooms, etc., infrastructural facilities like electricity, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, ventilation, etc. was collected. On the other hand, detailed information on the structure type of the dwelling where the household was residing, constructions and repairs carried out by the households during the last five years including cost and source of finance, and particulars of dwellings and land owned elsewhere by the households inside the country was also collected through the same schedule of enquiry. This apart, data on households characteristics, land possessed, principal industry and occupation of the household, average monthly consumer expenditure of the household, distance to the place of work normally travelled by any member of the household, possession of some durable goods and some migration related information were also collected.

Sub-round:- The entire survey period (1st July, 2002-31st December, 2002) was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each (Sub-round 1: July-September, 2002: Sub-round 2: October-December, 2002) and an equal number of sample FSUs were allocated to each sub-round. Each FSU was surveyed during the sub round period to which it was allocated. Within a particular sub-round, the fieldwork was spread out uniformly over the different months to the extent possible.

CHAPTER-2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The terms involving certain concepts and definitions used in the survey are discussed below:

2.1 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household might or might not be related by blood to one another.

Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, residential institutions for disabled, etc. constituted a single member household. If however, a group of persons among them normally pooled their income for spending, they were together treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a separate single household.

Undertrial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded but residential staffs therein were listed while listing was done in such institutions. The former persons were considered as normal members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.

Floating population i.e. persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc., more or less regularly in the same place were listed.

Foreign nationals were not listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national became an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/she was covered.

Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage for difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighborhood, including the family quarters of service personnel were covered, for which, of course, permission might have to be obtained from appropriate authorities.

Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the students staying in hostels (if any) and the residential staff (other than

monks/nuns) of ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

2.2 **Household size** : The number of normally resident members of a household was its size. It included temporary stay-aways but excluded temporary visitors and guests.

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

2.4 **Pucca structure** : A pucca structure was one whose walls and roofs were made of “pucca materials”.

In the present survey, pucca materials refer to cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material. All other materials were considered as “non-pucca materials”. Non pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.

2.5 **Katcha structure** : A structure which had walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Katcha structures could be of the following two types.

(a) ‘**Unserviceable katcha**’ which included all structures with thatched walls and thatched roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and

(b) ‘**Serviceable katcha**’ which included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

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

2.7 **Building**: A building is a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings, i.e., dividing walls of a row of houses. These houses are practically independent of one another and likely to be built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constituted one living unit, all of them together also formed a

building. Usually, a building would have four external walls. But in some areas the nature of building construction was such that it had no walls. Instead, it had a roof, which almost touched the ground, and it was provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars were also treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.

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

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

2.10 **Flat**: A flat, generally, was a part of a building and had one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet

etc. which were used exclusively by the household residing therein or jointly with other households. It could also include a detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

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

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

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

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

2.15 **Household principal industry and occupation:** Out of all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in

the household are considered as its normal members) during the one-year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations were pursued by the members of their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity, the one which fetched the maximum earning to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the principal household occupation. It was quite possible that one or more members of the household might have pursued the household's occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry, out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earning, was to be considered as the principal industry of the household.

2.16 **Household monthly per capita expenditure:** Household consumer expenditure was measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also included the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses was excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households was also excluded from the household consumer expenditure. **Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)** was the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size. Households were divided for the purpose of data processing into 12 different classes according to their MPCE level.

2.17 **Land possessed:** The area of land possessed included land 'owned,' 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' by the household but excluded land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey was taken into account. A piece of land was considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more etc., was also considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the households, if the household lacked title of ownership and also did not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land was considered as 'neither owned nor leased in.' In collecting information regarding land possessed,

the actual position as obtained on the date of survey was considered. It may be noted that the 'area of land possessed' recorded did not include the area of land owned, leased-in etc., by the servants/paying guests who were considered as normal members of the household.

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

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

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

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

2.22 **Animal shed** : Animal shed, for the purpose of this survey, was a structure where livestock (cattle, buffalo, horse, goat, pig etc. but not poultry and pets) were sheltered.

If there was no animal shed within 100 feet of the house (even on the adjacent plots) it was considered as having no animal shed. If there was an animal shed in the house or attached to the house, it was considered as a house with attached animal shed. If there was an animal shed within 100 feet of the house but not within/attached to it, it was identified as a house having a detached animal shed. The animals and/or the shed did not need to be owned or possessed by any household in the house.

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

2.24 **Direct opening to road** : If from the plot of the house, one could approach a road/ lane/ constructed path, without passing through another plot, the house was regarded as

having a direct opening to a road. It, on the other hand, one had to pass through another plot to approach a road/lane/constructed path, the house was regarded as having no direct opening to a road. A road/lane/constructed path was treated as having streetlights if it had some lighting provision as on the date of survey.

2.25 **Monthly rent:** The actual amount (in whole number of rupees) payable per month by the household on account of its stay in employer's quarters or other hired accommodation was considered as monthly rent. If the household was residing in employer's quarters, the amount deducted from the salary of the household member to whom the quarters were allotted as rent for the dwelling unit (for Central/State Government employees, this amount is called license fee), plus the house rent allowance the person might have received if he/she had not been provided the accommodation, was the rent of the dwelling unit.

2.26 **Imputed monthly rent :** Information on imputed rent for those dwelling which were not hired were collected in this round. Imputation was done on the basis of the prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality, through proper probing and local enquiry to ascertain the rent the dwelling unit might have fetched at the prevailing market rate.

2.27 **Floor area :** The inside area of the floor, excluding the area covered by the walls, was considered as the floor area. If a room was used, without any apportioning, for both business and residential purposes and the residential use was not very nominal, the total area of the room was included here. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room was used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion was included. A similar procedure was adopted in case of room, etc., being shared with another household.

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

(i) If the majority of the rooms had more than one window with arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit was considered as having 'good' ventilation.

(ii) If the majority of the rooms had two or more windows without having any arrangement for cross-ventilation or if majority of the living rooms had only a single window each with proper arrangement for cross-ventilation, the dwelling unit was considered to have a 'satisfactory' ventilation arrangement.

(iii) If the majority of the rooms had no window or had only one window each without any arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit was considered to have 'bad' ventilation.

2.29 **Married couple** : All married couples in a household irrespective of their ages were considered. A man with two wives in a household constituted two married couples. But one woman with two husbands in a household formed a single couple.

2.30 **Construction** : For the purpose of the present survey, constructed meant 'construction of new residential building, construction relating to addition of floor space, alteration, improvement and major repair of the existing residential building'. The status of a construction with respect to its completeness or incompleteness was judged depending upon the position as on the date of survey. Routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as whitewashing, painting etc. were not considered here. Only constructions undertaken during the last five years by the sample household for residential purposes were considered.

Detailed information was collected for the two most recent constructions 'at the present premises' of residence of the household as well as the two most recent constructions undertaken 'elsewhere' by the household. It may be noted that information was restricted only to the residential part of the constructions if construction undertaken was not solely for residential purpose. Further, the constructions undertaken as entrepreneurial activity were not considered as constructions by the household.

In some cases the households did not construct the residential unit themselves, but purchased a new readymade house/flat. This was not considered as a construction undertaken by the household and information in this regard was collected separately in this survey.

2.31 **Completed construction** : A new building construction was considered as 'completed' if it was considered by its owner as completed and ready for its first occupation. Issuing of 'completion certificate' from any authority was not a pre-requisite for the building to be considered as 'completed'. In the case of addition, alteration and improvement, a construction was considered as 'completed' if the owner felt so.

2.325 **Cost of construction** : Actual cost incurred for the construction during the last 5 years was considered as the cost of construction. The cost of purchase or procurement of only that part of the total materials, labour (household labour was evaluated at the wage rate

prevailing at the time of construction) and hired services (i.e. expenditure incurred including payment due on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees, etc. for construction) which had actually been used in the construction during the reference period was considered for making entries. Material supplied from home was evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price prevailing at the time of its use. For materials obtained as free collection and used in the construction, only transport charges and the related hired and household labour was evaluated. Similarly, household labour was evaluated at the prevailing local rates. Household supervision was not considered. The total cost also included the cost of site preparation such as demolition of the existing structure, development of land, etc. However, the value of land on which the construction was made was not included in the cost; nor was the expenditure incurred on routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as whitewashing, painting etc.

2.33 **Source of finance for construction :** The amount spent in actual money terms during the reference period was recorded by source from which the money was obtained. The amount obtained from different sources for the construction was collected separately with respect to eight different sources. As this item referred only to cash expenditure, the total amount recorded against it might not agree with the total cost of construction.

2.34 **Total expenditure incurred for acquiring new residential unit during last 5 years :** If the sample household did not carry out the construction itself but made full or part payment during the last 5 years for acquiring or for already acquired readymade new house/flat, the total amount paid for this purpose was collected in this survey. 'New Residential Unit' covered only first hand purchase irrespective of the year of purchase and did not include second hand purchase. If the cost of the land was paid separately, then the amount paid for the land was not considered for recording the total expenditure. But if it could not be separated, the total included the cost of the land.

2.35 **Dwelling owned elsewhere:** If the household owned any dwelling unit in place (s) other than the place of present stay, it was considered as a dwelling unit owned elsewhere.

CHAPTER-3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results in various aspects of dwelling units are presented in this chapter. The estimates of some characteristics of the dwelling units like number of dwelling units, estimated number of households living in the units, type of structure of the units, plinth area, plinth level, age of dwelling unit, ownership etc was discussed in this chapter. Some facilities available to the dwelling units like major source of drinking water, availability of electricity connection, type of road/approach road, latrine facility, drainage system, garbage disposal etc. have also been discussed. The report also deals with the estimates on the number of constructions initiated and the number completed during the last five years, cost of such constructions, source of financing these constructions, etc. In view of the perceptible increase in the practice of purchasing of ready built housing units by households, information on such first-hand purchases has been collected during this survey.

It may be noted that in this survey, information was collected from 1728 households spread over the entire Haryana, of which 960 (55.55%) were from the rural areas. The results shows that about 99% informants were found co-operative and capable. The results also shows that about 60% informants were head of households & about 40% informants were other members of household.

Distance (km.) to the place of work:-

a) Principal earner of the households :-

Principal earner of the household is that person among the household members who had the highest earning during the 365 days preceding the date of survey from any type of activity, economic or non-economic. For persons, whose place of work is not fixed, e.g. casual workers, mobile trade etc. the distance normally travelled from residence to the farthest point of his/her area of operation is recorded here.

Table-1. Percentage distribution of households by distance (in km.) to the place of work normally travelled by the principal earner of the household.

Sector	Distance (km.) to the place of work normally travelled by the principal earner								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 11	> 12	All
Rural	14.1	36.4	21.3	7.9	3.6	5.6	2.3	8.8	100.0
Urban	19.0	30.8	22.0	5.5	5.2	8.0	3.5	6.0	100.0
Haryana	15.3	35.0	21.5	7.3	4.0	6.2	4.8	5.9	100.0

The above table reveals that about 35% principal earner of the households has to travel 1 km. for his/her area of operation. About 22% principal earners have to travel 2 km. and about 6% principal earners have to travel more than 12 km. for his/her area of operation. About 15% of principal earner of the household have to travel less than 0.5 km. in Haryana.

b) Any member of the households :-

The maximum distance (in km.) to the place of work normally travelled by any member of the household during the last 365 days is recorded here.

Table-2. Percentage distribution of households by distance (in km.) to the place of work normally travelled by any member of the household.

Sector	Distance (km.) to the place of work normally travelled by any member of the household.									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 11	>=12	n.r.	All
Rural	12.7	31.7	24.4	8.5	3.7	5.8	3.4	9.5	0.3	100.0
Urban	17.3	24.3	27.7	6.0	4.4	9.3	3.9	6.4	0.7	100.0
Haryana	13.8	29.9	25.2	7.9	3.8	6.6	5.9	6.4	0.5	100.0

The above table reveals that about 30% household's member has to travel 1 km. for his/her area of operation. About 6% household's member has to travel more than 12 km. for his/her area of operation. About 14% household's member have to travel less than 0.5% km. in Haryana.

Reason for movement :-

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households by reason for movement from last residence moved to the village/town of enumeration during last 365 days.

Table-3. Percentage distribution of households by reason for movement from last residence.

Sector	Reason for movement												
	In search of employment	In search of better employment	To take up employment	Transfer of service contract	Proximity to place of work	Studies	Acquisition of house/ flat	Housing problem	Social/political problems	Health	Others	n.r.	All
Rural	0	40.0	2.4	0	0	0	0	9.6	0	0	48.0	0	100.0
Urban	0	24.9	24.9	0	32.4	1.3	0	13.4	2.0	0	0	1.1	100.0
Haryana	0	30.6	16.4	0	20.1	0.8	0	12.0	1.2	0	18.2	0.7	100.0

The above table shows that about 31% households moved for search of better employment, 20% for proximity to place of work, 16% for take up employment, 12% for housing problems and 18% for other reasons in Haryana.

Structure type:-

The following table show the percentage distribution of households by structure type.

Table-4. Percentage distribution of households by structure type of their houses.

Sector	Structure type					
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha	n.r.	All
Rural	90.4	4.6	3.7	0	1.3	100.0
Urban	95.3	2.5	1.5	0	0.7	100.0
Haryana	91.6	4.1	3.1	0	1.2	100.0

The above table shows that about 90% households lived in pucca houses, 5% semi pucca and 4% katcha houses in rural areas, whereas in urban areas this percentage was about 95%, 3% and 2% respectively.

Availability and source of drinking water :-

The following table and graphs 1 & 2 shows the percentage distribution of households who were getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year and their source of drinking water.

Table-5. Percentage distribution of households by availability of drinking water and source of drinking water.

Sector	Drinking water sufficient available throughout the year									No	All
	Yes										
	Source of drinking water										
	Tap	Tubewell/ Handpump	Well	Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	Other tank/pond	River/canal/ lake	Spring	others			
Rural	29.2	57.9	8.0	0	0	0	0	0.1	4.8	100.0	
Urban	74.4	14.1	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.0	10.0	100.0	
Haryana	40.4	47.1	6.0	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	6.1	100.0	

The above table reveals that about 95% rural households were getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year while this percentage was 90% in urban areas. The maximum number of households (57.9%) were getting drinking water from the tubewell/handpump in rural areas. In urban areas, the majority of households (74.4%) were getting drinking water from tap. In Haryana, about 94% households were getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year.

Distance of the source of drinking water:-

It is usually felt that the availability of drinking water within the premises of a dwelling unit are the minimum facilities for living. In this context, it may be kept in mind that a dwelling unit may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consist of more than one structure.

Table-6. Percentage distribution of households by having drinking water facilities within and outside dwelling unit for each MPCE class.

Rural			Urban			Haryana		
MPCE	Drinking water available		MPCE	Drinking water available		MPCE	Drinking water available	
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling		Within dwelling	Outside dwelling		Within dwelling	Outside dwelling
0-225	35.6	64.4	0-300	95.1	4.9	0-235	39.0	61.0
225-255	41.5	58.5	300-350	78.6	21.4	235-265	42.2	57.8
255-300	35.9	64.1	350-425	13.4	86.6	265-320	33.9	66.1
300-340	34.8	65.2	425-500	43.3	56.7	320-365	35.5	64.5
340-380	32.1	67.9	500-575	35.9	64.1	365-410	32.5	67.5
380-420	56.0	44.0	575-665	80.0	20.0	410-460	58.0	42.0
420-470	42.1	57.9	665-775	62.0	38.0	460-520	44.6	55.4
470-525	51.3	48.7	775-915	69.2	30.8	520-605	55.7	44.3
525-615	42.0	58.0	915-1120	67.8	32.2	605-730	49.0	51.0
615-775	40.2	59.8	1120-1500	63.3	36.7	730-980	47.4	52.6
775-950	61.1	38.9	1500-1925	92.7	7.3	980-1285	78.3	21.7
950 or more	68.8	31.2	1925 or more	95.9	4.1	1285 or more	87.1	12.9
All	44.1	55.9	All	74.3	25.7	All	51.6	48.4

The above table reveals that in rural areas about 44% households having drinking water within dwelling unit, while this percentage was about 74% in urban areas. In Haryana, almost 52% households having drinking water facilities within dwelling unit and about 48% households have to bring drinking water from outside their dwelling units.

Type of bathroom :- The following table and graphs 3 & 4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom.

Table-7. Percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom for each MPCE class.

Rural				Urban				Haryana			
MPCE	Type of bathroom			MPCE	Type of bathroom			MPCE	Type of bathroom		
	Attached	Detached	No bathroom		Attached	Detached	No bathroom		Attached	Detached	No bathroom
0-225	12.2	25.7	62.1	0-300	95.1	0	4.9	0-235	17.0	24.2	58.8
225-255	26.6	11.8	61.6	300-350	78.6	0	21.4	235-265	27.5	11.6	60.9
255-300	23.0	30.7	46.3	350-425	60.1	21.9	18.0	265-320	26.2	29.9	43.9
300-340	23.2	30.8	46.0	425-500	18.9	30.3	50.8	320-365	28.0	30.7	46.3
340-380	31.6	22.7	45.7	500-575	39.6	20.3	40.1	365-410	32.3	22.5	45.2
380-420	29.9	32.8	37.3	575-665	52.6	31.7	15.7	410-460	31.8	32.7	35.5
420-470	24.9	19.8	55.3	665-775	43.7	32.3	24.0	460-520	27.2	21.3	51.5
470-525	25.6	21.9	52.5	775-915	46.7	44.3	9.0	520-605	30.8	27.4	41.8
525-615	32.2	29.8	38.0	915-1120	50.7	32.5	16.8	605-730	37.3	30.5	32.2
615-775	27.7	37.1	35.2	1120-1500	66.2	25.0	8.8	730-980	39.6	33.4	27.0
775-950	34.3	34.4	31.3	1500-1925	72.6	23.7	3.7	980-1285	55.2	28.5	16.3
950 or more	64.9	24.7	10.4	1925 or more	87.0	11.0	2.0	1285 or more	79.8	15.5	4.7
All	28.5	26.9	44.6	All	61.8	27.1	11.1	All	36.8	26.9	36.3

The above table shows that there was no bathroom in about 45% of households in rural area, whereas this percentage was only 11% in urban area. Attached bathroom was found in 29 % of households in rural area, whereas attached bathroom was found in 62% of households in urban areas.

Distance from bathing place:- The following table show the percentage distribution of households by distance from the bathing place.

Table-8. Percentage distribution of households by distance from the bathing place.

Sector	Bathing place					
	Within the premises	Outside premises at a distance of				All
		Less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0 km.	1.0 km or more	
Rural	89.6	10.1	0.3	0	0	100.0
Urban	88.2	9.4	0	2.4	0	100.0
Haryana	89.5	10.0	0.3	0.2	0	100.0

The above table shows that about 90% of households had bathing place within the premises and 10% of households had bathing place outside premises at a distance of 0.2 km. in rural area. In urban area, about 88% of households had bathing place within the premises, 12% outside premises of which 9% had at a distance of 0.2 km. and 3% at a distance of 0.5-1.0 km.

Type of latrine :-

A latrine of “flush system” type is generally considered to be the best among all types of latrine, in respect of hygiene. Then comes the “septic tank” type latrine which is connected to underground septic chambers. The following table shows the percentage of households by type of latrine for each MPCE class.

Table-9. Percentage distribution of households having owned/shared septic tank/ flush latrine within the premises and percentage of households having no latrine.

Rural			Urban			Haryana		
MPCE	Owned/ shared septic tank or flush	No latrine	MPCE	Owned/ shared septic tank or flush	No latrine	MPCE	Owned/ shared septic tank or flush	No latrine
0-225	0	88.4	0-300	95.1	4.9	0-235	5.5	83.6
225-255	9.4	70.2	300-350	19.5	21.4	235-265	9.6	69.3
255-300	2.0	85.8	350-425	38.9	7.2	265-320	5.3	79.0
300-340	3.9	81.0	425-500	43.5	17.4	320-365	6.9	76.3
340-380	6.2	72.9	500-575	32.6	36.1	365-410	8.6	69.5
380-420	14.8	64.0	575-665	51.2	26.6	410-460	17.9	60.8
420-470	6.5	69.9	665-775	48.9	21.8	460-520	11.7	63.9
470-525	7.2	77.0	775-915	46.3	14.4	520-605	16.8	61.6
525-615	7.7	71.7	915-1120	47.7	12.4	605-730	19.0	55.5
615-775	20.1	66.4	1120-1500	58.9	7.2	730-980	32.1	48.1
775-950	17.9	43.2	1500-1925	77.7	1.7	980-1285	50.6	20.6
950 or more	15.0	37.3	1925 or more	76.9	0.3	1285 or more	56.8	12.3
All	9.9	69.5	All	59.8	9.7	All	22.2	54.8

The above table shows that only about 10% of rural dwelling units had any of these two types of latrine within the premises as against about 60% of dwelling in urban areas. About 70% did not have any latrine within the premises in rural, while this figure was only about 10% in urban areas. The households belonging to higher MPCE class were found to be much bettered placed in this respect in both rural and urban areas.

Distance (in km.) to travel for latrine:-

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households by distance (in km.) to travel for latrine using public/community latrine or having no latrine.

Table-10. Percentage distribution of households by distance (in km.) to travel for latrine using public/community latrine having no latrine.

Sector	Distance to travel for latrine (in km.)									
	Households using public/community latrine					Households with no latrine				
	Less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0 km.	1 km. or more	All	Less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0 km.	1 km. or more	All
Rural	99.2	0	0	0.8	100.0	26.6	34.6	30.1	8.7	100.0
Urban	99.9	0.1	0	0	100.0	12.3	39.1	24.4	24.2	100.0
Haryana	99.4	0	0	0.6	100.0	25.9	34.8	29.8	9.5	100.0

The above table shows that most of the households using public/community latrine have to travel only less than 0.2 km. in both rural or urban areas. The table also reveals that about 26% households with no latrine facilities in the premises have to travel less than 0.2 km., 35% have to travel 0.2-0.5 km., 30% have to travel 0.5-1.0 km. and 10% have to travel 1 km. or more in Haryana.

Primary source of energy for cooking :-

The following table and graphs 5 & 6 shows the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking sector-wise.

Table-11. Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking sector-wise.

Sr.No.	Primary source of energy for cooking	Sector		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1.	Coke, coal	0.1	0.3	0.1
2.	Firewood & chips	70.9	17.5	57.7
3.	L.P.G.	18.0	77.4	32.6
4.	Gobar Gas	0	0	0
5.	Dung cake	7.8	0.5	6.0
6.	Charcoal	0	0	0
7.	Kerosene	3.2	4.3	3.6
8.	Electricity	0	0	0
9.	Others	0	0	0
10.	No cooking arrangement	0	0	0
11.	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that, 70.9% households used firewood & chips, 18.0% LPG, 7.8% Dung cake and 3.2% kerosene as the primary source of cooking in rural sector of Haryana. In urban sector, 77.4% households used LPG, 17.5% firewood & chips and 4.3% kerosene as the primary source of cooking.

Primary source of energy for lighting :-

The following table and graphs 7 & 8 shows the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting sector-wise.

Table-12. Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for lighting sector-wise.

Sr.No.	Primary source of energy for lighting	Sector		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1.	Kerosene	11.1	1.6	8.8
2.	Other oil	0.2	0	0.1
3.	Gas	0.2	0.2	0.2
4.	Candle	0.7	0	0.5
5.	Electricity	87.1	98.2	89.9
6.	Others	0	0	0
7.	No lighting arrangements	0.7	0	0.5
8.	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table reveals that, 87.1% households were found to be dependent on electricity and 11.1% on kerosene in rural area for their lighting needs. In urban sector, 98.2% households were dependent on electricity and 1.6% on kerosene for their lighting needs.

Possession of selected items:-

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households possessing some selected items.

Table-13. Percentage distribution of households possessed selected items.

Sr.No.	Items possessed	Sector			
		Rural	Urban	Haryana	
1.	Radio/transistor/tape recorder/music system	60.3	48.3	57.4	
2.	Electric fan	84.7	96.5	87.6	
3.	Bicycle	65.9	82.9	70.1	
4.	Sewing machine	45.8	65.8	50.7	
5.	T.V.	a) Colour	13.6	49.2	22.4
		b) B & W	50.4	39.0	47.6
6.	Telephone	a) Fixed	6.6	23.9	10.9
		b) Cellular	3.3	3.3	3.3
		c) Both	0.4	1.3	0.6
7.	Refrigerator	16.6	58.6	27.0	
8.	Washing machine	3.2	24.8	8.5	
9.	Heater	a) Water	1.1	3.3	1.6
		b) Room	4.3	6.1	4.7
		c) Both	0.8	1.8	1.0
10.	Moped/scooter/motor cycle	15.7	35.8	20.6	
11.	Air cooler	23.6	54.7	31.3	
12.	Air conditioner	0.2	3.3	1.0	
13.	Car/jeep	1.3	4.9	2.2	
14.	Personal computer	a) With internet	0	0.5	0.1
		b) Without internet	1.7	5.0	2.5
15.	Tractor	8.0	0.6	6.2	

The above table shows that, 84.7% households possessed electric fan, 60.3% radio/transistor/tape recorder/music system, 65.9% bicycle, 50.4% B & W T.V., 23.6% air cooler and 8.0% tractor in rural area, while in urban area 96.5% households possessed electric fan, 82.9% bicycle, 65.8% sewing machine, 49.2% colour T.V., 58.6% refrigerator, 57.7% air cooler, 4.9% car/jeep and 5.0% personal computer without internet facilities. This also shows that the standard of living of urban population is higher than rural population.

Plinth level :-

Considerations of hygiene dictate that the floor of the dwelling unit be raised to a certain height above the ground level. In the survey, information was collected on plinth level of the house, i.e. the level of the constructed ground floor of the house above the land on which the building was constructed. The following table shows percentage distribution of dwelling units of different structure types by plinth level.

Table-14. Percentage distribution of dwelling units of different structure types by plinth level of the house.

Sector & Structure type	Plinth level of the house (meter)					
	No plinth	0-0.3	0.3-0.61	0.61-1	> 1	All
Rural						
1. Pucca	55.3	34.5	9.5	0.3	0.4	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	65.9	28.0	6.1	0	0	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	66.0	29.8	4.1	0	0	100.0
4. Unserviceable katcha	58.3	41.7	0	0	0	100.0
All	56.2	34.0	9.1	0.3	0.4	100.0
Urban						
1. Pucca	49.0	38.2	9.7	2.7	0.4	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	86.6	13.4	0	0	0	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	25.1	74.9	0	0	0	100.0
All	49.6	38.2	9.3	2.6	0.4	100.0
Haryana						
1. Pucca	53.6	35.6	9.5	0.9	0.4	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	69.0	25.8	5.2	0	0	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	61.3	35.0	3.7	0	0	100.0
4. Unserviceable katcha	58.3	41.7	0	0	0	100.0
All	54.5	35.2	9.1	0.8	0.4	100.0

The above table reveals that the plinth level of about 56% of the dwelling units was zero in the rural areas. This implies that the floor of these dwelling units was at the ground level. The corresponding proportion for dwelling units in urban areas was about 50%.

Type of use of the building :-

The following table and graphs 9 & 10 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of use of the house.

Table-15. Percentage distribution of households by type of use of the house.

Sector	Type of use of building						
	residential only	residential cum factory	residential cum office	residential cum shop	residential cum factory/ office/shop	others	All
Rural	97.5	0.2	0	1.0	0.4	0.9	100.0
Urban	95.6	0.5	0.4	3.5	0	0	100.0
Haryana	97.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	100.0

The above table shows that about 98% buildings were used for residential purpose only in rural areas and this percentage was about 96% in urban areas. About 4% buildings were used for residential cum shop purpose in urban areas.

Structure & area type :-

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households by area type & structure of building.

Table-16. Percentage distribution of households by area type where the house is located & type of structure of house.

Sector	Area type where the house is located								
	Slum areas				Non-slum areas				All
	Pucca	Semi pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha	Pucca	Semi pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha	
Rural	0.4	0	0	0	91.2	4.7	3.7	0	100.0
Urban	2.0	0.4	0.2	0	94.1	2.0	1.3	0	100.0
Haryana	0.8	0.1	0.1	0	91.9	4.0	3.1	0	100.0

The above table reveals that about 99% houses in rural areas was located in non-slum areas, whereas this percentage was 97% in urban areas. In non-slum rural areas, about 91% houses were made from pucca material, whereas in urban non-slum areas about 94% houses were made from pucca material.

Age of dwelling units :-

The following table and graphs 11 & 12 shows the age of construction and some perception about the condition of the structure of house.

Table-17. Percentage distribution of dwelling units by period since built and condition of structure.

Sector	Age of dwelling units & condition of structure						
	Up to 20 years			More than 20 years			All
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	
Rural	32.5	30.1	3.6	14.7	16.8	2.3	100.0
Urban	39.9	24.3	2.1	16.2	15.4	2.1	100.0
Haryana	34.4	28.6	3.3	15.0	16.6	2.1	100.0

The above table shows that about 34% of the dwelling units were constructed more than 20 years ago, in both rural as well as urban areas. So far as the condition of the house is concerned, the structure of about 47% dwelling units was reported as good, 47% as satisfactory and 6% as bad in the rural areas and 56% good, 40% satisfactory and 4% bad in the urban areas.

Drainage system :-

The drainage system of a dwelling unit performs the very important function of carrying out waste water and liquid wastes from the premises. The following table and graphs 13 & 14 shows percentage distribution of households by type of drainage arrangement.

Table-18. Percentage distribution of households by type of drainage arrangement for each structure type.

Sector & Structure type	Drainage arrangements					
	Underground	Covered pucca	Open pucca	Open katcha	No arrangement	All
Rural						
1. Pucca	0.5	1.0	73.0	16.1	9.4	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	0	0.1	40.7	38.3	20.9	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	1.3	1.6	29.7	39.5	27.9	100.0
4. Unserviceable katcha	0	0	10.6	52.4	37.0	100.0
All	0.5	1.0	69.9	18.0	10.6	100.0
Urban						
1. Pucca	24.2	6.4	64.8	3.7	0.9	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	1.8	3.3	26.5	51.9	16.5	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	0	11.4	4.0	45.9	38.7	100.0
All	23.3	6.4	62.9	5.5	1.9	100.0
Haryana						
1. Pucca	6.6	2.4	70.9	12.9	7.2	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	0.3	0.6	38.5	40.3	20.3	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	1.1	2.7	26.8	40.2	29.2	100.0
4. Unserviceable katcha	0	0	10.6	52.4	37.0	100.0
All	6.2	2.3	68.1	14.9	8.5	100.0

The above table reveals that, in rural areas, very few dwelling units had a underground/covered pucca drainage system-the proportion being 1.5%, much less than the proportion for the urban areas (29.7%). The pucca drainage arrangement was for more common in the pucca/semi-pucca type dwelling units. The table also shows that about 11% households in rural and 2% in urban had no arrangements of drainage of waste water etc.

Disposal of garbage :-

The following table shows about the arrangement of garbage disposal in urban sector only.

Table-19. Percentage distribution of households by arrangements of garbage disposal for each structure (urban only).

Sector & Structure type	Arrangement of garbage disposal				
	By municipality/corporation	By residents	Others	No arrangement	All
Urban					
1. Pucca	82.2	1.0	2.7	14.1	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	71.3	5.0	0	23.7	100.0
3. Servicable katcha	72.3	0	0	27.7	100.0
All	81.8	1.1	2.6	14.5	100.0

The above table shows that about 15% households had reported that there was no arrangements for garbage disposal. The municipality/corporation had made arrangements for garbage disposal in about 82% households in Haryana.

Motorable approach road :-

The following table shows availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling units.

Table-20. Percentage distribution of households living in dwelling units with motorable approach road for each MPCE class.

Rural			Urban			Haryana		
MPCE	Motorable approach road		MPCE	Motorable approach road		MPCE	Motorable Approach road	
	With street light	Without street light		With street light	Without street light		With street light	Without street light
0-225	6.0	29.8	0-300	95.1	0	0-235	11.1	28.1
225-255	5.6	37.5	300-350	0	21.4	235-265	5.5	37.2
255-300	0	50.1	350-425	3.0	18.8	265-320	0.3	47.4
300-340	8.5	31.1	425-500	5.5	17.7	320-365	8.3	30.1
340-380	3.1	44.2	500-575	13.4	19.6	365-410	4.0	42.0
380-420	6.4	39.4	575-665	4.7	46.3	410-460	6.3	40.0
420-470	2.9	40.4	665-775	6.3	31.4	460-520	3.4	39.3
470-525	5.0	34.7	775-915	20.4	10.0	520-605	8.9	28.5
525-615	6.7	31.2	915-1120	26.2	17.0	605-730	12.1	27.3
615-775	1.8	37.2	1120-1500	25.5	17.3	730-980	9.1	31.1
775-950	0	58.1	1500-1925	29.1	20.4	980-1285	15.8	37.6
950 & above	4.5	66.1	1925 & above	49.0	18.4	1285 & above	34.6	33.9
All	3.9	39.7	All	26.0	19.1	All	9.4	34.6

The above table reveals that a motorable pucca approach road was available to about 43% of dwelling units in rural Haryana and 45% in urban Haryana. This proportion rose with MPCE level in both rural and urban areas.

Ownership of dwelling :-

The dwelling units occupied by the households for the purpose of living may be owned or hired. The following table shows percentage distribution of households by type of ownership for each MPCE class.

Table-21. Percentage distribution of households by type of ownership of dwelling units for each MPCE class.

Rural			Urban			Haryana		
MPCE	Ownership of dwelling		MPCE	Ownership of dwelling		MPCE	Ownership of dwelling	
	Owned	hired		Owned	hired		Owned	hired
0-225	100.0	0	0-300	94.2	0	0-235	99.2	0
225-255	96.9	0	300-350	100.0	0	235-265	97.5	0
255-300	100.0	0	350-425	89.5	4.6	265-320	95.2	2.1
300-340	98.1	1.9	425-500	93.1	0.1	320-365	97.5	1.6
340-380	99.8	0	500-575	80.8	4.9	365-410	90.8	2.3
380-420	95.2	1.1	575-665	79.7	13.5	410-460	90.8	4.6
420-470	81.6	14.0	665-775	83.5	9.2	460-520	82.5	11.6
470-525	93.4	6.3	775-915	63.6	5.9	520-605	89.0	6.3
525-615	92.0	1.1	915-1120	77.8	3.8	605-730	88.1	1.8
615-775	94.2	0.8	1120-1500	73.7	5.5	730-980	91.3	1.5
775-950	91.2	8.4	1500-1925	69.2	3.7	980-1285	87.4	7.6
950 & above	82.3	17.7	1925 & above	79.4	5.8	1285 & above	81.8	15.8
All	92.4	5.0	All	78.3	6.5	All	88.9	5.4

The above results reveal that about 92% of households in the rural areas owned their dwelling units as against 78% in the urban areas. The percentage given in table 21, pertain to owned dwelling units and hired dwelling units other than employee's quarters. This fits in with the known fact that per capita land possessed in rural areas being much more than in urban areas, rural households prefer to construct their houses on their own land, whatever be the quality of the houses in respect of the material used for construction and the facilities available in the dwelling units.

Type of dwelling :-

The following table and graphs 15 & 16 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling for each MPCE class.

Table–22. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling for each MPCE class.

Rural				Urban				Haryana			
MPCE	Type of dwelling			MPCE	Type of dwelling			MPCE	Type of dwelling		
	Independent house	Flat	Others		Independent house	Flat	Others		Independent house	Flat	Others
0-225	90.2	0	9.8	0-300	94.2	3.6	2.2	0-235	90.8	0.5	8.7
225-255	100.0	0	0	300-350	100.0	0	0	235-265	100.0	0	0
255-300	100.0	0	0	350-425	97.1	0	2.9	265-320	98.8	0	1.2
300-340	100.0	0	0	425-500	94.7	4.1	1.2	320-365	99.3	0.5	0.2
340-380	99.2	0	0.8	500-575	94.0	2.7	3.3	365-410	96.7	1.3	2.0
380-420	98.0	0.4	1.6	575-665	94.4	3.2	2.4	410-460	96.9	1.3	1.8
420-470	96.9	3.1	0	665-775	92.7	2.9	4.4	460-520	94.8	3.0	2.2
470-525	94.1	0.3	5.6	775-915	89.2	8.7	2.1	520-605	93.4	1.4	5.2
525-615	92.9	0	7.1	915-1120	84.0	14.0	2.0	605-730	90.3	3.9	5.8
615-775	99.7	0	0.3	1120-1500	87.0	6.2	6.8	730-980	97.9	0.9	1.2
775-950	91.2	8.4	0.4	1500-1925	75.5	17.7	6.8	980-1285	88.5	10.1	1.4
950 & above	87.4	1.2	11.4	1925 & above	85.9	14.1	0	1285 & above	87.2	3.2	9.6
All	95.2	1.3	3.5	All	89.7	7.0	3.3	All	93.8	2.7	3.5

The above table shows that about 95% households were residing in independent house and 5% in flat & others house in rural sector. In urban sector, about 90% were residing in independent house & 10% in flat & other houses.

Floor area of dwelling :-

The following table shows the average number of living rooms, other rooms and average floor area of the dwelling.

Table-23. Average number of living rooms, other rooms and average floor area of the dwelling for households with dwelling.

Sector	Average number of		Average floor area (sq. meter) of the dwelling			
	Living room	Other room	Living room	Other room	Covered veranda	Uncovered veranda
Rural	2.04	1.48	24.81	13.24	5.46	6.67
Urban	2.19	1.59	26.57	12.30	5.86	6.66
Haryana	2.08	1.51	25.25	13.01	5.56	6.66

The above table reveals that the average number of living rooms & other rooms are 2.04 and 1.48 respectively in rural area, while in urban area the average number of living rooms & other rooms are 2.19 and 1.59 respectively. The average floor area of living room is more in urban area in comparison to rural area.

Ventilation of the dwelling :-

The following table and graphs 17 & 18 shows the percentage distribution of dwelling units by ventilation condition.

Table-24. Percentage distribution of dwelling units by ventilation condition of the dwelling unit for each MPCE class.

Rural				Urban				Haryana			
MPCE	ventilation of dwelling			MPCE	ventilation of dwelling			MPCE	ventilation of dwelling		
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad		Good	Satisfactory	Bad		Good	Satisfactory	Bad
0-225	18.2	72.2	9.6	0-300	58.3	37.7	3.8	0-235	23.7	67.4	8.9
225-255	15.6	64.8	19.6	300-350	44.4	35.9	19.7	235-265	21.4	39.1	19.5
255-300	70.8	22.9	6.3	350-425	20.7	48.0	31.3	265-320	47.8	34.5	17.7
300-340	20.6	69.6	9.8	425-500	38.9	47.7	13.4	320-365	23.0	66.8	10.2
340-380	37.8	56.7	5.5	500-575	31.9	45.9	22.2	365-410	35.1	51.7	13.2
380-420	38.4	56.6	5.0	575-665	34.1	62.0	3.9	410-460	37.1	58.2	4.7
420-470	29.1	63.8	7.1	665-775	25.1	62.2	12.7	460-520	27.0	63.0	10.0
470-525	36.3	57.8	5.9	775-915	30.9	40.9	28.2	520-605	35.5	55.3	9.2
525-615	53.2	36.5	10.3	915-1120	47.6	49.8	2.6	605-730	51.7	40.3	8.0
615-775	56.9	38.1	5.0	1120-1500	78.9	21.1	0	730-980	60.1	35.6	4.3
775-950	50.8	37.7	11.5	1500-1925	48.1	51.9	0	980-1285	50.4	40.3	9.3
950 & above	69.5	27.9	2.6	1925 & above	64.6	34.9	0.5	1285 & above	68.7	29.1	2.2
All	45.0	47.9	7.1	All	39.8	48.9	11.3	All	43.7	48.2	8.1

The above table reveals that the ventilation condition in about 45% dwelling units was good in rural areas, whereas this percentage was 40% in urban areas. The ventilation condition was found satisfactory near to 50% houses in rural as well as urban areas. The ventilation condition of houses was found bad in about 7% houses in rural and 11% houses in urban areas.

Separate room for married couples :-

The following table shows percentage distribution of households by number of married couples in a household and proportion of married couples not getting a separate room among households with at least one married couple.

Table-25. Percentage distribution of households by number of married couples in a household and proportion of married couples not getting a separate room among households with at least one married couple.

Sector	Number of married couples in a household								
	One		Two		Three		Four		Not applicable
	Households	Couples not getting separate room	Households	Couples not getting separate room	Households	Couples not getting separate room	Households	Couples not getting separate room	
Rural	71.9	12.1	18.7	7.6	3.2	24.1	0.5	6.7	
Urban	79.3	6.1	11.3	16.5	1.3	15.0	1.5	0	6.6
Haryana	73.7	10.5	16.9	9.1	2.8	22.8	0.7	3.4	5.9

The above table reveals that about 72% households had one married couple, 19% had two, 3% had three and 1% had four married couples in rural areas. Out of 72% households which had one married couple, about 12% not getting separate room for themselves. Out of 19% households which had two married couples, about 8% not getting separate room. Out of 3% households which had three married couples, about 24% not getting separate room. In urban areas, out of 79% households which had one married couple, about 6% not getting separate room for themselves. Out of 11% households which had two married couples, about 17% not getting separate room.

Residential constructions :-

One major objective of the survey was to capture the residential constructions undertaken by the households during the last five years. All residential constructions initiated during this period, whether completed or still incomplete, were covered. The term construction meant not only new construction of residential units, but also any addition, alteration or major repair of the existing structure. The following table shows the average floor area (sq. m.) and average cost (Rs.'000) per completed structure sector-wise.

Table-26. Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years, average floor area (sq.m.) and average cost (Rs.'000).

Sector	Distribution of constructions completed								
	New building			Addition to floor area			Alteration/improvement/ major repair		
	Number of constructions	Average area	Average cost	Number of constructions	Average area	Average cost	Number of constructions	Average area	Average cost
Rural	511	25	76	261	22	32	228	29	35
Urban	398	28	146	105	15	37	497	18	39
Haryana	497	25	83	242	22	32	260	26	36

The above table reveals that, on an average a rural households spent about Rs. 76,000 for a new building, Rs. 32,000 for an addition and Rs. 35,000 for major repair. Households living in urban areas, on an average spent about Rs. 1,46,000 for a new building, Rs. 37,000 for an addition and Rs., 39,000 for major repair. The average cost (per sq.meter) of making a new building is Rs. 3040 in rural areas and Rs. 5214 in urban area. The average cost (per sq.meter) of addition to floor area is Rs. 1454 and Rs. 2467 in rural and urban areas respectively. The average cost (per sq. meter) of alteration/improvement/major repair is Rs. 1207 and Rs. 2167 in rural and urban areas respectively.

Source of financing the constructions:-

The cost required for construction work had two components, the major one being the amount spent in actual money term and the other being the materials obtained from home, household labour used for construction, free collection etc., for which no money was spent by the households either came from the households own resources or was procured in the form of interest-bearing or interest-free loans from different sources. The following table and graphs 19 & 20 shows percentage of finance contributed by different sources for constructions during last 5 years.

Table-27. Percentage of finance contributed by different sources for constructions during last 5 years.

Sector	Source of finance									
	Own source	Co-operative	Financial institutions		Non-financial institutions		Money lender	Friends & relatives	Others	all
			govt.	non-govt.	govt.	non-govt.				
Rural	85.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	7.5	4.4	100.0
Urban	85.8	0	4.7	0	0	0	7.4	1.9	0.2	100.0
Haryana	85.1	0	0.7	0	0	0	3.7	6.7	3.8	100.0

The above table reveals that households financed around 85% rural and 86% of urban construction costs from their own resources. The friends & relatives helped in the hour of need to the extent of 7.5% in rural areas & 1.9% in urban area. The role of moneylenders was more pronounced in the urban areas where they took care of about 7% of the total finance. Govt. financial institutions financed about 5% expenses in urban areas.

Cost incurred during the last year for construction activities :-

The break up of the cost of constructions by the materials required, labour involved and other costs were collected for part of construction activities carried out by the households during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. The following table and graphs 21 & 22 shows material, labour & other cost incurred last year as percentage of total cost in completed constructions for sector-wise.

Table-28. Percentage distribution of various components of total cost in completed constructions during last 365 days.

Sector	Various components of total cost			
	Material	Labour	Others	Total
Rural	70.8	21.8	7.4	100.0
Urban	71.5	20.7	7.8	100.0
Haryana	71.0	21.5	7.5	100.0

The above table reveals that about 71% of the total expenses were on materials alone in both sectors. About 21% was for the labour involved in construction. Costs other than the material and labour was about 8% in both sectors.

Possession of specific documents in notified/non-notified slum :-

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households by possession of some specific documents staying in notified/non-notified slum.

Table-29. Percentage distribution of households by possession of some specific documents staying in notified/non-notified slum (Urban only).

Sector	Households possessing specified documents						
	Ration card	Voter ID card	Passport	More than one of the three	Other document	None	All
Urban	34.7	4.8	0	39.4	0	21.1	100.0
Haryana	34.7	4.8	0	39.4	0	21.1	100.0

The above table shows that about 35% households of slum had ration card, 5% voter ID card. About 21% households of slum had not any document.