

Section One

Introduction

1.1 One of the important indicators of socio-economic development of the country is the housing condition of its people. Formulation of housing policies and programmes involves a comprehensive assessment of overall housing needs and this in turn requires detailed information relating to housing condition in quantitative terms. A regular flow of reliable data on housing condition therefore assumes great importance for the Government and planning bodies so that they may give proper attention to various housing problems of the day.

1.2 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has been collecting data on this subject almost from 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 – March 1954) to the 23rd round (July 1968 – June 1969) of NSS with the exception of the 13th and 14th rounds. These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give only a broad idea of the dimensions of variables reflecting housing conditions at the national level. The sample size allotted for these rounds was not large enough to give reliable estimates at State or lower levels.

1.3 Two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973 – June 1974) interviewing around 120,000 households and in the 44th round (July 1988 – June 1989) when about 74,000 households were surveyed, covering both rural and urban areas of the country. The findings of these two rounds have been released in NSS Report Nos. 277/6 and 376, respectively. In its 49th round (January-June 1993), the NSSO again took up “housing condition” as one of the subjects of enquiry with a sample of 119,403 households. The results of the survey are available in NSS Report No. 429: “Housing Conditions in India”.

1.4 The fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round during July-December 2002, after a gap of nearly ten years. In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. Information on the structure, cost and financing of construction activities carried out by households during the last five years was also collected, as well as data on expenditure incurred for acquiring new residential units through direct purchase rather than construction. For households living in urban slums, some general particulars were collected through the same schedule of enquiry. Unlike the previous NSS survey of slums, the present survey restricted the concept of slum to urban areas only.

1.5 Recent data on migration are already available from the 55th round of NSS (July 1999 – June 2000). Therefore only a few items of information, such as in-migration of the entire household during the last 365 days and the number of in- and out-migrations to and from the surveyed households, were collected in the current survey.

1.6 **The survey in brief:** The NSSO conducted an integrated household survey in its 58th round during the period July 2002 to December 2002. Village facilities, condition of urban slums, disability, housing condition and household consumer expenditure were the subjects covered, with some particulars of employment and unemployment also being collected.

1.7 **Objective of the survey:** The survey on housing condition was aimed to portray several dimensions of the state of housing in the country, as well as a few aspects of recent additions to the stock of housing. From each residential dwelling unit surveyed, the floor area, plinth level, type of material of which the structure was built, age and condition of the structure, ownership type, rent payable, etc. were recorded. Availability of facilities such as drinking water, electricity, latrine, bathroom, drainage system, garbage disposal system, approach road, etc. was also investigated. Apart from this, information was obtained on the number, size, cost and financing of residential constructions and major house repairs carried out by the households during the last five years. Certain household characteristics such as land possessed, principal industry and occupation of the household, average monthly consumer expenditure of the household, possession of specific durable goods, distance to the place of work normally travelled by any member of the household, and some migration-related information were also recorded. In view of the volume and diversity of the tabulated information, the data collected through the schedule on 'Housing Condition' are being released through two reports, one for dwelling-unit-related characteristics and the other for housing amenities. The present report presents the estimates of characteristics relating to the household amenities and is based on the Central sample.

1.8 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered whole of the Indian Union except (i) Leh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) villages in the state of Nagaland situated beyond 5 kms of a bus route, and (iii) inaccessible villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Thus the corresponding State/UT level estimates and the all-India results presented in this report are based on the areas of the country other than those mentioned above.

1.9 **Sample design:** A stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted for selection of the ultimate sample units. The first-stage units (FSUs) for the survey were villages (*panchayat* wards in Kerala) in the rural areas and the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. Large FSUs were divided into smaller areas of roughly equal population, called hamlet-groups. In such FSUs, two hamlet-groups were selected at random and merged, demarcating the area to be used for selection of the households - the ultimate stage units. In other FSUs the households were selected at random from the entire FSU. A detailed discussion of the

sample design and estimation procedure followed in the survey is given in Appendix B of this report.

1.10 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 field-work was spread out uniformly over the different months to the extent possible.

1.11 Sample size: A total of 8338 first stage units, i.e., villages (*panchayat* wards in Kerala) from the rural areas and UFS blocks from the urban areas were selected for this survey, of which 8307 could be surveyed in the Central sample. At the all-India level, a total of 97882 households were surveyed from the sample FSUs. The number of sample FSUs allotted for survey and actually surveyed along with the number of surveyed households, separately for the rural and urban areas, are given in Statement 1 for different States/UTs.

1.12 Mode of data collection: As usual, data were collected from a member of each household selected for the survey. Information for most of the items was recorded in codes. However, information on the expenditures incurred by the household was recorded in rupees.

1.13 Presentation of results: As mentioned earlier, the present report is based on the data collected on household amenities through Schedule 1.2 during July to December 2002. Data on dwelling-unit characteristics and constructions undertaken during the last five years have already been released in the previous report, viz., Report No. 488: "Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing Stock and Constructions". The relevant concepts and definitions used in this survey are presented in Section Two. A summary of findings of the survey is given in Section Three. The detailed statistical tables for the States/UTs are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B discusses the sample design and estimation procedure for the survey. A copy of the schedule of enquiry is given in Appendix C.

Statement 1: Number of sample FSUs allotted and surveyed and sample households surveyed for each State/UT

State/UT	number of sample FSUs				sample households surveyed		
	rural		urban		rural	urban	combined
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Uttar Pradesh	592	592	308	308	7069	3684	10753
Maharashtra	292	292	420	420	3492	5020	8512
West Bengal	372	370	292	282	4440	3383	7823
Tamil Nadu	228	228	356	356	2715	4259	6974
Andhra Pradesh	308	308	224	224	3668	2660	6328
Bihar	364	364	84	84	4337	1008	5345
Madhya Pradesh	244	244	180	180	2904	2160	5064
Rajasthan	228	228	140	140	2709	1662	4371
Karnataka	180	180	188	188	2107	2242	4349
Assam	236	226	68	67	2708	804	3512
Kerala	172	172	108	108	1932	1295	3227
Orissa	192	192	68	68	2276	803	3079
Gujarat	120	120	136	136	1428	1617	3045
Jharkhand	132	132	76	76	1548	911	2459
Punjab	104	102	104	104	1204	1248	2452
Jammu & Kashmir	152	152	100	100	1150	864	2014
Manipur	92	92	60	60	1094	708	1802
Delhi	8	8	144	144	95	1686	1781
Tripura	104	104	40	40	1248	480	1728
Haryana	80	80	64	64	943	767	1710
Chhattisgarh	84	84	40	40	1000	480	1480
Himachal Pradesh	104	104	20	20	1199	240	1439
Mizoram	38	36	76	76	432	912	1344
Arunachal Pradesh	72	72	36	33	852	396	1248
Meghalaya	64	64	32	32	768	384	1152
Uttaranchal	48	48	32	32	559	384	943
Sikkim	56	56	16	16	671	192	863
Nagaland	44	44	20	20	528	228	756
Pondicherry	12	12	40	40	144	480	624
A & N Islands	20	19	16	16	218	192	410
Chandigarh	8	8	20	20	96	240	336
Daman & Diu	8	8	16	16	96	192	288
D & N Haveli	12	12	12	12	144	144	288
Lakshadweep	8	8	8	8	96	96	192
Goa	8	8	8	8	96	95	191
all-India	4786	4769	3552	3538	55966	41916	97882

Statement 2: Sample households surveyed for each MPCE class

rural		urban				
MPCE (Rs)	house holds	MPCE (Rs)	households in			
			slum + squatter	other areas	no house	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0 - 225	3351	0 - 300	250	955	4	1209
225 - 255	2978	300 - 350	392	1455	15	1862
255 - 300	2627	350 - 425	802	3021	8	3831
300 - 340	6745	425 - 500	463	1662	5	2130
340 - 380	4950	500 - 575	1145	4746	16	5907
380 - 420	5566	575 - 665	663	2716	2	3381
420 - 470	4575	665 - 775	715	3150	7	3872
470 - 525	6750	775 - 915	442	2595	5	3042
525 - 615	5682	915 - 1120	420	3091	3	3514
615 - 775	6197	1120 - 1500	285	3255	3	3543
775 - 950	2807	1500 - 1925	357	4445	4	4806
950 or more	3442	1925 or more	196	4533	3	4732
not reported	296	not reported	8	79	0	87
all classes	55966	all classes	6138	35703	75	41916

Statement 3: Sample households surveyed for each structure type

structure type	rural	urban			
		slum + squatter	other areas	no house	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
pucca	17276	3713	26496	9	30218
semi-pucca	23619	1869	7831	1	9701
serviceable katcha	9660	390	887	0	1277
unserviceable katcha	5320	165	484	6	655
not reported	91	1	5	59	65
all	55966	6138	35703	75	41916

Note: Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no house.

Section Two

Concepts, Definitions and Procedures

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.

2.1.1 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 together were treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a separate single household by itself.

2.1.2 Undertrial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded but residential staff 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.

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

2.1.4 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.

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

2.1.6 Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the students staying in hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of *ashrams* were listed. In orphanages, although orphans were not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.