



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 :-

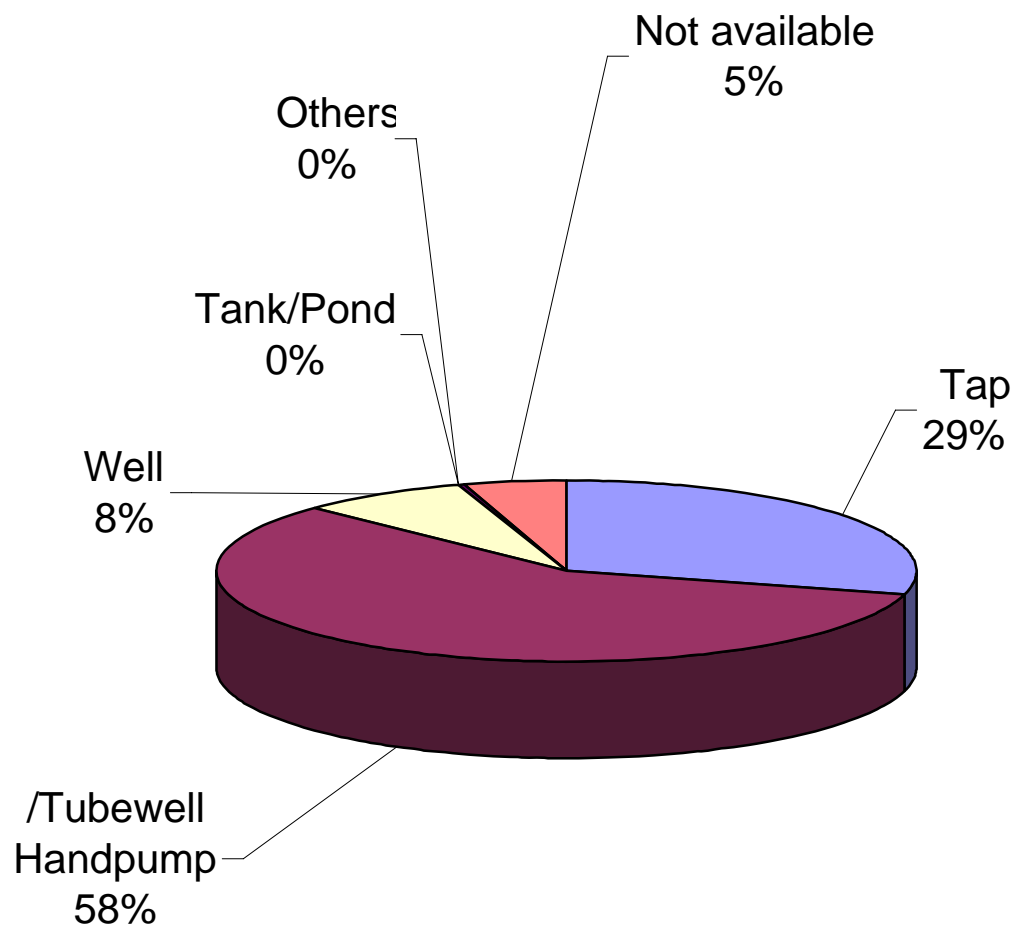
The following table and graphs 1 & 2 shows the percentage distribution of households who were getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year and their source of drinking water.

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

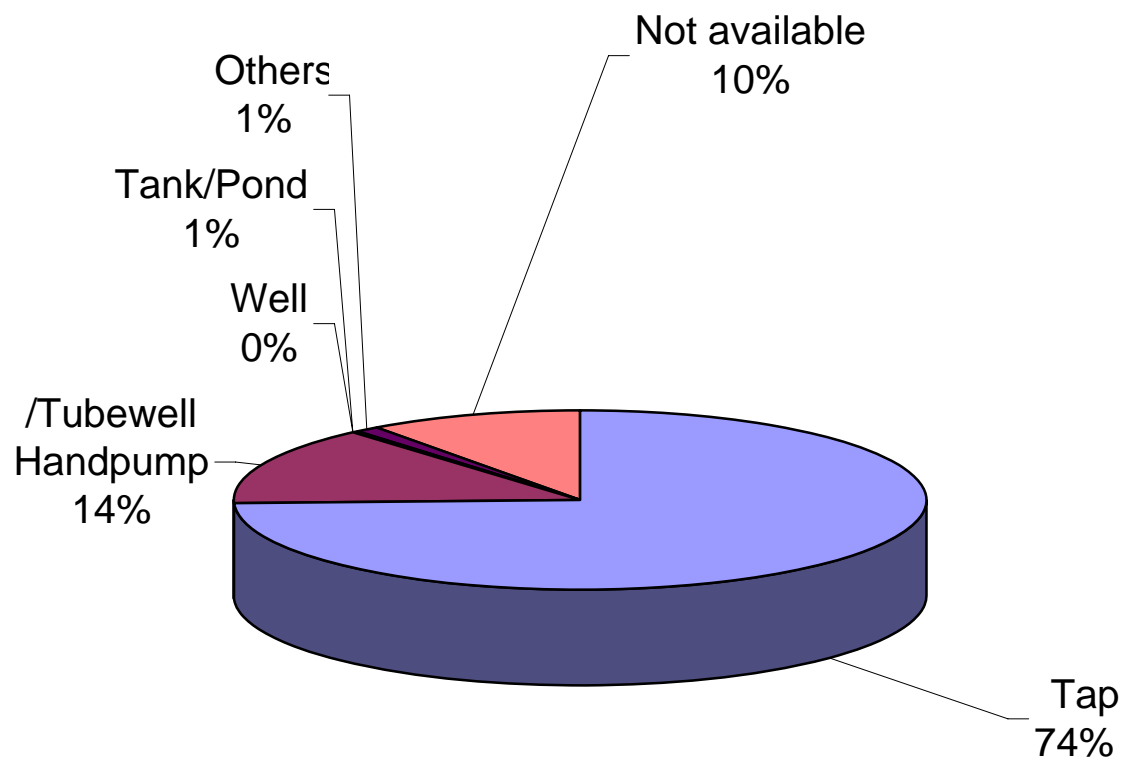
Sector	Drinking water sufficient available throughout the year									
	Yes								No	All
	Source of drinking water									
	Tap	Tubewell/ Handpump	Well	Tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	Other tank/pond	River/canal/ lake	Spring	others		
Rural	29.2	57.9	8.0	0	0	0	0	0.1	4.8	100.0
Urban	74.4	14.1	0	0.5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

Graph-1. Percentage distribution of households by availability and source of drinking water (Rural).



Gaph-2. Percentage distribution of households by availability and source of drinking water (Urban).



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.

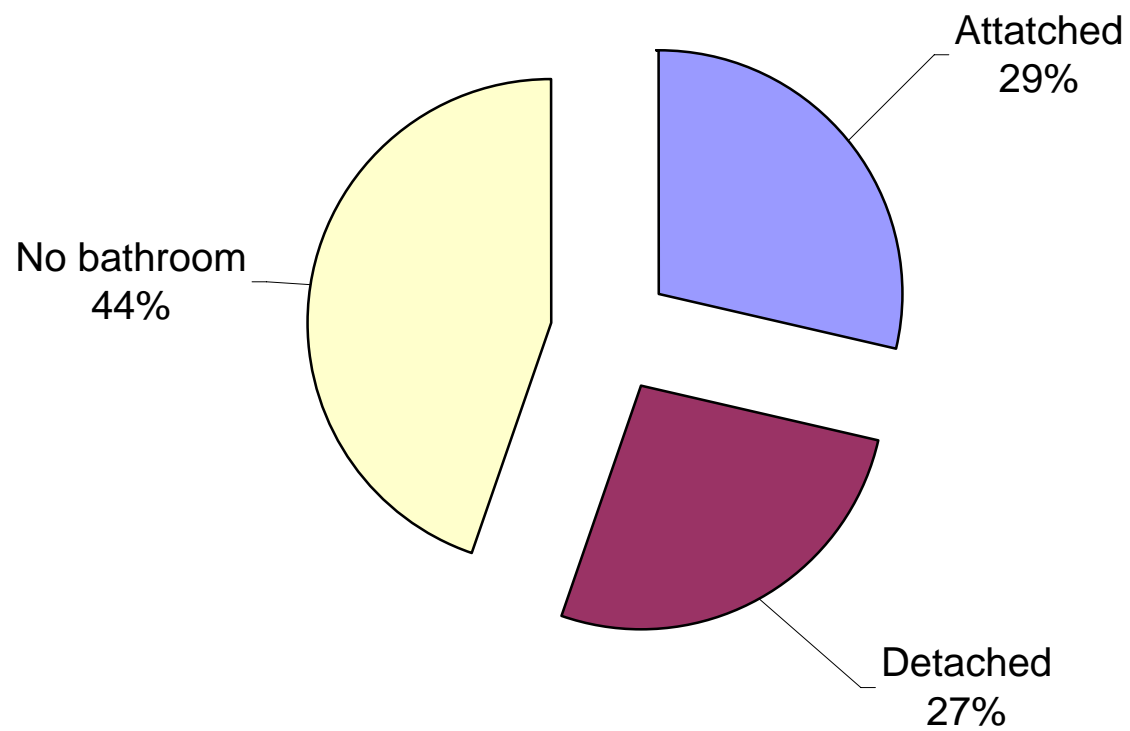
Type of bathroom :- The following table and graphs 3 & 4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom.

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

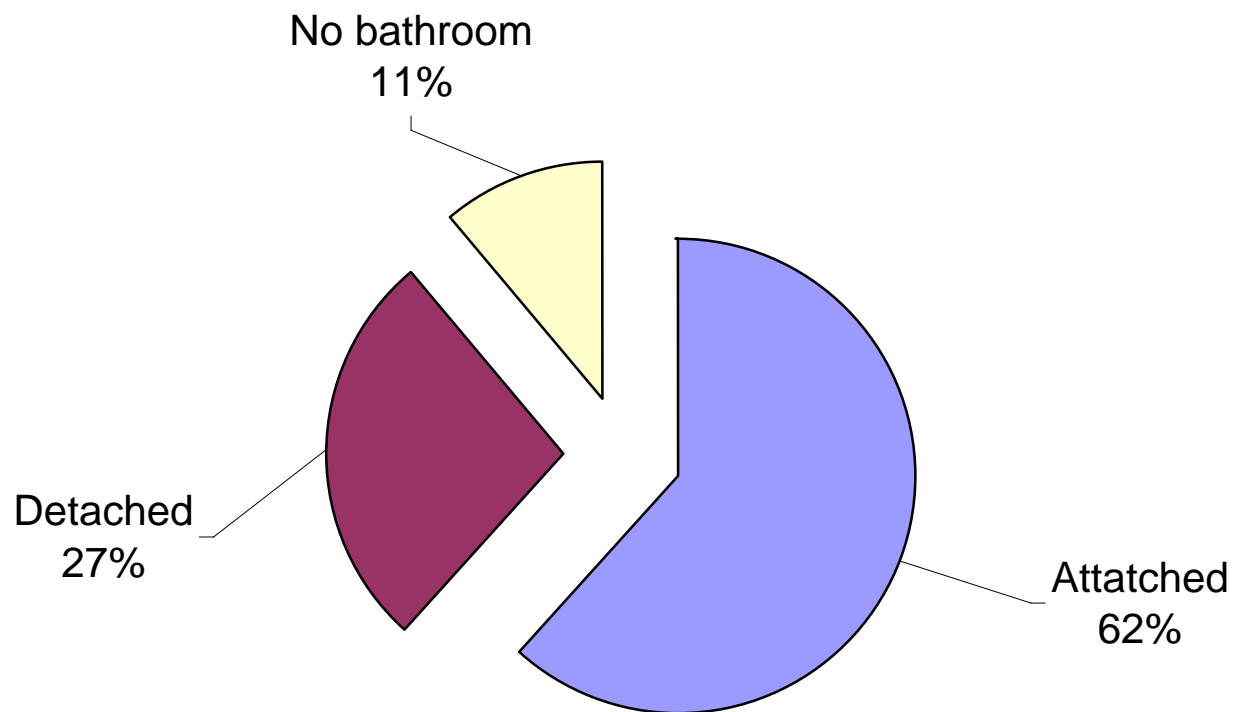
Rural				Urban				Haryana			
MPCE	Type of bathroom			MPCE	Type of bathroom			MPCE	Type of bathroom		
	Attached	Detached	No bathroom		Attached	Detached	No bathroom		Attached	Detached	No bathroom
0-225	12.2	25.7	62.1	0-300	95.1	0	4.9	0-235	17.0	24.2	58.8
225-255	26.6	11.8	61.6	300-350	78.6	0	21.4	235-265	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.

Graph-3. Percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom (Rural).



Graph-4. Percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom (Urban).



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 :-

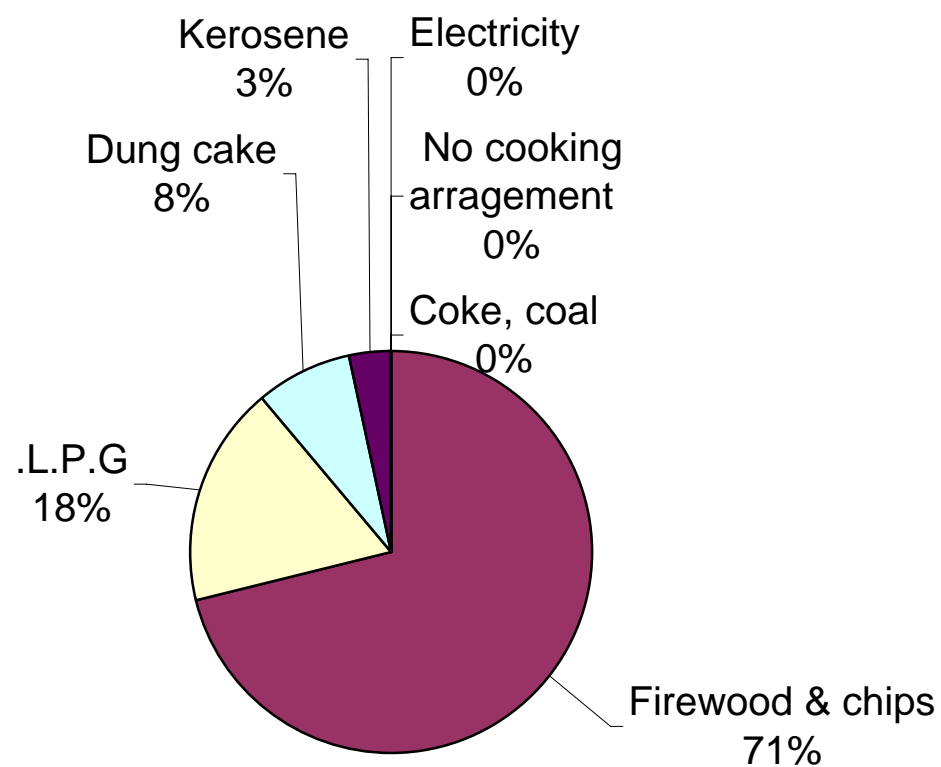
The following table and graphs 5 & 6 shows the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking sector-wise.

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

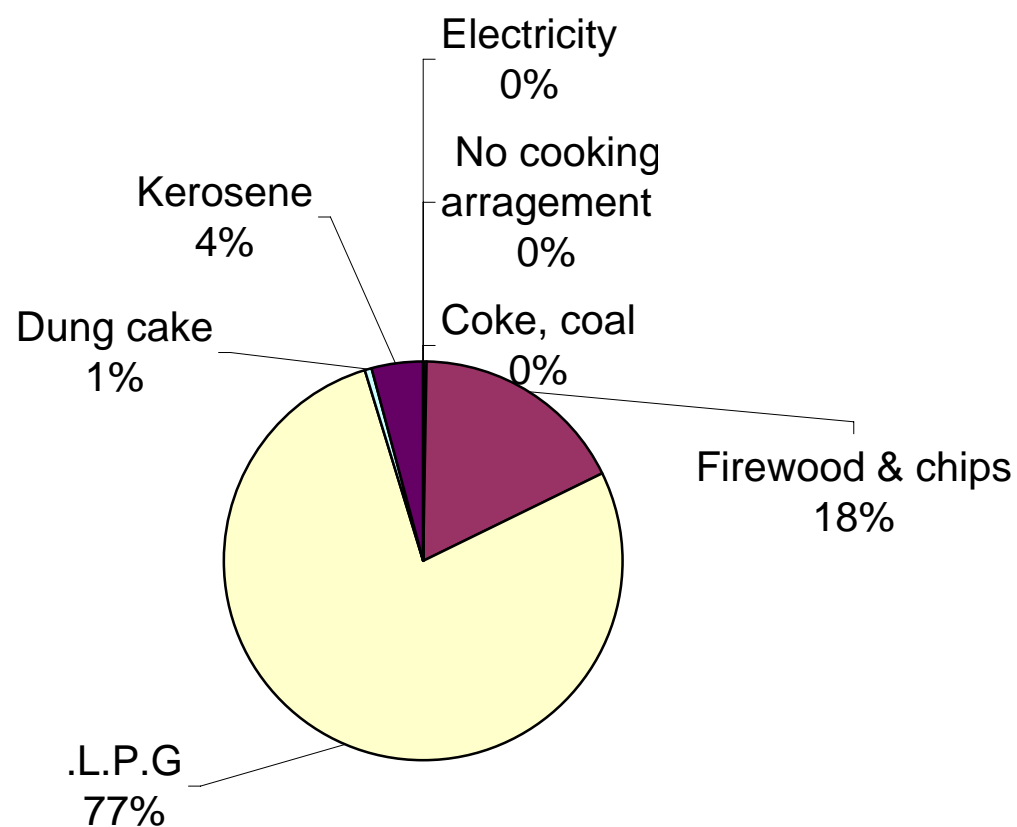
Sr.No.	Primary source of energy for cooking	Sector		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1.	Coke, coal	0.1	0.3	0.1
2.	Firewood & chips	70.9	17.5	57.7
3.	L.P.G.	18.0	77.4	32.6
4.	Gobar Gas	0	0	0
5.	Dung cake	7.8	0.5	6.0
6.	Charcoal	0	0	0
7.	Kerosene	3.2	4.3	3.6
8.	Electricity	0	0	0
9.	Others	0	0	0
10.	No cooking arrangement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

Graph-5. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Rural).



Graph-6. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Urban).



Primary source of energy for lighting :-

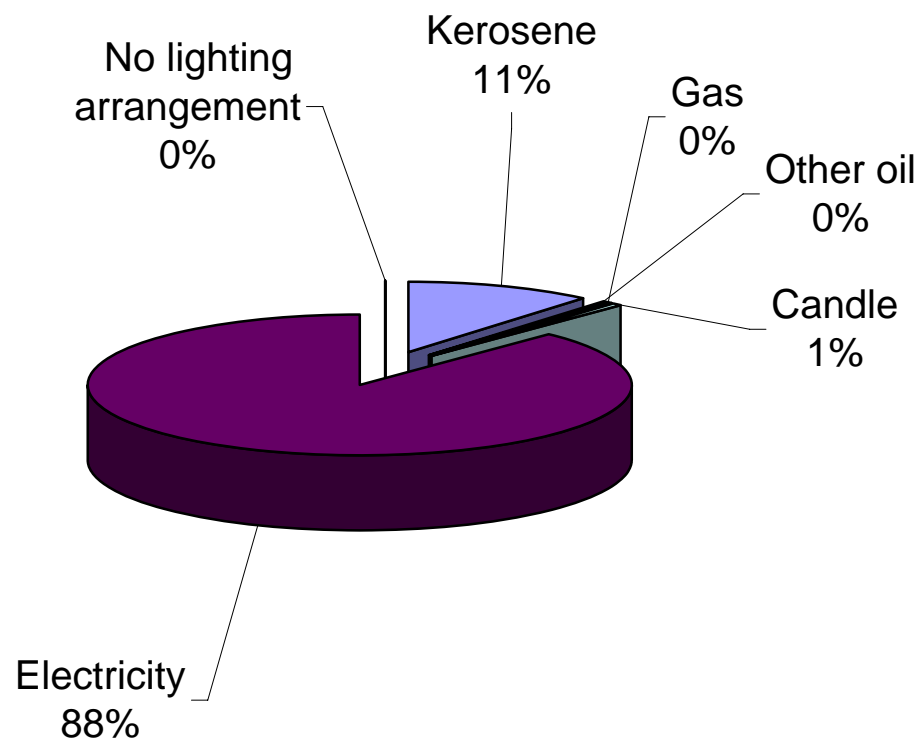
The following table and graphs 7 & 8 shows the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting sector-wise.

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

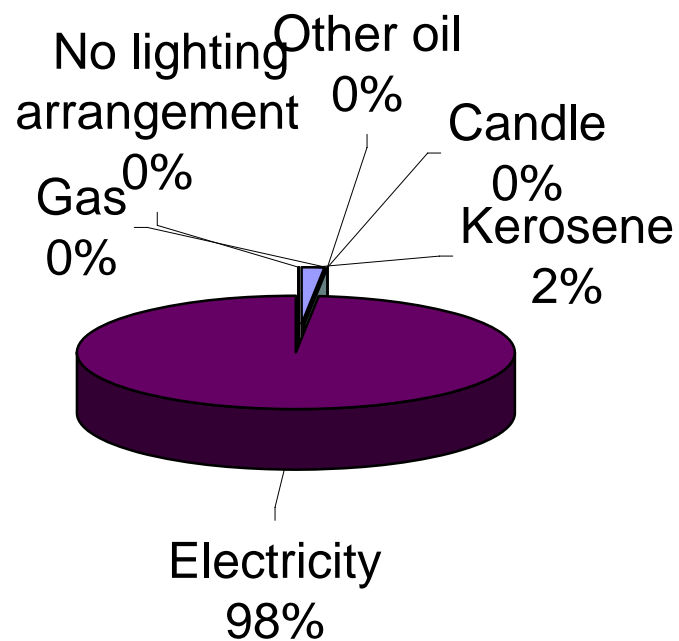
Sr.No.	Primary source of energy for lighting	Sector		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1.	Kerosene	11.1	1.6	8.8
2.	Other oil	0.2	0	0.1
3.	Gas	0.2	0.2	0.2
4.	Candle	0.7	0	0.5
5.	Electricity	87.1	98.2	89.9
6.	Others	0	0	0
7.	No lighting arrangements	0.7	0	0.5
8.	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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.

Graph-7. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting (Rural).



Graph-8. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lightoing (Urban).



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 b) B & W	13.6	49.2	22.4
		50.4	39.0	47.6
6.	Telephone a) Fixed b) Cellular c) Both	6.6	23.9	10.9
		3.3	3.3	3.3
		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 b) Room c) Both	1.1	3.3	1.6
		4.3	6.1	4.7
		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 b) Without internet	0	0.5	0.1
		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 :-

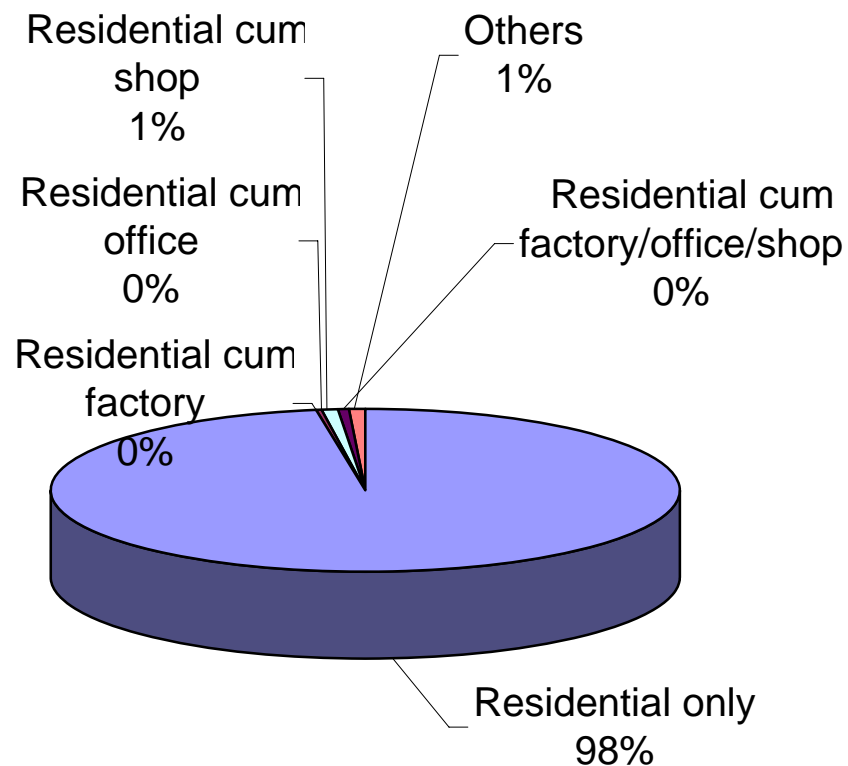
The following table shows the percentage distribution of households by area type & structure of building.

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

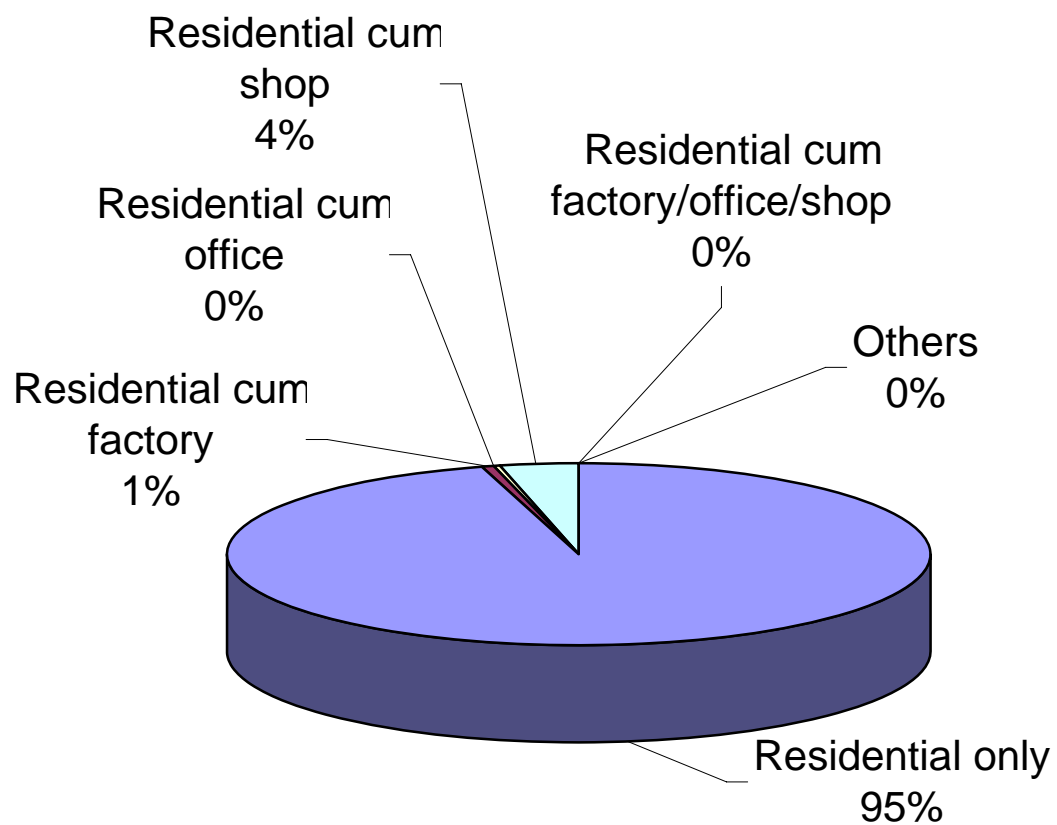
Sector	Area type where the house is located							
	Slum areas				Non-slum areas			
	Pucca	Semi pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha	Pucca	Semi pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha
Rural	0.4	0	0	0	91.2	4.7	3.7	0
Urban	2.0	0.4	0.2	0	94.1	2.0	1.3	0
Haryana	0.8	0.1	0.1	0	91.9	4.0	3.1	0

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.

Graph-9. Percentage distribution of households by type of use of the house (Rural).



Graph-10. Percentage distribution of households by type of use of the house (Urban).



Age of dwelling units :-

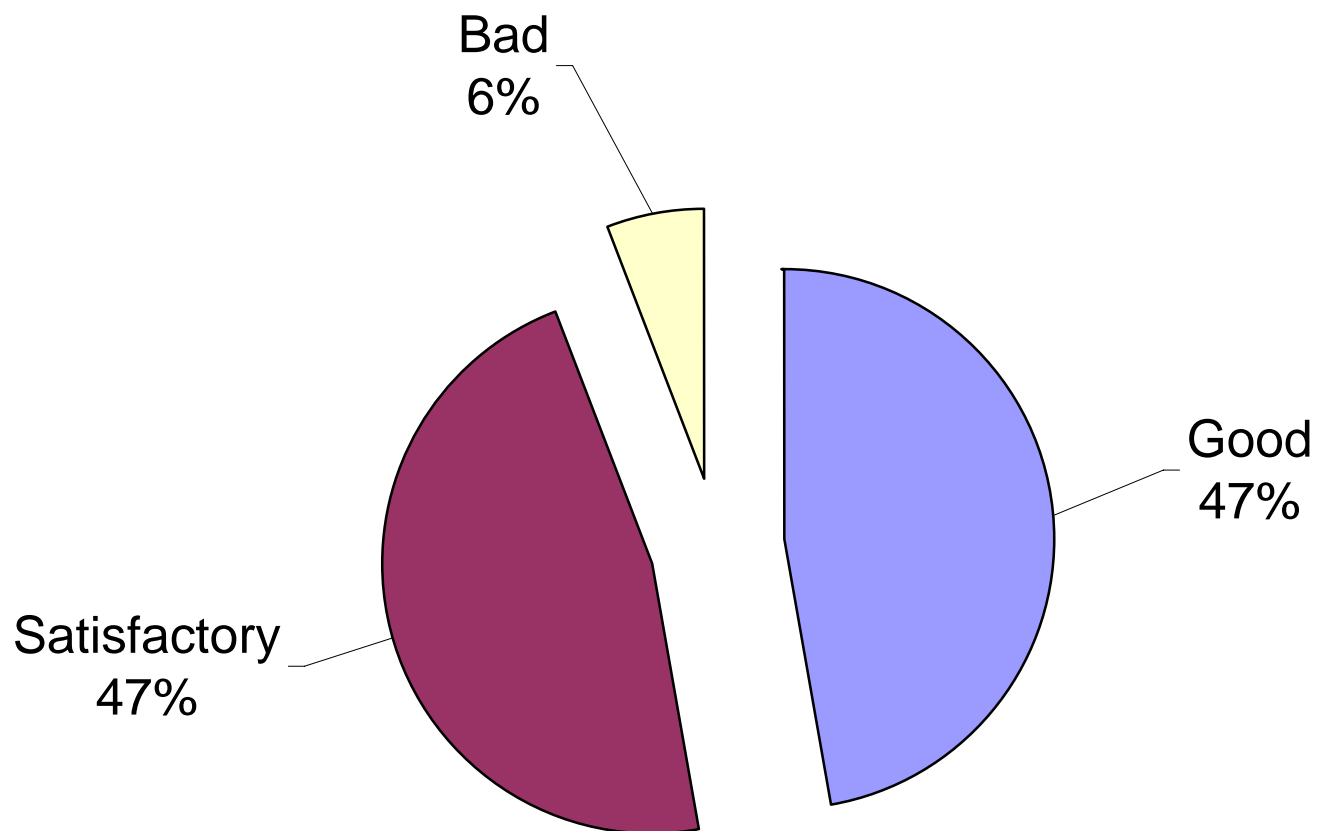
The following table and graphs 11 & 12 shows the age of construction and some perception about the condition of the structure of house.

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

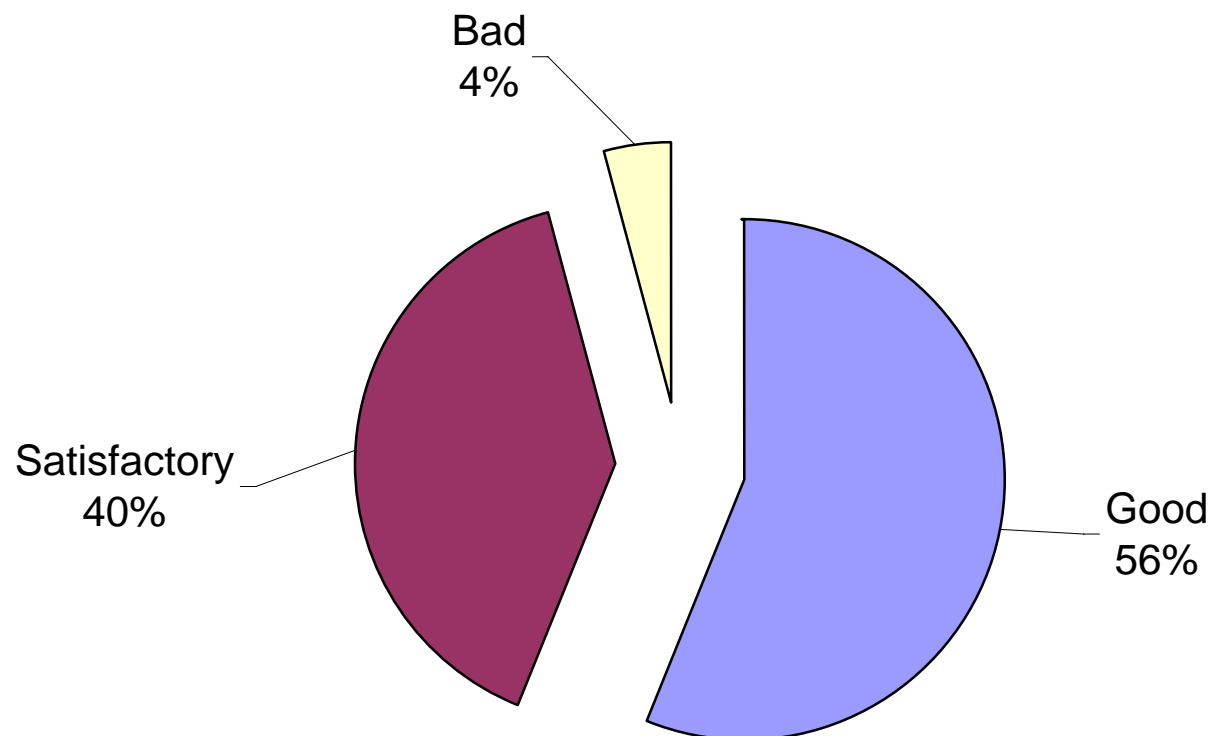
Sector	Age of dwelling units & condition of structure						
	Up to 20 years			More than 20 years			All
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	
Rural	32.5	30.1	3.6	14.7	16.8	2.3	100.0
Urban	39.9	24.3	2.1	16.2	15.4	2.1	100.0
Haryana	34.4	28.6	3.3	15.0	16.6	2.1	100.0

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.

Graph-11. Percentage distribution of dwelling units by condition of structure (Rural).



Graph-12. Percentage distribution of dwelling units by condition of structure (urban).



Drainage system :-

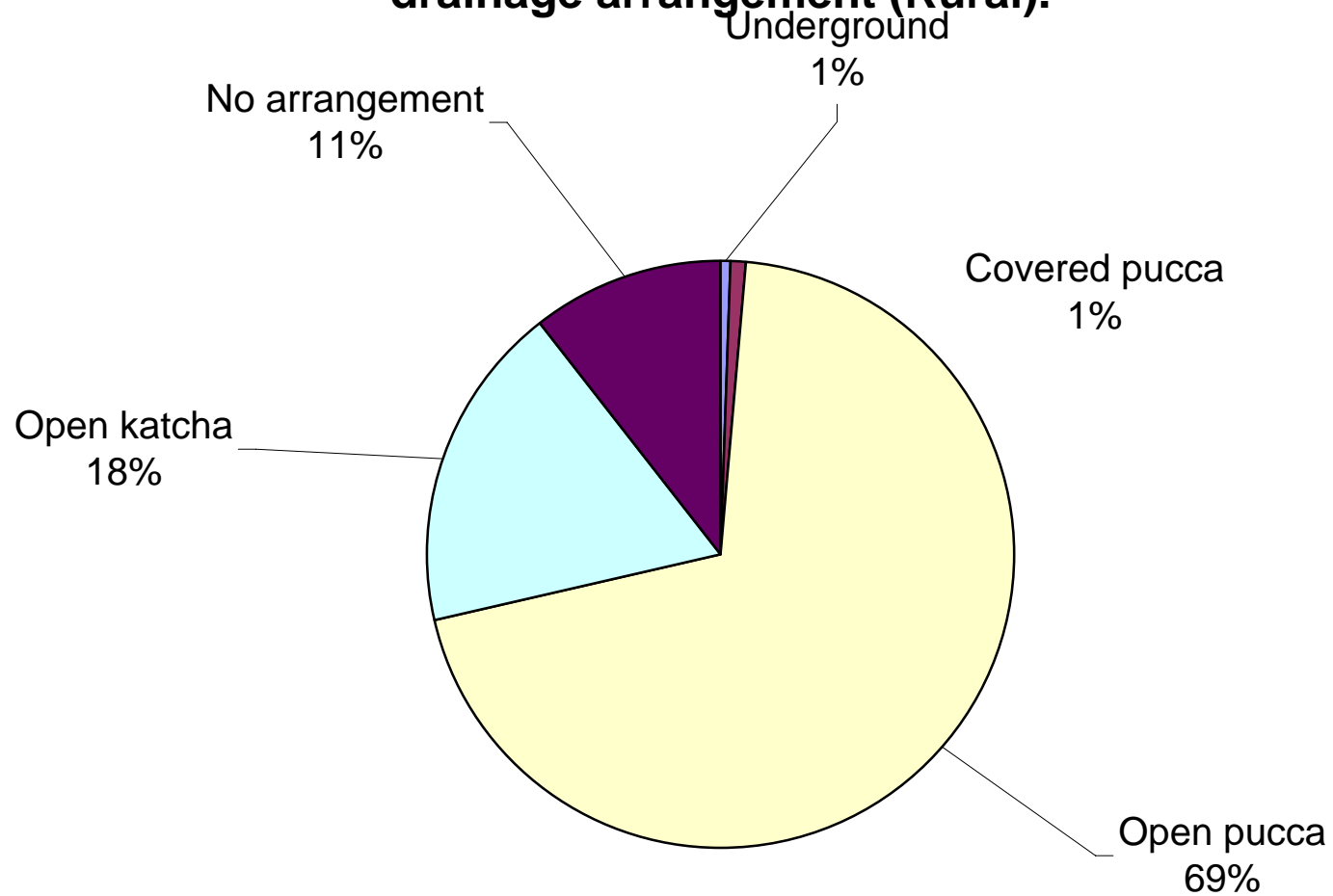
The drainage system of a dwelling unit performs the very important function of carrying out waste water and liquid wastes from the premises. The following table and graphs 13 & 14 shows percentage distribution of households by type of drainage arrangement.

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

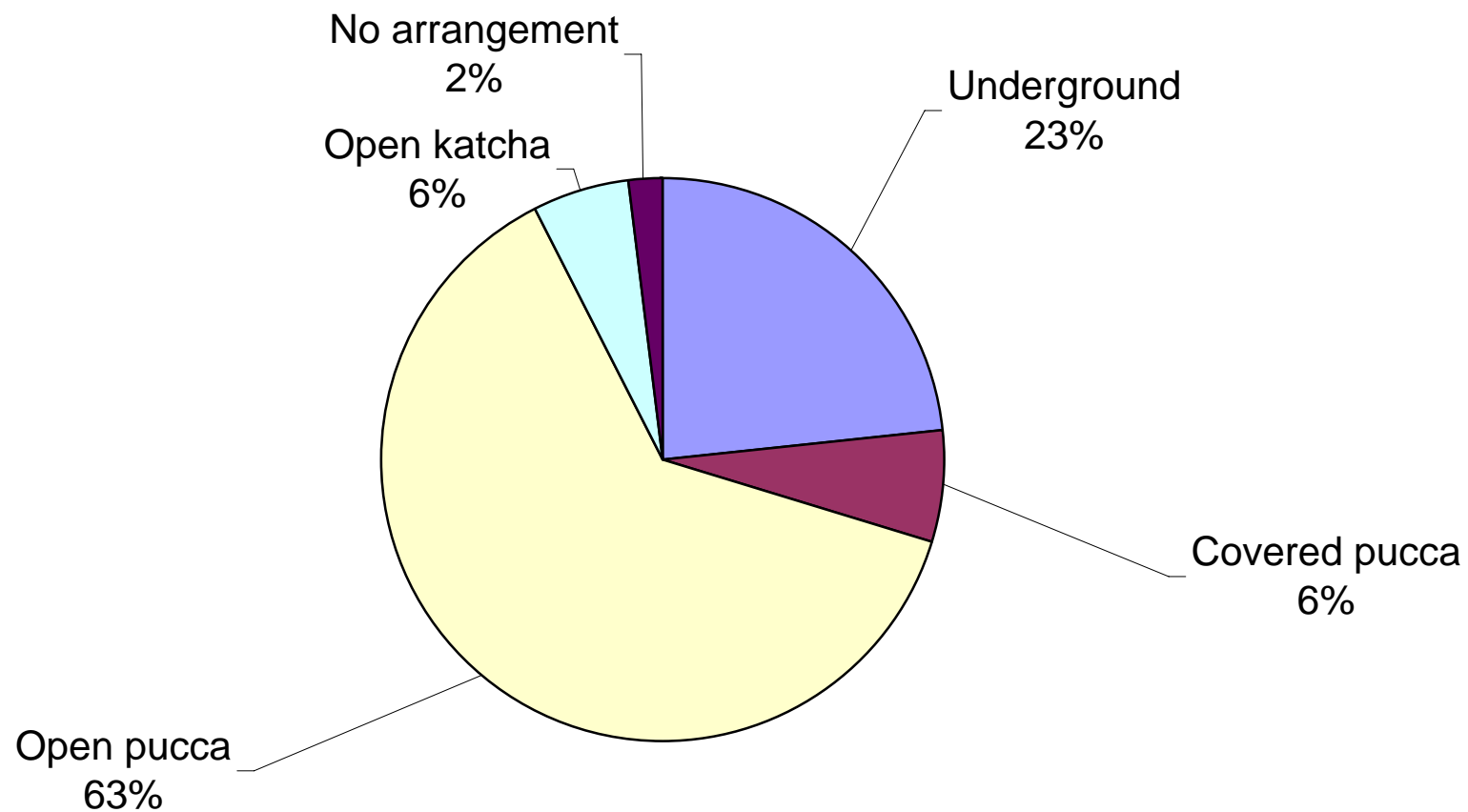
Sector & Structure type	Drainage arrangements					
	Underground	Covered pucca	Open pucca	Open katcha	No arrangement	All
Rural						
1. Pucca	0.5	1.0	73.0	16.1	9.4	100.0
2. Semi-pucca	0	0.1	40.7	38.3	20.9	100.0
3. Serviceable katcha	1.3	1.6	29.7	39.5	27.9	100.0
4. Unserviceable katcha	0	0	10.6	52.4	37.0	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.

Graph-13. Percentage distribution of households by type of drainage arrangement (Rural).



Graph-14. Percentage distribution of households by type of drainage arrangement (Urban).



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 :-

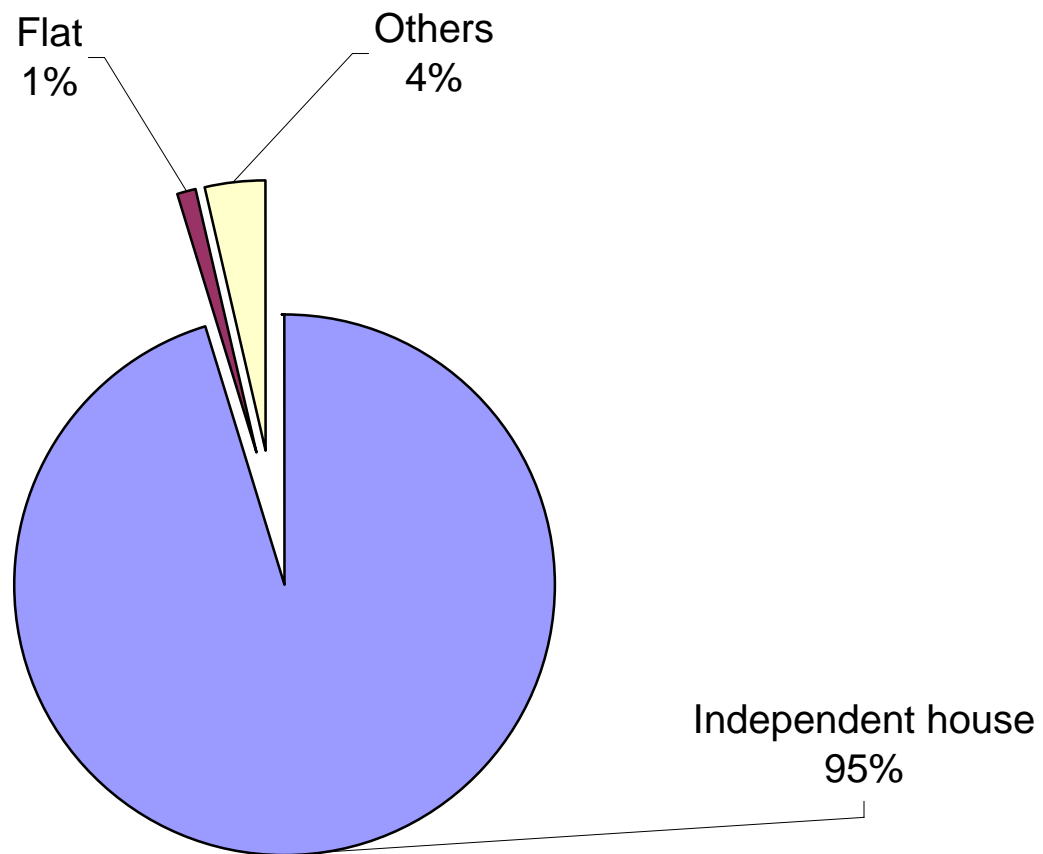
The following table and graphs 15 & 16 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling for each MPCE class.

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

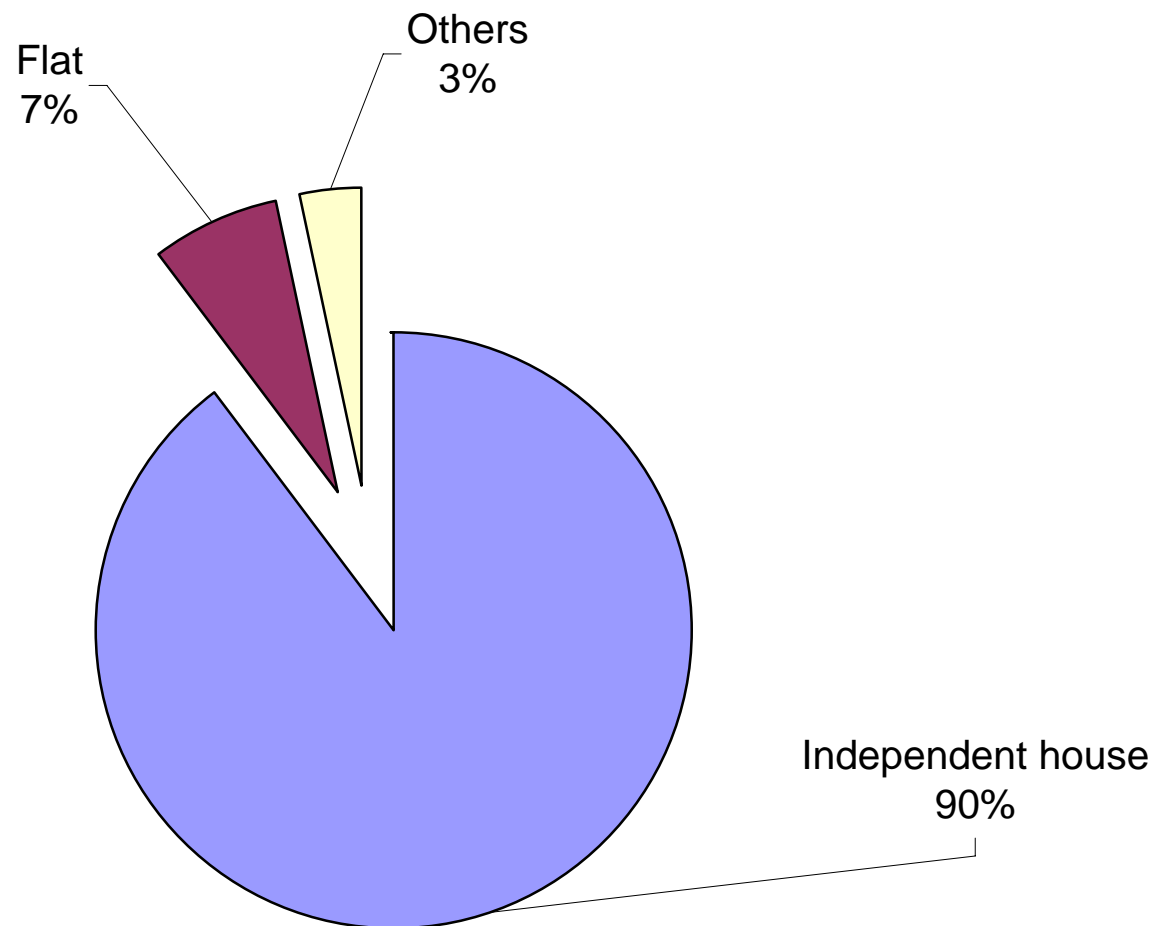
Rural				Urban				Haryana			
MPCE	Type of dwelling			MPCE	Type of dwelling			MPCE	Type of dwelling		
	Independent house	Flat	Others		Independent house	Flat	Others		Independent house	Flat	Others
0-225	90.2	0	9.8	0-300	94.2	3.6	2.2	0-235	90.8	0.5	8.7
225-255	100.0	0	0	300-350	100.0	0	0	235-265	100.0	0	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.

Graph-15. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling (Rural).



Graph-16. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling (Urban).



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 :-

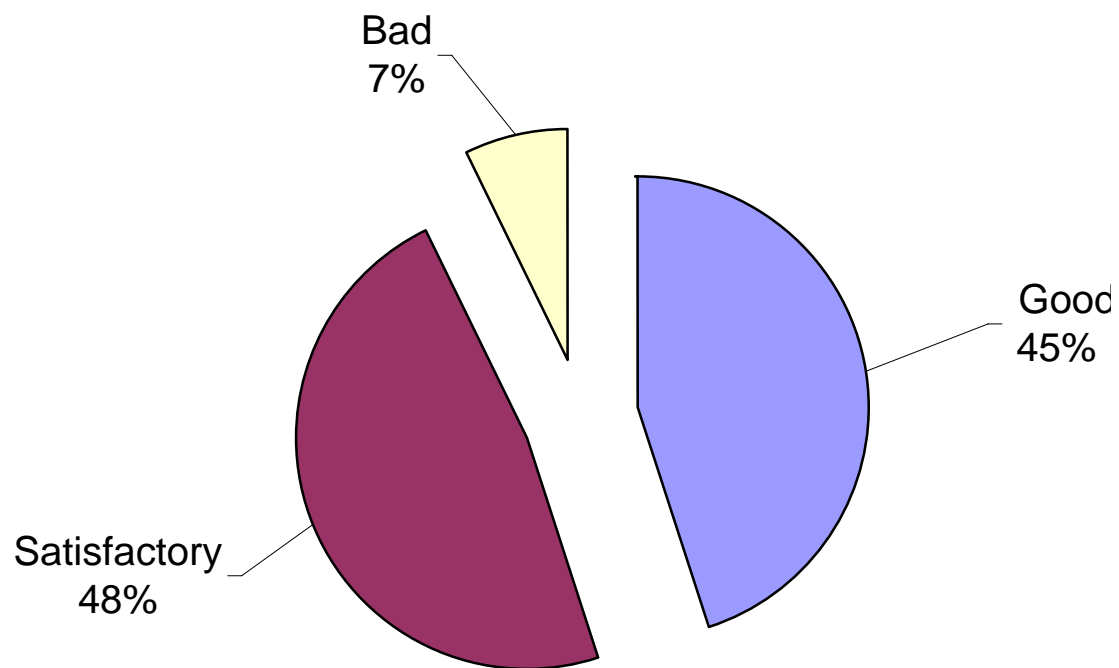
The following table and graphs 17 & 18 shows the percentage distribution of dwelling units by ventilation condition.

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

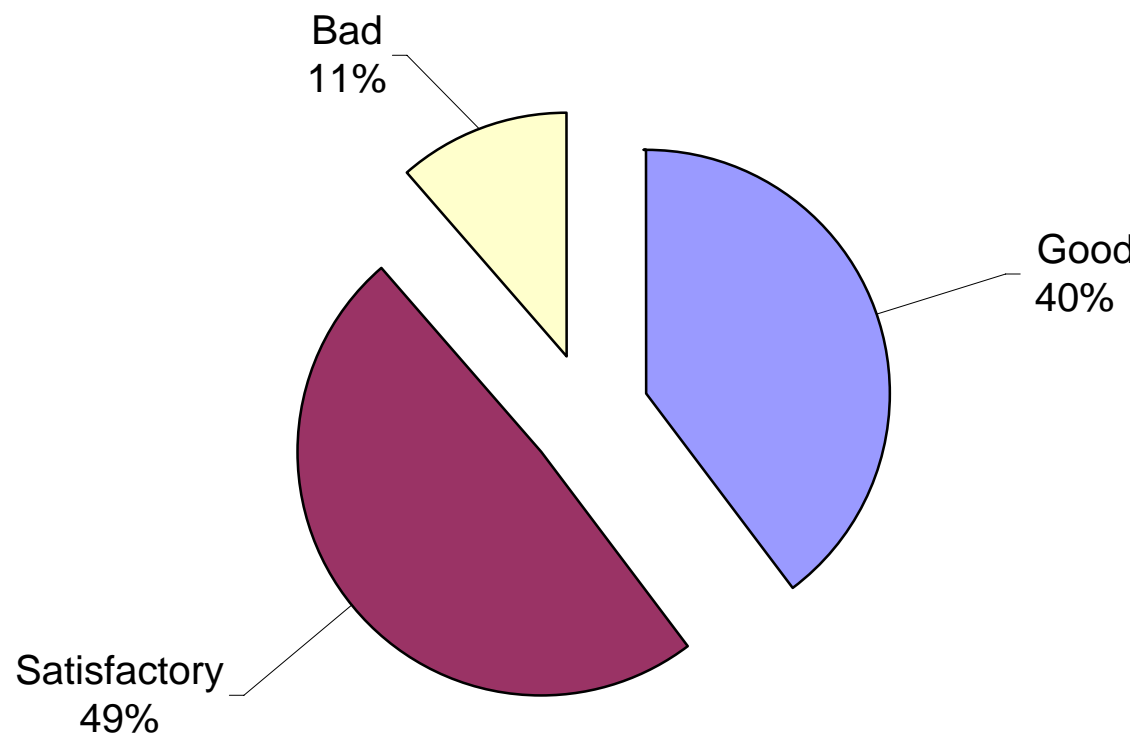
Rural				Urban				Haryana			
MPCE	ventilation of dwelling			MPCE	ventilation of dwelling			MPCE	ventilation of dwelling		
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad		Good	Satisfactory	Bad		Good	Satisfactory	Bad
0-225	18.2	72.2	9.6	0-300	58.3	37.7	3.8	0-235	23.7	67.4	8.9
225-255	15.6	64.8	19.6	300-350	44.4	35.9	19.7	235-265	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.

Graph-17. Percentage distribution of dwelling units by ventilation condition (Rural).



Graph-18. Percentage distribution of dwelling units by ventilation condition (Urban).



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	5.7
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:-

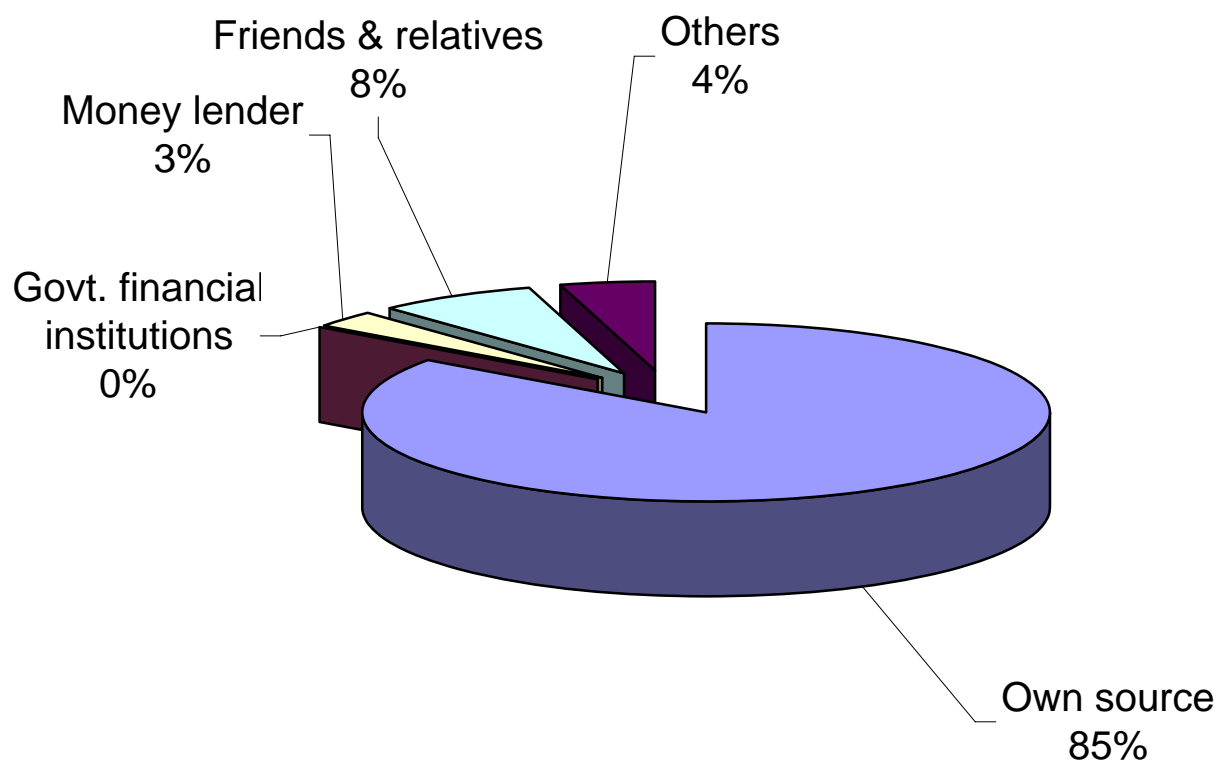
The cost required for construction work had two components, the major one being the amount spent in actual money term and the other being the materials obtained from home, household labour used for construction, free collection etc., for which no money was spent by the households either came from the 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.

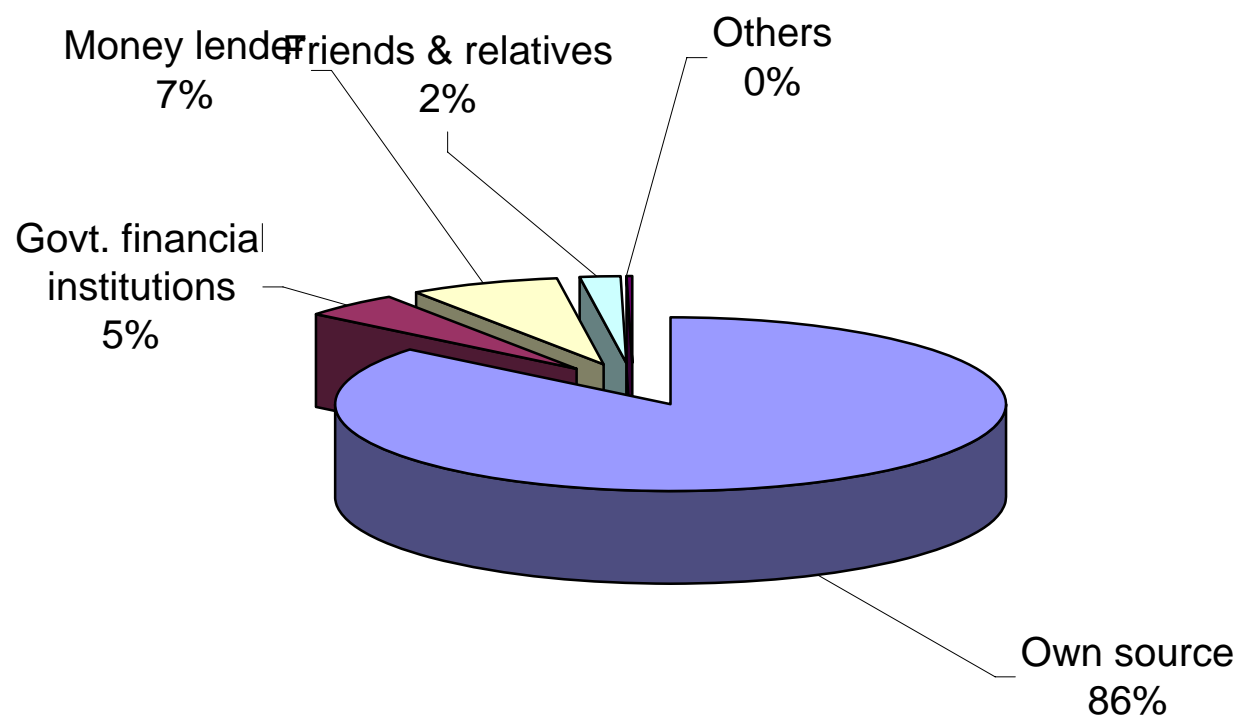
Sector	Source of finance									
	Own source	Co-operative	Financial institutions		Non-financial institutions		Money lender	Friends & relatives	Others	all
			govt.	non-govt.	govt.	non-govt.				
Rural	85.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	7.5	4.4	100.0
Urban	85.8	0	4.7	0	0	0	7.4	1.9	0.2	100.0
Haryana	85.1	0	0.7	0	0	0	3.7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

Graph-19. Percentage of finance contributed by different sources for construction during last 5 years (Rural).



Graph-20. Percentage of finance contributed by different sources for contribution during last 5 years (Urban).



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 :-

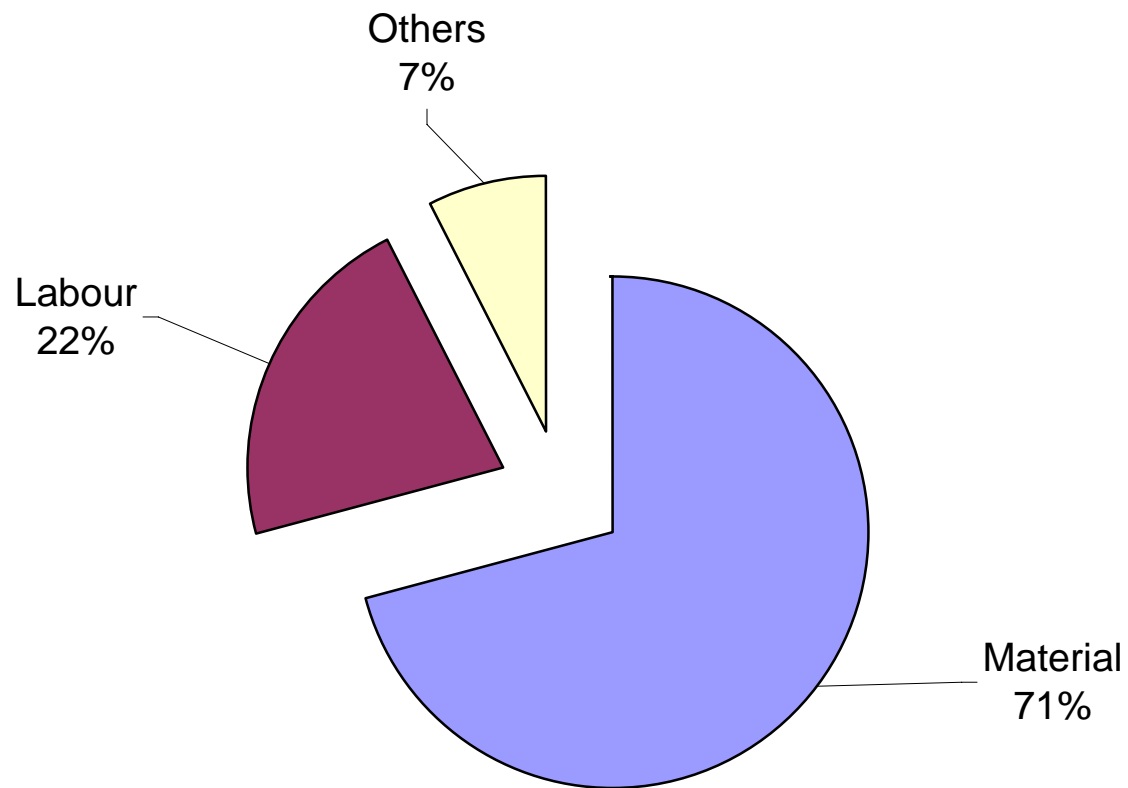
The following table shows the percentage distribution of households by possession of some specific documents staying in notified/non-notified slum.

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

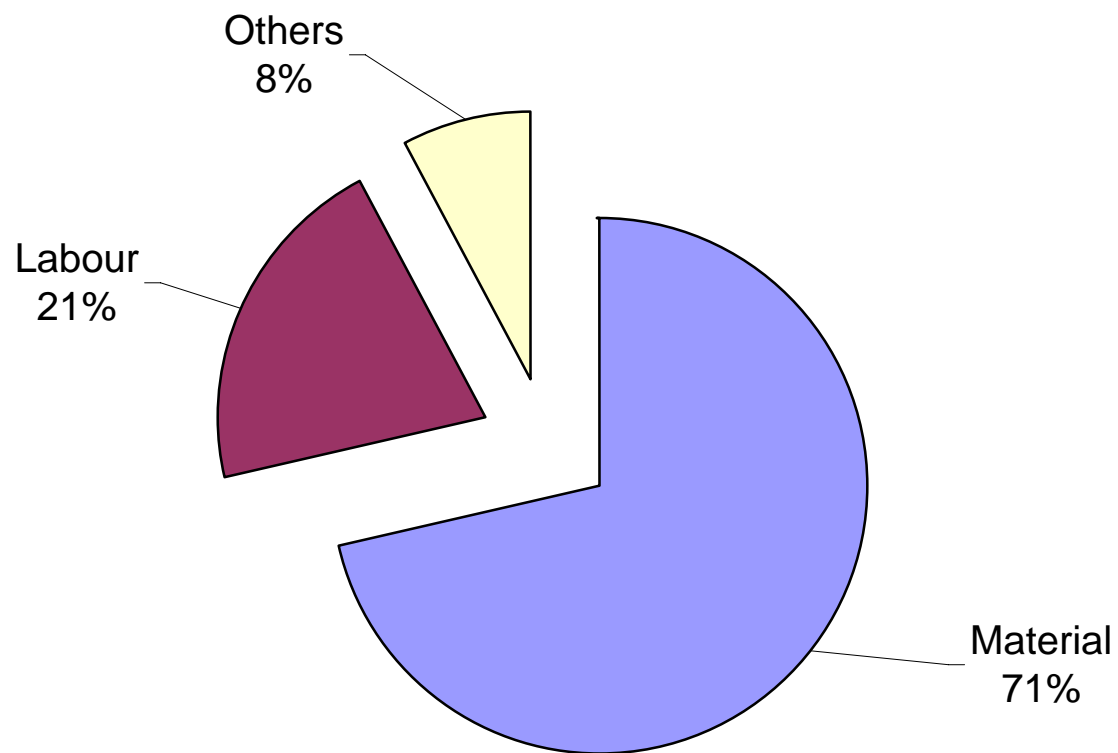
Sector	Households possessing specified documents						
	Ration card	Voter ID card	Passport	More than one of the three	Other document	None	All
Urban	34.7	4.8	0	39.4	0	21.1	100.0
Haryana	34.7	4.8	0	39.4	0	21.1	100.0

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.

Graph-21. Percentage distribution of various components of total cost in completed construction during last 365 days (Rural).



Graph-22. Percentage distribution of various components of total cost in completed constructions during last 365 days (Urban).



APPENDIX

Table-1. Number of sample households by type of informant's code.

Sector	Type of informant				Number of households	
	head of household	other member of household	others	all	estimates	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	617	337	6	960	3139354	960
Urban	463	301	4	768	1026895	768
Haryana	1080	638	10	1728	4166249	1728

Table-2. Number of sample households by type of response.

Sector	Informant						number of households	
	Co-operative capable	Co-operative but not capable	Busy	reluctant	others	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	959	0	1	0	0	960	3139354	960
Urban	765	2	1	0	0	768	1026895	768
Haryana	1724	2	2	0	0	1728	4166249	1728

Table-3. Number of households by distance (normally travelled) to the place work of the principal earner of the household per 1000 households.

Sector	Distance (km.) to the place of work normally travelled by the principal earner										number of households	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 11	>=12	N.R.	All	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	141	364	213	79	36	56	23	88	0	1000	31394	960
Urban	190	308	219	55	52	80	35	60	0	1000	10269	768
Haryana	153	350	215	73	40	62	48	59	0	1000	41662	1728

Table-4. Number of households by maximum distance (normally travelled) to the place work of any member of the household per 1000 households.

Sector	Distance (km.) to the place of work normally travelled by the principal earner										number of households	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 11	>=12	N.R.	All	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	127	317	244	85	37	58	34	95	3	1000	31394	960
Urban	173	243	277	61	44	93	39	64	8	1000	10269	768
Haryana	138	299	252	79	38	66	59	64	4	1000	41662	1728

Table-5. Number of households by reason for movement from last residence per 1000 households who moved to the village/town of enumeration during last 365 days.

Sector	reason for movement													all	number of house- holds who moved to the village/ town of enumeration during last <u>365 days</u> esti- sam- mated ple
	In search of emplo- ymen- t	in search of better employ- ment	to take up emplo- yment/ better employment	transfer of service contract	proximity to place of work	studies	acquisition of house/ flat	housing problems	social/ political problems	health	others	n.r.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rural	0	400	25	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	480	0	1000	7437	5
Urban	0	249	249	0	324	13	0	134	20	0	0	12	1000	12182	10
Haryana	0	306	164	0	201	8	0	120	12	0	182	7	1000	19619	15

Table-6. Number of households by structure type of their house per 1000 households.

Sector	structure type						number of households	
	Pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	904	46	37	0	12	1000	3139354	960
Urban	953	25	15	0	7	1000	1026895	768
Haryana	916	41	31	0	11	1000	4166249	1728

Table-7. Number of households by major source of drinking water per 1000 households .

Sector	major or source of drinking water										number of households	
	tap	tube well/ hand pump	well	tank/pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	315	603	80	1	0	0	0	1	0	1000	3139354	960
Urban	761	156	0	5	0	0	0	77	0	1000	1026895	768
Haryana	425	493	60	2	0	0	0	20	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table-8. Number of households by availability of drinking water, source of drinking water per 1000 households.

Sector	Drinking water sufficiently available throughout the year											number of households		
	Yes									no	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	Source of drinking water													
	tap	tubewell/ handpump	well	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	other tank/ pond	river/ canal/ lake	spring	others	n.r.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rural	292	579	80	0	0	0	0	1	0	48	0	1000	3139354	960
Urban	744	141	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	100	0	1000	1026895	768
Haryana	404	471	60	1	0	0	0	3	0	61	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table-9. Number of households by distance of the source of drinking water per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	drinking water available								n.r.	all	number of households	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of					estimated			sample	
			less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0. km.	1.0- 1.6. km.	1.6 km. or more					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0-225	356	131	370	143	0	0	0	0	1000	47655	17	
225-255	415	250	287	12	36	0	0	0	1000	62045	30	
255-300	359	142	395	103	0	0	2	0	1000	107127	46	
300-340	348	174	339	139	0	0	0	0	1000	140284	62	
340-380	321	94	461	65	16	26	17	0	1000	334611	126	
380-420	560	86	328	8	18	0	0	0	1000	244299	86	
420-470	421	228	255	57	34	0	5	0	1000	678211	183	
470-525	513	236	174	31	19	14	12	0	1000	432365	106	
525-615	420	346	165	42	27	0	0	0	1000	391621	121	
615-775	402	205	326	48	19	0	0	0	1000	451148	113	
775-950	611	147	211	15	0	0	17	0	1000	182155	50	
950 or more	688	115	103	43	51	0	0	0	1000	67833	20	
All	441	202	276	50	21	5	6	0	1000	3139354	960	

Table-9 (a) Number of households by distance of the source of drinking water per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	drinking water available								n.r.	all	number of households	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of					estimated			sample	
			less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0. km.	1.0- 1.6. km.	1.6 km. or more					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0-300	951	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2904	2	
300-350	786	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1156	3	
350-425	134	498	368	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10229	7	
425-500	433	248	292	28	0	0	0	0	1000	11201	12	
500-575	359	249	387	0	5	0	0	0	1000	33653	36	
575-665	800	102	98	0	0	0	0	0	1000	22720	28	
665-775	620	93	187	99	0	0	0	0	1000	95712	132	
775-915	692	54	64	63	21	0	108	0	1000	141054	97	
915-1120	678	209	68	45	0	0	0	0	1000	146974	60	
1120-1500	633	271	73	22	1	0	0	0	1000	201048	94	
1500-1925	927	40	33	0	0	0	0	0	1000	219195	105	
1925 or more	959	17	24	0	0	0	0	0	1000	141047	192	
All	743	128	82	29	3	0	15	0	1000	1026895	768	

Table-9 (b) Number of households by distance of the source of drinking water per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	drinking water available								number of households		
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of					n.r.	all	estimated	sample
			less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0 km.	1.0- 1.6 km.	1.6 km. or more				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-235	390	124	351	135	0	0	0	0	1000	50559	19
235-265	422	249	281	12	35	0	0	0	1000	63201	33
265-320	339	173	392	94	0	0	2	0	1000	117356	53
320-365	355	179	336	131	0	0	0	0	1000	151485	74
365-410	325	108	455	59	15	24	15	0	1000	368264	162
410-460	580	87	309	7	17	0	0	0	1000	267019	114
460-520	446	211	247	62	29	0	4	0	1000	773923	315
520-605	557	191	147	39	19	11	36	0	1000	573419	203
605-730	490	308	139	43	20	0	0	0	1000	538595	181
730-980	474	226	248	40	13	0	0	0	1000	652196	207
980-1285	783	89	114	7	0	0	8	0	1000	401350	155
1285 or more	871	49	50	14	16	0	0	0	1000	208880	212
All	516	184	228	45	16	4	8	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table-10. Number of households by type of bathroom per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	type of bathroom					number of households	
	attached	detached	no bathroom	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-225	122	257	621	0	1000	47655	17
225-255	266	118	616	0	1000	62045	30
255-300	230	307	463	0	1000	107127	46
300-340	233	308	460	0	1000	140284	62
340-380	316	227	457	0	1000	334611	126
380-420	299	328	373	0	1000	244299	86
420-470	249	198	554	0	1000	678211	183
470-525	256	219	525	0	1000	432365	106
525-615	323	298	380	0	1000	391621	121
615-775	277	372	352	0	1000	451148	113
775-950	343	344	313	0	1000	182155	50
950 or more	649	247	104	0	1000	67833	20
All	285	269	446	0	1000	3139354	960

Table-10 (a) Number of households by type of bathroom per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	type of bathroom					number of households	
	attached	detached	no bathroom	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-300	951	0	49	0	1000	2904	2
300-350	786	0	214	0	1000	1156	3
350-425	601	219	180	0	1000	10229	7
425-500	189	303	508	0	1000	11201	12
500-575	396	203	401	0	1000	33653	36
575-665	526	317	157	0	1000	22720	28
665-775	437	323	240	0	1000	95712	132
775-915	467	443	89	0	1000	141054	97
915-1120	507	325	168	0	1000	146974	60
1120-1500	662	250	88	0	1000	201048	94
1500-1925	726	237	38	0	1000	219195	105
1925 or more	870	110	20	0	1000	141047	192
All	618	271	111	0	1000	1026895	768

Table-10 (b) Number of households by type of bathroom per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	type of bathroom					number of households	
	attached	detached	no bathroom	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-235	170	242	588	0	1000	50559	19
235-265	275	116	609	0	1000	63201	33
265-320	262	299	438	0	1000	117356	53
320-365	230	307	463	0	1000	151485	74
365-410	323	225	452	0	1000	368264	162
410-460	318	327	355	0	1000	267019	114
460-520	272	213	515	0	1000	773923	315
520-605	308	274	418	0	1000	573419	203
605-730	373	305	322	0	1000	538595	181
730-980	396	334	270	0	1000	652196	207
980-1285	552	285	163	0	1000	401350	155
1285 & above	798	155	47	0	1000	208880	212
All	367	269	363	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table.11 .Number of households by distance from the bathing place per 1000 households having no bathroom .

Sector	bathing place						number of households having no bathroom		
	within the premises	outside premises at a distance of				n.r .			all estimated sample
		less than 0.2 km.	0.2-0.5 km.	0.5-1.0 km.	1.0 km. or more				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	896	101	3	0	0	0	1000	1400327	485
Urban	882	94	0	24	0	0	1000	114068	143
Haryana	895	100	3	2	0	0	1000	1514395	628

Table-12. Number of households by type of latrine per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	type of latrine												number of households		
	own			shared			public/community			other	no latrine	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	septic tank/flush	pit	service	septic tank/flush	pit	service	septic tank/flush	pit	service						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-225	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	0	1000	47655	17
225-255	94	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	1000	62045	30
255-300	20	62	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	858	0	1000	107127	46
300-340	39	149	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	810	0	1000	140284	62
340-380	62	158	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	729	0	1000	334611	126
380-420	148	11	0	0	25	1	159	16	0	0	640	0	1000	244299	86
420-470	65	101	0	0	0	5	109	21	0	0	699	0	1000	678211	183
470-525	72	57	0	0	0	9	3	22	66	0	770	0	1000	432365	106
525-615	77	71	10	5	1	10	108	1	0	0	717	0	1000	391621	121
615-775	138	94	0	63	0	0	17	24	0	0	664	0	1000	451148	113
775-950	168	220	0	11	11	0	0	157	0	0	432	0	1000	182155	50
950 or more	61	55	0	89	0	0	0	422	0	0	373	0	1000	67833	20
All	87	98	1	12	3	4	52	38	9	0	695	0	1000	3139354	960

Table-12 (a). Number of households by type of latrine per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	type of latrine												number of households .		
	own			shared			public/community			other	no latrine	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	septic tank/flush	pit	service	septic tank/flush	pit	service	septic tank/flush	pit	service						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-300	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	1000	2904	2
300-350	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	214	0	1000	1156	3
350-425	389	30	0	0	0	0	498	0	11	0	72	0	1000	10229	7
425-500	435	174	0	0	0	0	145	73	0	0	174	0	1000	11201	12
500-575	301	14	30	25	0	7	179	22	63	0	361	0	1000	33653	36
575-665	448	7	91	64	0	0	68	39	17	0	266	0	1000	22720	28
665-775	457	93	41	32	6	7	84	47	16	0	218	0	1000	95712	132
775-915	455	86	54	8	0	9	224	5	16	0	144	0	1000	141054	97
915-1120	420	110	104	57	0	0	150	0	34	0	124	0	1000	146974	60
1120-1500	571	97	93	18	0	0	82	22	44	0	72	0	1000	201048	94
1500-1925	753	7	18	24	0	0	66	54	61	0	17	0	1000	219195	105
1925 or more	760	5	40	9	0	0	102	0	81	0	3	0	1000	141047	192
All	574	60	57	24	1	2	118	23	45	0	97	0	1000	1026895	768

Table-12 (b). Number of households by type of latrine per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	type of latrine											number of households .			
	own			shared			public/community			other	no	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	septic tank/flush	pit	service	septic tank/flush	pit	service	septic tank/flush	pit	service		latrine				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-235	55	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	0	1000	50559	19
235-265	96	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	693	0	1000	63201	33
265-320	53	59	0	0	0	0	43	55	1	0	790	0	1000	117356	53
320-365	69	151	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	763	0	1000	151485	74
365-410	84	145	3	2	0	1	16	49	6	0	695	0	1000	368264	162
410-460	174	10	8	5	23	1	151	18	1	0	608	0	1000	267019	114
460-520	113	100	5	4	1	5	106	25	2	0	639	0	1000	773923	315
520-605	166	64	13	2	0	9	57	18	54	0	616	0	1000	573419	203
605-730	171	81	36	19	1	7	120	1	9	0	555	0	1000	538595	181
730-980	271	95	29	50	0	0	37	24	14	0	481	0	1000	652196	207
980-1285	488	104	10	18	5	0	36	101	33	0	206	0	1000	401350	155
1285 & above	533	21	27	35	0	0	69	137	55	0	123	0	1000	208880	212
All	207	89	15	15	2	3	69	35	18	0	548	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table-13. Number of households sharing different types of latrine per 1000 households using shared latrine.

Sector	number of households sharing the latrine (s)												n.r.	all	number of households using shared latrine	
	2-4			5-7			8-9			10 or more						
	septic tank/ flush	pit	service	septic tank/ flush	pit	service	septic tank/ flush	pit	service	septic tank/ flush	pit	service			estimated	sample
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14
Rural	660	40	135	0	0	0	0	106	3	0	0	56	103	1000	58737	14
Urban	831	10	80	0	11	1	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	1000	27781	30
Haryana	715	31	117	0	4	0	0	72	2	21	0	38	70	1000	86518	44

Table-14. Number of households by distance (in km.) to travel for latrine per 1000 households using public/community latrine or having no latrine .

Sector	distance of travel for latrine															
	households using public/community latrine								households with no latrine							
	less than 0.2 km.	0.2-05 km.	0.5-1.0 km.	1 km or more	n.r.	all	number of households		less than 0.2 km.	0.2-05 km.	0.5-1.0 km	1 km or more	n.r.	all	number of households using public/community latrine or	
															<u>having no latrine</u>	
							estimated	sample							estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rural	992	0	0	8	0	1000	313446	42	266	346	301	88	0	1000	2182723	733
Urban	999	1	0	0	0	1000	190834	149	123	391	244	241	0	1000	99207	112
Haryana	994	0	0	5	0	1000	504280	191	259	348	298	94	0	1000	2281931	845

Table.15- Number of households by primary source of energy for cooking per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	primary source of energy for cooking										number of households .		
	coke, coal	firewood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	charcoal	kerosene	electricity	others	no cooking arrangement	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-225	0	906	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	39296	14
225-255	0	875	119	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1000	70264	32
255-300	0	665	141	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	1000	45430	16
300-340	0	789	147	0	43	0	21	0	0	0	1000	133451	65
340-380	0	759	112	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	1000	153824	67
380-420	0	723	98	0	169	0	11	0	0	0	1000	303344	113
420-470	0	739	216	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	1000	204461	67
470-525	5	756	164	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	1000	665406	177
525-615	0	711	95	0	53	0	141	0	0	0	1000	431120	105
615-775	0	749	153	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	1000	503338	167
775-950	0	635	317	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	1000	339102	66
950 & above	0	418	401	0	43	0	139	0	0	0	1000	250317	71
All	1	709	180	0	78	0	32	0	0	0	1000	3139354	960

Table.15 (a) Number of households by primary source of energy for cooking per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	primary source of energy for cooking											number of households .	
	coke, coal	firewood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	charcoal	kerosene	electricity	others	no cooking arrangement	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-300	0	345	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	6298	7
300-350	0	401	575	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1000	17565	15
350-425	0	409	555	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	1000	38658	42
425-500	0	148	491	0	54	0	307	0	0	0	1000	19521	26
500-575	2	241	713	0	5	0	39	0	0	0	1000	138948	161
575-665	3	257	688	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	1000	122615	79
665-775	0	176	759	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	1000	202473	83
775-915	0	86	890	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1000	116915	56
915-1120	0	153	776	0	21	0	50	0	0	0	1000	160741	77
1120-1500	0	58	942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	83507	44
1500-1925	27	109	858	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1000	71548	107
1925 & above	0	87	913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	48106	71
All	3	175	774	0	5	0	43	0	0	0	1000	1026895	768

Table.15 (b) Number of households by primary source of energy for cooking per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana)

MPCE class	primary source of energy for cooking										number of households .		
	coke, coal	firewood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	charcoal	kerosene	electricity	others	no cooking arrangement	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-235	0	771	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	50559	19
235-265	0	925	68	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	1000	63201	33
265-320	0	749	148	0	78	0	25	0	0	0	1000	117356	53
320-365	0	665	204	0	129	0	2	0	0	0	1000	151485	74
365-410	0	719	121	0	147	0	12	0	0	0	1000	368264	162
410-460	0	701	231	0	46	0	22	0	0	0	1000	267019	114
460-520	4	696	227	0	66	0	6	0	0	0	1000	773923	315
520-605	0	581	270	0	40	0	109	0	0	0	1000	573419	203
605-730	1	627	280	0	71	0	22	0	0	0	1000	538595	181
730-980	0	479	464	0	42	0	15	0	0	0	1000	652196	207
980-1285	0	285	591	0	28	0	96	0	0	0	1000	401350	155
1285 & above	9	152	803	0	15	0	21	0	0	0	1000	208880	212
All	1	577	326	0	60	0	35	0	0	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table-16. Number of households by primary source of energy for lighting per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	Primary source of energy for lighting									number of households.	
	kerosene	other oil	gas	candle	electricity	others	no lighting arrangement	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-225	92	0	0	0	908	0	0	0	1000	32296	14
225-255	298	0	0	99	603	0	0	0	1000	70264	32
255-300	22	0	0	0	978	0	0	0	1000	45430	16
300-340	139	2	0	53	806	0	0	0	1000	133451	65
340-380	96	0	0	24	859	0	21	0	1000	153824	67
380-420	118	0	0	12	859	0	11	0	1000	303344	113
420-470	93	0	0	0	904	0	3	0	1000	204461	67
470-525	188	5	0	0	797	0	10	0	1000	665406	177
525-615	25	6	0	0	960	0	10	0	1000	431120	105
615-775	125	0	0	0	868	0	7	0	1000	503338	167
775-950	109	0	15	0	876	0	0	0	1000	339102	66
950 & more	1	0	0	0	999	0	0	0	1000	250317	71
All	111	2	2	7	871	0	7	0	1000	3139354	960

Table-16 (a). Number of households by primary source of energy for lighting per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	Primary source of energy for lighting									number of households.	
	kerosene	other oil	gas	candle	electricity	others	no lighting arrangement	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-300	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	6298	7
300-350	49	0	0	0	951	0	0	0	1000	17565	15
350-425	28	0	0	0	972	0	0	0	1000	38658	42
425-500	14	0	0	0	979	0	6	0	1000	19521	26
500-575	48	0	0	0	952	0	0	0	1000	138948	161
575-665	36	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	1000	122615	79
665-775	1	0	0	0	998	0	1	0	1000	202473	83
775-915	0	0	16	0	984	0	0	0	1000	116915	56
915-1120	17	0	0	0	983	0	0	0	1000	160741	77
1120-1500	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	83507	44
1500-1925	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	71548	107
1925 & more	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	48106	71
All	16	0	2	0	982	0	0	0	1000	1026895	768

Table-16 (b) Number of households by primary source of energy for lighting per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	Primary source of energy for lighting									number of households.	
	kerosene	other	gas	candle	electricity	others	no lighting arrangement	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-235	169	0	0	0	831	0	0	0	1000	50559	19
235-265	253	0	0	110	637	0	0	0	1000	63201	33
265-320	129	2		61	808	0	0	0	1000	117356	53
320-365	79	0	0	0	921	0	0	0	1000	151485	74
365-410	119	0	0	20	843	0	18	0	1000	368264	162
410-460	61	0	0	0	939	0	0	0	1000	267019	114
460-520	174	4	0	0	812	0	9	0	1000	773923	315
520-605	29	4	0	0	959	0	7	0	1000	573419	203
605-730	94	0	0	0	899	0	6	0	1000	538595	181
730-980	76	0	10	0	913	0	0	0	1000	652196	207
980-1285	7	0	0	0	993	0	0	0	1000	401350	155
1285 & more	1	0	0	0	999	0	0	0	1000	208880	212
All	88	1	2	5	899	0	5	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table. 17 Number of households possessing selected items per 1000 households for each MPCE class. (Rural).

MPCE class	items possessed by households											
	radio/transistor/ tape recorder/ music system	electric fan	bicycle	sewing machine	TV				telephone			refrigerator
					with cable connection		without cable connection		fixed	cellular	both	
					colour	black & white	colour	black & white				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-225	435	754	376	341	0	338	0	192	141	0	0	87
225-255	725	486	233	299	154	48	0	80	0	77	0	49
255-300	590	961	859	339	141	217	122	129	50	157	0	313
300-340	673	775	630	370	0	204	54	142	45	12	0	82
340-380	592	830	687	424	0	235	33	355	21	20	0	55
380-420	428	847	656	490	21	83	53	382	11	27	0	47
420-470	641	858	761	360	54	371	50	283	50	47	0	202
470-525	690	767	631	389	23	164	45	300	41	17	0	110
525-615	614	940	836	537	31	316	90	379	38	19	0	130
615-775	579	860	574	466	49	196	110	341	73	57	5	205
775-950	602	876	657	555	121	110	87	301	160	46	32	249
950 & more	553	967	654	552	48	101	356	326	167	16	0	439
All	603	847	659	458	45	190	91	314	66	33	4	166

Contd.

Table. 17 (Continued) Number of households possessing selected items per 1000 households for each MPCE class. (Rural).

MPCE class	items possessed by households										number of		
	washing	heater			moped/	air	air	car/	personal computer		tractor	households	
	machine	water	room	both	scooter/ motor cycle	cooler	condit- ioner	jeep	with internet	without internet		estimated	sample
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-225	87	0	0	0	175	323	0	141	0	0	0	39296	14
225-255	0	3	3	0	51	143	0	0	0	0	0	70264	32
225-300	50	0	188	0	263	263	0	0	0	0	50	45430	16
300-340	0	23	2	0	21	129	16	45	0	0	45	133451	65
340-380	0	2	51	0	56	213	0	0	0	0	54	153824	67
380-420	13	0	52	21	41	187	0	0	0	34	50	303344	113
420-470	19	0	5	1	78	143	8	0	0	30	51	204461	67
470-525	6	0	21	0	118	195	0	8	0	0	50	665406	177
525-615	0	17	42	0	193	247	0	0	0	20	125	431120	105
615-775	22	11	72	21	228	256	0	0	0	30	94	503338	167
775-950	95	36	63	0	307	389	0	68	0	30	99	339102	66
950 & more	160	21	47	29	194	293	15	10	0	13	162	250317	71
All	32	11	43	8	157	236	2	13	0	17	80	3139354	960

Table. 17 (a) Number of households possessing selected items per 1000 households for each MPCE class. (Urban).

MPCE class	items possessed by households											
	radio/transistor/ tape recorder/ music system	electric fan	bicycle	sewing machine	TV				telephone			refrigerator
					with cable connection		without cable connection		fixed	cellular	both	
					colour	black & white	colour	black & white				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-300	671	978	892	478	36	636	22	306	439	36	0	524
300-350	697	895	477	468	0	60	389	428	99	0	0	161
350-425	483	884	760	339	103	185	175	264	67	19	0	201
425-500	570	977	924	308	6	224	15	432	0	45	0	299
500-575	489	945	789	565	178	229	80	288	92	13	0	236
575-665	509	943	803	610	154	266	180	216	193	19	0	398
665-775	557	976	867	762	273	161	206	254	87	55	0	580
775-915	611	979	899	681	182	257	178	236	172	32	0	715
915-1120	299	960	839	815	520	176	148	100	273	76	34	792
1120-1500	443	1000	930	684	691	27	88	195	580	0	14	769
1500-1925	480	1000	773	582	627	49	152	170	533	2	27	868
1925 & more	326	1000	691	587	750	41	128	63	705	6	95	947
All	483	965	829	658	338	175	154	215	239	33	13	586

Contd.

Table. 17 (a) (Continued) Number of households possessing selected items per 1000 households for each MPCE class. (Urban).

MPCE class	items possessed by households											number of	
	washing machine	water	heater room	both	moped/ scooter/ motor cycle	air cooler	air condit- ioner	car/ jeep	personal computer with internet	personal computer without internet	tractor	households estimated	sample
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-300	0	0	108	439	49	596	0	0	0	108	0	6298	7
300-350	48	0	0	0	338	483	0	0	0	14	0	17565	15
350-425	62	0	80	0	37	309	0	0	0	106	0	38658	42
425-500	0	0	6	0	12	274	0	0	0	33	0	19521	26
500-575	98	13	32	2	120	357	0	0	0	18	2	138948	161
575-665	82	0	23	43	294	498	45	45	0	0	22	122615	79
665-775	168	15	71	0	219	471	0	0	0	39	00	202473	83
775-915	178	16	220	3	391	427	30	3	0	65	0	116915	56
915-1120	302	11	25	7	509	674	14	32	0	55	0	160741	77
1120-1500	603	93	43	22	617	822	111	113	28	75	28	83507	44
1500-1925	535	149	26	2	635	795	17	169	4	76	10	71548	107
1925 & more	750	147	28	147	796	886	241	363	56	139	0	48106	71
All	248	33	61	18	358	547	33	49	5	50	6	1026895	768

Table. 17(b) Number of households possessing selected items per 1000 households for each MPCE class. (Haryana).

MPCE class	items possessed by households											
	radio/transistor/ tape recorder/ music system	electric fan	bicycle	sewing machine	TV				telephone			refrigerator
					with cable connection		without cable connection		fixed	cellular	both	
					colour	black & white	colour	black & white				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-235	502	708	350	376	0	317	3	205	164	56	0	123
235-265	740	507	269	291	175	68	0	44	0	44	0	58
265-320	626	775	695	321	54	88	91	121	19	61	0	148
320-365	612	908	683	397	5	379	81	248	78	10	0	94
365-410	469	812	641	500	26	104	65	371	5	32	0	44
410-460	627	903	818	364	42	304	27	346	52	39	0	217
460-520	670	786	636	403	29	173	51	299	45	17	0	128
520-605	579	943	832	564	79	289	115	338	69	18	0	184
605-730	581	887	627	558	87	202	124	340	84	63	5	274
730-980	576	906	735	566	158	154	123	267	139	38	17	385
980-1285	436	975	816	630	310	121	221	257	264	40	17	586
1285 & more	470	979	638	666	508	62	232	123	471	2	31	815
All	574	876	701	507	117	187	107	289	109	33	6	270

Contd.

Table. 17 (b) (Continued) Number of households possessing selected items per 1000 households for each MPCE class. (Haryana).

MPCE class	items possessed by households											number of	
	washing machine	heater			moped/ scooter/ motor cycle	air cooler	air condit- ioner	car/ jeep	personal computer		tractor	households estimated	sample
		water	room	both					with internet	without internet			
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0-235	68	0	0	55	136	306	0	110	0	0	0	50559	19
235-265	0	4	14	0	57	169	0	0	0	11	0	63201	33
265-320	19	0	73	0	172	181	0	0	0	0	19	117356	53
320-365	6	22	2	0	51	179	14	39	0	2	78	151485	74
365-410	17	0	73	16	39	181	0	0	0	37	31	368264	162
410-460	14	0	3	3	66	221	6	0	0	28	63	267019	114
460-520	18	0	22	0	117	202	0	7	0	3	43	773923	315
520-605	21	16	40	9	204	308	0	0	0	16	99	573419	203
605-730	48	16	82	15	220	308	10	10	0	35	71	538595	181
730-980	116	24	82	4	305	396	8	38	0	36	66	652196	207
980-1285	228	25	36	17	385	536	17	25	0	40	97	401350	155
1285 & more	575	99	40	51	523	627	95	167	25	60	21	208880	212
All	85	16	47	10	206	313	10	22	1	25	62	4166249	1728

Table-18. Number of households by plinth level of the house per 1000 households living in a house for each structure type.

Sector	Plinth level of the house (meter)						all	number of households living in a house	
	No plinth	0-0.3	0.3-0.61	0.61-1	>1	n.r.		estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural									
Pucca	553	345	95	3	5	0	1000	2838074	685
Semi-pucca	659	280	61	0	0	0	1000	145967	121
Serviceable katcha	660	298	41	0	0	0	1000	115540	146
Unserviceable katcha	583	417	0	0	0	0	1000	1150	5
All	562	340	91	3	5	0	1000	3100731	957
Urban									
Pucca	490	382	97	27	4	0	1000	979139	690
Semi-pucca	866	134	0	0	0	0	1000	25323	62
Serviceable katcha	251	749	0	0	0	0	1000	14970	14
All	496	382	93	26	4	0	1000	1019432	766
Haryana									
Pucca	536	354	95	9	5	0	1000	3817213	1375
Semi-pucca	690	259	52	0	0	0	1000	171289	183
Serviceable katcha	613	350	37	0	0	0	1000	130510	160
Unserviceable katcha	583	417	0	0	0	0	1000	1150	5
All	545	350	91	8	4	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table-19. Number of households by type of use of the house per 1000 households living in a house.

Sector	Type of use of building							all	number of households, living in a house	
	residential only	residential cum factory	residential cum office	residential cum shop	residential cum factory/ office/shop	others	n.r.		estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rural	975	2	0	10	4	9	0	1000	3100731	957
Urban	956	5	4	35	0	0	0	1000	1019432	766
Haryana	970	3	1	16	3	7	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table-20. Number of households by area type per 1000 households living in a house.

Sector	area type where the house is located								number of households			
	slum areas				non-slum areas				living in a house			
	pucca	semi	serviceable	unserviceable	pucca	semi	serviceable	unserviceable	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	pucca	pucca	katcha	katcha	pucca	pucca	katcha	katcha				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	4	0	0	0	912	47	37	0	0	1000	3100731	957
Urban	20	4	1	0	941	20	13	0	0	1000	1019432	766
Haryana	8	1	0	0	919	40	31	0	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table- 21. Number of households by period since built and condition of structure per 1000 households living in a house.

Sector	period since built (years)														
	less than 1			1-5			5-10			10-20			20-40		
	good	satis- factory	bad	good	satis- factory	bad	good	satis- factory	bad	good	satis- factory	bad	good	satis- factory	bad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rural	13	3	0	31	23	0	128	124	9	153	152	27	100	126	13
Urban	4	1	0	19	9	0	125	73	7	251	159	14	131	119	7
Haryana	11	2	0	28	19	0	127	111	9	178	154	24	107	125	11

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Sector	period since built (years)										n.r.	all	number of households	
	40-60			60-80			80 and more			living in a house			estimated	sample
	good	satis- factory	bad	good	satis- factory	bad	good	satis- factory	bad					
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rural	42	34	5	2	5	1	3	3	4	0	1000	3100731	957	
Urban	19	17	10	3	17	4	9	1	0	0	1000	1019432	766	
Haryana	36	30	6	2	8	1	5	3	3	0	1000	4120162	1723	

Table- 22. Number of households by type of drainage arrangement per 1000 households living in a house for each structure .

Structure type & sector	drainage arrangement							no.of households living in a house .	
	under ground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural									
Pucca	5	10	730	161	94	0	1000	2838074	685
Semi-pucca	0	1	407	383	209	0	1000	145967	121
Serviceable katcha	13	16	298	395	279	0	1000	115540	146
Unserviceable katcha	0	0	106	524	370	0	1000	1150	5
All	5	10	698	180	106	0	1000	3100731	957
Urban									
Pucca	242	64	648	37	9	0	1000	979139	690
Semi-pucca	18	33	265	519	165	0	1000	25323	62
Serviceable katcha	0	114	40	459	387	0	1000	14970	14
All	233	64	629	55	19	0	1000	1019432	766
Haryana									
Pucca	66	24	709	129	72	0	1000	3817213	1375
Semi-pucca	3	6	386	403	203	0	1000	171289	183
Serviceable katcha	11	27	268	402	292	0	1000	130510	160
Unserviceable katcha	0	0	106	524	370	0	1000	1150	5
All	62	23	681	149	85	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table- 23. Number of households by arrangement of garbage disposal per 1000 households living in a house for each structure (Urban only).

Structure type & sector	arrangement of garbage disposal						no.of households living in a house .	
	by municipality/ corporation	by residents	others	no arrangement	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urban								
Pucca	822	10	27	141	0	1000	979139	690
Semi-pucca	713	50	0	237	0	1000	25323	62
Serviceable katcha	723	0	0	277	0	1000	14970	14
All	818	11	26	145	0	1000	1019432	766
Haryana								
Pucca	822	10	27	141	0	1000	979139	690
Semi-pucca	713	50	0	237	0	1000	25323	62
Serviceable katcha	723	0	0	277	0	1000	14970	14
All	818	11	26	145	0	1000	1019432	766

Table- 24. Number of households by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house per 1000 households living in a house for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	approach road/lane/constructed path							number of households living in a house	
	motorable		others		no direct opening	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-225	60	298	0	239	403	0	1000	47655	17
225-255	56	375	0	419	151	0	1000	62045	30
255-300	0	501	0	379	119	0	1000	107127	46
300-340	85	311	0	413	191	0	1000	140284	62
340-380	31	442	0	360	168	0	1000	334611	126
380-420	64	394	4	215	322	0	1000	240274	85
420-470	29	404	7	445	115	0	1000	678211	183
470-525	50	347	11	451	141	0	1000	403730	105
525-615	67	312	0	443	179	0	1000	385658	120
615-775	18	372	14	444	152	0	1000	451148	113
775-950	0	581	0	304	116	0	1000	182155	50
950 & above	45	661	0	292	1	0	1000	67833	20
All	39	397	5	399	160	0	1000	3100731	957

Table- 24 (a). Number of households by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house per 1000 households living in a house for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	approach road/lane/constructed path						number of households living in a house		
	motorable		others		no direct opening	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-300	951	0	49	0	0	0	1000	2904	2
300-350	0	214	0	786	0	0	1000	1156	3
350-425	30	188	509	273	0	0	1000	10229	7
425-500	55	177	293	475	0	0	1000	11201	12
500-575	134	196	196	474	0	0	1000	33653	36
575-665	47	463	235	255	0	0	1000	22720	28
665-775	63	314	157	466	0	0	1000	95712	132
775-915	204	100	157	539	0	0	1000	135816	96
915-1120	262	170	98	469	0	0	1000	146974	60
1120-1500	255	173	57	515	0	0	1000	201048	94
1500-1925	291	204	177	327	0	0	1000	216970	104
1925 & above	490	184	136	190	0	0	1000	141047	192
All	260	191	138	411	0	0	1000	1019432	766

Table- 24 (b). Number of households by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house per 1000 households living in a house for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	approach road/lane/constructed path							number of households living in a house	
	motorable		others		no direct opening	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-235	111	281	3	226	380	0	1000	50559	19
235-265	55	372	0	425	148	0	1000	63201	33
265-320	3	474	44	370	109	0	1000	117356	53
320-365	83	301	22	418	177	0	1000	151485	74
365-410	40	420	18	370	152	0	1000	368264	162
410-460	63	400	24	219	294	0	1000	262994	113
460-520	34	393	26	447	100	0	1000	773923	315
520-605	89	285	48	473	106	0	1000	539546	201
605-730	121	273	27	450	129	0	1000	532633	180
730-980	91	311	27	466	105	0	1000	652196	207
980-1285	158	376	96	316	53	0	1000	399125	154
1285 & above	346	339	92	223	0	0	1000	208880	212
All	94	346	38	402	120	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table-25. Number of households by type of ownership of dwelling per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	ownership of dwelling							number of households.	
	no dwelling	owned	employer's quarters	other hired accommodation	others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-225	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	39296	14
225-255	0	969	0	0	31	0	1000	70264	32
255-300	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	45430	16
300-340	0	981	0	19	0	0	1000	133451	65
340-380	0	998	0	0	2	0	1000	153824	67
380-420	0	952	8	11	29	0	1000	303344	113
420-470	20	816	0	140	24	0	1000	204461	67
470-525	0	934	0	63	2	0	1000	665406	177
525-615	66	920	0	11	3	0	1000	431120	105
615-775	12	942	0	8	39	0	1000	503338	167
775-950	0	912	0	84	4	0	1000	339102	66
950 & above	0	823	0	177	0	0	1000	250317	71
All	12	924	1	50	13	0	1000	3139354	960

Table-25 (a). Number of households by type of ownership of dwelling per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	ownership of dwelling							number of households.	
	no dwelling	owned	employer's quarters	other hired accommodation	others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-300	0	942	36	0	22	0	1000	6298	7
300-350	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	17565	15
350-425	0	895	16	46	43	0	1000	38658	42
425-500	0	931	41	1	27	0	1000	19521	26
500-575	38	808	39	49	67	0	1000	138948	161
575-665	0	797	66	135	2	0	1000	122615	79
665-775	0	835	44	92	29	0	1000	202473	83
775-915	0	636	172	59	133	0	1000	116915	56
915-1120	14	778	147	38	24	0	1000	160741	77
1120-1500	0	737	128	55	79	0	1000	83507	44
1500-1925	0	692	204	37	67	0	1000	71548	107
1925 & above	0	794	148	58	0	0	1000	48106	71
All	7	783	98	65	47	0	1000	1026895	768

Table-25 (b). Number of households by type of ownership of dwelling per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	ownership of dwelling							number of households.	
	no dwelling	owned	employer's quarters	other hired accommodation	others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-235	0	992	5	0	3	0	1000	45595	21
235-265	0	975	0	0	25	0	1000	87829	47
265-320	0	952	8	21	20	0	1000	84088	58
320-365	0	975	5	16	3	0	1000	152972	91
365-410	18	908	19	23	33	0	1000	292772	228
410-460	0	908	25	46	21	0	1000	425959	192
460-520	10	825	22	116	27	0	1000	406934	150
520-605	0	890	26	63	22	0	1000	782321	233
605-730	52	881	40	18	9	0	1000	591862	182
730-980	10	913	18	15	44	0	1000	586846	211
980-1285	0	874	36	76	15	0	1000	410650	173
1285 & above	0	818	24	158	0	0	1000	298422	142
All	11	889	25	54	21	0	1000	4166249	1728

Table-26. Number of households by type of dwelling and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	independent house			flat			others			n.r.	all	number of households with dwelling	
	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others			estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-225	902	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	1000	39296	14
225-255	969	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	70264	32
255-300	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	45430	16
300-340	981	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	133451	65
340-380	989	0	2	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	1000	153824	67
380-420	947	8	25	2	2	0	4	8	4	0	1000	303344	113
420-470	801	143	25	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	200436	66
470-525	926	15	0	1	0	2	7	49	0	0	1000	665406	177
525-615	914	12	3	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	1000	402485	104
615-775	952	8	37	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1000	497376	166
775-950	912	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	4	0	1000	339102	66
950 & above	819	55	0	4	8	0	0	114	0	0	1000	250317	71
All	920	21	11	3	10	0	13	20	1	0	1000	3100731	957

Table-26 (a) Number of households by type of dwelling and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	independent house			flat			others			n.r.	all	number of households with dwelling	
	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others			estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-300	942	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	22	0	1000	6298	7
300-350	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	17565	15
350-425	866	62	43	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	1000	38658	42
425-500	920	0	27	0	41	0	11	1	0	0	1000	19521	26
500-575	822	53	65	17	10	0	0	28	4	0	1000	133710	160
575-665	774	169	1	4	28	0	19	4	1	0	1000	122615	79
665-775	834	64	29	0	29	0	1	43	0	0	1000	202473	83
775-915	624	137	131	13	74	0	0	20	1	0	1000	116915	56
915-1120	789	27	24	0	140	0	0	20	0	0	1000	158516	76
1120-1500	737	55	78	0	62	0	0	66	2	0	1000	83507	44
1500-1925	664	86	5	27	150	0	0	5	62	0	1000	71548	107
1925 & above	755	104	0	40	101	0	0	0	0	0	1000	48106	71
All	777	78	42	8	62	0	4	24	5	0	1000	1019432	766

Table-26 (b) Number of households by type of dwelling and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	independent house			flat			others			n.r.	all	number of households with dwelling	
	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others			estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-235	908	0	0	0	5	0	84	0	3	0	1000	45595	21
235-265	975	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	87829	47
265-320	939	29	20	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	1000	84088	58
320-365	974	16	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1000	152972	91
365-410	911	25	31	8	5	0	5	13	2	0	1000	287535	227
410-460	897	54	18	3	10	0	8	7	3	0	1000	425959	192
460-520	818	103	27	15	15	0	0	21	0	0	1000	402908	149
520-605	881	33	20	3	11	1	6	44	1	0	1000	782321	233
605-730	878	16	9	0	39	0	51	6	0	0	1000	561000	180
730-980	922	15	42	0	9	0	0	9	2	0	1000	580883	210
980-1285	869	15	1	5	96	0	0	1	14	0	1000	410650	173
1285 & above	809	63	0	9	23	0	0	96	0	0	1000	298422	142
All	884	35	19	4	23	0	11	21	2	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table-27 Average number of living rooms, other rooms and average floor area of the dwelling for households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	average number of		average floor area (sq. meter) of the dwelling				n.r.	number of households	
	living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	covered veranda	uncovered veranda		with dwelling estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-225	2.59	1.70	26.63	16.71	6.42	2.64	0	39296	14
225-255	1.82	1.14	20.33	8.20	3.33	6.57	0	70264	32
255-300	2.47	1.72	34.60	18.38	6.49	7.13	0	45430	16
300-340	1.68	1.17	19.05	9.13	3.60	5.46	0	133451	65
340-380	2.22	1.31	30.33	12.18	5.18	9.03	0	153824	67
380-420	1.95	1.28	23.14	11.17	4.28	6.99	0	303344	113
420-470	1.95	1.47	22.57	12.68	3.73	6.32	0	200436	66
470-525	1.94	1.35	23.41	11.87	6.07	6.88	0	665406	177
525-615	2.22	1.45	25.53	13.08	5.07	4.95	0	402485	104
615-775	2.10	1.68	25.12	14.66	5.42	6.50	0	497376	166
775-950	2.13	1.69	27.01	16.23	7.82	8.83	0	339102	66
950 & above	1.98	1.77	26.53	16.04	5.58	5.92	0	250317	71
All	2.04	1.48	24.81	13.24	5.46	6.67	0	3100731	957

Table-27 (a) Average number of living rooms, other rooms and average floor area of the dwelling for households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	average number of		average floor area (sq. meter) of the dwelling				n.r.	number of households	
	living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	covered veranda	uncovered veranda		with dwelling estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-300	2.85	1.73	36.11	19.28	5.59	8.24	0	6298	7
300-350	2.17	2.30	21.53	10.01	2.55	4.57	0	17565	15
350-425	1.75	1.19	17.66	10.28	2.48	4.84	0	36658	42
425-500	2.25	1.37	20.64	10.99	3.73	5.83	0	19521	26
500-575	1.99	1.33	23.40	8.60	4.09	3.06	0	133710	160
575-665	1.94	1.32	24.99	11.19	3.31	2.53	0	122615	79
665-775	2.18	1.50	26.30	9.82	6.02	4.52	0	202473	83
775-915	2.05	1.55	27.23	12.74	8.95	4.43	0	116915	56
915-1120	2.17	1.75	24.00	13.15	5.71	6.59	0	158516	76
1120-1500	2.77	2.12	35.76	17.73	7.69	16.61	0	83507	44
1500-1925	2.46	1.74	27.80	13.61	6.34	11.75	0	71548	107
1925 & above	2.60	1.99	39.72	22.73	10.62	19.28	0	48106	71
All	2.19	1.59	26.57	12.30	5.86	6.66	0	1019432	766

Table-27 (b) Average number of living rooms, other rooms and average floor area of the dwelling for households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	average number of		average floor area (sq. meter) of the dwelling					number of households	
	living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	n.r.	with dwelling estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-235	2.63	1.71	27.94	17.07	6.31	3.41	0	45595	21
235-265	1.89	1.37	20.57	8.57	3.17	6.17	0	87829	47
265-320	2.14	1.48	26.81	14.66	4.65	6.08	0	84088	58
320-365	1.75	1.20	19.26	9.37	3.62	5.50	0	152972	91
365-410	2.11	1.32	27.11	10.51	4.67	6.25	0	287535	227
410-460	1.95	1.30	23.67	11.18	4.00	5.71	0	425959	192
460-520	2.07	1.48	24.44	11.24	4.88	5.42	0	402908	149
520-605	1.96	1.38	23.98	12.00	6.50	6.51	0	782321	233
605-730	2.20	1.54	25.10	13.10	5.25	5.41	0	561000	180
730-980	2.19	1.74	26.65	15.10	5.75	7.95	0	580883	210
980-1285	2.19	1.70	27.15	15.77	7.56	9.34	0	410650	173
1285 & above	2.08	1.81	28.65	17.12	6.39	8.07	0	298422	142
All	2.08	1.51	25.25	13.01	5.56	6.66	0	4120162	1723

Table-28 Number of households by ventilation of the dwelling unit and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	ventilation of the dwelling unit										n.r.	all	number of households	
	good			satisfactory			bad			with dwelling			estimated	sample
	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
0-225	182	0	0	722	0	0	97	0	0	0	1000	39296	14	
225-255	156	0	0	617	0	31	196	0	0	0	1000	70264	32	
255-300	708	0	0	229	0	0	63	0	0	0	1000	45430	16	
300-340	206	0	0	677	19	0	98	0	0	0	1000	133451	65	
340-380	378	0	0	567	0	0	54	0	2	0	1000	153824	67	
380-420	360	0	24	547	19	0	45	0	5	0	1000	303344	113	
420-470	291	0	0	471	143	24	71	0	1	0	1000	200436	66	
470-525	348	15	0	529	47	2	58	2	0	0	1000	665406	177	
525-615	532	0	0	350	12	3	104	0	0	0	1000	402485	104	
615-775	544	8	17	371	0	10	38	0	12	0	1000	497376	166	
775-950	508	0	0	293	84	0	110	0	4	0	1000	339102	66	
950 & above	518	177	0	279	0	0	25	0	0	0	1000	250317	71	
All	426	19	5	441	33	5	68	0	3	0	1000	3100731	957	

Table-28 (a) Number of households by ventilation of the dwelling unit and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	ventilation of the dwelling unit										n.r.	all	number of households	
	good			satisfactory			bad			with dwelling			sample	
	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
0-300	547	36	0	355	0	22	39	0	0	0	1000	6298	7	
300-350	444	0	0	359	0	0	196	0	0	0	1000	17565	15	
350-425	164	0	43	418	62	0	313	0	0	0	1000	38658	42	
425-500	375	0	14	424	41	12	132	1	0	0	1000	19521	26	
500-575	304	15	0	356	56	47	179	19	23	0	1000	133710	160	
575-665	336	5	0	424	194	2	37	3	0	0	1000	122615	79	
665-775	234	17	0	505	89	28	96	30	1	0	1000	202473	83	
775-915	219	89	1	283	126	0	135	16	132	0	1000	116915	56	
915-1120	365	87	24	398	100	0	25	0	0	0	1000	158516	76	
1120-1500	569	141	79	169	43	0	0	0	0	0	1000	83507	44	
1500-1925	349	127	5	342	114	62	0	0	0	0	1000	71548	107	
1925 & above	524	122	0	270	79	0	0	5	0	0	1000	48106	71	
All	329	56	13	375	97	17	85	11	18	0	1000	1019432	766	

Table-28 (b) Number of households by ventilation of the dwelling unit and ownership of the dwelling per 1000 households with dwelling for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	ventilation of the dwelling unit											number of households	
	good			satisfactory			bad			n.r.	all	with dwelling	
	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others	owned	hired	others			estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-235	232	5	0	671	0	3	89	0	0	0	1000	45595	21
235-265	214	0	0	566	0	25	196	0	0	0	1000	87829	47
265-320	458	0	20	316	29	0	178	0	0	0	1000	84088	58
320-365	228	0	2	645	21	2	103	0	0	0	1000	152972	91
365-410	344	7	0	469	26	22	112	9	11	0	1000	287535	227
410-460	353	1	17	512	69	1	43	1	3	0	1000	425959	192
460-520	262	8	0	488	116	26	84	15	1	0	1000	402908	149
520-605	329	26	0	492	59	2	69	4	20	0	1000	782321	233
605-730	485	25	7	364	37	2	82	0	0	0	1000	561000	180
730-980	548	27	26	342	6	8	32	0	10	0	1000	580883	210
980-1285	481	22	1	302	90	11	91	0	3	0	1000	410650	173
1285 & above	519	168	0	278	13	0	21	1	0	0	1000	298422	142
All	402	28	7	425	49	8	72	3	7	0	1000	4120162	1723

Table-29 Number of households by number of married couples in a household per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	number of married couples in a households							number of households			
	zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	n.r.	all	average	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-225	0	291	504	94	106	0	5	1000	2.0	39296	14
225-255	0	643	220	136	0	0	0	1000	1.5	70264	32
255-300	0	637	314	50	0	0	0	1000	1.4	45430	16
300-340	12	734	197	29	0	0	28	1000	1.3	133451	65
340-380	6	688	216	43	36	0	11	1000	1.4	153824	67
380-420	0	813	131	20	0	0	35	1000	1.2	303344	113
420-470	2	506	365	80	0	0	47	1000	1.5	204461	67
470-525	6	805	134	22	0	5	29	1000	1.2	665406	177
525-615	4	633	159	38	0	4	162	1000	1.3	431120	105
615-775	27	729	192	25	2	0	26	1000	1.2	503338	167
775-950	9	724	236	25	0	0	6	1000	1.3	339102	66
950 & above	26	787	116	0	0	0	71	1000	1.1	250317	71
All	10	719	187	32	3	2	47	1000	1.3	3139354	960

Table-29 (a) Number of households by number of married couples in a household per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	number of married couples in a households									number of households	
	zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	n.r.	all	average	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-300	108	417	36	0	439	0	0	1000	2.2	6298	7
300-350	0	906	48	46	0	0	0	1000	1.1	17565	15
350-425	26	835	90	49	0	0	0	1000	1.2	38658	42
425-500	14	618	368	0	0	0	0	1000	1.4	19521	26
500-575	37	764	126	19	0	0	54	1000	1.1	138948	161
575-665	75	643	212	0	22	0	48	1000	1.2	122615	79
665-775	57	814	63	107	35	0	15	1000	1.1	202473	83
775-915	23	912	64	0	0	0	0	1000	1.0	116915	56
915-1120	21	757	177	17	12	0	17	1000	1.2	160741	77
1120-1500	0	828	87	8	8	0	69	1000	1.1	83507	44
1500-1925	12	872	30	24	0	0	62	1000	1.1	71548	107
1925 & above	65	861	71	0	0	0	3	1000	1.0	48106	71
All	37	793	114	13	15	0	29	1000	1.2	1026895	768

Table-29 (b) Number of households by number of married couples in a household per 1000 households for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	number of married couples in a households								number of households		
	zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	n.r.	all	average	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-235	15	308	439	81	152	0	5	1000	2.0	45595	21
235-265	0	696	186	118	0	0	0	1000	1.4	87829	47
265-320	12	728	211	49	0	0	0	1000	1.3	84088	58
320-365	12	719	219	26	0	0	24	1000	1.3	152972	91
365-410	21	724	173	32	19	0	31	1000	1.3	292772	228
410-460	22	764	155	14	6	0	39	1000	1.2	425959	192
460-520	29	659	214	49	17	0	31	1000	1.3	406934	150
520-605	8	821	123	19	0	4	25	1000	1.2	782321	233
605-730	9	666	164	32	3	3	123	1000	1.3	591862	182
730-980	23	743	177	23	3	0	32	1000	1.2	586846	211
980-1285	10	750	200	25	0	0	16	1000	1.2	410650	173
1285 & above	32	799	109	0	0	0	60	1000	1.1	298422	142
All	17	737	169	27	6	1	43	1000	1.2	4166249	1728

Table- 30. Estimated number 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 for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	number of married couples in a household														not appli- cable
	one		two		three			four or more							
	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room							
								1	2	3	1	2	3	4 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-225	11434	6045	19793	189	3403	3706	274	0	0	4158	0	0	0	0	206
225-255	45210	16324	15472	403	0	9581	2840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	28921	10426	14245	140	0	2264	0	0	2264	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	97980	19890	26291	7544	0	3912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5268
340-380	105830	7329	33265	0	7218	6658	0	0	0	5486	0	0	0	0	2585
380-420	246734	47926	39870	920	0	6033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10708
420-470	103458	5794	74598	16930	0	16406	0	6226	0	0	0	0	0	0	9999
470-525	535582	77135	89100	1194	0	14512	6349	0	0	3257	0	0	0	0	22956
525-615	272701	7255	68674	974	0	16323	0	0	0	1700	0	0	0	0	71723
615-775	366704	22642	96427	1713	4302	12571	0	0	0	1049	0	1049	0	0	26587
775-950	245520	6665	79928	0	0	8429	6211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5224
950 & above	197041	45510	29044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24231
All	2257115	272941	586707	30008	14924	100394	15674	6226	2264	15650	0	1049	0	0	179488

Table-30 (a) Estimated number 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 for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	number of married couples in a household														not appli- cable
	one		two		three			four or more							
	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room							
								1	2	3	4 or more				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-300	2627	0	226	0	226	0	0	0	0	2763	0	0	0	0	683
300-350	15912	1841	839	0	0	813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350-425	32298	3598	3480	0	0	1891	1891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	989
425-500	12057	17	7182	5288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282
500-575	106120	13636	17469	6519	113	2635	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	12723
575-665	78881	12184	25942	4781	2324	0	0	0	0	2731	0	0	0	0	15061
665-775	164787	6598	12677	0	0	3445	0	0	0	7027	0	0	0	0	14535
775-915	106652	8459	7487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2776
915-1120	121636	2281	28463	0	0	2712	0	0	0	1868	0	0	0	0	6063
1120-1500	69159	0	7281	0	0	645	0	0	0	645	0	0	0	0	5777
1500-1925	62391	961	2121	0	0	1713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5324
1925 & above	41429	0	3423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3253
All	813948	49576	116591	16538	2663	13855	1891	193	0	15034	0	0	0	0	67468

Table-30 (b). Estimated number 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 for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	number of married couples in a household														not appl cable
	one		two		three			four or more							
	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room	house holds	couples not getting separate room			house holds	couples not getting separate room					
						1	2	3		1	2	3	4 or more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-235	14060	6045	20019	189	3629	3706	274	0	0	6920	0	0	0	0	889
235-265	61123	18165	16312	403	0	10395	2840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265-320	61218	14024	17725	140	0	4156	1891	0	2264	0	0	0	0	0	989
320-365	110037	19907	33472	12782	0	3912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5550
365-410	211950	20966	50734	6519	7331	9293	0	103	0	5486	0	0	0	0	15309
410-460	325615	60111	65812	5702	2324	6033	0	0	0	2731	0	0	0	0	25768
460-520	268245	12392	87276	16930	0	19851	0	6226	0	7027	0	0	0	0	24535
520-605	642233	85593	96587	1194	0	14512	6349	0	0	3257	0	0	0	0	25732
605-730	394336	9535	97137	974	0	19035	0	0	0	3568	0	0	0	0	77786
730-980	435863	22642	103708	1713	4302	13216	0	0	0	1694	0	1049	0	0	32365
980-1285	307911	7626	82049	0	0	10142	6211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10549
1285 & above	238471	45510	32467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27485
All	3071063	322517	703297	46545	17586	114249	17565	6329	2264	30683	0	1049	0	0	246956

Table-31. Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years and average cost of construction (in Rs.'000) by type of construction for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	type of construction completed							number of construction completed estimated sample			
	new building		addition to floor space		alteration/improvement/ major repair		n.r.			all	
	number of construction	average cost	number of construction	average cost	number of construction	average cost					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	1000	12	0	0	0	1000	6272	2	
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	1000	14	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4576	3	
340-380	679	33	321	85	0	0	0	1000	16060	3	
380-420	802	61	0	0	198	42	0	1000	23467	6	
420-470	131	500	602	17	268	39	0	1000	24091	6	
470-525	541	105	0	0	459	23	0	1000	21888	6	
525-615	545	104	289	30	166	150	0	1000	21478	5	
615-775	235	112	301	31	464	26	0	1000	25379	9	
775-950	565	37	227	42	208	20	0	1000	71052	9	
950 & above	727	122	273	8	0	0	0	1000	11005	3	
All	511	76	261	32	228	35	0	1000	225267	52	

Table-31 (a) Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years and average cost of construction (in Rs.'000) by type of construction for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	type of construction completed							n.r.	all	number of construction completed estimated sample
	new building		addition to floor space		alteration/improvement/ major repair					
	number of construction	average cost	number of construction	average cost	number of construction	average cost				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	1000	100	0	0	0	0	0	1000	839	1
350-425	0	0	0	0	1000	30	0	1000	1712	1
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	718	150	282	9	0	0	0	1000	3500	3
575-665	0	0	0	0	1000	10	0	1000	3103	1
665-775	0	0	417	40	583	10	0	1000	4029	2
775-915	1000	200	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3434	1
915-1120	0	0	0	0	1000	74	0	1000	5737	2
1120-1500	630	80	0	0	370	30	0	1000	6346	2
1500-1925	0	0	609	75	391	23	0	1000	406	3
1925 & above	823	216	177	80	0	0	0	1000	1901	4
All	398	146	105	37	497	39	0	1000	31007	20

Table-31 (b) Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years and average cost of construction (in Rs.'000) by type of construction for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	type of construction completed							n.r.	all	number of construction completed estimated sample
	new building		addition to floor space		alteration/improvement/ major repair					
	number of construction	average cost	number of construction	average cost	number of construction	average cost				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235-265	118	100	882	12	0	0	0	1000	7111	3
265-320	0	0	0	0	1000	30	0	1000	1712	1
320-365	1000	14	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4576	3
365-410	686	55	314	73	0	0	0	1000	19560	6
410-460	709	61	0	0	291	29	0	1000	26570	7
460-520	112	500	575	20	313	31	0	1000	28120	8
520-605	603	126	0	0	397	23	0	1000	25322	7
605-730	430	104	228	30	342	103	0	1000	27215	7
730-980	314	99	241	31	445	26	0	1000	31724	11
980-1285	562	37	229	43	209	20	0	1000	71458	12
1285 & above	741	138	259	15	0	0	0	1000	12906	7
All	497	83	242	32	260	36	0	1000	256274	72

Table-32 Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years and average floor area (in sq. meter) by type of construction for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	type of construction completed							n.r.	all	number of construction completed estimated sample
	new building		addition to floor space		alteration/improvement/ major repair					
	number of construction	average area	number of construction	average area	number of construction	average area				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	1000	8	0	0	0	1000	6272	2
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	1000	11	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4576	3
340-380	679	14	321	23	0	0	0	1000	16060	3
380-420	802	21	0	0	198	61	0	1000	23467	6
420-470	131	56	602	11	268	23	0	1000	24091	6
470-525	541	37	0	0	459	28	0	1000	21888	6
525-615	545	27	289	14	166	50	0	1000	21478	5
615-775	235	15	301	15	464	28	0	1000	25379	9
775-950	565	24	227	40	208	18	0	1000	71052	9
950 & above	727	37	273	39	0	0	0	1000	11005	3
All	511	25	261	22	228	29	0	1000	225267	52

Table-32 (a). Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years and average floor area (in sq. meter) by type of construction for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	type of construction completed							number of construction completed		
	new building		addition to floor space		alteration/improvement/ major repair		n.r.	all	estimated	sample
	number of construction	average area	number of construction	average area	number of construction	average area				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	1000	42	0	0	0	0	0	1000	839	1
350-425	0	0	0	0	1000	9	0	1000	1712	1
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	718	39	282	4	0	0	0	1000	3500	3
575-665	0	0	0	0	1000	19	0	1000	3103	1
665-775	0	0	417	13	583	3	0	1000	4029	2
775-915	1000	17	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3434	1
915-1120	0	0	0	0	1000	19	0	1000	5737	2
1120-1500	630	14	0	0	370	36	0	1000	6346	2
1500-1925	0	0	609	22	391	25	0	1000	406	3
1925 & above	823	61	177	56	0	0	0	1000	1901	4
All	398	28	105	15	497	18	0	1000	31007	20

Table-32 (b). Estimated number of constructions completed during last 5 years and average floor area (in sq. meter) by type of construction for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	type of construction completed							number of construction completed estimated sample		
	new building		addition to floor space		alteration/improvement/ major repair		n.r.			
	number of construction	average area	number of construction	average area	number of construction	average area	all			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235-265	118	42	882	8	0	0	0	1000	7111	3
265-320	0	0	0	0	1000	9	0	1000	1712	1
320-365	1000	11	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4576	3
365-410	686	19	314	20	0	0	0	1000	19560	6
410-460	709	21	0	0	291	44	0	1000	26570	7
460-520	112	56	575	12	313	18	0	1000	28120	8
520-605	603	33	0	0	397	28	0	1000	25322	7
605-730	430	27	228	14	342	31	0	1000	27215	7
730-980	314	15	241	15	445	30	0	1000	31724	11
980-1285	562	24	229	39	209	18	0	1000	71458	12
1285 & above	741	41	259	41	0	0	0	1000	12906	7
All	497	25	242	22	260	26	0	1000	256274	72

Table- 33. Average amount of finance (in Rs.) raised per construction work initiated by source of finance for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	source of finance										number of constructions initiated		
	own source	co-operative	financial inst. govt.	financial inst. non govt.	non financial inst. govt.	non financial inst. non govt.	money lender	friends & relatives	others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12000	6272	2
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	10939	0	0	0	0	0	3103	0	439	1	14481	4576	3
340-380	49659	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	0	1	50161	16390	4
380-420	50046	0	0	0	0	0	2464	42	0	1	52553	26233	8
420-470	51196	0	0	0	0	0	2578	6091	26130	1	85995	24091	6
470-525	59893	0	0	0	0	0	0	13565	0	1	73459	32198	8
525-615	80299	0	0	0	0	0	6421	4533	0	1	91254	30779	8
615-775	47470	0	0	0	0	0	4415	1671	562	1	54118	31722	12
775-950	36761	0	0	0	0	0	0	1304	0	1	38064	76007	10
950 & above	68320	0	0	0	0	0	0	20914	1609	1	90842	12430	5
All	49645	0	0	0	0	0	1782	4388	2597	1	58413	260696	66

Table- 33 (a). Average amount of finance (in Rs.) raised per construction work initiated by source of finance for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	source of finance										number of constructions initiated		
	own source	co-operative	financial inst.		non financial inst.		money lender	friends & relatives	others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
			govt.	non govt.	govt.	non govt.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	50000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50000	0	1	100000	839	1
350-425	27680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27680	1873	2
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	77038	0	0	0	0	0	3501	1569	0	1	82109	5134	4
575-665	10000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10000	3103	1
665-775	22498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22498	4029	2
775-915	150000	0	0	0	0	0	50000	0	0	1	200000	3434	1
915-1120	73631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	73631	5737	2
1120-1500	61487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	61487	6346	2
1500-1925	42051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11299	1	53350	547	4
1925 & above	128144	0	63388	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	191533	1901	4
All	66943	0	3658	0	0	0	5758	1519	188	1	78065	32943	23

Table- 33 (b). Average amount of finance (in Rs.) raised per construction work initiated by source of finance for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	source of finance										. number of		
	own source	co-operative	<u>financial inst.</u>		<u>non financial inst.</u>		money lender	friends & relatives	others	n.r.	all	<u>constructions initiated</u>	
			govt.	non govt.	govt.	non govt.						estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235-265	16485	0	0	0	0	0	0	5902	0	1	22387	7111	3
265-320	27680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27680	1873	2
320-365	10939	0	0	0	0	0	3103	0	439	1	14481	4576	3
365-410	56190	0	0	0	0	0	835	757	0	1	57782	21524	8
410-460	45811	0	0	0	0	0	2204	37	0	1	48052	29335	9
460-520	47085	0	0	0	0	0	2209	5218	22387	1	76898	28120	8
520-605	68577	0	0	0	0	0	4819	12258	0	1	85654	35632	9
605-730	79158	0	0	0	0	0	5322	3757	0	1	88237	36516	10
730-980	49806	0	0	0	0	0	3679	1393	468	1	55346	38067	14
980-1285	36798	0	0	0	0	0	0	1294	81	1	38173	76553	14
1285 & above	76255	0	8408	0	0	0	0	18139	1395	1	104199	14331	9
All	51606	0	415	0	0	0	2233	4063	2324	1	60641	293639	89

Table-34. Average cost incurred per completed construction during last 365 days by type of cost for each MPCE class (Rural).

MPCE class	average cost (Rs.) per sq. meter						number of completed constructions	
	material		labour	others	total	n.r.	where some cost was incurred	
	pucca	others					during last 365 days	
							estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	1076	135	404	0	1615	1	3432	1
255-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-340	297	480	259	144	1180	1	4576	3
340-380	1751	273	511	157	2691	1	16060	3
380-420	1948	114	367	307	2736	1	20529	5
420-470	1268	414	571	334	2587	1	21688	4
470-525	1124	52	382	226	1785	1	15478	4
525-615	2115	402	956	312	3785	1	21478	5
615-775	2066	537	724	129	3456	1	22373	8
775-950	1100	160	415	49	1724	1	68046	8
950 & above	2117	0	825	449	3391	1	7999	2
All	1495	251	537	182	2465	1	201658	43

Table-34 (a). Average cost incurred per completed construction during last 365 days by type of cost for each MPCE class (Urban).

MPCE class	average cost (Rs.) per sq. meter						number of completed constructions where some cost was incurred during last 365 days	
	material		labour	others	total	n.r.		
	pucca	others						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	1196	239	718	239	2392	1	839	1
350-425	2153	0	538	538	3229	1	1712	1
425-500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-575	1840	550	800	286	3476	1	3500	3
575-665	431	0	108	0	538	1	3103	1
665-775	1879	96	675	724	3375	1	4029	2
775-915	7176	1794	2392	598	11960	1	3434	1
915-1120	2933	0	667	363	3963	1	5737	2
1120-1500	2916	0	965	41	3922	1	6346	2
1500-1925	449	0	224	0	673	1	141	1
1925 & above	1419	280	641	478	2817	1	940	3
All	2734	300	879	332	4245	1	29781	17

Table-34 (b). Average cost incurred per completed construction during last 365 days by type of cost for each MPCE class (Haryana).

MPCE class	average cost (Rs.) per sq. meter						number of completed constructions where some cost was incurred during last 365 days	
	material		labour	others	total	n.r.		
	pucca	others						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235-265	1100	155	465	47	1767	1	4271	2
265-320	2153	0	538	538	3229	1	1712	1
320-365	297	480	259	144	1180	1	4576	3
365-410	1767	323	562	180	2832	1	19560	6
410-460	1749	99	333	267	2447	1	23632	6
460-520	1364	364	587	395	2710	1	25717	6
520-605	2223	369	747	294	3632	1	18912	5
605-730	2287	317	895	322	3823	1	27215	7
730-980	2254	418	777	110	3559	1	28718	10
980-1285	1099	159	415	49	1722	1	68188	9
1285 & above	2044	29	806	452	3330	1	8939	5
All	1654	258	581	201	2694	1	231439	60

**Table-35. Number of households by possession of some specific documents per 1000 households staying in notified/
non-notified slum.**

Sector	households possessing specified documents								number of households staying in notified/non-notified slum .	
	ration card	voter ID card	passport	more than one of the three	other document	none	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Urban	347	48	0	394	0	211	0	1000	8734	77
Haryana	347	48	0	394	0	211	0	1000	8734	77