

Chapter Three

Schedule 1.2:

Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition

3.0 INTRODUCTION

3.0.0 Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Information in respect of the dwelling unit of the households like 'type of the dwelling unit' (viz. independent house, flat etc.), 'tenurial status of dwelling unit' (viz. owned, hired, no dwelling etc.), 'structure of the dwelling unit' (viz. pucca, semi-pucca, katcha), 'condition of the structure' (viz. good, satisfactory, bad), 'floor area of the dwelling unit', 'age of the house owned by the household', etc. along with the facilities available to the households in respect of drinking water, sanitation etc. and micro environment surrounding the house like 'drainage system of the house', 'system of disposal of household waste water', 'system of disposal of household garbage', 'problems of flies and mosquitoes' etc. are important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the household members. The survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' of NSS 76th round (July – December, 2018) aims to collect relevant information on all these aspects.

3.0.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been collecting data on 'Housing Conditions and other Amenities' almost since its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., available to the households were collected by NSSO from NSS 7th round (October 1953 – March 1954) to NSS 23rd round (July 1968 – June 1969) through different survey schedules. These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give only a broad idea of the dimensions of variables reflecting housing conditions at the national level. Comprehensive surveys on housing condition with a separate Schedule 1.2 were carried out by NSSO in 28th round (October 1973 – June 1974), 44th round (July 1988 – June 1989), 49th round (January – June, 1993), 58th round (July – December, 2002), 65th round (July 2008 – June 2009) and 69th round (July – December, 2012). Apart from these surveys on housing condition, through Schedule 31 (Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services) of NSS 54th round (January – June, 1998), detailed information on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene was also collected.

3.0.2 In the 69th round, through Schedule 1.2 (Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition), data were collected on important items like (i) principal and supplementary source of drinking water of the household, (ii) availability of sufficient drinking water from principal source, (iii) access of the household to the principal source of drinking water, (iv) distance to the principal source of drinking water, (v) quality of drinking water, (vi) access and facility of bathroom of the household, (vii) access of the household to latrine, (viii) type of latrine used by the household, (ix) reason for not using latrine by the household despite having access, (x) drainage arrangement of the household, (xi) system of disposal of household waste water, (xii) method of disposal of household garbage, (xiii) problem of flies/mosquitoes faced by the household, (xiv) type of the dwelling unit, (xv) tenurial status of dwelling unit, (xvi) type of floor/wall/roof of the dwelling unit, (xvii) condition of the structure of dwelling unit, (xviii) floor area of the dwelling unit, (xix) age of the house owned by the household, (xx) sources of finance for construction/first-hand purchase of houses or flats for residential purpose etc.

3.0.3 For finalising the survey methodology and schedules of enquiry of NSS 76th round (July – December, 2018), a Working Group (WG) was set up by the National Statistical Commission (NSC). In view of the current data demands of various stakeholders, requirement of data for developing indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and usefulness of the survey results; the Working Group considered the items of information collected on the same subject during NSS 69th round and finalised Schedule 1.2 (Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition) of NSS 76th round with some modification/additions/deletions in the content of Schedule 1.2 of NSS 69th round.

3.0.4 The major changes made in the coverage of Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round as compared to the Schedule 1.2 of NSS 69th round are outlined below:

(I) Block 3 (*demographic and other particulars of household members*)

The block on ‘demographic and other particulars of household members’ has been introduced, for the first time, in the survey schedule of ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ considering that person level information of ‘age’, ‘gender’, ‘marital status’, ‘highest level of education’, ‘usual principal activity status’ etc. will depict comprehensive picture about ‘use of latrine’, ‘reason for not using latrine’ etc. by the household members. Information on NIC and NCO will also be collected in this block for the household members who are employed in the usual principal activity status.

(II) Block 4 (*household characteristics*)

(i) To determine the level of living of the household, information on ‘household consumer expenditure during last 30 days’ was collected in NSS 69th round. Instead of this, information on ‘household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure’ will be collected in this round. Household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure will be obtained by collecting information on the following four items:

- (a) usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase
- (b) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock
- (c) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts etc.
- (d) expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days.

(ii) In NSS 69th round, information on ‘maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work’ was collected for the earner of the household who normally travelled the maximum distance. In this round, this information will be collected separately for male earners, female earners and transgender earners of the household.

(iii) In the current round, some new questions have been added in this block to collect information on ‘benefit received by the households from government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities’.

(III) Block 5 (*particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation etc.*)

(i) The code structure for ‘principal and supplementary source of drinking water’ and ‘principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking water’ has been modified to meet the data requirements for developing indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

(ii) For the households, whose principal source of drinking water was outside the premises, following information regarding fetching of drinking water for the household was collected during NSS 69th round:

- (a) who fetches drinking water?
- (b) time taken, in a day, to reach the source of drinking water and back
- (c) waiting time, in a day, at the source of drinking water

In this regard, following information will be collected in this round:

- (a) who fetches drinking water from principal source?
- (b) time taken for a single trip to reach the principal source of drinking water, obtain water and back to household
- (c) waiting time at the principal source of drinking water in a single trip
- (d) number of trips required in a day for fetching drinking water from principal source

(iii) In NSS 69th round, information on 'facility of bathroom' was collected for all households and 'access to bathroom' was collected for the households which had the facility of bathroom. In this round, information on 'access of the household to bathroom' with modified code structure will be collected for all households and then information on 'type of bathroom used' will be collected for the households having access to bathroom.

(iv) Minor modification has been made in the code structure of 'type of latrine used by the household' to capture information on the use of 'twin leach pit pour-flush latrine'.

(v) In this block, following new items have been added to see whether drinking water of the households gets contaminated after receiving it from the source, whether excreta of the latrine of the households are disposed off safely and whether hygienic practices like hand washing are followed by household members:

- (a) how long drinking water is stored?
- (b) whether stored drinking water is covered?
- (c) whether bathroom and latrine both are within the household premises?
- (d) whether excreta from septic tank/pit latrine/composting latrine has ever been emptied?
- (e) who emptied the excreta last time?
- (f) place of disposal of excreta last time
- (g) amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time
- (h) how frequently excreta is emptied?
- (i) disposal of faeces for children of age below 3 years
- (j) availability of water in or around the latrine used
- (k) whether household members regularly wash their hands before meal?
- (l) whether household members regularly wash their hands after defecation?

(vi) Information on the following items which was collected in NSS 69th round will not be collected in this round:

- (a) quality of drinking water from principal source
- (b) reason for not using latrine by the household
- (c) whether all household members of different age and sex group are using latrine

(IV) Block 6 (*housing characteristics and micro environment*)

(i) Following new questions have been added:

- (a) whether the household faces problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises?
- (b) whether human faeces are visible in or around the household premises?

(ii) In NSS 69th round, information on ‘whether any of the household members suffered from specific types of illness’ was collected with a reference period of 30 days. In this round, this information will be collected with a reference period of 365 days. Some minor changes have also been made in the description of the specific types of illness.

(V) Block 7 (*particulars of the dwelling*): Information on a new item viz. ‘type of fuel used by household for cooking’ will be collected in this block.

3.0.5 The main users of the data of NSS 76th round survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ will be Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. The results of the survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ of NSS 76th round will also meet the data requirement of NITI Aayog, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Water Aid India, UNICEF, WHO etc. Apart from these users, the results of the survey will be useful for other planners/policy makers and researchers.

Summary Description of the Schedule

3.0.6 In the present round, Schedule 1.2 consists of 11 blocks. The blocks are as follows:

block	description of the block
Block 0	descriptive identification of sample household
Block 1	identification of sample household
Block 2	particulars of field operations
Block 3	demographic and other particulars of household members
Block 4	household characteristics
Block 5	particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.
Block 6	housing characteristics and micro environment of the households living in houses
Block 7	particulars of the dwelling of the households living in houses
Block 8	some general particulars of the households living in houses in respect of their stay in present area
Block 9	remarks by investigator(s) (FI/JSO)
Block 10	comments by supervisory officer(s)

3.0.7 The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2 are for recording identification particulars of sample households and particulars of field operations. The last two blocks, viz. Blocks 9 and 10 are for recording the remarks of investigator(s) (FI/JSO) and comments of supervisory officer(s), respectively.

3.0.8 Block 3 will be used for recording demographic particulars of household members like name, relation to head, gender, age, marital status, highest level of education, usual principal activity status along with particulars on use of latrine by the household members.

3.0.9 Block 4 will be used for recording information on household size, religion of the household, social group of the household, land possessed by the household, tenurial status of dwelling, area type in which the dwelling unit is located, maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by earners of the household, household's usual monthly consumer expenditure, amount spent by the household for construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose, benefits received by the household from different government schemes for drinking water/sanitation/housing/electrification/LPG connection facilities.

3.0.10 Block 5 will be used for recording the particulars of living facilities of the households, such as principal and supplementary source of drinking water, principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, sufficiency of water for all household activities, access to the principal source of drinking water, distance to the principal source of drinking water, access to bathroom, type of bathroom used, distance from bathing place, access to latrine, type of latrine used, availability of water in or around the latrine, etc.

3.0.11 Block 6 will be used for collecting information on plinth level of the house, number of floors in the house, use of house, condition of structure, availability of electricity for domestic use, drainage system of the household, system of disposal of household waste water, place of disposal of household garbage, agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household, problems of flies/mosquitoes, suffering of household members from specific types of illness, etc.

3.0.12 Block 7 will be used for collecting information on type of dwelling of the household (independent house/flat/others), number of rooms and floor area of the dwelling unit, condition of ventilation of the dwelling unit, number of married couples of the household having separate room, kitchen type in the household, type of fuel used by the household for cooking, floor type/wall type/roof type of the dwelling unit, etc.

3.0.13 Block 8 will be used for collecting information on duration of stay of the household in the present area (i.e., present notified slum/non-notified slum/squatter settlement/other areas), area where the household was residing before coming to the present area, type of structure of the accommodation availed of by the household before coming to the present area, reason for movement of the household to the present area, possession of documents by the head of the household pertaining to the residence status in the present slum/squatter settlement, benefit received by the household as a dweller of present slum/squatter settlement, reason for trying to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement by the household etc.

3.0.14 Blocks 0 to 5, 9 and 10 are applicable for all the surveyed households while blocks 6 to 8 are applicable only for households living in houses. Therefore, blocks 6 to 8 are not to be filled in for the households without having a dwelling unit i.e., living more or less regularly under staircase, in tents, in pipes, under bridges, in temporary flimsy improvisations built by roadside.

Concepts and definitions

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

Details of Schedule 1.2

3.0.16 Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household

This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample sub-unit (SU) in which the sample household belongs.

- Entries against items 1 to 4 and 6 will be copied from the corresponding entries of Block 0 of Schedule 0.0. Entry against item 5 will be made on the basis of the entries of items 5 and 6 of Block 0 of Schedule 0.0.
- Item 4 (i.e. village name in which the sample household belongs) is applicable only for households in rural areas. For households in urban areas, a cross ('×') mark will be recorded against this item.
- Item 5 (i.e. investigator unit number/block number in which the sample household belongs) is applicable only for households in urban areas. For households in rural areas, a cross ('×') mark will be recorded against this item.
- In item 7, the name of the head of the sample household will be copied from column 3 of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.
- Entry against item 8 will be the name of the informant i.e., the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

3.1 Block 1: Identification of sample household

3.1.0 This Block will be used to record the identification particulars of the sample household. The entries against items 2 and 3 are already printed in the schedule.

3.1.1 *item 1: srl. no. of sample FSU*: Serial number of the sample FSU in which the sample household belongs to will be copied from item 1 of Block 1 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.2 *item 4: second stage stratum number (1/2)*: Entry against this item will be either 1 or 2. The second stage stratum number will be obtained from headings of columns 26 and 27 of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.3 *item 5: sample household number*: This is same as the order of selection of the sample household and this will be obtained from columns 26 and 27 of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0 for the second stage stratum 1 and 2, respectively.

3.1.4 **item 6: serial number of informant:** This item will be filled-in after canvassing Schedule 1.2 in the sample household. Serial number of the person as recorded in column 1 of block 3 of Schedule 1.2, from whom bulk of the information is collected, will be entered here. It is always desirable to collect information from the household member(s). In some rare cases, if it is not possible to collect information from the household member(s), information may be collected from the person(s) who is not a member of the household but can provide bulk of the information of Schedule 1.2 for the sample household. In such a case, entry '99' is to be recorded against this item.

3.1.5 **item 7: response code:** Information in this item is to be recorded after canvassing Schedule 1.2 in the sample household. The entry in this item will indicate the degree of co-operation as well as capability of the informant to provide the required information. The codes are:

informant co-operative and capable	1
informant co-operative but not capable....	2
informant busy.....	3
informant reluctant.....	4
others.....	9

3.1.6 **item 8: survey code:** The survey codes are as follows:

household surveyed:

original	1
substitute.....	2
household casualty	3

3.1.6.1 If the originally selected sample household is surveyed, code 1 will be recorded against this item. However, if the originally selected household could not be surveyed and a substituted household is surveyed, code 2 will be recorded. If the originally selected household could not be surveyed, efforts are to be made to substitute the sample household twice. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. If the sample household becomes a casualty, only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 9 and 10 will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

3.1.7 item 9: reason for substitution of original household: In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not. This item is applicable if entry against item 8 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank. Information in this item will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

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

3.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations

3.2.0 The names of the Field Investigator/Junior Statistical Officer (JSO), Field Officer (FO)/Senior Statistical Officer (SSO), their signatures, dates of survey/inspection/scrutiny/despatch etc., will be recorded against the relevant columns of the appropriate items of this block. For the central samples, person codes of field officials will be recorded against item 1(a)(ii)/1(b)(ii). If more than one day is required to canvass the schedule, the first day of survey is to be recorded against column 3 of item 2(i).

3.2.1 If Schedule 1.2 in the sample household is canvassed by a team of investigators, then total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team will be recorded in item 4 and number of investigators (FI/JSO) of the team who canvassed the schedule in the sample household will be recorded in item 5. If Schedule 1.2 in the sample household is canvassed by a single investigator, total time taken by the investigator to canvass the schedule in the sample household will be recorded in item 4 and entry in item 5 is to be recorded as 1. Entry in item 4 will be made in whole number and in minutes. The time required to canvass the schedule should be the actual time to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the investigator to finalise the schedule.

3.2.2 The information on 'whether remarks have been entered by FI/JSO/supervisory officer' in 'block 9/block 10' and/or 'elsewhere in the schedule' will be recorded in the relevant columns of item 6(i) and/or item 6(ii) using codes: *yes-1, no-2*. If additional sheet(s) are used for any block(s), the number of additional sheet(s) used will be recorded in item 3 of the block. These sheets should be firmly stapled with the schedule at the appropriate place.

3.3 Block 3: Demographic and other particulars of household members

3.3.0 All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. For each member of the household, demographic particulars like name, relation to head, gender, age, marital status, highest level of education and usual principal activity status will be recorded. For the members of the household who are employed in the usual principal activity status, information on NIC and NCO will also be recorded. For the households having access to latrine, information on ‘use of latrine’ will be recorded for each member of the household. For the household members using latrine on regular basis, information on ‘type of latrine used’ and ‘whether the latrine used is for exclusive use of the household’ will be recorded. Also for the household members who never used latrine, the reason for not using latrine will be recorded in this block.

3.3.1 **column 1: serial number:** All the members of the sample household will be listed in this block using a continuous serial number in column 1 starting with 1. The head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are listed, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

3.3.2 **column 2: name:** The names of the household members corresponding to the serial numbers entered in column 1 will be recorded in column 2.

3.3.3 **column 3: relation to head:** The relationship of each member of the household to the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is ‘self’) will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

self	1	grandchild	6
spouse of head	2	father/mother/father-in-law/ mother- in-law	7
married child	3	brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister- in-law/other relatives.....	8
spouse of married child	4	servant/employees/ other non-relatives.....	9
unmarried child	5		

3.3.4 **column 4: gender:** The gender code of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

male	1
female.....	2
transgender.....	3

3.3.5 **column 5: age (years):** The age in completed number of years of each member of the household will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, entry '0' will be recorded.

3.3.6 **column 6: marital status:** The marital status of each member of the household will be recorded in this column in terms of the following codes:

never married	1
currently married	2
widowed	3
divorced/separated	4

3.3.7 **column 7: highest level of education:** The highest level of education of the household member considering the highest levels of the general/ technical/vocational education successfully completed by the member will be recorded here in terms of codes. The codes for the highest level of education of the household member to be recorded in column 7 are as follows:

highest level of education	code	highest level of education	code
not literate.....	01	<i>literate with formal schooling:</i>	
literate without any schooling...	02	higher secondary.....	11
		diploma/certificate course (upto secondary).....	12
<i>literate without formal schooling:</i>			
through NFEC.....	03	diploma/certificate course (higher secondary).....	13
through TLC/AEC.....	04	diploma /certificate course (graduation and above).....	14
others	05		
<i>literate with formal schooling:</i>			
below primary.....	06	graduate	15
primary.....	07	post graduate and above.....	16
upper primary/middle	08		
secondary.....	10		

3.3.7.1 Some examples are cited here to understand successful completion of a level of education. If a person has studied up to first year B.A. or has failed in the final B.A. examination, the highest level of education for that person will be considered as 'higher secondary' for the purpose of entry in column 7. Similarly, if a person has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed in 12th standard examination, the highest level of education for that person will be considered as 'secondary'.

3.3.7.2 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who achieve literacy without any schooling will be assigned code 02.

3.3.7.3 Persons who achieve literacy without formal schooling will be assigned any of the codes 03, 04 or 05 as the case may be. Those who achieve literacy by attending 'Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC)' will be given code 03 and those who have become literate through attending 'Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)' or 'Adult Education Centres (AEC)' will be given code 04. Code 05 will be assigned to those who achieve literacy without formal schooling by attending courses other than NFEC, TLC, AEC. For example, those who achieve literacy through schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) will be assigned code 05.

3.3.7.4 Those, who are by definition literate through formal schooling but are yet to pass primary standard examination, will be assigned code 06. It may be noted that for the purpose of this survey, the primary level is defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly. Thus, the persons who have passed Class V will be assigned code 07.

3.3.7.5 Codes 08 and 10 to 16 are to be assigned to the household members considering the highest level of general/technical/vocational education successfully completed by the members. Persons who have studied Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of education completed. Code 12 will be assigned for them who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general/technical/vocational education as the highest level of education, which is equivalent to *upto secondary* level. Code 13 will be assigned for them who have completed diploma or certificate as the highest level of education which is equivalent to *higher secondary* level. Code 14 will be recorded for them who have completed diploma or certificate as the highest level of education which is equivalent to graduation and above level. Code 15 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree in graduation level as the highest level of education and code 16 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree in post-graduation level and above.

3.3.8 **column 8: usual principal activity status:** The usual principal activity status of the household members i.e. the activity status in which they usually belonged to for a relatively longer period during last 365 days will be recorded in this column in terms of codes.

3.3.8.1 Description of detailed usual principal activity statuses and their codes are as follows:

activity status	code
worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker.....	11
worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as employer.....	12
worked as helper in household enterprises (unpaid family worker)	21
worked as regular salaried/wage employee.....	31
worked as casual wage labour : in public works	41
in other types of work.....	51
did not work but was seeking and/or available for work.....	81
attended educational institutions.....	91
attended domestic duties only.....	92
attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed etc), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use.....	93
rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	94
not able to work due to disability.....	95
others (including begging, prostitution, etc.).....	97

3.3.8.2 Procedure for determining usual principal activity status of a person has been mentioned in Chapter One. As mentioned in Chapter One, the broad usual principal activity status of a household member viz. 'employed' (working), 'unemployed' (available for work) or 'not in labour force' (neither working nor available for work) will first be determined by major time criterion in two stages considering the various activities pursued by the person during the reference period of last 365 days and then the detailed usual principal activity status within the broad activity status will be decided considering the detailed activity status in which the person was found for a relatively longer period during last 365 days.

3.3.8.3 For determining the broad usual principal activity status of a person viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' or 'not in labour force', the person will be classified either in 'labour force' or 'not in labour force' in the first stage. The person will be considered to be in the labour force if the person was engaged in an economic activity (i.e. employed) and/or was seeking (or available) for an economic activity (i.e., unemployed) for the major part of the last 365 days. In the second stage, those who are found to be in the labour force will be further classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed' considering the status (employment/unemployment) in which relatively longer period was spent by the person during last 365. The detailed usual principal activity status within the broad status 'employed' will be determined considering the detailed activity status in which the person was found for a relatively longer period during last 365 days. Similarly, the detailed usual principal activity status within the broad status 'not in labour force' will be decided considering the detailed activity status in which the person was found for a relatively longer period during last 365 days.

3.3.8.4 The detailed usual principal activity status codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41 and 51 refer to the broad activity status 'employed' (or worker), code 81 refers to the broad activity status 'unemployed' and the remaining codes viz. 91 to 97 refer to the broad activity status 'not in labour force'. For children of age 0 - 4 years, code 97 is to be recorded.

3.3.9 **column 9: industry (2 digit code):** This column will be filled-in for the household members with any one of codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41 or 51 in column (8) i.e. for them who are employed (also termed as worker). For each working member of the household, the principal industry of work has to be ascertained and the appropriate 2 digit industry code as per NIC - 2008 is to be recorded in this column. In case, two or more industries corresponding to the status code given in column (8) are reported by a person, the principal industry will be the one in which relatively long time has been spent by the person during last 365 days. This column is not relevant for the household members with any one of codes 81 to 97 in column 8 (i.e. for them who are 'non-worker') and may be left blank for them.

3.3.10 **column 10: occupation (2 digit code):** This column will be filled-in for the household members with any one of codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41 or 51 in column (8) i.e. for them who are employed. The principal occupation of each of the working members of the household has to be ascertained and the appropriate 2 digit occupation code as per NCO - 2004 will be recorded in this column. In case, two or more occupations corresponding to the status code given in column (8) are reported by a person, the principal occupation will be the one in which relatively long time has been spent by the person during last 365 days. This column is not relevant for the household members with any one of codes 81 to 97 in column 8 (i.e. for them who are 'non-worker') and may be left blank for them.

3.3.11 **Columns 11 to 14:** These columns are relevant only for those households which have access to latrine i.e. for the households with any of the codes 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25 of block 5. Entries in these columns are to be recorded after canvassing block 5. Information on use of latrine by the household members, reason for not using latrine by the household members who never used latrine will be collected in these columns. For the purpose of the survey, a 'latrine' is defined as an infrastructure which allows safer and more hygienic disposal of human excreta than open defecation.

3.3.12 **column 11: use of latrine:** This column will be filled in for each member of those households *which have access to latrine* (i.e. codes 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25, block 5). Information on usual habit of the household members regarding use of latrine will be recorded in this column in terms of the following codes:

regularly	1
occasionally	2
never	3

3.3.12.1 For making entry in column 11, it is first to be ascertained whether the household member generally uses latrine or not. If the response is 'yes' i.e. if the common practice of the household member is to use latrine for defecation or in other words, the household member uses latrine in most of the circumstances, then it will be considered that the household member is using latrine regularly and entry in this column will be made as 1. In case of children, if latrine is generally used by them or children faeces are generally put/rinsed into latrine, code 1 will be recorded. It may be noted that latrine used by the member may be for exclusive use of the household, for common use of households in the building, public/community latrine, latrine at work place or latrine at institutions like school/college/universities etc.

3.3.12.2 If any household member does not use latrine in most of the circumstances i.e. the common practice of the household member is not to use latrine but to go for open defecation, then it will be considered that the household member is not using latrine regularly and entry in this column will be recorded as either 2 or 3. Code 3 will be recorded if the household member never uses latrine or rarely uses latrine. Sometimes it may happen that though the common practice of the household member is to go for open defecation, the member may use latrine from time to time say, on emergency or during rainy season only or in other circumstances. For such member of the household, code 2 is to be recorded.

3.3.13 **column 12: type of latrine used:** Column 12 will be filled in only for the household members with entry 1 in column 11 i.e. for those who are using latrine regularly. The type of latrine normally used by the household member is to be ascertained and relevant information is to be recorded in this column in terms of the following codes:

type of latrine	code
<i>flush/pour-flush to:</i>	
piped sewer system.....	01
septic tank.....	02
twin leach pit	03
single pit	04
elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.).....	05
ventilated improved pit latrine.....	06
pit latrine with slab.....	07
pit latrine without slab/open pit.....	08
composting latrine.....	10
others.....	19

Descriptions of different types of latrines are given in paragraph 3.5.26.4. Code structure for this item is similar to that of item 26 of Block 5.

3.3.14 **column 13: whether latrine used is for exclusive use of the household:** Column 13 will be filled in only for the household members with entry any of 01 to 04, 06, 07 and 10 in column 12. It may be noted that the latrine used by the household member may or may not be for exclusive use of the household. In column 13, information on ‘whether latrine used is for exclusive use of the household’ is to be recorded in terms of the codes: *yes-1, no-2*. If it is reported that the household member normally used the latrine which is for exclusive use of the household, entry in column 13 will be recorded as 1 and if it is reported that the latrine normally used by the household member is not for exclusive use of the household (say, for common use of households in the building, public/community latrine etc.), entry in column 13 will be recorded as 2.

3.3.15 column 14: reason for not using latrine: Column 14 will be filled in only for the household members with entry 3 in column 11 i.e. for those who never used latrine. In this column, information will be collected regarding the reason for not using latrine by the household member who never used latrine. It may be noted that information in columns 11 to 14 is collected only for those households which have access to latrine and therefore, information to be collected in column 14 relates to the reason for never using latrine by the household member even though the household has access to latrine.

3.3.15.1 For the household members with code 3 in column 11, reason for not using latrine will be collected in column 14 in terms of the following codes:

latrine has no superstructure	1
latrine is not clean/sufficient water is not available in the latrine	2
malfunctioning of the latrine	3
shortage of latrine.....	4
latrine is used for other purposes.....	5
lack of privacy/safety.....	6
personal preference	7
cannot afford charges for paid latrine.....	8
others.....	9

3.3.15.2 If the household members do not use latrine due to the absence of superstructure in the latrine, code 1 is to be recorded. If the household members do not use latrine for the reason either the latrine is not clean or sufficient water is not available in the latrine, code 2 is to be recorded. In cases where the latrine is not used as it is not functioning properly, code 3 will be applicable. Some household members do not use latrine because there may be a shortage of latrine at the household level or at the community level. In such cases, code 4 is to be recorded. In cases where latrine cannot be used by the household members as it is used for some other purposes like ‘storage’, ‘animal shed’ etc., code 5 will be recorded.

3.3.15.3 If the household members do not use latrine as they feel that the latrine is not safe enough to use and/or their privacy may not be maintained if they use it, code 6 is to be recorded. If the household members do not use latrine for social and cultural habits or any other personal preferences, code 7 is to be recorded. In cases where members of household have access to public/community latrine for which payment is required but do not use it as they cannot afford the charges for using it, code 8 will be recorded. If the

reason for never using latrine by the household member is not covered by the codes 1 to 8 as mentioned above, code 9 will be recorded. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded here.

Box 1: Block 3

- (i) Columns 11 to Columns 14 will be filled in after canvassing block 5.
- (ii) Columns 11 to Columns 14 will be filled in only for those households which have access to latrine (i.e. codes 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25, block 5).
- (iii) Column 12 will be filled in only for those household members who use latrine 'regularly' (i.e. code 1 in Column 11).
- (iv) Column 13 will be filled in only for the household members with any of the codes 01 to 04, 06, 07 and 10 in Column 12.
- (v) Column 14 will be filled in only for those household members who 'never' use latrine (i.e. code 3 in Column 11).

3.4 Block 4: Household characteristics

3.4.0 Information on some household characteristics viz. household size, household religion, household social group, land possessed by the household, usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household, tenurial status of dwelling unit, area type in which the dwelling unit is located will be collected in block 4. Block 4 will also be used for recording information on (i) amount spent by the household during last 365 days for construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose and corresponding sources of finance, (ii) benefits received by the household from government schemes for drinking water/sanitation/housing/electrification/LPG connection facilities and (iii) maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner separately among the male earners/ female earners/transgender earners of the household.

3.4.1 **item 1: household size:** The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of Block 3. Definition of household is given in Chapter One.

3.4.2 **item 2: religion:** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

Hinduism	1	Jainism	5
Islam	2	Buddhism	6
Christianity	3	Zoroastrianism	7
Sikhism	4	others	9

If religion of the household is not covered by any of the codes 1 to 7, then code 9 will be recorded here to cover all other categories. In case different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the 'religion' of the household.

3.4.3 **item 3: social group:** The social group of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

scheduled tribe	1
scheduled caste	2
other backward classes	3
others	9

If social group of the household is not covered by any of the codes 1 to 3, then code 9 will be recorded here to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the social group in which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

3.4.4 **item 4: land possessed as on date of survey:** The area of land possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. Land possessed by the household is obtained as:

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

3.4.4.1 The area of land possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be worked out in hectares and the relevant code corresponding to the area of land possessed is to be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

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

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

The area of land possessed by the household within the country only is to be considered. If the sample household does not possess any land, entry '99' may be recorded against this item.

3.4.5 items 5 – 9: household's usual monthly consumer expenditure: This information will be collected to classify the households into different MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Consumer Expenditure Survey (Schedule 1.0) of NSSO. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account with a monthly regularity. Unusual expenditures, such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalisation etc. are to be excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included and monthly expenditure on durable goods is to be derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

3.4.5.1 For deriving Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure, information on regular monthly expenditure of the household for household purposes out of purchase, home grown and wages in kind, free collection, gift etc. is to be collected along with the information on expenditure of the household for purchase of durable goods during last

365 days. For this purpose, provision has been made for items 5 to 8 in this block as mentioned below:

- item 5: usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)
- item 6: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)
- item 7: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts etc. (C)
- item 8: expenditure on purchase of household durables *during last 365 days* (D)

On the basis of the entries (A, B, C, D) reported in items 5 to 8, household's usual monthly consumer expenditure will be derived using the following formula:

$$\text{household's usual monthly consumer expenditure} = A + B + C + (D/12)$$

Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure will be recorded in item 9 in whole number of rupees. Also entries in items 5 to 8 are to be recorded in whole number of rupees. If any of the items 5 to 8 is not relevant for the sample household, entry '0' may be recorded in that item.

3.4.5.2 item 5: usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A): Regular monthly expenditure incurred by the household for purchase of goods and services for consumption of the household for household purposes will be reported in item 5. Any expenditure made by the household for purchase of household durable goods will not be included in this item.

3.4.5.3 item 6: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B): There are households, especially in rural areas, who use household consumer goods like rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung etc. from home grown stock on a regular basis. For households who use household consumer goods from home grown stock on regular basis, the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at ex-farm/ex-factory price will be recorded in item 6.

3.4.5.4 item 7: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C): There are some households who regularly consumes goods and services that are received as exchange of goods and services provided by them. For wage salaried employees, such services received could be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services etc. For agricultural labourers, such goods and services received could be food-grains, vegetables, meals etc. as payment for wages in kind. In some cases it may also happen that household regularly consumes goods and services received as gifts or obtained through free collection. For households who regularly consume goods and services received as wages in kind, in exchange of goods provided by them, as gifts or obtained through free collection etc.; the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at local retail prices will be recorded in item 7.

3.4.5.5 item 8: expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days

(D): Expenditure incurred by the household during the last 365 days for purchase/construction and repair of household durable goods like, bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile phones, computers, kitchen equipment, etc. will be recorded in item 8.

3.4.5.6 item 9: usual monthly consumer expenditure: Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure will be reported in item 9 in whole number of rupees which will be derived from the entries reported in item 5 (viz. A), item 6 (viz. B), item 7 (viz. C) and item 8 (viz. D) by using the following formula:

$$\text{household's usual monthly consumer expenditure} = A + B + C + (D/12)$$

3.4.6 item 10: tenurial status of dwelling : A dwelling unit is the accommodation used by the household for its residential purpose. The tenurial status of the dwelling unit indicating the type of possession of the household on the dwelling unit will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

<i>owned:</i>	
freehold	1
leasehold.....	2
<i>hired:</i>	
employer quarter	3
hired dwelling unit with written contract.....	4
hired dwelling unit without written contract.....	5
others	9
no dwelling	6

3.4.6.1 A dwelling unit is considered to be 'owned' by the sample household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Dwelling unit with owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment is also considered as owned. If the sample household has the right of permanent heritable possession of the dwelling unit with or without the right to transfer the title, the dwelling unit will be considered as 'freehold' and code 1 will be recorded. In cases where the household does not possess the title of ownership of the dwelling unit but has the right for long term possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., dwelling units possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long term lease for 30 years or more), the tenurial status of the dwelling unit will be considered as 'leasehold' and code 2 will be recorded.

3.4.6.2 If the dwelling unit, in which the sample household lives, is provided to a member of the sample household by his/her employer, the dwelling unit will be considered as 'employer quarter' and code 3 will be assigned. If the dwelling unit is taken on rent, by the sample household, which is payable at monthly, quarterly or any other periodic intervals or on lease, for a period of less than 30 years, it will be treated as a hired dwelling unit. It may be noted that a hired dwelling unit may be free of rent also. If the sample household had written contract with its owner for the hired dwelling unit, the tenurial status of the dwelling unit will be considered as 'hired dwelling unit with written contract' and code 4 will be entered in item 10. On the other hand, if the sample household had no written contract with its owner for the hired dwelling unit, the tenurial status of the dwelling unit will be considered as 'hired dwelling unit without written contract' and code 5 will be entered in item 10.

3.4.6.3 Households living more or less regularly under staircase, in tents, in pipes, under bridges, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed at any moment) are considered to have no dwelling and for such households code 6 will be recorded against this item. Code 9 will be entered in all other types of possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., encroached one).

3.4.7 item 11: area type in which the dwelling unit is located (for codes 1 to 5 or 9 in item 10): Information in this item will be collected for the households having dwelling units i.e., entry in item 10 as any of 1 to 5 or 9. Households having dwelling units are considered as living in houses. For households living in houses, information on the type of area in which the dwelling unit is located will be recorded against this item in terms of following codes:

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

3.4.7.1 The definitions of notified slum, non-notified slum and squatter settlement are given in Chapter One. *Slums and squatter settlements will be considered for urban areas only and for households in rural areas, only code 9 will be recorded against item 11.* To collect information regarding the area type in which the dwelling unit is located, some knowledgeable persons of the locality may have to be contacted apart from the informant belonging to the sample household.

3.4.7.2 A slum may be a notified slum or a non-notified slum. Notified slums are the areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities. A non-notified slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions with at least 20 or more households and is not notified as slums by concerned municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities. Slum like settlements with less than 20 households is considered as squatter settlements. The criteria of 20 households for non-notified slum or squatter settlement is not with respect to the FSU only but by considering the whole area of such non-notified slum or squatter settlement, which may cut across more than one FSUs. Thus, the areas of a notified slum, non-notified slum or squatter settlement may entirely belong to the selected FSU or a part of such areas may be in the FSU. The appropriate code for area type in which the dwelling unit is located will be determined as follows:

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

3.4.8 **items 12 to 14: amount spent by the household on construction/first-hand purchase of houses or flats for residential purpose and sources of finance:** In item 12, it will be ascertained whether any amount was spent by the household for construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days. For the households that spent some amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, amount spent considering all such constructions/first-hand purchases will be recorded in item 13. In item 14, sources of finance of the total amount spent (as reported in item 13) will be recorded. At most four sources, determined on the basis of the descending order of amount financed, will be recorded in item 14.

3.4.8.1 **item 12: whether spent any amount during last 365 days:** This item will cover information on construction(s) undertaken by the households for residential purposes during last 365 days, and first-hand purchase of ready-built houses/flats (including those received as free gift) by the household for residential purposes, during the last 365 days.

In this item, all the constructions undertaken by the households during last 365 days within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union will be considered, irrespective of whether the constructions were undertaken at the present premises or elsewhere and whether the constructions were completed or are in-progress. All the first-hand purchase of houses/flats (including those received as free gift) by the household during the last 365 days for residential purposes within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union will also be considered for recording information in this item.

The constructions would mean:

- preparation of site (including demolition of existing structure, sheds, etc., if any; levelling of land, digging of earth, etc.) to start plinth work,
- construction of new residential building,
- construction relating to addition of floor space,
- construction relating to alteration, improvement and major repair of the existing residential building,
- constructions irrespective of whether lying vacant or occupied,
- construction relating only to the residential part of the constructions if construction undertaken is not solely for residential purpose,
- construction work undertaken by the sample household, at own cost, in rented dwelling unit or in quarters provided by employers or in encroached (otherwise possessed) dwelling.

The constructions will exclude:

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

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

3.4.8.2 item 13: amount spent (Rs.): This item will be filled in for entry 1 in item 12. Total amount spent (paid and payable) by the household considering (i) all the constructions undertaken by the household during the last 365 days for residential purpose and (ii) all first-hand purchase of houses/flats by the household during the last 365 days for residential purpose will be recorded in item 13 in whole number of rupees.

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

- The cost of purchase or procurement of only that part of the total materials, labour and services hired (i.e., expenditure incurred including payment due on account of

professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees, etc., for construction) which have actually been utilised in the construction during last 365 days will be considered for making entries.

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

3.4.8.3 item 14: Sources of finance (four different sources in descending order of amount financed): This item will be filled in for entry 1 in item 12. The sources of finance will relate to the amount spent as recorded in item 13. It may be noted that in item 14 at most four such sources from which amount has been financed will be recorded. These four sources will be determined on the basis of descending order of the amount financed. In row 1 of item 14, the code relating to the source from which highest amount was financed will be recorded. In row 2 of item 14, the code relating to the source from which second highest amount was financed will be recorded and similarly entry will be made for other sources of financing. The sources of finance codes are as follows:

own source (including own labour).....	01
<i>institutional agencies:</i>	
government.....	02
bank	03
insurance.....	04
provident fund (advance/loan).....	05
financial corporation/institution.....	06
other institutional agencies.....	07
<i>non-institutional agencies:</i>	
self help group.....	08
money lender.....	09
friends and relatives.....	10
other non-institutional agencies.....	11

3.4.8.3.1 Descriptions of the different sources listed above are given below:

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

Institutional Agencies

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

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

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

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

f) financial corporations/institutions: Institutions such as Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), etc., may be considered here.

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

Non-institutional Agencies

h) self help group: A self help group (SHG) is a financial intermediary usually composed of between 10-12 local persons. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few month until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds are lent back to the members or at times to others. In India, many SHGs are linked to banks for the hand delivery of microcredit.

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

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

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

3.4.9 items 15.1 to 15.5: benefit received by the household from government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, LPG connection facilities:

Various welfare schemes are launched by the central government/state government/local bodies from time to time for the benefit of the people of the country. Some of these schemes are for providing benefits to the households on drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, LPG connections facilities. The benefits which are provided to the households under these schemes may be the financial assistance for construction/purchases of houses for residential purpose, construction of toilets in the houses, tap water connection/electricity connection/LPG gas connection to the households. Some of the schemes, at the national level, that are currently in operation for providing facilities on drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, LPG connections to the households are National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) etc. A brief description of the schemes NRDWP, AMRUT, SBM, PMAY, DDUGJY, PMUY and Smart Cities Mission is given in Chapter One.

3.4.9.1 Here government schemes will include all those schemes of central governments/state government/local bodies which provide drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, LPG connection facilities to the households. Schemes operated by NGOs, trusts, private bodies etc. providing drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification facilities to the households will not be considered for reporting in items 15.1 to 15.5. It will be considered that a household has received benefit from a scheme, if the facility for drinking water, sanitation, housing etc. provided under the scheme is for the sole use of the household. If certain facilities are created under a scheme for public or community use (say, public tap, community toilet etc.) and the sample household avails such facilities, it will not be considered as benefit received by the household from such scheme for recording information in items 15.1 to 15.5.

3.4.9.2 In items 15.1 to 15.5, information will be collected on (i) whether the household received any benefit from any of the government schemes providing facilities on drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, LPG connections and (ii) the scheme under which maximum benefit was received by the household for a particular type of facility during last 3 years. For this purpose, for each type of facilities viz. drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connections; following three questions will be put to the households:

- (a) whether ever received any benefit?
- (b) if ever received any benefit, whether received benefit during last 3 years?
- (c) if received any benefit during last 3 years, scheme from which maximum benefit was received

3.4.9.3 ***whether ever received any benefit:*** In the first column of item 15.1, information will be collected on whether the sample household received any benefit in the past from any of the government schemes that provide drinking water facilities to the household (say, connection of tap water to the household). This information will be collected in terms of the following codes:

yes.....	1
no.....	2
not known.....	3

3.4.9.3.1 If the sample household received any benefit in the past from one or more of the government schemes providing drinking water facilities, code 1 will be recorded against the first column of item 15.1. If sample household never received any benefit from any of the government schemes providing drinking water facilities, code 2 will be recorded against the first column of item 15.1. If the informant is not able to report whether the household ever received any benefit from the government schemes providing drinking water facilities, code 3 will be recorded in the first column of item 15.1. Similarly, information on whether the household ever received any benefit from the government schemes providing sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities will be recorded against the first column of items 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5, respectively.

3.4.9.4 ***if ever received any benefit, whether received benefit during last 3 years:*** If the sample household ever received any benefit from any of the government schemes providing drinking water facilities (i.e., entry 1 in first column of item 15.1), it will be ascertained from the household whether any such benefit was received by the household during last 3 years and relevant information will be recorded in the second column of item 15.1 using the following codes:

yes.....	1
no.....	2
not known.....	3

3.4.9.4.1 If the sample household received some benefit during last 3 years from one or more of the government schemes providing drinking water facilities, code 1 will be recorded against the second column of item 15.1. If sample household reports that no benefit was received by the household during last 3 years from any government scheme providing drinking water facilities, code 2 will be recorded against the second column of item 15.1. If the informant is not able to report whether the household received any benefit during last 3 years from the government schemes providing drinking water facilities, code 3 will be recorded against the second column of item 15.1. Similarly, information on whether the household received any benefit during last 3 years from the government schemes providing sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities will be recorded against the second column of items 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5, respectively.

3.4.9.5 ***if received any benefit during last 3 years, scheme from which maximum benefit was received:*** If the sample household received any benefit during last 3 years from any of the government schemes providing drinking water facilities (i.e., entry 1 in second column of item 15.1), the name of the particular scheme from which maximum benefit was received by the household during last 3 years is to be ascertained and the relevant information will be recorded in the third column of item 15.1 in terms of codes as follows:

<u>schemes for drinking water facility</u>	<u>code</u>
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).....	1
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).....	2
Smart Cities Mission.....	3
other scheme.....	9
not known.....	5

3.4.9.5.1 If the household received any benefit during last 3 years from any of the government schemes providing sanitation facilities (i.e., entry 1 in second column of item 15.2), the name of the particular scheme from which maximum benefit was received by the household during last 3 years is to be ascertained and the relevant information will be recorded in the third column of item 15.2 in terms of codes as follows:

<u>schemes for sanitation facility</u>	<u>code</u>
Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).....	1
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).....	2
Smart Cities Mission.....	3
other scheme.....	9
not known.....	5

3.4.9.5.2 If the household received any benefit during last 3 years from any of the government schemes providing housing facilities (i.e., entry 1 in second column of item 15.3), it will be enquired from the household about the name of the particular scheme from which maximum benefit was received by the household during last 3 years and the relevant information will be recorded in the third column of item 15.3 in terms of codes as follows:

<u>schemes for housing facility</u>	<u>code</u>
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY).....	1
other scheme.....	9
not known.....	5

3.4.9.5.3 If the household received any benefit during last 3 years from any of the government schemes providing electrification facilities (i.e., entry 1 in second column of item 15.4), it will be enquired from the household about the name of the particular scheme from which maximum benefit was received by the household during last 3 years and the relevant information will be recorded in the third column of item 15.4 in terms of codes as follows:

<u>schemes for electrification facility</u>	<u>code</u>
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).....	1
other scheme.....	9
not known.....	5

3.4.9.5.4 If the household received any benefit during last 3 years from any of the government schemes providing LPG connection facilities (i.e., entry 1 in second column of item 15.5), it will be enquired from the household about the name of the particular scheme from which maximum benefit was received by the household during last 3 years and the relevant information will be recorded in the third column of item 15.5 in terms of codes as follows:

<u>schemes for LPG connection facility</u>	<u>Code</u>
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).....	1
other scheme.....	9
not known.....	5

3.4.9.5.5 For making entries in the third column of items 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5, major government schemes which are currently in operation are mentioned in the list of schemes for a particular facility. If for a particular facility, the household received some benefit during last 3 years from the government schemes (i.e., entry 1 in the second column) but the name of the scheme from which the household received maximum benefit is not provided in the given list, then code 9 (i.e. 'other scheme') may be recorded in the third column of the corresponding item. If code 9 is applicable in the third column of any of the items 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5, the name of the scheme may be mentioned in Block 9. If for a particular facility, the household received some benefit during last 3 years from the government schemes (i.e., entry 1 in the second column) but the household does not know the name of the scheme from which maximum benefit was received by the household, then code 5 (i.e. 'not known') will be recorded in the third column of the corresponding item.

3.4.10 **items 16.1 to 16.3: maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by the earners of the household:** Purpose of these items is to see whether the household members had to travel long distance for performing their work activities. Information on distance normally travelled by the earners of the household from their residence to the place of work will be considered and the maximum distance normally travelled by an earner among the male earners, female earners and transgender earners will be recorded separately in items 16.1 to 16.3 as mentioned below.

item 16.1: maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by an earner among the male earners of the household.

item 16.2: maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by an earner among the female earners of the household.

item 16.3: maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by an earner among the transgender earners of the household.

3.4.10.1 Here earning from economic activities will only be considered. A household member will be considered as an earner of the household if the member has earning from economic activities. Place of work will refer to the place where the work activities are performed by the earners. Distance will mean the one way actual distance normally travelled by the earner from residence to the farthest point of the place where the work activities are performed by the earners. Distance normally travelled by the earners during the period of last 365 days will be considered. There will not be any problem in ascertaining the maximum distance normally travelled by the earner of a specific gender (male/female/transgender) if there is a single earner of that specific gender in the household. In case there is more than one earner of a specific gender in the household, the maximum distance will refer to the distance normally travelled by that earner of the specific gender who normally travels maximum distance among all earners of that specific gender.

3.4.10.2 In item 16.1, entry will be reported in codes corresponding to the distance normally travelled by that male earner who normally travelled maximum distance among all the male earners of the household for performing their work activities. Similarly, entries will be recorded with respect to female and transgender earners in items 16.2 and 16.3, respectively. The maximum distance normally travelled by the earners of the household will be recorded in items 16.1 to 16.3 in terms of the following codes:

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

3.4.10.3 It may be noted that code 3 (i.e., 1 to 5 k.m.) will cover those cases where an earner has to travel 1 k.m. or more but less than 5 k.m. Code 4 (i.e., 5 to 10 k.m.) will cover those cases where an earner has to travel 5 k.m. or more but less than 10 k.m. Other codes are to be interpreted in the same way. If the place of work of all the earners of a specific gender of the household is within the residence, code 1 may be recorded in the appropriate item. If there is no earner of a specific gender in the household, entry '9' may be made in the relevant item. For persons, whose place of work is not fixed, e.g., hawkers, taxi drivers etc., the distance from residence to the farthest point normally travelled by the person for performing work activities may be considered for assigning codes in this item.

3.5 Block 5:Particulars of living facilities (drinking water, bathroom, sanitation etc.)

3.5.0 Block 5 will be filled in for all surveyed households. Block 5 will be used for recording the particulars of living facilities of the households, such as principal and supplementary source of drinking water, principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, sufficiency of water for all household activities, access of the household to the principal source of drinking water, distance to the principal source of drinking water, access of the household to bathroom, type of bathroom used by the household, distance from bathing place, access of the household to latrine, type of latrine used by the household, availability of water in or around the latrine. In this block, information will also be collected on time taken for a single trip to fetch drinking water of the household from the principal source, number of trips required in a day for fetching drinking water from principal source, method of treatment used by the household for drinking water, storage of drinking water of the household, disposal of excreta from septic tank/pit latrine/composting latrine of the household, practice of hand washing by the members of the household etc.

3.5.1 *item 1: principal source of drinking water:* Information in respect of the household's principal source of drinking water will be collected in this item. Principal source of drinking water will relate to that source of drinking water from which most of the drinking water of the household was obtained during the last 365 days.

The relevant codes for this item are:

bottled water.....	01
piped water into dwelling	02
piped water to yard/plot	03
piped water from neighbour.....	04
public tap/standpipe.....	05
tube well.....	06
hand pump.....	07
<i>well:</i>	
protected.....	08
unprotected.....	09
<i>tanker-truck</i>	
public.....	10
private.....	11
<i>spring:</i>	
protected.....	12
unprotected.....	13
rainwater collection	14
<i>surface water:</i>	
tank/pond.....	15
other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) ..	16
others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.).....	19

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

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

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

iii) *Piped water from neighbour*: If an arrangement is made by the sample household to avail drinking water from the piped water of the neighbour household supplied by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency, then the source of drinking water for the sample household will be considered as 'piped water from neighbour'. If the sample household collects drinking water from more than one neighbour, then also code '04' will be recorded against item 1.

iv) *Public tap/standpipe*: Public tap or standpipe is a water point for community use in which water is supplied through pipe by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private agency. Public tap/standpipe can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.

v) *Tube well and Hand pump*: Tube well and hand pump are bore well used for extracting ground water for drinking purpose. For constructing a bore well, a deep vertical hole is bored or drilled and a long casing or pipe is sunk deep into the underground with the purpose of reaching ground water supplies and ground water is lifted through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. The casing or pipes prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protect the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Bore wells are usually protected by a platform around it, which leads spilled water away from the tube well. If the pump of the bore well is operated by animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means etc., it is known as tube well and if the pump is operated manually by hand using human power and mechanical advantage to lift ground water, it is known as hand pump.

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

- a. A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover
- b. A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel
- c. A hand pump or bucket with windlass

If instead of hand pump or bucket with windlass, electric pump is used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (1) and (2) exist, it will be considered as protected well. A well which is not protected by the above measures, e.g., the well is not protected from runoff water or the well is not protected from bird droppings and animals, it will be classified as unprotected well.

vii) *Tanker-truck: public/private*: In ‘tanker-truck’, drinking water is trucked to a locality and supplied from tanker to the households of the locality. If the ‘tanker-truck’ is operated by any government agencies (central/state/local bodies etc.) and the sample household reports that it is their principal source of drinking water then the source of drinking water of the household will be recorded as ‘public tanker-truck’ (code 10). In case the ‘tanker-truck’ is operated by private agencies (NGOs, trusts etc.) and the sample household reports that it is their principal source of drinking water, then the source of drinking water of the household will be recorded as ‘private tanker-truck’ (code 11). It is to be noted that in both the cases, sample household may have to pay the price for the water. Therefore, price should not be made as a criterion to determine whether the source is public or private. Instead deep probing needs to be made to ascertain the type of agency who supplies the water from the ‘tanker-truck’.

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

ix) *Rainwater collection*: Rainwater refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection has been practised in arid and semi-arid areas to get drinking water of the household and water for other uses. When such water is used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water will be rainwater collection (code 14).

x) *Surface water*: Surface water is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. For surface water, two distinct codes have been provided, one for ‘tank/pond’ (code 15) and another for ‘other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)’ (code 16).

xi) *Others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.)*: In ‘cart with small tank or drum’, water is supplied in small tank or drum to a locality by donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means.

3.5.1.2 It is important to note that source of drinking water of same type located at two different places will not be treated as two different sources of drinking water. It may also be noted that drinking water carried through pipe from sources like tanker-truck, well, tank, river, etc., by the owner/occupants only for convenience of the household will not be treated as piped water (i.e., piped water into dwelling or piped water to yard/plot). Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. When a household makes arrangement for getting drinking water by hiring the services of persons, the source of water will be the one from which water is collected by the hired person.

3.5.2 **item 2: whether availability of drinking water from the principal source is sufficient throughout the year?:** For the purpose of this item, availability of drinking water from the principal source will be considered as sufficient throughout the year if availability of drinking water was sufficient in each calendar month of the last 12 months. If in any calendar month, the availability of drinking water was not sufficient for majority of the days of the month, availability of drinking water will not be considered as sufficient in that month. For collecting this information, the investigator will have to depend on the judgement of the informant. Entry in this item will be recorded in terms of the codes: *yes* – 1; *no* – 2. Code 1 will be recorded if the household reports that the availability of drinking water from the principal source was sufficient throughout the year; otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

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

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

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

exclusive use of household.....	1
common use of households in the building	2
neighbour's source	3
<i>community use:</i>	
public source restricted to particular community	4
public source unrestricted	5
private source restricted to particular community.....	6
private source unrestricted.....	7
others.....	9

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

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

- On the other hand, if the principal source of drinking water is created with the private fund and its use is restricted to particular community, code 6 will be applicable and if it is created with private fund but the use of that source is not restricted to any particular community, i.e., if access is unrestricted, code 7 will be applicable.
- If access of the household to the principal source of drinking water is not covered by any of the codes 1 to 7, code 9 will be recorded. For example, when households residing in two separate buildings, use the same source of drinking water, code 9 will be recorded.

3.5.5 item 5: distance to the principal source of drinking water: The distance to the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and relevant information is to be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.5.1 If the source of drinking water is within the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded. When the source of drinking water is outside the dwelling but within the household premises, code 2 will be recorded. In the other cases, i.e., when the source is outside the premises, the distance of the source from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and appropriate code will be recorded. Here, code 4 (i.e. distance 0.2 to 0.5 k.m.) will cover those cases where distance of the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit is 0.2 k.m. or more but less than 0.5 k.m; code 5 (i.e. distance 0.5 to 1.0 k.m.) will cover those cases where distance to the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit is 0.5 k.m. or more but less than 1.0 k.m, and so on.

3.5.6 item 6: who fetches drinking water from principal source: In items 6 to 9, particulars regarding fetching of drinking water from principal source will be collected for those households whose principal source of drinking water is located outside the household premises i.e., entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5. For the households with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5, information on ‘who fetches drinking water from principal source’ will be collected in item 6 in terms of the following codes:

<i>male members of the household of age:</i>	
below 18 years	1
18 years or more	2
<i>female members of the household of age:</i>	
below 18 years	3
18 years or more	4
hired labour.....	5
others.....	9

3.5.6.1 For assigning codes for this item the following points may be noted:

- If only male members of the household of age below 18 years fetch drinking water for the household from principal source, code 1 will be applicable.
- If only male members of the household of age 18 years and above fetch drinking water for the household from principal source, code 2 will be applicable.
- If only female members of the household of age below 18 years fetch drinking water for the household from principal source, code 3 will be applicable.
- If only female members of the household of age 18 years and above fetch drinking water for the household from principal source, code 4 will be applicable.
- If only hired labours fetch drinking water for the sample household from principal source, code 5 will be applicable.
- Code 9 will be applicable in cases where drinking water from the principal source is fetched by the person(s) for whom none of the codes 1 to 5 is applicable. For example, when drinking water for the sample household is fetched from principal source by a neighbour voluntarily without taking any payment, code will be 9. If drinking water from the principal source is fetched only by the transgender members of the household, then also code 9 will be assigned.
- If more than one of the codes are applicable in a situation, say, drinking water from principal source is fetched by a male member of the household of age 18 years and above as well as by a hired labour, the appropriate code will relate to that person who brings most of the drinking water from the principal source.

3.5.7 item 7: time taken for a single trip to reach the principal source of drinking water, obtain water and back to household (in minutes): This item will be filled in for the households with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5. In this item, time usually taken in a single trip for fetching drinking water of the household from the principal source will be recorded in whole number in minutes. The time usually taken for fetching drinking water in a single trip will be obtained by considering the total time usually required for reaching to the principal source of drinking water, waiting time at the principal source of drinking water (i.e., time spent in queue and the time required for filling the container) and coming back to the dwelling unit with water in a single occasion. In determining the time taken for a single trip, time spent in socialising, gossiping, shopping, free collection of vegetables, etc., will be excluded.

3.5.8 item 8: waiting time at the principal source of drinking water in a single trip (in minutes): This item will be filled in for the households with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5. In this item, usual waiting time at the principal source of drinking water for a single trip will be recorded in whole number in minutes. The waiting time at the principal source of drinking water in a single trip will be decided by considering the total time usually required in a single occasion to get drinking water after reaching the principal source. Waiting time will include time spent in queue and the time required for filling the container(s). It will not include the time spent in socialising, gossiping, shopping, free collection of vegetables, etc.

3.5.9 item 9: number of trips required in a day for fetching drinking water from principal source: This item will be filled in for the households with entry any of 3 to 7 in item 5. To meet the requirement of drinking water of the household, more than one trip may be required to fetch drinking water from principal source. The number of trips usually required in a day for fetching drinking water of the household from principal source will be recorded against this item.

3.5.10 item 10: is there stagnant water around the source of drinking water: In this item, information on whether stagnant water is usually there around the principal source of drinking water of the household will be collected for the households with entry any of the codes 02 to 14 in item 1 i.e., for the households which reported the principal source of drinking water as piped water into dwelling (code 02) or piped water to yard/plot (code 03) or piped water from neighbour (code 04) or public tap/standpipe (code 05) or tube well (code 06) or hand pump (code 07) or protected well (code 08) or unprotected well (code 09) or public tanker-truck (code 10) or private tanker-truck (code 11) or protected spring (code 12) or unprotected spring (code 13) or rainwater collection (code 14). The relevant information will be recorded here in terms of the codes: *yes - 1, no - 2*. If stagnant water (i.e., open body of water without flow) is generally there around the principal source of drinking water of the household, code 1 will be recorded against this item; else code 2 will be recorded.

3.5.11 item 11: supplementary source of drinking water: For the households that used more than one source of drinking water during the last 365 days, one of the sources from which most of the drinking water of the household was obtained will be classified as principal source of drinking water and relevant entries will be made in item 1. For such households, out of the remaining sources, another source of drinking water will be classified as supplementary source of drinking water. The supplementary source of drinking water will be the second source from where most of the drinking water of the household was obtained after the principal source of drinking water. The household may use supplementary source of drinking water simultaneously with the principal source of drinking water or when the supply of principal source of drinking water is not adequate. Information on supplementary source of drinking water of the household will be recorded in item 11 with the same code structure as that of the principal source of drinking water (item 1). It may be noted that entry in item 1 and item 11 cannot be the same. If the household did not use any supplementary source of drinking water, entry '99' may be made against this item.

3.5.12 item 12: method of treatment of drinking water by the household: The purpose of treatment of drinking water is to remove contaminants present in the water or reduce the concentration of such contaminants to improve the quality of drinking water. Drinking water received by the household from the source may be treated at home by various methods before use. Treatment of drinking water can be done through boiling, filtering, by using chemicals, by using electric/non-electric purifier, etc. Here drinking water received by the households from all the sources (principal/supplementary/other sources) is to be considered. If some method of treatment of drinking water is generally used by the household for most of the drinking water of the household, it will be considered that the household is treating drinking water. For example, in a situation when a household boils drinking water for the use of the child only and other members use drinking water without any treatment, it will not be considered that the household is treating drinking water. Information on the method of treatment of drinking water used by the households will be collected in this item in terms of the following codes:

<i>. treated:</i>	
electric purifier.....	1
boiling	2
chemically treated with alum.....	3
chemically treated with bleach/chlorine tablets.....	4
non-electric purifier	5
filtered with cloth	6
others.....	9
not treated.....	7

3.5.12.1 The method of treatment of drinking water used by the household will be the one which is generally used for most of the drinking water of the household. If the household does not use any method to treat the drinking water of the household, code 7 will be recorded against this item. It may be mentioned that if a household receives treated water from the source of drinking water and uses it without further treatment at home, code 7 (not treated) will be recorded in this item. For example, if a household purchased bottled water and used it without further treatment, code 7 will be recorded here. If water is treated by the household with electric water purifier, code 1 may be recorded and if it is treated with non-electric water purifier, code 5 may be recorded. It may be noted that electric water purifiers such as reverse osmosis (RO) water purifiers, ultraviolet (UV) water purifiers work using electricity whereas non-electric water purifiers such as activated carbon water purifier, sediment water purifier, ultra filtration (UF) water purifier work without using electricity. If water is treated by means for which any of the codes 1 to 6 is not applicable, code 9 will be recorded in this item. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.5.13 **item 13: material of the main container in which drinking water is stored:** For recording information in this item, the drinking water used by the household from all the sources (principal/supplementary/other sources) will be considered. If most of the drinking water of the household is usually stored in container(s), it will be considered that the household is storing drinking water. The material of the main container in which most of the drinking water of the household is usually stored will be recorded in item 13 in terms of the following codes:

non-metal:

earthen	1
plastic	2
other non-metal	3

metal:

iron.....	4
copper.....	5
stainless steel.....	6
brass.....	7
other metal.....	8

no storage.....	9
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3.5.13.1 If the household stored drinking water, any of the codes 1 to 8 will be applicable for this item depending on the material of the main container in which most of the drinking water is usually stored. If water is not stored by the sample household, code 9 will be recorded against this item. If drinking water is directly used by the household members from water purifier without further storing, code 9 will be recorded here. If drinking water is stored in a metal container and poured into a smaller plastic jug for immediate use, the container for the storage of drinking water will be considered as metal. If more than one code is applicable, code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.5.14 **item 14: how long drinking water is stored in the main container:** For the households that store drinking water (i.e., entry any of 1 to 8 in item 13), additional information on ‘how long drinking water is stored in the main container’, ‘whether drinking water stored in the main container is covered’ and ‘how drinking water is taken out from the main container’ will be recorded in items 14 to 16, respectively. For the households with entry any of 1 to 8 in item 13, information on ‘how long drinking water is stored in the main container’ will be recorded in item 14 in terms of the duration for which drinking water of the household is usually kept in the main container. This duration may be ascertained by considering the interval in which the household usually put fresh drinking water in the main container after emptying the container and relevant information may be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

less than 1 day.....	1
1 day or more but less than 3 days.....	2
3 days or more.....	3

3.5.14.1 For assigning codes in this item, the duration for which drinking water is usually kept in the main container will be rounded off to nearest hour and a period of 24 hours will be counted as one day. If the household which stores drinking water, usually put fresh drinking water in the main container, after emptying the container, in an interval of less than 24 hours, code 1 will be recorded against this item. If the household usually put fresh drinking water in the main container, after emptying the container, in an interval of 24 hours or more but less than 72 hours, code 2 will be recorded in this item. Similarly, code 3 will be recorded.

3.5.15 **item 15: whether drinking water stored in the main container is covered:** To keep stored drinking water clean and protected from contamination, the container in which drinking water is stored needs to be covered. For the households that store drinking water (i.e., entry any of 1 to 8 in item 13), information on whether drinking water stored in the main container is usually covered or not will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes: *yes - 1, no - 2*. If the main container in which drinking water of the household is stored has its own cover or some arrangements are usually made by the household to cover drinking water stored in the main container, code 1 will be recorded here. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.5.16 item 16: how drinking water is taken out from the main container: For the households that store drinking water (i.e., entry any of 1 to 8 in item 13), information on ‘how drinking water is taken out from the main container’ will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.16.1 If the main container is fitted with a tap from which water flows out, the entry in this item will be 1. If household members usually take out water for drinking from the container with a vessel (scoop or cup or mug) having a handle, so that the hand or fingers of the person holding the vessel do not touch the water in the main container, then code 2 will be entered here. If household members normally use a vessel without a handle (say, a glass tumbler), dipping it into the main container to take out water, then code 3 will be entered. Code 4 will be entered if water is poured out from the main container.

3.5.17 item 17: principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking (viz., cooking, washing, bathing, etc.): Information on principal source of water of the household for uses other than drinking will be collected in this item. Examples of such uses are for cooking, bathing, uses in latrine, washing utensils, washing clothes, cleaning household goods, cleaning of floors, etc. However, if water is used for enterprises of the household, it will not be considered. Thus, water used by the household for the livestock, farming etc. will not be considered here. Principal source of water of the household for all household activities other than drinking will relate to that source from which most of the water for purposes other than drinking was obtained by the household during last 365 days. It may be noted that the code structure for this item is same as that of the principal source of drinking water (item 1).

3.5.18 item 18: whether the household gets sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities (viz., drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.): It may be noted that coverage of ‘all household activities’ in the context of this item will be same as that of item 17 including water used for drinking purpose. For the purpose of this item, water used by the household from all the sources (principal/supplementary/other sources) will be considered. Availability of water for all household activities will be considered as sufficient throughout the year if availability of water was sufficient in each calendar month of the last 12 months. If in any calendar month, the availability of water for all household activities was not sufficient for majority of the days of the month, availability will not be considered as sufficient in that month. For collecting this information, the investigator will have to depend on the judgement of the informant. Entry in this item will be recorded in terms of the codes: *yes* - 1; *no* - 2. Code 1 will be recorded if the

household reports that the availability of water for all household activities such as drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc., considering all the sources used by the household is sufficient for each calendar month of the last 12 months; otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.5.19 item 19: frequency of supply of water: In this item, information on frequency of supply of water will be collected for the households with entry any of 02 to 05, 10 and 11 in any of the items 1, 11 or 17 i.e., for the households that use ‘piped water into dwelling’ (code 02) or ‘piped water to yard/plot’ (code 03) or ‘piped water from neighbour’ (code 04) or ‘public tap/standpipe’ (code 05) or ‘tanker-truck: public’ (code 10) or ‘tanker-truck: private’ (code 11) either as:

- a principal source (item 1) for drinking water, or
- a supplementary source (item 11) for drinking water, or
- a principal source of water for all household activities other than drinking (item 17)

The relevant information will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.19.1 For the households that usually get daily water supply from any of these six sources viz. *piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard/plot, piped water from neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tanker-truck: public, tanker-truck: private* reported in any of the items 1, 11 or 17, entry in this item will be recorded as 1. If frequency of supply of water from a single source is not daily but it becomes daily when all the sources reported in items 1, 11 or 17 are considered together, code 1 will also be assigned. If the household gets water supply once in two days, entry will be 2. Codes 3 and 4 will be assigned in a similar way depending on the frequency of supply of water. If supply of water is once in 4 days/5 days/6 days/7 days, entry will be 4. For the households that get water supply with frequency other than those given in codes 1 to 4, code 9 will be assigned. For example, when household get water supplies once in two weeks, code will be 9.

3.5.20 item 20: whether water is metered: Information in this item will be collected for the households with entry 02 (piped water into dwelling) or 03 (piped water to yard/plot) in any of the items 1, 11 or 17. For households that are using ‘piped water into dwelling’ or ‘piped water to yard/plot’, information will be collected on whether water used by the household is measured through water meter (instrument to measure volume of water). Entry in this item will be recorded in terms of the codes: *yes – 1; no – 2*. For the households having water meter for any of the sources ‘piped water into dwelling’ or ‘piped water to yard/plot’, entry will be 1; else entry will be 2. It may be noted that for some housing societies a common water meter may be there to measure the volume of water used by all the households residing therein but no water meter is there for individual household. In such cases, entry will be 2 for the sample households.

3.5.21 item 21: amount paid (payable) per month for purchase of water/to the delivery agency, organisation, office etc. for water charges: Information in this item will be collected for all households. To collect information on the average amount paid (payable) by the household per month for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water to the household for drinking and/or for other household uses, item 21 has been split in two items viz. item 21.1 and item 21.2. In item 21.1, it will be ascertained (i) whether usually any amount is spent per month by the household for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office etc. for supply of water to the household and (ii) whether information on the amount paid (payable) by the household is available or not. If the household reports in item 21.1 that some information on the amount paid (payable) by the household per month for use of water is available, information on average amount paid by the household per month will be recorded in item 21.2. Here, ‘delivery agency, organisation, office’ means corporation, municipality, panchayat, other local authorities, any agency supplying water, private or public housing estate, water vendor, etc.

3.5.21.1 item 21.1: whether any amount is usually paid in a month: Information will be collected in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.21.1.1 If, normally, no amount is required to be paid by the household for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water, entry 4 will be recorded in this item. If some amount is usually paid in a month by the household for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water, entry in item 21.1 will be any of 1, 2 or 3. If information on the full amount usually paid

per month by the household is available, entry will be 1. If information on the full amount usually paid per month by the household is not available but information on a part of the amount usually paid per month by the household is available, entry will be 2. For a household that usually paid some amount for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water but information on the amount usually paid by the household is not available separately, code 3 will be put in this item.

3.5.21.2 item 21.2: average amount paid per month (Rs): Information in this item will be collected for the households with entry 1 or 2 in item 21.1. In this item information will be collected on the average amount paid (payable) per month by the household for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water to the household for drinking and/or for other household uses. Average amount paid per month will be decided by considering the amount normally paid (payable) per month. The average amount paid (payable) per month will be recorded in whole number of rupees. If payment is made by the household for purchase of water as well as to more than one delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water, the total amount paid considering such payments will be reported here.

3.5.21.2.1 If information on the full amount normally paid (payable) per month by the household for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water is available (entry 1 in item 21.1), average amount paid (payable) per month will be recorded in this item considering all the payments. If information on full amount normally paid (payable) per month by the household for purchase of water and/or to the delivery agency/organisation/office for supply of water is not available but information on a part of the amount normally paid (payable) is available (i.e., entry 2 in item 21.1), the part of the payment known to the household is to be reported in this item. For the households that generally purchase bottled water, total amount paid as the cost of water and delivery charges will be considered. When water is not supplied to the household by the delivery agency but the household purchases water from market, the transportation charge to fetch water will not be included. It may be noted that amount paid for purchasing water filters/purifiers and its maintenance charge, cost of repairing pipelines, etc. will not be included. Also charges for electricity used for lifting water with electric motor will not be included here.

3.5.22 item 22: access of the household to bathroom: In this survey, a bathing place which satisfies the criteria of a room is considered as a 'bathroom'. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes or any living room / kitchen used for bathing purpose will not be considered as a bathroom. Here, 'access of the household to bathroom' is defined in terms of the bathroom facility that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used by them or not. For recording information in this item, it will first be ascertained whether the household has access to any bathroom or not. If the household has access to bathroom (i.e. there is bathroom facility that can be used by majority of the household members), then it is to be ascertained whether household's access to bathroom is for 'exclusive use of the

household' or for 'common use of households in the building' or for 'public/community use with/without payment' or 'others'. The relevant information will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.22.1 If the household has access to bathroom, one of the codes 1 to 4 and 9 will be recorded in item 22 depending upon the type of access of the household to bathroom. If the bathroom facility is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded in item 22. If the bathroom facility is shared by the household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded. If the household can use a bathroom facility which is for use of the households in the locality or for a specific section of the people, it will be considered that the household has access to public/community bathroom. If public/community bathroom can be used without making any payment, code 3 will be recorded and code 4 will be recorded if payment is required to use the public/community bathroom. If the household has access to bathroom for which any of the codes 1 to 4 is not applicable, code 9 will be recorded. For example, when the households of two separate buildings use the same bathroom, then code 9 will be recorded. If the household does not have access to any bathroom, code 5 will be recorded. If more than one code is applicable for a household, the code appearing first in the code list will be reported.

3.5.23 **item 23: type of bathroom used by the household:** This item will be filled in for the households which have access to bathroom i.e., entry any of 1 to 4 and 9 in item 22. For the households which have access to bathroom, information on 'type of bathroom used by the household' will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

used:

attached to the dwelling unit.....	1
detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises.....	2
others.....	9
not used.....	3

3.5.23.1 If majority of the household members generally use bathroom, it will be considered that bathroom is used by the household. If bathroom is used by the household, any of the codes 1, 2 and 9 will be recorded in this item depending on the type of bathroom generally used by the household members. If the bathroom(s) used by the household is attached to the dwelling unit i.e., bathroom(s) has direct access from any of the room, veranda or corridor of the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded. If the bathroom used by the household is in a structure separated from the main building which also contains rooms used for living purposes, code 1 will be recorded here. On the other hand, if the bathroom used by the household is in the premises of the household but not attached to the dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded. If the bathroom used by the household is outside the premises of the household, the appropriate code will be 9. If more than one type of bathroom is generally used by the household members, code corresponding to the bathroom type which is used by larger number of household members will be reported here. For the households which have access to bathroom but do not use it, code 3 will be recorded in this item. If more than one code is applicable for a household, the code appearing first in the code list will be reported.

3.5.24 **item 24: distance from the bathing place:** The bathing place of the household refers to the place which is normally used by majority of the household members for bathing purpose. It may be bathroom or any place other than bathroom. The distance of the bathing place from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and relevant information is to be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.24.1 To facilitate data collection, the code structures for item 24 and item 5 (distance to the principal source of drinking water) have been kept same. If the bathing place of the household is within the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded. For example, if the household normally uses attached bathroom for bathing purpose, code will be 1. If the bathing place of the household is outside the dwelling unit but within the household premises, code 2 will be recorded. For example, if the household normally uses the bathroom which is detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises, code will be 2. If majority of household members do not use bathroom and normally take bath

within the dwelling unit or outside the dwelling unit but within the household premises, code 1 or 2 will be applicable depending on the situation. If the bathing place is outside the household premises (irrespective of whether the household has bathroom or not), any of the codes 3 to 7 will be applicable. The distance code to be recorded in this item will relate to the distance from the dwelling unit to the bathing place in which majority of household members normally take bath. Here, code 4 (i.e. distance 0.2 to 0.5 k.m.) will cover those cases where distance of the bathing place is 0.2 k.m. or more but less than 0.5 k.m; code 5 (i.e. distance 0.5 to 1.0 k.m.) will cover those cases where distance of the bathing place is 0.5 k.m. or more but less than 1.0 k.m, and so on. If more than one code is applicable for a household, the code appearing first in the code list will be reported here.

3.5.25 item 25: access of the household to latrine: For the purpose of the survey, a 'latrine' is defined as an infrastructure which allows safer and more hygienic disposal of human excreta than open defecation. In this survey, 'access of the household to latrine' is defined in terms of the latrine facility that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used by them or not. For recording information in this item, it will first be ascertained whether the household has access to any latrine or not. If the household has access to latrine (i.e. there is latrine facility that can be used by majority of the household members), then it is to be ascertained whether household's access to latrine is for 'exclusive use of the household' or for 'common use of households in the building' or for 'public/community use with/without payment' or 'others'. The relevant information will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.5.25.1 If the household has access to latrine, one of the codes 1 to 4 and 9 will be recorded in item 25 depending upon the type of access of the household to latrine. If the latrine facility is for the exclusive use of the household, code 1 will be recorded in item 25. If the latrine facility is shared by the household with one or more households in the building, code 2 will be recorded. If the household can use a latrine facility which is for use of the households in the locality or for a specific section of the people, it will be considered that the household has access to public/community latrine. If public/

community latrine can be used without making any payment, code 3 will be recorded and code 4 will be recorded if payment is required to use the public/community latrine. If the household has access to latrine for which any of the codes 1 to 4 is not applicable, code 9 will be recorded. For example, when the households of two separate buildings use the same latrine, then code 9 will be recorded. If the household does not have access to any latrine, code 5 will be recorded. If more than one code is applicable for a household, the code appearing first in the code list will be reported.

3.5.26 item 26: type of latrine used by the household: This item will be filled in for the households which have access to latrine, i.e., entry any of 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25. For the households which have access to latrine, information on ‘type of latrine used by the household’ will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

<i>used</i>		
	<i>flush/pour-flush to:</i>	
	piped sewer system.....	01
	septic tank.....	02
	twin leach pit.....	03
	single pit	04
	elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.)....	05
	ventilated improved pit latrine.....	06
	pit latrine with slab.....	07
	pit latrine without slab/open pit.....	08
	composting latrine.....	10
	others.....	19
	not used.....	11

3.5.26.1 If majority of the household members generally use latrine, it will be considered that latrine is used by the household. If latrine is used by the household, any of the codes 01 to 10 and 19 will be recorded in this item depending on the type of latrine generally used by the household members. If more than one type of latrine is generally used by the household members, code corresponding to the latrine type which is used by larger number of household members will be reported here. For the households which have access to latrine but do not use it, code 11 will be recorded in this item. If more than one code is applicable for a household, the code appearing first in the code list will be reported here. Different types of latrines are described in the following paragraphs.

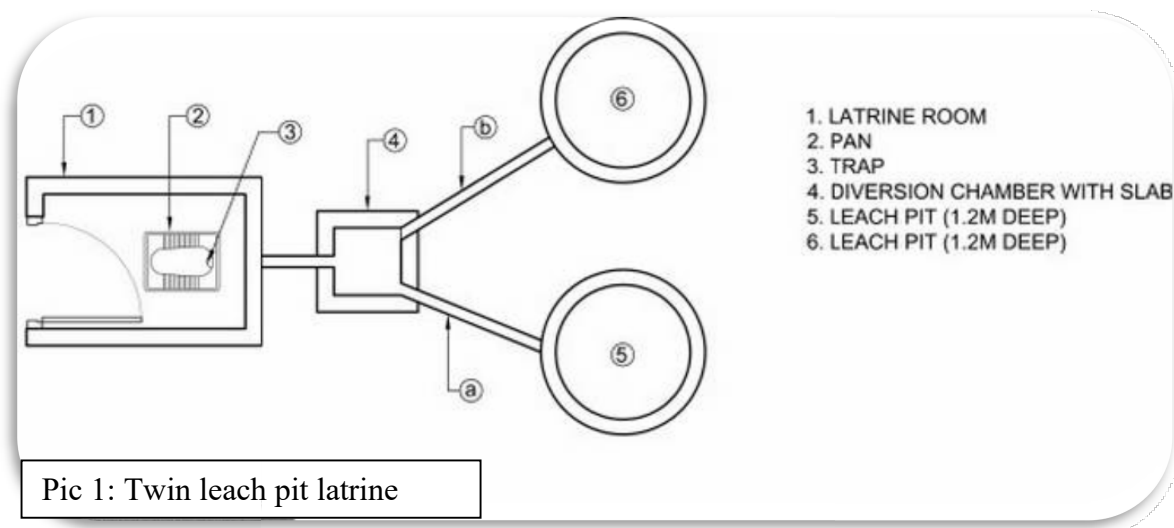
3.5.26.2 There are two basic types of latrines, wet and dry, differentiated depending on use of water to divert human excreta. In a wet latrine water is used to divert human excreta while dry latrines use very limited water or no water for flushing the human excreta. Besides these two basic types of latrines, there are latrines like, incinerating latrines which burn the human excreta; chemical latrines which are used in a variety of situations like in passenger trains and airplanes; hanging latrines, which deposit waste directly into open waterways; bucket latrine, in which human excreta are collected in a bucket placed underneath a latrine hole.

3.5.26.3 In the code structure of 'type of latrines used by the household', the different types of wet latrines are: (i) flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system, (ii) flush/pour-flush to septic tank, (iii) flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit, (iv) flush/pour-flush to single pit and (v) flush/pour-flush to elsewhere. The different types of dry latrines are: (i) ventilated improved pit latrine, (ii) pit latrine with slab, (iii) pit latrine without slab/open pit and (iv) composting toilet. The different types of latrines included under the category 'other' are: incinerating latrines, chemical latrines, hanging latrines, bucket latrine, etc.

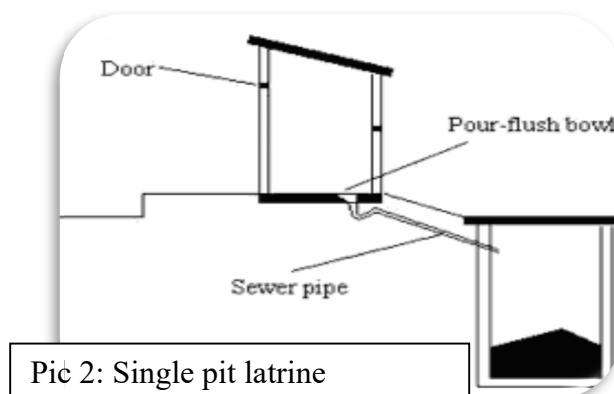
3.5.26.4 Descriptions of the different types of latrines are given below:

- *Flush/pour-flush*: Flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour-flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, it uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Depending on the system/site where human excreta and wastewater are disposed off, flush/pour-flush latrine can be of the following types: (i) piped sewer system, (ii) septic tank, (iii) twin leach pit, (iv) single pit, (v) elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.)
- *Piped sewer system*: Piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage that is designed to collect human excreta and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to *piped sewer system*, code 01 will be recorded.
- *Septic tank*: Septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a water-tight settling tank, which is normally located underground. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to *septic tank*, code 02 will be recorded.
- *Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pits/single pit*: In twin pit flush/ pour-flush latrine, the excreta are carried into subsurface leach pits through pipes or covered drains and one pit is used at a time. The liquid infiltrates into the soil through the holes in the pit lining. The gases also disperse into the soil, and therefore, the provision

of a vent pipe for its outlet is not necessary. When one pit is full, the excreta are diverted to the second pit. The filled pit can be conveniently emptied after a rest period of one and a half years, during which pathogens are inactivated and the organic matter decomposed. Thus the two pits can be used alternately and continuously. For better understanding of the function of 'twin leach pits' latrine, a picture (Pic 1) of 'plan for twin leach pit' is given below. If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to a twin leach pit, code 03 will be recorded.



- In a single pit system desludging is required immediately after the pit has filled up, and therefore involves handling of fresh and undigested excreta which is hazardous to health. Single leach pits are appropriate only if a mechanical desludging vacuum tanker is readily available, or if the pit is abandoned when full. For better understanding of the functioning of 'single pit' latrine, a picture (Pic 2) of single pit latrine is given below. If the flush/ pour-flush latrine used by the household is connected to a single pit, code 04 will be recorded.



- *Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc):* This type of latrine refers to the system of flush/pour-flush latrine where excreta are disposed of near the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the open drain, open pit, open field, etc. If the household uses this type of *latrine*, code 05 will be recorded.
- *Ventilated improved pit latrine:* This is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark. If the household uses *ventilated improved pit latrine*, code 06 will be recorded.
- *Pit latrine with slab:* This is a dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat. Unlike the ventilated improved pit latrine, in this type of latrine vent pipe is not used. If the household uses *pit latrine with slab*, code 07 will be recorded.
- *Pit latrine without slab/open pit:* Pit latrine without slab uses a hole in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat. If the household uses such latrine, code 08 will be recorded.
- *Composting latrine:* This is a dry latrine into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost. If the household uses *composting latrine*, code 10 will be recorded.
- *Others:* If the household uses a latrine which is not covered in the codes 01 to 08 and 10, code 19 will be recorded here. Examples of such latrine are (i) hanging latrine which is built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly, (ii) service latrine which are serviced by scavengers.

3.5.27 item 27: whether bathroom and latrine both are within the household premises:

The definitions of bathroom and latrine for the purpose of the survey have been mentioned earlier. For recording information in this item, it is to be ascertained whether bathroom and latrine that can be used by the household are both within the household premises or not. Entry in this item will be recorded in terms of the codes: *yes* -1, *no* - 2. Entry in item 27 is to be recorded irrespective of the situation whether bathroom and/or latrine are actually used by the household or not. If both bathroom and latrine that can be used by the household are within the household premises, entry in item 27 will be recorded as 1. Otherwise, entry in item 27 will be recorded as 2.

3.5.28 items 28 to 32: In these items information will be collected regarding the disposal of excreta accumulated in the tank/pit of the latrine in which household has the access of exclusive use. Purpose of collecting these data is to see whether the household is using safely managed sanitation services. A household will be considered as using safely managed sanitation services if the household uses improved latrine which is not shared with other households and the excreta of the latrine are safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. In view of this, information in items 28 to 32 will be collected only for those households that used any of the latrines of types flush/pour-flush to septic tank (02), flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit (03), flush/pour-flush to single pit (04), ventilated improved pit latrine (06), pit latrine with slab (07) and composting latrine (10) in which households have the access of exclusive use (i.e., code 1 in item 25 and any of the codes 02 to 04, 06, 07 and 10 in item 26).

3.5.28.1 item 28: whether excreta from septic tank/pit /composting latrine have ever been emptied: This item will be filled in for the households with code 1 in item 25 and any of the codes 02 to 04, 06, 07 and 10 in item 26. For recording information in this item, it will first be ascertained whether excreta from septic tank, pit etc. of the latrine of the household have been emptied any time in the past and relevant information will be recorded in terms of the following codes: *yes - 1, no - 2, not known - 3*. If the household reports that excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household were emptied in the past, code 1 will be recorded here. If the household reports that excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household have never been emptied, code 2 will be recorded here. If relevant information is not known to the informant, code 3 will be recorded.

3.5.29 item 29: who emptied the excreta last time: Information in this item will be collected only for the households with entry 1 in item 28 i.e., for the households who reported that excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household were emptied in the past. If excreta from the septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household were emptied for more than one time in the past, information in this item will be recorded in respect of the last occasion only. Entry in this item will be recorded using the following codes:

panchayat/municipality/cooperation.....	1
private agency.....	2
hired labour engaged by the household.....	3
member(s) of the household.....	4
others.....	9
not known.....	5

3.5.29.1 If panchayat/municipality/cooperation made arrangement for emptying excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household, code 1 will be recorded. Code 2 will be recorded if any private agency made arrangement for emptying excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household. If excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household were emptied by the household by engaging hired labour, code 3 will be recorded. Code 4 will be recorded in those cases where members of the household themselves emptied the septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household. If none of the codes 1 to 4 are appropriate for the agency that emptied the excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household, code 9 will be recorded against this item. If relevant information is not known to the informant, code 5 will be recorded.

3.5.30 **item 30: place of disposal of excreta last time:** Information in this item will be collected only for the households with entry 1 in item 28. If the household has emptied septic tank/pit/composting latrine for more than one time in the past, information in this item will be recorded in respect of the last occasion only. In this item information will be collected regarding the place where excreta were disposed of in the last occasion after removal from the household. The relevant information will be recorded using the following codes:

treatment plant.....	1
buried in covered twin leach pit/single pit.....	2
uncovered pit/open land/pond/river etc.....	3
other places.....	9
not known.....	4

3.5.30.1 If household reports that excreta were disposed off in 'treatment plant', code 1 will be recorded. If it is reported by the household that the excreta were buried in covered twin leach pit/single pit, code 2 will be recorded. In cases where the excreta were disposed off in uncovered pit/open land/pond/river etc, code 3 will be recorded. If the place of disposal of excreta as reported by the household is not covered by any of the codes 1 to 3, code 9 will be recorded here. If the household reports that the place of disposal of excreta is not known to the household, code 4 will be recorded in this item.

3.5.31 **item 31: amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time:** Information in this item will be collected only for the households with entry 1 in item 28. If the household has emptied septic tank/pit/composting latrine for more than one time in the past, information in this item will be recorded in respect of the last occasion only. The amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time will be recorded against this item in terms of the total expenditure made (paid/payable) by the household for emptying the excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household in the last occasion. The amount paid (payable) will be recorded against item 31 in whole number of rupees. If the household cannot report the amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time, a '-' may be recorded in this item.

3.5.32 item 32: how frequently excreta are emptied: Information in this item will be collected for the households with entry 1 in item 28. From these households, information will be collected regarding the frequency of emptying excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household and relevant information will be recorded using the following codes:

once or more in a year.....	1
once in 2 years.....	2
once in 5 years	3
once in 10 years	4
others.....	9
not known.....	5

3.5.32.1 If excreta from the septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household are generally emptied one or more times in a year, code 1 will be recorded. If excreta are generally emptied once in 2 years, code 2 will be recorded and code 3 will be recorded if excreta are generally emptied once in 5 years. In cases where excreta are generally emptied once in 10 years, code 4 will be recorded against this item. If the frequency of emptying the excreta is not covered by the codes 1 to 4, code 9 will be recorded. If the household reports that the frequency of emptying the excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine of the household is not known, code 5 will be recorded here.

3.5.33 item 33: disposal of faeces for children of age below 3 years: Safe disposal of children's faeces is of particular importance to avoid faecal contamination to the immediate household environment. The purpose of this item is to collect information on how the faeces of the children of age below three years (i.e., of age 0, 1 or 2 as reported in column 5 of block 3) are usually disposed of by the household. Information will be collected in this item using the following codes:

children used latrine.....	1
put/rinsed into latrine.....	2
put/rinsed into drain or ditch.....	3
thrown into garbage	4
thrown or left in open area.....	5
buried.....	6
others.....	9
not applicable.....	7

3.5.33.1 If the household has children of age below 3 years, then method of disposal of children's faeces will be ascertained and one of the codes 1 to 6 and 9 is to be recorded in this item depending upon the method of disposal of children's faeces. If there is one child in the household then usual method of disposal of faeces of the child will be reported here. If there is more than one child of age below 3 years in the household then usual method of disposal of faeces of the children will be decided considering the method which is generally followed for majority of the children. If majority of the children of the household uses latrine on regular basis, then code 1 will be recorded. If the children faeces are usually put/rinsed into latrine, code 2 will be recorded and when the faeces are usually put/rinsed into drain or ditch, code 3 will be recorded. If the household reports that children faeces are usually thrown into garbage, code 4 will be recorded. If the children faeces are usually thrown in open area or left in that open area where the child defecated, code 5 will be recorded against this item. Code 6 will be recorded if children faeces are buried. If method of disposal of children's faeces is not covered by the codes 1 to 6, code 9 will be recorded. If the household does not have any children of age below 3 years, code 7 will be recorded against this item. If more than one code is applicable, the code which appears first in the code list will be recorded here.

3.5.34 **item 34: availability of water in or around the latrine used:** Availability of water in or around the latrine is very important. If sufficient water is available in or around the latrine, use of latrine becomes hygienic and the latrine remains clean and people may use water for washing purpose (with or without soap) after using latrine. Information in this item will be collected for the households with any of the codes 01 to 08, 10, 19 in item 26 i.e. for the households which used a latrine. Information to be collected in this item will be in respect of the latrine that is used by the household. The relevant information on availability of water in or around the latrine will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

water is available with soap/detergent.....	1
water is available with ash/mud/sand etc.....	2
only water is available.....	3
not available	4

3.5.34.1 It will be considered that water is available in or around the latrine if water is available either within the structure of the latrine or in a place adjacent to the structure of the latrine from where water can be obtained for use in the latrine. If water is available in or around the latrine used by the household, any of the codes 1, 2 or 3 will be applicable. If it is reported that soap/detergent is also available along with water in or around the latrine used by the household, code 1 will be recorded. Here soap/detergent includes liquid soaps, hard soaps, hand sanitizers, wet and dry tissue papers etc. If the household reports that ash/mud/sand etc. is available along with water in or around the latrine, code 2 will be recorded. Code 3 will be recorded if only water is available in or around the latrine used by the household. If it is reported that no water is available in or around the latrine used by the household, code 4 will be recorded in this item.

3.5.35 item 35: whether household members regularly wash their hands before meal:

Washing of hands with water before meal is an important hygienic practice at personal level to remove soil, dirt, germs etc. from hands which prevent attack from diseases like diarrhea/other stomach problems etc. to a great extent. Practice of hand washing before meal with water and soap/detergent is more hygienic. Information on 'whether household members regularly wash their hands before meal' will be collected in this item using the following codes:

<i>yes</i>	
with water and soap/detergent	1
with water and ash/mud/sand etc.....	2
with water only	3
<i>no</i>	4

3.5.35.1 For the purpose of the survey, washing of hands will mean cleaning of both the palms (front side as well as back side) and all the fingers of hands with water. For making entry in this item, it is to be ascertained whether majority of the household members usually wash their hands with water before meals. If majority of the household members usually wash their hands before meal with water and soap/detergent, then code 1 will be recorded. Here soap/detergent includes liquid soaps, hard soaps, hand sanitizers, wet and dry tissue papers etc. If a household reports that majority of its members usually wash their hands before meal with water and ash/mud/sand etc., then code 2 will be recorded. Code 3 will be recorded if majority of the household members usually wash their hands before meals with water only. If majority of the household members usually do not wash their hands before meal, then code 4 will be recorded in this item. If this item is not applicable for any household, entry in this item may be made as '9'.

3.5.36 item 36: whether household members regularly wash their hands after defecation:

Washing of hands with water after defecation is an important hygienic practice at personal level to prevent one from water borne diseases like diarrhea/dysentery/cholera/other stomach problems etc. to a great extent. Practice of hand washing after defecation with water and soap/detergent is more hygienic. Information on 'whether household members regularly wash their hands after defecation' will be collected in this item using the following codes:

<i>yes</i>	
with water and soap/detergent	1
with water and ash/mud/sand etc.....	2
with water only	3
<i>no</i>	4

3.5.36.1 For the purpose of the survey, washing of hands will mean cleaning of both the palms (front side as well as back side) and all the fingers of hands with water. For making entry in this item, it is to be ascertained whether majority of the household members usually wash their hands after defecation. If majority of the household members usually wash their hands with water and soap/detergent after defecation, then code 1 will be recorded. Here soap/detergent includes liquid soaps, hard soaps, hand sanitizers, wet and dry tissue papers etc. If a household reports that majority of its members usually wash their hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc. after defecation, then code 2 will be recorded. Code 3 will be recorded if majority of the household members usually wash their hands after defecation with water only. If majority of the household members usually do not wash their hands after defecation, then code 4 will be recorded against this item.

3.6 Block 6: Housing characteristics and micro environment of the households living in houses

3.6.0.1 Block 6 will be filled in for the households living in houses i.e., for the households with entry any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 in item 10 of block 4. This block will be used for collecting information on plinth level of the house, number of floors in the house, use of house, condition of the structure of the house, period since built the house, availability of electricity in the dwelling unit for domestic use, drainage system of the household, system of disposal of household waste water, place of disposal of household garbage, agency made arrangement for collection of garbage from the household, problem of stagnant water and human faeces in or around the household, problems of flies/mosquitoes, suffering of household members from specific types of illness like diarrhea, cholera, malaria, jaundice etc..

3.6.0.2 This block consists of 23 items of which items 1 to 7 and 10 relate to the characteristics of the house; items 8 and 9 relate to the characteristics of the dwelling unit; items 11 to 19 relates to micro environment of the household; items 20 to 22 relate to problems of flies and mosquitoes faced by the households during last 365 days and item 23 relates to the suffering of household members from specific types of illness during last 365 days. For items relating to 'house', information will be collected for the whole 'building/structure' in which the dwelling unit is located. For collecting information in this block, there will not be any problem in case the sample household is occupying the entire house/building or a part of it for dwelling purpose. But if the household is occupying more than one structure for dwelling purpose, then information in respect of the items 1 to 10 will relate to the structure with maximum floor area among all the structures used for dwelling purpose.

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

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

3.6.3 item 3: use of house: The purpose for which the house (i.e., whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit of the household is located) is used will be entered against this item in terms of the following codes:

residential only	1
residential-cum-commercial.....	2
residential-cum-others	9

If the house (i.e., whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit of the household is located) is used exclusively for residential purpose, code 1 will be applicable. If the house is used for residential purposes as well as for carrying out economic activities, like, production of goods, production of services or trading of goods, etc., code 2 will be entered. In all other cases, such as when the house is used for residential purpose and for some non-economic activities like recreation club, party office etc., code 9 will be recorded against this item.

3.6.4 **item 4: period since built:** Information on ‘period since built’ will be collected only from the households with own dwelling unit i.e., for the households with entry 1 or 2 in item 10 of block 4. This information is collected to have an idea about the life of the house (i.e., building/structure) in which the dwelling unit of the household is located. Period since built will be counted from the time the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time after completion of the building/structure. Note that period since built is to be decided in respect of the construction of the ground floor of the building/structure when the different stories were built at different times. The relevant information will be entered in this item in terms of the following codes:

less than 1 year	01
1 to 2 years	02
2 to 3 years	03
3 to 4 years	04
4 to 5 years	05
5 to 10 years	06
10 to 20 years	07
20 to 40 years	08
40 to 60 years	10
60 years or more	11
not known.....	12

3.6.4.1 For assigning codes, a period of 365 days will be counted as one year. Code 01 will be assigned if the dwelling unit was built within a period of less than 1 year. Code 02 will be assigned if period since built the dwelling unit is 1 year or more but less than 2 years. Similarly, other codes are to be assigned. If period since built the dwelling unit is not known to the informant, code 12 will be assigned here.

3.6.5 **items 5 and 6: year of start and year of completion:** These items are to be filled in for the households with entry any of 01 to 05 in item 4. For the households with own dwelling units which were built during the last 5 years (i.e. entry any of 01 to 05 in item 4), ‘year of start’ and ‘year of completion’ will be collected in items 5 and 6, respectively. Four cells have been provided against each of the items 5 and 6 for recording four digits of the ‘year of start’ and ‘year of completion’ respectively, with one digit in each cell. The ‘year of start’ will correspond to the period during which the plinth work of the building started and ‘year of completion’ will relate to the year during which the dwelling unit was ready for first time possession. For example, if the plinth work of the dwelling unit started in 2015 and the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time in 2017, entry in item 5 will be ‘2015’ and that in item 6 will be ‘2017’.

3.6.6 item 7: condition of structure: Condition of structure refers to the physical condition of the structure of the house. Information on the physical condition of the house (i.e., whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit of the household is located) will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

good	1
satisfactory	2
bad	3

3.6.6.1 If the structure of the house, in which the dwelling unit of the household is located, does not require any immediate repair, major or minor, it will be regarded as in 'good' condition and code 1 will be assigned. If the structure requires immediate minor repairs but not major repairs, it will be regarded as in 'satisfactory' condition and code 2 will be recorded for such a structure. If the structure of the building requires immediate major repairs without which it may be unsafe for habitation or requires to be demolished and rebuilt, it will be regarded as in 'bad' condition and code 3 will be recorded for such building. While assigning codes in this item, it may be noted that condition of structure refers to the whole structure of the dwelling unit. For example, if the dwelling unit is a flat, information will relate to the whole structure of the building in which the flat is located.

3.6.7 item 8: whether the household has electricity for domestic use: In this item, information will be collected regarding the provision of electricity for domestic use in the dwelling unit of the household. Relevant information will be recorded in this item in terms of the codes: *yes* – 1, *no* – 2. If provision of electricity is there in the dwelling unit of the household, code 1 will be recorded; otherwise code will be 2. The use of electricity may be for lighting or cooking or both. Electricity may be used legally or illegally and the electricity may be supplied to the household either through public agencies, corporations or by private suppliers. If the household makes its own arrangement, either through generator or solar panel, to generate electricity, the household will also be considered as having electricity for domestic use.

3.6.8 item 9: type of electric wiring: If the sample household has electricity for domestic use (i.e. code 1 in item 8), type of electric wiring of the dwelling unit will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

conduit wiring	1
fixed to the walls	2
temporary	3

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

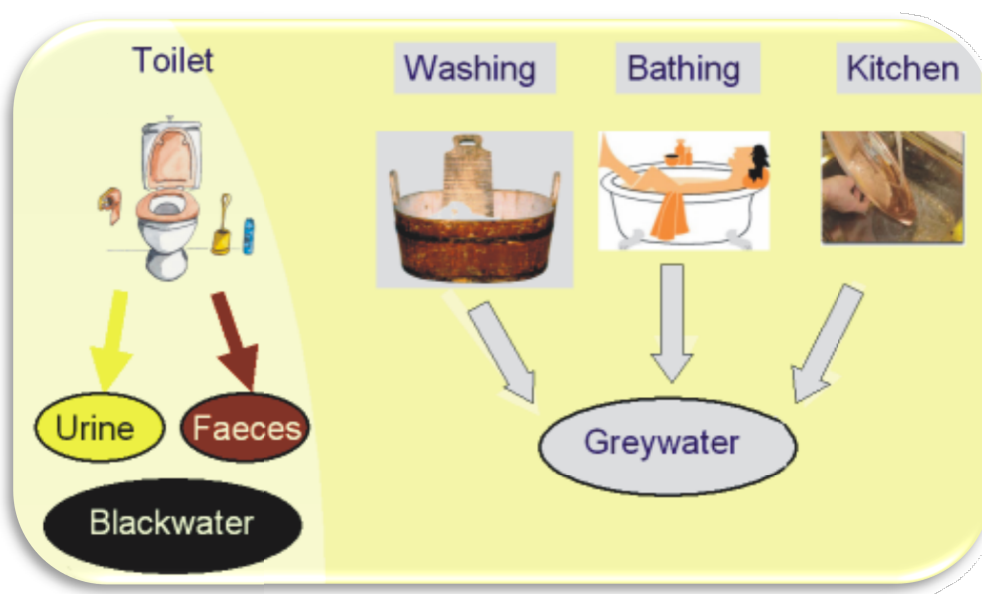
3.6.9 item 10: drainage system of the household: The system for carrying off wastewater and liquid waste of the house (i.e., whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit of the household is located) will be considered as drainage system of the household. Information on the drainage system available to the house will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

drainage system:

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

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

3.6.10 item 11: system of disposal of household waste water: The management of waste water of households is important for safe re-use of water after treatment and to keep freshwater supplies free from contamination. Waste water is any water that has been affected by human use. Household waste water consists of black water and grey water. Black water is generated from toilets and grey water is generated from kitchen, bathroom, washing machines etc. Following picture shows the different sources of household waste water.



3.6.10.1 The waste water of the households may be treated by them and re-used or the waste water may be disposed off to the environment without treatment or after treatment. In this item, information will be collected on the following:

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

Place in this context means the specific location in the environment where wastewater is disposed of by the household, like open low land, drain, pond, river, canal, etc. The code structure of this item is as follows:

safe re-use after treatment	1
<i>disposed off without treatment to:</i>	
drainage system	2
open low land areas/streets	3
ponds	4
nearby river/nalla	5
disposed off with or without treatment to other places	9
not known	6

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

3.6.11 **item 12: place of disposal of household garbage:** The place where household garbage (i.e. solid refuse and waste of the household) is usually deposited will be recorded in item 12 in terms of the following codes:

disposed to:

bio-gas plant or manure pit	1
household's individual dumping spot(s)	2
community dumping spot (vat, container etc.)	3
common place other than community dumping spot (open area/street/open drain)	4
others	9
not known	5

3.6.11.1 If the garbage is put in a bio-gas plant or manure pit, code 1 will be recorded. The bio-gas plant or manure pit may be for the use of the sample household only or for the common use of some households in the locality. When garbage is dumped in a household's individual dumping spot other than a bio-gas plant or manure pit, code 2 will be recorded. If households of a locality dump garbage in a community dumping spot, code 3 will be recorded. Community dumping spot may be constructed by panchayet/municipality/ corporation/NGOs/group of residents or may be vats/containers/bins arranged by panchayet/municipality/corporation/NGOs/group of residents.

3.6.11.2 If the households of a locality dump garbage in a common place other than community dumping spot like open area/street/open drain from where garbage is cleared by panchayet/municipality/corporation/NGOs/group of residents at regular interval, code 4 will be recorded. 'Others' will include cases where garbage is dumped in places other than those mentioned in codes 1 to 4 or thrown anywhere and in such cases, code 9 will be recorded. If the household is not aware where the garbage of the household is dumped, code 5 will be recorded. For example, a household may make arrangement for removal of garbage from the household through an agency/person but the household is not aware where the garbage is deposited. If more than one code is applicable, the code which appears first in the code list will be recorded.

3.6.12 item 13: agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household:

In this item information will be recorded regarding the agency that made arrangement to collect household garbage. These agencies make arrangement for accumulating garbage of the households at a common place. The agencies may be panchayet/municipality/corporation or resident/group of residents or charitable bodies/NGOs etc. The code structure for recording information in this item is as follows:

panchayet/municipality/corporation	1
resident/group of residents	2
others	9
not known	3
no arrangement	4

3.6.12.1 If the households deposit their garbage in the community dumping spots built by panchayet/municipality/corporation, it will be considered that arrangement for collection of garbage of the household has been made by panchayet/municipality/corporation and code 1 will be recorded here. If panchayet/municipality/corporation made arrangement to collect garbage of the household on a regular basis from a fixed point in the locality or from the common place other than the community dumping spot (open area/street etc.) or made arrangement for door to door collection of household garbage, then also code 1 will be recorded.

3.6.12.2 If resident/group of residents made the arrangement for collecting household garbage through vat/bin or through door to door collection, code 2 will be recorded. 'Others' will include cases where arrangement for collection of garbage is made by charitable bodies, NGOs, etc. If the sample household is not aware of the agency which made the arrangement for collection of household garbage, code 3 may be recorded. If the household burns the garbage or if household garbage is dumped in a pit/manure pit/bio-gas plant of the household or thrown anywhere in the open areas, it will be considered that no arrangement is there to collect household garbage and code 4 will be recorded in such cases.

3.6.13 **item 14: how frequently garbage is cleared:** Information in this item will be collected for the households with any of the codes 3 or 4 in item 12 i.e. for the households who dump household garbage in a community dumping spot (vat, container etc.) or in a common place other than community dumping spot (open area/street/open drain) from where garbage is cleared by panchayet/municipality/corporation/NGOs/group of residents at regular interval. The frequency of clearance of garbage from these places will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

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

3.6.13.1 If garbage from the community dumping spot (code 3 in item 12)/common place other than community dumping spot (code 4 in item 12) is cleared daily, code will be 1. If garbage is not cleared daily but at least once in a week, code 2 will be recorded in this item. If garbage is not cleared even once in a week, code 3 will be recorded. If the frequency of clearance of garbage is not known to the household, code 4 will be recorded.

3.6.14 **item 15: whether experienced any flood during last 5 years:** If rain water during monsoon and/or water from sea, river, etc., enters into the ground floor of the house, or though water did not enter the house but the house was surrounded by water for some days then the house is said to have experienced flood. Monsoon in this context will mean usual period of rain in that area. The codes for this item are:

<i>yes:</i>	
from excessive rain during monsoon	1
river, sea, etc.	2
no	3

In case both codes 1 and 2 are applicable, code 2 will be recorded. If the house was built within a period of less than 5 years, information in this item will relate to the period since the house was built.

3.6.15 item 16: approach road / lane / constructed path: Information as to whether the house has a direct opening to any road or not will be recorded against this item in codes. If from the plot of the house, one can approach a road / lane / constructed path without passing through another plot, the house is to be regarded as having a direct opening to a road. If, on the other hand, one has to pass through another plot to approach a road / lane / constructed path, the house is to be regarded as having no direct opening to a road. A road /lane /constructed path will be treated as having street lights if it has some lighting provision as on the date of survey. It may happen that electric supply is there in the electric line along the road/lane/constructed path but no bulb/tube is operational. In such cases also the road/lane/constructed path will be treated as having street lights. A motorable road/lane/constructed path is one which is wide enough for a motor car to pass.

The codes for collecting information on this item are as follows:

direct opening to:

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

3.6.16 item 17: whether the household faces problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises: If stagnant water is there in or around the household premises, it causes foul smelling and becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes and the households around the stagnant water may face various problems. Information on whether the sample household faces problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises will be collected in this item using following codes:

yes - 1, no - 2

3.6.16.1 If the household reports that normally stagnant water is there in or around the household premises, code 1 will be recorded; otherwise code 2 will be recorded. Here, stagnant water means open body of stationary water in a place. Stagnation of water may occur due to accumulation of water in low land, improper drainage of household waste water, blockage of drain, construction activities etc. Here ‘in or around the household premises’ will mean the area either within the household premises or in the neighbourhood of the household premises within a distance of 20 feet.

3.6.17 item 18: whether human faeces are visible in or around the household premises:

Information on whether human faeces are visible in or around the household premises will be collected in this item using following codes: *yes - 1, no - 2*. If the household reports that normally human faeces are visible in or around the household premises, code 1 will be recorded; otherwise code 2 will be recorded. Here ‘in or around the household premises’ will mean the area either within the household premises or in the neighbourhood of the household premises within a distance of 20 feet.

3.6.18 item 19: animal shed and poultry farm: Information on existence of animal shed/poultry farm in the building or in the adjacent area of the building will be recorded in items 19.1. For those households which have reported existence of animal shed/poultry farm in the building or in the adjacent area of the building, information on disposal of the excreta of the animal/poultry from such animal shed and poultry farm will be recorded in item 19.2.

3.6.18.1 item 19.1: existence of animal shed/poultry farm: Information on this item will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

attached to the house.....	1
detached from the house.....	2
no animal shed/poultry farm.....	3

3.6.18.1.1 If there is an animal shed/poultry farm in the house or attached to the house, code 1 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed/poultry farm within 100 feet of the house but not within/attached to it, code 2 will be recorded. The animals or poultry or the animal shed/poultry farm need not be owned or possessed by any household residing in the house. Animal shed/poultry farm for the purpose of this survey is a structure where livestock (e.g., cattle, buffalo, horse, goat, pig, etc.) or poultry (e.g., hen, duck, etc.) are sheltered. Pets will be outside the coverage of this item. In cases where there is no animal shed/poultry farm but animals/poultry are kept regularly in the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded and if animals/poultry are kept regularly outside the dwelling unit but within 100 feet of the dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded. If there is no animal shed/poultry farm within 100 feet of the house (even on the adjacent plots), code 3 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed/poultry farm within 100 feet of the house but no animal/poultry is there, then also code 3 will be recorded.

3.6.18.2 **item 19.2: disposal of animal/poultry excreta:** This item will be filled in for the households with codes 1 or 2 in item 19.1 i.e., for those households which have reported existence of animal shed/poultry farm in the building or in the neighbourhood of the building. Information regarding the place where animal/poultry excreta are disposed of or how animal/poultry excreta are used will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

to biogas plant	1
manure pit	2
used as fuel	3
others	9
not known	4

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

3.6.19 **item 20: whether the household faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days:** In this item information will be collected on problem of flies/mosquitoes faced by the households during last 365 days in terms of the following codes:

<i>yes:</i>	
severe.....	1
moderate.....	2
no.....	3

3.6.19.1 If the household usually faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days or faced the problem of flies/mosquitoes for some period during the last 365 days, code will be any of 1 or 2. Code 1 will be applicable when the problem was such that it generally disturbed the normal way of life of the household members, like taking rest, reading, performing household chores, etc. On the other hand, if the problem existed but the normal way of life of the household members was not disturbed, code will be 2. Code 3 will be recorded for those households who faced no problem of flies/mosquitoes during the last 365 days.

3.6.20 item 21: whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes: Information on whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes will be collected in this item using the following codes:

yes.....	1
no.....	2
not known.....	3

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

3.6.21 item 22: whether any effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes: This item will be filled in for the households with code 1 or 2 in item 20 i.e., for the households which faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days. Information on ‘whether any effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes’ will be collected from these households using the following codes: *yes - 1, no - 2*. To tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes, households may take measures like fixing net in the windows, preventing accumulation of water in the surrounding, use of smoke, use of mosquito repellents, electric bat, etc. If the household took any such measure during last 365 days to tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes, code will be 1 and if no such measure was taken, code will be 2.

3.6.22 item 23: whether any of the household member(s) suffered from the specific types of illness during last 365 days: In items 23.1 to 23.5, information on whether any household member suffered from any specific type of illness during last 365 days will be collected in terms of the codes

yes.....	1
no.....	2

3.6.22.1 The specific types of illness on which information is to be recorded in these items are as follows:

item no.	description of diseases
23.1	stomach problems like diarrhea/dysentery/cholera
23.2	malaria/dengue/chikungunya/encephalitis
23.3	skin diseases
23.4	jaundice
23.5	other diseases

For recording information in these items, it may be noted that following cases will be covered:

- the onset of the illness was prior to last 365 days but it continued for some time during last 365 days.
- the onset of the illness was on any day during the last 365 days.

3.6.22.2 If any household member had suffered anytime during last 365 days from stomach problems like diarrhea/dysentery/cholera, entry will be 1 in item 23.1 else entry will be 2. Similarly, entries will be made in other items 23.2 to 23.5 depending on the situation. In case a household member suffered from more than one of these types of illness, entry will be 1 in each of the relevant items.

3.7 Block 7: Particulars of the dwelling of the households living in houses

3.7.0 Block 7 will be filled in for the households living in houses i.e., for the households with entry any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 in item 10 of block 4. This block will be used for collecting information from these households regarding type of the dwelling unit, number of rooms in the dwelling unit, floor area of the dwelling unit, ventilation of the dwelling unit, total number of married couples in the household, number of married couples having separate room, kitchen type, type of fuel used by household for cooking, floor type of the dwelling unit, wall type of the dwelling unit, roof type of the dwelling unit and monthly rent for hired accommodation.

3.7.1 **item 1: type of the dwelling:** Type of the dwelling unit of the household will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

independent house	1
flat	2
others	3

3.7.1.1 Definition of independent house and flat is given in Chapter One. If the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it is considered as an independent house. The dwelling unit of a household is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the household or shared with other households residing in that structure. If the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, created for the households of the structure where the dwelling unit of the sample household is located, are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units will be considered as flat. If the households residing in flat-like structure without having all the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, these dwelling units will not be classified as flat and will be treated as others (code 9 will be recorded for such dwelling units).

3.7.1.2 Huts/tenements which are poorly built with materials like grass, leaves, reeds, etc., will be categorised as 'others', irrespective of whether only one or more than one household reside therein. Sometimes a series of structures may be found along a street that are joined with one another by common walls and appears like a continuous structure. These structures are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned and occupied by different households. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion will be treated as a separate structure.

3.7.2 **items 2 and 3: number of rooms in the dwelling:** For the survey, a constructed area with walls or partitions on all sides with at least one door way and a roof overhead is considered as a room. A room with a floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square meters and a height of at least 2 meters from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling which is used for living purpose is considered as a living room. A room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square meters floor area and 2 meters height from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling or a room which though satisfies the specification but not used for living purpose is considered as other room. A room which is used for both commercial purpose and residential purpose will be considered as 'other room'. If two or more households use a single room for living purpose, it will be considered as 'other room'. Number of 'living rooms' in the dwelling unit of the household will be recorded against item 2 and number of 'other rooms' in the dwelling unit will be recorded against item 3. Definition of 'living room' and 'other rooms' are given in Chapter One.

3.7.3 **items 4 to 8: floor area of the dwelling (in square feet and in whole numbers):** Information regarding the floor area of living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda, uncovered veranda and total floor area of the dwelling unit of the household will be recorded in items 4 to 8. Information for each of these items is to be recorded in square feet and in whole numbers. The information on inside floor area (carpet area), i.e., the inside area of the floor of all 'living rooms' taken together (excluding the area covered by the walls) is to be recorded against item 4 and that of 'other rooms' will be recorded against item 5. If a room is used both for business and residential purposes and the

residential use is not very nominal, the total area of the room will be included for recording entry in item 5. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room is used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion will be included for making the entry in item 5. The same procedure will be adopted in case of room being shared with another household. The floor area of the 'covered veranda' and that of 'uncovered veranda' is to be recorded against items 6 and 7, respectively. A veranda is considered as 'covered veranda' if it is protected from all sides and it is considered as 'uncovered veranda' if it is not protected from at least one side. Definition of 'covered veranda' and 'uncovered veranda' is described in Chapter One. Item 8 will be total of items 4 to 7.

3.7.4 item 9:ventilation of the dwelling unit: Information on whether ventilation of the dwelling unit of the household is good, satisfactory or bad will be collected and recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

good	1
satisfactory	2
bad	3

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

- (i) If the majority of the rooms have two or more windows with arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit of the household may be considered as having 'good' ventilation and code 1 will be recorded.
- (ii) If the majority of the rooms have two or more windows without any arrangement for cross ventilation or if majority of the living rooms have only a single window each with proper arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit of the household will be considered to have a 'satisfactory' ventilation arrangement and in such cases code 2 will be recorded.
- (iii) If the majority of the rooms have no window or have only one window each without any arrangement for cross ventilation, the dwelling unit of the household will be considered to have 'bad' ventilation and code 3 will be entered.

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

3.7.5 item 10: total number of married couples in the household: For the purpose of this survey, ‘married couple’ will mean the couples either formed through marriage or through the system of live-together as reported by the informant. Total number of married couples in the household irrespective of their ages is to be recorded in this item. When both the husband and the wife (i.e., the male and female partners) are the household members, they should be considered for counting the number of married couples. If one of them is a household member and the other is not a household member, the couple should not be counted as a married couple for this survey. A man with two wives in a household will constitute two married couples. But one woman with two husbands in a household will form a single couple. If there is no married couple in the household, entry will be ‘0’.

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

3.7.7 item 12: kitchen type: Information regarding the kitchen facility available in the dwelling unit of the household will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

separate kitchen:

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

3.7.7.1 If the dwelling unit of the household has a room used exclusively as a kitchen, it will be considered that the dwelling unit of the household has a separate kitchen and one of the codes 1 and 2 will be recorded in this item. If a water tap is there inside such kitchen, code 1 will be recorded and code 2 will be recorded if no water tap is there inside such kitchen. If a room is used as kitchen-cum-store or kitchen-cum-dining room, then also the household will be considered to have a separate kitchen. In all other cases, code 3 will be recorded. For example, if a room is shared as kitchen by two or more households, code 3 will be recorded in this item.

3.7.8 item 13: type of fuel used by household for cooking: Information on type of fuel generally used by the household for cooking purpose will be recorded in this item using the following codes:

firewood, chips & crop residue	01
LPG	02
other natural gas	03
dung cake	04
kerosene	05
coke, coal	06
gobar gas	07
other biogas	08
charcoal	09
electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators)	10
solar cooker	11
others	19
no cooking arrangement	12

3.7.8.1 If the household used ‘firewood, chips and crop residue’ as fuel for cooking then code 01 will be recorded. If the household used ‘LPG’ as fuel for cooking then code 02 will be recorded. The other codes will be recorded accordingly based on the type of fuel used by the household for cooking. If more than one type of fuel is used by the household for cooking, the type of fuel mainly used by the household will be reported in this item. If the household has no cooking arrangement, code 12 will be recorded against this item.

3.7.9 items 14 to 16: floor, wall and roof type: Information on the basic building materials with which the floor, walls and roof of the dwelling unit of the household are constructed will be recorded in codes against items 14, 15 and 16, respectively. The codes to be used for floor type, wall type and roof type are as follows:

floor type:

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

wall type:

grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo, etc.	1
mud (with / without bamboo) / unburnt brick	2
canvas / cloth	3
other katcha	4
timber	5
burnt brick / stone / limestone	6
iron or other metal sheet	7
cement/ RBC/ RCC	8
other pucca	9

roof type:

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

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

3.7.10 **item 17: monthly rent (Rs) for hired dwelling unit (payable approach):** This item will be filled in for the households living in hired dwelling units i.e., entry any of 3, 4 and 5 in item 10 of block 4. Entry in this item will be recorded in whole number of Rupees. The actual amount payable per month by the household for the hired dwelling unit will be recorded against this item. If the household has paid some amount initially which is adjusted in the monthly rent, the amount adjusted in each month shall also be included in the monthly rent. If the household is residing in employer's quarter allotted to one of the member of the household by the employer (code 3 against item 10 of block 4), the amount deducted from the salary of the member along with the house rent allowance that the member would receive if the member had not been provided the accommodation, will be the rent of the dwelling unit. Rent does not include any salami/pugree or any kind of cess payable to local bodies or government or monthly maintenance charges payable to the co-operative society, etc. If a household is residing in rent free dwelling in his relative's house, this will be considered as 'hired' accommodation and zero (0) rent is to be recorded in this item.

3.8 Block 8: Some general particulars of the households living in houses in respect of their stay in the present area

3.8.0.1 Block 8 will be filled in for the households living in houses i.e., for the households with entry any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 in item 10 of block 4. Out of the 10 items of this block, items 1 to 6 are relevant for both rural and urban households living in houses (i.e., entry any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4) and items 7 to 10 are relevant for the urban households living in houses in slums/squatter settlements (i.e., entry any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4 and entry any of 1, 2 or 3 in item 11 of block 4).

3.8.0.2 Item 1 of this block will be used for collecting information on duration of stay of the household in the present area. The present area is the area in which the household is being enumerated and is identified by the area types as recorded in item 11 of block 4. For the rural households, it is the present village and for urban households, it is the present notified slum/non-notified slum/squatter settlement/other areas of the town. If duration of stay of the household in the present area is less than 1 year, then through the items 2 to 4, information will be collected on (i) place where the household was residing before coming to the present area, (ii) structure of the accommodation availed of by the household immediately before coming to the present area, (iii) reason for movement of the household to the present area. Through the items 5 and 6, information will be collected on (i) number of household members who moved into the household during the last 365 days and (ii) number of household members who moved out of the household during the last 365 days.

3.8.0.3 Through the items 7 to 10, information will be collected, from the urban households living in houses in slums/squatter settlements, regarding (i) type of document possessed by the head of the household pertaining to the residence status in the present slums/squatter settlement, (ii) whether the household received any benefit as a dweller of present slum/squatter settlement, (iii) whether the household tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement and (iv) reason for trying to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement.

3.8.1 **item 1: duration of stay in the present area:** Information on duration of stay of the sample household in the present area (i.e., **present village or present notified slum or present non-notified slum or present squatter settlement or other areas of the town**) will be recorded in this item using the following codes:

less than 1 year	01
1 to 2 years	02
2 to 5 years	03
5 to 10 years	04
10 to 20 years	05
20 to 40 years	06
40 to 60 years	07
60 years or more	08
not known	10

3.8.1.1 For assigning codes, a period of 365 days will be counted as one year. Duration of stay of the sample household in the present area means the longest duration of stay in the present area among the existing members of the household. In determination of longest duration, continuous period of stay will be considered by ignoring the period of temporary staying away. Duration of stay of the erstwhile members of the household who were household members sometime in the past but are not household members at present due to death or other reasons will not be considered. If a household had previously stayed in the present area but had left it for six months or more and again came back and currently residing in the present area, the duration of stay will be the current spell of stay excluding those periods which were followed by breaks. Code 01 will be assigned if the duration of stay of the household in the present area is less than 1 year. Code 02 will be assigned if duration of stay of the household in the present area is 1 year or more but less than 2 years. Similarly, the other codes are to be assigned considering the duration of stay of the household in the present area. If household could not report the duration of stay in the present area, then code 10 will be recorded against this item.

3.8.2 **items 2 to 4:** Relevant information will be recorded in items 2 to 4 for the households whose duration of stay in the present area is less than 1 year i.e., entry 01 in item 1. If duration of stay of the household in the present area is less than 1 year, then within this period, either the household has moved to the present area from another place or the household has newly been formed in the present area. If the household moved to the present area from another notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlement or other areas outside the present area within a period of less than 1 year, information in items 2 to 4 will be collected in respect of the notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlement or other areas where the household stayed last time for a period of six months or more before moving to the present area. If the household was newly formed in the present area within a period of less than 1 year where different members moved to the present area from different places, information in items 2 to 4 will relate to the senior most member of the newly formed household.

3.8.3 **item 2: where the household was residing before coming to the present area:** This item will be filled in for the households with entry 01 in item 1. Information about the place where the sample household stayed last time for six months or more **before coming to the present area** will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

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

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

- If the sample household, currently staying in a town, has moved to the present area from a slum/squatter settlement of the same town, code will be 1.
- If the sample household, currently staying in a town, has moved to the present area from 'other areas' (i.e., area outside slum/squatter settlement) of the same town, code will be 2.
- Codes 1 and 2 will not be applicable if the present area of the sample household is a village.
- If the sample household, staying in a town, has moved to the present area from a slum/squatter settlement of another town, code will be 3. Code 3 will also be applicable when a household, currently staying in a village, has moved to the present area from slum/squatter settlement of a town.

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

3.8.4 item 3: type of structure of the accommodation availed of immediately before coming to the present area: This item will be filled in for the households with entry 01 in item 1. The type of structure of the accommodation availed of by the household in the place where it stayed last time for six months or more before coming to the present area will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

pucca	1
semi-pucca	2
katcha	3
no dwelling	4

The definition of dwelling unit and pucca/semi-pucca/katcha structure is given in Chapter One.

3.8.5 item 4: reason for movement to the present area: This item will be filled in for the households with entry 01 in item 1. The reason for movement of the sample household to the present area from another notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlement or other areas outside the present area will be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

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

3.8.6 item 5: number of members who moved into the household during the last 365 days: This item is intended to capture the information on movement of persons into the household during the last 365 days. This item will record the number of persons among existing members of the household who became a member of the household during the last 365 days and had a different usual place of residence (UPR) from the present place of enumeration. The place of enumeration refers to the place (village / town) where the person is being enumerated or surveyed. The UPR here is defined as a place (village or town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. Members of the household who have been staying in the same village or town since their birth will not be considered here. Movement of the persons from one locality to another within the same town/village will not be considered here. Visits of daughters to their parents place for childbirth or for treatments, etc., will not be considered even if it is for more than six months. In case no member has moved into the household during the last 365 days, '0' will be entered here. For newly formed households within a period of last 365 days, movement of persons into the household will be considered excluding the members who initially formed the household.

3.8.7 item 6: number of members who moved out of the household during the last 365 days: For the purpose of recording the number of persons who moved out of the household, the household members who have moved from one locality to another within the same town/village will not be considered. In this item, the number of persons who are presently not a member of the household and moved out of the household during the last 365 days to stay for six months or more in another village/town/country outside the village/town of the household will be recorded. It is important to note that only those persons who were members of the household at the time of their departure and are presently alive and staying elsewhere are to be considered. In case no member has left the household '0' will be recorded.

3.8.8 **items 7 to 10:** Items 7 to 10 will be filled in only for the urban households living in houses in slums/squatter settlements (i.e., entry any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4 and entry any of 1, 2 or 3 in item 11 of block 4).

3.8.9 **item 7: does the head of the household possess any of the documents pertaining to the residence status in the present slum/squatter settlement:** For the purpose of this item, the documents pertaining to the residence status of the head of the household in the present slum/squatter settlement will only be considered. The information as to whether the head of the household possesses any such documents, as on the date of survey, will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are:

possesses:

ration card	1
voter ID card	2
passport	3
any combination of codes 1 to 3	4
others	9
none	5

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

3.8.10 **item 8: whether the household received any benefit as a dweller of present slum/squatter settlement:** It is to be ascertained whether the household received any benefit as a dweller of slum/squatter settlement during the entire period of its stay in the present slum/squatter settlement and the relevant information is to be recorded in this item in terms of the following codes:

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

3.8.10.1 If the benefits are not received by any of the existing household members of the sample household, those will not be considered. However, as an exception, if allotment of land/tenement in the present slum/squatter settlement was received by any of the present household members through hereditary means from some erstwhile members (i.e., those who were members of this household sometime in the past but are not a member at present due to death or leaving the household) who had received those benefits as dweller of present slum/squatter settlement, code 1 will be recorded here.

3.8.10.2 All the benefits, other than allotment of land/tenement, which are received by the household through various schemes of the local bodies/government organisation/NGOs/extraterritorial bodies and organisations (like WHO, UNICEF, foreign Governments, etc.) targeted to the slum dwellers will only be considered for recording code 9 in this item. For example, if the household receives housing loan or the dwelling unit is upgraded or a new dwelling unit is constructed under National Slum Development Program (NSDP), code 9 will be recorded in this item.

3.8.10.3 However, if the households receive gifts, like blanket, food packets, etc., during various festivals from local bodies/government organisation/NGOs/extraterritorial bodies and organisations, which are not covered under any scheme, those will not be considered as benefit received by the household as slum/ squatter settlement dweller. If the household living in slum/squatter settlement receives benefits from clubs/political parties/religious organisations, etc., then these benefits will not be considered as 'benefits' received by the household for recording in this item. In such cases along with the cases where the household did not received any benefit as dweller of present slum/squatter settlement, code 2 will be recorded in this item. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code list will be recorded.

3.8.11 **item 9: whether the household tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement:** It will be ascertained as to whether the sample household, as a whole, ever tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement. In determining whether the household has tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement, it has to be confirmed whether active efforts were made by the household. A few examples of active efforts are, attempting to purchase/construct dwelling unit, contacting persons for getting accommodation, searching for accommodation, trying to get dwelling units from Government housing schemes, etc. Information in this item will be recorded in terms of the codes: *yes* - 1, *no* - 2. If the household ever tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement, code 1 will be recorded; else code will be 2. If the household tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement to take up residence in another place for a short period which is less than six months, it will not be considered for assigning code 1 in this item. In cases where some of the household member(s) tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement and others wanted to stay in the present slum/squatter settlement, it will not be considered for recording code 1.

3.8.12 **item 10: main reason:** This item will be filled in for the households who ever tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement i.e., entry 1 in item 9. In this item main reason for trying to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement by the household will be ascertained and relevant information will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

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

3.8.12.1 If the household has tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement on more than one occasion, the reason related to the latest attempt will be recorded. If the household tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement because of better housing facilities are available in the place where the household tried to shift, code 1 will be recorded. If the main reason for trying to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement was proximity to the place of work, code will be 2. If the household tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement mainly due to social/religious factors, code will be 3. Social/religious factors will include the cases, like, social unrest/insecurity of person and property/annoyance due to religious factors at the present place of residence or possibility of being in better neighbourhood at the place where the household is trying to shift. The reason 'others' will include cases when attempt was made for reasons like better educational facilities, better medical facilities, possibility of eviction from the present accommodation and any other reason not associated with any of the codes 1 to 3. If more than one code is applicable, the code appearing first in the code structure will be recorded.

3.9 Block 9: Remarks by investigator(s) (FI/JSO)

3.9.0 Any remark which is felt necessary by the investigator(s) for explaining any item-specific unusual feature of the household or of any member thereof will be noted here. Such remarks will help in understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is numerically very high or very low or entry is unusual.

3.10 Block 10: Comments by supervisory officer(s)

3.10.0 The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule relating to the household or any member thereof.

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

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2	4&5	3	Should time taken to canvass the schedule include the time taken by the team as a whole or just the investigator(s) who has canvassed the schedule?	In item 5, number of investigators of the team participating in canvassing Schedule 1.2 in the particular household will be recorded and the time taken jointly by the investigators who canvassed schedule in the particular household will be recorded in item 4. If a single investigator canvassed the Schedule 1.2 in the particular household, the time taken by that investigator will be recorded in item 4.
2	3	-	11	It has been mentioned that code 1 will be given if the household uses latrine in most of the circumstances. How to determine 'most of the circumstances' here.	If a person uses latrine in 50 percent or more occasions, it will be considered that the person is using latrine and code 1 may be given in this item.
3	3	-	11	When a person will be considered as 'never' using latrine?	If a person does not use latrine in 50 percent or more occasions, that person will be considered as using latrine 'occasionally' or 'never'. If such person never uses latrine or rarely uses latrine, then the person will be considered as 'never' using the latrine.
4	3	-	11	When a person will be considered as using latrine 'occasionally'?	If a person does not use latrine in 50 percent or more occasions but use latrine from time to time, the person will be considered as using the latrine 'occasionally'.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5	4	3	-	A household belongs to OBC as per State govt. which is not listed under OBC of Central govt. Which list is to be followed for this item.	If the household reports that it belongs to OBC category as per state list, Code 3 will be reported.
6	4	4	-	Whether the land occupied by persons living under a tree/bridges/pipes etc. will be considered as land possessed or not.	The land occupied under tree/bridges/ pipes etc. by persons living there will not be considered as land possessed.
7	4	5-8	-	Where will mid-day meal received from school get entry?	It is considered as assistance to the household and may be recorded against item 7.
8	4	10	-	A household is residing in rent free dwelling in his relative's house. For such household, what code is to be recorded? Whether imputed rent is to be recorded in item 17 of block 7 for this household?	(i) Code 4 or 5 is to be entered in item 10 of block 4, depending on whether there is any written contract or not. (ii) Zero (0) rent is to be recorded in item 17 of block 7.
9	4	10	-	What code will be given if a household reports that rent agreement has been made on a plain paper for his hired dwelling unit?	In this case code 4 will be reported.
10	4	10	-	What code will be given if the household constructed the dwelling unit on an encroached land?	In this case code 9 will be reported.
11	4	10	-	Father and son have separate households both residing in the dwelling owned by the father. If the son's household is selected for survey, what will be the appropriate code for tenurial status of dwelling?	In this case code 5 will be reported.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12	4	10	-	In a slum, houses have been built by the slum dwellers where there is no authorized registration of land. In such cases, what code is to be given for tenurial status of the dwelling unit of the sample household?	In this case code 9 will be reported.
13	4	12	-	If a household purchased a flat during last 365 days and then given it on rent to another household, which simultaneously runs an enterprise in it. What code is to be entered in item 12?	Code 1 is to be recorded in item 12.
14	4	12	-	Amount spent by the tenant for construction is reimbursed from the owner. Is this to be considered at the tenant's household?	No. The amount spent will be considered in the owner's household, if selected for survey.
15	4	13	-	If one person purchased a second hand building and done major alteration, what will be the entry? Whether it is the total cost (purchase + alteration) or only alteration cost.	Only the cost of alteration incurred during last 365 days will be considered for making entry in this item.
16	4	12 to 14	-	A loan has been taken by the sample household for the purpose other than construction of house but it is utilized for constructing a residential house during last 365 days. Whether it will be considered for reporting in these items? If considered, what will be source of finance?	Entry in item 12 will be 1 and the entire amount spent for construction of house during 365 days will be reported in item 13. Here, source of finance will be 'own source' i.e., code 01.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17	4	14	-	What will be sources of finance code, if the building is constructed by materials received as gifts?	The code corresponding to the source from where materials have been received as gift will be reported as source code in this item.
18	4	16.1 to 16.3	-	How to determine the maximum distance normally travelled by a taxi driver who does not have a fixed workplace?	The distance normally travelled by the taxi driver from residence to the farthest point for performing his work activities (i.e., farthest point of area of operation) may be considered for assigning codes in this item.
19	4	16.1 to 16.3	-	A pensioner is currently engaged in an economic activity. The one way distance travelled by the pensioner from the residence to workplace is 3 km. Whether code 1 or code 3 will be entered in this item?	Code 3 may be entered.
20	5	1	3	A household has attached a tube well with a well from which water is used. What will be the source of drinking water in such cases?	In this case the source will be well and not tube well. Code 08 or 09 may be recorded depending upon the situation whether it is a protected well or unprotected well.
21	5	1	3	The sample household is purchasing drinking water supplied by a private seller who supplies it in pots. But it is reported that the seller is collecting water from a public tap. What code is to be reported in this case?	In this case the principal source of drinking water will be 'public tap' and code 05 will be recorded in item 1.
22	5	1	3	What is the code for purchasing loose drinking water from mineral water plant or from shop selling bottled/can drinking water?	Code 01 may be recorded.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23	5	1	3	For slum dweller, drinking water used is taken from leakage pipe line. In this case, what code is to be reported against item 1?	Code 19 is to be reported against item 1.
24	5	2	3	In an area during summer, water in the well becomes hard and not usable. Since the households residing in that area have no other source, they use the same water for drinking. Can the availability of drinking water be considered as sufficient?	Availability of drinking water from principal source will be considered as sufficient or not depending upon the judgement of the informant. In this case, if the household reports that drinking water from principal source was sufficient, code 1 will be reported in item 2.
25	5	2	3	Principal source of drinking water is supplied only once in 22 days. They store the water being supplied and use the stored water for drinking without using any supplementary source. What code is to be recorded against the item 2?	Since the household stores sufficient quantity of drinking water and use the stored water for drinking without using any supplementary source of drinking water, code 1 is to be recorded against item 2.
26	5	2-3	3	Informant says that water is sufficiently received in his area. However due to repair and maintenance of water pipe line there was shortage of water for about a week in June. Can code 1 be recorded against item 2?	As water is sufficiently received during all months of the year, code 1 will be reported against item 2 and item 3 will not be applicable in such case.
27	5	3	3	A household which uses piped water supply into dwelling as principal source of drinking water does not get adequate water supply in each of the 12 months of the year due to low pressure/erratic supply, what code is to be reported?	In item 3, code 1 is to be recorded for all the 12 months.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28	5	4	3	For a household A, piped water is available in the premises. This household allows household B to utilize the facility for drawing water for drinking purpose. What should be the code with respect to the access to the principal source of drinking water for households A and B?	Code 1 will be recorded for the household A and Code 3 will be recorded for the household B.
29	5	4	3	A building is having only one water connection for drinking water and water is stored from that connection in a reservoir and supplied to all the households in that building. What code should be given?	Code 1 will be recorded.
30	5	5	3	For bottled water supply, what will be the distance to the principal source of drinking water?	If bottled water is supplied at the doorstep of the household by the supplier, code 1 will be given. If the household purchases bottled water from a shop, then the actual distance of the shop from where water is purchased will be considered and corresponding distance code will be recorded. For other sources of drinking water, actual distance of the source from the dwelling unit will be recorded in appropriate code even if water is supplied through a jar/pot at the doorstep of the household by the supplier.
31	5	5	3	In chawls i.e. row houses, there is usually a common tap for drinking water in one end of the chawl. Will it be considered as within premises?	If the tap is in the area which is for common use of the households of the chawl, it will be considered as within premise and code 2 is to be recorded.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32	5	6	3	If in a household, both household member and non-household member fetch drinking water, entry in item 6 will be recorded with respect to which person?	Entry in item 6 will be made with respect to the person who brings most of the drinking water from the principal source.
33	5	7	3	How the time taken for fetching drinking water in a single trip is determined?	The time usually taken for fetching drinking water in a single trip will be obtained by considering the total time usually required for reaching to the principal source of drinking water, waiting time at the principal source of drinking water (i.e., time spent in queue and the time required for filling the container) and coming back to the dwelling unit with water in a single occasion.
34	5	8	3	When more than one trip is usually required in a day by the sample household to fetch drinking water from the principal source, then waiting time against which trip will be recorded in item 8?	When more than one trip is usually required by the sample household to fetch drinking water from the principal source, the waiting time for a trip will be recorded corresponding to the trip for which maximum waiting time is usually required among all such trips.
35	5	11	3	A household brings drinking water from a protected well located in colony for 7 months, whereas for the remaining 5 months it brings drinking water from another protected well located outside the colony. Whether the protected well from which drinking water collected for 5 months be considered to report for item 11?	In this case there is no supplementary source of drinking water because for all 12 months the household has collected water from same type of source that is protected well.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
36	5	12	3	A household uses Alum directly into the well and uses its water for drinking purposes, What code should be given?	Treatment of water before drinking after receiving the water from the source of drinking water is to be considered here. Use of alum directly into the well will not be considered as method of treatment for item 12.
37	5	12	3	A household purchased bottled water and used without further treatment. What is the code for method of treatment of drinking water?	Code 7 (not treated) will be recorded for item 12.
38	5	12	3	Water boiled for children only, but elders use tap water, whether we take water treated or not.	Method of treatment will be one that is used, generally, for most of the drinking water. In this case, it will not be considered that the drinking water is treated.
39	5	13	3	If drinking water is used directly from water purifier without further storing, then what code has to be assigned against this item?	Code 9 (no storage) will be recorded for item 13.
40	5	13	3	Drinking water is stored in a metal container and poured into a smaller plastic jug for immediate use. What code to be recorded in item 13?	Container may be taken as metal and appropriate code may be recorded.
41	5	13	3	If water filled in plastic bottles and kept in the refrigerator, what will be the code in item 13?	If most of the drinking water is stored in plastic bottle, code for item 13 will be 2 (plastic).

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42	5	14	3	What is the procedure to make entry for the item 'how long drinking water is stored in the main container?'	Entry in this item will be decided considering the duration of storage of drinking water in the main container. The duration of storage of drinking water is decided by considering the interval in which the household usually put fresh drinking water in the main container after emptying the main container.
43	5	17	3	If there are different sources of water for different household needs (like water from tube well is used for washing, tap water is used for cooking etc.), what will be the most applicable code for this item?	Principal source of water of the household for uses other than drinking will relate to that source from which most of the water was obtained by the household during last 365 days for purposes other than drinking.
44	5	19	3	If there is regular supply of water on daily basis in the household for five months but the supply is erratic for seven months, what entry is to be made?	Considering the supply of water from all the sources (principal/supplementary/others) for major number of days during last 365 days, frequency of supply of water during last 365 days is to be ascertained and appropriate code is to be given.
45	5	21.1 & 21.2	3	A tenant is paying some amount as water charges for his household to the owner of the household and not to the delivery agency/organization. Whether this has to be considered for items 21.1 and 21.2	Amount paid by the tenant to the owner as water charges for his household will be considered for making entries in items 21.1 and 21.2 against the tenant household.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
46	5	21.2	3	Electricity is used for lifting water with electric motor. Can the electric charges include against water charges paid.	No, it will not be included.
47	5	22 to 24	3	What is the difference between a bathing place and a bathroom?	A bathroom should satisfy the criteria of a room. A bathing place may be a bathroom or any place other than bathroom used for bathing purpose. An enclosed area without a roof may be considered as a bathing place but it will not be considered as a bathroom.
48	5	24	3	Three members of a household take bath outside the dwelling unit but within the premises and rest two members take bath in a place outside the premises. What code will be reported here?	Code 2 will be reported here, because majority of the household members take bath within the premises.
49	5	25	3	A household has latrine exclusively for the use of the household but the household members are not using this and use open space for defecation. In this case, how to report access of the household to latrine?	Access of the household to latrine is defined in terms of the latrine that can be used by the household, irrespective of its actual use. Since latrine facility is available to household, it will be considered that the household has access to latrine and code 1 is to be recorded.
50	5	25	3	The public/community latrine without payment is utilized by the household. However the household pays on voluntary basis to the person cleaning the toilet. What code is to be recorded in serial number 25?	As the household is using public/community latrine for which no payment is required, code 3 may be recorded.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
51	5	25	3	If latrine facility exists in an enclosed area without roof which is used by the household members exclusively, what code will be given in item 25?	Code 1 will be recorded.
52	5	29	3	If the household has emptied the septic tank/pit/composting latrine for more than one time in the past, which occasion is to be considered for deciding the agency that emptied the septic tank/pit/composting latrine?	Information in this item will be recorded in respect of the last occasion only.
53	5	34	3	What is meant by 'availability of water in or around the latrine' in item 34?	It will be considered that water is available in or around the latrine if water is available either within the structure of the latrine or in a place adjacent to the structure of the latrine from where water can be obtained for use in the latrine.
54	5	35	3	What is meant by the term 'washing of hands'?	For the purpose of the survey, washing of hands will mean cleaning of both the palms (front side as well as back side) and all the fingers of hands with water.
55	6	1	3	Which plinth level is to be recorded for a building having different plinth levels at different sides of the structure?	Plinth level will relate to the constructed ground floor level from the land at the main entrance of the building.
56	6	1	3	What is the plinth level for the households residing in the basement of a multi-storied building?	Plinth level will relate to the constructed ground floor level from the land at the main entrance of the building.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
57	6	1	3	In multi-storied flats what will be the plinth level for first floor and above?	Plinth level will relate to the constructed ground floor level from the land at the main entrance of the building.
58	6	1	3	For some multi- storied flats it is seen that the ground floor is at the same level of the land. But there are no flats in this ground floor only pillars and stair case that leads to the first floor. It is exclusively used as parking place for vehicles. What will be the plinth level for the first floor flats?	Since the ground floor is at the same level of the land, plinth level will be '0'
59	6	1	3	What code will be given when the main entrance of a building is from top floor and not from ground floor? It is quite common in hilly areas.	Plinth level will relate to the constructed ground floor level from the land on which the building is constructed.
60	6	2	3	There is a false ceiling made of pucca material. The available space is used for sleeping. Will this be considered as a separate floor?	A house will be considered as having 2 floors if at least one room exists above the roof of the ground floor. Rooms above the false ceiling will not be considered as a separate floor.
61	6	3	3	In a selected household the informant is a mechanic by profession. He operates from his residence, using some part of the house as storeroom for his enterprise. What will be the use of house code?	The use of the house code will be '2' (residential cum-commercial).
62	6	4	3	If different stories of a building are built at different points of time, how entry will be made?	The period in which ground floor of the building was constructed and was ready for possession, will be considered for making entry in this item.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
63	6	7	3	For making entry in item 7, whether condition of the flat in which the sample household resides will be considered or the condition of whole structure will be considered?	Condition of whole structure in which the dwelling unit of the household is located will be considered for making entry in this item.
64	6	8	3	If the household makes its own arrangement for electricity for domestic use through generators or solar panels, whether the household will be considered as having electricity for domestic use.	Yes, in this situation, the household will be considered as having electricity for domestic use.
65	6	9	3	The electrical wiring is through pipes fixed on the wall. How to treat the type of electrical wiring?	The wiring may be treated as conduit wiring and code 1 may be reported.
66	6	9	3	In a dwelling unit some rooms have conduit wiring and some rooms have electric wiring fixed to walls. Which code should be reported against this item in such case?	The type of electrical wiring for majority portion of the dwelling unit will be considered against this item.
67	6	10	3	Whether this item relates to the household or mohalla/street?	Drainage system of the household means drainage system of the whole building/structure in which the dwelling unit of the household is located.
68	6	10	3	What code should be assigned for the drainage arrangement by PVC pipe?	Code 1 will be recorded if the PVC is underground. If the PVC is not underground, then code 2 will be recorded.
69	6	11	3	The waste water of a household is first disposed to outside drainage system and from which it finally disposed to nearby river. What code is to be recorded in this item?	The waste water of the household is considered to be disposed off to drainage system and code 2 is to be assigned here.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
70	6	12	3	A person is engaged by the residents for door-to-door collection of household garbage and the garbage is dumped by that person in a community dumping spot. What code is to be recorded against this item?	Code 3 will be recorded against this item.
71	6	13	3	If the arrangement for door-to-door collection of household garbage is made by the municipality, what code is to be recorded against this item?	Code 1 will be recorded against this item.
72	6	15	3	The selected household is staying in the place of survey, since one year. How to report the experience of flood during the last 5 years?	If the house was built within a period of less than 5 years, information in item 15 will relate to the period since the house was built.
73	6	16	3	A household has an opening to a motorable road which has street lights. However these lights are not in working condition. In such cases what code should be entered?	If electric supply is there in the electric line but no bulb/tube is operational, then code 1 will be recorded. If provision of street light was made in the past but no electric supply is there in the electric line at present, code 2 will be recorded.
74	6	17	3	What is meant by the term 'in or around the household premises'?	Here 'in or around the household premises' will mean the area either within the household premises or in the neighbourhood of the household premises within a distance of 20 feet.
75	6	19.1t to 19.2	3	In some cases it is seen that in the dwelling unit of a household, animals are kept in certain portion of that dwelling unit. Whether this will be treated as an animal shed?	Yes, it will be considered as animal shed and code 1 will be recorded.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
76	6	22	3	To tackle the problem of flies and mosquitoes, electric bat is used. Which code is to be given?	Code 1 is appropriate in this case.
77	7	1	3	A driver of the household is provided to stay in the garage along with car parked therein. He cooked his food therein. In all respect he is different household. Whether Garage will be treated as a separate flat or only garage?	As there are two households in the structure to which the Garage is situated, the garage will be considered as a separate flat, provided facilities associated with flat is fulfilled.
78	7	1	3	In a structure, there are two floors. Whether it is a flat or an independent house?	If the structure is not shared by more than one household, it will be considered as independent house. If the structure is shared by more than one household and satisfy the availability of facilities associated with flat, it will be considered as a flat.
79	7	2	3	A room is used for both commercial purpose (making Idol) and for sleeping purpose, whether it should be considered as living room?	The room which is used for both commercial purpose and for sleeping purpose, will be considered as 'other room'.
80	7	2 - 5	3	Two households are residing in the same house. How to account for living rooms and other rooms commonly used by both the households in such case?	The rooms which are of common use for more than one household will be treated as 'other room' and entry will be made in item 3 in respect of the selected household(s). The area of such rooms will be equally apportioned among the households and reported in item 5.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
81	7	3	3	Whether a covered dalan adjoining the main room used for living purpose in a village should be considered as living room?	If the dalan satisfies the criteria of a living room, it will be considered as a living room.
82	7	6	3	Covered veranda used by different households living in the same house, what will be the floor area of veranda if one of the households selected for detailed schedule.	Area may be apportioned among the households in the house using the veranda.
83	7	9	3	Generally in the houses of hilly areas, rooms do not have any windows. In this case which code is to be given?	If there is no window in the rooms, then code 3 will be recorded in this item.
84	7	10	3	Married son of the household stays away from house at his workplace and comes to home occasionally but his wife stays at home. Whether they will be treated as a couple of the household.	If the married son is not considered as a household member, it will not be counted to get number of married couples of the selected household.
85	7	11	3	A household consists of husband and wife. There is only one room, in the dwelling unit of the household, which is used for both living and preparing food by them. Whether it will be considered as separate room for married couple.	In such cases it will be considered as separate room for the married couple.
86	7	11	3	A household has one living room and there are two married couples. What should be the entry in item 11?	Number of married couples getting separate room is to be recorded in this item considering all rooms available in the dwelling unit.
87	7	14	3	Which code will be applicable for floor made by marbles/ granite?	Code 4 may be reported with remark.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
88	7	14	3	In a dwelling, the floor type of one room is cement while tiles are laid in the other room. What will be the floor type?	Floor type will be given on the basis of the building material used for the major portion (floor area) of the floor.
89	7	15	3	Walls are made up burnt brick but plastered with mud. Whether wall type code 6 will be given or not?	Basic material will be considered and code 6 be given.
90	7	16	3	The roof which was made of tiles has now been partially converted to RCC. What code will be applicable here?	The basic material which is used in the major portion of the roof will be considered for recording code.
91	7	16	3	If the tin roof of a house is again thatched with straw keeping same distance from tin roof to get relaxation from heat and cold. What will be roof type?	Material of roof will be tin as straw thatching is an arrangement to get relief from weather.
92	8	1	3	What is meant by 'present area'?	For the rural households, it is the present village and for urban households, it is the present notified slum/non-notified slum/ squatter settlement/other areas of the town where the household is being enumerated.
93	8	5	3	A sample household is residing in slum area and two members who had been residing in other area of same town have recently joined the sample household. In this case, what will be reported for this item?	The movement within same town will not be considered for this item.

references to the schedule					
sl. no.	block	item	col.	question	clarifications
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
94	8	7	3	The head of the household is in possession of documents such as Ration card, Voter-ID etc, but the address in the said documents is different from the present place of residence. What code is to be given in this case?	In this item, documents pertaining to the residence status of the head of the household in the present slum/squatter settlement as on date of survey will only be considered. Therefore, in this item, appropriate code may be assigned for the household depending upon the other documents possessed by the head of the household regarding residence status in the present slum/squatter settlement.
95	8	8	3	What reference period will be taken to receive any benefits as a slum/squatter settlement dwellers?	Benefits received by the household during the entire period of its stay in the present slum/squatter settlement are to be considered here.