

सांख्यिकी विभाग
कार्यालय/सं.काल/०५ काठमाडौं
प्रयोगको लागि

REPORT
on
THE SURVEY OF OWN ACCOUNT CONSTRUCTION
(RURAL)

(2049/050)



HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT

Central Bureau of Statistics

Kathmandu, Nepal
1993

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PREFACE

The publication of this survey result is an encouraging step towards conducting household surveys on a regular basis by the Bureau. This report, is complimentary to the earlier report on own-account construction (Urban) published during July 1993. Both reports will broadly give a picture of the total residential construction undertaken in the country during the reference year 1992-1993.

Sample surveys conducted on a regular basis are the most effective means to meet data gaps prevailing in different socio-economic areas and this report is a small step in that direction. The timely completion of this survey according to the schedule gives us some satisfaction.

I would like to thank the division chief, Mr. Keshav Karmacharya, Statistical Officers Mr. Shyam Upadhyaya and Mr. Prem Sangraula for accomplishing this job. I would also like to thank all other staffs both from the centre and the district offices involved in this survey.

July, 1994
Kathmandu.

Keshav Raj Sharma
Director General a.i

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Survey of Own Account Construction
(Rural)

1. Introduction

This is the fourth among the survey reports so far published by the Household Survey Division of Central Bureau of Statistics. The present report an outcome of the survey on Own - account construction (Rural) is a complimentary part to the earlier survey on own - account construction done in the urban areas during 1993. The two survey results combined together would roughly give an estimate of total cost incurred for the entire own - account construction undertaken during a year. Undoubtedly, it would have been more appropriate had both the surveys been conducted at the same period. However various factors and constraints hindered in conducting the surveys through a single attempt. Major reasons for conducting the surveys separately were due to lack of adequate manpower and resources. Different types of frames available for urban and rural areas was another important reason for adopting this approach. The frame for the urban survey was based on the permits issued by the municipalities and the only viable alternative for a frame to be used for the rural survey was to have it based on a area sampling technique.

Another important aspect of the survey was to take into consideration the heterogeneous character in the type of construction undertaken in the rural parts of the country. Rural areas which closely lie within the vicinity of urban localities deserve separate treatment compared to those rural areas prevalent with traditional type of construction. Type of construction undertaken specially in rural areas close to the urban centers are usually found to resemble each other. Hence the entire rural part was further stratified into two domains. A field operation to identify all the rural wards that carried urban characteristics was conducted to classify them into domain I. The remaining rural wards were categorized into domain II.

After the creation of the two domains, representative samples consisting of wards from each domain were selected. Further details in the sampling technique used in the survey are mentioned in the succeeding chapters in this report.

Own-account construction which are primarily undertaken by households contribute output that occupy a significant share in the total volume of construction. The trend of residential construction is likely to keep on increasing each year. Obviously, policies related to the supply of construction materials as well as proper planning may need to be reviewed and reformulated specially in the area of residential construction. The present survey result is hoped to certainly shed some light in the area of rural residential construction for data users and with more exchange of views more relevant data can be generated in similar surveys to be undertaken in the future.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

In the context of Nepal a large part of economic activities function in an unorganized way. Similarly construction work, although in large proportions are carried out by large private or public enterprises, government departments, those undertaken on own account by individuals also comprise a significant chunk.

An attempt to translate the burgeoning residential construction undergoing in the urban centers of Kathmandu valley and other municipalities into meaningful figures was made in the previous survey of own account construction (urban). Similarly, own account construction undertaken in the rural areas equally deserve attention in being transformed to meaningful figures. The simple fact that 90 percent of the total land area which are rural in character warrants this step to be taken. Policies concerning decentralized planning at the district and the village level are most likely to search for information about rural character. This is indeed a small step towards that direction.

The survey intends to focus its findings primarily in the contribution made by own account construction (rural) over the total output of construction. Findings in terms of cost incurred, living area constructed and other information is expected to support rural planning and supplement data required for National Accounts estimates.

The main objectives of the survey are:

(a) to estimate the total cost of own account construction (rural) carried out by households or individuals by different strata in the rural areas of the country.

(b) to determine the cost components used in different types of buildings constructed.

3. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Construction industry and Construction Activity :-

Construction work in most countries are carried out by a wide variety of units including large private or public construction enterprises, government departments, individuals working on own account and other units whose main activities lie in other industries but which undertake construction work.

In the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) the construction industry is classified to major division 5 and defined as follows :

"General and special trade contractors primarily engaged in contract construction. Also included are units of enterprises primarily engaged in construction work for the parent enterprise which can be separately reported."

Although construction industry comprises of (a) General builders and civil engineering contractors and (b) Special trade contractors a large portion of construction activity is carried out by units which are not organized and well defined as in the case of mining and manufacturing. In practice most countries therefore collect statistics to cover the whole of construction

activity irrespective of the main economic activity of the producing unit. Construction activity in totality can be summed up as follows: Findings in the total output of construction, incurred, living area constructed and other information is derived from the whole of construction activity (Enumeration through sites, projects).

A. Contract Construction

1. Construction Industry Proper
 - 1.1 General Builders and Civil Engineering Contractors
 - 1.2 Special Trade Contractors
2. Establishment or other organizations classified to other industries than construction and carrying out construction work for others.

B. Own Account Construction carried out by

3. Independent units of enterprises or other organizations which are not part of the construction industry proper;
4. Establishments or other organizations not classified to construction industry with no independent construction units.
5. Individuals.

According to the above classification own account construction would comprise of all such activities carried out by units and individuals mentioned in 3, 4 and 5. However the scope in the present survey has been limited only to those construction activities carried out by individuals or in other words by households. Construction activities conducted by urban households were covered by the Survey of Own Account Construction (Urban). The present survey covers the own account construction activities in the rural areas undertaken by households.

4. SAMPLING DESIGN

4.1 The Survey Frame

This survey is designed based upon the area sampling method. All wards under the administration of the Village Development Committees (VDC) constitutes the survey frame. Besides, wards under three newly declared municipalities viz. Gaur, Byas (Damauli) and Tulsipur which were not covered by the Survey of Own Account Construction (Urban) were also included in the frame. While preparing the survey frame problems related to the recent change in the boundaries and name of the VDC's were encountered. Since the base data for the frame (number of VDC's, area under VDC's and number of household by VDC's and by wards etc.) were obtained from the results of Population Census-1991, these changes were ignored. That means if the selected ward was found affected from the changes then the area was surveyed in the boundaries at the date of Population Census-1991.

4.2 Stratification

Following the criteria used in the Urban Own account Construction Survey whole rural area was divided into three strata: Kathmandu Valley, Hills and Tarai. Besides, two domains (Domain I and Domain II) were formed in each stratum. Formation of such domains became necessary in order to separate some semi-urbanized centers (Domain I), especially the adjoining areas of several municipalities administered yet by the Village Development Committees from the rest of rural area (Domain II). It was assumed that the type, size and quality of construction activities in these area significantly differ from those in the rest of rural area. According to this classification three newly

declared municipalities not covered by the Urban Survey automatically fall in Domain I. Separation of area for Domain I was made at the ward level.

4.3 Sample size and allocation scheme

The Survey of Own_account Construction (Rural) designed with a single stage sampling procedure has considered a VDC ward as the sampling unit. In each stratum within the domain, wards were selected directly from the frame. All VDC's were arranged according to the geographical location of their districts in the direction from east to west and the wards were selected based on serpentine systematic sampling procedure starting from the north corner of the easternmost part. Selection of the wards in each domain was made independently.

A suitable sample size based on a calculated variance could not be exercised due to lack of appropriate data. However, some auxiliary information were analyzed in finding a way out to determine the sample size. In a previous survey on economic activities conducted by CBS, around 5 % households in rural wards were found engaged in own_account construction. Similarly, on the basis of the urban part of this survey it could be assumed that the observation of around 500 ultimate sampling units (households engaged in own_account construction activities) can provide estimates at the statistically acceptable level of precision. So, sample size was determined at 100 wards. Ultimately, 102 wards were selected and 633 households (identified as engaged in own account construction activities during the reference period) from those selected wards were interviewed.

Structures belonging to rural households were classified into four categories based upon their utilization viz.

Sample	Total Sample	Total Sample	Total Sample	Total Sample	Strata
15	43	5	1023	10	Valley
40	84	5	12618	10	Tarai
47	90	37	12618	10	Hills
102	117	17	12618	10	All Rural

Distribution of buildings in rural area of Nepal by these categories are presented in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of listed structures by type and by strata in rural area (1992/93)

Strata	Type of structure				Total
	Residence	Cow-shed	Godown	Others	
Kathmandu Valley	91.2%	7.9%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Tarai	83.7%	14.9%	1.2%	0.2%	100.0%
Hills	67.9%	29.7%	2.2%	0.2%	100.0%
All Rural	78.8%	19.5%	1.5%	0.2%	100.0%

Table 4: Percentage distribution of structures by type and by domain in rural area (1992/93)

Type of structure	Domain I	Domain II	All Rural
Residence	88.5%	71.3%	78.8%
Cow-shed	9.9%	26.8%	19.5%
Go-down	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%
Others	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Another important query included in the listing of structures was to see how old the buildings in the rural areas were. The simple purpose of asking the year of construction for

all the buildings was, as mentioned above, to identify those built in the reference period. Information so collected has yielded some important results regarding the distribution of buildings by year of construction and are presented below.

Table 5 : Percentage distribution of structures by domain and by year of construction (1992/93)

Year of Construction	Domain I	Domain II	All Rural
Before BS.1991	1.2%	4.3%	2.8%
1991 - 2006	1.5%	4.2%	2.9%
2007 - 2021	6.9%	12.0%	9.5%
2022 - 2036	27.2%	26.5%	26.8%
After 2036	63.2%	53.0%	57.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6 : Percentage distribution of structures by strata and by year of construction (1992/93)

Year of Construction	Kath. Valley	Tarai	Hills	All Rural
Before BS.1991	2.9%	3.3%	1.9%	2.8%
1991 - 2006	5.9%	0.5%	6.5%	3.0%
2007 - 2021	20.3%	4.7%	15.1%	9.5%
2022 - 2036	29.0%	24.6%	30.4%	26.8%
After 2036	41.9%	66.9%	46.1%	57.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A detail questionnaire was administered to interview the household head belonging to each building identified through the listing operation to have been constructed during the reference year. Emphasis was given in the collection of data regarding the cost and volume of construction put in place during the reference period. The methodology applied in the survey in general is

similar to that of own account construction (urban) done previously. This has been followed in order to make the two results compatible. Necessary editing of raw data was done manually as well as through computer. Data entry was made through d-Base programme and output tables were generated through SPSS PC+.

5. Estimation Procedure

Presentation of estimates for different indicators are almost similar to that of the Survey of Own account Construction (Urban). One of the important indicators is the percentage of rural households engaged in Own account Construction. Estimation of the total value of different characteristics are made first at the level of domains. Total of domains gives the estimates at the stratum level. National estimates are computed by summing up the total value for all strata. Raising factor for each domain of all strata are given below.

Year of Construction	Raising factor		Kath. Valley	Tarai	Hills	All Rural
	Domain I	Domain II				
Before 1991	9.0	210.6				
1991 - 2006	8.6	635.5				
2007 - 2021			7.2			
2022 - 2036						
After 2036						
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A detail questionnaire was administered to interview the household head belonging to each building identified through the listing operation to have been constructed during the reference year. Emphasis was given in the collection of data regarding the cost and volume of construction put in place during the reference period. The methodology applied in the survey in general is

Estimation of sampling error was based on the paired selection model assuming that each successive element of implicit strata constitutes the pair with adjacent units. The variance of the mean in that case for odd number of psu selection is given

by		Standard error	Value of sample mean	Number of observations	
$\bar{y} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{y} - s.e.$				
$var(\bar{y}) = \frac{1-f}{n(2m)} \sum_h (y_{ha} - y_{hb})^2$					
1055.78	299.30	22.79	911.03	318	Domain I
588.65	489.05	25.35	218.85	345	Domain II
1437.04	1107.55	8813.05	158988	660	Total
<p>According to this model pairs of sample elements are determined by the order of selection; the first selection is contrasted with the second, third with fourth and so on until (n-1) with n. The number of zones H equals to n/2. The pairs are denoted by h_a and h_b. In the case of odd number of n, number of pairs m' is formed by selecting one of the elements twice, i.e.</p>					
228843	198524	12402.55	52521	318	Domain I
37800	52478	3135.30	31829	345	Domain II
$m' = \frac{n+1}{2}$					

Sampling error was estimated for some major indicators at the 95% level of precision. Since the sampling proportion is considered as an unbiased estimator of the population proportion and relative figure contains lower margin of error many of the indicators are presented in their relative value. Statistical characteristics of main estimators are presented in Table 7.

Table 7:
Statistical Characteristics of Main Estimators (t=1.96)
a. constructed area (in sq. ft.)

	Number of observations	Value of sample mean	Standard error	95 % confidence interval	
				$\bar{y}_1 - se. t$	$\bar{y}_1 + t. se$
Domain I	318	911.03	56.79	799.30	1022.76
Domain II	342	518.82	25.32	469.02	568.62
Total	660	707.79	31.27	646.40	769.19

b. total cost of construction in Rs.)

	Number of observations	Value of sample mean	Standard error	95 % confidence interval	
				$\bar{y}_2 - se. t$	$\bar{y}_2 + t. se$
Domain I	318	229534	15405.22	199224	259843
Domain II	342	31639	3132.30	25478	37800
Total	660	126988	8513.02	110272	143704

6. The Report

The figures presented in this report may be categorized into two types viz. estimates for total and ratio estimates. Figures pertaining to principal economic indicators and important for national account purpose are estimates for total. In other cases, the priority was given to the calculation of ratio estimates.

Based on the sample design, all estimates are provided at the level of strata and domains. In process, national estimates for the total and the ratios are derived through the aggregation and average of strata values. Among constructions reported in this survey a large portion belonged to residential construction. Based upon the quality of materials used in construction all buildings were classified into four types viz: Super Pakky, Pakky, Ardha Pakky and Kachhi. Classification of buildings into different types are further elaborated in the Glossary.

Major Findings of the Survey

As indicators, the estimates presented in the rural own account survey reveal that around 159 thousand different types of constructions were undertaken in the rural areas during the year 1992/93. In terms of the number of constructions undertaken 56 percent were found to be in the Hills, 42 percent in the Tarai and the rest in the valley. Total estimated cost for these constructions were found to have amounted to 5108 million Rs. The distribution of cost according to the three strata of Kathmandu Valley, Hills and Tarai are comprised of 14, 38 and 48 percent respectively. Out of the total constructed area of 82 thousand sq.ft. the plinth area occupied a large portion of 82 percent.

Looking at same figures according to the two domains the total number of constructions in domain I constituted a mere 1.3 percent where as the rest belonged to domain II. However the share of cost compared to the above varied in a different pattern. The cost proportions in the two domains I & II were 12 & 88 percent respectively. Analysis show that among different

cost components the materials used occupy a significant portion of 73 percent. Similarly the cost of labour stood at 21 percent of the total share with 6 percent found going into transport.

two types viz. estimates for total and ratio estimates. Figures

GLOSSARY: pertaining to principal economic indicators and important

Constructed area: - This is the total of area of all floor of the building constructed during the reference period. the priority

Plinth area: - It is the total area on which the building or structure is erected upon. In process, various estimates for

the total and the ratios are derived through the aggregation and

Durable (Pakky) Materials: - This consists of the following

materials viz stone, bricks, cement, cement bricks, concrete,

sand, iron rod, corrugated sheets, marble. Based upon the quality

buildings were classified into four types viz: Super Pakky,

Undurable (Kachhi) Material: - Wood/Bamboo pillars, Wooden planks,

mud, mud-bricks, straw, khapada, etc. different types are further

Super Pakky: - A building having wall, roof and floor constructed

with durable materials as mentioned above is classified into

super pakky. Wood used for windows, doors, and roof of such

constructions will not alter the class. of constructions were undertaken

year 1992/93. In terms of the number of constructions undertaken

Pakky: - A building having its wall, roof, and floor constructed

with durable materials combined with mud, wood is classified into

a pakky class. constructions were found to have amounted to 5108 million

distribution of cost according to the three strata of Kathmandu

Semi (ardha) Pakky: - A building having used in its construction

whatever materials of pakky class if has used more kachhi

materials besides mud and wood is classified into a ardha kachhi

class.

Looking at same figures according to the two domains the

Kachhi: - A building in its construction if has used only kachhi

materials is classified into kachhi class. percent where as the

share of cost compared to the above varied in a different

pattern. The cost proportions in the two domains I & II were 12

& 88 percent respectively. Analysis show that among different

Table 8 :

Estimated Value of Major Indicators of Rural Own account Construction by Strata and Domains (1992/93)

	Total Number of cons- truction	plinth Area	Constructed Area	Total Output in Million Rs.
By strata :				
Kathmandu Valley	3121	2163	3180	692.24
Tarai	6627	30623	33923	1946.34
Hills	8824	34624	44762	2468.69
Nepal	15852	67471	81865	2107.26
By domains :				
Domain I	2509	1679	2292	588.07
Domain II	15593	67471	79271	4519.49
Nepal	15852	67471	81865	2107.26

STATISTICAL
TABLES

Table 8:

Estimated Value of Major Indicators of Rural Own account
Construction by Strata and Domains (1992/93)

	Total Number of cons- truction	Plinth Area Thousand sq.ft.	Constructed Area Thousand sq.ft.	Total Output Million Rs.
<i>By strata :</i>				
Kathmandu Valley	3121	2163	3180	692.54
Tarai	66427	30653	33923	1946.34
Hills	88954	34654	44762	2468.69
Nepal	158502	67471	81865	5107.56
<i>By domains :</i>				
Domain I	2509	1679	2295	588.07
Domain II	155993	65792	79571	4519.49
Nepal	158502	67471	81865	5107.56

Table 9:
Percentage distribution of cost components in Own
account construction by strata (1992/93)

Strata	Own produced materials	Purchased materials	Transportation	Labour	Total
Kathmandu valley	1.77	76.74	2.27	19.22	100.00
Tarai	11.32	66.58	3.99	18.12	100.00
Hills	21.57	40.96	9.35	28.12	100.00
Total	13.77	59.18	5.57	21.47	100.00

Table 10:
Percentage distribution of cost components in Own
account construction by type & strata (1992/93)

Type of construction	Material cost	Transportation	Labour cost	Total cost
Super pakky				
Kathmandu valley	80.42	1.85	17.73	100.00
Tarai	79.99	1.97	18.04	100.00
Hills	79.32	4.47	16.21	100.00
Pakky				
Kathmandu valley	75.47	1.35	23.18	100.00
Tarai	77.71	8.46	13.84	100.00
Hills	63.62	9.43	26.95	100.00
Ardha pakky				
Kathmandu valley	82.11	4.34	13.55	100.00
Tarai	81.14	2.29	16.57	100.00
Hills	58.99	9.68	31.34	100.00
Kachchy				
Kathmandu valley	53.86	10.73	35.41	100.00
Tarai	74.41	4.98	20.61	100.00
Hills	59.71	10.52	29.77	100.00
Total	72.96	5.57	21.47	100.00

Table 11: Average area and cost of building in Own account construction by strata and by type of construction (1992/93)

Strata	Type of construction			
	Super pakky	Pakky	Ardha pakky	Kachchy
	(Average area in sq.ft.)			
Kathmandu valley	1445	958	576	3420
Tarai	1231	881	771	382
Hills	864	560	587	383
Total	1236	762	683	396
Average cost for total	(cost of per sq.ft. of constructed area)			
	361.53	263.72	128.56	51.73

Table 12: Percentage distribution of total no. of construction by type and strata (1992/93)

Strata	Type of structure				Total
	Residence	Cowshed	Godown	Others	
Kathmandu valley	98.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tarai	88.9%	7.8%	1.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Hills	78.7%	18.0%	0.5%	2.8%	100.0%
Total	86.8%	10.3%	0.8%	2.1%	100.0%

Table 13:
Percentage distribution of total no.of construction
by status and strata (1992/93)

Strata	Status of construction		Total
	Completed	Under construction	
Kathmandu valley	69.2%	30.8%	100%
Tarai	86.0%	13.7%	100%
Hills	83.0%	17.0%	100%
Total	83.0%	16.8%	100%

Table 14:
Percentage distribution of total no.of construction
by type and strata (1992/93)

Strata	Type of construction				Total
	Super pakky	Pakky	Ardha pakky	Kachchy	
Kathmandu valley	55.1%	30.8%	12.8%	1.3%	100.0%
Tarai	22.4%	11.6%	22.9%	43.1%	100.0%
Hills	11.1%	23.1%	31.3%	34.6%	100.0%
Total	22.7%	17.6%	24.4%	35.3%	100.0%

Table 15:
Percentage distribution of toilets constructed in Own
account construction by strata (1992/93)

Strata	Type of toilets				Total
	With drainage	With septic tank	Simple facility	None	
Kathmandu valley	2.9%	75.7%	14.3%	5.7%	100.0%
Tarai	2.9%	17.8%	14.2%	65.0%	100.0%
Hills	0.0%	17.7%	20.9%	61.4%	100.0%
Total	2.0%	25.3%	16.2%	56.2%	100.0%

Table 13:
Percentage distribution of total no. of construction
by status and strata (1992/93)

Strata	Status of construction		Total
	Completed	Under construction	
Kachmandu valley	69.2%	30.8%	100%
Tarai	86.0%	13.7%	100%
Hills	83.0%	17.0%	100%
Total	83.0%	16.8%	100%

Table 14:
Percentage distribution of total no. of construction

QUESTIONNAIRES

Strata	Type of construction				Total
	Super pakky	Pakky	Archa pakky	Kachchy	
Kachmandu valley	52.1%	30.8%	12.8%	1.3%	100.0%
Tarai	33.4%	11.6%	32.9%	43.1%	100.0%
Hills	11.1%	23.1%	31.3%	34.6%	100.0%
Total	32.7%	17.6%	24.4%	35.3%	100.0%

Table 15:
Percentage distribution of toilets constructed in own
account construction by strata (1992/93)

Strata	Type of toilets				Total
	With drainage	With septic tank	Simple facility	None	
Kachmandu valley	2.9%	75.7%	14.3%	5.7%	100.0%
Tarai	3.9%	17.8%	14.2%	65.0%	100.0%
Hills	0.0%	17.7%	20.9%	61.4%	100.0%
Total	2.0%	32.3%	16.2%	58.2%	100.0%

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
 SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
 CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 SURVEY OF OWN-ACCOUNT CONSTRUCTION (RURAL) - 1992/93

The information collected in this survey in accordance with the Statistical Act - 2015 will be kept confidential and used solely for statistical purpose.

1. DESCRIPTION

1.1 Development Region:	1.5 VDC :
1.2 District:	1.6 Ward No.:
1.3 Stratum :	1.8 Name of constructor:
1.4 Domain :	1.9 Address:

2. INFORMATION ON CONSTRUCTION WORK

A. Own Production

Type of structure	For Office Use	1. New construction 2. Capital repair	Type of Construction 1. Super Pakki 2. Pakki 3. Ardha Pakki 4. Kachchi	State of construction 1. completed 2. Under construction	Area in sq.ft.	
					Plinth	Constructed
Residence						1. Stone and
Cow-shed						2. Wood
Godown						3. Bamboo
Others... specify						4. Others...
TOTAL						

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION
 SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
 CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Particulars	For office use	048/49	049/50	050/51
3.1 Which year did the construction begin ?				
3.2 Which other years did construction extend ?				
3.3 What % of work were completed in the years of construction ?				

2. INFORMATION ON CONSTRUCTION WORK

4. INFORMATION ON MATERIAL COST

A. Own Production

Particulars	For Office use	Unit	Quantity	Market Value Rs.	
				Value of goods	Transport cost
1. Stone, sand					
2. Wood					
3. Bamboo					
4. Others.... specify					
			Total		

B. Purchased

For office use	Construction material	Unit	Quantity	Value in Rs.
	Bricks			
	Stone			
	Sand			
	Concrete			
	Cement			
	Iron rod			
	Grill, shutter iron gate			
	Wooden materials			
	Glass			
	Corrugated sheet tiles, stones			
	Straw			
	Bamboo			
	Others			
	Total			

5. INFORMATION ON LABOUR COSTS

For Office use	Cost of labour in	Unit	Quantity	Wage in Rs.
	land improvement and D.P.C.			
	wall construction			
	concrete setting			
	plastering			
	other works			
	Total			

6. Total cost of construction : B. Purchased

7.1 Number of residents : (to be asked only for completed building)	Unit	Construction materials	For office use
7.2 Liquid waste disposal :			
Drainage _____ Septic tank _____		Bricks	
Common _____ Others(specify)		Stone	
		Concrete	
		Cement	
		Iron rod	
		Grill, shutter iron gate	
		Wooden materials	
		Glass	
		Corrugated sheet tiles, stones	
		Straw	
		Bamboo	
		Others	
		Total	

5. INFORMATION ON LABOUR COSTS

For Office use	Cost of labour in	Unit	Quantity	Wage in Rs.
	land improvement and D.P.C.			
	wall construction			
	concrete setting			
	plastering			
	other works			
	Total			