

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 8888-1 (1993): Guide for requirements of low income housing, Part 1: Urban areas [CED 51: Planning, Housing and pre-fabricated construction]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



भारतीय मानक

अल्प लागत वाले आवास की अपेक्षायें — मार्गदर्शिका

भाग 1 शहरी क्षेत्र

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

REQUIREMENTS OF LOW INCOME HOUSING —
GUIDE

PART 1 URBAN AREAS

(*First Revision*)

First Reprint NOVEMBER 1997

UDC 728.11 (026)

© BIS 1993

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Housing Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1978 on the recommendations of the Housing Ministry's Conference held in 1975. In this standard the requirements of that section of the population, who had very low family income and who really could not afford to build a house, was considered. Hence, the approach of this Guide had been directed towards housing for the low income and not for low cost housing as such which might be needed by those having high income compared to others. The attempt, therefore, was made in this Guide to find out how far low the requirements of housing could be brought down without jeopardizing certain safeties, namely, fire safety, health safety and structural safety. Though in this Guide certain modification have been attempted in the planning and general building requirements, requirements regarding structural safety, health safety and fire safety have been specified in accordance with the National Building Code.

The revision of this standard has been taken up keeping in view the experience gained over the years by various housing organizations in implementing this standard.

IS 8888 : 1978 covers the need of only urban areas, though similar guidelines are necessary for rural areas and slum upgradation. It has, therefore, been decided to formulate 'Guide for Requirement of Low Income Housing' in following parts to cater to the need of urban areas, rural areas, and slum settlements respectively:

- (Part 1) Guide for requirements of low income housing : Part 1 Urban area
- (Part 2) Guide for requirements of low income housing : Part 2 Rural area
- (Part 3) Guide for requirements of low income housing : Part 3 Slum upgradation

This (Part 1) is the revised version of IS 8888 : 1978. Other two parts are under preparation. In this revision the major modifications are as follow:

- a) Single room dwelling has been discouraged.
- b) Guidelines for water seal latrine has also been incorporated.
- c) Cluster planning approach has been recommended.

It is generally felt that planning and general building requirements would have an important bearing on cost of construction. Therefore, some relaxation *vis-a-vis* the provisions of National Building Code and also the generally understood planning norms according to master plans available have been recommended to achieve higher densities which are quite possible and achievable.

This Guide discourages plotted development since it would cost more in terms of land, except in the case of incremental housing and also site and services schemes. Instead, recommendations have been made for row housing and group housing on cluster planning approach.

In so far as reduction in general building requirements are concerned, though it is difficult to justify all the relaxations made in their totality, it is felt that in the interest of cost of construction, without sacrificing any safeties mentioned, some relaxations could be attempted. This must be clearly understood in the use of this Guide and to that extent comfort would be reduced.

This Guide would be kept under constant review and revised provisions may have to be brought out from time to time based on experience resulting from implementation of the Guide.

To get the maximum benefit out of these relaxations, mass housing schemes may be considered for such type of housing so that system building and other techniques would become possible, where necessary and cost of construction reduced.

This Guide applies essentially to permanent structures except in the case of site and services scheme.

For maintaining and preserving the environment so created by this housing, it is necessary that the authorities themselves assume the responsibility of management of the open spaces. In the event it is not always possible to do so, appropriate cooperative societies or other mechanisms could be attempted to see that the open spaces provided are utilized for the purpose for which they are meant.

(Continued on third cover)

*Indian Standard***REQUIREMENTS OF LOW INCOME HOUSING —
GUIDE****PART 1 URBAN AREAS***(First Revision)***1 SCOPE**

1.1 This standard provides guidelines for the planning and general building requirements of low income housing for houses having a maximum plinth area of 40 m².

1.2 The provisions of this Guide on layout planning of low income housing colonies are applicable to public and private agencies/government bodies.

1.3 The provisions of this Guide on design and construction of buildings for low income housing in approved layouts are applicable to all private and public agencies.

2 REFERENCES

The following Indian Standards are necessary adjuncts to this Guide:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
SP 7 : 1983	National Building Code of India
12314 : 1987	Code of practice for sanitation with leaching pit latrines in rural communities
13727 : 1993	Requirements of cluster planning for housing — Guide

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.0 For the purpose of this the following definitions shall apply.

3.1 Cooking Alcove

A cooking space having direct access from the main room without any inter-communicating door.

3.2 Covered Area

Ground area covered immediately above the plinth level covered by the building but does not include the space covered by:

- a) garden, rockery, well and well structures, plant nursery, waterpool, platform round a tree, tank, fountain, bench *CHABUTRA* with open top and unenclosed on sides by walls and the like;

- b) drainage culvert, conduit, catch-pit, gully pit, chamber, gutter and like; and
- c) compound wall, gate, unstoreyed porch and portico, slide, swing, uncovered staircases, area covered by *CHAHHJA* and the like.

3.3 Density

The residential density is expressed in terms of number of dwelling units per hectare.

NOTE — Where such densities are expressed exclusive of community facilities and open spaces provision and major roads (excluding incidental open spaces), these will be net residential densities. Where these densities are expressed taking into consideration the required open space provision and community facilities and major roads, these would be gross residential densities on neighbourhood level, sector level or town level, as the case may be. The provision of open spaces and community facilities will depend on the size of the residential community.

Incidental open spaces are mainly open spaces required to be left around and in between two buildings to provide light and ventilation.

4 PLANNING**4.1 Type of Development**

The type of development for low income housing shall be plotted development/flatted development as row housing or group housing on cluster pattern (see IS 13727 : 1993).

4.2 Layout Pattern

4.2.1 In the land to be developed, at least 75 percent of the plots may be of the size less than or up to 60 m² per dwelling unit in metropolitan towns and 100 m² in other towns and hill areas. Remaining 25 percent of the plots may be more than 60 m², however, no plot shall be more than 200 m². In case of group housing or flatted development at least 75 percent units should have a plinth area (excluding external circulation such as stairs, lifts, lobbies etc) up to or not exceeding 40 m².

4.2.2 The mix of plot of different sizes should have a wide range to accommodate the need of lower income group. The project may include more than one site provided they are in the same neighbourhood.

4.2.3 The layout should generally conform to the following land use:

Saleable	Land Under Each Use	
	General	Hill Area
i) Residential	50 percent minimum	35 percent
ii) Work places, schools institutions, shops, community places, etc	20 percent maximum	15 percent
<i>Non-Saleable</i>		
Roads, pedestrian paths, drains, public and semi-public open spaces	30 percent maximum	50 percent

NOTES

1 Any neighbourhood development should have provision for basic civic and community facilities, however, where such facilities are available in proximity the same could be considered and, in that case, the area under residential use could be increased correspondingly.

2 If land required under statutory provisions of master plan/development plan is proportionately higher but serves larger city needs, readjustment of the recommended land use pattern can be considered. Such provisions should, however, be carefully reviewed by the planning authorities to keep them to the barest minimum levels.

4.3 Plot Area

4.3.1 Plot Size

The minimum plot size with ground coverage not exceeding 75 percent, shall not be less than 40 m² in small and medium town and not less than 30 m² in metropolitan cities. Plot sizes below 30 m² but not less than 15 m² may be permitted in case of cluster planning, however, in such cases the ground coverage and FSI shall be 100 percent and 2 percent respectively.

NOTES

1 In exceptional cases in metropolitan cities with population more than 1 million the size of plots may be brought down to 25 m² in cases of low income housing colonies located in congested areas as decided by the Authority.

2 A minimum of 25 percent of the plot size shall be left open without adversely affecting light and ventilation for habitable spaces and toilet. It shall not be made mandatory to leave set back on any side.

4.3.2 Minimum Frontage

The minimum frontage of the plot shall be 3.6 m in width

4.4 Density

4.4.1 The density norms for plotted development and mixed development shall be as follows:

Type of Development	Range of Densities (Gross)
a) Plotted development	65-120 plots per hectare
b) Mixed development	
i) Small towns	75-100 dwelling units per hectare
ii) Cities	100-125 dwelling units per hectare
iii) Metropolitan cities	125-150 dwelling units per hectare

4.4.1.1 In case of developments with per dwelling unit covered area of 15 m² maximum densities of 500 dwelling units per hectare shall be permissible.

4.5 Height of Building

The height of building shall not exceed 15 m.

NOTES

1 For buildings up to this height of 15 m, there is no need to provide lifts.

2 Housing for the low income group shall be preferably be ground and one.

3 Building for housing beyond 15 m in height should be restored to in exceptional circumstances and it should be governed by provisions laid down in SP 7 : 1983.

4.6 Cluster Planning

For size of open cluster, and open space, set backs, vehicular access, and pedestrian paths in cluster planning the provisions given in IS : 19 shall apply.

5 GENERAL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 General

The provisions contained in Part III General building requirements of SP 7 : 1983 shall apply excepting for the specific provisions made in this Guide.

5.2 Plinth

The minimum height of the plinth shall be regulated on the basis of environmental and topographical condition and higher plinth height may be required in areas prone to flooding.

5.3 Size of Room

5.3.1 Habitable Room

Every dwelling unit to be provided should have at least two habitable rooms. Even if one room house is provided initially it should be capable

of adding a new second room in future. However, in case single room tenements are required to be provided where future additions are not possible, the carpet area of the multi-purpose single room, should be at least 15.5 m². In a house of two rooms, first room shall not be less than 9.0 m² with minimum width of 2.5 m and second room shall be not less than 6.5 m² with a minimum width of 2.1 m provided the total area of both the rooms is not less than 15.5 m². In incremental housing the bigger room shall always be the first room.

5.3.1.1 To facilitate incremental housing in case of flatted development or otherwise, habitable space at mezzanine level may be permitted. The minimum size of such a mezzanine floor should not be lesser than 6.5 and such a floor should occupy not more than 50 percent of the room area of which it is a part. Such a mezzanine floor should have appropriate openings to facilitate light and ventilation as per 5.5 of this Guide. Minimum clear height below and above the mezzanine floor should be 2.4 and 2.1 respectively.

As far as possible mezzanine floor should have direct ventilation from the external face of the building. Where this is not possible ventilation through main room can be allowed provided total area of openings in the main room is provided taking into consideration area of mezzanine floor.

Such mezzanine floor may be accessible through the main room by a ladder, whose minimum angle with vertical plane should be 22½°. Height of the riser should be less than 250 mm.

5.3.2 W.C. Bath Room

- i) Size of independent WC shall be 0.90 m² with minimum width of 90 cm,
- ii) Size of independent bath room shall be 1.20 m² with minimum width of 1 m, and
- iii) Size of combined bathroom and WC shall be 1.80 m² with minimum width of 1 m.

5.3.3 Kitchen

The size of a cooking alcove serving as cooking space shall not be less than 2.4 m² with a minimum width of 1.2 m. The size of individual kitchen provided in two-roomed house shall not be less than 3.3 m² with a minimum width of 1.5 m.

5.3.4 Balcony

The width of individual balcony, where provided shall not be more than 1.2 m and it shall not project beyond the plot line and on roads or pathway.

5.4 Minimum Height

The minimum height of rooms spaces shall be as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| a) Habitable room | 2.6 m |
| b) Kitchen | 2.6 m |
| c) Bath/W.C. | 2.1 m |
| d) Corridor | 2.1 m |

5.4.1 In the case of sloping roofs, the average height of roof for habitable rooms shall be 2.6 m and the minimum height at eaves shall be 2.0 m.

5.5 Lighting and Ventilation

The openings through windows, ventilators and other openings for lighting and ventilation shall be as follows:

- a) One-tenth of the room floor area for dry-hot climate.
- b) One-sixth of the room floor area for wet-hot climate.

NOTE — The windows and other openings shall about on to open spaces either through areas left open within the plot or the front, side and rear spaces provided in the layouts which shall be treated as deemed to be sufficient for light and ventilation purposes.

5.6 Stairs

The following criteria shall be adopted for internal individual staircase:

- a) Minimum width
 - i) 2 storeyed — straight 0.60 m
 - ii) 2 storeyed — winding 0.75 m
 - iii) 3 or more storeyed — 0.75 m
straight
 - iv) 3 or more storeyed — 0.90 m
winding
- b) Riser 20 cm, *Max*
- c) Tread
 - i) 2 storeyed 22.5 cm, *Min*
(see Note)
 - ii) 3 storeyed or more 25 cm, *Min*

NOTE — This could be reduced to 20 cm as the clear tread between perpend, with possibility of open riser as well as nosing and inclined riser to have an effective tread of 22.5 cm.

- d) Head Room — The minimum clear head room shall be 2.1 m.

5.7 Circulation Area

Circulation area on any floor including staircase shall not exceed more than 8 m².

5.8 Water Seal Latrine

5.8.1 No building plan shall be approved and no building shall be deemed to have been

completed and fit for human occupation unless provision is made for water seal latrine. No dry latrine shall be allowed. Water seal latrines can also be provided on the basis of community toilets or shared toilets as per the recommendation given in IS 13727 : 1993.

5.8.2 Where leaching pits are used, it should be constructed within the premises of the households as it would be economical as well as facilitate their cleaning. However, where, due to space constraint, construction of pits within the premises may not be possible, pits may be constructed in places like lanes, streets and roads.

5.8.3 In case the pit is located under the road, street or foot path the inverted level of the pipe connecting the level of the pipe connecting the latrine pan with the pit shall be at least 1.1 m below ground level or below the bottom of the water main existing within a distance of 3 m from the pits whichever is more. For construction of such pits IS 12314 : 1987 may be referred.

5.8.4 The water seal latrine should be properly maintained and kept in sanitary condition by the owner or the occupier. The contents of the septic tanks, soak pits, leach pits, etc should be periodically emptied.

The leach pits should be cleaned only after 2 years of their being put out of service after they were full.

6 ROADS AND PATHWAYS

6.1 The area under roads and pathways in such housing projects should normally not exceed 20 percent of the total land area of the project.

6.1.1 Access to the dwelling units, particularly where motorised vehicles are not normally expected should be by means of paved foot-paths with a right of way of 6 m and a pathway of 2 m only. The right of way should be adequate to allow for the plying of emergency vehicles and also for road side drains and plantation.

6.1.2 Where motorable access ways are not provided and pedestrian pathways are provided, the minimum right of way of such pedestrian

pathway shall be 3 m. Where houses are accessible from one side only pathway can be 2 m width. The maximum length of such pathways should not be more than 60 m.

7 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Requirements of fire safety, structural design, building services and plumbing services shall be as specified in SP 7 : 1983.

7.2 One water tap per dwelling units may be provided, where adequate drinking water supply is available. If supply is inadequate, public hydrants shall be provided. In the absence of piped water supply, hand pumps may be used for provision of water supply.

7.3 Recognising the need for informal use of space for shopping and informal occupation like road side repairs, pan shops etc, it is suggested that about 1/4 of the total shopping area in a layout should be reserved for such informal uses to cater to the needs of low income families.

7.4 The infrastructural services shall be provided before the plots are handed over to individual owners.

8 SITE AND SERVICES SCHEMES

8.1 The developed plot sizes shall be as specified in 3.3. Services would have to be laid by the agency concerned as per the provisions of SP 7 : 1983. In so far as roads and pathways are concerned they could also be in line with 6.

8.2 Site and services schemes shall provide for the following:

- a) The complete infrastructural needs for a permanent housing, on the periphery of individual plot or a group/cluster plots.
- b) A service sanitary core in the plot,
- c) A skeletal structure of columns and roof or a developed plinth, and
- d) Permission to allow temporary construction on the plot.

While provisions in 8.2(a) and 8.2(d) are essential in site and services projects provisions, recommended in 8.2 (b) and 8.2 (c) are additional provisions depending upon affordability.

ANNEX A

(Foreword)

Housing Sectional Committee, CED 51

Chairman
DR P. S. A. SUNDARAM

Members

SHRI AROMER REVI
 PROF H. P. BARRI
 PROF SUBIR SAHA (*Alternate*)
 SHRI H. U. BILLANI

CHIEF ARCHITECT
 SENIOR ARCHITECT (H & TP) I (*Alternate*)
 CHIEF ENGINEER, AUTHORITY
 ARCHITECT, AUTHORITY (*Alternate*)
 CHIEF ENGINEER (D)
 SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (*Alternate*)

ENGINEERING MEMBER, DDA
 SHRI B. B. GARG
 SHRI Y. K. GARG
 SHRI CHETAN VAIDYA (*Alternate*)
 SHRI O. P. GARYALI
 DR N. K. JAIN (*Alternate*)
 SHRI T. N. GUPTA
 SHRI HARBINDER SINGH
 SHRI R. N. AGRAWAL (*Alternate*)
 SHRI N. N. JAVDEKAR
 SHRI P. M. DESHPANDE (*Alternate*)
 SHRI M. N. JOGLEKAR
 SHRI S. K. TANEJA (*Alternate*)
 SHRI T. P. KALIAPPAN
 SHRI J. BHUVANESWARAN (*Alternate*)
 MISS NINA KAPOOR
 SHRI A. K. M. KARIM
 SHRI K. R. S. KRISHNAN
 BRIG N. KUMAR
 SHRI K. M. NAMBIAR (*Alternate*)
 SHRI RAJA SINGH
 SHRI S. SELVANTHAN (*Alternate*)
 DR A. G. MADHAVA RAO
 SHRI I. K. MANI (*Alternate*)
 SHRI U. N. RATH
 COL D. V. PADSALGIKAR (*Alternate*)
 SHRI K. S. SRINIWASAN
 SHRI M. M. MISTRY (*Alternate*)
 SHRI Y. R. TANEJA,
 Director-in-Charge (Civ Engg)

Representing

Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi

Development Alternatives, New Delhi
 School of Planning and Architect, New Delhi

In personal capacity (1 Sadhna Enclave, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi-17)
 Central Public Works Department, New Delhi

Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority, Bombay

Central Public Works Department, New Delhi

Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi
 Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
 National Housing Bank, New Delhi

National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi
 Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

CIDCO of Maharashtra Ltd, New Bombay

Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Madras

The Mud Village Society, New Delhi
 Housing Department, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong
 Department of Science and Technology (DST), New Delhi
 Engineer-in-Chief's Branch

Indian Railway Construction Co Ltd, New Delhi

Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras

B. G. Shirke & Co, Pune

National Buildings Organization, New Delhi

Director General, BIS (*Ex-officio Member*)

Secretary

SHRI J. K. PRASAD
 Joint Director (Civ Engg), BIS

Panel for Guide for Requirements of Low Income Housing, CED 51 : P3

Convener

SHRI M. N. JOGLEKAR

Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi

Members

SHRI D. P. SINGH (*Alternate to*
 SHRI M. N. Joglekar)

SHRI B. B. GARG
 SHRI Y. K. GARG
 SHRI K. T. GURUMUKHI
 SHRI T. N. GUPTA
 SHRI M. M. MISTRY
 SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (DESIGNS)
 EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (HQ) (*Alternate*)
 SHRI YATIN PANDYA

Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
 National Housing Bank, New Delhi
 Town and Country Planning Organization, New Delhi
 Building Materials Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi
 National Buildings Organization, New Delhi
 Vastu-shilpa Foundation, Ahmadabad

Central Public Works Department, New Delhi

(Continued from second cover)

In so far as specifications for low income housing are concerned, it is felt that the National Building Code gives a variety of specifications among which the cheaper ones could be chosen where desired. Therefore, no attempt is being made to recommend any particular specification for this type of housing; it is entirely up to the concerned agency to decide what specifications they would provide in relation to the total cost of the unit keeping in view the performance requirements.

In preparing this Guide, it is pointed out that this should be applicable to:

- a) layout planning of low income housing colonies by all private and public agencies
- b) designing and construction of building under low income housing either by public agencies, government bodies or by private builders.

This Guide provides for incremental housing. This would mean that in the case of housing for low income groups where the construction of a unit cannot be completed at one time depending on the resource of the family they should be permitted to add another room at a later stage. For this purpose it has been felt necessary to give scope for incremental housing which would permit both horizontal and vertical increment.

It is felt that site and services schemes should generally follow the pattern of low income housing and therefore it is suggested that the plot size should be limited to 40 m² in normal areas and 25 m² to 30 m² for metropolitan cities and the services should be provided by the public agencies. Here again, the road and pathways have been brought down to the level recommended for low income development.

Having provided site and services, the authorities may decide to provide wherever possible a skeletal structure of four columns and a roof or a developed plinth so that the owner of the site could build up the rest depending upon his resources. Here again, the question of maintenance of open spaces and services would be of great importance and the public agency should take responsibility for the same.

The experience and feedback of sites and services schemes, recently executed in country, have revealed that some of the schemes are designed only for providing developed plots. They neither provide the optimum level of quality of living in terms of physical and social environment nor do they help beneficiaries of economically weaker section of the community by providing them benefits of differential pricing based on the principle of cross subsidization. Studies on other schemes, particularly those financed by World Bank, have revealed that the provision of commercial and industrial land use in the schemes provides an integrated environment and helps in reducing the price of EWS plot to be within the affordable limits of weaker section. Besides this, integration of housing area with commercial and industrial land uses renders it to be self supporting and also offers the residents, facilities existing in the heart of the city. The minimum plot size should however be formulated, keeping in view, the built up spaces at the ground floor and the environment requisities.

The committee responsible for the formulation of this Guide is given in Annex A.

Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Handbook' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. CED 51 (4927)

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones : 323 01 31, 323 33 75, 323 94 02

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all offices)

Regional Offices :

	Telephone
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110002	{ 323 76 17 323 38 41
Eastern : 1/14 C. I.T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola CALCUTTA 700054	{ 337 84 99, 337 85 61 337 86 26, 337 91 20
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022	{ 60 38 43 60 20 25
Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113	{ 235 02 16, 235 04 42 235 15 19, 235 23 15
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400093	{ 832 92 95, 832 78 58 832 78 91, 832 78 92

Branches : AHMADABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE.
FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR.
LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. PATNA. PUNE. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 MAY 1994
TO
IS 8888 (Part 1) : 1993 REQUIREMENTS OF LOW
INCOME HOUSING — GUIDE**

PART 1 URBAN AREA

(First Revision)

(Second cover page , top line) — Substitute 'CED 51' for 'CED 5'.

(Page 1, clause 1.1) — Add 'including future expansion' at the end, after . . .
.....40 m².

(Page 1, clause 4.2.1) — Add 'including future expansion' at the end, after
.....40 m².

(Page 2, clause 4.5, Note 3, line 2) — Substitute 'resorted' for 'restored'.

(Page 2, clause 4.6, line 3) — Substitute 'IS 13727 : 1993' for 'IS : 19'.

(Page 2, clause 5.3.1, line 5) — Substitute '12.5 m²' for '15.5 m²', and add the following:

'One room dwelling units with 12.5 m² carpet area of habitable space is permitted only in case of on site rehabilitation of slum dwellers.'

(Page 3, clause 5.5) — Add the following at the end of the NOTE:

'Wherever ventilation/lighting is provided by means of JALI or grills of any material, total area of openings shall be calculated excluding solid portion of the jali or grill.'

(Page 3, clause 5.7, last line) — Substitute '8 m² /dwelling unit' for '8 m²'

(Page 4, clause 6.1.2, first sentence) — Substitute the following for the existing:

'Where pedestrian pathways are not meant for motorable access to the minimum, right of way of such pedestrian pathway shall be 3 m'.

(CED 51)