



भारत में पेयजल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता एवं आवासीय स्थिति Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India

एन एस एस 76 वाँ दौर
NSS 76th Round

जुलाई 2018 - दिसम्बर 2018
July 2018 - December 2018



Data for Development

भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय
National Statistical Office





एन एस एस रिपोर्ट सं. / NSS Report No. 584 (76/1.2/1)

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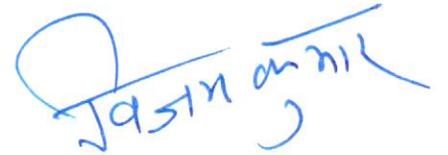
आमुख

आवास मानव कल्याण की मूलभूत आवश्यकता है। आश्रय की आवश्यकता के साथ, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि की उपलब्धता और सुलभता आवादी के जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता के महत्वपूर्ण अवधारक हैं। राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) ने एनएसएस के 76वें दौर में जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2018 के दौरान "पेयजल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता तथा आवास स्थिति" संबंधी राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया। इस विषय पर पिछला सर्वेक्षण 69वें दौर में जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2012 के दौरान एनएसएसओ द्वारा किया गया। इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से संग्रहीत सूचना के आधार पर विकासशील उपयुक्त संकेतकों के तहत पारिवारिक सदस्यों के शिष्ट और स्वास्थ्यपरक जीवन निर्वाह के लिए आवश्यक रहन-सहन स्थितियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच और अध्ययन करना है। एनएसएस के अन्य सर्वेक्षणों की भांति इस सर्वेक्षण में भी, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने राज्य प्रतिदर्श के लिए समान अथवा और बड़े मैचिंग प्रतिदर्श आकार के आधार पर 76वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया।

2. "भारत में पेयजल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता और आवास स्थिति" शीर्षक रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत समस्त अनुमान एनएसएस के 76वें दौर के "पेयजल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता और आवास स्थिति" संबंधी सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों एवं परिवारों से प्राप्त जानकारी पर आधारित हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में तीन अध्याय तथा तीन परिशिष्ट हैं। सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष का सार अध्याय तीन में दिया गया है। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तैयार की जा रही विस्तृत तालिकाएं (परिशिष्ट क) एक सीडी में एम. एस.-एक्सल फॉर्मेट में दी गई हैं।

3. एनएसओ के सर्वेक्षण, अभिकल्प और अनुसंधान प्रभाग ने (एसडीआरडी) सर्वेक्षण पद्धति को विकसित करने और इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने का कार्य किया है। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) ने सर्वेक्षण का फील्ड कार्य किया जबकि आंकड़ा विधायन और सारणीयन का कार्य डेटा क्वालिटी एण्ड एश्योरेंस डिवीजन ने किया है। सर्वेक्षण समन्वय प्रभाग ने सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में समन्वय (सीपीडी) का कार्य किया।

4. मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में अपने बहुमूल्य इनपुट और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 76वें दौर के कार्यदल (एनएसएसी) और राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग के सभी सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। मैं इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में सम्मिलित एनएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।



नई दिल्ली
नवम्बर, 2019

(विजय कुमार)
महानिदेशक (एनएसएस)
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय

FOREWORD

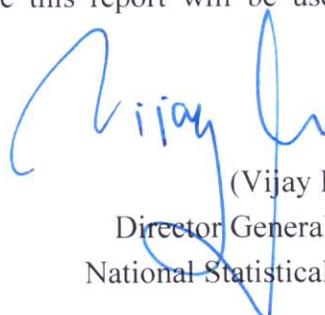
Housing is the basic requirement of human well-being. Along with the requirement of shelter, availability and access to drinking water, sanitation etc. are important determinants of overall quality of life of the population. National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted a nation-wide survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions' in its NSS 76th round during July - December, 2018. The last survey on the same subject was carried out by NSSO in its 69th round during July - December 2012. The objective of this survey is to examine and study different aspects of living conditions necessary for decent and healthy living of the household members by developing suitable indicators based on the information collected through the survey. As in case of other NSS surveys, most of the state Governments participated in the 76th round survey programme on equal or larger matching sample size basis for state sample.

2. All the estimates presented in the report titled 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India' are based on the response of the households of the central sample data collected through the survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions' of NSS 76th round. The report contains Three Chapters and Three Appendices. The summary of findings of the survey is given in Chapter Three. The detailed tables (Appendix A) forming the basis of this report have been given in MS-Excel format in a CD.

3. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of NSO undertook the development of the survey methodology and the preparation of this report. The field work was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) while the data processing and tabulation work was done by the Data Quality and Assurance Division (DQAD). The Survey Coordination Division (SCD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

4. I am highly thankful to the members of the Working Group of NSS 76th round and National Statistical Commission for their valuable guidance provided at various stages of the survey. I also place on record my appreciation of efforts of officers of different Divisions of the NSO involved in the preparation of this report. I hope this report will be useful for planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers.

New Delhi
November 2019


(Vijay Kumar)
Director General (NSS)
National Statistical Office

मुख्य बातें

यह रिपोर्ट रा.प्र.स. के 76वें दौर (जुलाई – दिसम्बर 2018) के दौरान संचालित पेयजल, स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य एवं आवासीय स्थिति के सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है। यह सर्वेक्षण केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श के लिए 8,992 प्रथम चरण इकाईयों में (5,378 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और 3,614 नगरीय क्षेत्र) फैला हुआ था। जिसमें 1,06,838 परिवार (63,736 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 43,102 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में) सम्मिलित थे। इस सर्वेक्षण के कुछ मुख्य निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1. पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में *चांपाकल* और नगरीय क्षेत्रों के *आवास में पानी का पाईप* था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 42.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने पेयजल के प्रधान स्रोत के रूप में *चांपाकल* का उपयोग किया और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 40.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने पेयजल के प्रधान स्रोत के रूप में *आवास में पानी के पाईप* का उपयोग किया।

[कथन2]

2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के परिवारों में करीब 48.6 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 57.5 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास पेयजल के प्रधान स्रोत तक विशेष पहुँच था।

[कथन3]

3. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 87.6 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 90.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास प्रधान स्रोत से पूरे वर्ष तक पर्याप्त पेय जल था।

[कथन4]

4. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 58.2 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 80.7 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास गृह परिसर में पेयजल की सुविधा थी।

[कथन4]

5. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 94.5 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 97.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने पेयजल के समुन्नत स्रोत का उपयोग किया।

[कथन6]

6. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 51.4 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 72.0 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने गृह परिसर में पूरे वर्ष तक समुन्नत स्रोत उपलब्ध पर्याप्त पेयजल का उपयोग किया।

[कथन7]

7. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 56.6 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 91.2 प्रतिशत परिवारों का स्नानागार तक पहुँच था।

[कथन10]

8. ग्रामीण परिवारों में जिनका स्नानागार तक पहुँच था, उन्से करीब 48.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने आवास इकाई के साथ संलग्न स्नानागार का उपयोग किया। नगरीय परिवारों में जिनका स्नानागार तक पहुँच था, उन्से करीब 74.8 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने आवास इकाई के साथ संलग्न स्नानागार का उपयोग किया।

[कथन11]

9. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 71.3 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 96.2 प्रतिशत परिवारों का शौचालय तक पहुँच था। यह ध्यान दिया जाए कि शौचालय तक पहुँच के विवरण में प्रतिवादी पूर्वाग्रह हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि सरकारी योजनाओं से घरों को प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रश्न, घरों में शौचालय तक पहुँच के प्रश्न से पहले पूछा गया था।

[कथन 12]

10. ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवारों द्वारा उपयोग में लाया गया प्रमुख शौचालय सेप्टिक टैंक से फ्लस/पावर फ्लस से युक्त था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 50.9 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 48.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने सेप्टिक टैंक से फ्लस/पावर फ्लस से युक्त शौचालय का उपयोग किया।

[कथन 13]

11. शौचालय तक पहुँच वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 94.7 प्रतिशत पुरुषों एवं 95.7 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने नियमित रूप से शौचालय का उपयोग किया, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 98.0 प्रतिशत पुरुषों और 98.1 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने शौचालय का नियमित उपयोग किया।

[कथन 15]

12. शौचालय तक पहुँच वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 93.8 प्रतिशत पुरुषों और 94.6 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने समुन्नत शौचालय का नियमित उपयोग किया, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 97.2 प्रतिशत पुरुषों एवं 97.2 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने समुन्नत शौचालय का नियमित उपयोग किया।

[कथन 15]

13. शौचालय तक पहुँच वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 85.8 प्रतिशत पुरुषों एवं 86.4 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने समुन्नत शौचालय का नियमित उपयोग किया जो कि केवल उस परिवार के उपयोग के लिए था, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में संगत आँकड़े करीब 82.4 प्रतिशत पुरुषों एवं 84.7 प्रतिशत महिलाओं के लिए थे।

[कथन 15]

14. शौचालय तक पहुँच वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 3.5 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 1.7 प्रतिशत पारिवारिक सदस्यों ने शौचालय का कभी उपयोग नहीं किया।

[कथन 16]

15. शौचालय उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, करीब 4.5 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 2.1 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने दर्ज किया कि उपयोग करने वाले शौचालय के आसपास या शौचालय में जल उपलब्ध नहीं था।

[कथन 18]

16. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 48.0 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 86.1 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास स्नानागार एवं शौचालय दोनों आवास परिसर में था।

[कथन 18]

17. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 96.0 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 63.8 प्रतिशत के पास अपनी आवास इकाई थी।
[कथन20]
18. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 96.7 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 91.5 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने घर का उपयोग केवल आवासीय प्रयोजन/उद्देश्य के लिए किया था।
[कथन21]
19. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 89.0 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 56.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास स्वतंत्र घर था।
[कथन22]
20. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 76.7 प्रतिशत और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 96.0 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास पक्के संरचना का घर था।
[कथन22]
21. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, आवासीय इकाई का औसत फर्श क्षेत्र, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 46.6 वर्ग मीटर और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 46.1 वर्ग मीटर था।
[कथन24]
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[कथन25]
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[कथन25]
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[कथन27]
25. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के करीब 48.1 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने घरेलू अपशिष्ट जल का निपटान बिना किसी उपाय के खुले कम भूमि क्षेत्रों/गलियों में किया। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 71.1 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने घरेलू अपशिष्ट जल का निपटान बिना किसी उपाय के निकासी व्यवस्था में किया।
[कथन27]
26. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 72.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने घरेलू कूड़ा-कचरा का निपटान या तो परिवारों के अपने व्यक्तिगत कचरास्थान पर या सामुदायिक कचड़ा स्थान के अलावा सार्वजनिक स्थान पर किया। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 70.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने घरेलू कूड़ा-कचरा का निपटान या तो सामुदायिक कचरा स्थान में या फिर सामुदायिक कचरा स्थान के अलावा सार्वजनिक स्थान पर किया।
[कथन27]

27. घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 80.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास घरेलू कूड़ा-कचरा जमा करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में करीब 74.1 प्रतिशत परिवारों के लिए पंचायत/नगरपालिका/नगर-निगम ने घरेलू कूड़ा-कचरा जमा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की।

[कथन27]

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Note: ** indicates households used septic tank/single pit/ twin leach pit /ventilated improved pit/ pit latrine with slab/composting latrine in which the household had exclusive access.

*** indicates households used septic tank/single pit/ twin leach pit /ventilated improved pit/ pit latrine with slab/composting latrine in which the household had exclusive access and from where excreta had ever been emptied.

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Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nation-wide large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to collect data on diverse economic aspects. In its 76th round survey, NSO carried out a survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' during July - December 2018 covering the entire country.

1.1.2 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 objective of the survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' of NSS 76th round was to collect relevant information on all these aspects and develop suitable indicators to assess living conditions of the household members at the national and State/UT level.

1.2 Past surveys on the subject

1.2.1 The NSO 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 NSO 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. Prior to NSS 76th round, comprehensive surveys on housing condition with a separate Schedule 1.2 were carried out by NSO 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.

1.3 The survey outline

1.3.1 Schedules of enquiry

1.3.1.1 Prior to NSS 76th round, the last comprehensive survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ was carried out by NSO in its 69th round (July - December, 2012) through Schedule 1.2. Considering the content of Schedule 1.2 of NSS 69th round, current data demand and usefulness of the survey results, Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round was prepared. The NSO also conducted Rapid Surveys on Swachhata Status during May-June 2015 along with the other surveys of the NSS 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015) and during July-December 2017 along with the other surveys of the NSS 75th round (July 2017 - June 2018).

1.3.1.2 Through the survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ of NSS 76th round, some important information collected from the sample households was on (i) tenurial status of the dwelling unit, (ii) type of the dwelling unit, (iii) condition of the structure of the dwelling unit, (iv) drainage system of the household, (v) system of disposal of household waste water, (vi) system of disposal of household garbage, (vii) number of rooms and floor area of the dwelling unit, (viii) type of material used for construction of roof, wall and floor of the dwelling unit, (ix) age of the house owned by the household, (x) construction /first hand purchase of houses/flats by the household for residential purpose, (xi) availability of electricity in the household for domestic use, (xii) problems of flies and mosquitoes faced by the household, (xiii) sources and sufficiency of drinking water of the household, (xiv) distance to the principal source of drinking water of the household, (xv) type of access of the household to the principal source of drinking water, (xvi) treatment and storage of drinking water by the household, (xvii) access of the household to bathroom, (xviii) type of bathroom used by the household members, (xix) access of the household to latrine, (xx) type of latrine used by the household members, (xxi) reason for not using latrine by the household members despite the household having access to latrine, (xxii) disposal of faeces for children of age below three years, (xxiii) availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household etc.

1.3.1.3 Some of the major changes in the coverage of schedule of enquiry of NSS 76th round as compared to schedule of NSS 69th round are as follows:

(i) A new block viz. ‘demographic and other particulars of household member’ was introduced, for the first time, in the survey schedule of ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing

Condition'. In this block, person level information on 'age', 'gender', 'marital status', 'highest level of education', 'usual principal activity status', 'use of latrine', 'reason for not using latrine' etc. was collected from the household members. Information on NIC and NCO was also collected in this block for the household members who were employed in the usual principal activity status.

(ii) To determine the level of living of the household, information on 'household's usual monthly consumer expenditure' was collected in NSS 76th round while information on 'household consumer expenditure during last 30 days' was collected in NSS 69th round. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure was obtained by collecting information on the four items viz. (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. and (d) expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days.

(iii) 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 while in NSS 76th round, this information was collected separately for male earners, female earners and transgender earners of the household.

(iv) In NSS 76th round, information on benefit received by the households from government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities was collected for the first time.

(v) Information on the following items was collected for the first time through the schedule of 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' in NSS 76th round:

- (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
- (m) whether the household faces problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises
- (n) whether human faeces are visible in or around the household premises
- (o) type of fuel used by household for cooking

1.3.2 Geographical Coverage and Sample Design

1.3.2.1 The survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' covered the whole of the Indian Union except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which were difficult to access.

1.3.2.2A stratified two stage design was adopted for the NSS 76th round survey where the first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) and the ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors.

1.3.2.3 In NSS 76th round a village/UFS block was notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SUs) of more or less equal population/households during the preparation of frame. SUs were formed in the villages with population more or equal to 1,000 as per Census 2011 and no SU was formed in the remaining villages. While forming the SUs, Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs to be formed in a village was determined a priori. In the urban areas, an UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 was divided into a number of SUs a priori and no SU was formed in the remaining UFS blocks. In rural areas, the First Stage Units (FSUs) were either SUs or the entire village and in urban areas, the First Stage Units (FSUs) were either SUs or the entire UFS block.

1.3.2.4 Each district was considered as a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at State/UT level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this

special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT. In both rural and urban areas, sub-strata were formed and villages/UFS blocks/sub units (SUs) were selected from each sub-stratum.

1.3.2.5 For canvassing Schedule 1.2, in each FSU, two Second Stage Strata (SSS) were formed viz. (i) SSS1: households having $MPCE \geq A$ and (ii) SSS2: households having $MPCE < A$ where, the cut-off point 'A' was determined for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, from the survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round, in such a way that top 10% of the population had MPCE more than or equal to 'A'. In each FSU, 2 and 10 households were selected from SSS1 and SSS2 respectively for canvassing Schedule 1.2.

1.3.2.6 For the central sample, the total number of FSUs surveyed for Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round was 8,992 at the all-India level of which 5,378 was in rural areas and 3,614 was in urban areas.

1.4 Contents of the report

1.4.1 All the estimates presented in this report are based on the central sample data collected through Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round. The field work for the central sample was carried out by Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSO. Important indicators of living conditions of the household members have been developed and presented in this report at the national and State/UT level. Some of the important indicators are (i) percentage of households with different tenorial status, use of house, type of structure, condition of structure, type of ventilation of the dwelling unit, (ii) average number of living/other rooms of the households, average floor area of the dwelling units of the households, (iii) percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water, getting sufficient drinking water, having drinking water facility within household premises, having access to latrine, using improved latrine facilities, having arrangement for garbage disposal, having drainage arrangement etc.

1.4.2 In NSS 76th round, information on 'benefits received by the household from the government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities' was collected for the first time, prior to asking them about having access to these facilities, by using the household level questions: (i) whether ever received any benefit, (ii) if ever received, whether received any benefit during last 3 years and (iii) if received any benefit during last 3 years, the scheme from which maximum benefit was received.

1.4.2.1 It may be noted that, these single shot direct questions may not be appropriate to net the actual number of beneficiary households as there may be an inherent tendency of the respondent to give a negative reply on the presumption or expectation that a negative reply on benefits received and access to facilities, may help them to get additional benefits through government

schemes. This respondent bias is difficult to isolate and measure using conventional survey techniques. Further, as the survey was not focused to estimate number of households who received benefits from different government schemes, no second stage stratification of households was done in the sample design to capture sufficient number of households who received benefit from government schemes for each of the facilities of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection. These points are to be kept in mind while interpreting the results on the benefits received from different government schemes and access to the said facilities. It is proposed to address some of these issues in the forthcoming household survey commencing in 2020.

1.4.3 Since NSS 76th round survey was conducted during July - December 2018, the reference period for the survey results may be considered as the mid-point of the survey period July - December 2018 i.e., 01.10.2018.

1.4.4 This report contains Three Chapters and Three Appendices. Following the present introductory chapter (Chapter One), Chapter Two gives the concepts and definitions of different terms used for the survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' of NSS 76th round. Chapter Three presents summary of findings of the survey at the national and State/UT level along with comparison of results of some key indicators on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round at the national level. Detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A at all-India/State/Group of North Eastern States/Group of Union Territories level. Relative standard errors for some of the key results are also given in Appendix A. An outline of the sample design and estimation procedure adopted in NSS 76th round survey is presented in Appendix B. Appendix C gives a facsimile of the Schedule 1.2 canvassed in NSS 76th round survey.

1.4.5 The 'Group of North Eastern States' includes seven states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The 'Group of Union Territories' includes six union territories viz. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

1.4.6 While using the estimates for the Union Territories and smaller States, it may be kept in mind that the sample sizes for them may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates and interpretation thereof should be made with caution. Similarly, while interpreting the results using estimates at much deeper cross-sectional level, data users must keep in mind the inadequacy, if any, of the corresponding domain specific samples before arriving at any conclusion.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 Concepts and definitions of some important terms used in this report are described below.

2.2 **Population coverage:** The following rules regarding the coverage of population were adhered to in listing of households and persons during the survey operation.

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded, but residential staff therein was listed while listing was done in such institutions. The persons of the first category were considered as members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, were listed.
3. Neither foreign nationals nor their domestic servants were listed, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national became an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she was covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, were covered.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, students staying in *ashrams/hostels* and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these *ashrams/hostels* were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

2.3 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. was considered as a house irrespective of its use. It might have been used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even might have been vacant.

2.4 **Household:** A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. It included temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) but excluded temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the

actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures was adopted as guidelines.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., was considered as a single-member household. If a group of persons among them normally pooled their income for spending, they were considered to form a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a single household.

(ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resided.

(iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) was considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resided even though he or she was not a member of the same family.

(iv) When a person usually slept in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but took food with his or her family, he or she was not treated as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stayed.

(v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stayed elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/she was not considered as a member of his/her parent's household. However, he/she was listed as a single member household if the hostel was listed.

2.5 Household size: Total number of persons in the household constituted the household size.

2.6 Household premises: For this survey, household premises was defined as the dwelling unit of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, garage, family graveyard, guest house, shop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling unit which were under the possession of the household (possessed exclusively or possessed with some other households).

2.7 Dwelling unit: In this survey, dwelling unit was defined as the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It might be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There might be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, number of dwelling units was same as the number of households sharing the structure. There might also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constituted a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households did not form

part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes was treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose was very nominal. The dwelling unit covered all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly in tents, under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., were considered to have no dwelling.

2.8 Independent house: A dwelling unit was considered as an independent house if it had a separate structure and the structure was not shared with any other household. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house were physically the same, it was considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together constituted a single housing unit. While the main residence was in one of the structures, the other structures were used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together formed an independent house.

2.9 Flat: A dwelling unit was considered as a flat if it was a part of a structure which was shared with at least two households and the dwelling unit had housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which were used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household reported that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine were shared with other households residing in other structures, such dwelling unit was considered as flat. If households were residing in flat-like structure without any one of the housing facilities like water supply, bathroom and latrine; those structures/dwelling units were not considered as flat.

2.10 Pucca structure: Pucca structure was defined as a structure whose walls and roofs were made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.

2.11 Katcha structure: A structure which had walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was considered as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures were of two types; (i) *Unserviceable katcha structure*, which included all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof, i.e., walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and (ii) *Serviceable katcha structure*, which included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.12 Semi-pucca structure: A structure which could not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure was defined as semi-pucca structure. Such a structure had either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

2.13 **Room:** It was defined as a constructed area with walls or partitions on all side with at least one door way and a roof overhead. Wall/partition meant a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition was not considered as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself was built to the floor level, the roof was considered as wall.

2.14 **Living room:** A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres (i.e., approximately 43 square feet), a height of at least 2 metres (i.e., approximately 6.6 feet) from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes was considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room - all were considered as living rooms provided they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage etc. were not considered as living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store was also considered as living room.

2.15 **Other room:** It was defined as a room which did not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres floor area and 2 metres height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfied the specification, wasnot used for living purposes. A room which satisfied the size criterion but shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes was treated as other room.

2.16 **Verandah:** A roofed space adjacent to living/other room along the outside of the house and not walled from all sides was considered as verandah. In other words, at least one side of such space was either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A verandah was defined as a 'covered verandah', if it was protected from all sides and an 'uncovered verandah', if it was not protected at least from one of the sides. A covered veranda could have a door also. Sometimes verandah was used as an access to the room(s). Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit was considered as portion of a room or a verandah depending on its layout. A common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling was not considered as verandah.

2.17 **Slums:** Any 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, was considered as a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households lived there. The criterion of 20 households was not restricted within an FSU only but the whole of such an area which could cut across more than one FSU. Such settlements were considered as *notified slum* if they were notified so by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities; otherwise, they were considered as a *non-notified slum*. For this survey the word 'slums' included both *notified slums and non-notified slums*.

2.18 Squatter settlement: Slum like settlements with less than 20 households were considered as squatter settlements. The criterion of 20 households was not restricted within an FSU only but the whole of such an area which could cut across more than one FSU.

2.19 Land possessed: The area of land possessed by a household was defined as an area which included land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but excluded land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey was considered.

- A piece of land was considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., was also considered as land owned.
- As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title was defined as land leased out. Land leased in was defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract could be written or oral.
- For a piece of public/institutional land under the possession of the household, if the household did not have the title of ownership or did not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land was considered as 'neither owned nor leased in' i.e. otherwise possessed. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right was not considered in the 'otherwise possessed' category. All private land encroached upon by the household was considered as leased-in land.
- Land possessed by the household members by virtue of family ties with the owner who stayed elsewhere (forms a different household), was considered as land leased in. For such owners (those found to be living away from their family members who were in possession of the land), the land was recorded as owned and leased out.
- Land owned, leased in, etc., by a particular household did not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who were considered as normal members of the household. However, land owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households had been apportioned to determine the land owned/cultivated by any one of them.
- Land possessed by the households living in a block of flats was computed by apportioning the total area occupied by the building among the households in proportion to the size of the flats.

2.20 Household's usual consumer expenditure (Rs.) in a month: Household consumer expenditure (HCE) was defined as 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. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure was defined as 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, hospitalization etc. were excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods was included and monthly expenditure on durable goods was derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

2.21 Sources of finance for construction/first hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose: The different sources of finance considered for the survey are:

Own source (including own labour): This included 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 did not include materials used from free collection, the transport charges and the related hired and household labour associated with such free collection had been evaluated and recorded. Materials supplied from home had been evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price.

Government: Money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) received from the central or state governments to finance the construction had been considered under this category. When houses/flats were received free from central or state governments, the source of finance had also been considered as 'Government'.

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 had been considered under this category. Similarly, money obtained from agencies such as cooperative society/banks, like district or central cooperative banks or other types of cooperative societies, etc. had also been included under this category.

Insurance: All loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, Postal Life Insurance and other insurance funds had been considered as loans taken from 'insurance'.

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, were considered as 'Provident Fund'.

Financial corporations/institutions: Institutions such as Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), etc., were considered under this category.

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

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 months 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.

Money lender: Persons who lend money on interest had been considered as moneylenders.

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 charged interest for any loan advanced was regarded as money lender.

Other non-institutional agencies: Any non-institutional credit agency not covered above was considered under this category.

2.22 Principal source of drinking water: The different principal sources of drinking water considered for the survey are:

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

Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot: If an arrangement was 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 availed such facility for drinking, then such sources of drinking water was considered as piped water. Piped water into dwelling was 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 was 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.

Piped water from neighbour: If an arrangement was 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 was considered as ‘piped water from neighbour’. If the sample household collected drinking water from more than one neighbour, then also source of drinking water for the sample household was considered as ‘piped water from neighbour’.

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.

Tube well and Hand pump: Tube well and hand pump are bore well used for extracting ground water for drinking purpose. 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.

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 was used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (a) and (b) exist, it was considered as protected well. A well which was not protected by the above measures, e.g., the well not protected from runoff water or the well not protected from bird droppings and animals, was classified as unprotected well.

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’ was operated by any government agencies (central/state/local bodies etc.) and the sample household reported that it was their principal source of drinking water then the source of drinking water of the household was recorded as ‘public tanker-truck’. In case the ‘tanker-truck’ was operated by private agencies (NGOs, trusts etc.) and the sample household reported that it was their principal source of drinking water, then the source of drinking water of the household was considered as ‘private tanker-truck’.

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

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 was used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water was considered as rainwater collection.

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 categories were provided, one for 'tank/pond' and another for 'other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.).

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.

2.22.1 The source of drinking water of same type located at two different places was not treated as two different sources of drinking water. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like tanker-truck, well, tank, river, etc., by the owner/occupants only for convenience of the household was not treated as piped water (i.e., piped water into dwelling or piped water to yard/plot). Instead, the actual source from which water was carried through pipe had been considered as the principal source of drinking water. When a household made arrangement for getting drinking water by hiring the services of persons, the source of water was considered as the one from which water was collected by the hired person.

2.23 **Type of latrine used by the household:** The different types of latrine considered for the survey are:

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 waste water 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.).

Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system: Piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage that is designed to collect human excreta and waste water and remove them from the household environment.

Flush/pour-flush to 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.

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. 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 mechanical desludging vacuum tanker is readily available, or if the pit is abandoned when full.

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.

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 super structure is kept dark.

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.

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.

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.

Others: 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.

Chapter Three

Summary of findings

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this Chapter, key results of the survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' of NSS 76th round (July - December 2018) as obtained from the central sample data are presented. A comparison of results of some key indicators on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round, at the national level, has also been given in this Chapter. In this Chapter, survey results have been presented at the national level while the corresponding results at State/UT level has been given in the Statement tables at the end of this Chapter.

3.2 First stage units and households surveyed

3.2.1 At the all-India level, the total number of first stage units (FSUs) surveyed for Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round was 8,992 for the central sample (5,378 in rural areas and 3,614 in urban areas) and the total number of households surveyed was 1,06,838 (63,736 in rural areas and 43,102 in urban areas). The survey enumerated 4,66,527 persons at the all-India level (2,92,208 in rural areas and 1,74,319 in urban areas). The number of FSUs surveyed, households surveyed and persons enumerated at the State/UT level has been given in Statement 1.1.

3.3 Estimated number of households and persons

3.3.1 The number of households and persons along with average size of household at the all-India level, as estimated from the survey, is given below in Statement 1. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 1.1. It may be noted that this survey was not specifically designed to estimate number of households and persons but these figures are given in the report keeping in mind that these control totals can be used to combine rates and ratios pertaining to different indicators.

Statement 1: Estimated number of households, estimated number of persons and average household size			
			all -India
Description of item	Rural	Urban	all
1. Estimated number of households (in million)	178.38	92.72	271.10
2. Estimated number of persons (in million)	807.26	357.17	1,164.43
3. Average household size (0.0)	4.5	3.9	4.3

3.4 Drinking Water

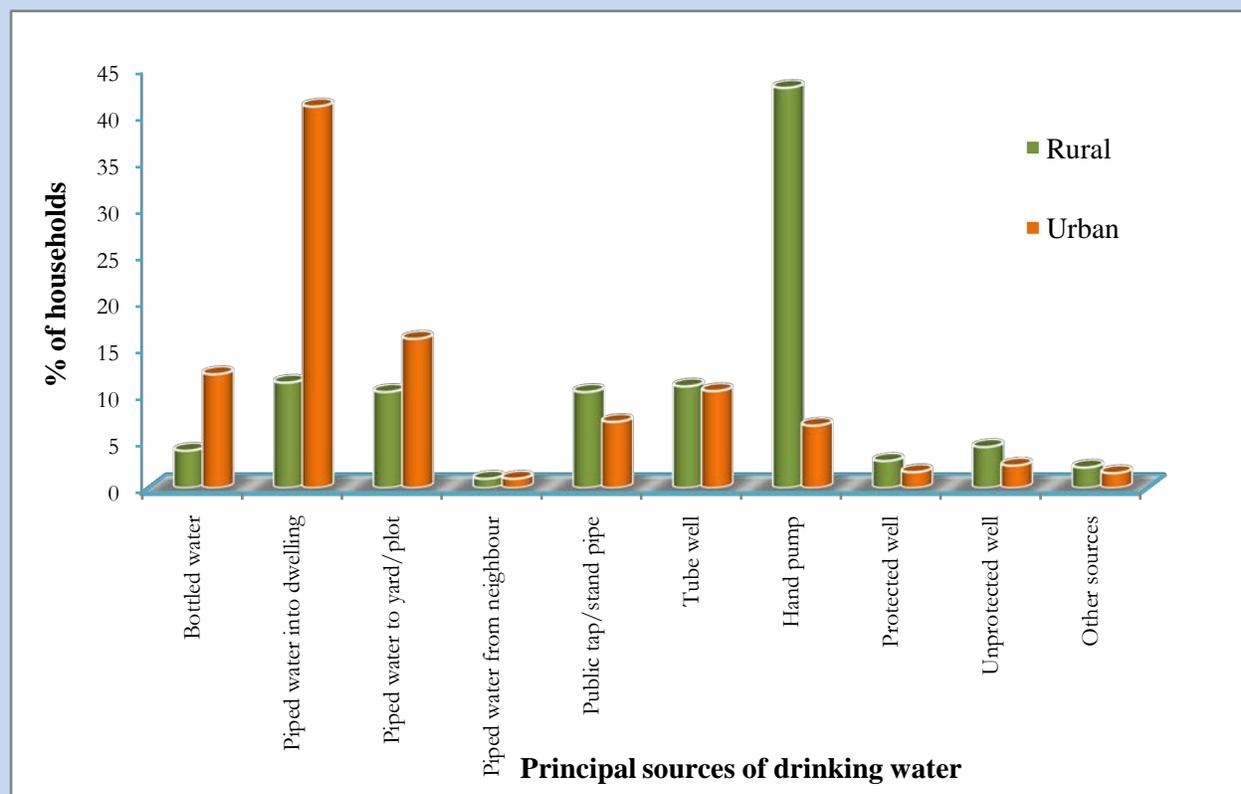
3.4.1 **Principal source of drinking water of the household:** In this survey, the source of water from which the household obtained most of its drinking water during the last 365 days was considered as the principal source of drinking water of the household. The information on principal source of drinking water of the household was collected in terms of the seventeen categories viz. (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) piped water from neighbour, (v) public tap/standpipe, (vi) tube well, (vii) hand pump, (viii) protected well, (ix) unprotected well, (x) public tanker truck, (xi) private tanker truck, (xii) protected spring, (xiii) unprotected spring, (xiv) rainwater collection, (xv) tank/pond, (xvi) other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) and (xvii) others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.). The percentage distribution of households, at the all-India level, by principal source of drinking water of the household as obtained from the survey is given below in Statement 2. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 2.1.

Statement 2: Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water of the household

Principal source of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Bottled water	4.0	12.2	6.8
Piped water into dwelling	11.3	40.9	21.4
Piped water to yard/plot	10.3	16.0	12.3
Piped water from neighbour	1.0	1.0	1.0
Public tap/stand pipe	10.3	7.1	9.2
Tube well	10.9	10.4	10.7
Hand pump	42.9	6.7	30.5
Protected well	2.9	1.7	2.5
Unprotected well	4.4	2.4	3.7
Public tanker truck	0.1	0.8	0.3
Private tanker truck	0.4	0.5	0.4
Protected spring	0.3	0.1	0.2
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.0	0.2
Rainwater collection	0.2	0.0	0.2
Surface water: tank/pond	0.4	0.0	0.3
Surface water: other	0.3	0.0	0.2
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2
All	100	100	100

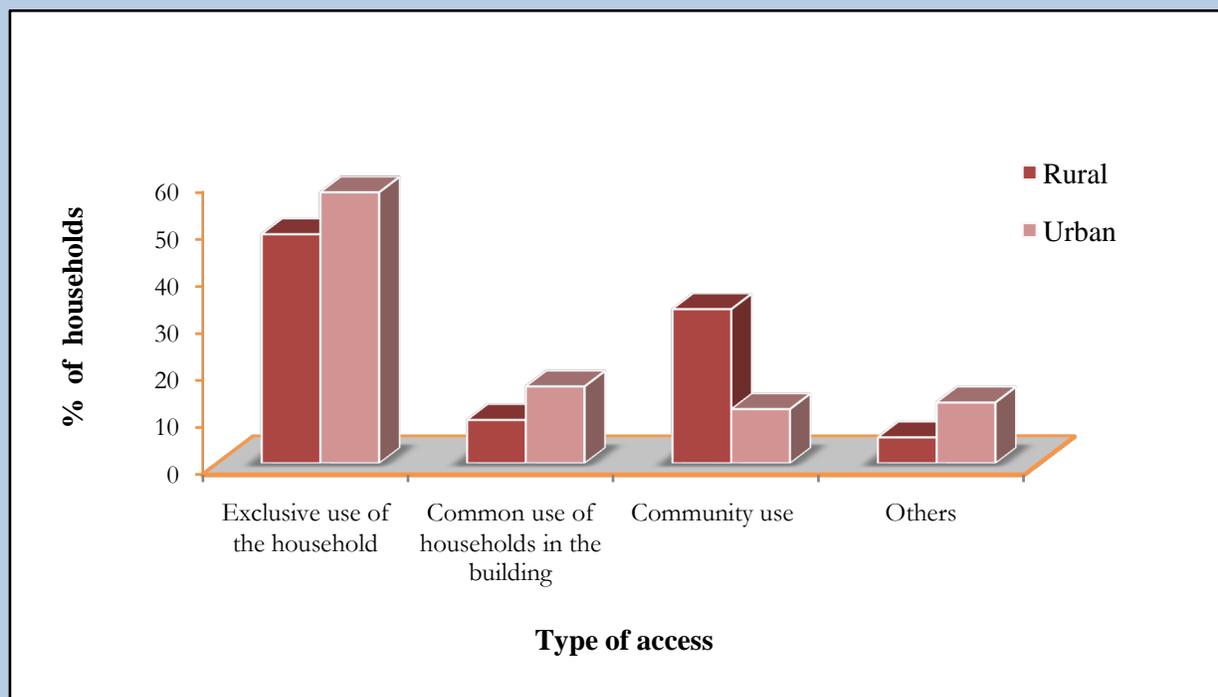
Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular principal source of drinking water.

Fig. 1: Percentage of households with different principal source of drinking water



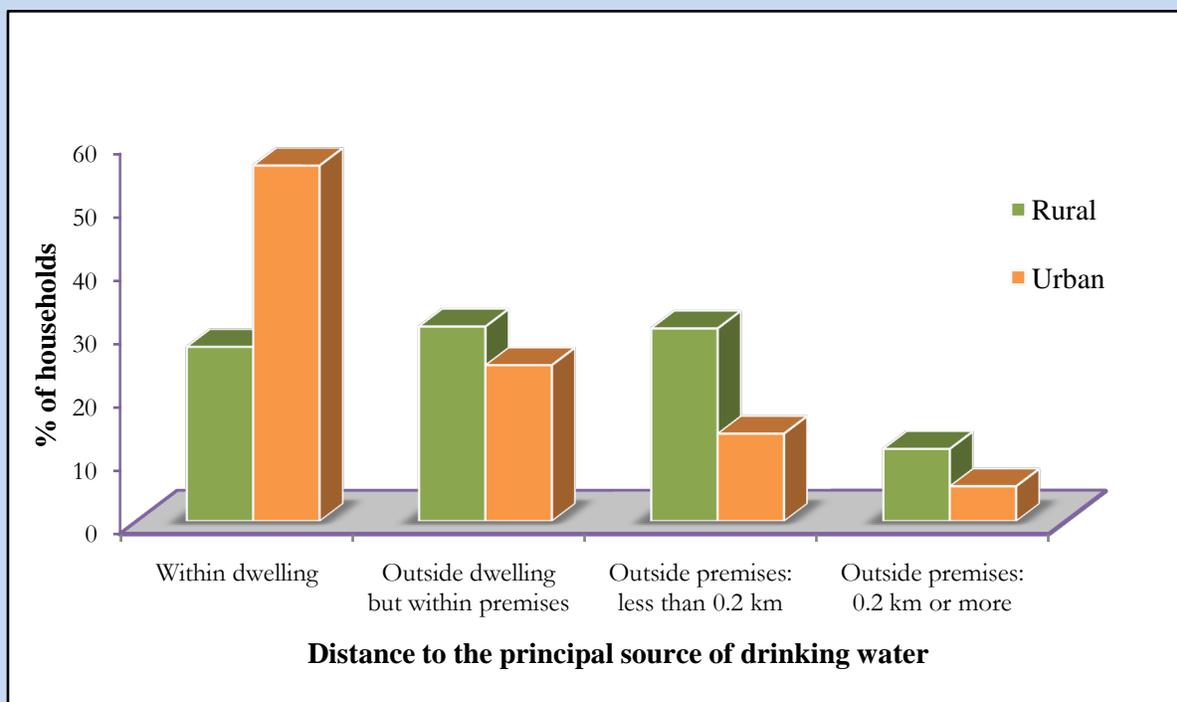
3.4.2 Access of household to principal source of drinking water: In this survey, access to the principal source of drinking water was defined in terms of the prevailing situation of use of the source of drinking water and not the legal right to use. The information on access to principal source of drinking water of the household was collected in terms of the eight categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of households in the building, (iii) neighbour's source, (iv) public source restricted to particular community, (v) public source unrestricted, (vi) private source restricted to particular community, (vii) private source unrestricted and (viii) others. The percentage distribution of households, at the all-India level, by access to the principal source of drinking water of the household as obtained from the survey is given below in Statement 3. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 3.1.

Statement 3: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water of the household				
			all-India	
Access to principal source of drinking water		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Exclusive use of the household		48.6	57.5	51.7
Common use of households in the building		9.2	16.3	11.6
Neighbour's source		4.0	1.7	3.2
Community use	public source restricted to particular community	0.9	0.5	0.8
	public source unrestricted	30.5	10.3	23.6
	private source restricted to particular community	0.2	0.1	0.2
	private source unrestricted	1.1	0.6	0.9
Other type of access		5.5	12.9	8.1
All		100	100	100

Fig. 2: Percentage of households with different type of access to principal source of drinking water

3.4.3 Sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, Distance to the principal source of drinking water and Supplementary source of drinking water of the household: In this survey, information on sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, distance to the principal source of drinking water and supplementary source of drinking water of the household was collected. Availability of drinking water from the principal source was considered as sufficient throughout the year if in each of the calendar months of the year availability of drinking water was sufficient. For the households that used more than one source of drinking water during the last 365 days, the supplementary source of drinking water was considered as the second source of drinking water from where most of the drinking water was obtained after the principal source of drinking water. The percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year and percentage of households reported no supplementary source of drinking water, at the all-India level are given below in Statement 4. The percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year and percentage of households reported no supplementary source of drinking water at the State/UT level are given in Statement 4.1, Statement 4.2 and Statement 4.3 respectively.

Statement 4: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year and percentage of households reported no requirement of supplementary source of drinking water				
			all-India	
Description of items	Rural	Urban	All	
1. Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water				
Within dwelling	27.5	56.1	37.3	
Outside dwelling but within premises	30.7	24.6	28.6	
Outside premises at a distance of:	Less than 0.2 km	30.4	13.8	24.7
	0.2 - 0.5 km	8.4	3.2	6.6
	0.5 - 1.0 km	2.1	1.2	1.8
	1.0 - 1.5 km	0.4	0.5	0.4
	1.5 km or more	0.5	0.6	0.5
All	100	100	100	
2. Percentage of households getting sufficient drinking water from principal source throughout the year				
	87.6	90.9	88.7	
3. Percentage of households reported no requirement of supplementary source of drinking water				
	66.6	63.7	65.6	

Fig. 3: Percentage of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water

3.4.4 Sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, access and distance to the principal source of drinking water as obtained from NSS 69th round (July - December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July - December, 2018): In NSS 69th round, information on sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, access and distance to the principal source of drinking water was collected with the same concepts and classifications as that of NSS 76th round. Statement 5 placed below gives, at the all-India level, the percentage of households having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water, percentage of households having exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water and percentage of households having drinking water facilities within the household premises as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey.

Statement 5: Percentage of households having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water, exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water and facility of drinking water within the household premises as obtained from NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round survey

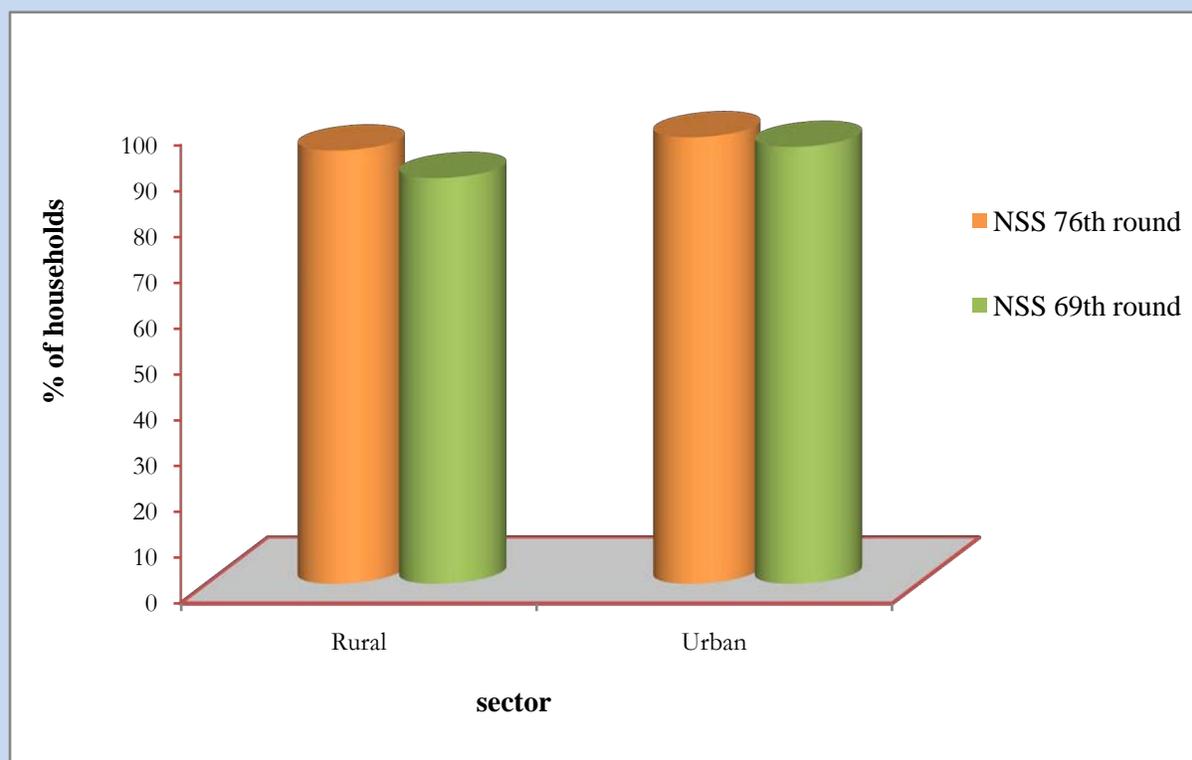
Description of items	NSS rounds (year)	all-India		
		Percentage of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	87.6	90.9	88.7
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	85.8	89.6	87.0
Households having exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	48.6	57.5	51.7
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	33.7	46.8	37.8
Households having drinking water facilities within the household premises	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	58.2	80.7	65.9
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	46.1	76.8	55.9

3.4.5 Improved principal source of drinking water of the household as obtained from NSS 69th round (July - December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July - December, 2018): In this survey, information on principal source of drinking water of the household was collected in terms of the seventeen categories as mentioned in paragraph 3.4.1. Out of these seventeen categories, the sources (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) piped water from neighbour, (v) public tap/standpipe, (vi) tube well, (vii) hand pump, (viii) protected well, (ix) public tanker truck, (x) private tanker truck, (xi) protected spring and (xii) rainwater collection are considered as improved sources of drinking water. In NSS 69th round, information on principal source of drinking water of the household was collected in terms of thirteen categories viz. (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) public tap/standpipe, (v) tube well/borehole, (vi) protected well, (vii) unprotected well, (viii) protected spring, (ix) unprotected spring, (x) rainwater collection, (xi) tank/pond, (xii) other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) and (xiii) others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, etc.) of which the sources (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) public tap/standpipe, (v) tube well/borehole, (vi) protected well, (vii) protected spring and (viii) rainwater collection are considered as improved sources of drinking water. The percentage of households with improved source of drinking water at the all-India level as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey are given below in

Statement 6. The percentage of households, at State/UT level, with improved principal sources of drinking water of the household as obtained from NSS 76th round survey are given in Statement 6.1.

Statement 6: Percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey			
NSS round	Percentage of households with improved principal sources of drinking water		
	Rural	Urban	All-India
NSS 76 th round (July - December, 2018)	94.5	97.4	95.5
NSS 69 th round (July - December, 2012)	88.5	95.3	90.6

Fig. 4: Percentage of households with improved principal source of drinking water



3.4.6 Improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year: The percentage of households at the all-India level having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises (i.e. either within dwelling or outside dwelling but within the household premises) and water sufficiently available throughout the year is given below in Statement 7. Information on time taken (in minutes) in a round trip for collection of drinking water from principal source which was outside the household premises was also collected in this survey. The percentage of households at the all-India level having improved principal source of drinking water within 30 minutes for a round trip collection time as obtained from the survey, is also given in Statement 7. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 6.1.

Statement 7: Percentage of households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year			
Description of items	all-India		
	Percentage of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises	56.1	78.6	63.8
Households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year	51.4	72.0	58.4
Households having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises	46.0	55.6	49.3
Households having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year	42.0	50.5	45.0
Households having improved principal source of drinking water within 30 minutes for a round trip collection	89.5	94.3	90.4

3.4.7 Method of treatment of drinking water by the household: In this survey, information on treatment of drinking water was collected considering the usual practice of the household to treat drinking water received from all the sources (either principal or supplementary or both) to improve its quality. The percentage distribution of households, at the all-India level, by method of treatment of drinking water is given below in Statement 8. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 8.1.

Statement 8: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water				
all-India				
Method of treatment of drinking water		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Treated with	Electric purifier	2.4	20.8	8.7
	Boiling	5.9	11.1	7.7
	Chemically treated with alum	0.5	0.3	0.4
	Chemically treated with bleach/chlorine tablets	1.3	0.5	1.0
	Non-electric purifier	2.4	5.5	3.5
	Filtered with cloth	12.9	9.4	11.7
	Others	1.9	1.5	1.7
Not treated (including not required to be treated)		72.8	50.9	65.3
All		100	100	100

3.4.8 Storing of drinking water and method of taking out stored drinking water from the main container: If the household usually stored most of the drinking water received from all the sources, it was considered that the household was storing drinking water. The percentage distribution of households, at the all-India level, by material of main container used for storing drinking water and by method of taking out drinking water from the main container are given below in Statement 9. The percentage of households which covered the main container used for storing drinking water and percentage distribution of households by duration of storing of drinking water are also presented in Statement 9. The percentage distribution of households, at State/UT level, by material of main container used for storing drinking water and by method of taking out drinking water from the main container are given in Statement 9.1 and Statement 9.2 respectively. The percentage of households which covered the main container used for storing drinking water and percentage distribution of households by duration of storing of drinking water are given in Statement 9.3 at the State/UT level.

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing drinking water, by duration of storing of drinking water and by method of taking out drinking water from the main container and percentage of households which covered the main container

all-India

Description of items	Rural	Urban	All	
1. Percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing of drinking water				
Non-metal	Earthen	14.3	12.0	13.5
	Plastic	25.1	43.6	31.4
	Other	0.8	0.8	0.8
Metal	Iron	2.0	0.5	1.4
	Copper	0.8	1.1	0.9
	Stainless steel	40.8	33.7	38.4
	Brass	0.9	0.5	0.8
	Other	5.3	1.6	4.0
Households stored drinking water		89.9	93.8	91.3
All		100	100	100
2. Percentage distribution of households by duration of storing of drinking water				
Less than 1 day		72.0	60.3	67.9
1 day or more but less than 3 days		25.3	33.2	28.0
3 days or more		2.7	6.6	4.0
All		100	100	100
3. Percentage distribution of households by method of taking out stored drinking water				
Through tap		8.0	27.9	15.0
Vessel with handle		23.4	25.0	24.0
Vessel without handle		50.3	28.6	42.7
Poured out		18.3	18.5	18.4
All		100	100	100
4. Percentage of households which covered main container used for storing drinking water		96.3	98.7	97.2

3.5 Bathroom

3.5.1 Access of household to bathroom: For the purposes of the survey, a bathing place which satisfied the criteria of a room was considered as a bathroom. It was considered that the household had access to bathroom if majority of the household members could use bathroom facility irrespective of whether it was used by them or not. Information on access to bathroom was collected in terms of six categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of households in the building, (iii) public/community use without payment, (iv) public/community use with payment, (v) others and (vi) no bathroom. The percentage distribution of households, at the all-India level, by access to bathroom is given below in Statement 10. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 10.1.

Statement 10: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom			
Access to bathroom	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Exclusive use of the household	50.3	75.0	58.7
Common use of households in the building	6.1	15.9	9.4
Public/Community use without payment	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public/Community use with payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of access	0.2	0.2	0.2
Households with access to bathroom	56.6	91.2	68.5
No specific room for bathing	43.4	8.8	31.5
All	100	100	100

Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular type of access to bathroom.

3.5.2 Type of bathroom used by the households: For this survey, it was considered that the household had used bathroom if it was generally used by majority of the household members. Information on type of bathroom used by the households which had access to bathroom was collected in terms of the four categories viz. (i) attached to the dwelling unit, (ii) detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises, (iii) others and (vi) not used. The percentage distribution of households at the all-India level which had access to bathroom by type of bathroom used by them is given below in Statement 11. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 11.1.

Statement 11: Percentage distribution of households which had access to bathroom by type of bathroom used by them			
Type of bathroom used	all-India		
	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Attached to the dwelling unit	48.4	74.8	60.4
Detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises	50.7	24.7	38.8
Any other type of bathroom	0.8	0.5	0.6
Did not used bathroom	0.2	0.1	0.2
All	100	100	100

3.6 Latrine

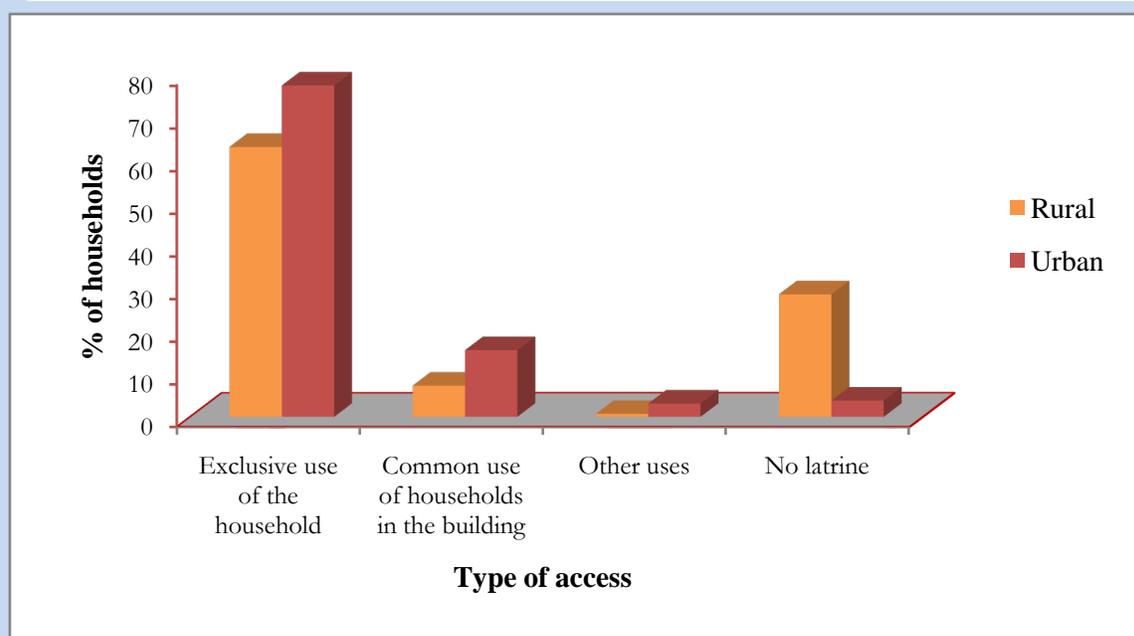
3.6.1 Access of household to latrine: For the purpose of this survey, it was considered that the household had access to latrine if majority of the household members had the facility of using latrine irrespective of whether it was used by them or not. Information on access to latrine was collected in terms of six categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of households in the building, (iii) public/community use without payment, (iv) public/community use with payment, (v) others and (vi) no latrine. A household was categorised as 'having access to latrine', if majority of the household members had the facility of using the latrine irrespective of the situation whether they used it or not. The percentage distribution of households, at the all-India level, by access to latrine is given below in Statement 12. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 12.1.

Statement 12: Percentage distribution of households by access to latrine

Access to latrine	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Exclusive use of the household	63.2	77.6	68.1
Common use of households in the building	7.3	15.6	10.1
Public/Community use without payment	0.2	1.5	0.7
Public/Community use with payment	0.0	1.2	0.4
Other type of access	0.5	0.4	0.5
Households having access to latrine	71.3	96.2	79.8
No latrine (households without having access to latrine)	28.7	3.8	20.2
All	100	100	100

Note 1: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular type of access to latrine.

Note 2: The results are to be used considering the explanation given in Section 1.4.2 and 1.4.2.1 regarding possible respondent bias.

Fig. 5: Percentage of households with different type of access to latrine

3.6.2 Type of latrine used by the households: For the households with access to latrine, information on type of latrine used by them was collected in this survey in terms of eleven categories viz. (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, (v) flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.), (vi) ventilated improved pit latrine, (vii) pit latrine with slab, (viii) pit latrine without slab/open pit, (ix) composting latrine, (x) others and (xi) not used. It was considered that the household used latrine if latrine was generally used by majority of the household members. The percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used by them is given below at the all-India level in Statement 13. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 13.1.

Statement 13: Percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used by them			
Type of latrine used	all-India		
	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system	1.6	39.1	17.0
Flush/pour-flush to septic tank	50.9	48.9	50.1
Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit/single pit	32.3	8.7	22.5
Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere	0.2	0.6	0.3
Ventilated improved pit latrine	1.4	0.4	1.0
Pit latrine with slab	11.0	1.9	7.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.8	0.1	0.5
Composting latrine	0.2	0.0	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not used	1.7	0.1	1.0
All	100	100	100

Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular type of latrine used.

3.6.3 Statement 14 placed below gives, at the all-India level, the percentage of households having access to latrine, percentage of households which used improved latrine and percentage of households having exclusive access to latrine as obtained from the survey of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round.

Statement 14: Percentage of households with access to latrine, percentage of households used improved latrine and percentage of households with exclusive access to latrine as obtained from NSS 69th and NSS 76th round survey				
Description of items	NSS rounds	all-India		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households having access to latrine	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	71.3	96.2	79.8
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	40.6	91.2	56.6
Households used improved latrine	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	69.3	95.4	78.3
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	38.8	89.6	54.9
Households having exclusive access to latrine	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	63.2	77.6	68.1
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	31.9	63.9	42.0

3.6.4 **Use of latrine by household members:** In this survey, for the households which had access to latrine, information on use of latrine by the household members was collected in terms of three categories viz. (i) regularly used, (ii) occasionally used and (iii) never used. If a household member generally used latrine, it was considered that the member had used latrine regularly. If a member did not use latrine regularly but used it from time to time, it was considered that the member had used latrine occasionally. If a member never used latrine or rarely used it, it was considered that the member had never used latrine. If a household member regularly used latrine of any of the types (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, (v) ventilated improved pit latrine, (vi) pit latrine with slab and (vii) composting latrine, it was considered that the

member had regularly used improved latrine and if that improved latrine was for exclusive use of the household, it was considered that the member had regularly used improved latrine which was for the exclusive use of the household. The percentage of persons (among persons of the households having access to latrine) who regularly used latrine, who regularly used improved latrine and who regularly used improved latrine which was for the exclusive use of the household are given below at the all-India level in Statement 15. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 15.1.

Statement 15: The percentage of persons (among persons of the households having access to latrine) regularly used latrine, regularly used improved latrine and regularly used improved latrine which was for the exclusive use of the household			
			all-India
Description of item	Percentage of persons of the households having access to latrine		
	Rural	Urban	All
1.Regularly used latrine			
Male	94.7	98.0	96.0
Female	95.7	98.1	96.6
All	95.2	98.1	96.3
2.Regularly used improved latrine			
Male	93.8	97.2	95.1
Female	94.6	97.2	95.6
All	94.2	97.2	95.3
3.Regularly used improved latrine which was for exclusive use of the household			
Male	85.8	82.4	84.5
Female	86.4	84.7	85.8
All	86.1	83.5	85.1

3.6.4.1 It may be noted that the NSO also conducted two Rapid Surveys on Swachhata Status between NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round. These surveys were carried out during May - June 2015 along with the other surveys of the NSS 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015) and during July - December 2017 along with the other surveys of the NSS 75th round (July 2017 - June 2018). As

obtained from the Survey on Swachhata Status of NSS 72nd round, about 45% of the rural households and about 89% of urban households in India reported to have sanitary toilets. The corresponding figures obtained from Swachhata Status of NSS 75th round was about 64% among rural households and about 94% among urban households. Among the households having sanitary toilets, about 96% of persons in rural areas and about 99% of persons in urban areas used a toilet during May - June 2015, while about 97% of persons in rural areas and 99% of persons in urban areas used a toilet during July - December 2017.

3.6.5 Reason for not using latrine by the household members who never used latrine among the households having access to latrine: In this survey, from the households which had access to latrine, information on reason for not using latrine was collected for those household members who never used latrine. The reasons for not using latrine were categorised as (i) latrine has no super structure, (ii) latrine is not clean/sufficient water is not available in the latrine, (iii) malfunctioning of the latrine, (iv) shortage of latrine, (v) latrine is used for other purposes, (vi) lack of privacy/safety, (vii) personal preference, (viii) cannot afford charges for paid latrine and (ix) others. The percentage of persons who never used latrine among those households which had access to latrine and the percentage distribution of such persons by reason for not using latrine are given below at the all-India level in Statement 16. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 16.1.

Statement 16: Percentage of persons who never used latrine among those households which had access to latrine and the percentage distribution of such persons by reason for not using latrine			
	all-India		
Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of persons who never used latrine	3.5	1.7	2.8
2. Percentage distribution of persons who never used latrine by reason for not using latrine			
No super structure	3.5	0.6	2.8
Not clean/insufficient water	9.9	2.4	8.2
Malfunctioning of the latrine	3.7	0.7	3.0
Shortage of latrine (inadequate number of latrines at household/community level)	0.3	1.1	0.5
Latrine is used for other purpose	1.4	0.7	1.3
Lack of privacy/safety	0.6	0.1	0.5
Personal preference	7.6	2.0	6.3
Cannot afford charges of paid latrine	0.1	2.0	0.6
Others	72.9	90.4	76.9
All	100	100	100

3.6.6 Disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years: For the purpose of the survey, information on disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years was collected in terms of the categories (i) children used latrine, (ii) put/rinsed into latrine, (iii) put/rinsed into drain or ditch, (iv) thrown into garbage, (v) thrown or left in open area, (vi) buried, (vii) others and (viii) not applicable. For collecting this information, usual practice of the household for disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years was considered. If the household did not have any children of age below 3 years, the category 'not applicable' was recorded. The percentage of households having children of age below 3 years and percentage distribution of those households by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years, at the all-India level are given below in Statement 17. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 17.1.

Statement 17: Percentage of households having children of age below 3 years and percentage distribution of those households by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years			
	all-India		
Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households having children of age below 3 years	15.2	11.3	13.8
2. Percentage distribution of households having children of age below 3 years by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years			
Children used latrine	5.4	12.4	7.4
Put/rinsed into latrine	19.7	46.5	27.2
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	9.7	8.9	9.5
Thrown into garbage	30.4	23.6	28.5
Thrown or left in open area	32.1	7.0	25.1
Buried	1.3	0.4	1.1
Others	1.4	1.2	1.3
All	100	100	100

3.6.7 Availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household and availability of both bathroom and latrine within the household premises: For the households which used latrine, information on availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household was collected in terms of the four categories viz. (i) available with soap/detergent, (ii) available with ash/mud/sand etc., (iii) only water is available and (iv) not available. The percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used is given below at the all-India level in Statement 18. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 18.1. Percentage of households at the all-India level having bathroom and latrine both within the household premises is also given in Statement 18. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 18.2.

Statement 18: Percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used and percentage of households having bathroom and latrine both within the household premises			
	all-India		
Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used			
Water was available with soap/detergent	70.7	84.8	76.6
Water was available with ash/mud/sand etc.	8.2	1.1	5.2
Only water was available	16.7	11.9	14.7
Water was available	95.6	97.8	96.5
Water was not available	4.5	2.1	3.5
All	100	100	100
2. Percentage of households having both bathroom and latrine within the household premises			
	48.0	86.1	61.0

3.7 Practice of Hand Washing

3.7.1 Practice of hand washing by household members: For the purpose of the survey, it was considered that the households followed the practice of hand washing if majority of the household members usually washed their hands. Information on practice of hand washing before meal and practice of hand washing after defecation was collected in this survey in terms of the four categories viz. (i) wash hands with water and soap/detergent, (ii) wash hands with water and

ash/mud/sand etc., (iii) wash hands with water only and (iv) do not wash hands. The percentage distribution of households at the all-India level by practice of hand washing before meal is given below in Statement 19. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 19.1. The percentage distribution of households at the all-India level by practice of hand washing after defecation is also given in Statement 19. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 19.2.

Statement 19: Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing before meal and percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing after defecation			
Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
all-India			
1.Practice of hand washing before meal			
Wash hands with water and soap/detergent	25.3	56.0	35.8
Wash hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc.	3.5	1.3	2.7
Wash hands with water only	69.9	42.1	60.4
Do not wash hands	1.3	0.5	1.0
All	100	100	100
2.Practice of hand washing after defecation			
Wash hands with water and soap/detergent	66.8	88.3	74.1
Wash hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc.	17.9	1.9	12.4
Wash hands with water only	15.2	9.8	13.4
Do not wash hands	0.1	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100
<i>Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular category of practice of hand washing after defecation.</i>			

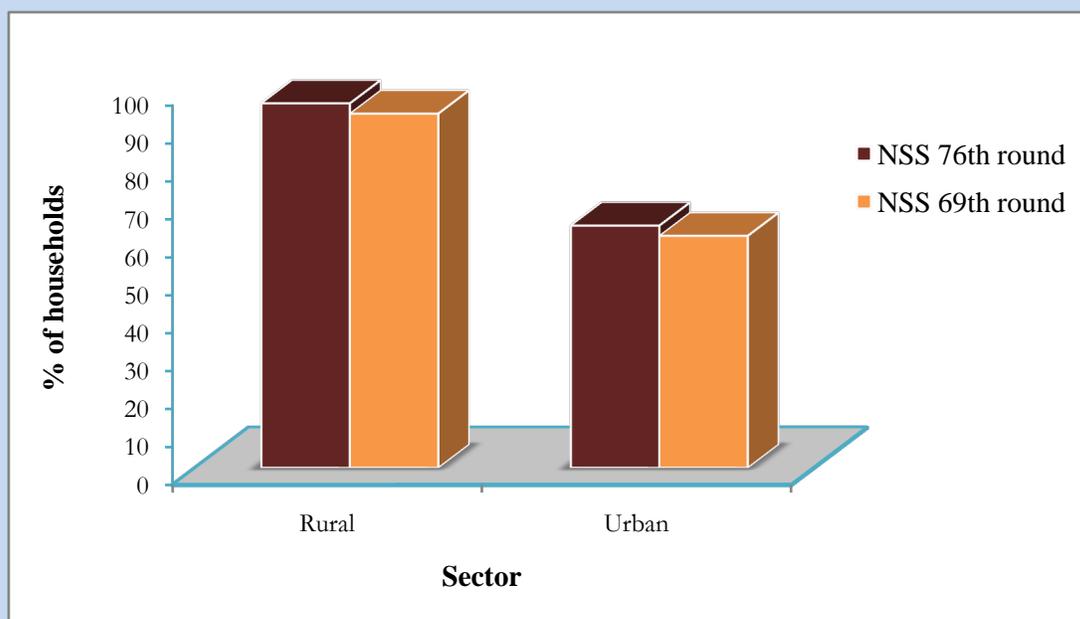
3.8 Tenorial status of dwelling unit

3.8.1 *Tenorial status of dwelling unit*: The percentage distribution of households by tenorial status of dwelling unit, at the all-India level, is given below in Statement 20. The corresponding State/UT level results are given in Statement 20.1.

Statement 20: Percentage distribution of households by tenurial status of dwelling unit all-India			
Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Tenurial status of dwelling unit			
Owned: Freehold	95.3	62.6	84.1
Owned: Leasehold	0.7	1.2	0.9
Owned	96.0	63.8	85.0
Hired: Employer quarter	0.3	3.4	1.4
Hired dwelling units with written contract	0.3	6.3	2.4
Hired dwelling units without written contract	2.2	23.1	9.3
Hired	2.8	32.8	13.1
Others	1.2	3.3	1.9
All	100	100	100

3.8.2 Information on tenurial status of dwelling unit was collected with the same concepts and classifications in both NSS 69th round (July - December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July - December, 2018). Statement 20.2 placed below gives, at the all-India level, the percentage of households with owned dwelling unit and percentage of households with hired dwelling unit as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey.

Statement 20.2: Percentage of households with owned dwelling unit and hired dwelling unit as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey				
Description of items	NSS rounds	Percentage of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households with owned dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	96.0	63.8	85.0
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	93.3	61.1	83.1
Households with hired dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	2.8	32.8	13.1
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	5.1	35.4	14.6

Fig. 6: Percentage of households with owned dwelling unit

3.9 Use and Condition of structure of House

3.9.1 The percentage distributions of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house, at the all-India level, are given below in Statement 21. The percentage distributions of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house, at State/UT level, are given in Statement 21.1, Statement 21.2, and Statement 21.3 respectively.

Statement 21: Percentage distributions of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house

Description of item	all-India		
	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Use of house			
Residential only	96.7	91.5	94.9
Residential-cum-commercial	2.5	7.5	4.2

Statement 21: Percentage distributions of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house			
all-India			
Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Residential-cum-others	0.8	1.0	0.9
All	100	100	100
2. Condition of structure of house			
Good	34.7	58.2	42.7
Satisfactory	50.4	35.0	45.1
Bad	14.9	6.9	12.2
All	100	100	100
3. Number of floors of the house			
1	91.2	53.1	78.2
2	8.4	27.1	14.8
3 or more	0.5	19.7	7.0
All	100	100	100

3.10 Structure and Ventilation of the dwelling unit

3.10.1 The percentage distributions of households, at the all-India level, living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit are given below in Statement 22. The percentage distributions of households living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit at the State/UT level are given in Statement 22.1, Statement 22.2, Statement 22.3 respectively.

Statement 22: Percentage distributions of households living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit			
all-India			
Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1.Type of dwelling unit			
Independent house	89.0	56.4	77.8
Flat	3.4	31.3	12.9
Others	7.7	12.3	9.3
All	100	100	100
2.Type of structure of the dwelling unit			
Pucca	76.7	96.0	83.3
Semi-pucca	17.4	3.2	12.5
Serviceable katcha	4.5	0.6	3.2
Unserviceable katcha	1.4	0.2	1.0
All katcha	5.9	0.8	4.2
All	100	100	100
3.Type of Ventilation of the dwelling unit			
Good	34.0	53.8	40.8
Satisfactory	50.8	37.7	46.3
Bad	15.2	8.5	12.9
All	100	100	100

3.10.2 For households living in houses, information on ventilation of the dwelling unit was collected with the same concepts and classifications in both NSS 69th round (July - December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July - December, 2018). The type of structure of house was decided using the same procedure in both NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round. Statement 23 placed below gives the percentage of households living in pucca/katcha dwelling unit and percentage of households with good ventilation of dwelling unit, at the all-India level, as obtained from the survey of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round.

Statement 23: Percentage of households living in pucca/katcha houses and percentage of households with good ventilation of dwelling unit as obtained from the survey of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round

Description of items	NSS rounds	all-India		
		Percentage of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households living in pucca dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	76.7	96.0	83.3
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	65.8	93.6	74.6
Households living in katcha dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	5.9	0.8	4.2
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	9.6	1.4	7.0
Households with good ventilation of dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	34.0	53.8	40.8
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	26.3	47.1	32.9

Fig. 7: Percentage of households living in pucca dwelling unit

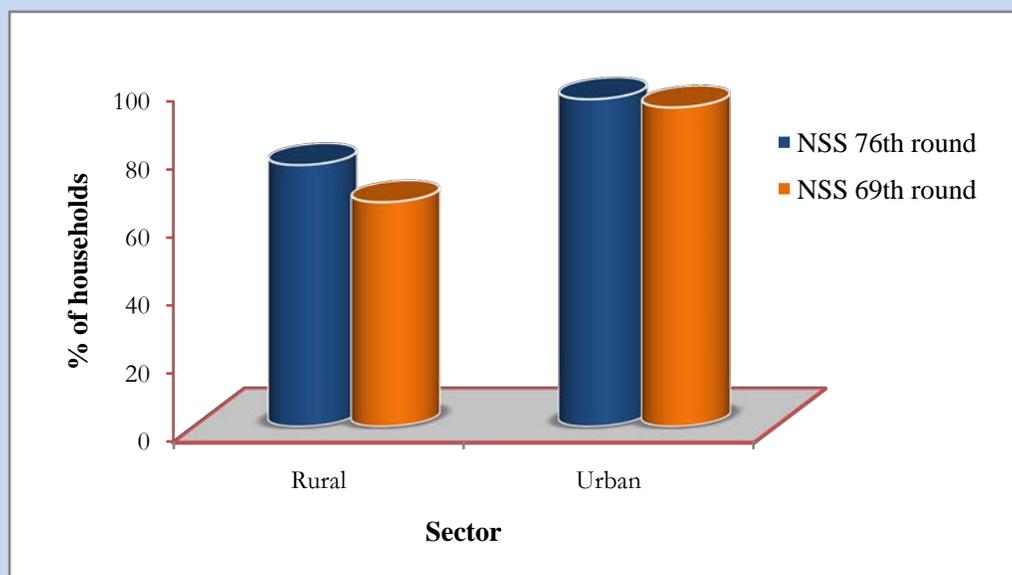
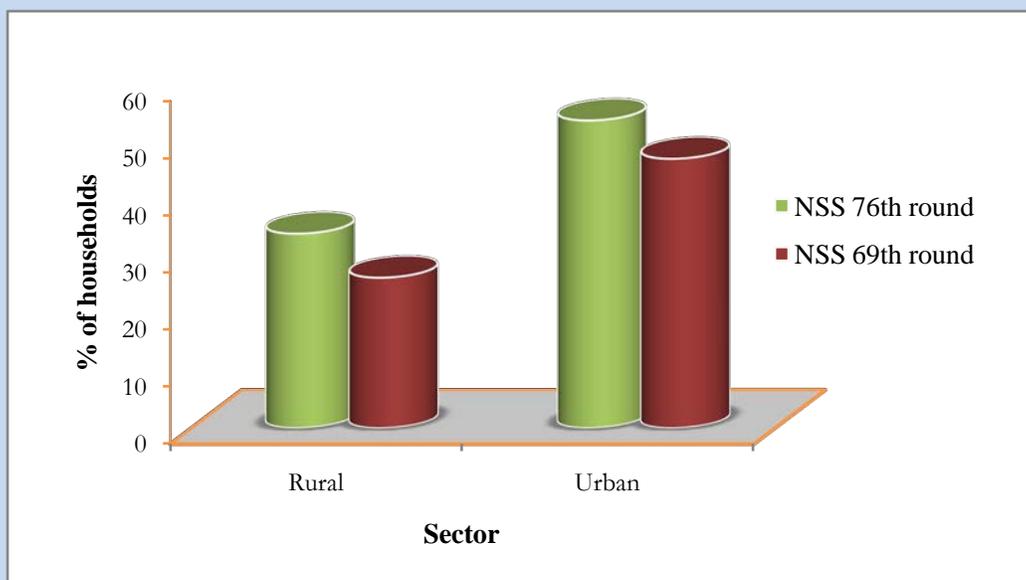


Fig. 8: Percentage of households with good ventilation of dwelling unit

3.11 Plinth level, Floor area, Number of rooms, Number of married couples with separate room

3.11.1 For the households living in houses, the average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living rooms and other rooms of the dwelling unit, average number of married couples per household and percentage of households where married couples got separate rooms, average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit, at the all-India level, are given below in Statement 24. The average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit at State/UT level are given in Statement 24.1. The average number of living rooms and other rooms of the dwelling unit at State/UT level are given in Statement 24.2. The average number of married couples per household at State/UT level is given in Statement 24.3. The percentage of households where married couples got separate rooms at State/UT level are given in Statement 24.4. The average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit at State/UT level are given in Statement 24.5.

Statement 24: Average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living/other rooms of the dwelling unit, average number of married couples per household and percentage of households where all married couples got separate rooms, average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit			
	all-India		
Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Average plinth level of the house (in mtr.)	0.4	0.4	0.4
2. Average floor area of the dwelling unit (in sq. mtr.)	46.6	46.1	46.4
3. Average number of living rooms of the dwelling unit	2.1	2.1	2.1
4. Average number of other rooms of the dwelling unit	1.6	2.1	1.8
5. Average number of married couples per households	1.0	1.0	1.0
6. Percentage of households where all married couples got separate rooms	66.4	72.4	68.3
7. Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid for hired dwelling unit	1,424	3,306	3,056

3.12 Availability of separate kitchen and Electricity in the dwelling unit and Use of fuel for cooking by the household

3.12.1 For the households living in houses, percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking, at the all-India level, are given below in Statement 25. The percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap and percentage of households having electricity for domestic use are given at State/UT level in Statement 25.1. The percentage distribution of households with different type of fuel used for cooking at State/UT level is given in Statement 25.2.

Statement 25: Percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking

Description of item	all-India		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households having separate kitchen with water tap	10.5	52.8	25.0
2. Percentage of households having separate kitchen without water tap	41.9	22.4	35.2
3. Percentage of households having separate kitchen	52.4	75.3	60.2
4. Percentage of households having electricity for domestic use	93.9	99.1	95.7
5. Percentage distribution of households with different type of fuel used for cooking			
Firewood, chips and crop residue	44.5	5.6	31.2
LPG	48.3	86.6	61.4
Dung cake	5.5	0.5	3.8
Others	1.1	3.2	1.8
No cooking arrangement (do not cook)	0.6	4.1	1.8
All	100	100	100

3.13 Period since the dwelling unit was built, Amount spent on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose and Sources of finance

3.13.1 In the survey, information on period since the house was built had been collected from the households with own dwelling unit. Period since the house was built had been decided considering the time when the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time after completion. For households with owned dwelling unit, percentage distribution of households by different periods since the house was built, at the all-India level, is given below in Statement 26. Also, the percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount spent per household and percentage of households which financed the amount from different major sources among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, at the all-India level, are given in Statement 26. The corresponding tables at State/UT level are given in Statement 26.1 and Statement 26.2.

Statement 26: Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built, percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount spent per household and percentage of households which financed the amount from different major sources among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days			
	all-India		
Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built			
Less than 1 year	1.7	1.4	1.6
1 year or more but less than 5 years	8.1	7.8	8.1
5 year or more but less than 40 years	76.2	78.8	76.8
40 years or more	13.3	10.7	12.7
All	100	100	100
2. Percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days			
	7.3	4.3	6.2
3. Average amount (Rs.) spent per household			
	1,08,569	2,48,931	1,41,425
4. Percentage of households by major sources of finance among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purposes during last 365 days			
Own source	83.9	87.8	84.8
Government	25.9	10.0	22.2
Bank	6.7	14.3	8.5
Self help group	2.8	3.5	2.9
Money lender	7.9	5.4	7.3
Friends and relatives	16.2	17.0	16.4

3.14 Drainage system of the household, Disposal of household waste water and garbage, Problems of flies/mosquitoes faced by the household and Specific types of illness suffered by household members

3.14.1 For the households living in houses, percentage distribution of households by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage and by the agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of household, at the all-India level, are given below in Statement 27. The corresponding results at State/UT level are given in Statement 27.1, Statement 27.2, Statement 27.3 and Statement 27.4.

Statement 27: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage, by the agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage				
			all-India	
Description of items	Rural	Urban	All	
1. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household				
Underground	12.7	53.5	26.7	
Covered pucca	8.2	16.2	11.0	
Open pucca	20.3	17.9	19.5	
Open katcha	19.9	4.4	14.6	
No drainage (no formal system of carrying off household waste water and liquid waste)	38.9	8.0	28.3	
All	100	100	100	
2. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by system of disposal of household waste water				
Safe re-use after treatment	0.2	1.1	0.5	
Disposed of without treatment to	Drainage system	23.8	71.1	40.0
	Open low land areas/streets	48.1	11.0	35.4
	Pond	5.8	1.3	4.3
	Nearby river/nalla	9.3	9.0	9.2
Disposed of with or without treatment to other places	12.4	5.5	10.0	
Not known to the household	0.4	1.0	0.6	
All	100	100	100	

Statement 27: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage, by the agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage

all-India				
Description of items		Rural	Urban	All
3. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by place of disposal of household garbage				
Disposed to	Bio-gas plant or manure pit	5.4	1.7	4.1
	Household's individual dumping spot	33.4	14.0	26.8
	Community dumping spot	6.5	48.6	20.9
	Common place other than community dumping spot	39.0	21.7	33.1
	Other places	15.0	10.9	13.6
Not known to the household		0.7	3.2	1.6
All		100	100	100
4. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage				
Panchayat/municipality/corporation		11.2	74.1	32.7
Resident/group of residents		6.4	5.7	6.2
Others		1.1	1.7	1.3
Not known to the household		0.9	0.9	0.9
No agency for collection of household garbage		80.4	17.6	58.9
All		100	100	100

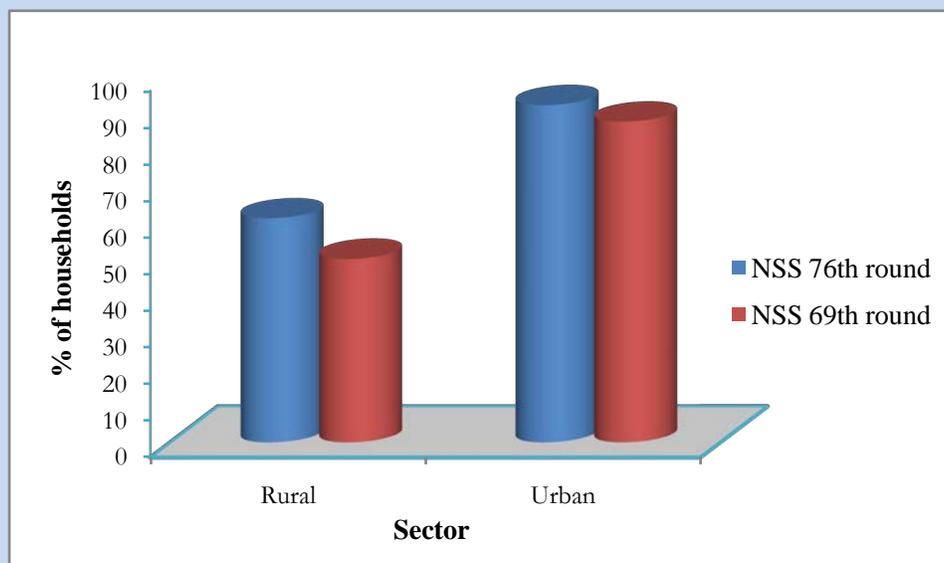
3.14.2 For the households living in houses, percentage of households which faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises, percentage of households which faced problem of flies and mosquitoes during last 365 days, percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house, percentage of households which experienced flood during last 5 years and percentage of households which reported specific type of illness suffered by household members, at the all-India level, are given in Statement 28. The corresponding results at State/UT level are given in Statement 28.1, Statement 28.2 and Statement 28.3.

Statement 28: Percentage of households which faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises, problem of flies and mosquitoes during last 365 days, percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house, percentage of households which experienced flood during last 5 years and which reported specific type of illness suffered by household members

all-India			
Description of items	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households living in houses faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises	16.6	12.6	15.2
2. Percentage of households living in houses experienced flood during last 5 years	9.3	5.6	8.0
3. Percentage of households living in houses with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house	87.1	95.7	90.1
4. Percentage of households faced problem of flies/mosquitoes			
Severe problem	48.6	38.9	45.3
Moderate problem	48.6	56.0	51.1
Faced problem	97.2	94.9	96.4
5. Percentage of households reported that efforts were made by the local Bodies/ State Government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	17.5	50.7	28.9
6. Percentage of households reported that efforts were made by the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	78.9	87.3	81.7
7. Percentage of households reported specific types of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 365 days			
Stomach problems like diarrhea/dysentery/cholera	15.6	8.7	13.3
Malaria/dengue/chikungunya/encephalitis	11.2	7.9	10.1
Skin diseases	7.5	4.4	6.4
Jaundice	2.9	1.8	2.5
Other diseases	31.2	22.4	28.2

3.14.3 For households living in houses, information on drainage system of the household, availability of electricity for domestic use in the household and direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house was collected with the same concepts and classifications in both NSS 69th round (July - December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July - December, 2018). Statement 29 placed below gives, at the all-India level, the percentage of households having drainage facility, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey.

Statement 29: Percentage of households having drainage facility, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey				
Description of items	NSS rounds	all-India Percentage of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households having drainage facility	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	61.1	92.0	71.7
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	50.1	87.5	61.9
Households having electricity for domestic use	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	93.9	99.1	95.7
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	80.0	97.9	85.7
Households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	87.1	95.7	90.1
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	85.4	95.0	88.4

Fig. 9: Percentage of households having drainage facility

3.15 Benefits received by the households from Government Schemes for different facilities

3.15.1 In this survey, information on whether the household had ever received any benefit from government schemes for the facilities of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrifications and LPG connection was collected. For those households which had ever received any benefit from government schemes, information was collected on whether they also received such benefit during last three years and if they received any benefit during last three years, information on the scheme from which the household got maximum benefit was collected. Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, percentage of households received any benefit from government schemes during last three years and percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years are given below in Statement 30, at the all-India level, for each of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrifications and LPG connection facilities.

3.15.2 In NSS 76th round, information on ‘benefits received by the household from the government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities’ was collected for the first time, prior to asking them about having access to these facilities, by using the household level questions: (i) whether ever received any benefit, (ii) if

ever received, whether received any benefit during last 3 years and (iii) if received any benefit during last 3 years, the scheme from which maximum benefit was received.

3.15.3 As brought out in para 1.4.2.1, it may be noted that, these single shot direct questions may not be appropriate to net the actual number of beneficiary households as there may be an inherent tendency of the respondent to give a negative reply on the presumption or expectation that a negative reply on benefits received and access to facilities, may help them to get additional benefits through government schemes. This respondent bias is difficult to isolate and measure using conventional survey techniques. Further, as the survey was not focused to estimate number of households who received benefits from different government schemes, no second stage stratification of households was done in the sample design to capture sufficient number of households who received benefit from government schemes for each of the facilities of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection. These points are to be kept in mind while interpreting the results on the benefits received from different government schemes and access to the said facilities.

Statement 30: Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, received any benefit from government schemes during the last three years, percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years

Description of item	all-India		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Drinking water facility			
Ever received any benefit	3.0	2.6	2.9
Received any benefit during last 3 years	1.5	1.1	1.3
Schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	41.0	-	29.6
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	-	17.8	4.9
Smart City Mission	-	0.3	0.1
Other scheme	45.9	62.1	50.4
Not known	13.1	19.9	15.0

Statement 30: Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, received any benefit from government schemes during the last three years, percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years			
Description of item	all-India		
	Rural	Urban	All
2. Sanitation facility			
Ever received any benefit	20.2	3.6	14.5
Received any benefit during last 3 years	17.4	2.8	12.4
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	92.0	81.8	91.2
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	-	1.4	0.1
Smart City Mission	-	0.5	0.0
Other scheme	6.0	11.6	6.4
Not known	2.0	4.7	2.2
3. Housing facility			
Ever received any benefit	8.8	2.1	6.5
Received any benefit during last 3 years	4.0	0.9	2.9
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY)	76.7	53.3	74.3
Other scheme	18.4	41.6	20.8
Not known	5.0	5.0	5.0

Statement 30: Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, received any benefit from government schemes during the last three years, percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years			
Description of item	all-India		
	Rural	Urban	All
4.Electrification facility			
Ever received any benefit	8.9	2.1	6.5
Received any benefit during last 3 years	5.4	1.1	3.9
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	55.3	-	50.0
Other scheme	34.1	85.1	39.0
Not known	10.6	14.9	11.0
5.LPG connection facility			
Ever received any benefit	17.2	5.9	13.3
Received any benefit during last 3 years	15.1	4.4	11.4
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	92.5	55.9	87.6
Other scheme	5.5	28.4	8.5
Not known	2.1	15.7	3.9

3.16 Duration of stay of the household in the present area of enumeration, Reason for movement of the household to the present area and Last place of residence of the households before coming to the present area

3.16.1 In this survey, present area of enumeration of the household was considered as the area where the household was enumerated and it was classified as notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlements and other areas. Percentage of urban households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year, percentage distribution of such households by place of residence before coming to the present area and by reason for movement to the present area are given

below in Statement 31, at the all-India level, for each category of present area of the households. The corresponding results at State/UT level are given in Statement 31.1, Statement 31.2 and Statement 31.3.

Statement 31: Percentage of urban households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year, percentage distribution of such households by place of residence before coming to the present area and by reason for movement to the present area						
						all-India
Description of item		Present area of the urban household				
		Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Squatter settlements	Other areas	all
1. Percentage of households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year		4.9	10.9	2.8	5.3	5.4
2. Percentage distribution of households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year by place of residence before coming to the present area						
Last place of residence	Slum/squatter settlement of the same town	28.7	19.9	0.0	5.4	6.9
	In other areas of the same town	22.0	16.4	0.0	43.5	41.2
	Slum/squatter settlement of the other town	0.9	1.1	12.8	1.0	1.0
	In other areas of the other town	17.9	3.9	30.6	32.2	30.3
	Village	30.5	58.6	56.6	18.0	20.5
	All	100	100	100	100	100
3. Percentage distribution of households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year by reason for movement to the present area						
Reason for movement	Free/low rent	11.0	2.5	0.0	8.4	8.2
	Independent accommodation	6.4	6.3	0.0	9.9	9.6
	Accommodation in better locality	9.3	3.6	30.6	14.6	14.0
	Proximity to place of work	12.5	13.3	11.2	20.3	19.6
	Other employment related reasons	4.8	3.3	12.8	13.1	12.3
	Others	55.9	71.0	45.4	33.7	36.3
	All	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular category of last place of residence and reason for movement to the present area.</i>						

3.17 Possession of documents pertaining to residence status, Type of Benefits received as slum/squatter settlements dwellers and Reason for trying to move out of the present area of enumeration of households living in slum/squatter settlements

3.17.1 For the households living in slum/squatter settlements, the percentage distribution of households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status by the head of household, percentage distribution of households by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller and percentage of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlements along with the distribution of such households by main reason for trying to move out, at the all-India level, for each category of notified slum/non-notified slum/squatter settlements are given below in Statement 32. The corresponding results at State/UT level are given in Statement 32.1, Statement 32.2 and Statement 32.3.

Statement 32: Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by possession of documents, by type of benefit received, percentage of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlements and percentage distribution of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlements by main reason for trying to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement					
all-India					
Description of item		Present area of enumeration of urban household			
		Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Squatter settlements	All (Slum & Squatter settlements)
1. Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by possession of documents pertaining to residence status by the head of household					
Possession of documents	Ration card	20.0	23.6	20.8	21.2
	Voter ID card	11.1	14.9	25.2	13.5
	Passport	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.2
	Any combination of ration card/ voter ID card/ passport	51.5	35.0	32.2	44.6
	Other	3.7	7.0	8.1	5.1
	None	12.4	18.4	13.6	14.4
	All	100	100	100	100

Statement 32: Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by possession of documents, by type of benefit received, percentage of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlements and percentage distribution of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlements by main reason for trying to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement

all-India

Description of item		Present area of enumeration of urban household			
		Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Squatter settlements	All (Slum & Squatter settlements)
2. Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by type of benefit received as dweller of slum/squatter settlement					
Type of benefit	Allotment of land/tenement	13.6	8.3	8.9	11.5
	Other benefits	8.2	6.2	11.6	7.9
	No benefit	78.2	85.5	79.5	80.6
	All	100	100	100	100
3. Percentage of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement		6.5	6.5	1.7	6.0
4. Percentage distribution of households which tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlements by main reason for trying to move out					
Main reason	Better accommodation	63.2	81.3	74.0	69.6
	Proximity of place of work	22.4	9.0	26.0	18.0
	Social/religious factors	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7
	Others	14.4	7.7	0.0	11.8
	All	100	100	100	100

Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular category of possession of documents and main reason for trying to move out.