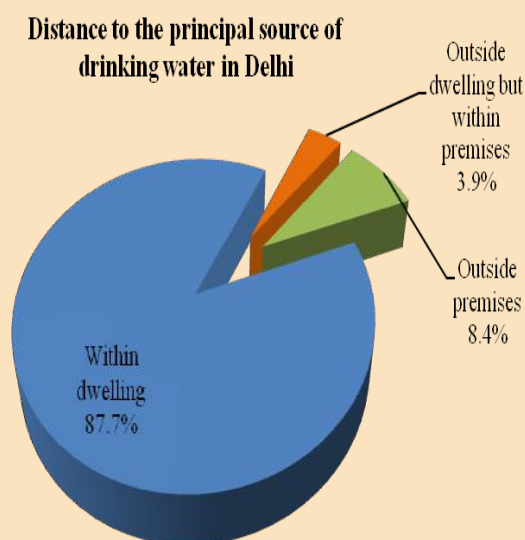
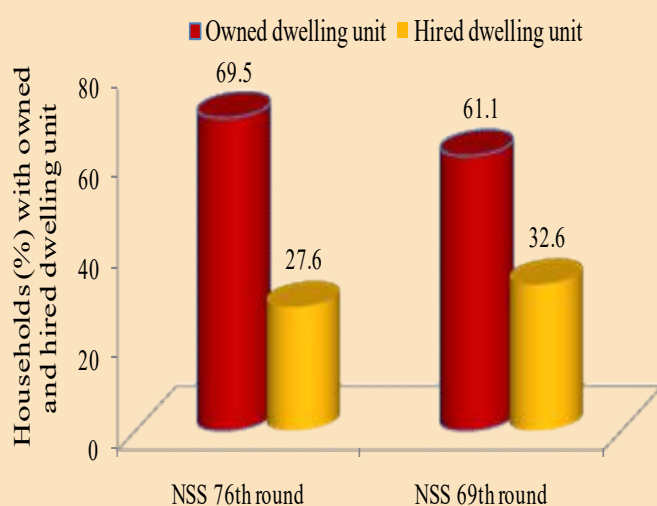




GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition in Delhi



**Based On NSS 76th Round Survey
(July 2018 - December 2018)
State Sample**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
3rd FLOOR, B-WING, VIKAS BHAWAN-II
CIVIL LINES, DELHI – 110054
Website: <http://des.delhigovt.nic.in>**



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PREFACE

The present report is based on the results of the State Sample of 76th National Sample Survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition'. This survey was carried out by this Directorate during July 2018 - December 2018.

The survey on housing condition was aimed to portray several aspects of housing condition. The condition of the residential dwellings with respect to its micro environment like the area where the house was located, plinth level, use of house, period since built, condition of the structure, type of dwelling, number of rooms, etc., infrastructure facilities available like bathroom, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, ventilation, etc. was collected.

The report was prepared by Data Processing and Analysis unit under the valuable guidance of Shri C. K. Dutta, Joint Director. The role played by socio economic unit in collection of data from the field against odds is appreciated. Data processing was done by Team of Electronic Data Processing Cell.

Technical Support including designing of Survey Schedule, Methodology, Sampling etc. provided by National Statistics Office (NSO), Government of India is highly acknowledged.

The Directorate is gratified to the households for extending active co-operation to the field staff. It is expected that this document will be found useful by planners, policy makers & researchers. Suggestions for improvement of future version of the report are welcome.

Place: Delhi

Date: September, 2021

ASHOK KUMAR

Director

(Planning, Economics & Statistics)

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Executive Summary

The report is based on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' survey of NSS 76th round conducted during July - December 2018. For the state sample, the survey was spread over 210 first stage units (36 villages and 174 UFS Blocks) covering 2,502 households (432 in rural areas and 2,070 in urban areas) enumerating 10,986 persons (2,083 in rural area and 8,903 urban area)

Some of the key findings of the survey are given below:

(A) AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER

- i. Distribution of households by the principal source of drinking water in Delhi shows that 76.0% of households were using 'Piped water into dwelling', 7.5% using 'Tube wells', 7.0% using 'Bottled water', 3.8% using 'Public tap/stand pipe' and 3.3% using 'Public tanker truck'. At all India level 21.4% of households using 'Piped water into dwelling', 10.7% using 'Tube wells', 6.8% using 'Bottled water', 9.2% using 'Public tap/stand pipe' and 0.3% using 'Public tanker truck'
- ii. There was negligible use of Hand pumps in Delhi whereas at all India level, maximum 30.5% households using hand pump as a principal source of drinking water.

[Statement 2]
- iii. 75.9% of households had exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water in Delhi (64.2% in rural areas and 76.2% in urban areas) as compared to 51.7% of the households (48.6% in rural area and 57.5% in urban area) at all India level.
- iv. In Delhi, 9.4% of households had common access to the principal source of drinking water in the building, whereas, 5.8% of the households used public source for community use, followed by 0.5% of household had an access to neighbor's source as a principal source of drinking water.

[Statement 4]
- v. In Delhi, 91.1% of the households were having sufficient drinking water throughout the year (80.7% in rural areas and 91.3% in urban areas). At all India level, 88.7% of households were having sufficient drinking water throughout the year.

vi. 87.7% households were getting drinking water within their dwelling, followed by 3.9% of households had drinking water facility outside dwelling but within premises and 8.4% of households had a facility of drinking water outside premises at various distances.

[Statement 5]

vii. It is reported that 58.8% households were estimated to be using 'Electric purifier' for the treatment of drinking water, followed by 9.9% using 'Non-electric purifier', 0.9% using 'Boiling' method, 0.1% using 'Filtered with cloth' and 29.4% households not taking any treatment for drinking water.

[Statement 8]

viii. About 83% households were storing drinking water in Delhi whereas at all India level, 91.3% households storing drinking water.

[Statement 9]

(B) ACCESS TO BATHROOM AND LATRINE

i. 98.3% households in Delhi were having access to bathroom (99.8% in rural and 98.2% in urban areas). At all India level, 68.5% of households having access to bathroom.

ii. About 85% of household were having access to bathroom for exclusive use of household, 13% to common use of bathroom in the building and 0.7% using public / community bathroom.

[Statement 10]

iii. Among households in delhi, 71.0% households used 'flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system', followed by 28.5% using 'flush/pour-flush to septic tanks', 0.4% using 'flush/pour-flush to elsewhere', and 0.1% not using any type of latrine at all. At all India level, 50.1% of households having access to latrines by type 'flush/pour-flush to septic tank', 22.5% access 'flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit/single pit' and 17.0% access 'flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system'.

[Statement 11]

(C) TYPE OF DWELLING

i. 69.5% households were having dwelling unit owned by them, whereas, 27.6% households having hired dwelling unit and 3.0% households having other type of dwelling unit in Delhi. At all India level, 85.0% of households were having owned dwelling unit, followed by, 13.1% having hired dwelling unit and 1.9% households

having other type of dwelling.

[Statement 14]

- ii. Among the households living in houses, 91.0% of the households in Delhi were using the house for residential purpose only whereas 7.3% of households were living in houses under the category 'residential-cum-commercial' and 1.7% under category 'residential-cum-others'. Corresponding figure at all India level were 94.9%, 4.2% and 0.9% respectively.
- iii. In Delhi, 58.3% of households reported to have house with good condition and 7.8% households were having structure of houses in bad condition whereas at all India level, it was 42.7% and 12.2% respectively.

[Statement 16]

- iv. Among the households living in houses, about 54% households in Delhi had independent house, followed by 38.3% flats and 7.8% other type of dwelling units. At all India level, 77.8% households had independent house, 12.9% flats and 9.3% other types of dwelling units.
- v. 99.7% of the households were having the house of pucca structure, followed by 0.3% semi pucca. At all India level, 83.3% of the households were having the house of pucca structure, followed by 12.5% semi pucca structure.

[Statement 17]

- vi. Among the households living in houses, average floor area of the dwelling unit was 51.7 square meters in Delhi. At all India level, average floor area of the dwelling unit was 46.4 square meters.
- vii. Average monthly rent for hired dwelling unit is Rs. 5317/-. At all India level, average monthly rent for hired dwelling unit is Rs. 3056/-.
- viii. It is reported that 67.0% households were having separate kitchen with water tap and 8.5% having separate kitchen without tap. Still 24.5% of households had no separate kitchen.
- ix. Average no. of living rooms of the dwelling unit was reported as 2.17 in Delhi.

[Statement 19]

- x. 0.8% of households are having owned dwelling unit with period of less than one year since the house was built, whereas, 89.5% households of Delhi had owned dwellings unit with period 5 years or more but less than 40 years. 3.6% of households had owned dwellings which were built before 40 years or more.

[Statement 20]

(D) DRAINAGE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

- i. It is reported that 56.0% of household living in the houses had underground drainage system, followed by 25.1% open pucca and 18.5% covered pucca in Delhi.

[Statement 21]

- ii. 84% of households (Rural: 72.8% & Urban: 84.3%) disposed garbage to community dumping spot, 7.7% to common place other than community dumping spot and 4% to household's individual dumping spot.

[Statement 22]

Highlights of NSS 76th Round: Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition in Delhi

S. No.	Parameter	NSS 69 th Round	NSS 76 th Round	
		Delhi	Delhi	All India
1	Principal source of drinking water			
	Bottled water	3.0	7.0	6.8
	Piped water into dwelling	69.4	76.0	21.4
	Piped water into yard/plot	3.6	2.2	12.3
	Piped water from neighbour	-	0.2	1.0
	Public tap/stand pipe	14.4	3.8	9.2
	Tube well	6.69*	7.5	10.7
	Hand pump	-	0.0	30.5
	Public tanker truck	-	3.3	0.3
	Private tanker truck	-	0.1	0.4
	Others	-	0.0	0.2
2	Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water			
	Within dwelling	74.9	87.7	37.3
	Outside dwelling but within premises	7.3	3.9	28.6
	Outside premises at a distance of			
	Less than 0.2 km	14.9	6.8	24.7
	0.2 - 0.5 km	1.5	0.6	6.6
	0.5 - 1.0 km	0.7	0.8	1.8
	1.0 - 1.5 km	0.2	0.2	0.4
	1.5 km or more	0.5	0.0	0.5
3	Households with access to bathroom	85.1	98.3	68.5
4	Households with access to latrine	96.8	98.9	79.8
5	Ownership of house			
	Households with owned dwelling unit	61.1	69.5	85.0
	Households with hired dwelling unit	32.6	27.6	13.1
6	Housing Condition			
	Percentage of households living in pucca houses	99.1	99.7	83.3
	Average floor area of the dwelling unit (in sq. mtr.)	-	51.72	46.4
	Average number of living rooms of the dwelling unit	-	2.17	2.1
	Households having separate kitchen	63.7	75.5	60.2
	Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid for hired dwelling unit	-	5317	3056
20197	Drainage and Waste Management			
	Percentage distribution of households having drainage system	99.0	99.9	71.7
	Percentage distribution of households who have Disposed of garbage to the community dumping spot	-	84.0	20.9

*Separate data is not available for Tubewell. 6.69% Tubewell/borehole

SECTION ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Housing is one of the basic requirements of human being for survival. It plays significant role to provide economic security and status in the society. For a shelter less person house brings about a profound social change in his existence endowing him with an identity and gives scope for integrating himself with his immediate social milieu. Further, it will have a direct effect on the health, education and efficiency of the workforce and their families. From society point of view, Housing promotes economic activities, raises quality of life; act as strong motivating force to generate voluntary savings. On the other hand a person living in any unhygienic and improper house is likely to suffer from fall in his productivity, deterioration in health condition and lead to family unrest and even fall prey to bad habits. Thus, housing occupies an indispensable position in the day-to-day life of any person.

It is well known that a vast majority of poor either do not have a house or living in unserviceable katcha house in slums under dismally poor living conditions which lack basic amenities like sanitation, water supply, regular disposal of solid wastes and garbage which are the source of pollution to resources in the environment.

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.

1.1 HISTORY OF SURVEYS

Housing condition is one of the important indicators of the socio economic development of the country. Statistical information relating to housing condition in quantitative terms is essential for an assessment of the overall housing needs of the people and also for the formulation of housing policies and programmes. Thus, a regular flow of

reliable data on housing condition has assumed great importance for the Government and planning bodies to enable them to give proper attention to various housing problems of the day.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) started collecting data on housing conditions almost from its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., were collected 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 about the dimensions of housing conditions at the national level. Prior to NSS 76th round, comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in 28th round (October 1973 - June 1974), 44th round (July 1988 - June 1989), 49th round (January 1993 – June 1993), 58th round (July 2002 - December 2002), 65th round (July 2008 – June 2009) and 69th round (July 2012 - December 2012).

1.2 OBJECTIVE, SCOPE & COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

The survey on housing condition was aimed to portray several aspects of housing condition. On the one hand, the condition of the residential dwellings with respect to its micro environment like the area where the house was located, plinth level, use of house, period since built, condition of the structure, type of dwelling, number of rooms, etc., infrastructure facilities available like electricity, bathroom, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, ventilation, etc. was collected. This apart, data on household characteristics, principal industry and occupation of the household, distance to the place of work normally traveled by the principal earning member (separately for male, female and transgender) of the household were also collected.

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 REFERENCE PERIOD

A reference period of last 365 days was used for most of the items under particulars of household characteristics, living facilities, housing characteristics & micro environment, general particulars of the households living in houses etc. However for some items like rent, consumer expenditure etc. reference period of last 30 days was used.

1.4 CONTENTS OF THIS REPORT

The present report provides the estimates of characteristics relating to Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions on the State Sample. The report is presented in five sections. In Section One, Introduction, Objectives & Scope etc. of the survey is presented. Section two and three dealt with ‘conceptual framework’ and ‘sample design and estimation procedure’ respectively. Section four exhaustively dealt with ‘summary findings’ viz. the demographic profile, structural characteristics of dwellings and availability of various basic amenities etc. Detailed statistical tables are given in section five. The facsimile of the schedule of enquiry is given at the end of the report.

It may be noted that as the estimates in statements are generally presented as ‘percentage distribution’ or rates ‘in per cent’, the figures are rounded off. If there are no sample households/persons in a particular category or if the estimates ‘in per cent’ are greater than 0 but less than 0.05, the corresponding estimates appear as zero (0). Also since most of the estimates reported were computed by tabulation software on the basis of absolute values so data may have differences in decimal points as data presented in annexure is reported either in ‘thousands/hundreds. Also sum of percentage may or may not be exact 100.

SECTION TWO

2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions of some important terms which were used to ensure the uniformity during the listing of the households through listing schedule 0.0, canvassing of schedule 1.2, and in preparation of this report pertaining to NSS 76th round on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' were explained as below:

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

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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, was covered.
- v. 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 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.

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

2.5 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).

2.6 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 there of 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Katcha structure: A structure which has 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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, was not 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.

2.15 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

2.16 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*.

2.17 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.

2.18 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.

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.

- vi 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.

2.19 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.

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

2.20.1 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.

2.20.2 Institutional Agencies

2.20.2.1. 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'.

2.20.2.2. 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 nationalized 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.

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

2.20.2.4. 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'.

2.20.2.5. 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.

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

2.20.3 Non Institutional Agencies

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

delivery of microcredit.

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

2.20.3.3. 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.

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

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

2.21.1 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, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, was not treated as bottled drinking water.

2.21.2 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.

2.21.3 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’.

2.21.4 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.

2.21.5 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.

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

- i. A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover
- ii. A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel
- iii. 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.

2.21.7 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’.

2.21.8 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.

2.21.9 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 practiced 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.

2.21.10 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.).

2.21.11 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.

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.

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

2.22.1 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.).

2.22.2 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.

2.22.3 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.

2.22.4 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.

2.22.5 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.

2.22.6 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.

2.22.7 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.

2.22.8 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.

2.22.9 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.

2.22.10 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.

SECTION THREE

3. SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1 Introduction

The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted its 76th round during July 2018 - December 2018. The 76th round of NSS was earmarked for surveys i.e. (i) Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Conditions and (ii) Survey of Persons with Disabilities.

3.2 Outline of survey programme

3.2.1 Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole part of Delhi.

3.2.2 Period of survey and work programme: The field work of the survey was carried out from 1st July, 2018 to 31st December 2018. There was no sub-round restriction in the sample design of this round.

3.2.3 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, three schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 : List of Households

Schedule 1.2 : Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions

Schedule 26 : Survey of Persons with Disabilities

3.3 Sample Design

3.3.1 Formation of sub-units (SUs):

3.3.1.1 Rural areas: In usual NSS rounds, large sample villages are divided into a number of sub- divisions called hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) of the villages during survey.

This procedure was modified in this round. During this round, a rural village was notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs was formed in a village apriori.

The above procedure of SU formation was implemented in the villages

with population *more than or equal to 1,000 as per Census 2011*. In the remaining villages, no SU was formed.

The number of SUs formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1,000 or more) of the frame was decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 1,200	1
1,200 to 2,399	2
2,400 to 3,599	3
3,600 to 4,799	4
4,800 to 5,999	5
.....and so on

3.3.1.2 Urban areas: SUs were formed in urban sector also. The procedure was similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs were formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 was divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU was formed.

3.3.2 Outline of sample design: A stratified two stage design was adopted for the 76th round survey. *The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation.* The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors.

3.4 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:

- i. There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages with population less than 1,000 as per Census 2011 and entire village was considered as one FSU. All such villages were the First Stage Units (FSUs).
- ii. In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) following the procedure were formed. Such SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).
- iii. For the UFS blocks with less than 200 households, the entire UFS block was considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).
- iv. List of FSUs as described above was the sampling frame for respective cases.

3.5 Stratification:

In Delhi, 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, for each town with population ten lakh or more as per population census 2011, a separate basic stratum was formed and the remaining urban areas of Delhi have been considered as another basic stratum.

3.5.1 Sub-stratification:

3.5.1.1 Rural sector: Two groups were formed within each stratum (except special stratum):

Group 1: all villages with Census 2011 population less than 1,000

Group 2: remaining villages

In both the groups, number of sub-strata was formed in the following manner:

The sample size for a rural stratum was allocated among 2 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1 and r_2 be the allocations to Group 1 and Group 2 respectively. The villages within each group were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then ' $r_1/2$ ' and ' $r_2/2$ ' sub-strata were demarcated in Group 1 and Group 2 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population. Sub-stratum numbers in Group 2 started from 11.

If number of villages in Group 1 was very small, no sub-stratum was formed.

3.5.1.2 Urban sector: Let ' u ' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum.

For all strata, if ' $u/2$ ' >1 , implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census

2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:

State/UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, were allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation was limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

3.8 Total sample size (FSUs): For Delhi, 174 urban and 36 rural FSUs were allocated under state sample. During NSS 76th round survey on Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Conditions, a total of 210 FSUs were surveyed (36 villages and 174 urban frame survey blocks) covering 2502 households (432 rural areas and 2070 urban areas) and 10986 enumerating persons (2083 in rural areas and 8903 in urban areas).

3.9 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

For special stratum formed at state level 2 FSUs were allocated.

3.10 Allocation to sub-strata:

3.10.1 Rural: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum.

3.10.2 Urban: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum for urban sector.

3.11 Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum:

- i. From all the sub-strata of Group 1 within each stratum of rural sector, required number of FSUs was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) scheme with Census 2011 population as size.
- ii. From the remaining sub-strata of a rural stratum, and all sub-strata in urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs was selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme.
- iii. FSUs were selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme in the special stratum formed in rural sector at the State/UT level.
- iv. No sub-sample wise selection was done in this round and FSUs were selected in

the form of single sample only.

3.12 Formation of sub-units and listing of households

3.12.1 Procedure of formation of SUs: After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block was divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs was located. It was ensured that SUs formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed was 1 as per the sample list, no SU was formed.

3.12.2 Listing of households: All the households of the sample FSU were listed. Temporarily locked households were also listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

3.13 Formation of second stage strata (SSS) and allocation of households in different SSS:

- i. A cut-off point 'A' was determined from household's usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 10% of the population had MPCE more than or equal to 'A'.
- ii. Composition of the SSS and number of households surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors was as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households allocated
SSS 1:	households having $MPCE \geq A$	2
SSS 2:	remaining households	10
Total		12

3.14 Selection of households: The sample households from each SSS were selected by SRSWOR.

3.15 Estimation Procedure

Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

i = subscript for i-th FSU [SU/ village (panchayat ward)/ block]

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU

k = subscript for k-th sample household within an FSU N = total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum

Z = total size of villages in a rural sub-stratum (where villages are selected as FSUs i.e. sub-stratum numbers 01 - 10)

z = size of sample FSU used for selection in sub-stratum numbers 01 – 10

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including ‘uninhabited’ and ‘zero cases’ but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

y_{stijk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

3.16 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum x sub-stratum

(Schedules 1.2):

3.16.1 Rural:

Case 1: Sub-strata of special Stratum (i.e. stratum = 99 and sub-stratum = 01)

For j-th second-stage

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

Case 2: Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 01, 02, ..., 10)

For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum× sub-stratum

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

Case 3: Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 11 onwards)

i. For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum× sub-stratum

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

ii. For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

3.16.2 Urban:

i. For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum× sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

ii. For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

3.17 Overall Estimate of Aggregate for a stratum

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) were obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

3.18 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State level

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/UT/all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

3.19 Estimates of Ratios

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

3.20 Multipliers

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub stratum/second- stage stratum level for Sch. 1.2 are given below:

Formula for multipliers (Schedule 1.2):

Sector	Multiplier
Rural (sub-strata of special stratum i.e. stratum = 99)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
Rural (sub-stratum number: 01, 02,....., 10)	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{sti}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
Rural (sub-stratum number: 11 onwards)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
j = 1, 2 for schedule 1.2	

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable is used.
- (ii) Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

SECTION FOUR

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report is based on the findings of NSS 76th round survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Delhi (State Samples) during July – December, 2018. This section provides the analytical findings of the survey on various indicators in respect of facilities available to the households like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition, micro environment surrounding the house like drainage system of the house, system of disposal of household waste water, system of disposal of household garbage, which are the important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the household members. The results in respect of the dwelling unit of the households viz. type of the dwelling unit, tenurial status of dwelling unit, structure of the dwelling unit, condition of the structure, floor area of the dwelling unit, age of the house owned by the household etc. in Delhi were also given in this section.

4.1 Demographic profile

The number of households and person surveyed along with the estimated values of distribution of population, households, household size and sex ratio are given in Statement 1. These estimates are obtained on the basis of NSS 76th round on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition. **It may be noted that the design of this survey was not aimed at estimating population and households. However, these estimates provided in this report may be useful for combining the rates and ratio pertaining to different indicators.**

This Statement revealed that there were about 35.60 lakh estimated households consisting about 150.60 lakh estimated population in Delhi. Out of the total households, 97.51% households were reported in urban and 2.49% in rural area of Delhi. Average household size in Delhi was found 4.2, while it was 4.7 in rural and 4.2 in urban. In Delhi, sex ratio (number of female per 1000 male) was reported as 852. In rural and urban sectors, sex ratio was reported as 807 and 853 respectively.

Statement 1: Distribution of population, households and sex ratio

Gender	Sample Number			Estimated Number ('00)		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Male	1134	4830	5964	2311	78974	81285
Female	948	4072	5020	1866	67370	69235
Persons*	2083	8903	10986	4178	146419	150597
Households	432	2070	2502	887	34717	35604
Sex ratio				807	853	852
Average household size				4.7	4.2	4.2

*: Includes transgender

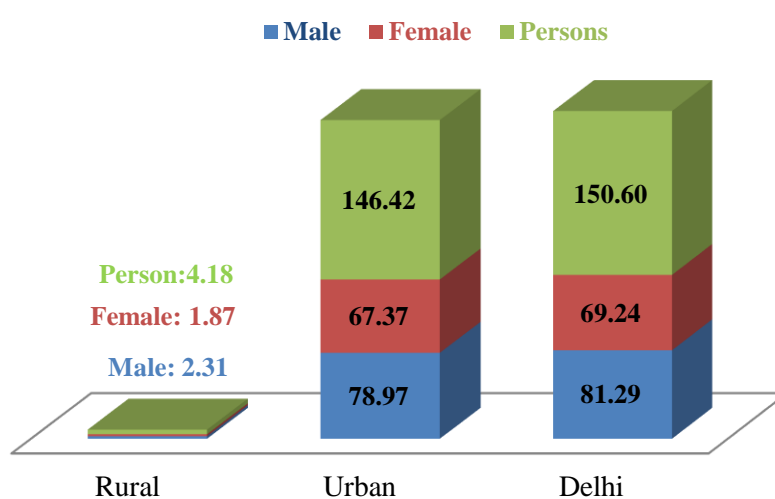


Figure 1: Sector and gender wise distribution of population (in Lakh)

4.2 Drinking water

Drinking water being one of the most basic human needs, survey covered source of drinking water and extent of this facility to the households in Delhi. Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water of the household for rural and urban Delhi is given in Statement 2. In Delhi, major source of drinking water was piped water (78.2%), followed by tube well (7.5%), bottled water (7.0%), public tap/stand pipe (3.8%) and public tanker truck (3.3%). This Statement clearly indicates that the share of supply from principal source, namely, bottled water, public tanker truck and tube well was more in rural areas as compared to urban. Whereas the share of water supply from principal source by piped water into dwelling and piped water into yard /plot was seen more in urban as compared to rural Delhi.

In this survey, the source of water from which the households obtained most of its drinking water during the last 365 days was considered as the principal source of drinking water of the household.

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	Delhi
Bottled water	15.4	6.7	7.0
Piped water into dwelling	62.6	76.3	76.0
Piped water into yard/plot	0.8	2.3	2.2
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.2	0.2
Public tap/stand pipe	3.8	3.8	3.8
Tube well	10.0	7.4	7.5
Hand pump	1.4	0.0	0.0
Public tanker truck	5.8	3.2	3.3
Private tanker truck	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100

Note: In some cases figure 0.0 may indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular item.

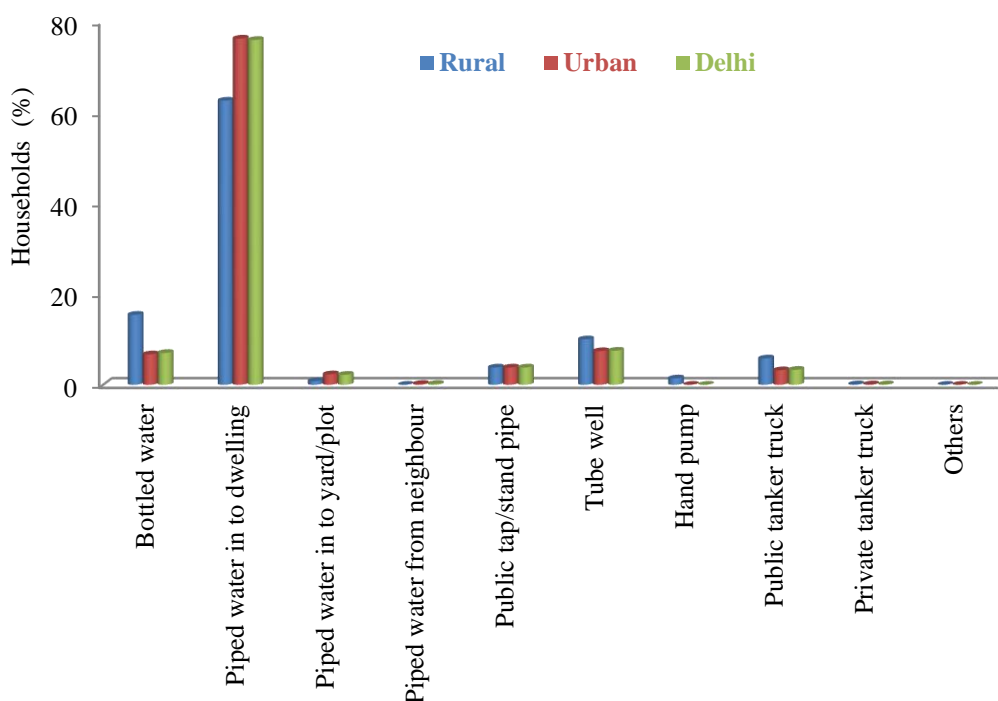


Figure 2: Sector wise distribution of principal source of drinking water

Statement 3 presented the area wise percentage distribution of households with dwelling units by principal source of drinking water in urban Delhi.

Statement 3: Percentage distribution of households with dwelling units by principal source of drinking water for each area type in urban Delhi

Principal source of drinking water	Notified Slum	Non-Notified Slum	Squatter Settlement	Other Areas	All
Bottled water	2.1	43.8	0.0	6.6	6.7
Piped water into dwelling	25.0	56.2	100.0	78.4	76.3
Piped water into yard/plot	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.3
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Public tap/stand pipe	68.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8
Tube well	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.4
Hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.2
Private tanker truck	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100	100	100

It is evident from Statement 3 that about 80% of households in the areas other than slum and squatter settlement reported that piped water into dwelling/into yard/plot as major source of drinking water.

Interestingly, in non-notified slum areas in Delhi, as much as 44% of households reported that they were using bottled water as major source of drinking water whereas, about 69% of households in notified slum areas reported to be using public tap as major source of drinking water.

Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water of the household is presented in Statement 4. It reveals that 75.9% of households had access to principal source of drinking water as exclusive use of the household, 9.4% households had access from common source in the building and 5.8% households were using community based source.

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 legal right to use.

Statement 4: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water of the household

Access to principal source of drinking water		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
Exclusive use of the household		64.2	76.2	75.9
Common use of households in the building		7.4	9.4	9.4
Neighbour's source		0.4	0.5	0.5
Community use	public source restricted to particular community	0.3	0.4	0.4
	public source unrestricted	9.3	5.3	5.4
	private source restricted to particular community	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private source unrestricted	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of access		18.5	8.2	8.5
All		100	100	100

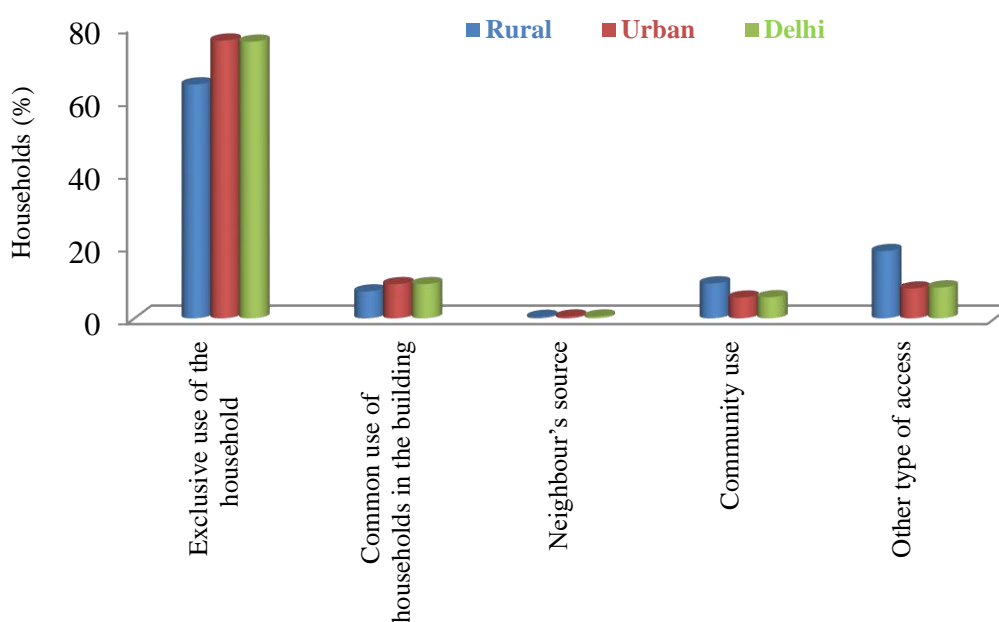


Figure 3: Access to principal source of drinking water

Statement 5 depicts the availability of principal source of drinking water in terms of measuring distance i.e. within the premises and outside the premises. 91.6% households were getting drinking water within the premises and 8.4% households were fetching drinking water from outside the premises.

Information on sufficiency of drinking water from principal source and distance to the principal source of drinking water was collected.

Statement 5: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water, percentage of households getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year

Description of item		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water				
Within dwelling		83.6	87.8	87.7
Outside dwelling but within premises		3.4	3.9	3.9
Outside premises at a distance of	Less than 0.2 km	7.3	6.8	6.8
	0.2 - 0.5 km	4.3	0.5	0.6
	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.5	0.7	0.8
	1.0 - 1.5 km	0.0	0.2	0.2
	1.5 km or more	0.0	0.0	0.0
All		100	100	100
2. Percentage of households getting sufficient drinking water from principal source throughout the year		80.7	91.3	91.1

Among the households who had facility of drinking water within the premises, 87.7% households had the facility of drinking water within their dwelling and 3.9% outside the dwelling but within the premises. 6.8% households were fetching drinking water from outside the premises at a distance less than 200 meter. The proportion of households who reported that they were fetching the drinking water from outside premises at distance less than one kilometre was more in rural (13.1%) as compared to urban (8.0%). In Delhi, 91.1% households reported that they were getting sufficient drinking water from the principal source throughout the year.

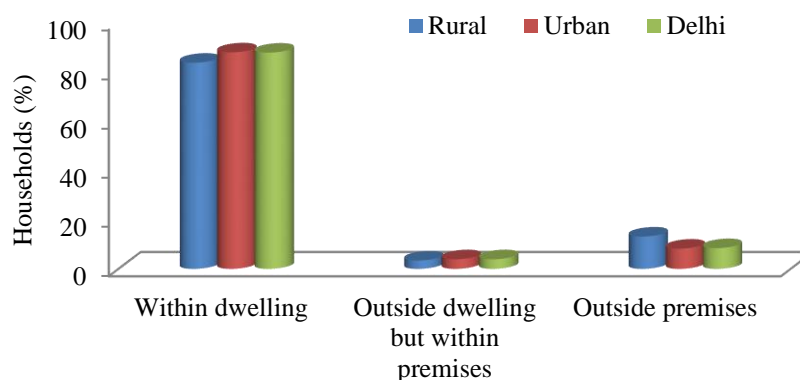


Figure 4: Distance to the principal source of drinking water

Statement 6: Percentage of households by availability of drinking water facility for NSS 76th and NSS 69th round

Description of item	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
Households having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	80.7	91.3	91.1
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	-	-	-
Households having exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	64.2	76.2	75.9
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	45.4	62.3	61.9
Households having drinking water facilities within the household premises	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	87.0	91.7	91.6
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	79.3	82.2	82.1
Households with improved sources of drinking water	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	90.2	97.2	96.0

Statement 6 mentioned at pre page provides the comparison between NSS 76th round with that of NSS 69th round on the water facilities available to the households in Delhi. Statement clearly indicates that over the previous NSS 69th round, percentage of households having exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water, households having drinking water facilities within the household premises and households with improved sources of drinking water were appreciably increased during the NSS 76th round.

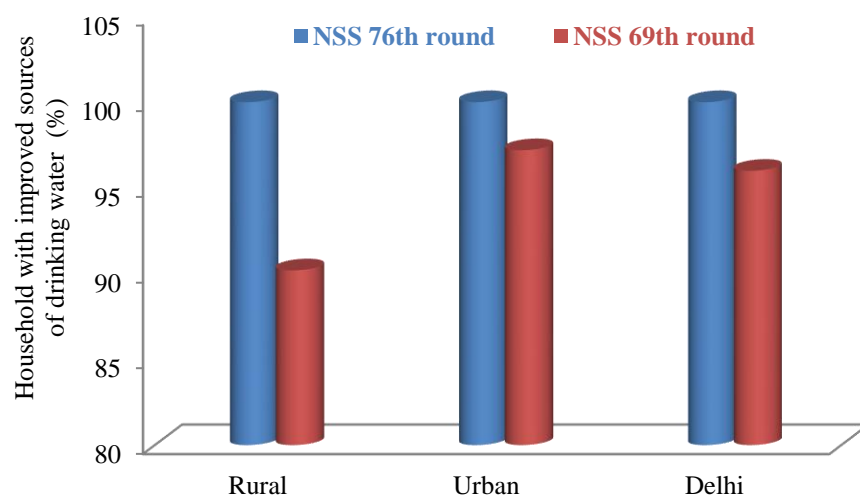


Figure 5: Percentage of household with improved source of drinking water

Percentage distribution of households 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), water sufficiently available throughout the year and information on time taken (in minutes) in a round trip for collection of drinking water from principal source which was outside the household premises in Delhi is presented in Statement 7.

In Delhi, 91.6% households were having improved principal source of drinking water within the household premises, out of which 85.6% households reported that water sufficiently available throughout the year. The household having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water within household premises was estimated to 76.5% and among these households 71.7% households were reported that they get sufficient drinking water throughout the year. Among the households who were fetching drinking water from outside household premises, 91.7% households were having improved principal source of drinking water and collected drinking water from the principal source within the time of 30 minutes for a round trip.

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	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises	87.0	91.7	91.6
Households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year	73.5	85.9	85.6
Households having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises	64.2	76.8	76.5
Households having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year	52.7	72.1	71.7
Households having improved principal source of drinking water within 30 minutes for a round trip collection	100.0	91.4	91.7

Statement 8 illustrated the distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water. This Statement depicted that 58.8% households in Delhi were using electric purifier to purify the drinking water followed by 9.9% households who were using non-electric purifier and only 0.9% households using boiling method of treatment of drinking water. 29.4% households were reported that they are not giving any treatment to drinking water before drinking it.

Statement 8: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water

Method of treatment of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Electric purifier	40.3	59.2	58.8
Boiling	1.6	0.9	0.9
Chemically treated with alum	0.2	0.0	0.0
Chemically treated with bleach/ chlorine tablets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-electric purifier	10.4	9.9	9.9
Filtered with cloth	0.9	0.1	0.1
Others	0.0	0.8	0.8
Not treated (including not required to be treated)	46.5	29.0	29.4
All	100	100	100

Statement 9 represents the percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing drinking water and by method of taking out drinking water from the main container. 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. Nearly 83% households were storing drinking water received from the principal source of drinking water. Among these, 71.3% households were using plastic container for storing the water, followed by 8.6% in stainless steel, 2.2% in earthen and 0.6% in copper made container.

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

Description of item		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing of drinking water				
Non-metal	Earthen	0.8	2.2	2.2
	Plastic	80.7	71.1	71.3
	Other	2.2	0.3	0.3
Metal	Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Copper	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Stainless steel	10.0	8.5	8.6
	Brass	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Households stored drinking water		94.9	82.8	83.1
No storage of drinking water		5.1	17.2	16.9
All		100	100	100
2. Percentage distribution of households by duration of storing of drinking water				
Less than 1 day		49.7	70.6	70.0
1 day or more but less than 3 days		37.1	19.2	19.7
3 days or more		13.2	10.2	10.2
All		100	100	100
3. Percentage distribution of households by method of taking out stored drinking water				
Through tap		36.0	56.9	56.3
Vessel with handle		14.8	12.0	12.1
Vessel without handle		11.6	8.8	8.9
Poured out		37.6	22.2	22.7
All		100	100	100
4. Percentage of households which covered main container used for storing drinking water		97.8	96.9	96.9

Statement also depicted that in Delhi, 70% households were storing drinking water for the period less than one day, 19.7% for one day or more but less than three days and 10.2% households for the period three days or more. As compared to urban households, rural households were storing the drinking water received from the principal source of drinking water for more duration of time (i.e. 1 day and more). In Delhi, 56.3% households were reported that they were using tap for taking out stored drinking water, followed by 22.7% households who directly poured out, 12.1% households using vessel with handle and 8.9% households using vessel without handle as the method of taking out stored drinking water from the container in which it was stored. 96.9% households were reported who use to cover the main container for storing the drinking water.

4.3 Bathroom

For any household, bathroom is one of the important amenities for the good standard of living. The information were recorded whether bathroom facility was available for the household exclusively or not. Distribution of households by access to bathroom is presented in Statement 10 placed below. In Delhi, 98.3% households reported that they were having access to bathroom facility. Among these households, 84.6% households were having bathroom for exclusive use, followed by 13.0% households who shares it jointly as they were residing in the same building and 0.7% households who were using community based facility with or without payment for bathing.

Statement 10: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom

Access to bathroom	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Exclusive use of household	86.5	84.5	84.6
Common use of households in the building	12.9	13.0	13.0
Public/community use without payment	0.4	0.6	0.6
Public/ community use with payment	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other type of access	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households with access to bathroom	99.8	98.2	98.3
No specific room for bathing	0.3	1.8	1.8
All	100	100	100

4.4 Latrine

Considering the sanitation point, it is always crucial to any household having accessibility of latrine facility and the type of latrine used by the household. 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. Statement 11 represents the distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used by them.

In Delhi, 71% households were using flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system, followed by 28.5% households who were using flush/pour-flush to septic tank as the type of latrine. Also, flush/pour-flush to septic tank based latrine facility was majorly used by rural households (76.6%) while maximum urban households (72.3%) were using the latrine which is flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system.

Statement 11: Percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used by them

Type of latrine used	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system	23.0	72.3	71.0
Flush/pour-flush to septic tank	76.6	27.3	28.5
Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit/single pit	0.2	0.0	0.0
Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere	0.0	0.4	0.4
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0
Composting latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.0	0.0
Not used	0.0	0.1	0.1
All	100	100	100

Statement 12 depicts the distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used for each area type in Urban Delhi. In notified and non-notified slum area, the percentage of household who were using flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system type latrine was 61.6% and 56.2% respectively. Whereas, percentage of households who were living in notified and non-notified slum areas and using flush/pour-flush to septic tank based latrine was 31.5% and 43.8% respectively.

Statement 12: Percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used for each area in urban Delhi

Type of latrine used	Percentage distribution of households				
	Notified Slum	Non-Notified Slum	Squatter Settlement	Other Areas	All
Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system	61.6	56.2	100.0	72.8	72.3
Flush/pour-flush to septic tank	31.5	43.8	0.0	27.0	27.3
Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit/single pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Composting latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not used	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
All	100	100	100	100	100

The comparison between NSS 76th round with NSS 69th round on the latrine access facilities available to the households in Delhi is presented in Statement 13. Households having access to latrine increased to 98.9% (NSS 76th round) from 96.8% (NSS 69th round). This increase was seen slightly more in rural as compared to urban Delhi.

Statement 13: Percentage of households with access to latrine and percentage of households used improved latrine as obtained from NSS 69th and NSS 76th round survey

Description of items	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
Household having access to latrine	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	98.2	98.9	98.9
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	94.0	96.9	96.8
Household used improved latrine	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	99.1	99.0	99.0
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	-	-	-

4.5 Tenorial status of dwelling unit

Dwelling unit is defined as the accommodation occupied by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or may consist of more than one structure. This aspect can be considered as one of the important qualitative indicators of housing conditions. To ascertain the tenorial status of dwelling unit, type of ownership has been classified in three major categories namely owned (freehold and lease hold), hired (including accommodation provided by employer) and others which fall in the category of neither owned nor hired.

Statement 14 depicts that 69.5% households were residing in owned dwelling (including leasehold) for their livings and 27.6% households were having hired accommodation. Among the households who were residing in the hired dwelling, 15.9% households were living in the rented dwellings which were hired without written contract, 7.8% households with written contract and 3.9% households were having the accommodation provided by the employer. 3% households were having other arrangement for their livings.

Statement 14: Percentage distribution of households by tenorial status of dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Owned: Freehold	76.3	68.2	68.4
Owned: Leasehold	0.1	1.2	1.1
Owned	76.4	69.4	69.5
Hired: Employer quarter	0.0	4.0	3.9
Hired dwelling units with written contract	4.1	7.9	7.8
Hired dwelling units without written contract	19.2	15.8	15.9
Hired	23.3	27.7	27.6
Others	0.3	3.0	3.0
All	100	100	100

Statement 15 indicates that percentage of households having owned dwelling unit were significantly increased from 61.1% (NSS 69th round) to 69.5% (NSS 76th round) in Delhi. On the other hand, households residing in rented dwellings were declined from 32.6% to 27.6% in NSS 76th round. In Delhi tenorial status of dwelling unit witnessed about 8 point increase for owned dwelling unit whereas 5 points decline for hired dwelling unit over the NSS 69th round survey.

Statement 15: Percentage of households with owned dwelling unit and hired dwelling unit as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey

Description of item	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
Households with owned dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	76.4	69.4	69.5
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	63.5	61.1	61.1
Households with hired dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	23.3	27.7	27.6
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	36.5	32.5	32.6

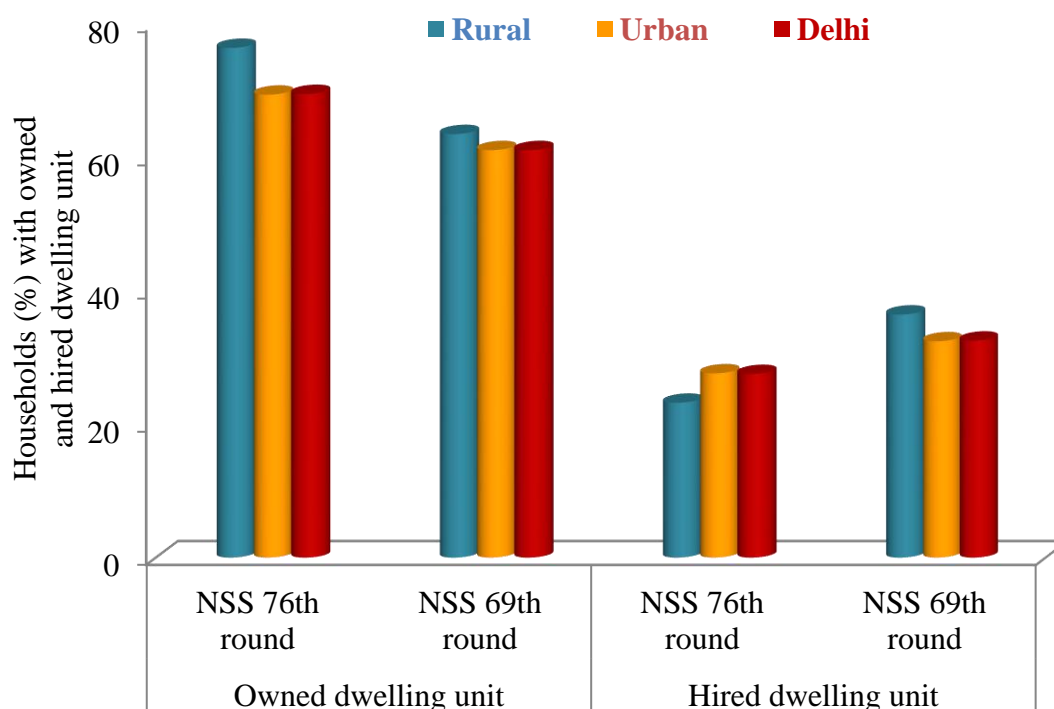


Figure 6: Households with owned and hired dwelling unit

4.6 Use and condition of structure of house

The percentage distributions of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house are presented in Statement 16.

Statement 16: 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	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Use of house			
Residential only	94.8	90.9	91.0
Residential-cum-commercial	5.2	7.4	7.3
Residential-cum-others	0.0	1.7	1.7
All	100	100	100
2. Condition of structure of house			
Good	55.7	58.4	58.3
Satisfactory	37.7	33.8	33.9
Bad	6.6	7.8	7.8
All	100	100	100
3. Number of floors of the house			
1	54.1	24.5	25.3
2	37.0	34.8	34.9
3 or more	8.9	40.7	39.9
All	100	100	100

It was found that in Delhi, 91% households were residing in the buildings which are used strictly for residential purpose, 7.3% households were found to be used for residence-cum-commercial purposes and 1.7% households for residential cum other purposes. In view of condition of structure of house, about 58% households were reported good quality of structure of the building in which they were residing and nearly 34% households reported that it was at satisfactory level. In Delhi, 25.3% households were living in the buildings which were of only 1 floor, about 35% households having 2 floors and nearly 40% households having 3 or more floors. In rural Delhi, more households were residing in low rise building as compared to urban area.

4.7 Structure and ventilation of the dwelling unit

Information on dwelling occupied by households in respect of independent house, flat, other type of dwelling etc. along with type of structure of the dwelling unit (viz; pucca, semi-pucca serviceable katcha, unserviceable katcha, all katcha) and ventilation of the dwelling unit are given in Statement 17.

In Delhi, 53.9% households were residing in independent house, 38.3% households in flats and 7.8% households in other type of dwelling. The percentage of households having

independent house were found more in rural (79.2%) as compared to urban (53.3%) Delhi. 99.7% households were having pucca structure of the dwelling unit in Delhi. 58.9% households reported good quality of ventilation of the dwelling unit in which they were residing and satisfactory level of ventilation was reported by 32.8% households.

Statement 17: 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

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
1.Type of dwelling unit			
Independent house	79.2	53.3	53.9
Flat	18.0	38.8	38.3
Others	2.8	7.9	7.8
All	100	100	100
2.Type of structure of the dwelling unit			
Pucca	100.0	99.7	99.7
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.3	0.3
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100
3.Type of ventilation of the dwelling unit			
Good	57.3	58.9	58.9
Satisfactory	40.8	32.6	32.8
Bad	1.9	8.5	8.3
All	100	100	100

Statement 18 provides the comparative view of NSS 76th round with the previous NSS 69th on housing structure in terms of pucca dwelling, katcha dwelling and ventilation of the dwelling.

Statement 18: 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 item	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
Households living in pucca dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	100.0	99.7	99.7
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	99.2	99.1	99.1
Households living in katcha dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	0.8	0.2	0.2
Households with good ventilation of dwelling unit	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	57.3	58.9	58.9
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	43.1	53.2	53.0

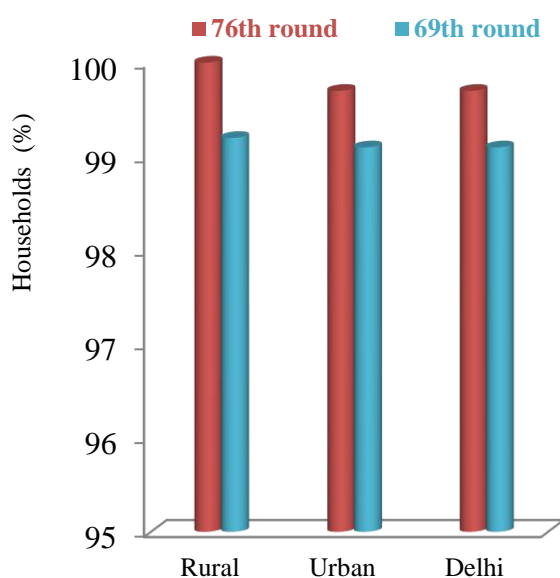


Figure 7: Percentage of household living in pucca dwelling unit

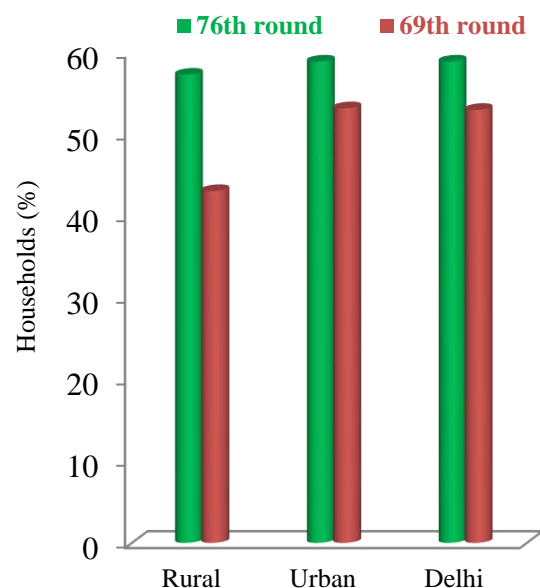


Figure 8: Percentage of households with good ventilation of dwelling unit

4.8 Plinth level, floor area, number of rooms, availability of separate kitchen and average monthly rent (Rs.) paid for hired dwelling unit

Statement 19 depicts that in Delhi, average plinth level of the house was estimated to 0.35 meter, average floor area of the dwelling unit as 51.72 square meters, and nearly 2 living rooms were estimated per dwellings unit per household.

Statement 19: Average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living/other rooms of the dwelling unit and average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit

Description of item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Average plinth level of the house (in meter)	0.43	0.34	0.35
2. Average floor area of the dwelling unit (in sq. meter)	67.59	51.32	51.72
3. Average number of living rooms of the dwelling unit	2.35	2.16	2.17
4. Average number of other rooms of the dwelling unit	1.64	1.49	1.50
5. Households having separate kitchen with water tap	59.2	67.2	67.0
6. Households having separate kitchen without water tap	16.7	8.3	8.5
7. Households having separate kitchen	75.9	75.5	75.5
8. Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid for hired dwelling unit	3229	5361	5317

Being a quality indicator for better hygiene and ventilation condition in the housing structure, kitchen is an important part of the house structure for any household. It can be seen from the Statement that 67.0% households were having separate kitchen with water tap, 8.5% households were having separate kitchen without water tap and the rest 24.5% households were not having separate kitchen in their dwellings. The trend in rural and urban areas was seen more or less same for the households having separate kitchen facility. Whereas the percentage of households, having separate kitchen without water tap in rural (16.7%) were more as compared to urban (8.3%). Besides this the percentage of households having separate kitchen with water tap was more in urban as compared to rural Delhi. Also, a household who was residing in the hired dwelling was paying Rs 3229/-, Rs. 5361/- and Rs.5317/- per month as the rent for rural, urban and Delhi respectively for the hired dwellings in which they are living.

4.9 Period since the dwelling unit was built

Statement 20 indicates about the age of construction of house-building by the period since it was built. Too older building without any proper regular renovation are always being life threatening. In Delhi, 89.5% households were residing in the dwellings which has been constructed 5-40 years back, 4.3% households were living in 1-5 year old constructed dwelling and 3.6% households residing in the dwelling of age 40 years or more.

Statement 20: Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built

Description of items	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
Less than 1 year	0.7	0.8	0.8
1 year or more but less than 5 years	10.0	4.2	4.3
5 year or more but less than 40 years	83.5	89.5	89.5
40 years or more	5.6	3.6	3.6
All	100	100	100

4.10 Drainage system of the household, disposal of household waste water and garbage, households which experienced flood during last 5 years and percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house

This sub section is about the distribution of households having drainage arrangement by its type, system of disposal of household waste water, arrangement for garbage disposal, any incidence of facing flood during last 5 years and percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house.

It can be seen from Statement 21 that in Delhi, 56% households were having underground drainage system facility, 25.1% open pucca and 18.5% as covered pucca. The percentage of households having underground drainage system in urban area was found 56.8% while it was just half (23.0%) as reported by rural households. The percentage of households having open pucca drainage system was found more in rural (59.5%) as compared to urban (24.2%).

Statement 21: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water

Description of items		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household				
Underground		23.0	56.8	56.0
Covered pucca		14.7	18.6	18.5
Open pucca		59.5	24.2	25.1
Open katcha		2.6	0.2	0.3
No drainage (no formal system of carrying off household waste water and liquid waste)		0.1	0.1	0.1
All		100	100	100
2. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by system of disposal of household waste water				
Disposed of without treatment to	Drainage system	65.6	79.8	79.4
	Open low land areas/streets	5.7	4.4	4.4
	Pond	3.4	0.1	0.2
	Nearby river/nalla	24.2	13.3	13.6
Disposed of with or without treatment to other places		0.0	0.1	0.1
Others		1.1	2.2	2.2
All		100	100	100

Statement 22 reveals that, 84.0% households who were living in houses disposing their household garbage to community dumping spot, 7.7% common place other than community dumping spot, 4% household's individual dumping spot and 2.1% to other places. Nearly 2% households were disposing their household garbage to Bio-gas plant or manure pit. 85.9% households in Delhi reported that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by the Government agency i.e. Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation, 9.8% at resident/group of residents reported that they had their own local arrangement and 1.8% households have no arrangement of garbage collection facility.

As compared to urban (0.4%), more rural households (2.3%) were reported the problem of facing flood occurrence during last 5 years in Delhi while at state level this percentage was only 0.5%. Also, 99.8% households in Delhi were having the houses with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house.

Statement 22: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by place of disposal of household garbage, by the agency made arrangement for garbage, percentage of households which experienced flood during last 5 years and percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house

Description of items		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by place of disposal of household garbage				
Disposed to	Bio-gas plant or manure pit	1.5	1.9	1.9
	Household's individual dumping spot	2.2	4.0	4.0
	Community dumping spot	72.8	84.3	84.0
	Common place other than community dumping spot	21.6	7.3	7.7
	Other Places	1.9	2.1	2.1
Not known to the household		0.0	0.4	0.4
All		100	100	100
2.. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage				
Panchayat/municipality/corporation		83.3	86.0	85.9
Resident/group of residents		6.8	9.9	9.8
Others		0.6	1.6	1.6
Not known to the household		4.2	0.8	0.8
No agency for collection of household garbage		5.0	1.8	1.8
All		100	100	100
3. Percentage of households living in houses experienced flood during last 5 years		2.3	0.4	0.5
4. Percentage of households living in houses with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house		98.4	99.8	99.8

Statement 23: Percentage of households having drainage facility, 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 item	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Delhi
Households having drainage facility	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	99.9	99.9	99.9
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	100.0	99.0	99.0
Households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house	76 th round (July - December, 2018)	98.4	99.8	99.8
	69 th round (July - December, 2012)	98.2	98.1	98.1

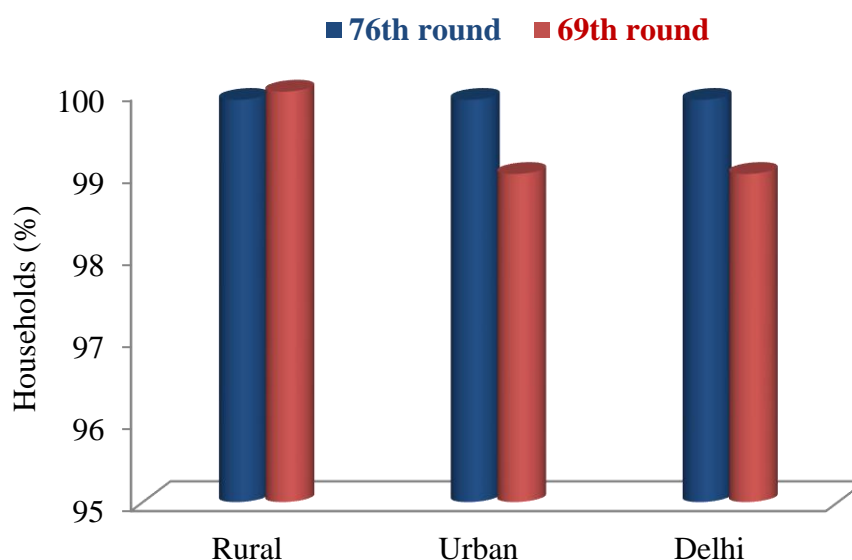


Figure 9: Percentage of household having drainage facility

4.11 Possession of documents pertaining to residence status

For each area viz. notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlements and in urban Delhi, the information on household living in respect of possession of documents pertaining to residence status by the head of household is presented Statement 24.

Statement 24: Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by possession of documents

Description of items	Present area of enumeration of urban household				
	Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Squatter settlements	All (Slum & Squatter settlements)	
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	23.3	2.9	0.0	19.4
	Voter ID card	27.6	8.0	100.0	24.8
	Passport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Any combination of ration card/ voter ID card/ passport	32.9	67.1	0.0	38.8
	Other	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
	None	8.1	22.1	0.0	10.6
	All	100	100	100	100

Annexure

(Statistical Tables)

Table 1: Social group wise sample number of persons and households

Social Group	Rural				Urban				Delhi			
	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households
ST	4	2	6	1	38	23	61	17	42	25	67	18
SC	315	276	591	122	984	843	1827	419	1299	1119	2418	541
OBC	442	365	808	166	1176	950	2127	484	1618	1315	2935	650
Others	373	305	678	143	2632	2256	4888	1150	3005	2561	5566	1293
All	1134	948	2083	432	4830	4072	8903	2070	5964	5020	10986	2502

Table 2: Religion wise sample number of persons and households

Religion	Rural				Urban				Delhi			
	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households
Hinduism	1037	874	1912	396	4039	3440	7480	1761	5076	4314	9392	2157
Islam	85	60	145	31	601	461	1062	224	686	521	1207	255
Christianity	3	6	9	2	17	19	36	9	20	25	45	11
Sikhism	1	3	4	1	130	127	257	58	131	130	261	59
Other	8	5	13	2	43	25	68	18	51	30	81	20
All	1134	948	2083	432	4830	4072	8903	2070	5964	5020	10986	2502

Table 3: Social group wise estimated number of persons and households in ('00)

Social Group	Rural				Urban				Delhi			
	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households
ST	7	3	10	2	1140	693	1833	440	1147	697	1843	442
SC	677	576	1253	262	15363	13058	28421	6786	16040	13634	29674	7048
OBC	856	686	1543	325	19287	15861	35223	7885	20143	16547	36766	8209
Others	771	601	1372	299	43184	37758	80941	19606	43955	38358	82313	19904
All	2311	1866	4178	887	78974	67370	146419	34717	81285	69235	150597	35604

Table 4: Religion wise estimated number of persons and households in ('00)

Religion	Rural				Urban				Delhi			
	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households
Hinduism	2165	1748	3914	826	65473	56142	121691	29495	67638	57890	125604	30321
Islam	121	84	205	48	10762	8663	19426	3951	10884	8747	19631	3999
Christianity	8	15	23	6	183	183	366	86	190	198	388	92
Sikhism	4	11	14	4	2169	2166	4335	1007	2173	2176	4349	1010
Other	14	9	22	3	386	216	602	178	400	224	624	181
All	2311	1866	4178	887	78974	67370	146419	34717	81285	69235	150597	35604

Table 5: Social group wise percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water

Social Group	Principal source of drinking water										
	Bottled water	Piped water into dwelling	Piped water into yard/plot	Piped water from neighbour	Public tap/stand pipe	Tube well	Hand pump	Public tanker truck	Private tanker truck	Others	All
Rural											
ST	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	17.8	61.1	2.0	0.0	6.6	7.0	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.0	100
OBC	7.3	70.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.8	3.9	5.1	0.1	0.0	100
Others	22.3	55.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.8	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	15.4	62.6	0.8	0.0	3.8	10.0	1.4	5.8	0.1	0.0	100
Urban											
ST	19.5	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100
SC	7.1	66.9	3.9	0.6	7.7	7.2	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	6.8	74.7	2.0	0.3	5.6	7.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100
Others	6.3	80.4	1.8	0.0	1.7	7.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	100
All	6.7	76.3	2.3	0.2	3.8	7.4	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	100
Delhi											
ST	19.5	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100
SC	7.5	66.7	3.9	0.6	7.7	7.2	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	6.8	74.5	1.9	0.3	5.4	7.3	0.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	100
Others	6.6	80.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	7.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100
All	7.0	76.0	2.2	0.2	3.8	7.5	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	100

Table 6: Religion wise percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water

Religion	Principal source of drinking water												All
	Bottled water	Piped water into dwelling	Piped water into yard/plot	Piped water from neighbour	Public Tap/stand pipe	Tube well	Hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Public tanker truck	Private tanker truck	Other	
Rural													
Hinduism	14.7	64.1	0.8	0.0	4.1	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	100
Islam	28.2	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	21.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	15.4	62.6	0.8	0.0	3.8	10.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	0.0	100
Urban													
Hinduism	6.4	76.7	2.6	0.2	3.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	10.7	70.0	0.7	0.0	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.0	100
Christianity	4.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	2.9	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	3.8	66.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	6.7	76.3	2.3	0.2	3.8	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	100
Delhi													
Hinduism	6.6	76.3	2.5	0.2	3.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	10.9	69.7	0.7	0.0	6.3	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.0	100
Christianity	3.7	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	2.9	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	4.6	66.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	7.0	76.0	2.2	0.2	3.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	100

Table 7: Social group wise percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water

Social group	Access to the principal source of drinking water								
	Exclusive use of the household	Common use of households in the building	Neighbour's source	Community use				Others	All
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted		
Rural									
ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	55.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	100
OBC	75.2	9.6	1.0	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	100
Others	59.7	4.1	0.0	0.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	100
All	64.2	7.4	0.4	0.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	18.5	100
Urban									
ST	69.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	19.5	100
SC	63.0	14.8	0.7	0.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	100
OBC	73.4	10.4	0.3	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	100
Others	82.1	7.3	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	100
All	76.2	9.4	0.5	0.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	100
Delhi									
ST	70.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	19.5	100
SC	62.7	14.6	0.7	0.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	100
OBC	73.5	10.4	0.3	0.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	100
Others	81.7	7.2	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	100
All	75.9	9.4	0.5	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	100

Table 8: Religion wise percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water

Religion	Access to the principal source of drinking water								
	Exclusive use of the household	Common use of households in the building	Neighbour's source	Community use				Others	All
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted		
Rural									
Hinduism	65.5	6.5	0.4	0.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	100
Islam	42.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	28.2	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Others	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100
All	64.2	7.4	0.4	0.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	18.5	100
Urban									
Hinduism	76.5	9.9	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	100
Islam	71.1	6.0	0.1	0.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	11.6	100
Christianity	91.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100
Sikhism	90.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100
Others	55.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	100
All	76.2	9.4	0.5	0.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	100
Delhi									
Hinduism	76.2	9.8	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	100
Islam	70.8	6.2	0.1	0.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	11.8	100
Christianity	92.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100
Sikhism	90.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100
Others	54.9	32.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	100
All	75.9	9.4	0.5	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	100

Table 9R: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water for each principal source, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water from principal source throughout the year and percentage of households reporting stagnation of water around principle source of drinking water

Source of drinking water	Distance to the principal source of drinking water							Households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year (%)	Households reporting stagnation of water around the principal source of drinking water (%)	
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	Outside premises at a distance of							All
			Less than 0.2 km	0.2 – 0.5 km	0.5 – 1.0 km	1.0 – 1.5 km	1.5 km or more			
Bottled water	78.3	0.0	4.8	7.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	100	6.9	
Piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19.8	
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
Public tap/stand pipe	0.0	0.0	39.8	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	92.3	
Tube well	88.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	
Hand pump	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	85.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	39.1	
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
All	83.6	3.4	7.3	4.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	19.3	

Table 9U: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water for each principal source, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water from principal source throughout the year and percentage of households reporting stagnation of water around principle source of drinking water

Source of drinking water	Distance to the principal source of drinking water							Households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year (%)	Households reporting stagnation of water around the principal source of drinking water (%)	
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	Outside premises at a distance of							All
			Less than 0.2 km	0.2 – 0.5 km	0.5 – 1.0 km	1.0 – 1.5 km	1.5 km or more			
Bottled water	74.0	5.1	8.7	0.9	8.9	2.4	0.0	100	22.7	
Piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.2	2.4
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11.2	7.5
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	18.3
Public tap/stand pipe	0.0	0.0	92.9	4.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	13.6	36.0
Tube well	78.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
Hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	86.0	11.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100	48.7	3.2
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
All	87.8	3.9	6.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	100	8.7	3.5

Table 9 Delhi: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water for each principal source, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water from principal source throughout the year and percentage of households reporting stagnation of water around principle source of drinking water

Source of drinking water	Distance to the principal source of drinking water							All	Households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year (%)	Households reporting stagnation of water around the principal source of drinking water (%)
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	Outside premises at a distance of							
			Less than 0.2 km	0.2 – 0.5 km	0.5 – 1.0 km	1.0 – 1.5 km	1.5 km or more			
Bottled water	74.3	4.8	8.5	1.2	8.9	2.3	0.0	100	21.9	
Piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.5	0.0
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11.1	7.6
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	18.3
Public tap /stand pipe	0.0	0.0	91.6	6.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	15.6	35.1
Tube well	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
Hand pump	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	45.5
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	86.0	12.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	48.2	3.2
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	97.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
All	87.7	3.9	6.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	100	8.9	3.5

Table 10R: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water for different principal source of drinking water

Principal Sources of drinking water	Method of treatment of drinking water							Not treated (including not required to be treated)	All
	Electric purifier	Boiling	Chemically treated with alum	Chemically treated with bleach/ chlorine tablets	Non-electric purifier	Filtered with cloth	Others		
Bottled water	13.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	79.3	100
Piped water into dwelling	50.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	13.4	0.3	0.0	34.6	100
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Public tap/ stand pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Tube well	59.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	29.7	100
Hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Public tanker-truck	12.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	13.0	0.0	61.2	100
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	40.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	10.4	0.9	0.0	46.5	100

Table 10U: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water for different principal source of drinking water

Principal Sources of drinking water	Method of treatment of drinking water							Not treated (including not required to be treated)	All
	Electric purifier	Boiling	Chemically treated with alum	Chemically treated with bleach/ chlorine tablets	Non-electric purifier	Filtered with cloth	Others		
bottled water	17.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	11.5	63.9	100
piped water into dwelling	68.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.1	19.5	100
piped water to yard/plot	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	86.2	100
piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	87.6	100
public tap/ stand pipe	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	93.7	100
tube well	70.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	17.9	100
hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
public tanker-truck	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	86.4	100
private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	59.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.8	29.0	100

Table 10 Delhi: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water for different principal source of drinking water

Principal Sources of drinking water	Method of treatment of drinking water							Not treated (including not required to be treated)	All
	Electric purifier	Boiling	Chemically treated with alum	Chemically treated with bleach/ chlorine tablets	Non-electric purifier	Filtered with cloth	Others		
Bottled water	17.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.7	10.9	64.7	100
Piped water into dwelling	68.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.1	0.1	19.8	100
Piped water to yard/plot	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	86.3	100
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	87.6	100
Public tap/ stand pipe	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	93.9	100
Tube well	70.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	18.3	100
Hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Public tanker-truck	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.6	0.0	85.3	100
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	58.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.8	29.4	100

Table 11: Percentage distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water from main container separately for different material of the main container

Material of the main container		Percentage distribution of households storing drinking water by material of main container	Method of taking out of stored drinking water				
			Through tap	Vessel with handle	Vessel without handle	Poured out	All
		Rural					
Non-metal	Earthen	0.8	29.4	35.5	35.0	0.0	100
	Plastic	80.7	37.4	11.7	8.7	42.3	100
	Other	2.2	0.0	17.6	82.4	0.0	100
Metal	Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Copper	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Stainless steel	10.0	37.0	28.1	19.4	15.5	100
	Brass	1.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Other metal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
No storage		5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All		100.0	36.0	14.8	11.6	37.6	100
		Urban					
Non-metal	Earthen	2.2	39.5	53.7	2.2	4.7	100
	Plastic	71.1	59.3	10.2	5.9	24.6	100
	Other	0.3	0.0	27.8	72.2	0.0	100
Metal	Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Copper	0.6	42.5	24.5	29.3	3.7	100
	Stainless steel	8.5	44.9	15.4	30.7	9.0	100
	Brass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Other metal	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
No storage		17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All		100.0	56.9	12.0	8.8	22.2	100
		Delhi					
Non-metal	Earthen	2.2	39.4	53.5	2.5	4.6	100
	Plastic	71.3	58.7	10.2	5.9	25.1	100
	Other	0.3	0.0	26.1	73.9	0.0	100
Metal	Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Copper	0.6	42.7	24.4	29.2	3.7	100
	Stainless steel	8.6	44.6	15.8	30.4	9.2	100
	Brass	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Other metal	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
No storage		16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All		100.0	56.3	12.1	8.9	22.7	100

Table 12 : Percentage distribution of households stored drinking water by duration of storing drinking water in the main container and percentage of households covered the main container used for storing drinking water separately for different material of the main container

Material of the main container	Percentage of households who covered the main container used for storing drinking water	Duration of storing drinking water			
		Less than 1 day	1 day or more but less than 3 days	3 days or more	All
Rural					
Earthen	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	100
Plastic	97.7	47.9	38.1	13.9	100
Other	100.0	42.8	57.2	0.0	100
Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Copper	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Stainless steel	97.8	55.7	31.8	12.5	100
Brass	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other metal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	97.8	49.7	37.1	13.2	100
Urban					
Earthen	98.7	77.2	18.9	3.9	100
Plastic	96.7	69.1	20.4	10.5	100
Other	100.0	70.0	11.4	18.6	100
Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Copper	100.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	100
Stainless steel	97.7	79.8	10.7	9.5	100
Brass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other metal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	96.9	70.6	19.2	10.2	100
Delhi					
Earthen	98.7	77.4	18.7	3.9	100
Plastic	96.7	68.5	20.9	10.6	100
Other	100.0	65.4	19.1	15.5	100
Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Copper	100.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	100
Stainless steel	97.7	79.1	11.3	9.6	100
Brass	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other metal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	96.9	70.0	19.7	10.2	100

Table 13: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom for different household by their social group

Social group	Access to bathroom						
	Exclusive use of household	Common use of households in the building	Public/ community use without payment	Public/ community use with payment	Others	No bathroom	All
	Rural						
ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	86.3	11.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100
OBC	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	83.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	86.5	12.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
	Urban						
ST	81.7	13.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.2	100
SC	73.2	19.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	100
OBC	81.9	16.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	100
Others	89.6	9.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100
All	84.5	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	100
	Delhi						
ST	81.8	13.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.2	100
SC	73.7	19.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	100
OBC	82.2	16.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	100
Others	89.5	9.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100
All	84.6	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	100

Table 14: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom for different household by their religion group

Religion	Access to bathroom						
	Exclusive use of household	Common use of households in the building	Public/ community use without payment	Public/ community use with payment	Others	No bathroom	All
	Rural						
Hinduism	89.5	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
Islam	34.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	81.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	86.5	12.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
	Urban						
Hinduism	84.0	13.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.1	100
Islam	85.7	13.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	84.5	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	100
	Delhi						
Hinduism	84.2	13.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.1	100
Islam	85.0	14.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	73.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	84.6	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	100

Table 15: Social group wise percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used

Social group	Distribution of households having access to latrine										
	Type of latrine used									Not used	All
	Flush/ pour-flush to				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Composting latrine	Others		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Twin leach pit/single pit	Elsewhere							
	Rural										
ST	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	19.8	79.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	21.6	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
Others	27.4	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	23.0	76.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Urban										
ST	76.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	62.8	36.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
OBC	69.1	30.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	76.7	23.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	72.3	27.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
	Delhi										
ST	75.8	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	61.2	38.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
OBC	67.3	32.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	75.9	23.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	71.0	28.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100

Table 16: Religion wise percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used

Religion	Distribution of households having access to latrine										
	Type of latrine used									Not used	All
	Flush/ pour-flush to				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Composting latrine	Others		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Twin leach pit/single pit	Elsewhere							
	Rural										
Hinduism	24.4	75.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
Islam	4.5	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	23.0	76.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Urban										
Hinduism	71.3	28.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	73.3	25.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	72.3	27.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
	Delhi										
Hinduism	70.0	29.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	72.5	26.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	71.0	28.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100

Table 17: Percentage distribution of households having dwelling unit with access to latrine by type of latrine used for different types of access to latrine

Access to latrine	Distribution of households having access to latrine											
	Type of latrine used										Not used	All
	Flush/ pour-flush to					Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Composting latrine	Others		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Twin leach pit	Single pit	Elsewhere							
	Rural											
Exclusive use of household	23.8	76.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Common use of households in the building	12.7	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100
Public/community use without payment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/ community use with payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other type of access	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	23.0	76.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Urban											
Exclusive use of household	72.9	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Common use of households in the building	63.9	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/community use without payment	84.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/ community use with payment	46.6	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other type of access	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	72.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
	Delhi											
Exclusive use of household	71.7	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Common use of households in the building	62.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Public/community use without payment	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/ community use with payment	46.6	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other type of access	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	71.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100

Table 18: Social group wise percentage distribution of household by tenurial status of dwelling units

Social Group	Owned		Hired			Others	All
	Freehold	Leasehold	Employer quarter	Dwelling units with written contract	Dwelling units without written contract		
	Rural						
ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
SC	79.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	17.6	0.0	100
OBC	81.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	11.7	0.8	100
Others	67.9	0.3	0.0	2.9	28.9	0.0	100
All	76.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	19.2	0.3	100
	Urban						
ST	62.0	0.5	16.2	3.1	12.0	6.3	100
SC	61.8	2.2	5.0	6.5	22.1	2.5	100
OBC	66.5	0.3	2.7	4.9	21.6	4.0	100
Others	71.2	1.1	3.9	9.6	11.4	2.8	100
All	68.2	1.2	4.0	7.9	15.8	3.0	100
	Delhi						
ST	62.1	0.5	16.1	3.0	12.0	6.2	100
SC	62.4	2.1	4.8	6.4	21.9	2.4	100
OBC	67.1	0.3	2.6	5.0	21.2	3.8	100
Others	71.2	1.1	3.8	9.5	11.6	2.7	100
All	68.4	1.1	3.9	7.8	15.9	3.0	100

Table 19: Percentage distribution of household by tenurial status of dwelling units by religion

Religion	Owned		Hired			Others	All
	Freehold	Leasehold	Employer quarter	dwelling units with written contract	dwelling units without written contract		
	Rural						
Hinduism	78.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	17.1	0.3	100
Islam	42.7	2.0	0.0	6.0	49.2	0.0	100
Christianity	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	0.0	100
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	76.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	19.2	0.3	100
	Urban						
Hinduism	68.2	1.1	4.5	8.6	14.3	3.3	100
Islam	63.2	0.8	0.8	4.1	30.2	0.9	100
Christianity	70.9	0.0	11.3	13.6	0.0	4.1	100
Sikhism	88.4	4.7	0.0	0.9	4.1	1.9	100
Other	59.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.3	21.2	100
All	68.2	1.2	4.0	7.9	15.8	3.0	100
	Delhi						
Hinduism	68.5	1.1	4.4	8.5	14.4	3.2	100
Islam	62.9	0.8	0.8	4.1	30.5	0.9	100
Christianity	67.3	0.0	10.5	12.7	5.7	3.8	100
Sikhism	88.5	4.7	0.0	0.9	4.1	1.9	100
Other	60.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	13.1	20.8	100
All	68.4	1.1	3.9	7.8	15.9	3.0	100

Table 20: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by use of house and condition of structure for each type of structure

Type of structure	Use of house															
	Residential only				Residential-cum-commercial				Residential-cum-others				All			
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	All	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	All	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	All	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	All
	Rural															
Pucca	51.7	36.4	6.6	94.8	4.0	1.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	37.7	6.6	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	51.7	36.4	6.6	94.8	4.0	1.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	37.7	6.6	100
	Urban															
Pucca	53.2	30.8	7.0	90.9	3.7	3.0	0.6	7.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	58.6	33.8	7.6	100
Semi-pucca	1.1	27.8	62.4	91.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	1.1	27.8	71.1	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	53.0	30.8	7.1	90.9	3.7	3.0	0.6	7.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	58.4	33.8	7.8	100
	Delhi															
Pucca	53.1	30.9	7.0	91.0	3.7	3.0	0.6	7.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	58.5	33.9	7.6	100
Semi-pucca	1.1	27.8	62.4	91.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	1.1	27.8	71.1	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	53.0	30.9	7.1	91.0	3.7	3.0	0.6	7.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	58.3	33.9	7.8	100

Table 21: Percentage of households having separate kitchen and percentage distribution of households by number of floors of the house for each type of structure

Type of structure	Percentage of households having separate kitchen			Percentage distribution of households by number of floors of the house					
	With water tap	Without water tap	All	1	2	3-5	5-10	10 & above	All
	Rural								
Pucca	59.2	16.7	75.9	54.1	37.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	59.2	16.7	75.9	54.1	37.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100
	Urban								
Pucca	67.3	8.3	75.6	24.4	34.8	37.2	3.5	0.1	100
Semi-pucca	27.8	0.0	27.8	65.4	27.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	67.2	8.3	75.5	24.5	34.8	37.1	3.5	0.1	100
	Delhi								
Pucca	67.1	8.5	75.6	25.2	34.9	36.5	3.4	0.1	100
Semi-pucca	27.8	0.0	27.8	65.4	27.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	67.0	8.5	75.5	25.3	34.9	36.4	3.4	0.1	100

Table 22: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and tenurial status of dwelling for each type of structure

Type of structure	Type of dwelling														
	Independent house					Flat					Others				
	Tenurial status of dwelling					Tenurial status of dwelling					Tenurial status of dwelling				
	Owned	Hired emp. Qt	Hired others	Others	All	Owned	Hired emp. Qt	Hired others	Others	All	Owned	Hired emp. Qt	Hired others	Others	All
	Rural														
Pacca	73.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	79.2	2.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	18.0	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.8
Semi-pacca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	73.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	79.2	2.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	18.0	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.8
	Urban														
Pacca	44.6	1.8	6.0	0.9	53.4	24.0	1.0	13.8	0.1	38.9	0.8	1.1	3.9	1.9	7.7
Semi-pacca	25.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	27.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	59.2	66.4
Katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	44.6	1.8	6.0	0.9	53.3	23.9	1.0	13.8	0.1	38.8	0.8	1.1	3.9	2.1	7.9
	Delhi														
Pacca	45.3	1.8	6.0	0.9	54.0	23.4	1.0	13.9	0.1	38.4	0.8	1.1	3.8	1.9	7.6
Semi-pacca	25.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	27.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	59.2	66.4
Katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	45.3	1.8	6.0	0.9	53.9	23.4	1.0	13.9	0.1	38.3	0.8	1.1	3.8	2.0	7.8

Table 23: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of structure of house, average floor area of the dwelling unit for household living in houses by social group

Social Group	Type of structure						Average floor area of the dwelling unit for households living in houses (0.00 sq. Mtr.)
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha	All katcha	All	
Rural							
ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	108.69
SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55.02
OBC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81.83
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62.92
All	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67.59
Urban							
ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	92.36
SC	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34.83
OBC	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	52.54
Others	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55.61
All	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51.32
Delhi							
ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	92.42
SC	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	35.58
OBC	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	53.70
Others	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55.72
All	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51.72

Table 24R: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.00) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00 sq. metre) of the dwelling units of the households and percentage of households with good or satisfactory ventilation of dwelling units by tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling

Tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling	Average household size (0.0)	Average number (0.00) of		Average floor area (0.00 sq. Metre) of the dwelling							Percentage of households with ventilation	
		Living rooms	Other rooms	Living rooms	Other rooms	All rooms	Covered veranda	Uncovered veranda	All veranda	All	Good	Satisfactory
Owned dwelling												
Pucca	5.0	2.62	1.89	34.48	16.14	50.62	14.62	12.46	27.08	77.70	65.1	33.9
Semi pucca	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	5.0	2.62	1.89	34.48	16.14	50.62	14.62	12.46	27.08	77.70	65.1	33.9
Hired dwelling												
Pucca	3.8	1.48	0.82	17.98	4.86	22.84	8.09	4.07	12.15	34.99	32.7	62.6
Semi pucca	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	3.8	1.48	0.82	17.98	4.86	22.84	8.09	4.07	12.15	34.99	32.7	62.6
Other type of dwelling												
Pucca	4.0	1.00	1.00	11.15	9.29	20.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.44	0.0	100.0
Semi pucca	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	4.0	1.00	1.00	11.15	9.29	20.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.44	0.0	100.0
All dwelling												
Pucca	4.7	2.35	1.64	30.57	13.49	44.07	13.06	10.47	23.53	67.59	57.3	40.8
Semi pucca	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	4.7	2.35	1.64	30.57	13.49	44.07	13.06	10.47	23.53	67.59	57.3	40.8

Table 24U: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.00) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00 sq. metres) of the dwelling units of the households and percentage of households with good or satisfactory ventilation of dwelling units by tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling

Tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling	Average Household Size (0.0)	Average number (0.00) of		Average floor area (0.00 sq. Metre) of the dwelling							Percentage of households with ventilation	
		Living rooms	Other rooms	Living rooms	Other rooms	All rooms	Covered veranda	Uncovered veranda	All veranda	All	Good	Satisfactory
		Owned dwelling										
Pucca	4.6	2.43	1.65	30.53	14.00	44.53	10.74	3.83	14.56	59.10	63.5	29.3
Semi pucca	3.2	2.64	1.82	27.97	16.19	44.16	4.06	0.25	4.31	48.47	0.0	81.9
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	4.6	2.43	1.65	30.53	14.01	44.53	10.73	3.82	14.55	59.08	63.5	29.3
		Hired dwelling										
Pucca	3.6	1.61	1.16	20.28	7.85	28.13	6.25	1.58	7.82	35.95	44.6	43.5
Semi pucca	4.1	1.00	0.52	8.93	3.93	12.85	3.30	1.36	4.65	17.51	20.9	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	3.6	1.61	1.16	20.27	7.85	28.12	6.24	1.58	7.82	35.94	44.5	43.4
		Other type of dwelling										
Pucca	1.8	1.14	1.03	10.41	2.63	13.04	1.11	0.23	1.34	14.38	90.5	8.5
Semi pucca	2.4	1.00	0.00	7.16	0.00	7.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.16	0.0	1.8
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	1.8	1.13	0.97	10.22	2.47	12.70	1.04	0.22	1.26	13.96	85.2	8.1
		All dwelling										
Pucca	4.2	2.16	1.50	27.11	11.98	39.09	9.22	3.10	12.32	51.41	59.1	32.6
Semi pucca	2.8	1.52	0.62	13.91	5.48	19.39	1.59	0.20	1.79	21.18	1.9	27.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	4.2	2.16	1.49	27.07	11.96	39.03	9.19	3.09	12.29	51.32	58.9	32.6

Table 24 Delhi: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.00) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00 sq. metres) of the dwelling units of the households and percentage of households with good or satisfactory ventilation of dwelling units by tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling

Tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling	Average Household Size (0.0)	Average number (0.00) of		Average floor area (0.00 sq. Metre) of the dwelling							Percentage of households with ventilation	
		Living rooms	Other rooms	Living rooms	Other rooms	All rooms	Covered veranda	Uncovered veranda	All veranda	All	Good	Satisfactory
Owned dwelling												
Pucca	4.6	2.43	1.66	30.64	14.06	44.70	10.84	4.06	14.91	59.61	63.6	29.4
Semi pucca	3.2	2.64	1.82	27.97	16.19	44.16	4.06	0.25	4.31	48.47	0.0	81.9
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	4.6	2.43	1.66	30.63	14.07	44.70	10.83	4.06	14.89	59.59	63.5	29.5
Hired dwelling												
Pucca	3.6	1.60	1.16	20.23	7.79	28.02	6.28	1.63	7.91	35.93	44.3	43.9
Semi pucca	4.1	1.00	0.52	8.93	3.93	12.85	3.30	1.36	4.65	17.51	20.9	0.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	3.6	1.60	1.15	20.22	7.79	28.00	6.28	1.63	7.91	35.92	44.3	43.9
Other type of dwelling												
Pucca	1.8	1.14	1.03	10.42	2.64	13.06	1.10	0.23	1.34	14.40	90.3	8.8
Semi pucca	2.4	1.00	0.00	7.16	0.00	7.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.16	0.0	1.8
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	1.8	1.13	0.97	10.23	2.49	12.72	1.04	0.22	1.26	13.98	85.0	8.4
All dwelling												
Pucca	4.2	2.17	1.50	27.20	12.01	39.21	9.31	3.28	12.60	51.81	59.0	32.8
Semi pucca	2.8	1.52	0.62	13.91	5.48	19.39	1.59	0.20	1.79	21.18	1.9	27.0
Katcha	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
All	4.2	2.17	1.50	27.16	11.99	39.16	9.29	3.28	12.57	51.72	58.9	32.8

Table 25: Average plinth level of the house for the households living in houses, percentage distribution of those households by plinth level of the house and experience of flood during last 5 years for each type of structure of the house

Structure type	Average plinth level of the house (0.00 metre)	Distribution by plinth level of the house (in metre)							Distribution by experience of flood				
		No plinth	0.00 - 0.30	0.30 - 0.61	0.61- 1.00	1.00 or more	n.r.	All	Excessive rain during monsoon	River, sea, etc	No	n.r.	All
Rural													
Pucca	0.43	15.2	37.9	37.2	8.7	0.4	0.6	100	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serviceable katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	0.43	15.2	37.9	37.2	8.7	0.4	0.6	100	0.0	2.3	97.7	0.00	100
Urban													
Pucca	0.35	26.1	40.8	27.3	5.3	0.4	0.1	100	0.1	0.3	99.6	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	0.08	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	0.34	26.3	40.7	27.3	5.2	0.4	0.1	100	0.1	0.3	99.6	0.0	100
Delhi													
Pucca	0.35	25.9	40.7	27.6	5.3	0.4	0.1	100	0.1	0.4	99.5	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	0.08	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	0.35	26.0	40.7	27.5	5.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.1	0.4	99.5	0.0	100

Table 26: Percentage distribution of households by floor area of the dwelling unit and average rent (in Rs.) paid per household for different floor area for each type of hired accommodation

Type of hired accommodation	Percentage distribution of households	Percentage distribution of households by floor area (sq. meter) of the dwelling unit					Average rent (Rs.) paid per household with floor area (sq. meter)				
		Less than 25	25 - 50	50 - 75	75 or more	All	Less than 25	25-50	50 - 75	75 or more	All
Rural											
Employer quarter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other hired accommodation with written contract	17.5	45.8	25.1	29.1	0.0	100	3093	4280	4539	0	3812
Other hired accommodation without written contract	82.5	38.2	45.2	14.9	1.7	100	2712	3323	3278	3800	3099
All hired accommodation	100.0	39.5	41.7	17.4	1.4	100	2794	3428	3647	3800	3229
Urban											
Employer quarter	14.4	32.0	30.4	25.5	12.1	100	3647	4198	12792	7610	6825
Other hired accommodation with written contract	28.5	16.1	37.5	25.3	21.1	100	4201	7405	10052	11243	8386
Other hired accommodation without written contract	57.2	62.1	28.5	7.6	1.8	100	2942	4000	5412	6681	3494
All hired accommodation	100.0	44.7	31.3	15.2	8.8	100	3138	5179	9461	10049	5361
Delhi											
Employer quarter	14.0	32.0	30.4	25.5	12.1	100	3647	4198	12792	7610	6825
Other hired accommodation with written contract	28.3	16.5	37.3	25.4	20.9	100	4161	7376	9970	11243	8325
Other hired accommodation without written contract	57.7	61.3	29.0	7.8	1.8	100	2938	3969	5281	6600	3483
All hired accommodation	100.0	44.5	31.6	15.3	8.7	100	3132	5131	9319	10027	5317

Table 27: Percentage distribution of household with own dwelling unit by period since built for each type of structure

Type of structure	Period since built (years)											
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-20	20-40	40-60	>=60	Not known	All
	Rural											
Pucca	0.7	0.7	2.2	3.8	3.3	24.7	28.6	30.2	5.1	0.5	0.2	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	0.7	0.7	2.2	3.8	3.3	24.7	28.6	30.2	5.1	0.5	0.2	100
	Urban											
Pucca	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.4	20.6	40.3	28.8	2.7	0.9	1.8	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.4	20.6	40.2	28.7	2.7	0.9	1.8	100
	Delhi											
Pucca	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.5	20.7	40.0	28.8	2.8	0.9	1.8	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.4	20.8	39.9	28.8	2.8	0.8	1.8	100

Table 28: Percentage distribution of households by system of disposal of household waste water for households with different types of drainage system

Drainage system of the household	Percentage distribution of households with drainage system	System of disposal of household waste water						
		Disposed of without treatment to				Disposed of with or without treatment to other place	*Others	All
		Drainage system	Open low land areas/streets	Ponds	Nearby river/nala			
Rural								
Underground	23.0	57.0	7.6	2.8	31.4	0.0	1.2	100
Covered pucca	14.7	53.3	8.9	11.3	26.3	0.0	0.2	100
Open pucca	59.5	72.7	2.1	1.7	22.0	0.0	1.4	100
Open katcha	2.6	50.2	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
No drainage	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	65.6	5.7	3.4	24.2	0.0	1.1	100
Urban								
Underground	56.8	84.2	1.3	0.0	12.8	0.0	1.6	100
Covered pucca	18.6	79.8	7.3	0.3	8.7	0.0	3.9	100
Open pucca	24.2	69.6	9.2	0.0	18.3	0.3	2.4	100
Open katcha	0.2	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
No drainage	0.1	10.3	33.4	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	79.8	4.4	0.1	13.3	0.1	2.2	100
Delhi								
Underground	56.0	83.9	1.4	0.1	13.0	0.0	1.6	100
Covered pucca	18.5	79.3	7.4	0.5	9.0	0.0	3.9	100
Open pucca	25.1	69.8	8.8	0.1	18.6	0.3	2.4	100
Open katcha	0.3	80.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
No drainage	0.1	10.0	35.2	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	79.4	4.4	0.2	13.6	0.1	2.2	100

* Others also includes the figure of 'not known', etc.

Table 29: percentage distribution of households by type of agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household for each place of disposal of household garbage

Place of disposal of household garbage	Percentage distribution of household by place of disposal of household garbage	Percentage distribution of households by agency made arrangement For collection of garbage of household					
		Panchayat /municipality /corporation	Resident /group of resident	Others	Not known	No arrangement	All
		Rural					
Bio-gas plant or manure pit	1.5	85.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Household's individual dumping spot	2.2	17.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	66.6	100
Community dumping spot	72.8	90.6	8.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	100
Common place other than community dumping spot	21.6	69.4	1.1	1.9	16.8	10.9	100
Others	1.9	36.6	0.0	0.0	21.1	42.2	100
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	100.0	83.3	6.8	0.6	4.2	5.0	100
		Urban					
Bio-gas plant or manure pit	1.9	72.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	15.6	100
Household's individual dumping spot	4.0	44.1	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Community dumping spot	84.3	88.8	8.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	100
Common place other than community dumping spot	7.3	77.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	16.5	100
Others	2.1	93.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	100
Not known	0.4	85.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.9	100
All	100.0	86.0	9.9	1.6	0.8	1.8	100
		Delhi					
Bio-gas plant or manure pit	1.9	72.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	100
Household's individual dumping spot	4.0	43.7	55.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100
Community dumping spot	84.0	88.9	8.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	100
Common place other than community dumping spot	7.7	76.7	0.1	0.1	7.0	16.1	100
Others	2.1	92.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.9	100
Not known	0.4	85.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.9	100
All	100.0	85.9	9.8	1.6	0.8	1.8	100

Table 30: Percentage distribution of households by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house for each type of structure of the house

Type of structure	Approach road/lane/constructed path					All
	Direct opening to				No direct opening	
	Motorable road/lane/constructed Path		Other road/lane/constructed path			
	With street light	Without street light	With street light	Without street light		
	Rural					
Pucca	90.5	0.7	7.2	0.0	1.6	100
Semi pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	90.5	0.7	7.2	0.0	1.6	100
	Urban					
Pucca	87.7	5.2	5.6	1.2	0.2	100
Semi pucca	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	87.8	5.2	5.6	1.2	0.2	100
	Delhi					
Pucca	87.8	5.1	5.7	1.2	0.2	100
Semi pucca	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	87.8	5.1	5.7	1.2	0.2	100

Table 31: Percentage distribution of households by possession of documents and by type of benefits received for household social group

Description of items	Social group				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	All
Percentage distribution of households	36.4	1.4	26.9	35.2	100
Possession of documents					
Ration card	21.3	0.0	18.4	18.8	19.4
Voter ID card	21.3	44.2	37.8	17.8	24.8
Passport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any combination of ration card / voter ID card/ passport	39.8	0.0	33.8	43.1	38.8
Other	6.6	0.0	0.0	11.6	6.5
None	11.0	55.8	9.9	8.8	10.6
All	100	100	100	100	100

Facsimile of Schedule 1.2

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTY-SIXTH ROUND: JULY 2018 – DECEMBER 2018
SCHEDULE 1.2: DRINKING WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE
and HOUSING CONDITION

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/u.t.:		5. investigator unit number /block number:	
2. district:		6. sample sub-unit (SU) number	
3. sub-district/tehsil/town: *		7. name of head of household:	
4. village name:		8. name of informant:	

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU				6.	serial number of informant (as in column 1 of block 3)	
2.	round number	7		6	7.	response code	
3.	schedule number	1	2	0	8.	survey code	
4.	second-stage stratum number (1/2)				9.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
5.	sample household number						

Codes for Block 1

item 7: response code: informant: *co-operative and capable - 1, co-operative but not capable - 2, busy - 3, reluctant - 4, others - 9.*

item 8: survey code: household surveyed: *original - 1, substitute - 2; casualty - 3.*

item 9: reason for substitution of original household:

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

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[3] Demographic and other particulars of household members													
srl. no.	name	relation to head (code)	gender (code)	age (years)	marital status (code)	highest level of education (code)	usual principal activity			for 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25, block 5			
							status (code)	for 11 to 51 in col. 8		use of latrine (code)	for 1 in col. 11	for 01 to 04, 06, 07 and 10 in col. 12	for 3 in col. 11
								industry (2 digit code)	occupation (2 digit code)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Note: col. 11 to col. 14 will be filled in after canvassing block 5.

Codes for Block 3

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

col. 4: **gender:** male -1, female - 2, transgender - 3.

col. 6: **marital status:** never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed -3, divorced/separated - 4.

col. 7: **highest level of education:** not literate - 01, literate without any schooling - 02, literate without formal schooling: through NFEC - 03, through TLC/ AEC - 04, others - 05; literate with formal schooling: below primary - 06, primary - 07, upper primary/middle - 08, secondary - 10, higher secondary -11, diploma /certificate course (upto secondary) -12, diploma/certificate course (higher secondary) -13, diploma/certificate course (graduation & above) -14, graduate -15, post graduate and above -16.

col. 8: **usual principal activity status:**

worked in household enterprise (self-employed): own account worker - 11, employer - 12,

worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker) - 21;

worked as regular salaried/ wage employee - 31;

worked as casual wage labour: in public works - 41, in other types of work - 51;

did not work but was seeking and/or available for work - 81,

attended educational institution - 91, attended domestic duties only - 92,

attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use - 93,

rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. - 94, not able to work due to disability - 95,

others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) - 97.

col. 9: **industry:** 2-digit code as per NIC -2008.

col. 10: **occupation:** 2-digit code as per NCO -2004.

col. 11: **use of latrine:** regularly - 1, occasionally - 2, never - 3.

col. 12: **type of latrine used:** flush/pour-flush to: piped sewer system - 01, septic tank - 02, twin leach pit - 03, single pit - 04, elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc) - 05; ventilated improved pit latrine - 06, pit latrine with slab - 07, pit latrine without slab/open pit - 08, composting latrine - 10, others - 19.

col. 14: **reason for not using latrine:** latrine has no superstructure - 1, latrine is not clean/sufficient water is not available in the latrine - 2, malfunctioning of the latrine - 3, shortage of latrine - 4, latrine is used for other purposes - 5, lack of privacy/safety - 6, personal preference - 7, cannot afford charges for paid latrine - 8, others - 9.

[4] household characteristics						
1.	household size		<i>amount spent by the household on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/ flats for residential purpose and sources of finance</i>			
2.	religion (code)		12.	whether spent any amount during last 365 days ? (yes-1, no-2)		
3.	social group (code)		13.	for 1 in item 12	amount spent (Rs.)	
4.	land possessed as on the date of survey (code)		14.		sources of finance (codes)	
<i>household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)</i>					(four different sources in descending order of amount financed)	
5.	usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)					
6.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)		<i>benefit received by the household from government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, LPG connection facilities</i>			
7.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)			facility	whether ever received any benefit? (yes - 1, no - 2, not known - 3)	if ever received any benefit, whether received benefit during last 3 years (yes - 1, no - 2, not known - 3)
8.	expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days (D)					
9.	usual monthly consumer expenditure [A + B + C +(D/12)]		15.1	drinking water		
			15.2	sanitation		
			15.3	housing		
			15.4	electrification		
			15.5	LPG connection		
10.	tenurial status of dwelling (code)		<i>maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work:</i>			
			16.1	among the male earners (code)		
11.	for 1 to 5 or 9 in item 10 , area type in which the dwelling unit is located (code)		16.2	among the female earners (code)		
			16.3	among the transgender earners (code)		

Codes for Block 4

item 2: **religion:** Hinduism - 1, Islam - 2, Christianity - 3, Sikhism - 4, Jainism - 5, Buddhism - 6, Zoroastrianism - 7, others - 9.

item 3: **social group:** scheduled tribe (ST) - 1, scheduled caste (SC) - 2, other backward class (OBC) - 3, others - 9.

item 4: **land possessed:**

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

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

Note 2: Entry will be '99' if the sample household does not possess any land.

item 10: **tenurial status of dwelling:** owned: freehold - 1, leasehold - 2; hired: employer quarter -3, hired dwelling unit with written contract -4, hired dwelling unit without written contract -5; others -9, no dwelling -6.

item 11: **area type of dwelling unit:** notified slum - 1, non-notified slum - 2, squatter settlement - 3, other areas -9.

item 14: **sources of finance:**

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

item 15.1: **schemes for drinking water:** National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) -1, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) -2, Smart Cities Mission -3, other scheme -9, not known -5.

item 15.2: **schemes for sanitation:** Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) -1, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) - 2, Smart Cities Mission - 3, other scheme - 9, not known - 5.

item 15.3: **schemes for housing:** Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) -1, other scheme - 9, not known - 5.

item 15.4: **schemes for electrification:** Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) -1, other scheme -9, not known - 5.

item 15.5: **schemes for LPG connection:** Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) - 1, other scheme - 9, not known - 5.

item 16.1-16.3: **distance:** not required to travel - 1; travelled a distance of: less than 1 k.m. - 2, 1 to 5 k.m. - 3, 5 to 10 k.m. - 4, 10 to 15 k.m. - 5, 15 to 30 k.m. - 6, 30 k.m. or more - 7.

[5] particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.							
srl. no.	item						code/entry
(1)	(2)						(3)
A. drinking water							
1.	principal source of drinking water (bottled water - 01, piped water into dwelling - 02, piped water to yard/plot - 03, piped water from neighbour - 04, public tap/standpipe - 05, tube well - 06, hand pump - 07, well: protected - 08, unprotected - 09; tanker-truck: public - 10, private - 11; spring: protected - 12, unprotected - 13; rainwater collection - 14, surface water: tank/pond - 15, other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) - 16; others (cart with small tank or drum, etc) - 19)						
2.	whether availability of drinking water from the principal source is sufficient throughout the year? (yes - 1, no - 2)						
3.	for 2 in item 2, during which calendar months of the year availability of drinking water was not sufficient? (record '1' against the applicable month(s) and rest of the months to be left blank)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
4.	access to the principal source of drinking water (exclusive use of household - 1, common use of households in the building - 2, neighbour's source - 3, community use: public source restricted to particular community - 4, public source unrestricted - 5, private source restricted to particular community - 6, private source unrestricted - 7; others - 9)						
5.	distance to the principal source of drinking water (within dwelling - 1, outside dwelling but within the premises - 2, outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m. - 3, 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. - 4, 0.5 to 1.0 k.m. - 5, 1.0 to 1.5 k.m. - 6, 1.5 k.m. or more - 7)						
6.	for 3 to 7 in item 5	who fetches drinking water from principal source ? (male members of the household of age: below 18 years - 1, 18 years or more - 2; female members of the household of age: below 18 years - 3, 18 years or more - 4; hired labour - 5, others - 9)					
7.		time taken for a single trip to reach the principal source of drinking water, obtain water and back to household (in minutes) [no decimal point]					
8.		waiting time at the principal source of drinking water in a single trip (in minutes) [no decimal point]					
9.		number of trips required in a day for fetching drinking water from principal source					
10.	for 02 to 14 in item 1, is there stagnant water around the source of drinking water ? (yes - 1, no - 2)						
11.	supplementary source of drinking water (code structure same as item 1: principal source of drinking water)						
12.	method of treatment of drinking water by the household (treated: electric purifier - 1, boiling - 2, chemically treated with alum - 3, chemically treated with bleach/chlorine tablets - 4, non-electric purifier - 5, filtered with cloth - 6, others - 9; not treated - 7)						
13.	material of the main container in which drinking water is stored (non-metal: earthen - 1, plastic - 2, other non-metal - 3; metal: iron - 4, copper - 5, stainless steel - 6, brass - 7, other metal - 8; no storage - 9)						

continued to next page

[5] particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.			
srl. no.	item		code/entry
(1)	(2)		(3)
14.	for 1 to 8 in item 13	how long drinking water is stored in the main container? <i>(less than 1 day - 1, 1 day or more but less than 3 days - 2, 3 days or more - 3)</i>	
15.		whether drinking water stored in the main container is covered? <i>(yes - 1, no - 2)</i>	
16.		how drinking water is taken out from the main container? <i>(through tap - 1, vessel with handle dipped in to take out water - 2, vessel without handle dipped in to take out water - 3, poured out - 4)</i>	
B. water for all household activities			
17.	principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking (viz., cooking, washing, bathing, etc.) (code structure same as item 1: principal source of drinking water)		
18.	whether the household gets sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities (viz., drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.)? <i>(yes - 1, no - 2)</i>		
19.	for 02 to 05, 10 and 11 in either item 1, 11 or 17 , frequency of supply of water <i>(daily - 1, once in two days - 2, once in three days - 3, once in a week - 4, others - 9)</i>		
20.	for 02 and 03 in either item 1, 11 or 17 , whether water is metered ? <i>(yes - 1, no - 2)</i>		
21.	amount paid (payable) per month for purchase of water/ to the delivery agency, organisation, office etc. for water charges	21.1 whether any amount is usually paid in a month? <i>(yes: information on full amount of payment is available -1, information on some amount of payment is available - 2, no information on amount paid is separately available - 3; not required to pay - 4)</i>	
		21.2 for 1 and 2 in item 21.1 , average amount paid per month (Rs.)	
C. bathroom			
22.	access of the household to bathroom <i>(exclusive use of household - 1, common use of households in the building - 2, public/community use without payment - 3, public/community use with payment - 4, others - 9, no bathroom - 5)</i>		
23.	for 1 to 4 and 9 in item 22 , type of bathroom used by the household <i>(used: attached to the dwelling unit - 1, detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises - 2, others - 9; not used - 3)</i>		
24.	distance from the bathing place <i>(within dwelling - 1, outside dwelling but within the premises - 2, outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m. - 3, 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. - 4, 0.5 to 1.0 k.m. - 5, 1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.- 6, 1.5 k.m. or more - 7)</i>		
D. latrine			
25.	access of the household to latrine <i>(exclusive use of household - 1, common use of households in the building - 2, public/community latrine without payment - 3, public/community latrine with payment - 4, others - 9, no latrine - 5)</i>		
26.	for 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25 , type of latrine used by the household <i>(used: flush/pour-flush to: piped sewer system - 01, septic tank - 02, twin leach pit - 03, single pit - 04, elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc) - 05; ventilated improved pit latrine - 06, pit latrine with slab - 07, pit latrine without slab/open pit - 08, composting latrine - 10, others - 19; not used - 11)</i>		

continued to next page

[5] particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.		
srl. no.	item	code/entry
(1)	(2)	(3)
27.	whether bathroom and latrine both are within the household premises? <i>(yes - 1, no - 2)</i>	
28.	for 1 in item 25 and 02 to 04, 06, 07 and 10 in item 26 , whether excreta from septic tank/pit/composting latrine have ever been emptied? <i>(yes- 1, no - 2, not known - 3)</i>	
29.	who emptied the excreta last time? <i>(panchayet/municipality /corporation - 1, private agency - 2, hired labour engaged by the household - 3, member(s) of the household - 4, others - 9, not known - 5)</i>	
30.	place of disposal of excreta last time <i>(treatment plant - 1, buried in covered twin leach pit/single pit - 2, uncovered pit/open land/pond/river etc. - 3, other places - 9, not known - 4)</i>	
31.	amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time (Rs.)	
32.	how frequently excreta is emptied? <i>(once or more in a year - 1, once in 2 years - 2, once in 5 years - 3, once in 10 years - 4, others - 9, not known - 5)</i>	
33.	disposal of faeces for children of age below 3 years <i>(children used latrine -1, put/rinsed into latrine - 2, put/rinsed into drain or ditch - 3, thrown into garbage - 4, thrown or left in open area -5, buried - 6, others - 9, not applicable -7)</i>	
34.	for 01 to 08, 10, 19 in item 26 , availability of water in or around the latrine used <i>(water is available with soap/detergent - 1, water is available with ash/mud/sand etc. - 2, only water is available - 3; not available - 4)</i>	
E. practice of hand washing		
35.	whether household members regularly wash their hands before meal? <i>(yes: with water and soap/detergent - 1, with water and ash/mud/sand etc.- 2, with water only - 3; no - 4)</i>	
36.	whether household members regularly wash their hands after defecation? <i>(yes: with water and soap/detergent - 1, with water and ash/mud/sand etc. - 2, with water only - 3; no - 4)</i>	

[6] housing characteristics and micro environment of the households living in houses (i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4)						
srl. no.	item				code / entry	
(1)	(2)				(3)	
A. housing characteristics						
1.	plinth level of the house (<i>in feet and in whole numbers</i>) (record '0', if there is no plinth)					
2.	number of floor (s) in the house					
3.	use of house (<i>residential only - 1, residential-cum-commercial - 2, residential-cum-others - 9</i>)					
4.	for 1 or 2 in item 10 of block 4 , period since built (<i>less than 1 year - 01, 1 to 2 years - 02, 2 to 3 years - 03, 3 to 4 years - 04, 4 to 5 years - 05, 5 to 10 years - 06, 10 to 20 years - 07, 20 to 40 years - 08, 40 to 60 years - 10, 60 years or more - 11, not known - 12</i>)					
5.	for 01 to 05 in item 4		year of start		Y	Y
6.			year of completion			
7.	condition of structure (<i>good - 1, satisfactory - 2, bad - 3</i>)					
8.	whether the household has electricity for domestic use? (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)					
9.	for 1 in item 8 , type of electric wiring (<i>conduit wiring - 1, fixed to the walls - 2, temporary - 3</i>)					
10.	drainage system of the household (<i>underground -1, covered pucca -2, open pucca -3, open katcha -4, no drainage -5</i>)					
B. micro environment						
11.	system of disposal of household waste water (<i>safe re-use after treatment -1, disposed off without treatment to: drainage system - 2, open low land areas/streets - 3, ponds - 4, nearby river/nalla - 5; disposed off with or without treatment to other places - 9, not known - 6</i>)					
12.	place of disposal of household garbage (<i>disposed to: bio-gas plant or manure pit - 1, household's individual dumping spot(s) - 2, community dumping spot (vat, container, etc.) - 3, common place other than community dumping spot (open area/street/open drain) - 4, others - 9; not known - 5</i>)					
13.	agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household (<i>panchayet/municipality/corporation - 1, resident/group of residents - 2, others - 9, not known - 3; no arrangement - 4</i>)					
14.	for 3 and 4 in item 12 , how frequently garbage is cleared? (<i>daily - 1, not daily but at least once in a week - 2, not even once in a week - 3, not known - 4</i>)					
15.	whether experienced any flood during last 5 years? (<i>yes: from excessive rain during monsoon - 1, from river, sea, etc. - 2; no -3</i>)					

continued to next page

[6] housing characteristics and micro environment of the households living in houses (i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4)			
srl. no.	item		code / entry
(1)	(2)		(3)
16.	approach road / lane / constructed path (direct opening to: <i>motorable road / lane / constructed path with street light - 1, motorable road / lane / constructed path without street light - 2, other road / lane / constructed path with street light - 3, other road / lane / constructed path without street light - 4; no direct opening to road / lane / constructed path - 5</i>)		
17.	whether the household faces problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises? (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)		
18.	whether human faeces are visible in or around the household premises? (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)		
19.	animal shed and poultry farm	19.1	existence of animal shed/poultry farm (<i>attached to the house - 1, detached from the house - 2, no animal shed/poultry farm - 3</i>)
		19.2	for 1 or 2 in item 19.1 , disposal of animal/poultry excreta (<i>to biogas plant - 1, manure pit -2, used as fuel - 3, others - 9, not known - 4</i>)
C. problem of flies and mosquitoes			
20.	whether the household faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days? (<i>yes: severe - 1, moderate - 2; no - 3</i>)		
21.	whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes? (<i>yes - 1, no - 2, not known - 3</i>)		
22.	for 1 or 2 in item 20 , whether any effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes? (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)		
D. specific types of illness of the household members during last 365 days			
23.	whether any of the household member(s) suffered from the types of illness specified in items 23.1 to 23.5 during last 365 days?	23.1	stomach problems like diarrhea/dysentery/cholera (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)
		23.2	malaria/dengue/chikungunya/encephalitis (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)
		23.3	skin diseases (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)
		23.4	jaundice (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)
		23.5	other diseases (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)

Note: for items relating to 'house', information will be collected for the whole 'structure' in which the dwelling unit is located.

[7] particulars of the dwelling of the households living in houses (i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4)		
srl. no.	item	code / entry
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	type of the dwelling (<i>independent house - 1, flat - 2, others - 9</i>)	
2.	number of rooms in the dwelling	living rooms
3.		other rooms
4.	floor area of the dwelling <i>[in square feet and in whole numbers]</i>	living rooms
5.		other rooms
6.		covered veranda
7.		uncovered veranda
8.		total (sum of items 4 to 7)
9.	ventilation of the dwelling unit (<i>good - 1, satisfactory - 2, bad - 3</i>)	
10.	total number of married couples in the household	
11.	for entry > 0 in item 10 , number of married couples having separate room	
12.	kitchen type (<i>separate kitchen: with water tap - 1, without water tap - 2; no separate kitchen - 3</i>)	
13.	type of fuel used by household for cooking (<i>firewood, chips & crop residue - 01, LPG - 02, other natural gas - 03, dung cake - 04, kerosene - 05, coke / coal - 06, gobar gas - 07, other biogas - 08, charcoal - 09, electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) - 10, solar cooker - 11, others - 19, no cooking arrangement - 12</i>)	
14.	floor type (<i>mud - 1, bamboo / log - 2, wood / plank - 3, brick / stone / lime stone - 4, cement - 5, mosaic / tiles - 6, others - 9</i>)	
15.	wall type (<i>grass/ straw/ leaves/ reeds/ bamboo, etc. - 1, mud (with / without bamboo) / unburnt brick - 2, canvas / cloth - 3, other katcha - 4, timber - 5, burnt brick / stone / lime stone - 6, iron or other metal sheet - 7, cement / RBC / RCC - 8, other pucca - 9</i>)	
16.	roof type (<i>grass/ straw/ leaves/ reeds/ bamboo etc. - 1, mud / unburnt brick - 2, canvas / cloth - 3, other katcha - 4, tiles / slate - 5, burnt brick / stone / lime stone - 6, iron / zinc / other metal sheet / asbestos sheet - 7, cement / RBC / RCC - 8, other pucca - 9</i>)	
17.	if hired (i.e., for 3, 4 or 5 in item 10 of block 4)	monthly rent (Rs.) (<i>payable approach</i>)

[8] some general particulars of the households living in houses (i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 10 of block 4) in respect of their stay in present area			
srl. no.	item		code / entry
(1)	(2)		(3)
A. for all households			
1.	duration of stay of the household in the present area* <i>(less than 1 year - 01, 1 to 2 years - 02, 2 to 5 years - 03, 5 to 10 years - 04, 10 to 20 years - 05, 20 to 40 years - 06, 40 to 60 years - 07, 60 years or more - 08, not known - 10)</i>		
2.	for 01 in item 1	where the household was residing before coming to the present area? <i>(in slum/squatter settlement of the same town - 1, in other areas of the same town - 2, in slum/squatter settlement of other town - 3, in other areas of other town - 4, village - 5)</i>	
3.		type of structure of the accommodation availed of immediately before coming to the present area <i>(pucca - 1, semi -pucca - 2, katcha - 3, no dwelling - 4)</i>	
4.		reason for movement to the present area <i>(free / low rent - 1, independent accommodation - 2, accommodation in better locality - 3, employment related reasons: proximity to place of work - 4, other employment related reasons - 5; others - 9)</i>	
5.	number of members who moved into the household during the last 365 days		
6.	number of members who moved out of the household during the last 365 days		
B. for households living in slums/squatter settlements (for urban only) (dwellings of area type code 1, 2 or 3 in item 11, block 4)			
7.	does the head of the household possess any of the documents pertaining to the residence status in the present slum/squatter settlement? <i>(possesses: ration card - 1, voter ID card - 2, passport - 3, any combination of codes 1 to 3 - 4, other - 9; none - 5)</i>		
8.	whether the household received any benefit as a dweller of present slum/squatter settlement? <i>(received allotment of land / tenement - 1, received other benefits - 9; received no benefit - 2)</i>		
9.	whether the household tried to move out of the present slum/squatter settlement? <i>(yes - 1, no - 2)</i>		
10.	if 1 in item 9, main reason <i>(better accommodation - 1, proximity to place of work - 2, social / religious factors - 3, others - 9)</i>		
*: The present area is the area in which the household is being enumerated and is identified by the area types as recorded in item 11 of block 4. Therefore, present area means present village for rural households and for urban households, present area means present notified slum or non-notified slum or squatter settlement or 'other areas' of the town.			

[2] particulars of field operations										
srl. no.	item		Field Investigator (FI)/ Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)			Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)				
(1)	(2)		(3)			(4)				
1 (a)	i) name (block letters)									
	ii) code									
	iii) signature									
1 (b)	i) name (block letters)									
	ii) code									
	iii) signature									
2.	date(s) of :		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection									
	(ii) receipt									
	(iii) scrutiny									
	(iv) despatch									
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached									
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]									
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule									
6.	whether remarks have been entered by FI/JSO/ supervisory officer (yes - 1, no - 2)		(i) in block 9/ block 10							
			(ii) elsewhere in the schedule							

[9] remarks by investigator(s) (FI/JSO)

[10] comments by supervisory officer(s)