



Government of Haryana

***Report on
Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing
Condition in Haryana***

**STATE SAMPLE
76th Round
(July 2018-December 2018)
State Sample**



Salaulim Dam



Housing Condition



**DEPARTTMENT OF ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL
AFFAIRS, HARYANA**

Website: <http://esaharyana.gov.in>

Publication No. 1408

website – esaharyana.gov.in



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

Report on
Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing
Condition in Haryana

STATE SAMPLE
76th Round
(July 2018-December 2018)
State Sample

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL AFFAIRS,
HARYANA

PREFACE

Housing is the basic requirements of human well being. Along with the requirement of shelter, availability and access to drinking water, sanitation etc. are important determinants of overall quality of life of the population. Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana conducted state-wide survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions' in its NSS 76th round during July – December, 2018. The last survey on the same subject was carried out in its 69th round during July – December, 2012. The objective of this survey is to examine and study different aspects of living of the household members by developing suitable indicators based on the information collected through the survey.

This report, titled '*Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Housing Conditions in Haryana*,' presents estimates based on household responses collected through the *National Sample Survey (NSS) 76th Round* survey. The findings reflect the state sample data gathered during the survey, providing insights into critical living conditions across Haryana.

This report has been prepared by Shri Om Parkash Indora, Research Officer with the support of Shri Parveen Kumar, Assistant Research Officer and Mrs. Sunidhi Sharma, Data Entry Operator under the guidance of Shri Rajinder Singh Bhatia, Deputy Director and overall supervision of Shri R.K. Mor, Additional Director of this department. I express my gratitude to the entire team for diligent efforts.

We are deeply grateful to the households who actively cooperated with the field staff during the survey. Our thanks also go to the **National Statistical Office (NSO)** for their technical guidance and material support.

We hope this document serves as a valuable resource for **planners, policymakers, and researchers**. Feedback and suggestions for improving future editions of the report are most welcome.

Place: Panchkula

Date: 30th September, 2025

Manoj Kumar Goel
Director, Department of Economic and
Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Name of Chapter	Page No.
	Executive Summary	i to iv
One	Introduction	2 to 4
Two	Concepts & Definitions	6 to 13
Three	Summary of Findings	15 to 33
Appendix A	List of Detailed Tables on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing'	A-i to A-iii
	Detailed Tables	A-1 to A-35
Appendix B	(i) Facsimile of Schedule 0.0	B-1 to B-22
	(ii) Facsimile of Schedule 1.2	

Executive Summary

The report is based on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' survey of NSS76th round conducted during July-December 2018. For the state sample, the survey was spread over 184 first stage units (102 villages and 82 UFS Blocks) covering 2,143 households (1,159 in rural areas and 984 in urban areas) enumerating 10,546 persons (5,924 in rural area and 4,622 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 Haryana shows that 84.9% of households were using 'Piped water into dwelling', 7.4% using 'Hand pump', 5.8% using 'Piped water into yard/plot', 1.3% using 'Tubewell', 0.2% using 'Public tap/stand pipe' and 0.2% using 'Public tanker truck'. At all India level 21.4% of households using 'Piped water into dwelling', 10.7% using 'Tubewells', 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 bottled water in Haryana whereas at all India level, maximum 6.8% households using bottled water as a principal source of drinking water.
- iii. 95.5% of households had exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water in Haryana (97.2% in rural areas and 92.7% 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 Haryana, 3.9% of households had common access to the principal source of drinking water in the building, followed by 0.6% of the households used public source for community use as a principal source of drinking water.
- v. In Haryana, 96.3% of the households were having sufficient drinking water throughout the year (96.7% in rural areas and 95.6% in urban areas). At all India level, 88.7% of households were having sufficient drinking water throughout the year.

- vi. 91.5% households were getting drinking water within their dwelling, followed by 6.7% of households had drinking water facility outside dwelling but within premises and 1.8% of households had a facility of drinking water outside premises at various distances.
- vii. It is reported that 23.9% households were estimated to be using 'Electric purifier' for the treatment of drinking water, followed by 0.4% using 'Non-electric purifier', 7.9% using 'Boiling' method, 5.3% using 'Filtered with cloth' and 61.7% households not taking any treatment for drinking water.
- viii. 100% households were storing drinking water in Haryana where as at all India level, 91.3% households storing drinking water.

(B) ACCESS TO BATHROOM AND LATRINE

- i. 99.5% households in Haryana were having access to bathroom (99.4% in rural and 99.7% in urban areas). At all India level, 68.5% of households having access to bathroom.
- ii. About 90% of household were having access to bathroom for exclusive use of household, 9.7% to common use of bathroom in the building and 0.4% have no access to bathroom.
- iii. Among households in Haryana, 38.4% households used 'flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system', followed by 56.5% using 'flush/pour-flush to septic tanks', 5.0% 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'.

(C) TYPE OF DWELLING

- i. 94.8% households were having dwelling unit owned by them, whereas, 5% households having hired dwelling unit and 0.2% households having other type of dwelling unit in Haryana. 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.

- ii. Among the households living in houses, 100% of the households in Haryana were using the house for residential purpose only whereas 2.5% of households were living in houses under the category 'residential-cum-commercial' and 0.1% under category 'residential-cum-others'. Corresponding figure at all India level were 94.9%, 4.2% and 0.9% respectively.
- iii. In Haryana, 44.8% of households reported to have house with good condition and 6.8% households were having structure of houses in bad condition where as at all India level, it was 42.7% and 12.2% respectively.
- iv. Among the households living in houses, about 82.2% households in Haryana had independent house, followed by 15.1% flats and 2.7% 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. 95.1% of the households were having the house of pucca structure, followed by 4.1% 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.
- vi. Among the households living in houses, average floor area of the dwelling unit was 72.6 square meters in Haryana. 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.2570/-. At all India level, average monthly rent for hired dwelling unit is Rs. 3056/-.
- viii. It is reported that 42.2% households were having separate kitchen with water tap and 27.5% having separate kitchen without tap. Still 30.3% of households had no separate kitchen.
- ix. Average no. of living rooms of the dwelling unit was reported as 2.53 in Haryana.
- x. 0.9% of households are having owned dwelling unit with period of less than one year since the house was built, whereas, 83.3% households of Haryana had owned dwellings unit with period 5 years or more but less than 40

years. 11.4% of households had owned dwellings which were built before 40 years or more.

(D) DRAINAGE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

- i. It is reported that 33.7% of household living in the houses had underground drainage system, followed by 35.7% open pucca and 21.7% covered pucca in Haryana.
- ii. 11.9% of households (Rural: 4.8% & Urban: 23.0%) disposed garbage to community dumping spot, 11.3% to common place other than community dumping spot and 21.0% to household's individual dumping spot.

Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 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 and indispensable position in the day-to-day life of any person.

1.1.2 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.

1.1.3 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.

1.2 HISTORY OF SURVEYS

1.2.1 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.

1.2.2 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).

1.3 OBJECTIVE, SCOPE & COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

1.3.1 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

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., was considered as a single-member household. If a group of persons among them normally pooled their income for spending, they were considered to form a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a single household.
- (ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resided.

- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) was considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resided even though he or she was not a member of the same family.
- (iv) When a person usually slept in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but took food with his or her family, he or she was not treated as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stayed.
- (v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stayed elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/she was not considered as a member of his/her parent's household. However, he/she was listed as a single member household if the hostel was listed.

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

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

2.7 Dwelling unit: In this survey, dwelling unit was defined as the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It might be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There might be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, number of dwelling units was same as the number of households sharing the structure. There might also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constituted a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households did not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes was treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose was very nominal. The dwelling unit covered all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly in tents, under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., were considered to have no dwelling.

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

2.9 Flat: A dwelling unit was considered as a flat if it was a part of a structure which was shared with at least two households and the dwelling unit had housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which were used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household reported that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine were shared with other households residing in other structures, such dwelling unit was

considered as flat. If households were residing in flat-like structure without any one of the housing facilities like water supply, bathroom and latrine; those structures/dwelling units were not considered as flat.

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

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

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

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

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

2.15 Other room: It was defined as a room which did not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres floor area and 2 metres height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfied the specification, 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.

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

2.17 Slums: Any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, was considered as a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households lived there. The criterion of 20 households was not restricted within an FSU only but the whole of such an area which could cut across more than one FSU. Such settlements were considered as *notified slum* if they were notified so by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities; otherwise, they were considered as a *nonnotified slum*. For this survey the word ‘slums’ included both *notified slums and non-notified slums*.

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

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

2.20 Household’s usual consumer expenditure (Rs.) in a month: Household consumer expenditure (HCE) was defined as the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a reference period. Household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure was defined as the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account with a monthly regularity. Unusual expenditures, such as, expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization etc. were excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods was included and monthly expenditure on durable goods was derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

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

- **Own source (including own labour):** This included the household labour and/or materials supplied from home, savings of the different members of the household, non-refundable amount
- (final withdrawal or part withdrawal drawn by some of the household members) from provident
- fund account by the household members, amount received from sale of assets, etc. Though this did not include materials used from free collection, the transport charges and the related hired and household labour associated with such free collection had been evaluated and recorded. Materials supplied from home had been evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price.
- **Government:** Money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) received from the central or state governments to finance the construction had been considered under this category. When houses/flats were received free from central or state governments, the source of finance had also been considered as ‘Government’.
- **Bank (Commercial Banks including regional rural bank, cooperative society/bank):** Amount spent on construction out of money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) taken from commercial banks, including nationalised banks, regional rural banks, State Bank of India and its associates like State Bank of Rajasthan, State Bank of Mysore,

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

- **Insurance:** All loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, Postal Life Insurance and other insurance funds had been considered as loans taken from 'insurance'.
- **Provident fund:** Refundable advance/loans taken from a Provident Fund account, such as a Contributory Provident Fund, a General Provident Fund, a Public Provident Fund or any other provident fund in the public/private sector offices and companies, by the employees of the respective concerns, or account holders in case of a Public Provident Fund, were considered as 'Provident Fund'.
- **Financial corporations/institutions:** Institutions such as Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), etc., were considered under this category.
- **Other institutional agencies:** Amount raised by the households from financial institutions other than those listed above was treated as loans from 'Other Institutional Agencies'.
- **Self help group:** A self help group (SHG) is a financial intermediary usually composed of between 10-12 local persons. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds are lent back to the members or at times to others. In India, many SHGs are linked to banks for the hand delivery of microcredit.
- **Money lender:** Persons who lend money on interest had been considered as moneylenders.
- **Friends and relatives:** Friends and relatives in this particular context are those who (i) are not the household members of the selected household and (ii) gifted money/material for construction/purchase of houses/flats or lent money free of interest. A friend or relative who charged interest for any loan advanced was regarded as money lender.
- **Other non-institutional agencies:** Any non-institutional credit agency not covered above was considered under this category.

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

- **Bottled drinking water:** Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers was classified as bottled drinking water. Generally this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. Tap water, wellwater, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, was not treated as bottled drinking water.
- **Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot:** If an arrangement was made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe and if the sample household availed such facility for drinking, then such sources of drinking water was considered as piped water. Piped water into dwelling was defined as a piped water connection to one or more taps to the dwelling unit (e.g., in the kitchen). Piped water to yard/plot was defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed outside the dwelling unit of the household but in the yard or plot within the household premises.
- **Piped water from neighbour:** If an arrangement was made by the sample household to avail drinking water from the piped water of the neighbour household supplied by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency, then the source of drinking water for the sample household was considered as 'piped water from neighbour'. If the sample household collected drinking water from more than one neighbour, then also source of drinking water for the sample household was considered as 'piped water from neighbour'.

- **Public tap/standpipe:** Public tap or standpipe is a water point for community use in which water is supplied through pipe by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private agency. Public tap/standpipe can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.
- **Tube well and Hand pump:** Tube well and hand pump are bore well used for extracting ground water for drinking purpose. If the pump of the bore well is operated by animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means etc., it is known as tube well and if the pump is operated manually by hand using human power and mechanical advantage to lift ground water, it is known as hand pump.
- **Protected well/unprotected well:** A well is considered as protected if it has generally the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination:
 - ❖ A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover
 - ❖ A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel
 - ❖ A hand pump or bucket with windlass
 - ❖ If instead of hand pump or bucket with windlass, electric pump was used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (a) and (b) exist, it was considered as protected well. A well which was not protected by the above measures, e.g., the well not protected from runoff water or the well not protected from bird droppings and animals, was classified as unprotected well.
- **Tanker-truck: public/private:** In ‘tanker-truck’, drinking water is trucked to a locality and supplied from tanker to the households of the locality. If the ‘tanker-truck’ was operated by any government agencies (central/state/local bodies etc.) and the sample household reported that it was their principal source of drinking water then the source of drinking water of the household was recorded as ‘public tanker-truck’. Incase the ‘tanker-truck’ was operated by private agencies (NGOs, trusts etc.) and the sample household reported that it was their principal source of drinking water, then the source of drinking water of the household was considered as ‘private tanker-truck’.
- **Protected spring/unprotected spring:** A spring was considered as protected, if it was protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a ‘spring box’, constructed of brick, masonry or concrete and built around the spring so that water flowed directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution. A spring which was not protected was called unprotected spring.
- **Rainwater collection:** Rainwater refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection has been practised in arid and semi-arid areas to get drinking water of the household and water for other uses. When such water was used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water was considered as rainwater collection.
- **Surface water:** Surface water is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. For surface water, two distinct categories were provided, one for ‘tank/pond’ and another for ‘other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.).
- **Others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.):** In ‘cart with small tank or drum’, water is supplied in small tank or drum to a locality by donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means.

2.22.1 The source of drinking water of same type located at two different places was not treated as two different sources of drinking water. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like

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

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

- **Flush/pour-flush:** Flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour-flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, it uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Depending on the system/site where human excreta and waste water are disposed off, flush/pour-flush latrine can be of the following types: (i) piped sewer system, (ii) septic tank, (iii) twin leach pit, (iv) single pit, (v) elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.).
- **Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system:** Piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage that is designed to collect human excreta and waste water and remove them from the household environment.
- **Flush/pour-flush to septic tank:** Septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a watertight settling tank, which is normally located underground. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit.
- **Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pits/single pit:** In twin pit flush/ pour-flush latrine, the excreta are carried into subsurface leach pits through pipes or covered drains and one pit is used at a time. The liquid infiltrates into the soil through the holes in the pit lining. The gases also disperse into the soil, and therefore, the provision of a vent pipe for its outlet is not necessary. When one pit is full, the excreta are diverted to the second pit. The filled pit can be conveniently emptied after a rest period of one and a half years, during which pathogens are inactivated and the organic matter decomposed. Thus the two pits can be used alternately and continuously. In a single pit system desludging is required immediately after the pit has filled up, and therefore involves handling of fresh and undigested excreta which is hazardous to health. Single leach pits are appropriate only if mechanical desludging vacuum tanker is readily available, or if the pit is abandoned when full.
- **Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc):** This type of latrine refers to the system of flush/pour-flush latrine where excreta are disposed of near the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the open drain, open pit, open field, etc.
- **Ventilated improved pit latrine:** This is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the super structure is kept dark.
- **Pit latrine with slab:** This is a dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta
- and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat. Unlike the ventilated improved pit latrine, in this type of latrine vent pipe is not used.
- **Pit latrine without slab/open pit:** Pit latrine without slab uses a hole in the ground for excreta
- collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat.

- **Composting latrine:** This is a dry latrine into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost.
- **Others:** Examples of such latrine are (i) hanging latrine which is built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly, (ii) service latrine which are serviced by scavengers.

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

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 Statistical Affairs (DESA), Haryana (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, tenorial 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 Haryana were also given in this section.

3.1 Demographic profile

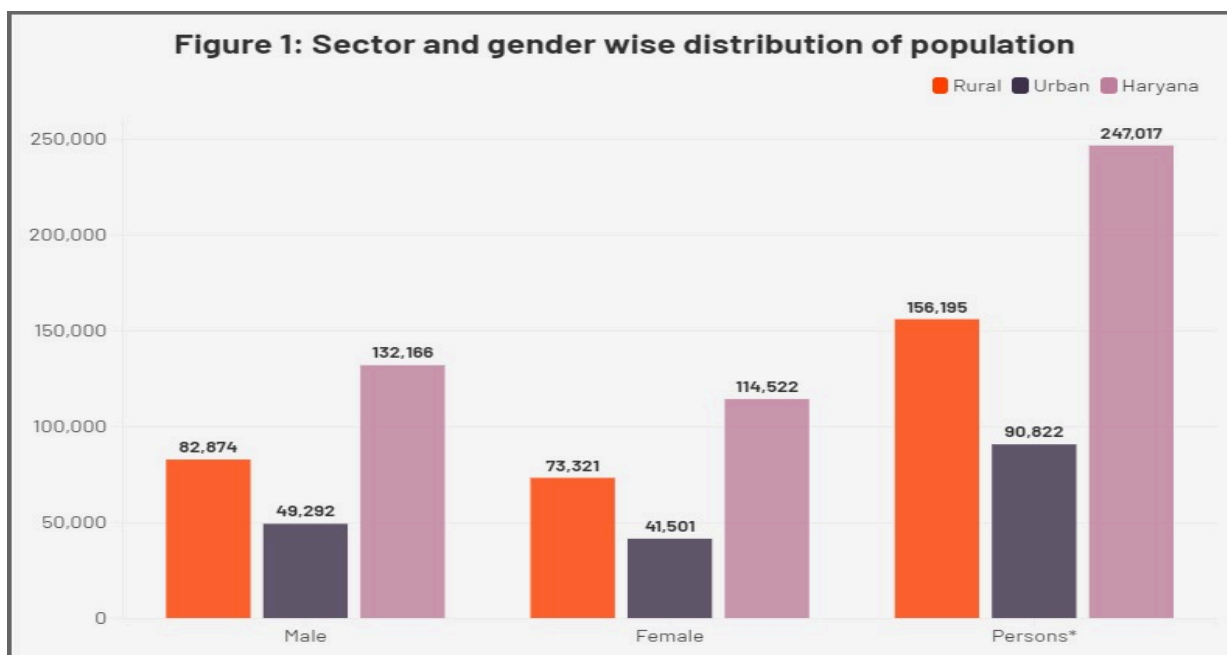
3.1.1 The number of households and person surveyed along with the estimated values of distribution of population, households, household size and sex ratio are given in Statement 1. These estimates are obtained on the basis of NSS 76th round on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition. **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.**

3.1.2 This Statement revealed that there were about 50.72 lakh estimated households consisting about 247.02 lakh estimated population in Haryana. Out of the total households, 38.80% households were reported in urban and 61.20% in rural area of Haryana. Average household size in Haryana was found 4.9, while it was 5.0 in rural and 4.6 in urban. In Haryana, sex ratio (number of female per 1000 male) was reported as 869. In rural and urban sectors, sex ratio was reported as 885 and 842 respectively.

Statement1:Distribution of population, households and sex ratio

Gender	Sample Number			Estimated Number('00)		
	Rural	Urban	Haryana	Rural	Urban	Haryana
Male	3142	2499	5641	82874	49292	132166
Female	2782	2123	4905	73321	41501	114522
Persons*	5924	4622	10546	156195	90822	247017
Households	1159	984	2143	31041	19677	50718
Sex ratio				885	842	869
Average household size				5.0	4.6	4.9

*:Includes transgender



3.2 Drinking water

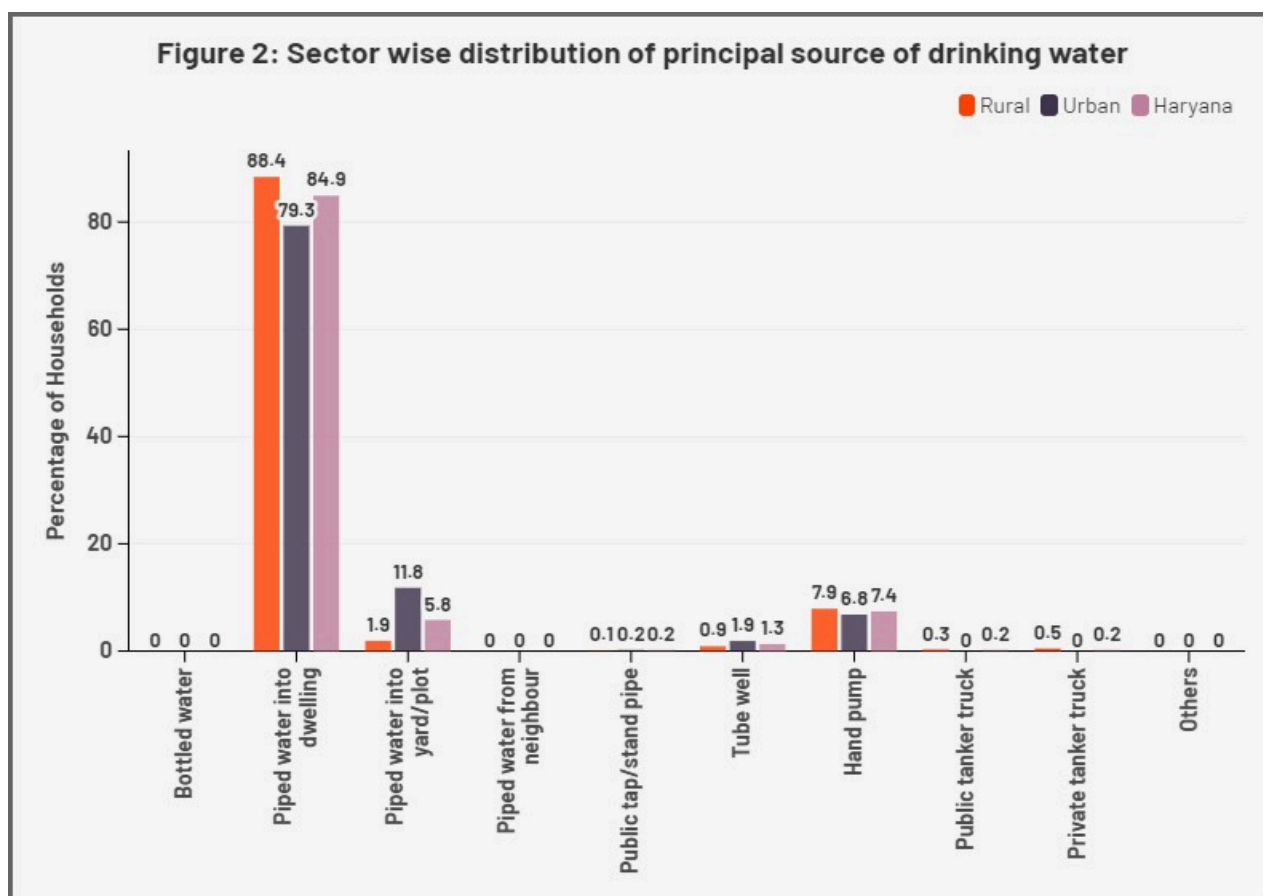
3.2.1 Drinking water being one of the most basic human needs, survey covered source of drinking water and extent of this facility to the households in Haryana. Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water of the household for rural and urban Haryana is given in Statement 2. In Haryana, major source of drinking water was piped water (90.7%), followed by Hand pump (7.4%), Tube well (1.3%), public tap/stand pipe (0.2%) and public tanker truck (0.2%). This Statement clearly indicates that the share of supply from principal source, namely, Hand pump, public tanker truck and private tanker truck was more in rural areas as compared to urban. Whereas the share of water supply from principal source by piped water into dwelling was seen more in rural as compared to urban Haryana.

3.2.2 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	Haryana
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piped water into dwelling	88.4	79.3	84.9
Piped water into yard/plot	1.9	11.8	5.8
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap/stand pipe	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tube well	0.9	1.9	1.3
Hand pump	7.9	6.8	7.4
Public tanker truck	0.3	0.0	0.2
Private tanker truck	0.5	0.0	0.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100

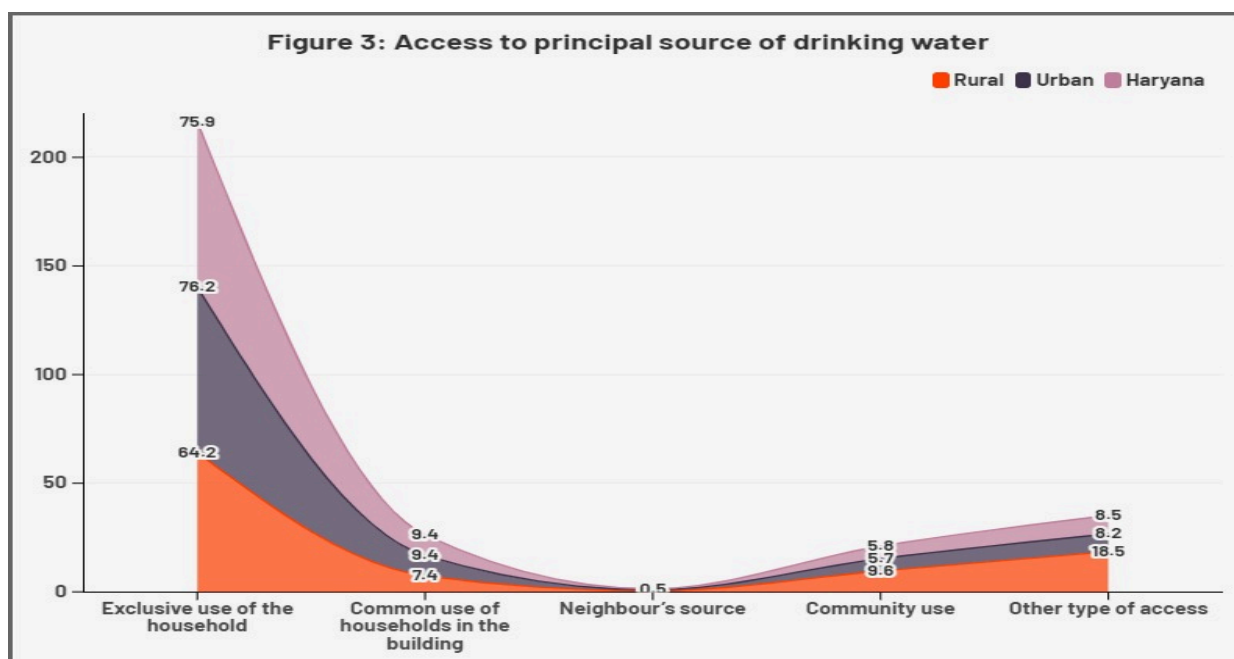
Note: In some cases figure 0.0 may indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular item.



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

Statement 3: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water of the household

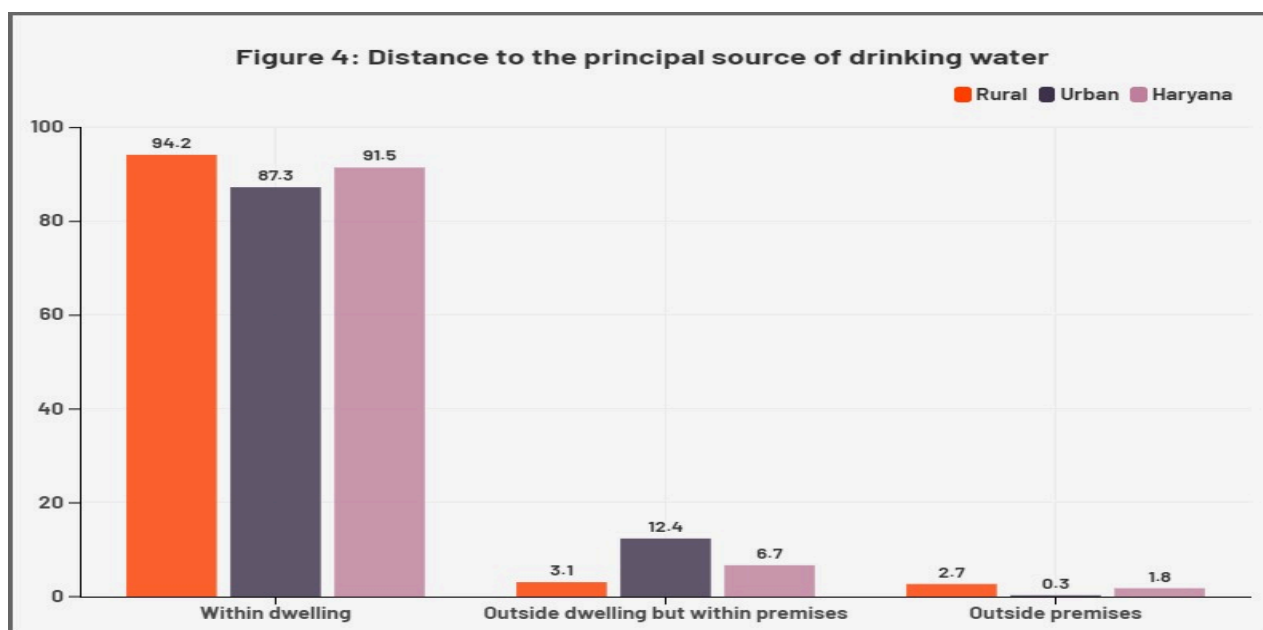
Access to principal source of drinking water		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
Exclusive use of the household		64.2	76.2	75.9
Common use of households in the building		7.4	9.4	9.4
Neighbour's source		0.4	0.5	0.5
Community use	Public source restricted to particular community	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



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

Statement 4: 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	Haryana
1. Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water				
Within dwelling		94.2	87.3	91.5
Outside dwelling but within premises		3.1	12.4	6.7
Outside premises at a distance of	Less than 0.2 km	2.4	0.3	1.6
	0.2 -0.5 km	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.5 -1.0 km	0.3	0.0	0.2
	1.0 -1.5 km	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1.5 km or more	0.0	0.0	0.0
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage of households getting sufficient drinking Water from principal source throughout the year		96.7	95.6	96.3



3.4.5 Statement 4 depicts the availability of principal source of drinking water in terms of measuring distance i.e. within the premises and outside the premises. 98.2 % households were getting drinking water within the premises and 1.8% households were fetching drinking water from outside the premises.

3.4.6 Among the households who had facility of drinking water within the premises, 91.5% households had the facility of drinking water within their dwelling and 6.7% outside the dwelling but within the premises. 1.6% 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 kilometer was more in rural (2.7%) as compared to urban (0.3%). In Haryana, 96.3% households reported that they were getting sufficient drinking water from the principal source throughout the year.

3.4.7 **Method of treatment of drinking water by the household:** In this survey, information on treatment of drinking water was collected considering the usual practice of the household to treat drinking water received from all the sources (either principal or supplementary or both) to improve its quality. The percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water is given below in Statement 5.

Statement 5 :Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water

Method of treatment of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Haryana
Electric purifier	14.5	38.8	23.9
Boiling	6.6	10.1	7.9
Chemically treated with alum	0.3	0.1	0.2
Chemically treated with bleach/ chlorine tablets	0.0	0.2	0.1
Non-electric purifier	0.5	0.2	0.4
Filtered with cloth	5.3	5.0	5.3
Others	0.8	0.0	0.5
Not treated (including not required to be treated)	72.0	45.6	61.7
All	100	100	100

3.4.8 Statement 5 illustrated the distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water. This Statement depicted that 23.9% households in Haryana were using electric purifier to purify the drinking water followed by 0.4% households who were using non-electric purifier and 7.9% households using boiling method of treatment of drinking water. 61.7% households were reported that they are not giving any treatment to drinking water before drinking it.

3.4.9 **Storing of drinking water and method of taking out stored drinking water from the main container:** If the household usually stored most of the drinking water received from all the sources, it was considered that the household was storing drinking water. The percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing drinking water and by method of taking out drinking water from the main container. 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 given in Statement 6.

Statement 6: 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 items		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1. Percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing of drinking water				
Non Metal	Earthen	54.7	25.0	43.2
	Plastic	36.0	47.2	40.5
	Other	4.4	2.4	3.6
Metal	Iron	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Copper	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Stainless steel	4.9	25.1	12.7
	Brass	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households stored drinking water		100	100	100
All		100	100	100
2. Percentage distribution of households by duration of storing of drinking water				
Less than 1 day		53.8	56.9	55.0
1 day or more but less than 3 days		38.4	37.6	38.1
3 days or more		7.8	5.5	6.9
All		100	100	100
3. Percentage distribution of households by method of taking out stored drinking water				
Through tap		32.2	50.4	39.2
Vessel with handle		30.8	21.9	27.3
Vessel without handle		35.2	27.1	32.1
Poured out		1.8	0.6	1.4
All		100	100	100
4. Percentage of households which covered main container used for storing drinking water		93.1	92.5	92.8

3.4.10 Statement 6 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 6. 100% households were storing drinking water received from the principal source of drinking water. Among these, 43.2% households were using earthen container for storing the water, followed by 40.5% in plastic container, 12.7% in stainless steel and 3.6% in other container.

3.4.11 Statement also depicted that in Haryana, 55% households were storing drinking water for the period less than one day, 38.1% for one day or more but less than three days and 6.9% 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 Haryana, 39.2% households were reported that they were using tap for taking out stored drinking water, followed by 32.1% households using vessel without handle, 12.1% households using vessel with handle and 1.4% households who directly poured out as the method of taking out stored drinking water from the container in which it was stored. 92.8% households were reported who use to cover the main container for storing the drinking water.

3.5 Bathroom

3.5.1 **Access of household to bathroom:** For the purposes of the survey, a bathing place which satisfied the criteria of a room was considered as a bathroom. It was considered that the household had access to bathroom if majority of the household members could use bathroom facility irrespective of whether it was used by them or not. Information on access to bathroom was collected in terms of six categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of households in the building, (iii) public/community use without payment, (iv) public/community use with payment, (v) others and (vi) no bathroom. 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 7 placed below.

Statement 7: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom

Access to bathroom	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Haryana
Exclusive use of household	91.3	87.4	89.8
Common use of households in the building	8.1	12.3	9.7
Public/community use without payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public/ community use with payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of access	0.1	0.0	0.0
Households with access to bathroom	99.5	99.7	99.5
No specific room for bathing	0.5	0.3	0.5
All	100	100	100

3.5.2 In Haryana, 99.5% households reported that they were having access to bathroom facility. Among these households, 89.8% households were having bathroom for exclusive use, followed by 9.7% households who shares it jointly as they were residing in the same building and 0.5% households who were using no specific room for bathing

3.5.3 **Type of bathroom used by the households:** For this survey, it was considered that the household had used bathroom if it was generally used by majority of the household members. Information on type of bathroom used by the households which had access to bathroom was collected in terms of the four categories viz. (i) attached to the dwelling unit, (ii) detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises, (iii) others and (vi) not used.

Statement 8 : Percentage distribution of households which had access to bathroom by type of bathroom used by them

Type of bathroom used	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Haryana
Attached to the dwelling unit	57.9	63.3	60.0
Detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises	42.1	36.4	39.8
Any other type of bathroom	0.1	0.3	0.2
Did not used bathroom	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100

3.6 Latrine

3.6.1 Access of household to latrine: For the purpose of this survey, it was considered that the household had access to latrine if majority of the household members had the facility of using latrine irrespective of whether it was used by them or not. Information on access to latrine was collected in terms of six categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of households in the building, (iii) public/community use without payment, (iv) public/community use with payment, (v) others and (vi) no latrine. A household was categorised as ‘having access to latrine’, if majority of the household members had the facility of using the latrine irrespective of the situation whether they used it or not.

Statement 9: 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	Haryana
Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system	25.2	58.8	38.4
Flush/pour-flush to septic tank	67.0	40.4	56.5
Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit/single pit	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere	7.0	0.8	5.0
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	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not used	0.8	0.0	0.1
All	100	100	100

3.6.2 In Haryana, 38.4% households were using flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system, followed by 56.5% 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 (67%) while urban households (58.8%) were using the latrine which is flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system.

3.6.3 Disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years: For the purpose of the survey, information on disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years was collected in terms of the categories (i) children used latrine, (ii) put/rinsed into latrine, (iii) put/rinsed into drain or ditch, (iv) thrown into garbage, (v) thrown or left in open area, (vi) buried, (vii) others and (viii) not applicable. For collecting this information, usual practice of the household for

disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years was considered. If the household did not have any children of age below 3 years, the category 'not applicable' was recorded. The percentage of households having children of age below 3 years and percentage distribution of those households by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years are given below in Statement 10.

Statement 10 : Percentage of households having children of age below 3 years and percentage distribution of those households by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1.Percentage of households having children of age below 3 years	13.6	11.6	12.8
2.Percentage distribution of households having children of age below 3 years by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years			
Children used latrine	42.1	21.9	35.0
Put/rinsed into latrine	13.6	44.1	24.3
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	31.1	26.6	29.5
Thrown into garbage	5.0	1.8	3.8
Thrown or left in open area	0.9	5.7	2.6
Buried	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	7.3	0.0	4.0
All	100	100	100

3.6.7 Availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household and availability of both bathroom and latrine within the household premises: For the households which used latrine, information on availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household was collected in terms of the four categories viz. (i) available with soap/detergent, (ii) available with ash/mud/sand etc., (iii) only water is available and (iv) not available. The percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used is given below at the all-India level in Statement 11.

Statement 11: Percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or round the latrine used and percentage of households having bathroom and latrine both within the household premises

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1.Percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used			
Water was available with soap/detergent	49.2	59.6	53.2
Water was available with ash/mud/sand etc.	3.2	2.5	2.9
Only water was available	47.4	37.9	43.7
Water was available	99.8	100.0	99.8
Water was not available	0.3	0.0	0.2
All	100	100	100
2.Percentage of households having both bathroom and latrine within the household premises	94.9	98.1	96.1

3.7 Practice of Hand Washing

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

water and ash/mud/sand etc., (iii) wash hands with water only and (iv) do not wash hands. The percentage distribution of households at the all-India level by practice of hand washing before meal is given below in Statement 12.

Statement 12: Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing before meal and percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing after defecation

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1.Practice of hand washing before meal			
Wash hands with water and soap/detergent	65.9	77.7	70.5
Wash hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc.	2.6	0.4	1.8
Wash hands with water only	30.2	21.9	27.0
Do not wash hands	1.0	0.0	0.8
All	100	100	100
2.Practice of hand washing after defecation			
Wash hands with water and soap/detergent	84.2	94.5	88.2
Wash hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc.	2.4	0.6	1.7
Wash hands with water only	13.4	4.8	10.1
Do not wash hands	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100
Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular category of practice of hand washing after defecation.			

3.8 Tenurial status of dwelling unit

3.8.1 Tenurial status of dwelling unit: The percentage distribution of households by tenurial status of dwelling unit , is given below in Statement 13.

Statement 13: Percentage distribution of households by tenurial status of dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Tenurial status of dwelling unit			
Owned: Freehold	98.9	86.5	94.1
Owned: Leasehold	0.5	0.8	0.6
Owned	99.4	87.3	94.7
Hired: Employer quarter	0.0	2.2	0.8
Hired dwelling units with written contract	0.3	0.8	0.5
Hired dwelling units without written contract	0.3	9.4	3.8
Hired	0.6	12.4	5.1
Others	0.0	0.3	0.0
All	100	100	100

3.8.2 Statement 13 depicts that 94.7% households were residing in owned dwelling (including leasehold) for their livings and 5.1% households were having hired accommodation. Among the households who were residing in the hired dwelling, 3.8% households were living in the rented dwellings which were hired without written contract, 0.5% households with written contract and 0.8% households were having the accommodation provided by the employer.

3.9 Use and Condition of structure of House

3.9.1 The percentage distributions of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house, at the all-India level, are given below in Statement 14.

Statement 14: 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	All
1. Use of house			
Residential only	98.3	96.4	97.6
Residential-cum-commercial	1.5	3.6	2.3
Residential-cum-others	0.1	0.0	0.1
All	100	100	100
2. Condition of structure of house			
Good	41.1	50.7	44.8
Satisfactory	49.4	46.9	48.4
Bad	9.5	2.4	6.8
All	100	100	100
3. Number of floors of the house			
1	65.5	62.0	64.1
2	32.7	35.7	33.9
3 or more	1.9	2.2	2.0
All	100	100	100

3.9.2 It was found that in Haryana, 97.6% households were residing in the buildings which are used strictly for residential purpose, 2.3% households were found to be used for residence-cum-commercial purposes and 0.1% households for residential-cum-other purposes. In view of condition of structure of house, about 44.8% households were reported good quality of structure of the building in which they were residing and nearly 48.4% households reported that it was at satisfactory level. In Haryana, 64.1% households were living in the buildings which were of only 1 floor, about 33.9% households having 2 floors and nearly 2.0% households having 3 or more floors. In rural Haryana, more households were residing in low rise building as compared to urban area.

3.10 Structure and Ventilation of the dwelling unit

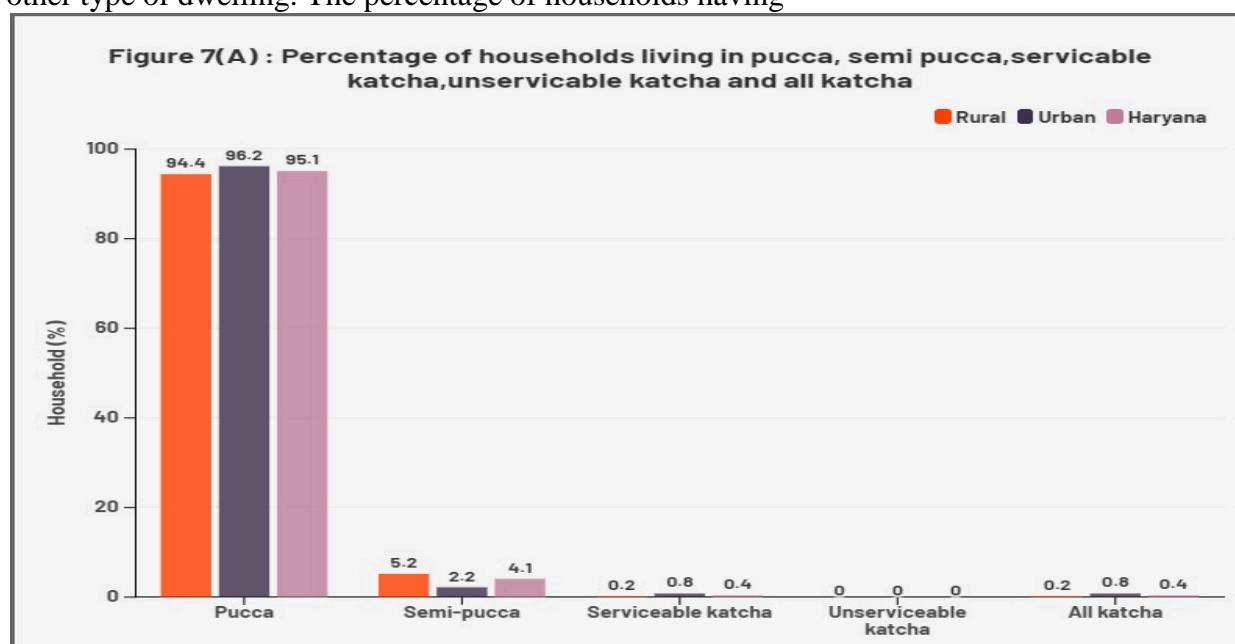
3.10.1 The percentage distributions of households living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit are given below in Statement 15.

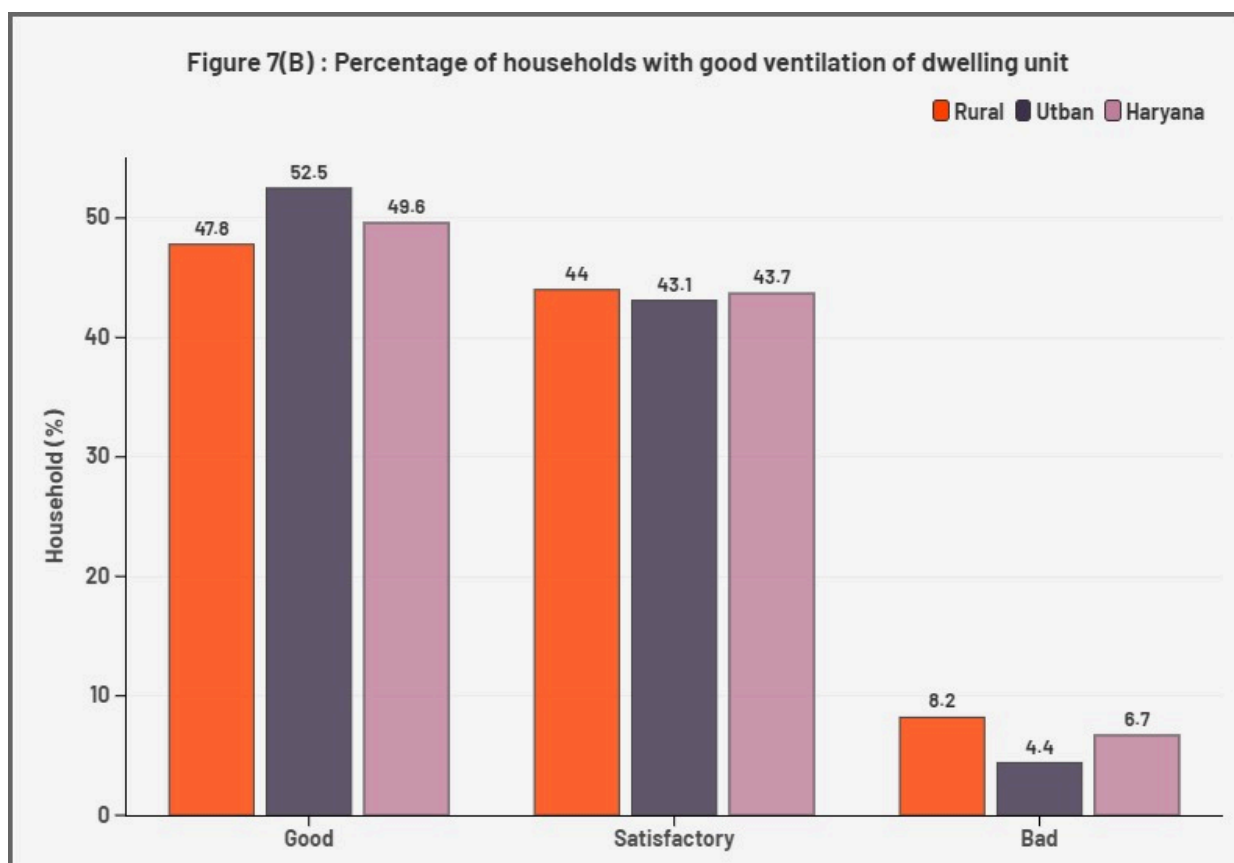
Statement 15: Percentage distributions of households living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1.Type of dwelling unit			
Independent house	81.7	82.6	82.2
Flat	18.3	10.1	15.1
Others	0.0	7.1	2.7
All	100	100	100
2.Type of structure of the dwelling unit			
Pucca	94.4	96.2	95.1
Semi-pucca	5.2	2.2	4.1
Serviceable katcha	0.2	0.8	0.4
Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0
All katcha	0.2	0.8	0.4
All	100	100	100
3.Type of Ventilation of the dwelling unit *			
Good	47.8	52.5	49.6
Satisfactory	44.0	43.1	43.7
Bad	8.2	4.4	6.7
All	100	100	100

* Central Sample figures of Haryana.

3.10.2 In Haryana, 82.2% households were residing in independent house, 15.1% households in flats independent house were found more in urban (82.6%) as compared to rural (81.7%) Haryana. 95.1% households were having pucca structure of the dwelling unit in Haryana. 49.6% households reported good quality of ventilation of the dwelling unit in which they were residing and satisfactory level of ventilation was reported by 43.7% households and 43.7% households in other type of dwelling. The percentage of households having





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

3.11.1 For the households living in houses, the average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living rooms and other rooms of the dwelling unit, average number of married couples per household and percentage of households where married couples got separate rooms, average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit, at the State level, are given below in Statement 16.

Statement 16: Average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living/other rooms of the dwelling unit, average number of married couples per household and percentage of households where all married couples got separate rooms, average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Average plinth level of the house (in mtr.)	0.39	0.39	0.39
2. Average floor area of the dwelling unit (in sq. mtr.)	73.57	70.95	72.55
3. Average number of living rooms of the dwelling unit	2.49	2.60	1.48
4. Average number of other rooms of the dwelling unit	1.51	1.43	1.48
5. Average number of married couples per households	1.2	1.1	1.2
6. Percentage of households where all married couples got separate rooms	78.9	76.4	78.0
7. Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid for hired dwelling unit	1913	2617	2569

3.11.2 Statement 19 depicts that in Haryana, average plinth level of the house was estimated to 0.39 meter, average floor area of the dwelling unit as 72.55 square meters, and nearly 2 living rooms were estimated per dwellings unit per household. Also, a household who was residing in the hired dwelling was paying Rs 1913/-, Rs. 2617/- and Rs.2569/- per month as the rent for rural, urban and Haryana respectively for the hired dwellings in which they are living.

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

3.12.1 For the households living in houses, percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking, at the all-India level, are given below in Statement 17.

Statement 17: Percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households having separate kitchen with water tap	36.5	52.8	69.4
2. Percentage of households having separate kitchen without water tap	33.9	17.3	27.5
3. Percentage of households having separate kitchen	69.4	70.1	69.7
4. Percentage of households having electricity for domestic use	98.0	99.4	100
5. Percentage distribution of households with different type of fuel used for cooking			
Firewood, chips and crop residue	22.5	3.0	14.9
LPG	76.9	96.0	84.3
Dung cake	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
No cooking arrangement (do not cook)	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.12.2 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 69.4% households were having separate kitchen with water tap, 27.5% households were having separate kitchen without water tap and the rest 3.1% 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 (33.9%) were more as compared to urban (17.3%). Besides this the percentage of households having separate kitchen with water tap was more in urban as compared to rural Haryana.

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

3.13.1 In the survey, information on period since the house was built had been collected from the households with own dwelling unit. Period since the house was built had been decided considering the time when the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time after completion. For households with owned dwelling unit, percentage distribution of households by different periods since the house was built, at the state level, is given below in Statement 18.

Statement 18: Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built, percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount spent per household and percentage of households which financed the amount from different major sources among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1.Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built			
Less than 1 year	0.5	0.9	0.6
1 year or more but less than 5 years	2.7	2.8	2.8
5 year or more but less than 40 years	74.8	83.3	77.8
40 years or more	16.7	11.4	14.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.Percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days			
	0.3	0.0	0.2
3.Average amount (Rs.) spent per household			
	63573	0.0	63573
4.Percentage of households by major sources of finance among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purposes during last 365 days			
Own source	100.0	0.0	100.0
Government	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self Help Group	49.3	0.0	49.3
Money lender	8.8	0.0	8.8
Friends and relatives	55.8	0.0	55.8

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

3.14.1 For the households living in houses, percentage distribution of households by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage and by the agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of household, at the state level, are given below in Statement 19.

Statement 19: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage, by the agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage

Description of item		Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household				
(i) Underground		25.9	45.9	33.7
(ii) Covered pucca		17.0	29.1	21.7
(iii) Open pucca		44.8	21.4	35.7
(iv) Open katcha		11.9	3.0	8.5
(v) No drainage (no formal system of carrying off household waste water and liquid waste)		0.4	0.7	0.5
(vi) All		100.0	100.0	100
2. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by system of disposal of household waste water				
Safe re-use after treatment		1.5	3.0	2.1
Disposed of without treatment to				
(i) Drainage system		54.0	76.1	62.5
(ii) Open low land areas/streets		12.6	9.9	11.6
(iii) Pond		20.3	1.7	13.1
(iv) Nearby river/nalla		7.4	8.6	7.8
Disposed of with or without treatment to other places		1.4	0.3	1.0
Not known to the household		2.8	0.5	1.9
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by place of disposal of household garbage				
Disposed to	Bio-gas plant or manure pit	2.3	5.1	3.4
	Household's individual dumping spot	27.5	10.8	21.0
	Community dumping spot	4.8	23.0	11.9
	Common place other than community dumping spot	30	24	28
	Other places	7.7	6.2	7.1
Not known to the household		4.7	1.9	3.6
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage				
Panchayat/municipality/corporation		56.4	83.8	67.0
Resident/group of residents		10.8	5.4	8.7
Others		2.8	0.0	1.7
Not known to the household		0.6	2.3	1.3
No agency for collection of household garbage		29.5	8.5	21.3
All		100.0	100.0	100.0

3.14.2 Statement 19 reveals that, 11.9% households who were living in houses disposing their household garbage to community dumping spot, 29% common place other than community dumping spot, 21.0% household's individual dumping spot and 7.1% to other places. Nearly 3.4% households were disposing their household garbage to Bio-gas plant or manure pit. 67% households in Haryana reported that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by the Government agency i.e. Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation, 8.7% at resident/group of residents reported that they had their own local arrangement and 21.3% households have no arrangement of garbage collection facility.

3.14.3 For the households living in houses, percentage of households which faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises, percentage of households which faced problem of flies and mosquitoes during last 365 days, percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house, percentage of households which experienced flood during last 5 years and percentage of households which reported specific type of illness suffered by household members are given in Statement 20.

Statement 20: Percentage of households which faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises, problem of flies and mosquitoes during last 365 days, percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house, percentage of households which experienced flood during last 5 years and which reported specific type of illness suffered by household members

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1.Percentage of households living in houses faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises	14.5	14.0	14.3
2.Percentage of households living in houses experienced flood during last 5 years	4.8	4.0	4.5
3.Percentage of households living in houses with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house	9.5	16.4	12.2
4.Percentage of households faced problem of flies/mosquitoes			
Severe problem	32.7	27.4	30.6
Moderate problem	65.4	60.2	63.4
Faced problem			
5.Percentage of households reported that efforts were made by the local Bodies/ State Government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	18.9	20.1	19.4
6.Percentage of households reported that efforts were made by the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	80.6	76.0	79.0
7.Percentage of households reported specific types of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 365 days			
Stomach problems like diarrhea/ dysentery/ cholera	12.1	5.4	9.5
Malaria/dengue/chikungunya/encephalitis	18.7	16.6	17.8
Skin diseases	6.1	7.9	6.8
Jaundice	4.9	2.5	4.0
Other diseases	31.0	18.4	26.1

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

3.15.1 In this survey, information on whether the household had ever received any benefit from government schemes for the facilities of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrifications and LPG connection was collected. For those households which had ever received any benefit

from government schemes, information was collected on whether they also received such benefit during last three years and if they received any benefit during last three years, information on the scheme from which the household got maximum benefit was collected. Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, percentage of households received any benefit from government schemes during last three years and percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years are given below in Statement 20, at the all-India level, for each of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrifications and LPG connection facilities.

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

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

Statement 21: Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, received any benefit from government schemes during the last three years, percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years

Description of item	Percentage of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Drinking water facility			
Ever received any benefit	4.5	10.2	6.7
Received any benefit during last 3 years	3.2	8.3	5.2
Schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	-	-	-
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	-	-	-
Smart City Mission	-	33.8	-
Other scheme	-	66.2	21.0
Not Known	100.0	100.0	79.0
2. Sanitation facility			
Ever received any benefit	0.0	3.1	1.3
Received any benefit during last 3 years			
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	100.0	36.5	37.7

Description of item	Percentage of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation(AMRUT)	-	-	-
Smart City Mission	-	-	-
Other scheme	-	-	-
Not known	-	63.5	-
3. Housing facility			
Ever received any benefit	1.5	-	0.9
Received any benefit during last 3 years	1.3	-	0.8
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	66.6	-	66.6
Other scheme	0.1	-	0.1
Not known	33.3	-	33.3
4. Electrification facility			
Ever received any benefit	0.9	3.0	1.7
Received any benefit during last 3 years	0.1	2.1	0.9
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana	8.6	-	0.7
Other scheme	0.0	41.7	38.2
Not known	91.4	58.3	61.1
5. LPG connection facility			
Ever received any benefit	10.3	16.7	12.8
Received any benefit during last 3 years	7.2	13.1	9.5
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	73.6	17.2	43.3
Other scheme	1.9	53.9	29.8
Not known	24.5	28.8	26.8

APPENDIX- A

Detailed Tables 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing'
--

List of Detailed Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1	Social group wise sample number of persons and households	A-1
Table 2	Religion wise sample number of persons and households	A-1
Table 3	Social group wise estimated number of persons and households in ('00)	A-2
Table 4	Religion wise estimated number of persons and households in ('00)	A-2
Table 5	Social group wise percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water	A-3
Table 6	Religion wise percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water	A-4
Table 7	Social group wise percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water	A-5
Table 8	Religion wise percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water	A-6
Table 9(R/U/Haryana)	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	A-7 to A-9
Table 10(R/U/Haryana)	Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water for different principal source of drinking water	A-10 to A-12
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.	A-13
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	A-14
Table 13	Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom for different household by their social group	A-15
Table 14	Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom for different household by their religion group	A-16

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 15	Social group wise percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used	A-17
Table 16	Religion wise percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used	A-18
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	A-19
Table 18	Social group wise percentage distribution of household by tenurial status of dwelling units	A-20
Table 19	Percentage distribution of household by tenurial status of dwelling units by religion	A-21
Table 20	Percentage distribution of households living in houses by use of house and condition of structure for each type of structure	A-22
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	A-23
Table 22	Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and tenurial status of dwelling for each type of structure	A-24
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	A-25
Table 24 (R/U/ Haryana)	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	A-26 to A-28
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	A-29
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.	A-30
Table 27	Percentage distribution of household with own dwelling unit by period since built for each type of structure	A-31

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 28	Percentage distribution of households by system of disposal of household waste water for households with different types of drainage system	A-32
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	A-33
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	A-34
Table 31	Percentage distribution of households by possession of documents and by type of benefits received for household social group	A-35

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

Social Group	Rural				Urban				Haryana			
	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	840	791	1631	691	536	458	994	429	1376	1249	2625	1120
OBC	1199	1071	2270	807	1043	901	1944	788	2242	1972	4214	1595
Others	1103	920	2023	805	920	764	1684	721	2023	1684	3787	1526
All	3142	2782	5924	2303	2499	2122	4622	1938	5641	4905	10546	4241

Table 2: Religion wise sample number of persons and households

Religion	Rural				Urban				Haryana			
	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households
Hinduism	2673	2360	5033	1324	2285	1944	4229	1500	4958	4303	9262	2841
Islam	264	249	513	68	131	110	241	48	395	359	800	300
Christianity	52	42	94	500	19	12	31	100	71	54	125	250
Sikhism	116	99	215	400	60	53	113	100	176	153	328	720
Other	37	32	69	11	4	3	8	190	41	36	77	130
All	3142	2782	5924	2303	2499	2122	4622	1938	5641	4905	10546	4241

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

Social Group	Rural				Urban				Haryana			
	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households	Male	Female	Person	Households
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	25950	24365	50316	21502	11316	9378	20722	9103	37266	33743	71037	69931
OBC	29514	25743	55257	20337	20574	17592	38166	15681	50088	43335	93423	36019
Others	27410	23213	50622	19916	17403	14531	31934	13853	44812	37744	82556	33769
All	82874	73321	156195	61755	49292	41501	90822	38638	132166	114822	247017	100393

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

Religion	Rural				Urban				Haryana			
	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households	Male	Female	Persons	Households
Hinduism	73994	65234	139228	52270	45684	38599	84311	41575	119678	103832	223539	91121
Islam	5343	5098	10441	2500	2084	1794	3878	1500	7427	6892	14319	4330
Christianity	1057	896	1953	2970	345	151	496	667	1402	1046	2449	1565
Sikhism	1394	1131	2525	1515	1126	918	2044	788	2520	2049	4569	1877
Other	1085	963	2048	2500	54	39	93	1000	1139	1002	2141	1500
All	82874	73321	156195	61755	49292	41501	90822	38638	132166	114822	247017	100393

Table5: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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	0.0	92.5	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100
OBC	0.0	87.6	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	7.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	85.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100
All	0.0	88.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	7.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	100
Urban											
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	0.0	83.9	4.9	0.0	0.7	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	0.0	71.8	18.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	84.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	0.0	79.3	11.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Haryana											
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	0.0	90.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	0.0	80.6	9.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	7.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
Others	0.0	84.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	0.0	84.9	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100

Table6: Religion wise percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water

Religion	Principal source of drinking water												
	Bottled water	Piped water into dwelling	Piped water into yard/plot	Piped water from neighbour	Public Tap/standpipe	Tube well	Hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Public tanker truck	Private tanker truck	Other	All
Rural													
Hinduism	0.0	88.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100
Islam	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	0.0	88.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100
Urban													
Hinduism	0.0	79.4	12.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	0.0	71.2	4.8	0.0	3.3	7.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	13.2	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	0.0	79.3	11.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Haryana													
Hinduism	0.0	85.2	6.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100
Islam	0.0	89.2	1.8	0.0	1.3	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	88.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	79.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	30.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	0.0	84.8	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100

Table7: 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
SC	97.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	96.7	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	97.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Urban									
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
SC	94.6	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	90.3	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	93.9	5.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Haryana									
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
SC	96.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	93.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	95.5	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Table8: 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	97.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	97.3	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Urban									
Hinduism	92.7	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	91.9	4.8	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Haryana									
Hinduism	95.6	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	96.9	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	95.5	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	Out side premises at a distane of					All		
			Less than 0.2km	0.2 – 0.5km	0.5 – 1.0km	1.0 – 1.5km	1.5 km or more			
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	3.7
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	1.6
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap/standpipe	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	45.6
Tube well	86.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hand pump	61.6	12.6	22.1	0.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	18.9
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
All	94.2	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	4.8

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 0.2km	0.2 – 0.5km	0.5 – 1.0km	1.0 – 1.5km	1.5 km or more			
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	3.1
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	4.7
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap/standpipe	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tube well	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hand pump	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
All	87.3	12.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	3.1

Table 9 Haryana : 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 0.2km	0.2 – 0.5km	0.5 – 1.0km	1.0 – 1.5km	1.5 km or more			
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	3.5
Piped water to yard/plot	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	4.1
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap/standpipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.2	22.6
Tube well	91.6	2.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hand pump	72.2	11.1	14.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	12.5
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
All	91.5	6.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.	2.2	4.1

Table10R: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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Piped water in to dwelling	14.3	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	5.5	1.0	71.0	100
Piped water to yard/plot	29.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	63.3	100
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Public tap/standpipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Tube well	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	68.8	100
Hand pump	11.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	83.8	100
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	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	14.5	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	5.3	0.8	72.0	100

Table10U: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinkingwater 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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Piped water in to dwelling	39.0	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.6	0.1	41.7	100
pipd water to yard/plot	40.8	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Hand pump	44.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	100
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Private tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	38.8	10.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.0	0.0	45.6	100

Table10 Haryana: 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									100
Piped water into dwelling	23.2	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	5.9	0.6	60.5	100
Piped water to yard/plot	38.5	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	58.0	100
Piped water from neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public tap/stand pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Tube well	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	100
Hand pump	22.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	72.1	100
Public tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	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	23.9	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.3	0.5	61.7	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	54.7	19.7	26.3	50.9	3.1	100
	Plastic	36.0	57.2	29.2	13.2	0.4	100
	Other	4.4	9.2	54.6	36.2	0.0	100
Metal	Iron	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Copper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Stainless steel	4.9	7.7	71.4	20.9	0.0	100
	Brass	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Other metal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
No storage		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All		100.0	32.2	30.8	35.2	1.8	100
		Urban					
Non-metal	Earthen	25.0	43.6	15.8	40.6	0.0	100
	Plastic	47.2	70.1	12.8	15.7	1.4	100
	Other	2.4	5.3	33.3	61.4	0.0	100
Metal	Iron	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Copper	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Stainless steel	25.1	24.4	43.8	31.8	0.0	100
	Brass	0.1	54.9	0.0	45.1	0.0	0
	Other metal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
No storage		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All		100.0	50.4	21.9	27.1	0.6	100
		Haryana					
Non-metal	Earthen	43.2	25.1	23.9	48.6	2.4	100
	Plastic	40.5	63.0	21.7	14.4	0.9	100
	Other	3.6	8.2	49.1	42.7	0.0	100
Metal	Iron	0.0	2.4	97.6	0.0	0.0	0
	Copper	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Stainless steel	12.7	20.5	50.3	29.2	0.0	100
	Brass	0.0	53.6	2.3	44.1	0.0	100
	Other metal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
No storage		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All		100.0	39.2	27.3	32.1	1.4	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	3days or more	All
	Rural				
Earthen	88.4	52.7	46.7	0.6	100
Plastic	99.2	58.0	22.7	19.3	100
Other	97.6	39.6	48.7	11.7	100
Iron Copper	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Stainless steel					100
Brass	96.0	49.0	51.0	0.0	100
Other metal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	93.1	53.8	38.4	7.8	100
	Urban				
Earthen	75.4	44.6	53.3	2.1	100
Plastic	98.3	62.9	26.7	10.4	100
Other non-metal	96.3	75.5	24.5	0.0	100
Iron Copper	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
Stainless steel	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Brass	98.0	55.7	44.0	0.3	0
Other metal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	92.5	56.9	37.6	5.5	100
	Haryana				
Earthen	85.5	50.8	48.2	1.0	100
Plastic	98.8	60.2	24.5	15.3	100
Other	97.3	48.9	42.5	8.6	100
Iron Copper	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	100
Stainless steel	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Brass	97.5	54.2	45.6	0.2	100
Other metal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	92.8	55.0	38.1	6.9	100

Table13: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	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.9
SC	91.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
OBC	88.0	10.90	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	100
Others	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	91.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	100
	Urban						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
SC	89.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.9
OBC	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	87.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.9
	Haryana						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
SC	90.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
OBC	86.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	99
Others	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	89.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.9

Table14: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	91.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	100
Islam	78.7	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	98.6	1.4	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	91.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
	Urban						
Hinduism	87.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	78.2	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100
Christianity	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	13.2	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	87.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
	Haryana						
Hinduism	90.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100
Islam	78.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100
Christianity	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	89.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100

Table15: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 it latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pitlatrine without slab/open pit	Composting latrine	Others		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Twin leach pit/single pit	Elsewhere							
	Rural										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	16.6	67.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	32.4	63.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	26.9	70.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	25.2	67.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
	Urban										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	60.5	36.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	62.3	37.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	52.4	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	58.8	40.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haryana										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	29.2	58.7	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	45.7	51.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	37.4	60.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	38.4	56.50	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100

Table16: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 pitlatrine	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	22.3	69.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	63.2	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	16.3	71.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	17.2	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	25.2	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
	Urban										
Hinduism	59.5	39.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	44.5	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	64.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	57.0	43.0	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	58.8	40.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haryana										
Hinduism	36.9	57.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	66.1	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	63.4	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	34.7	58.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	16.2	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	38.3	56.6	0.0	5.0	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	24.6	67.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Common use of households in the building	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/community use without payment	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/community use with payment	100.0	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	8.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.5	100
All	25.2	67.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
	Urban											
Exclusive use of household	57.2	42.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Common use of households in the building	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/community use without payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
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	58.8	40.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haryana											
Exclusive use of household	37.1	57.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Common use of households in the building	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Public/community use with out payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Public/community use with payment	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other type of access	8.9	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.5	100
All	38.3	56.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100

Table18: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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	97.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	100
Others	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	98.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100
	Urban						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	82.2	0.0	2.3	0.4	13.5	1.6	100
OBC	86.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	10.9	0.0	100
Others	89.3	0.4	3.4	1.0	5.8	0.1	100
All	86.5	0.8	2.2	0.8	9.4	0.3	100
	Haryana						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	94.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.4	100
OBC	92.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	5.3	0.0	100
Others	94.9	0.9	1.4	0.1	2.7	0.0	100
All	94.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.8	0.2	100

Table19: 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	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100
Islam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	98.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100
	Urban						
Hinduism	86.1	0.8	2.4	0.8	9.8	0.1	100
Islam	90.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.3	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	91.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	4.9	0.0	100
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	86.5	0.8	2.2	0.8	9.4	0.3	100
	Haryana						
Hinduism	93.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	4.0	0.1	100
Islam	96.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	94.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.8	0.2	100

Table20: 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	41.7	49.2	7.3	98.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.9	49.7	7.4	100
Semi-pucca	11.1	45.6	43.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	45.6	43.3	100
Service able katcha	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Un service able 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 katcha	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	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	39.9	48.9	9.5	98.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.1	49.4	9.5	100
	Urban															
Pucca	49.8	46.8	1.7	96.3		1.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	46.7	1.7	100
Semi-pucca	11.5	65.8	22.7	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	65.8	22.7	100
Service able katcha	21.4	26.8	51.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	26.8	51.8	100
Un service able 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	21.4	26.8	51.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	26.8	51.8	100
All	49.0	45.0	2.4	96.4	1.8	1.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	46.9	2.4	100
	Haryana															
Pucca	44.9	47.5	5.1	97.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.4	48.5	5.1	100
Semi-pucca	11.2	48.7	40.2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	48.7	40.2	100
Service able katcha	16.2	20.3	63.5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	20.3	63.5	100
Un service able 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	0.0
All katcha	16.2	20.3	63.5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	20.3	63.5	100
All	43.4	47.4	6.8	97.6	1.4	8.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	44.8	48.4	6.8	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	36.3	32.2	69.5	64.0	34.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	23.7	43.4	67.1	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Service able katcha	0.0	97.7	97.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Un service able katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All katcha	0.0	97.7	97.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	35.5	33.9	69.4	65.5	32.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	100
	Urban								
Pucca	53.5	16.9	70.4	61.4	36.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	24.5	47.6	72.1	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Service able katcha	30.2	0.0	30.2	78.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Un service abl ekatcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All katcha	30.2	0.0	30.2	78.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	52.8	17.3	70.1	62.0	35.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	100
	Haryana								
Pucca	43.1	26.8	69.9	63.0	34.9	1.8	0.3	0.0	100
Semi-pucca	23.9	44.0	67.9	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Service able katcha	22.9	23.7	46.6	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Un service able katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All katcha	22.9	23.7	46.6	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	42.2	27.5	69.7	64.1	33.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	100

Table22: 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	83.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-pacca	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Katcha	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	81.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban														
Pacca	77.8	0.9	4.4	0.0	83.1	7.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	9.8	1.7	1.1	4.3	0.0	7.2
Semi-pacca	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Katcha	67.8	0.0	0.0	19.3	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	77.4	0.8	4.3	0.1	82.6	8.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	10.1	1.7	1.1	4.3	0.0	7.1
	Haryana														
Pacca	81.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	83.5	12.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	13.7	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.0	2.8
Semi-pacca	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Katcha	52.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	66.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	79.8	0.3	2.0	0.1	82.2	14.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	15.1	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.0	2.7

Table23: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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	87.0	12.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	100	58.16
OBC	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	75.19
Others	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88.60
All	94.4	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	73.57
Urban							
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	95.2	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	100	62.13
OBC	96.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	100	69.69
Others	97.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	100	77.68
All	96.2	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	100	70.95
Haryana							
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	90.5	8.5	0.5	0	0.5	100	59.30
OBC	96.1	3.1	0.4	0	0.4	100	72.77
Others	98.2	1.2	0.3	0	0.3	100	84.11
All	95.1	4.1	0.4	0	0.4	100	75.55

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 tenorial status and type of structure of the dwelling

Tenorial status and type of Structure of the dwelling	Average household size (0.0)	Average number (0.00) of		Average floor area (0.00sq.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	2.52	1.52	30.27	13.46	43.73	12.34	18.27	30.61	74.34	48.2	45.4
Semipucca	5.1	2.02	1.29	22.69	11.09	33.78	6.47	20.41	26.88	60.66	47.5	22.3
Katcha	2.0	1.00	1.96	0	11.31	11.31	24.93	0.00	24.93	36.24	0.0	0.0
All	5.0	2.49	1.51	29.81	13.33	43.14	11.99	18.43	30.42	73.56	48.1	44.0
		Hired dwelling										
Pucca	4.4	2.0	1.04	32.38	12.66	45.04	14.93	16.01	30.94	75.98	0.0	48.7
1Semi 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
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
All	4.4	2.0	1.04	32.38	12.66	45.04	14.93	16.01	30.94	75.98	0.0	48.7
		Other type of dwelling										
Pucca	4.0	1.98	0.49	32.61	20.47	53.08	6.82	4.55	11.37	64.45	49.0	51.0
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
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
All	4.0	1.98	0.49	32.61	20.47	53.08	6.82	4.55	11.37	64.45	49.0	51.0
		All dwelling										
Pucca	5.0	2.52	1.52	30.29	13.46	43.74	12.35	18.25	30.60	74.34	47.9	45.4
Semi pucca	5.1	2.02	1.29	22.69	11.09	33.78	6.47	20.41	26.88	60.66	47.5	22.3
Katcha	2.0	1.00	1.96	11.31	13.62	24.93	0.00	44.99	44.99	69.92	0.0	0.0
All	5.0	2.49	1.51	29.83	13.33	43.15	12.00	18.41	30.42	73.57	47.8	44.0

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 (0.00sq.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	4.8	2.76	1.51	33.09	13.27	46.36	13.60	17.14	30.74	77.10	56.6	40.2
Semipucca	3.7	1.85	1.48	20.10	8.36	28.45	2.77	16.19	18.95	47.10	51.0	39.80
Katcha	5.4	2.23	0.56	25.95	3.24	29.19	3.81	12.06	15.87	45.06	64.3	16.0
All	4.7	2.74	1.50	32.80	13.11	45.91	13.33	17.09	30.42	76.33	56.5	40.1
	Hired dwelling											
Pucca	3.8	1.64	0.99	18.19	5.36	23.55	5.29	5.65	10.94	34.49	25.7	64.4
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
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
All	3.8	1.64	0.99	18.19	5.36	23.55	5.29	5.65	10.94	34.49	25.7	64.4
	Other type of dwelling											
Pucca	1.00	1.00	2.00	11.15	3.72	14.87	0.0	10.03	10.03	24.90	0.0	100.0
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
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
All	1.00	1.00	2.00	11.15	3.72	14.87	0.0	10.03	10.03	24.90	0.0	100.0
	All dwelling											
Pucca	4.6	2.62	1.44	31.16	12.25	43.41	12.52	15.67	28.19	71.60	52.6	43.4
Semipucca	3.7	1.85	1.48	20.10	8.36	28.45	2.77	16.19	18.95	47.41	51.0	39.8
Katcha	5.4	1.99	0.46	22.92	2.62	25.53	3.08	9.74	12.81	38.35	51.9	12.9
All	4.6	2.60	1.43	30.92	12.11	43.03	12.29	15.64	27.92	70.95	52.5	43.1

Table 24 Haryana: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.00) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00sq. 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 (0.00sq.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	4.9	2.61	1.52	31.30	13.39	44.69	12.80	17.86	30.66	75.35	51.3	43.5
Semipucca	4.9	2.00	1.32	22.29	10.67	32.96	5.90	19.76	25.66	58.61	48.0	25.0
Katcha	4.5	1.88	0.96	21.79	6.19	27.98	2.73	21.41	24.14	52.12	46.0	11.5
All	4.9	2.58	1.51	30.88	13.25	44.13	12.47	17.95	30.42	74.55	51.1	42.6
	Hired dwelling											
Pucca	3.9	1.66	0.99	19.14	5.85	24.99	5.91	6.34	12.25	37.24	24.0	63.3
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
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
All	3.9	1.66	0.99	19.14	5.85	24.99	5.91	6.34	12.25	37.24	24.0	63.3
	Other type of dwelling											
Pucca	1.6	1.11	1.84	13.49	5.54	19.03	0.74	9.44	10.18	29.21	5.3	94.7
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
Katcha	5.3	1.00	0.0	10.22	0.0	10.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.22	0.0	0.0
All	3.0	1.06	1.09	12.16	3.29	15.45	0.44	5.60	6.04	21.49	3.2	56.2
	All dwelling											
Pucca	4.9	2.56	1.49	30.63	12.98	43.61	12.42	17.23	29.65	73.26	49.8	44.6
Semi pucca	4.9	2.00	1.32	22.29	10.67	32.96	5.90	19.76	25.66	58.61	48.0	25.0
Katcha	4.6	1.75	0.82	20.10	5.28	25.39	2.33	18.28	20.61	46.00	39.3	9.8
All	4.9	2.53	1.48	73.02	12.85	43.10	12.11	17.34	29.45	72.55	49.6	43.7

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	0.39	24.1	35.0	31.1	9.0	0.8	0.0	100	5.1	6.2	88.7	0.0	100	
Semi-pucca	0.34	29.0	36.5	30.0	2.7	1.8	0.0	100	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.0	100	
Service able katcha	0.01	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Un service able 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	
All katcha	0.01	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
All	0.39	24.5	35.0	31.0	8.7	0.8	0.0	100	4.8	5.8	89.4	0.0	100	
	Urban													
Pucca	0.39	22.7	36.2	33.5	7.1	0.5	0.0	100	4.1	2.3	93.6	0.0	100	
Semi-pucca	0.49	13.9	38.4	38.3	3.3	6.1	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Service able katcha	0.24	38.9	42.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Un service able 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	0.24	38.9	42.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
All	0.39	22.7	36.3	33.4	7.0	0.6	0.0	100	4.0	2.3	93.7	0.0	100	
	Haryana													
Pucca	0.39	23.5	35.5	32.0	8.3	0.7	0.0	100	4.7	4.6	90.7	0.0	100	
Semi-pucca	0.36	27.6	36.8	31.2	2.0	2.4	0.0	100	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.0	100	
Service able katcha	0.19	53.1	32.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Un service able 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	
All katcha	0.19	53.1	32.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
All	0.39	23.8	35.5	31.9	8.0	0.8	0.0	100	4.5	4.4	91.1	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)				
		Lessthan25	25-50	50-75	75ormore	All	Lessthan25	25-50	50-75	75ormore	All
	Rural										
Employer quarter											
Other hired accommodation With written contract	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	1036.6	1036.6
Other hired accommodation With out written contract	48.7	0.0	0.0	91.9	8.1	100	0.0	0.0	3000.0	1000.0	2838.6
All hired accommodation	100.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	55.3	100	0.0	0.0	3000.0	1034.0	1913.5
	Urban										
Employer quarter	17.6	17.3	60.0	22.1	0.6	100	1225.4	2902.4	2018.7	1835.0	2410.0
Other hired accommodation with written contract	6.3	0.0	45.0	15.6	39.4	100	0.0	4274.7	7188.1	5909.2	5373.8
Other hired accommodation With out written contract	76.1	55.0	22.8	13.9	8.3	100	1797.7	2685.7	2675.7	5609.3	2438.3
All hired accommodation	100.0	45.0	30.7	15.5	8.8	100	1759.0	2906.0	2796.8	5646.9	2617.1
	Haryana										
Employer quarter	16.4	17.3	60.0	22.1	0.6	100	1225.4	2902.4	2018.7	1895.0	2410.0
Other hired accommodation With written contract	9.3	0.0	28.3	9.8	61.9	100	0.0	4274.7	7188.1	2985.9	3764.1
Other hired accommodation With out written contract	74.3	52.6	21.7	17.4	8.3	100	1797.7	2685.7	2751.2	5411.8	2455.9
All hired accommodation	100.0	41.9	28.6	17.4	12.1	100	1759.0	2906.0	2831.8	4220.8	2569.9

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	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.0	28.2	20.7	23.7	9.2	7.2	5.5	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	3.5	0.1	2.8	0.0	11.6	29.1	29.7	19.1	0.3	3.8	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	97.7	0.0	100
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	2.3	0.0	97.7	0.0	100
All	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	28.2	22.1	24.5	9.7	7.0	5.3	100
Urban												
Pucca	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	30.4	22.3	25.5	9.1	5.3	4.1	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	2.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	15.1	26.1	29.8	17.6	2.7	3.3	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	24.5	0.0	45.1	0.0	100
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	30.4	24.5	0.0	45.1	0.0	100
All	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	29.7	22.5	25.6	9.5	5.3	4.0	100
Haryana												
Pucca	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	32.6	23.3	27.6	9.0	2.0	1.6	100
Semi-pucca	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	9.3	30.5	9.7	16.2	0.0	100
Serviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	33.2	0.0	24.3	0.0	100
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	42.5	33.2	0.0	24.3	0.0	100
All	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.6	32.4	23.2	27.7	9.0	2.4	0.0	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 with out 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	25.9	88.3	2.7	6.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100
Covered pucca	17.0	64.4	5.6	8.2	9.4	3.2	9.2	100
Open pucca	44.8	35.1	15.9	33.1	11.9	1.3	2.7	100
Open katcha	11.9	35.8	32.5	26.7	0.4	3.6	1.0	100
No drainage	0.4	36.8	3.3	9.2	50.7	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	54.0	12.6	20.3	7.4	2.9	2.8	100
		Urban						
Underground	45.9	86.5	3.6	0.0	4.2	5.7	0.0	100
Covered pucca	29.1	81.8	9.9	2.1	4.2	0.3	1.7	100
Open pucca	21.4	53.6	23.0	0.9	21.4	0.3	0.8	100
Open katcha	3.0	37.1	13.2	7.5	37.3	4.9	0.0	100
No drainage	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100	3.0	76.1	9.9	1.7	8.6	0.7	100
		Haryana						
Underground	33.7	87.4	3.2	1.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	100
Covered pucca	21.7	73.4	7.2	5.0	6.1	3.1	5.2	100
Open pucca	35.7	39.4	17.5	25.6	13.5	1.1	2.9	100
Open katcha	8.5	36.0	29.8	24.0	5.3	3.9	0.0	100
No drainage	0.4	17.1	1.5	56.7	24.7	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	62.5	11.6	13.1	7.8	3.1	1.9	100

Table29: 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					
		Panchayat/municipal-ity /corporation	Resident/ group of resident	Others	Not known	No arrangement	All
		Rural					
Bio-gas plant or manure pit	2.3	42.7	41.9	0.0	10.9	4.5	100
Household' s individual dumping spot	27.5	43.9	2.4	3.6	1.3	48.8	100
Community dumping spot	4.8	86.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	100
Common place other than community Dumping spot	4.9	97.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
Others	30.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Not known	30.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	92.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	100
	Urban						
Bio-gas plant or manure pit	5.1	65.9	23.7	0.0	10.4	0.0	100
Household's individual dumping spot	10.8	77.4	9.4	0.1	13.1	0.0	100
Community dumping spot	23.0	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	100
Common place other than community Dumping spot	21.4	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100
Others	29.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Not known	10.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100.0	97.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	100
	Haryana						
Bio-gas plant or manure pit	3.4	56.1	31.3	0.0	10.7	1.9	100
Household's individual dumping spot	21.0	50.6	3.8	2.9	3.6	39.1	100
Community dumping spot	11.9	95.7	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.7	100
Common place other than community Dumping spot	11.3	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100
Others	30.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Not known	22.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	100	96.6	1.6	0.0	0.4	1.4	100

Table30: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	
	Motor able road/lane/ Constructed Path		Other road/lane/ constructed path			
	With street light	Without streetlight	With street light	Without streetlight		
	Rural					
Pucca	28.7	49.1	9.8	11.0	1.4	100
Semi pucca	1.0	43.5	5.0	44.3	6.2	100
Service able katcha	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Un service able katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	27.0	48.9	9.5	12.9	1.7	100
	Urban					
Pucca	39.3	33.5	16.6	9.7	0.9	100
Semi pucca	25.4	42.7	13.3	18.6	0.0	100
Service able katcha	44.9	24.4	0.0	11.4	19.3	100
Un service able katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	44.9	24.4	0.0	11.4	19.3	100
All	39.1	33.5	16.4	9.9	1.1	100
	Haryana					
Pucca	32.9	42.9	12.5	10.5	1.2	100
Semi pucca	4.8	43.4	6.3	40.3	5.2	100
Service able katcha	34.0	42.7	0.0	8.6	14.7	100
Un service able katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All katcha	34.0	42.7	0.0	8.6	14.7	100
All	31.9	42.9	12.2	11.7	1.3	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		-			
Possession of documents					
Ration card	35.1	0.0	21.7	26.6	25.6
Voter ID card	16.8	50.0	20.3	32.4	22.9
Passport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any condition of ration card /voter ID card/passport	9.8	0.0	2.9	1.6	4.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
None	38.3	50.0	55.1	39.4	47.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX- B

Facsimile of Schedule 0.0 & 1.2
--

RURAL	
URBAN	

*

CENTRAL	
STATE	

*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTY - SIXTH ROUND : JULY TO DECEMBER , 2018

SCHEDULE 0.0 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS

[0] descriptive identification of sample FSU	
1. state / u.t.:	5. investigator unit no:
2. district:	6. block no:
3.sub-district/ tehsil/ town*:	7. sample sub-unit (SU) number:
4.village name:	

[1] identification of sample FSU											
item no.	item	code				item no.	item	code			
1.	serial number of sample FSU					9.	sub-stratum				
2.	round number	7		6		10.	sub-round				
3.	schedule number	0		0		11.	FOD sub-region				
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)					12.	frame code				
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)					13.	population of village/number of households of UFS block [@]				
6.	NSS region					14.	approx. present population [#]				
7.	district					15.	total number of SUs to be formed (D) (to be copied from sample list)				
8.	stratum					16.	survey code				
						17.	reason for substitution of original sample (code) (for codes 4 – 7 in item 16)				

items 1, 4 – 10 and 12, 13 and 15 are to be copied from the sample list

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 12: frame code: rural: 2011 census – 16
urban: 2007–12 UFS – 15, 2012–17 UFS – 17

item 16: survey code: selected FSU: surveyed:
inhabited – 1, uninhabited – 2, zero case – 3
selected FSU casualty but substitute FSU surveyed:
inhabited – 4, uninhabited – 5, zero case – 6
selected FSU casualty and no substitute surveyed – 7

item 17: reason for substitution of original sample (code): sample FSU:
not identifiable/traceable – 1
not accessible – 2
restricted area (not permitted to survey) – 3
others (specify) – 9

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

[@] Census 2011 population for entire village (in which the SU is located) and number of households in the entire UFS block (in which the SU is located) as per the latest UFS frame

[#] approximate present population of the entire village/UFS block (in which the SU is located)

[2] particulars of field operations														
srl. no.	item		junior statistical officer (JSO)/ field investigator (FI)				senior statistical officer (SSO)/ field officer (FO)							
(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) commencement of survey/ inspection													
	(ii) completion of survey / inspection													
	(iii) receipt													
	(iv) scrutiny													
	(v) despatch													
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached													
4.	whether any remark has been entered by JSO/FI/ supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 8 / 9												
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule												

[8] remarks by investigators (JSO/FI)

[9] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3]sketch map for sub-units (SU) formation

[4.1] List of hamlets (only for villages with SU formation)			[4.2] List of sub-units (SU) and identification of selected SU			
			D=			
serial number	name of hamlet	% of population	serial no. of SU	serial no. of hamlet(s) in the SU (rural only)	% of population in the SU	selected SU #
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
total		100	total		100	

'1' to be entered in col. (4) against selected SU and corresponding serial no. of selected SU to be encircled in col. (1)

[6] particulars of sampling of households									
schedule	population	second stage stratum (SSS)	number of households						
			listed (H)	selected (h)	surveyed			casualty [col.5 – col.8]	replaced
					originally selected	substituted	total [col. 6+ col. 7]		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
26		1							
		2							
		3							
		4							
		5							
		6							
		7							
		all (9)							
1.2		1							
		2							
		all (9)							

[7] distance of the village (in which the SU is located) to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities and participation in MGNREG work (for inhabited villages only)						
srl. no.	item	distance (in code)	srl. no.	item	distance (in code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	
distance to the nearest facility (code): for items 1–22 and 26(b)						
1.	gram panchayat headquarters		17.	fair price shop		
2.	bus stop		18.	cooperative credit society		
3.	boat jetty		19.	commercial bank		
4.	metalled road		20.	veterinary hospital / dispensary		
5.	school having primary level classes		21.	fertilizer / pesticide shop		
6.	school having secondary level classes		22.	agricultural produce market / rural primary market		
7.	higher secondary school/junior college		23.	availability of community toilet for defecation or washing (yes – 1, no – 2)		
8.	health sub-centre / dispensary		24.	percentage of households with exclusive access to latrine (code)		
9.	primary health centre		25.	type of drainage arrangement (code)		
10.	community health centre		availability of amenities (code): for items 26 – 27			
11.	government hospital					
12.	AYUSH Unit		26.	drinking water (code)	(a) major source	
13.	private clinic / doctor			(b) distance		
14.	medicine shop		27.	electricity connection (code)		
15.	anganwadi centre (ICDS)		participation in MGNREG work			
16.	post office		28.	whether the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)		
29. informant code						

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

items 1 to 22 and 26(b): distance (in code): within village – 1; outside village: less than 5 kms – 2, 5 kms or more – 3

item 24: percentage of households with exclusive access to latrine (P): $P < 25\%$ – 1, $25\% \leq P < 50\%$ – 2, $50\% \leq P < 75\%$ – 3, $P \geq 75\%$ – 4

item 25: type of drainage arrangement: underground – 1, covered pucca – 2, open pucca – 3, open katcha – 4, no drainage – 5

item 26(a): major source of drinking water: bottled water – 01, tap – 02, tube well / hand pump – 03,

well: protected – 04, unprotected – 05;

tank / pond (reserved for drinking) – 06, other tank / pond – 07,

river / canal / lake – 08, spring – 10, harvested rainwater – 11, other – 19

item 27: electricity connection: yes: (percentage of households connected) $P < 25\%$ – 1, $25\% \leq P < 50\%$ – 2, $P \geq 50\%$ – 3; no – 4

item 29: informant code: sarpanch (male) – 1, sarpanch (female) – 2, sarpanch (transgender) – 3, other panchayat member – 4, patwari / gram sevak – 5, teacher – 6, health personnel – 7, others – 9

Persons with disability

(to be communicated to the respondent before collecting information in column (5) of Block 5)

A person with disability has long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment. He/she may not be able to participate equally or effectively in events or actions like others in the society.

A person with disability may be blind or has low vision; may be deaf or hard of hearing; may have problems in speech or language. He/she may have difficulties in moving objects, movements of hands, legs or other body parts.

A person having mental retardation/intellectual disability or mental illness will also be considered as a person with disability. Such persons may have difficulty in understanding/comprehension and communicating in daily activities; may be talking to self, laughing/crying, staring, fearing/suspicious without reason, resorting to violence.

Persons identified as acid attack victim, hunch back, dwarf will always be considered as persons with disabilities.

A person is also treated as a person with disability if he/she is suffering from parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, thalassemia, haemophilia, sickle cell disease as diagnosed by a medical practitioner.

[5] list of households and record of selection of households - for Schedules 26 and 1.2

house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	whether the household has a person with disability* (yes-1, no-2)	for code 1 in column (5), type of disability (see code list below)	schedule 26														household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	MPCE (Rs.) (col. 21 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE code (MPCE ≥ A □, MPCE < A □ 2)	schedule 1.2				
						SSS																	SSS				
						sampling serial number							sample household number										sampling serial number		sample household number		
						for code 1 in col. (5)						code 2 in col. (5)											code 1 in col. (23)	code 2 in col. (23)			
						code 1 to 11 in col. (6)	code 12 in col. (6)	code 13 in col. (6)	code 14 in col. (6)	code 15 in col. (6)	code 16 in col. (6)																
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	1	2	
H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	h=	h=									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
page total																											
cumulative page total																											

*The concept of disability as given before Block 5 in page 7 may be communicated to the respondent before enquiring about person with disability Codes for col. (6) of Block 5:

acid attack victim – 1, autism spectrum disorder – 2, cerebral palsy – 3, dwarfism – 4, haemophilia – 5, multiple sclerosis – 6, muscular dystrophy – 7, other chronic neurological conditions – 8, parkinson's disease – 9, sickle cell disease – 10, thalassemia – 11, mental – 12, speech – 13, visual – 14, hearing – 15, locomotor – 16

[5] list of households and record of selection of households - for Schedules 26 and 1.2

house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	whether the household has a person with disability* (yes-1, no-2)	for code 1 in column (5), type of disability (see code list below)	schedule 26														household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	MPCE (Rs.) (col. 21 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE code (MPCE ≥ A □, MPCE < A □ 2)	schedule 1.2			
						SSS																	SSS			
						sampling serial number							sample household number										sampling serial number		sample household number	
						for code 1 in col. (5)						code 2 in col. (5)											code 1 in col. (23)	code 2 in col. (23)		
						code 1 to 11 in col. (6)	code 12 in col. (6)	code 13 in col. (6)	code 14 in col. (6)	code 15 in col. (6)	code 16 in col. (6)															
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	1	2
H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	h=	h=									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
page total																										
cumulative page total																										

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)			whether latrine used is for exclusive use of the household ? (yes - I , no - 2)	reason for not using latrine (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)	if received any benefit during last 3 years, scheme from which maximum benefit was received (code)		
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>						
11.	for 1 to 5 or 9 in item 10, area type in which the dwelling unit is located (code)		16.1	among the male earners (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>		
<i>Note 1: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 square metre.</i>			
<i>Note 2: Entry will be '99' if the sample household does not possess any land.</i>			

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? (less than 1 day - 1, 1 day or more but less than 3 days - 2, 3 days or more - 3)		
15.		whether drinking water stored in the main container is covered? (yes - 1, no - 2)		
16.		how drinking water is taken out from the main container? (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)		
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.)? (yes - 1, no - 2)			
19.	for 02 to 05, 10 and 11 in either item 1, 11 or 17 , frequency of supply of water (daily - 1, once in two days - 2, once in three days - 3, once in a week - 4, others - 9)			
20.	for 02 and 03 in either item 1, 11 or 17 , whether water is metered ? (yes - 1, no - 2)			
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? (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)	
		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 (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)			
23.	for 1 to 4 and 9 in item 22 , type of bathroom used by the household (used: attached to the dwelling unit - 1, detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises - 2, others - 9; not used - 3)			
24.	distance from the bathing place (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)			
D. latrine				
25.	access of the household to latrine (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)			
26.	for 1 to 4 and 9 in item 25 , type of latrine used by the household (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)			

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? (yes - 1, no - 2)	
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? (yes- 1, no - 2, not known - 3)	
29.	who emptied the excreta last time? (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)	
30.	place of disposal of excreta last time (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)	
31.	amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time (Rs.)	
32.	how frequently excreta is emptied? (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)	
33.	disposal of faeces for children of age below 3 years (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)	
34.	for 01 to 08, 10, 19 in item 26, availability of water in or around the latrine used (water is available with soap/detergent - 1, water is available with ash/mud/sand etc. - 2, only water is available - 3; not available - 4)	
E. practice of hand washing		
35.	whether household members regularly wash their hands before meal? (yes: with water and soap/detergent - 1, with water and ash/mud/sand etc.- 2, with water only - 3; no - 4)	
36.	whether household members regularly wash their hands after defecation? (yes: with water and soap/detergent - 1, with water and ash/mud/sand etc. - 2, with water only - 3; no - 4)	

[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	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 [in square feet and in whole numbers]	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 (separate kitchen: <i>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.	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.	for 01 in item 1 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)
--

--