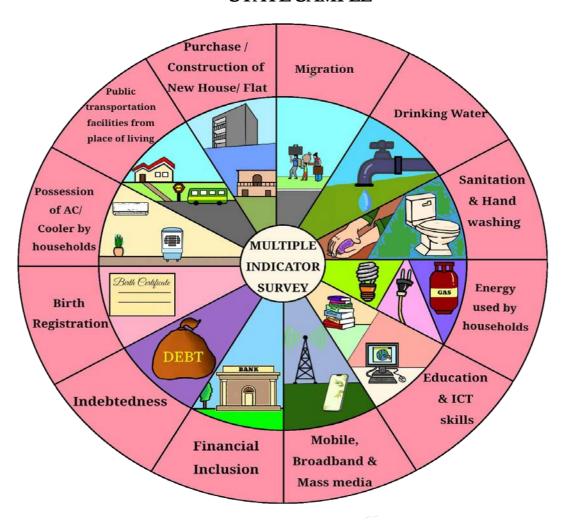


MULTIPLE INDICATOR SURVEY IN HARYANA

Based on NSS 78th ROUND SURVEY (2020-2021) STATE SAMPLE



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL AFFAIRS, HARYANA

Website: http://esaharyana.gov.in



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PREFACE

The present report titled "Multiple Indicator Survey in Haryana" brought out by this Directorate on the basis of State Sample data collected in NSS 78th Round. The field work of 78th round of the State Sample Survey was carried out during the period January to December 2020 but extended upto 15.08.2021 due to Corona pandemic as per the directions of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI as the field functionaries were facing considerable challenges in collecting the data.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed the **National Indicator Framework** (**NIF**) of **Sustainable Development Goals** (**SDGs**) for monitoring the progress of SDGs at national level. The Survey on Multiple Indicators was conducted for the first time in NSS during this 78th round to cater the requirements of various national indicators of SDGs. State Governments have participated in the 78th round survey programme on equal or larger matching sample size basis.

All the estimates presented in the report titled "Multiple Indicator Survey in Haryana" are based on the State Sample data collected through the Schedule 5.1: "Multiple Indicator Survey".

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.

The Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana is gratified to the households for extending active co-operation to the field staff. This Department is also thankful to NSO for the technical guidance and material assistance provided by them. It is expected that this document may be found useful by the planners, policy makers & researchers.

Suggestions for improvement of future version of the report are welcome.

Date: 11th September, 2025.

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

Abbreviations

Term : Description

MIS : Multiple Indicator Survey
USU : Ultimate Stage Unit
FSU : First Stage Unit
SUs : Sub-Units

SDGs : Sustainable Development Goals

ICT Skills : Information and Communication Technology Skills

NSC : National Statistical Commission

MoHUA : Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

SRSWOR : Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement

SSS : Second Stage Strata

UMPCE : Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure

BSF : Border Security Force

NIC2008 : National Industrial Classification-2008
NCO-2004 : National Classification of Occupations-2004

HCE : Household consumer expenditure

NFEC : Non-formal Education Courses

TLC : Total Literacy Campaign

AEC : Adult Education Centres

AICTE : All India Council of Technical Education

MCI : Medical Council of India
CA : Chartered Accountancy
CWA : Cost and Works Accountant

CS : Company Secretary

ITI : Industrial Training Institute

GSMA : GSM Association

MMU : Mobile Money for the Unbanked services
NEET : Not in Education, Employment or Training

NBFC : Non –Banking Financial Company

n.r. : Not Reported Estd./estd. : Estimated

PPF : Public Provident Fund UFS : Urban Frame Survey

BCA : Bachelor of Computer Applications
MCA : Master of Computer Applications
RCC : Reinforced Cement Concrete
RBC : Reinforced Brick Concrete
PMAY : Pradhann Mantri Awaas Yojana
SSS : Samagra Shiksha Scheme

LPG : Samagra Shiksha Scheme
Liquefied Petroleum Gas

NGO : Non-governmental Organisation EWS : Economically Weaker Section

LIG:Lower Income GroupUPR:Usual Place of ResidenceLPR:Last Usual Place of Residence

Limitations

- i. 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.
- ii. It may be noted that the ultimate source of information is the household. The data is totally based upon the information supplied by the household and no proof whatsoever was demanded from them.
- iii. The scope of the survey being all households without special focus on social groups or religions, sample design was not tailored to netting-in social groups/religions. Thus, sample size for social groups/religions may not be enough to provide sufficiently reliable estimates of the various indicators.
- iv. Information on household Usual Monthly Consumer Expenditure was collected in this survey to classify the households in different Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) classes. Since this information was collected only through a few questions, it cannot be used to estimate the household consumer expenditure which is generally estimated based on detailed household consumer expenditure survey of NSSO. Based on the information collected on household Usual Monthly Consumer Expenditure, quintile classes of UMPCE were formed (with each quintile class containing 20 per cent of the population).
- v. It is to be noted that information on ability to perform each of the ICT skills was collected based on the reporting of the informant. While collecting the information, no test of skills was performed.
- vi. It is to be noted that for collecting the information on registration of births/receipt of birth certificates, only the response of the informant was considered. The data collector did not check whether the affirmative household members actually possessed the certificate or not.
- vii. The Schedule 5.1 of MIS contains some household level questions on food insecurity experience. These data were collected for internal use of SSD, MoSPI. The Working Group had also recommended that these data may not be released. Therefore, no tables on these have been generated for the report.
- viii. While using the estimates, it may be kept in mind that the sample size may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates and interpretation of results should be made with caution. Similarly, while interpreting the results using estimates at much deeper cross-sectional level, data users must keep in mind the inadequacy, if any, of the corresponding domain specific samples before arriving at any conclusion.
- ix. 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. Also sum of percentage may or may not be exact 100.
- x. Certain limitations may be there in the reported data as the Ultimate Source of information was the Informant and it has been observed that approximately 22% of the informants were cooperative but incapable in providing the relevant data according to Schedule. Further, due to the Corona Pandemic, the informants have supplied the information hesitantly.

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Highlights

The report is based on the Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) of the NSS 78th round. The survey was initially planned to be conducted during January – December, 2020, but due to Covid 19 pandemic, the data collection was continued up to 15.08.2021 for ensuring completeness of survey operation in terms of its coverage. For Haryana state sample, the survey was spread over 280 first stage units (156 in rural areas and 124 in urban areas) covering 2266 sample households (1154 in rural areas and 1112 in urban areas). Some of the key findings of the survey are given below:

- 1. 100 percent of the persons in the rural and urban areas used 'improved source of drinking water'.
- 2. About 94.6 percent of the persons in the rural areas and about 95 percent of the persons in the urban areas used improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year.
- 3. About 99.3 percent of the households in the rural areas and 100 percent of the households in the urban areas reported that majority of household members had access to latrine.
- 4. Among the persons who had reported access to latrine, about 99.8 percent of the persons in the rural areas had access to improved latrine while about 99.2 percent of persons in the urban areas had access to improved latrine.
- 5. About 84.5 percent of the persons in the rural areas and about 95.3 percent of the persons in the urban areas had access to hand washing facility with water and soap/detergent within the premises.
- 6. Among the persons who had reported access to latrine and hand washing facility, about 81.3 percent of the persons in the rural areas and about 86.1 percent of the persons in the urban areas had exclusive access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities with water and soap/detergent within the household premises.
- 7. About 65.2 percent of households in the rural areas and about 96.4 percent of households in the urban areas used clean fuel as primary source of energy for cooking. Here clean fuel refers to LPG, other natural gas, gobar gas, other biogas, electricity (including generated by solar/ wind power generators) and solar cooker.
- 8. About 48.8 percent of persons in rural areas and about 36.6 percent of persons in urban areas of age 15-29 years were in formal and non-formal education and training for the 12 months preceding the survey.
- 9. About 11.6 percent of persons in rural areas and about 14.1 percent of persons in urban areas of age 15-24 years were not in education, employment or training (NEET) as on date of survey.

- 10. About 77.6 percent of persons of age 18 years and above in rural areas and about 77.1 percent of persons of age 18 years and above in urban areas used mobile telephone with active sim card during the three months preceding the date of the survey.
- 11. Among the persons of age 18 years and above, about 92.5 percent of persons in rural areas and about 94 percent of persons in urban areas had an account individually or jointly in any bank/ other financial institution/ mobile money service provider.
- 12. Out of 1,00,000 persons of age 18 years and above, 9050 persons in rural areas and 7135 persons in urban areas were indebted to any institutional/non-institutional agency as on the date of survey.
- 13. About 99.3 percent of households in rural areas reported availability of all-weather roads within 2 km from the place of living.
- 14. About 5.3 percent of households in rural areas and about 4.7 percent of households in urban areas purchased/constructed any *new house/flat* for residential purpose after 31.03.2014.
- 15. Among the households which reported purchase/construction of any new house/flat after 31.03.2014 for residential purpose, about 95.8 percent of households in rural areas and about 96 percent of households in urban areas purchased/constructed new house/flat for the first time.
- 16. Among the households which reported purchase/construction of any new house/flat after 31.03.2014 for the first time for residential purpose, about 97.2 percent of households in rural areas and about 98.1 percent of households in urban areas *owned* that house/flat as on date of survey.
- 17. About 25.2 percent of persons in rural areas and about 35.5 percent of persons in urban areas had current place of residence different from the last usual place of residence.
- 18. Among males, employment was the main reason for migration, being 100 percent in rural areas and 16.4 percent in urban areas.

Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India, since its inception has been conducting nation- wide large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to collect data on diverse socio-economic aspects. In its 78th round survey, NSSO carried out the 'Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS)' covering the entire country. The survey was initially planned to be conducted during the period January-December, 2020 but the field work was extended upto 15.08.2021 with the concurrence of the Working Group chaired by Dr. G.C Manna, Ex-Member, National Statistical Commission (NSC). The extension of the field work was decided with the view to ensure coverage, completeness and collection of sufficient data for generation of reliable estimates; since due to lockdown and other restrictions in different parts of the country, the field functionaries faced considerable challenges in collecting the data.

1.1.2 The primary objective of the MIS was to collect data for generation of some important national indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Along with that, considering the request from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), certain information on (i) Purchase/Construction of house(s)/flat(s) by the household for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 and (ii) Migration particulars were also collected. Additionally, some information on access to mass media, availability of birth registration certificates etc. was also collected through MIS.

1.2 The survey outline

1.2.1 Schedules of enquiry

The Schedule 5.1-"Multiple Indicator Survey" was canvassed for collecting the following set of information:

- Household level information on access to facilities like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, etc.
- Person level information on education and ICT skills
- Bank/financial account related information along with status of indebtedness
- Construction/purchase of house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014
- Personal level information on the particulars of migration
- Drinking Water facilities:
 - Principal sources of drinking water
 - ❖ Availability of sufficient water throughout the year

- ❖ Access to the principal source of drinking water
- ❖ Distance to the principal source of drinking water
- Sanitation facilities:
 - ❖ Access to latrine
 - Type of latrine
 - ❖ Availability of hand washing facility within the premises
- Primary source of energy used for cooking/lighting/heating
- Access of the household to bathroom
- Agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household
- Registration of births/receipt of birth certificates
- Possession of air conditioner & air cooler
- 1.2.1.1 Moreover, information was also collected on the availability of some other facilities like, all-weather road in rural areas, nearest public transport facilities in urban areas, access to mass media, etc. at the household level. On drinking water facilities, important information was collected regarding (i) principal sources of drinking water, (ii) availability of sufficient water throughout the year, (iii) access to the principal source of drinking water, (iv) distance to the principal source of drinking water etc. On sanitation facilities, information on (i) access to latrine, (ii) type of latrine, iii) hand washing etc. was collected. Moreover, information was also collected on the availability of some other facilities like, all-weather road in rural areas, nearest public transport facilities in urban areas, access to mass media, etc at the household level.
- 1.2.1.2 Detailed information on the educational particulars of the household members of age 3- 35 years, regarding enrolment in education (formal or non-formal) along with particulars of vocational/technical training attended by household members were collected. Also, information on ability of the household members on performing different ICT skills was enquired.
- 1.2.1.3 On housing particulars, important information was collected on (i) households which have purchased/constructed new house/flat for the first time after 31.03.2014 for residential purpose, (ii) source of finance availed for the purchase of new house/flat for residential purpose etc. Information was also collected on (i) last usual place of residence for each of the household members, (ii) main reason for leaving the last usual place of residence, (iii) change in earning due to migration etc.

1.2.2 Geographical Coverage and Sampling design

- 1.2.2.1 A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 78th round survey with first stage units (FSU) as villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) and ultimate stage units (USU) as households in rural and urban sectors respectively.
- 1.2.2.2 In NSS 78th round, village/UFS block was notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SUs) of more or less equal population/households during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates

and the numbers of SUs formed in a village were determined apriori. SUs were formed in villages with population more or equal to 1,000 as per Census 2011 and no SU was formed in the remaining villages. In the urban areas, an UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 250 was divided into a number of SUs apriori and no SU was formed in the remaining UFS blocks. In rural areas, the First Stage Units (FSUs) were either SUs or the entire village and in urban areas, the First Stage Units (FSUs) were either SUs or the entire UFS block.

- 1.2.2.3 For stratifying the FSUs, each district was considered as a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. For urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum. From all the sub-strata in both rural and 4 urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs were selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) scheme.
- 1.2.2.4 For canvassing Schedule 5.1, five second stage strata (SSS) were formed in both rural and urban sectors. Households with household size greater than seven formed the first SSS i.e. SSS1. From the remaining households, those households which had constructed/purchased any new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014, were divided into two SSSs based on their UMPCE viz. SSS2: households having UMPCE >A and SSS3: households having UMPCE≤A. Finally all the remaining households which were not belonging to SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 were divided into two SSSs based on UMPCE viz. SSS4: households having UMPCE>A and SSS5: households having UMPCE≤A. The cut-off point 'A' was determined from the household's usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Domestic Tourism Expenditure of the NSS 72th round data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 40% of the population have Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) more than 'A'. The cut-off 'A' in respect of State Sample (Haryana) were Rs.3940/- for Rural and Rs. 4110/- for Haryana.
- 1.2.2.5 In each FSU, 2,2,2,6 and 8 households were selected from SSS1, SSS2, SSS3, SSS4 and SSS5 respectively for canvassing Schedule 5.1. Sample households from each SSS were selected by SRSWOR.

1.3 Contents of this document

1.3.1 All the estimates presented in the report are based only on the State Sample (Haryana) Data collected through Schedule 5.1. Important indicators based on collected data have been generated and presented in the report. Some of the important indicators are: (i) Percentage of population having improved and sufficient drinking water within premises, (ii) Proportion of population using (a) improved sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, (iii) Percentage of households reporting clean fuel as primary source of energy for cooking/lighting/heating, (iv) Proportion of persons

with different ICT skills, (v) Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET), (vi) Proportion of households which purchased/constructed any house/flat for residential purpose for the first time after 31.03.2014, (vii) Proportion of persons whose current place of residence is different from the last usual place of residence etc.

- 1.3.2 The schedule contains some household level information on food insecurity experience. These data were collected for internal use of SSD, MoSPI. Therefore, no tables on these have been generated for the report.
- 1.3.3 While using the estimates, it may be kept in mind that the sample size may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates and interpretation of results should be made with caution. Similarly, while interpreting the results using estimates at much deeper cross-sectional level, data users must keep in mind the inadequacy, if any, of the corresponding domain specific samples before arriving at any conclusion.
- 1.3.4 This report contains Three Chapters and Two Appendices. Following the present introductory chapter (Chapter One), Chapter Two outlines the concepts and definitions of different terms used in MIS. Chapter Three presents summary of findings of the survey at the State level. Detailed tables forming the basis of this report have been provided at Appendix A. Appendix B contains a facsimile of the Schedule 5.1. The schedule contains some household level questions on food insecurity experience. These data were collected for internal use of SSD, MoSPI. The Working Group had also recommended that these data may not be released. Therefore, no tables on these have been generated for the report.

ChapterTwo

Concepts & Definitions

Chapter two

Introduction

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 population were adhered to while listing households and persons in the survey:
- 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 kept 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 the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants were listed, if by definition the latter belong 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 populations 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. had been considered a house irrespective of its use. It might had been used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even might had been vacant.
- **2.3.1 Household:** A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. It included temporary stay-away (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 were 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 pool their income for spending, they were considered to form a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a single household.
- (ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resided.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) was considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resided even though he or she was not a member of the same family.
- (iv) When a person usually slept in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but took food with his or her family, he or she was not treated as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stayed.
- (v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stayed elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/she was not considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/she was listed as a single member household if the hostel was listed.
- **2.4 Household size**: The number of members of a household was considered as household size.
- **2.5 Household premises**: For this survey, household premises was defined as the dwelling unit of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, garage, family graveyard, guest house, shop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling unit which were under the possession of the household (possessed exclusively or possessed with some other households).

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.

- **2.6 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.
- **2.7 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.
- **2.8 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.
- **2.8.1 Living room:** A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square meters (i.e., approximately 43 square feet), a height of at least 2 meters (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.
- **2.8.2 Other room:** It was defined as a room which did not satisfy the specification of 4 square meters floor area and 2 meters height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfied the specifications, 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.
- **2.9 Verandah:** A roofed space adjacent to living/other room along the outside of 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 access to the dwelling was not considered as verandah.

2.10 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services and adds value to national product was considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

The term 'economic activity' in the context of collection of information on usual principal activity status particulars of the household members included:

- (i) all the market activities i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which resulted in production of goods and services for exchange,
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
- (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008) which resulted in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption
- (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets included construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person might be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a laborer or a supervisor. The activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which might result in earning, were not considered as economic activities for the survey.
- **2.10.1 Usual principal activity status:** The activity status of a person was determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during certain specified reference period. The usual principal activity status of a person was determined with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she was first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longtime spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity was determined again on the basis of the 'relatively long time spent' criterion.
- **2.10.2 Principal industry and occupation:** To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure followed was to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household were considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey. Out of the occupations listed, the one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the principal household occupation. In case one or more members of the

household pursue the household occupation in different industries, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, was considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases where earnings might be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations, priority was given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member. For collection of information on industry, National Industrial Classification-2008 (NIC-2008) was used and for collection of information on occupation, National Classification of Occupations-2004 (NCO-2004) was used.

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

Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is 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 household. However, expenditure on household durable goods, purchase of items like clothing and footwear were included and monthly expenditure on these items were derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on these items during the last 365 days.

- **2.13 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 in the survey, provided at least 20 households lived there. The criterion of 20 households was not restricted within an FSU only but the whole of such an area which could cut across more than one FSU. Such settlements were considered as notified slum if they were notified so by the concerned state governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities; otherwise, they were considered as a non-notified slum. For this survey the word 'slums' included both notified slums and non-notified slums.
- **2.14 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.
- **2.15 Principal source of drinking water:** Principal source of drinking water referred to that source of drinking water from which most of the drinking water of the household was obtained during the last 365 days from the date of survey. The different principal sources of drinking water considered for the survey are:
- 2.15.1 **Bottled drinking water:** Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers was classified as bottled drinking water. Generally this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. Tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, was not treated as bottled drinking water.
- 2.15.2 Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot: If an arrangement was made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe and if 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.

- 2.15.3 **Protected well/unprotected well:** A well was considered as protected if it generally had 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.

2.15.4 **Tanker-truck: public/private:** In 'tanker-truck', drinking water is trucked to a locality and supplied from tanker to the households of the locality. If the 'tanker-truck' was operated by any government agencies (central/state/local bodies etc.) and the sample household reported that it was their principal source of drinking water then the source of drinking water of the household was recorded as 'public tanker-truck'. In case the 'tanker-truck' was operated by private agencies (NGOs, trusts etc.) and the sample household reported that it was their principal source of drinking water, then the source of drinking water of the household was considered as 'private tanker-truck'.

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

- 2.15.5 Rainwater collection: Rainwater refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection has been practiced in arid and semi-arid areas to get drinking water of the household and water for other uses. When such water was used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water was considered as rainwater collection. Surface water: Surface water is located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. For surface water, information on two distinct categories were collected, one for 'tank/pond' and another for 'other surface water' (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.).
- 2.15.6 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.
- 2.15.7 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.

- **2.16 Type of latrine used by the household:** The different types of latrine considered for the survey are:
- 2.16.1 **Flush/pour-flush:** Flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odors. 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 categorized by the types: (i) piped sewer system, (ii) septic tank, (iii) twin leach pit, (iv) single pit, (v) elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.).
- 2.16.2 **Flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system:** Piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage that is designed to collect human excreta and waste water and remove them from the household environment.

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.

- 2.16.3 Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pits/single pit: In twin pit flush/ pour-flush latrine, the excreta are carried into subsurface leach pits through pipes or covered drains and one pit is used at a time. The liquid infiltrates into the soil through the holes in the pit lining. The gases also disperse into the soil, and therefore, the provision of a vent pipe for its outlet is not necessary. When one pit is full, the excreta are diverted to the second pit. The filled pit can be conveniently emptied after a rest period of one and a half years, during which pathogens are inactivated and the organic matter decomposed. Thus the two pits can be used alternately and continuously. In a single pit system desludging is required immediately after the pit has filled up, and therefore involves handling of fresh and undigested excreta which is hazardous to health. Single leach pits are appropriate only if mechanical desludging vacuum tanker is readily available, or if the pit is abandoned when full.
- 2.16.4 Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc): This type of latrine refers to the system of flush/pour-flush latrine where excreta are disposed of near the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the open drain, open pit, open field, etc.
- 2.16.5 **Ventilated improved pit latrine:** This is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the super structure is kept dark.
- 2.16.6 **Pit latrine with slab:** This is a dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat. Unlike the ventilated improved pit latrine, in this type of latrine, vent pipe is not used.
- 2.16.7 **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.

- 2.16.8 **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.
- **2.17 Public space:** Public space refers to all places that are publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all, free and without a profit motive, categorized into streets, open spaces and public facilities. Public space in general is defined as the meeting or gathering places that exist outside the home and workplace that are generally accessible by members of the public and which foster resident interaction and opportunities for contact and proximity. Open public space includes:

Parks: Parks are open space inside an urban territory that provide free air recreation and contact with nature. Their principal characteristic is the significant proportion of green area.

- 2.17.1 Recreational areas: Recreational areas are public areas that contribute to environmental preservation. Their main functions can be both ornamental and passive recreation. These include areas such as playgrounds, riverfronts, waterfronts, public beaches, etc.
- 2.17.2 Civic parks: Civic parks are open spaces created because of building agglomeration around an open area, which was later transformed into a representative civic area. They are characterized by considerable nature, specifically gardens and a good place for cultural events and passive recreation.
- 2.17.3 Squares and Plazas: Squares and plazas are open spaces created because of building agglomeration around an open area. Its main characteristics are the significant architectonic elements and interaction between buildings and the open area. Squares are usually public spaces relevant to the city due to their location, territorial development, or cultural importance.
- **2.18 Computer:** In this survey, a computer included the devices like, desktop computer, laptop computer, notebook, net book, palmtop, and tablet (or similar handheld devices).
- **2.19 Coverage of Education**: In this survey, education covered non-formal education which could be acquired through NFEC/TLC/AEC etc. and formal education which could be acquired through formal schooling. Formal education covered general, technical, professional, vocational courses offered by schools, colleges, university or other institutions.
- **2.20 Course:** In this survey, a course was defined as a structured educational programme having a specified syllabus, duration, level, etc. and necessarily involves appearing in some kind of examination/performance appraisal for getting the degree/diploma/certificate or advancing to the next class/level. Courses were broadly categorised as:
- 2.20.1 **General**: General courses offered up to Class X, courses in humanities or science or commerce either in Class XI or XII, graduation, post graduation and above.
- 2.20.2 **Technical/Professional**: Technical courses referred to courses in medicine, engineering, agriculture, computer, management, education, fine arts/crafts, BCA, MCA etc. approved by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), or currently enrolled in some professional courses viz. studying in Chartered Accountancy (CA), Cost and Works Accountant (CWA), Company Secretary (CS), Law etc. approved by institutes like The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Actuarial Society of India, etc.
- 2.20.3 Vocational: Vocational courses referred to the vocational training courses

recognised by the Industrial Training Institute.

2.21 Type of institution:

- 2.21.1 Government institutions: In this survey, all schools/institutions run by central and state governments, public sector undertakings, autonomous organisations, municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, zilla parishads, panchayat samitis, cantonment boards, etc., completely financed by the government were treated as government institutions. It may be noted that a government institution may be run by either the government directly or through a governing body/managing committee, etc., setup by the government.
- 2.21.2 Private aided by Government: A private institution aided by Government was defined as an institution/school which was run by an individual or a private organization and received maintenance grant from the Government.
- 2.21.3 Private un-aided: A private unaided institution was defined as an institution/school which was managed by an individual or a private organisation and was not receiving any maintenance grant from the Government.
- **2.22 Migrant**: In this survey, household member whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant. The last usual place of residence was referred to be the village/town/country where the household member stayed continuously for 6 months or more before coming to the present village/town at the place of enumeration.
- **2.23 Bank:** In this survey, bank referred to commercial banks including foreign commercial banks operating in India, nationalized banks, regional rural bank, cooperative society, district or central cooperative banks or other types of cooperative societies.
- **2.24 Other financial institution:** Other financial institution includes credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in own name. Account at a financial institution may have been used for receiving wages, government transfers, and payments for agricultural products and for paying utility bills or school fee in the past 12 months.
- **2.25 Indebtedness:** For this survey, a household member was considered as indebted if he/she had taken a cash loan amount of Rs. 500/- and that amount remained outstanding as on the date of survey. The institutional loan providing agencies considered were Government, co-operative society, co-operative bank, and commercial bank including regional rural bank, insurance company, provident fund authority and other institutional agencies including private institutional agencies. All other lending agencies, including relatives and friends, were considered as non- institutional agencies.
- **2.26 Mobile-money-service provider:** In this survey, a person holding a mobile money account meant that the person was using GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money. This service may also have been used to receive wages, government transfers, payment for agricultural products through issuance of mobile phone in the past 12 months.

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

3.0.1 The key indicators of Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) of NSS 78th round are depicted in this chapter. Initially this survey was planned to be conducted during January-December, 2020 but due to COVID 19 pandemic, the field work was extended upto 15.08.2021 with the concurrence of the Working Group chaired by Dr. G.C. Manna, Ex-Member, National Statistical Commission (NSC). The extension of the field work was decided with the view to ensure coverage, completeness and collection of sufficient data for generation of reliable estimates; since due to lockdown and other restrictions, the field functionaries faced considerable challenges in collecting the data. 3.0.2 A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 78th round survey with first stage units (FSU) as villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) and ultimate stage unit (USU) as households in rural and urban sectors respectively. In NSS 78th round, village/UFS block was notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SUs) of more or less equal population/households during the preparation of frame. 3.0.3 The total number of first stage units (FSUs) surveyed was 276 for Haryana (State Sample)(154 in rural areas and 122 in urban areas) and the total number of households surveyed was 2266 (1154 in rural areas and 1112 in urban areas) and 10371 persons (5448 in rural areas and 4923 in urban areas) were enumerated.

3.0.3 The Schedule 5.1 of MIS contains some household level questions on food insecurity experience. These data were collected for internal use of SSD, MoSPI. The Working Group had also recommended that these data may not be released. Therefore, no tables on these have been generated for the report.

3.0.4 The primary objective of the MIS was to collect data for generation of some important indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

3.0.5 This chapter contains the following broad sections:

Section 1: Households and Population

Section 2: Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hand Washing

Section 3: Energy used by the Households

Section 4: Education and ICT skills

Section 5: Mobile, Broadband and Mass Media

Section 6: Financial Inclusion and Indebtedness

Section 7: Birth Registration

Section 8: Other Facilities

Section 9: Purchase/Construction of new house/flat for residential purpose

Section 10: Migration

3.0.6 The analytical findings of the survey on various indicators in respect of facilities available to the households like drinking water, sanitation, system of disposal of household garbage, etc. are the important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the household members.

3.0.7 In this survey, for each household surveyed, the reported social group of the head of the household was considered as the social group of all other members of that

household irrespective of the actual social group to which the individual members of the household belonged. Moreover, the scope of the survey being all households without special focuses on social groups; sample design was not tailored to netting-in social groups. Thus, sample size for social groups may not be enough to provide sufficiently reliable estimates of the various indicators.

3.0.8 Also, for each household surveyed, the reported religion of the head of the household was considered as the religion of all other members of the household irrespective of the actual religion followed by individual members. Moreover, the scope of the survey being all households without special focuses on religious groups; sample design was not tailored to netting-in different religious groups. Thus sample size for the religious groups may not be enough to provide sufficiently reliable estimates of the various indicators.

3.0.9 Information on household Usual Monthly Consumer Expenditure was collected in this survey to classify the households in different Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) classes. Since this information was collected only through a few questions, it cannot be used to estimate the household

consumer expenditure which is generally estimated based on detailed household consumer expenditure survey of NSSO. Based on the information collected on household Usual Monthly Consumer Expenditure, quintile classes of UMPCE were formed (generated by Tabulation Software itself) (with each quintile class containing 20 per cent of the population).

- 3.0.10 It may be noted that in the Statements given in the report, Percentage may not be add upto 100 due to rounding off.
- 3.0.11 Further, 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.
- 3.0.12 It may be further noted that the ultimate source of information is the household. The data is totally based upon the information supplied by the household and no proof whatsoever was demanded from them.

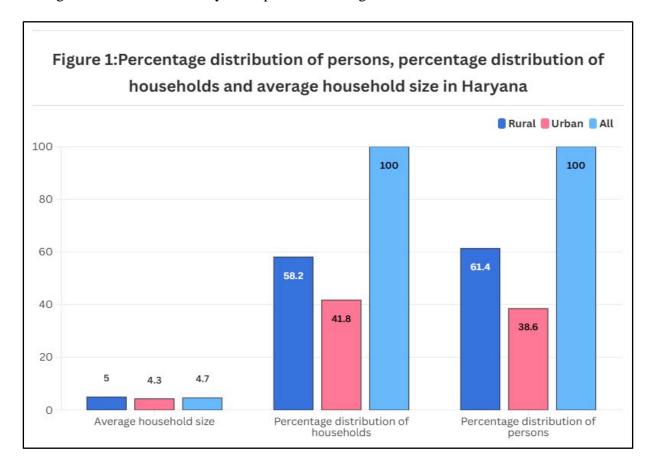
3.1: HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

3.1.1 The estimated values of distribution of population, households, the percentage distribution of persons, percentage distribution of households and average household size are given in Statement 1. These estimates are obtained on the basis of NSS 78th round on 'Multiple Indicator Survey'. It may be noted that the design of this survey was not aimed at estimating population and households but presented in report as these control totals can be used to combine rates and ratios pertaining to different indicators.

Statement 1: Percentage distribution of persons, percentage distribution of households and average household size in Haryana

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
Percentage distribution of persons	61.42	38.58	100
Percentage distribution of households	58.17	41.83	100
Average household size	5.0	4.3	4.7

- 3.1.2 The statement 1 revealed that out of the total households in Haryana, 41.83 % households were reported in urban and 58.17% in rural areas of Haryana. However, Average household size in Haryana was 4.7 (5.0 in rural & 4.3 in urban).
- 3.1.3 Percentage distribution of persons, percentage distribution of households and average household size in Haryana is presented in Figure 1.



3.2: DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HAND WASHING

- 3.2.1 **Drinking water**: In MIS, information was collected from each surveyed household on various aspects of drinking water like principal source of drinking water, access to the principal source, sufficiency of drinking water from the principal source, distance from the principal source etc.
- 3.2.1.1 **Principal source of drinking water**: In this survey, principal *source of drinking water* of a household is that source of water from which the household obtained most of its drinking water during the last 365 days. The information on the principal source of drinking water of the household was collected using seventeen categories viz. (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) piped water from neighbour, (v) public tap/standpipe, (vi) tube well, (vii) hand pump, (viii) protected well, (ix) unprotected well, (x) public tanker truck, (xi) private tanker truck, (xii) protected spring, (xiii) unprotected spring, (xiv) rainwater collection, (xv) tank/pond, (xvi) other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) and (xvii) others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.). The type of principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members. 3.2.1.1.1 Out of these sources, the sources viz. (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) piped water from neighbour, (v) public tap/standpipe, (vi) tube well, (vii) hand pump,

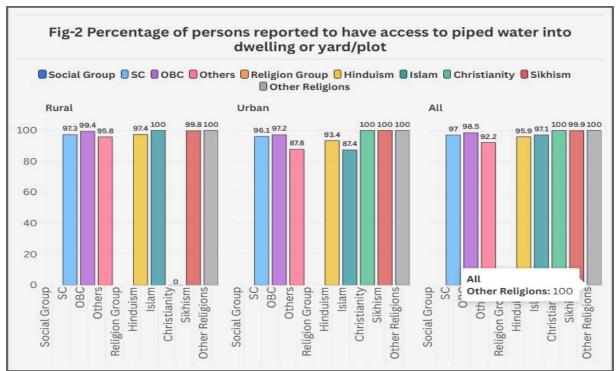
(viii) protected well, (ix) public tanker truck, (x) private tanker truck, (xi) protected spring and (xii) rainwater collection were considered as *improved sources of drinking water*.

3.2.1.2 Piped water into dwelling or yard/plot and improved source of drinking water: The definition of piped water as per NSS surveys can be referred in Chapter 2 of this report. Statement 2 gives the percentage of persons reported to have 'piped water into dwelling or yard/plot' and 'improved source of drinking water' for each of the social group, religion group and UMPCE classes at State level.

Statement 2: Percentage of persons reported to have access to piped water into dwelling or yard/plot and reported to have access to improved source of drinking water

		percenta	age of persor	ns having ac	ccess to			
Categories	piped water in	nto dwelling o	r yard/plot	improved source of drinking water				
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All		
Haryana	97.7	93.3	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Social Grou	ıp							
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SC	97.3	96.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
OBC	99.4	97.2	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Others	95.8	87.8	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Religion Gr	oup							
Hinduism	97.4	93.4	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Islam	100.0	87.4	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Christiani	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Sikhism	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
UMPCE CI	asses							
0-20	99.0	92.1	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0		
20-40	94.8	94.3	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0		
40-60	99.5	92.3	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0		
60-80	98.8	95.1	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0		
80-100	96.5	92.9	95.1	100.0	100.0	100.0		

- 3.2.1.3 It may be seen from the Statement 2 that about 96 % of persons were having piped water into their dwelling/yard/plot and 100.0% of persons were having improved source of drinking water in Haryana.
- 3.2.1.4 Percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot in Haryana is presented in Figure 2.



3.2.2 Access to the 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 type of access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members. The Statement 3 shows percentage distribution of households at the state level, by access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by the household.

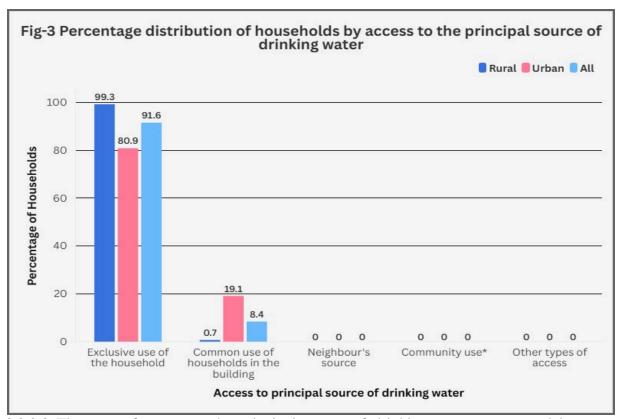
Statement 3: Percentage distribution of households by access to the Principal Source of Drinking Water as reported by the household in Haryana

of Dimming Water as reported by the nousehold in Haryana					
Access to principal source of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households				
	Rural	Urban	All		
Exclusive use of the household	99.3	80.9	91.6		
Common use of households in the building	0.7	19.1	8.4		
Neighbour's source	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Community use*	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other types of access	0.0	0.0	0.0		
All	100	100	100		

*includes 'public source restricted to particular community', 'public source unrestricted', 'private source restricted to particular community' and 'private source unrestricted'

Figure '0.0' indicates negligible positive value

- 3.2.2.1 It has been presented in Statement 3 that 91.6% of households in Haryana were having exclusive use of the Principal Source of Drinking Water.
- 3.2.2.2 Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by the household in Haryana is presented in Figure 3.



3.2.2.3 The type of access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members. Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water of the household for rural and urban Haryana is given in Statement 4.

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

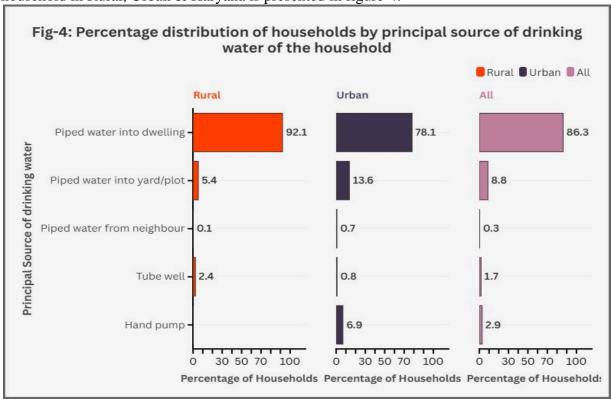
Principal Source of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households			
	Rural	Urban	All	
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Piped water into dwelling	92.1	78.1	86.3	
Piped water into yard/plot	5.4	13.6	8.8	
Piped water from neighbour	0.1	0.7	0.3	
Public tap/Stand pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tube well	2.4	0.8	1.7	
Hand pump	0.0	6.9	2.9	
Public tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Unprotected Well	0.0	0.0	0.0	
All	100	100	100	

3.2.2.4 In Haryana, major source of drinking water was "Piped water into dwelling" (86.3 %), followed by "Piped water into yard/plot" (8.3 %).

3.2.2.5 The statement 4 clearly indicates that the share of supply from principal source, namely, 'Piped water into yard/plot' (92.1%) was more in rural areas as compared to urban (78.1%). Whereas the share of water supply from principal

source by Piped water into yard/plot was observed greater in urban (13.6%) as compared to rural Haryana (5.4%).

3.2.2.6 Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water of the household in Rural, Urban & Haryana is presented in figure-4.



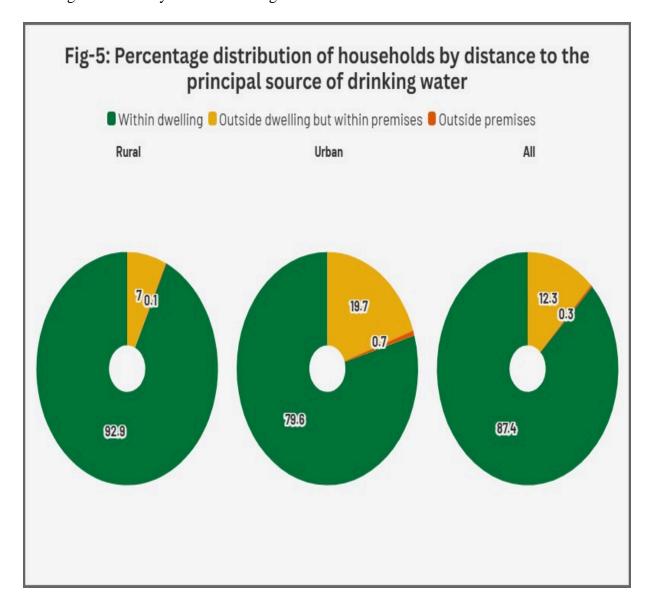
- **3.2.3 Distance to the principal source of drinking water:** The information on the distance of the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit was collected in terms of the categories:
 - i. Within dwelling
 - ii. Outside dwelling but within the premises
 - iii.Outside premises: less than 0.2 km; 0.2 to 0.5 km; 0.5 to 1.0 km; 1.0 to 1.5 km; 1.5 km or more.
- 3.2.3.1 The category of distance to the principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members. If the reported distance of the principal source of drinking water was 'within dwelling' or 'outside dwelling but within the premises', then the principal source was considered as 'within premises of the household'. The percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water is presented in Statement 5.

Statement 5: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water

Distance to the principal source of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households			
	Rural	Urban	All	
Within dwelling	92.9	79.6	87.4	
Outside dwelling but within premises	7.0	19.7	12.3	
Outside premises	0.1	0.7	0.3	
A11	100	100	100	

3.2.3.2 Statement 5 reveals that in Haryana, 87.4% of households were having the principal source of drinking water within dwelling and only 0.3% of households in Haryana were having the principal source of drinking water outside their premises.

3.2.3.3 Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water in Haryana shown in Fig: 5



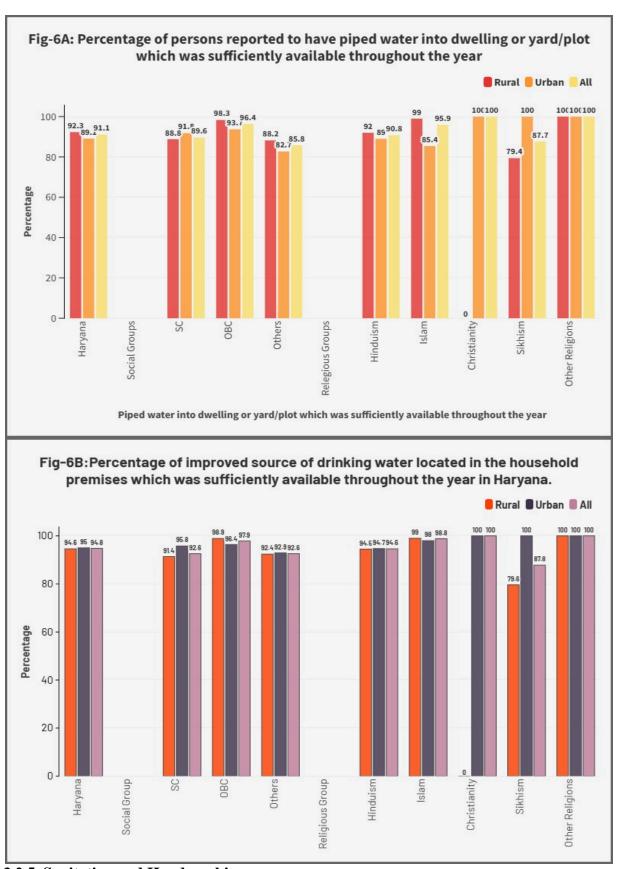
3.2.4 Improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year:

Statement 6 gives the percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year for each of the social group, religion group and UMPCE classes in Haryana.

Statement 6: Percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year in Harvana.

un oughout the year in mai yana.							
Categories		Perce	entage of pers	sons reporte	d to have		
	Piped wa		dwelling or		ource of drinl		
			s sufficiently	located in was	the household	•	
	avallable t	9 ,			,	available	
	D1	T T.J	A 11	throughout th		A 11	
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	
Haryana	92.3	89.1	91.1	94.6	95.0	94.8	
		Soci	ial Group				
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SC	88.8	91.8	89.6	91.4	95.8	92.6	
OBC	98.3	93.7	96.4	98.9	96.4	97.9	
Others	88.2	82.7	85.8	92.4	92.9	92.6	
		Relig	ion Group				
Hinduism	92.0	89.0	90.8	94.5	94.7	94.6	
Islam	99.0	85.4	95.9	99.0	98.0	98.8	
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Sikhism	79.4	100.0	87.7	79.6	100.0	87.8	
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
UMPCE							
0-20	85.3	89.6	87.0	86.3	97.5	90.6	
20-40	91.5	86.9	89.7	96.7	92.5	95.1	
40-60	95.2	89.3	92.9	95.6	97.0	96.2	
60-80	96.3	90.5	94.1	97.5	95.4	96.7	
80-100	93.4	89.3	91.8	96.9	92.5	95.2	

- 3.2.4.1 It has been presented in Statement 6 that in Haryana, 91.1% of persons were having piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and 94.8% of persons were having improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year.
- 3.2.4.2 Percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year in Haryana is presented in Figure 6A and 6B.



3.2.5 Sanitation and Hand washing

3.2.5.1 Considering the sanitation point, it is always crucial to any household having accessibility of latrine facility and the type of latrine used by the household. For the

purpose of the survey, a 'latrine' is defined as an infrastructure which allows safer and more hygienic disposal of human excreta than open defecation. In this survey, 'access of the household to latrine' is defined in terms of the latrine facility that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used by them or not. However, information as to whether the household has access to any latrine or not, if the household has access then whether the household's access to latrine is for 'exclusive use of the household' or

for 'common use of households in the building' or for 'public/community use with/without payment' or 'others', has been collected.

- 3.2.5.2 If the sample household has more than one type of latrine, the type of latrine which is generally accessed by the majority of the household members was reported.
- 3.2.5.3 There are two basic types of latrine, wet and dry, differentiated depending on use of water to divert human excreta. In a wet latrine, water is used to divert human excreta while dry latrines use very limited water or no water for flushing the human excreta. Besides these two basic types of latrines, there are latrines like, incinerating latrines which burn the human excreta; chemical latrines which are used in a variety of situations like in passenger trains and airplanes; hanging latrines, which deposit waste directly into open waterways; bucket latrine, in which human excreta area collected in a bucket placed underneath a latrine hole.
- **3.2.6** Access to latrine: For the purpose of this survey, information on access to latrine was collected in terms of these 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. The percentage distribution of households by access to latrine as reported by the households in Haryana is presented in the Statement 7.

Statement 7: Percentage distribution of households reported access to latrine by the majority of household members

Access to latrine #	Percentage distribution of households				
	Rural	Urban	All		
Exclusive use of the household	95.4	89.0	92.7		
Common use of households in the Building	3.7	11.0	6.8		
Community use *	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other type of access	0.2	0.0	0.0		
No access to latrine	0.7	0.0	0.4		
A11	100	100	100		

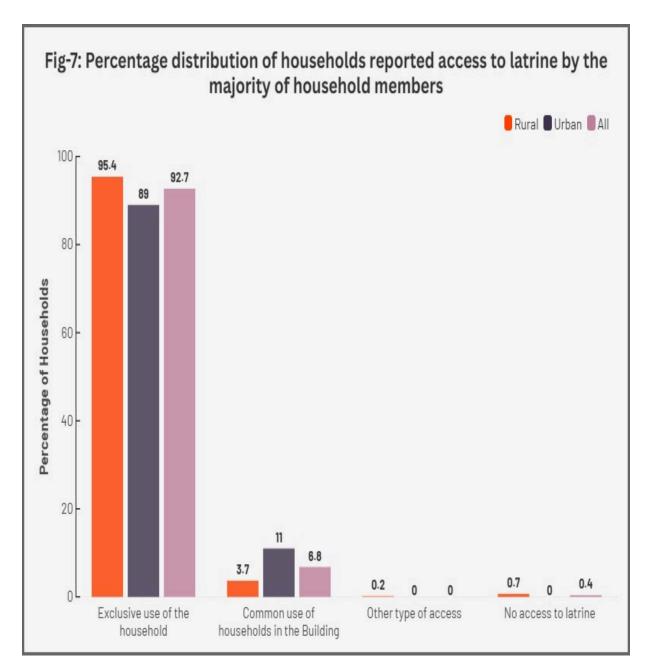
[:] includes public/community latrine without payment and public/community latrine with payment

Figure '0.0' indicates negligible positive value

- 3.2.6.1 Statement 7 shows that in Haryana 92.7% of households had access to latrine by the majority of household members. However, only 0.4% of households in Haryana had no access to latrine.
- 3.2.6.2 Percentage distribution of households reported access to latrine by the majority of household members is presented in Figure 7.

^{#:} reported by majority of household members

[&]quot;.." denotes non-availability of sample



3.2.7 Types of latrine: The information on latrine was collected using the categories: (i) Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, (ii) Flush/pour flush to septic tank, (iii) Flush/pour flush to twin leach pits/single pit, (iv) Flush/pour flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.), (v) Ventilated improved pit latrine, (vi) Pit latrine with slab, (vii) Pit latrine without slab/open pit, (viii) Composting latrine and (ix) Others. Out of these different types of latrines, the types viz. (i) Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, (ii) Flush/pour flush to septic tank,(iii) Flush/pour flush to twin leach pits/single pit, (iv) Ventilated improved pit latrine, (v) Pit latrine with slab and (vi) Composting latrine are considered as improved latrine.

3.2.7.1 The percentage of persons reported access to improved latrine among persons reported to have access to latrine for each of the social group, religion group and UMPCE classes in Haryana is presented in Statement 8.

Statement 8: Percentage of persons reported access to improved latrine among persons reported to have access to latrine

Categories	Perc	entage of perso	ons
	Rural	Urban	All
Haryana	99.8	99.2	99.6
Social Group			
ST	-	-	-
SC	99.3	100.0	99.5
OBC	100.0	99.8	99.9
Others	100.0	98.2	99.2
Religion Group			
Hinduism	99.8	99.3	99.6
Islam	100.0	97.8	99.3
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0
Sikhism	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0
UMPCE Classes			
0-20	98.9	99.7	99.2
20-40	100.0	100.0	100.0
40-60	100.0	99.8	99.9
60-80	100.0	100.0	100.0
80-100	100.0	97.0	98.8

3.2.7.2 It has been presented in the Statement 10 that in Haryana, 99.6% of persons reported access to improved latrine among persons reported to have access to latrine.

3.2.8 Availability of hand washing facility within the premises

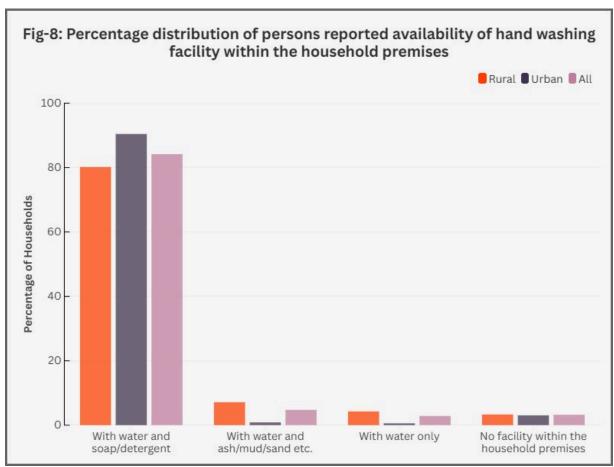
3.2.8.1 Washing of hands with water in situations like 'before and after taking meal', 'after defecation', 'for removing dirt in hands' etc. are important hygienic practice at personal level to remove soil, dirt, germs etc. from hands which prevent attach from diseases like diarrhea/other stomach problems etc. to a great extent. Information on 'whether hand washing facility available within the premises' etc. was collected. For the purpose of the survey, washing of hand means cleaning of both the palms (front side as well as back side) and all the fingers of hands with water.

3.2.8.2 In this survey, information was collected from each of the sample household on the availability of hand washing facilities within the household premises 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) no hand washing facility. The percentage distribution of persons reporting availability of hand washing facility within the household premises is given in Statement 9.

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of persons reported availability of hand washing facility within the household premises

Availability of hand washing facility within the household premises	Percentage distribution of persons				
	Rural	Urban	All		
With water and soap/detergent	84.5	95.3	88.7		
With water and ash/mud/sand etc.	7.5	0.9	5.0		
With water only	4.5	0.6	3.0		
No facility within the household	3.5	3.2	3.4		
premises					
All	100	100	100		

3.2.8.3 Statement 9 and Fig-8 shows that in Haryana, 88.7% of persons were having the availability of hand washing facility within the household premises. However, 3.4% of persons in Haryana were having no facility of hand washing within the household premises.



3.2.9 Exclusive access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities within the household premises

3.2.9.1 Statement 10 presents the percentage of persons reported exclusive access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities with water and soap/detergent located in the household premises for each of the social groups, religion groups and UMPCE classes in Haryana. While developing the estimate at the person level, the type of latrine as reported

by the surveyed household was considered same for all of its members. In the same way, mode of hand washing as reported by the surveyed household was considered same for all of its members.

Statement 10: Percentage of persons # reported exclusive access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities (with water and soap/detergent) within the household premises

Categories	Percentage of persons					
	Rural	Urban	All			
Haryana	85.0	94.4	88.6			
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-			
SC	77.5	95.3	82.3			
OBC	86.4	95.5	90.1			
Others	90.2	92.5	91.2			
Religion Group						
Hinduism	85.4	94.7	89.1			
Islam	88.9	83.4	87.6			
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0			
Sikhism	44.9	100.0	68.3			
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0			
UMPCE Classes						
0-20	73.2	95.3	81.8			
20-40	87.2	92.9	89.4			
40-60	85.7	92.8	88.5			
60-80	91.4	95.9	93.1			
80-100	87.2	94.9	90.1			

^{*:} includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others

3.2.9.2 It has been seen from the Statement 10 that in Haryana, 88.6% of persons were having exclusive access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities (with water and soap/detergent) within the household premises.

SECTION 3: ENERGY USED BY HOUSEHOLDS

- 3.3.1 In this survey, information was collected on the primary source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating. In MIS, primary source of energy used for cooking/lighting/heating, was defined as that source of energy which the household used majority of time for cooking/lighting/heating. It is to be noted that the source reported by the respondent as primary source following majority time criterion was considered.
- 3.3.2 The primary source of energy used for *cooking* was collected in terms of the following thirteen categories, viz.i. Firewood, chips and crop residue, ii. LPG, iii. Other natural gas, iv. Dung cake, v. Kerosene, vi. Coke, coal, vii. Gobar gas, viii. Other biogas, ix. Charcoal, x. Electricity (incl. Generated by solar/wind power generators), xi. Solar cooker, xii. Others and xiii. No cooking arrangement.
- 3.3.3 The primary source of energy used for *lighting* was collected in terms of the following seven categories, viz. i. Electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power

^{#:} persons with access to latrine

[&]quot;.." denotes non-availability of sample

generators), ii. Kerosene, iii. Other oil, iv. Gas, v. Candle, vi. Others and vii. No lighting arrangement.

3.3.4 The primary source of energy used for *heating* was collected in terms of the following thirteen categories, viz. i. Firewood, chips and crop residue, ii. LPG, iii. Other natural gas, iv. Dung cake, v. Kerosene, vi. Coke, coal, vii. Gobar gas, viii. Other biogas, ix. Charcoal, x. Electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators), xi. Solar heater, xii. Others and

xiii. No heating arrangement

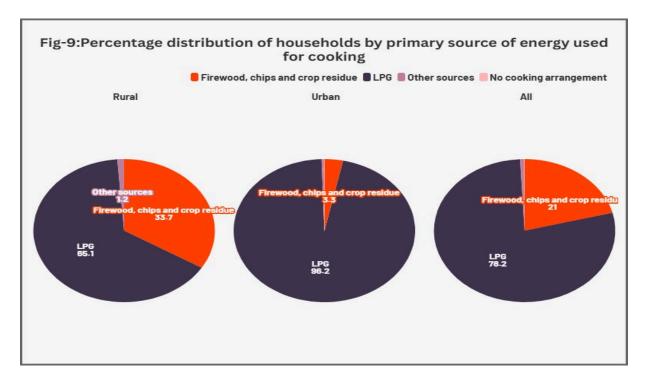
3.3.5 Primary source of energy for cooking: The percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking in Haryana is presented in Statement 11.

Statement 11: Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking

Primary sources of energy	Percentage of households				
	Rural	Urban	All		
Firewood, chips and crop residue	33.7	3.3	21.0		
LPG	65.1	96.2	78.2		
Other sources *	1.2	0.4	0.7		
No cooking arrangement	0.0	0.1	0.1		
All	100	100	100		

^{*} Other sources include other natural gas, dung cake, kerosene, coke, gobar gas, other biogas, charcoal, electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators), solar cooker and others

3.3.5.1 Statement 11and Fig-9 shows that in Haryana, 78.2% of households used LPG as primary source of energy for cooking. However, 0.1% of households in have no cooking arrangement.



3.3.6 Clean fuel as primary source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating: A household is categorized as using clean fuel for cooking, if the household reported use of any one of the primary sources, viz. (i) LPG, (ii) other natural gas, (iii) gobar gas, (iv) other biogas, (v) electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators) and (vi) solar cooker for cooking. A household is categorized as using clean fuel for lighting, if the

household reported use of the primary source (i) electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators) for lighting. A household was categorized as using clean fuel for heating, if the household reported use of any one of the primary sources, viz., (i) LPG, (ii) other natural gas, (iii) gobar gas, (iv) other biogas, (v) electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators) and (vi) solar heater for heating.

3.3.6.1 The percentage of households using clean fuel for cooking, lighting and heating in Haryana is presented in Statement 12.

Statement 12: Percentage of households using clean fuel for cooking, lighting, heating

		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Households using clean fuel for	Percentage of households				
	Rural	Urban	All		
Cooking	65.2	96.4	78.2		
Lightning	89.6	86.8	88.4		
Heating	27.7	69.0	44.4		
Cooking and lighting and heating	14.0	53.0	29.8		

3.3.6.2 It has been presented in Statement 12 that in Haryana, 29.8% of households were using clean fuel for cooking, lighting, heating.

SECTION 4: EDUCATION AND ICT SKILLS

3.4.1 In this survey, education covers non-formal education which can be acquired through NEFC, TLC or AEC etc. and formal education which can be acquired through formal schooling. Formal education covers general, technical, professional, vocational courses offered by schools, colleges, university or other institutions. Detailed information on the educational particulars like (i) status of enrolment, (ii) status of current attendance in formal, non-formal education and training, (iii) status of earlier enrolment (ever enrolled) in formal and non-formal education and training were collected from each of the surveyed household members (age 3-35 years) depending upon their status of enrolment in education viz., never enrolled, currently enrolled and ever enrolled but currently not enrolled respectively.

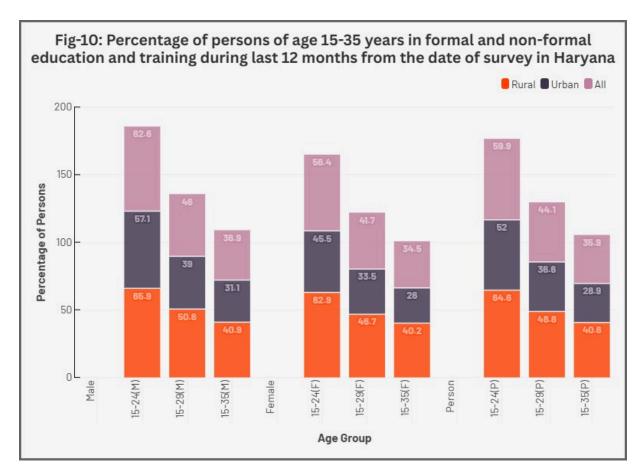
3.4.2 Persons in formal and non-formal education and training during last 12 months: Statement 13 gives the percentage of persons of age 15-35 years in formal and non-formal education and training during last 12 months from date of survey for different age groups and genders in Haryana.

Statement 13: Percentage of persons of age 15-35 years in formal and non-formal education and training during last 12 months from the date of survey in Haryana

Age group	Male				Female			Person		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	
15-24	65.9	57.1	62.6	62.9	45.5	56.4	64.6	52.0	59.9	
15-29	50.6	39.0	46.0	46.7	33.5	41.7	48.8	36.6	44.1	
15-35	40.9	31.1	36.9	40.2	26.0	34.5	40.6	28.9	35.9	

3.4.2.1 It has been presented in Statement 13 and Fig-10 that in Haryana, 35.9% persons of age 15-35 years were in formal and non-formal education and training during last 12 months from the date of survey.

3.4.2.2 Percentage of persons of age 15-35 years in formal and non-formal education and training during last 12 months during the period of survey in Haryana is presented in Figure 10.



3.4.3 Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET): Apart from status of education, enrolment and training, information on work/activity status during last 7 days preceding the date of survey for each of the person of the age group 15-35 years were also ascertained. Statement 14 presents the percentage of persons of age 15-24 years and 15-29 years reported to be not in education, employment or training as on the date of survey in Haryana.

Statement 14: Percentage of persons reported not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Gender	15-24 yrars			15	5-29 yrars	
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Male	5.2	9.6	6.9	6.9	10.5	8.3
Female	19.7	19.8	19.8	31.1	30.4	30.8
All	11.6	14.1	12.5	17.6	19.0	18.1

3.4.3.1 Statement 14 shows that in Haryana, 18.1% persons having the age between 15-29 years reported not in education, employment or training (NEET) as on the date of survey. 3.4.3.2 In this survey, for persons who were identified as NEET, additional information on what those members did during last 7 days preceding the date of survey was collected in the survey using categories like (i) seeking/available for work, (ii) engaged in voluntary work in other household/enterprise, (iii) engaged in social/political work voluntarily, (iv) attending domestic duties, (v) not able to work due to health condition, (vi) spending leisure time and (vii) others. Statement 15 presents the percentage distribution of persons of age 15-29 years who were identified as NEET, by different type of activities they did during last 7 days preceding the date of survey in Haryana.

Statement 15: Percentage distribution of NEET persons (15-29 years) by different type of activities they did during last 7 days preceding the date of survey in Haryana

<u> </u>	,								
Description		Male]	Female			Person	
of item	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Seeking/ available for work	44.5	28.7	36.7	7.8	10.4	8.8	15.8	16.2	16.0
Engaged in voluntary work in other household/enterprise	17.1	42.8	29.8	6.4	13.8	9.2	8.7	23.0	14.5
Attending domestic duties	42.4	14.6	28.7	84.9	70.4	79.5	75.6	52.8	66.4
Not able to work due to Health condition	2.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Spending leisure time	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Others**	0.8	16.0	8.4	3.0	6.8	4.5	2.5	9.8	5.5
All*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

including non response cases (**: others may include engaged in social/political work)

".." denotes non-availability of sample

Figure '0.0' indicates negligible positive value

3.4.3.3 It has been seen from the Statement 15 that in Haryana, 66.4% of NEET persons (15-29 years) were attending domestic duties, 16% of NEET persons (15-29 years) were seeking/available for work during last 7 days preceding the date of survey.

3.4.4 ICT Skills: In this survey, ability of performing different ICT skills of each of the surveyed persons of age 15 years and above were collected in terms of these questions, viz. (i) whether able to copy or move a file or folder, (ii) whether able to use the copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document, (iii) whether able to send emails with attached files (e.g. document, pictures and video), (iv) whether able to use basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet, (v) whether able to connect and install new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer), (vi) whether able to find, download, install and configure software, (vii) whether able to create electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts), (viii) whether able to transfer files between a computer and other devices and (ix) whether able to write a computer program using a specialized programming language.

3.4.4.1 The percentages of persons of age (15-24) years and (15-29) years, with ability of performing these ICT skills in Haryana are given in Statement 16. It is to be noted that information on ability to perform each of the skills was collected based on the reporting of the information and no test of skills was performed.

Statement 16: Percentage of persons of age 15-24 years and 15-29 years with ICT skills

Persons able to			15-24 years			15-29 years		
		Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	
(a) Copy or move a file or folder	Male	24.3	24.8	24.5	27.0	30.0	28.2	
	Female	26.4	23.6	25.3	21.4	24.4	22.5	
	Person	25.2	24.3	24.8	24.5	27.6	25.7	
(b) Use copy and paste tools to	Male	22.1	23.0	22.4	24.8	28.9	26.4	
duplicate or move information within a document	Female	24.7	23.9	24.4	20.4	24.0	21.7	
within a document	Person	23.2	23.4	23.3	22.9	26.8	24.4	
(c) Send e-mails with attached files	Male	14.7	20.1	16.7	19.3	26.1	22.0	
(e.g. documents, pictures and videos)	Female	17.1	21.6	18.8	14.4	19.6	16.4	
	Person	15.8	20.8	17.6	17.1	23.3	19.5	
(d) Use basic arithmetic formulae	Male	7.8	10.6	8.9	11.3	13.1	12.0	
in a spreadsheet	Female	7.3	13.4	9.6	6.8	11.2	8.5	
	Person	7.6	11.8	9.2	9.3	12.3	10.4	
(e) Connect, install new devices	Male	7.4	9.3	8.1	10.6	12.8	11.5	
	Female	6.9	8.1	7.4	7.2	8.1	7.5	
	Person	7.2	8.8	7.8	9.1	10.8	9.7	
(f) Find, download, install,	Male	10.6	8.6	9.8	14.2	13.2	13.8	
configure software	Female	9.6	10.6	10.0	8.6	10.2	9.2	
	Person	10.1	9.5	9.9	11.7	12.0	11.8	
(g) Create electronic presentation	Male	4.8	6.0	5.2	6.5	7.8	7.0	
with presentation software (including text, images, sound,	Female	3.7	5.6	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.6	
video or charts)	Person	4.3	5.8	4.9	5.5	6.8	6.0	
(h) Transfer files between a	Male	8.7	9.8	9.1	11.7	16.2	13.5	
computer and other devices	Female	12.1	10.1	11.4	10.4	8.9	9.8	
	Person	10.2	9.9	10.1	11.1	13.0	11.9	
i) Write a computer program using	Male	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	4.8	3.3	
a specialised programming	Female	1.8	3.7	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.4	
language	Person	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	4.2	2.9	

3.4.4.2 It may be seen from the Statement 19 that in Haryana, 25.7% of person of age between 15-29 (28.2% male & 22.5% female) were able to copy or move a file or folder; 19.5% persons of age between 15-29 years (22.0% male & 16.4% of female) were able to send e-mails with attached files (e.g. documents, pictures and videos); 11.8% persons of age between 15-29 years (13.8% male & 9.2% female) were having the knowledge to find, download, install, configure software and 2.9% persons of age between 15-29 years (3.3% male & 2.4% female) were able to write a computer program using a specialised programming language.

3.4.4.3 It may be observed that in Haryana, both male and female of age between 15-24 and 15-29 years were having the knowledge of ICT skills more or less at the same footing.

SECTION 5: MOBILE, BROADBAND AND MASS MEDIA

3.5.1 Use of Mobile telephone: In this survey, from each of the surveyed person, it was enquired whether he/she uses any mobile telephone with active sim card at least once

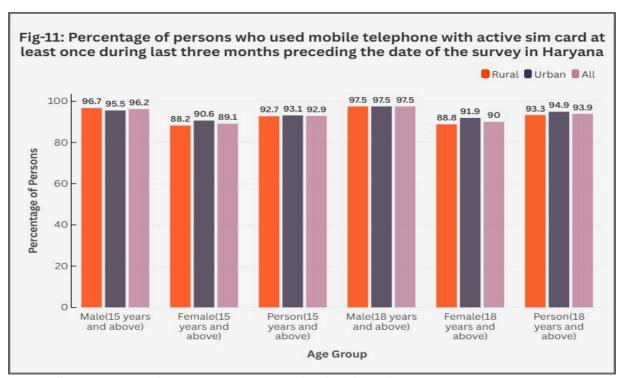
during last three months preceding the date of the survey. The information was collected using four categories of type of use, viz. (i) yes: exclusive use, (ii) yes: shared with household member(s), (iii) yes: shared with non-household member(s) and (iv) no.

- 3.5.1.1 This information was collected in particular to track gender equality since the mobile phone is a personal device that if owned and not just shared provides women with a degree of independence and autonomy including professional purposes.
- 3.5.1.2 The percentage of persons who used mobile telephone with active sim card exclusively/with household member/ with non-household member at least once during last three months preceding the date of the survey for each gender and age groups (15 years and above) and (18 years and above) in Haryana is presented in Statement 17.

Statement 17: Percentage of persons who used mobile telephone with active sim card at least once during last three months preceding the date of the survey in Haryana

Age group (years)		Perce	ntage of perso	ons
		Rural	Urban	All
15 years and above	Male	96.7	95.5	96.2
	Female	88.2	90.6	89.1
	Person	92.7	93.1	92.9
18 years and above	Male	97.5	97.5	97.5
	Female	88.8	91.9	90.0
	Person	93.3	94.9	93.9

- 3.5.1.3 It has been seen from the Statement 20 that in Haryana, 92.9% persons of age '15 years and above', 93.9% persons of age '18 years and above' were using the mobile telephone with active sim card at least once during last three months preceding the date of the survey.
- 3.5.1.4 Percentage of persons who used mobile telephone with active sim card at least once during last three months preceding the date of the survey in Haryana is presented in Figure 11.



3.5.1.5 Statement 18 gives the percentage distribution of persons (15 years and above and 18 years and above) who used mobile telephone with active sim card at least once during last three months preceding the date of the survey by different type of use in Harvana.

The err							
Type of Use	Age: 15 years and above			Age	: 18 years	and	
				above			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Rural							
Exclusive use	76.4	44.5	62.0	81.1	46.1	65.2	
Shared with household members	23.4	54.7	37.5	18.8	53.5	34.6	
Shared with non-household	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	
members							
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Urban							
Exclusive use	71.4	51.4	62.5	73.3	52.0	63.7	
Shared with household members	28.1	48.1	37.1	26.3	47.6	35.9	
Shared with non-household	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	
members							
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All							
Exclusive use	74.4	47.2	62.2	78.0	48.4	64.6	
Shared with household members	28.1	52.1	37.3	21.8	51.1	35.1	
Shared with non-household	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	
members							
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	

3.5.1.6 Statement 18 presents that in Haryana, 64.6% persons of age '18 years and above' were exclusively used mobile telephone with active sim card at least once during last three

months preceding the date of the survey and 35.1% of persons of age '18 years and above' have shared with household members and 0.3% of the household had shared the mobile use with non-household member.

3.5.2 Access of Broadband and Mass Media: Information was collected from surveyed households on (i) whether the household had broadband access within the premises and (ii) whether any of the household members had access to any of the mass media like internet, newspaper, magazine, radio, television etc. It may be noted that the use of internet may be via any device, like, desktop, laptop, palmtop, notebook, smart phone, tablets, etc. Also, use of ATM was not being considered as use of internet. Further, internet was to be accessed by the household member himself/herself. Thus, if any member used internet services through another person (like booking of railway/air ticket/hotel through another person), those were not to be considered as use of internet by the person.

3.5.2.1 The percentage of households which reported to have access of broadband within the premises and the percentage of households which reported that any of its members had access to mass media in Haryana level is presented in Statement 19.

Statement 19: Percentage of households reported access to broadband within the premises and mass media in Harvana

Indicator	Percentage of households reported					
	Rural	Urban	All			
Access of broadband within the premises	47.5	57.8	51.7			
Any of the household member had access	90.5	91.1	90.8			
to mass media*						

^{*:} access to any of internet, newspaper, magazine, radio, television etc.

3.5.2.2 It has been presented in Statement 22 that in Haryana, 51.7% of households had reported to have access of broadband within the premises and 90.8% of households had reported that any of its members had access to mass media.

SECTION 6: FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND INDEBTEDNESS

3.6.1 Accounts at bank/other financial institution/mobile money service provider and indebtedness: For the persons of age 15 years and above, information was collected on whether surveyed persons hold accounts at bank/other financial institution/mobile money service provider as on date of survey and also on their status of indebtedness to any institutional/non-institutional agency as on date of survey. In this survey, a person holding an account at a bank or another type of financial institution means that the person is having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in own name. In addition to these, the household member who reports to be receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; or receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months were also included under this category. Also, in this survey, a person holding a mobile money account means that the person was using GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money. In addition, it includes respondents who

reported of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.

3.6.2 Accounts at any bank/other financial institution/mobile money service provider: Statement 20 gives the percentage of persons (15 years and above and 18 years and above) who had an account individually or jointly in any bank/other financial institution/mobile money service provider as on date of survey for each of the gender in Haryana

Statement 20: Percentage of persons who have an account individually or jointly in any bank/other financial institution/mobile money service provider in Haryana

Gender	Age: 15 years and above			Age: 18 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Male	92.8	92.5	92.7	95.5	95.1	95.3
Female	88.8	91.5	89.8	89.3	92.8	98.7
Person	90.9	92.0	91.3	92.5	94.0	93.1

3.6.2.1 Statement 20 presents that in Haryana, 91.3% persons having the age 15 years and above, and 93.1% persons having the age 18 years and above, have an account individually or jointly in any bank/other financial institution/mobile money service provider.

3.6.3 Indebtedness: This information was collected for sample household members of age 15 years or more. In this survey, a minimum cash loan of Rs.500/- as on date of the survey was considered as the threshold for categorizing a person as indebted. The institutional agencies are Government, co-operative society, cooperative bank, commercial bank including regional rural bank, insurance company, provident fund authority and other institutional agencies including private institutional agencies. All other lending agencies, including relatives and friends were considered as non-institutional agencies for this survey. The number of borrowers per 1,00,000 persons (15 years and above and 18 years and above) who were indebted to any institutional/non-institutional agency as on date of survey for each of the gender in Haryana is presented in Statement 21.

Statement 21: Number of borrowers * per 1,00,000 persons in Haryana

Gender	Age: 15 years and above			Age: 18 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Male	13355	11037	13434	14621	11844	13508
Female	2948	1640	2445	2971	1703	2479
Person	8436	6718	7764	9056	7135	8298

3.6.3.1 Statement 21 shows that in Haryana, out of per 1,00,000 persons having the age '15 years and above', only 7764 persons were indebted and out of per 1,00,000 persons having the age '18 years and above', 8298 persons were indebted either through institutional or non-institutional agencies.

SECTION 7: BIRTH REGISTRATION

3.7.1 Registration of births/receipt of birth certificates: In this survey, information was collected regarding the receipt of birth certificates ever for persons of age less than 5 years. Also, for the persons of age less than 5 years who had not received birth certificates ever or did not know about the receipt status of the birth certificates, information was collected on whether they were registered with civil authority for birth certificates. Civil authority includes municipality, Panchayat, Government health institution or other local authority

appointed by the State Government for registration of birth and issue of birth certificate. It is to be noted that for collecting this information, only the response of the informant was considered. The data collector did not check whether the affirmative household members actually possessed the certificate or not.

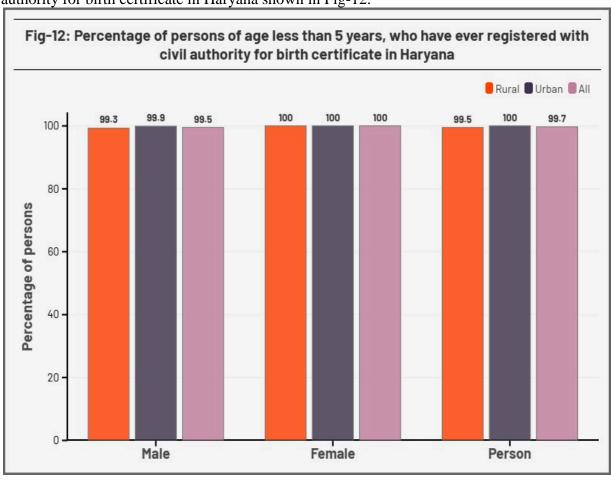
3.7.1.1 The percentage of persons of age less than 5 years who have registered with civil authority for the birth certificate ever (including those who received birth certificates) in Haryana is presented in Statement 22.

Statement 22: Percentage of persons of age less than 5 years, who have ever registered with civil authority for birth certificate in Haryana

Gender	Percentage of persons of age less than 5 years					
	Rural Urban All					
Male	99.3	99.9	99.5			
Female	100.0	100.0	100			
Person	99.5	100.0	99.7			

Note: Registered cases include persons who have received birth certificates as well as persons who have not received birth certificates, but registered with the civil authority (like municipality, panchayat, Government health institution or other local authority appointed by the State Government for registration of birth and issue of birth certificate)

- 3.7.1.2 From the Statement 22, it may be seen that in Haryana, 99.7% of person of age less than 5 years have ever registered with civil authority for birth certificate.
- 3.7.1.3 Percentage of persons of age less than 5 years, who have ever registered with civil authority for birth certificate in Haryana shown in Fig-12.



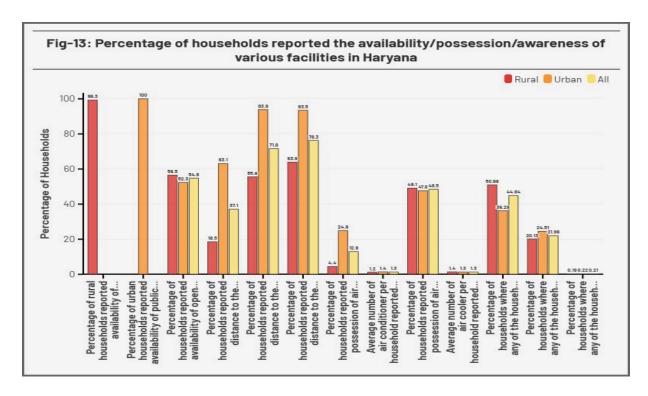
SECTION 8: OTHER FACILITIES

3.8.1 Availability/possession/awareness of various facilities

3.8.1.1 In this survey, information was collected on some facilities of the household for generating SDG indicators like availability of all-weather roads within 2 km from place of living (for rural households), availability of public transport within 500 mtr (for urban households) and availability of open public space (for urban households). Further, information on the distance to the nearest hospital from place of living with emergency services, without emergency services and distance to the nearest Primary health centre/sub centre was also collected. Information was collected from households on possession of air conditioner & air cooler etc. Information was collected from the households where any of the household members is aware of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) & Samagra Shiksha Scheme (SSS).The percentage of rural households reported availability/possession/awareness of various facilities in Haryana is presented in Statement 23 and shown in Fig-13.

Statement 23: Percentage of households reported the availability/possession/awareness of various facilities in Haryana

Description of items	Rural	Urban	All
Percentage of rural households reported availability of all- weather roads within 2 km from the place of living	99.3	-	-
Percentage of urban households reported availability of public transport facility within 500 mtr from place of living	-	100	-
Percentage of households reported availability of open public space within 500 mtr from place of living	56.5	52.3	54.8
Percentage of households reported distance to the nearest hospital of less than 5 km from place of living with emergency services	18.5	63.1	37.1
Percentage of households reported distance to the nearest hospital of less than 5 km from place of living without emergency services	55.6	93.9	71.6
Percentage of households reported distance to the nearest Primary health centre/sub centre of less than 5 km from place of living	63.9	93.5	76.3
Percentage of households reported possession of air conditioner	4.4	24.9	12.9
Average number of air conditioner per household reported possession of air conditioner (0.0)	1.2	1.4	1.3
Percentage of households reported possession of air cooler	49.1	47.6	48.5
Average number of air cooler per household reported possession of air cooler (0.0)	1.4	1.3	1.3
Percentage of households where any of the household member is aware of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)	50.98	36.29	44.84
Percentage of households where any of the household member is aware of Samagra Shiksha Scheme (SSS)	20.13	24.51	21.96
Percentage of households where any of the household member is aware of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) & Samagra Shiksha Scheme (SSS)	0.19	0.22	0.21



3.8.2 Bathroom

3.8.2.1 Bathroom is one of the important amenities for the good standard of living. The information was recorded whether bathroom facility was available for the household exclusively or not. In this survey, a bathing place which satisfies the criteria of a room is considered as a 'bathroom'. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes or any living room/kitchen used for bathing purpose was not considered as a bathroom. Here, 'access of the household to bathroom' is defined in terms of the bathroom facility that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used by them or not. If the household has access to bathroom, then the information on whether household's access to bathroom is for 'exclusive use of the household' or for 'common use of households in the building' or for 'public/community use with/without payment' or 'others' was gathered. Distribution of households by access to bathroom in Haryana is presented in Statement 24.

Statement 24: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom

Access to bathroom	Percentage distribution of households			
	Rural	All		
Exclusive use of household	99.1	90.9	95.7	
Common use of household in the building	0.3	9.0	3.9	
Public/community use without payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public/community use with payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No access to bathroom	0.7	0.0	0.4	
All	100	100	100	

[&]quot;.." denotes non-availability of sample

Figure '0.0' indicates negligible positive value

3.8.2.2 Statement 24 reveals that in Haryana, 99.6% households reported that they were having access to bathroom facility. Among these households, 95.7 % households were having bathroom for exclusive use, followed by 3.9 % households who shares it jointly as

they were residing in the same building. Only 0.4% households have no access to bathroom.

3.8.3 Tenurial status of dwelling unit

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

Statement 25: Percentage distribution of households by tenurial status of dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households			
	Rural	Urban	All	
Owned:				
Freehold	100	75.2	89.6	
Leasehold	0.0	0.3	0.1	
Hired:				
Employer quarter	0.0	2.1	0.9	
Hired dwelling units with written contract	0.0	0.3	0.1	
Hired dwelling units without written	0.0	21.9	9.2	
contract				
Others	0.0	0.1	0.1	
All	100	100	100	

3.8.3.2 Statement 25 depicts that in Haryana, 89.6 % households were residing in owned dwelling (including leasehold) for their livings and 10.3 % households were having hired accommodation. Among the households who were residing in the hired dwelling, 9.2 % households were living in the rented dwellings which were hired without written contract, 0.1 % households with written contract and 0.9 % households were having the accommodation provided by the employer while 0.1 % households were having other arrangement for their livings.

3.8.4 Type of structure of house

3.8.4.1 Information on the basic building materials with which the walls of the dwelling unit of the household are constructed; was recorded. When the basic building materials (e.g. Cement/RBC/RCC, burnt brick/stone/lime stone, iron or other metal sheet/ asbestos sheet, mud (with or without bamboo), unburnt brick etc.) used are different for different walls, the materials used for major portion of wall area of the dwelling unit was considered as wall type. For determining the wall type, only the walls of the dwelling was considered. 3.8.4.2 Information on the basic building materials with which the roof of the dwelling unit of the household are constructed; was collected. Roof type was determined on the basis of the material (e.g. grass, mud/unburnt brick,canvas/cloth, tiles/slate, burnt brick/stone/lime stone, iron/zinc/other metal sheet/asbestos sheet, cement/RBC/RCC etc.) used for major portion of roof area of the dwelling, if the different portions of the roof/floor are made of different building materials. For determining the material of the roof, the material of which the outer roof exposed to the weather (and not the ceiling) is made, i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos sheet, etc., with the mud, cement or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof was brick, tile, stone, etc. and not the mud, cement, lime

etc. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of structure of house in Haryana is presented in Statement 26 and in Fig-14.

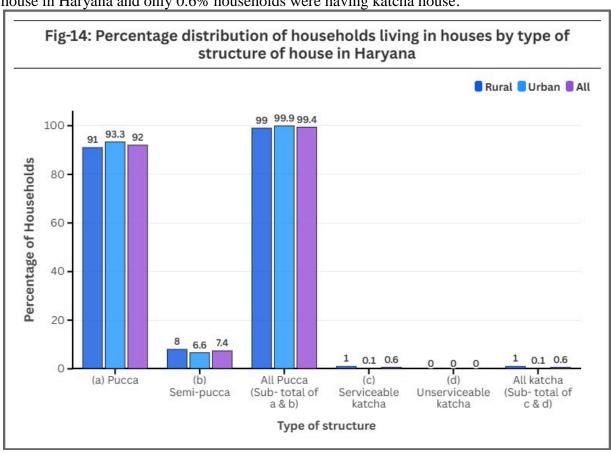
Statement 26: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of structure of house in Harvana

Type of structure	Rural	Urban	All
a) Pucca	91.0	93.3	92.0
b) Semi-pucca	8.0	6.6	7.4
All Pucca (Sub- total of a & b)	99.0	99.9	99.4
c) Serviceable katcha	1.0	0.1	0.6
d) Unserviceable katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0
All katcha (Sub- total of c & d)	1.0	0.1	0.6
All	100	100	100

[&]quot;.." denotes non-availability of sample

Figure '0.0' indicates negligible positive value

3.8.4.3 It may be seen from the Statement 26, that 99.4% households were living in pucca house in Haryana and only 0.6% households were having katcha house.



3.8.5 Kitchen type of the dwelling unit

3.8.5.1 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. Information regarding the kitchen facility available in the dwelling unit of the household was recorded. If the dwelling unit of the household has a room used exclusively as a kitchen, it was considered that the dwelling unit of the household has a separate kitchen. If a room was used as kitchen-cum-store or kitchen-cum-dining room, then also the household was considered to have a separate kitchen. Percentage distribution of

households living in houses by kitchen type of the dwelling unit in Haryana is presented in Statement 27.

Statement 27: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by kitchen type of the dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households				
	Rural Urban All				
Households having separate kitchen with water tap	61.1	59.1	60.3		
Households having separate kitchen without water tap	30.4	21.5	26.7		
Households having no separate kitchen	8.5	19.4	13.1		
All	100	100	100		

3.8.5.2 It can be seen from the Statement 27 that in Haryana, 60.3 % households were having separate kitchen with water tap, 26.7 % households were having separate kitchen without water tap and the rest 13.1 % 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. However, the percentage of households, having separate kitchen with water tap in rural (61.1 %) were more as compared to urban (59.1 %). Besides this the percentage of households having no separate kitchen was more in rural (8.5%) as compared to urban Haryana (19.4 %).

3.8.6 Garbage Collection

3.8.6.1 In this item, information was recorded regarding the agency that made arrangement to collect household garbage. These agencies make arrangement for accumulating garbage of the households at a common place. The agencies may be panchayat/municipality corporation or resident/group of residents or charitable bodies/NGOs etc.

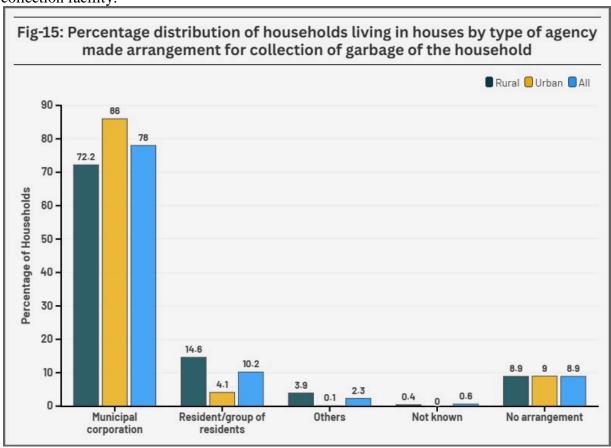
3.8.6.2 If the households deposit their garbage in the community dumping spots build by panchayat/municipality corporation, it was considered that arrangement for collection of garbage of the household has been made by panchayat/municipality corporation.

3.8.6.3 If panchayat/municipality corporation made arrangement to collect garbage of the household on a regular basis from a fixed point in the locality or from the common place other than the community dumping spot (open area/street etc.) or made arrangement for door to door collection of household garbage, then also it was considered that the arrangement for collection of garbage of the household has been made by panchayat/municipality corporation. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household in Haryana has been presented in Statement 28 and Fig-15.

Statement 28: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household

agency made arrangement for concernor or garbage of the nousehold						
Description of item	Percentage distribution of households					
	Rural Urban All					
Municipal corporation	72.2	86.0	78.0			
Resident/group of residents	14.6	4.1	10.2			
Others	3.9	0.1	2.3			
Not known	0.4	0.0	0.6			
No arrangement	8.9	9.0	8.9			
All	100	100	100			

3.8.6.4 Statement 28 reveals that 78 % households in Haryana reported that arrangement for collection of garbage was provided by the Government Agency i.e. Municipal Corporation, 10.2 % households reported that they had their own local arrangement via by resident/group of residents and 8.9 % households have no arrangement of garbage collection facility.



SECTION 9: PURCHASE/CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOUSE/FLAT FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE AFTER 31.03.2014

3.9.1 Information was collected from the household whether the household has constructed/purchased any new house/flat (which is ready for possession) after 31st March, 2014 for residential purpose; the total number of such constructed/purchased new house/flat by the household for residential purpose in rural or urban areas, whether the new house/flat (which is ready for possession) was purchased/constructed by the surveyed household for the first time, whether it was owned (including leased-out) by the surveyed household as on date or survey etc. It is to be noted that construction/purchase of house/flat by the household for use as an enterprise was not considered here. The constructions mean constructions irrespective of whether lying vacant or occupied. For the purpose of this survey, the construction exclude repair and maintenance (major/minor) of the structure and construction undertaken by the household as an enterprise.

- 3.9.1.1 For house/flat which was purchased/constructed by the surveyed household after 31.03.2014 for the first time and the surveyed household owned the same, information on 'type of house/flat', 'number of rooms', 'floor area', 'source of maximum amount of finance for purchase/construction of such house/flat' etc was also collected.
- 3.9.1.2 Information on source of finance for house/flat which was purchased/constructed by the household for the first time and owned as on date of survey was collected in terms of four categories, (i) bank, (ii) private finance (NBFC etc.), (iii) own finance and (iv) any other source.
- 3.9.1.3 Type of the newly purchased/constructed house/flat of the household was also recorded. If the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it is considered as an independent house. The dwelling unit of a household is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the household or shared with other households residing in that structure. If the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, created for the households of the structure where the dwelling unit of the sample household is located, are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units are considered as flat. If the households residing in flat like structure without having all the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, these dwelling units are not classified as flat and are treated as others.
- 3.9.1.4 It is to be noted that construction/purchase of house/flat by the household for use as an enterprise was not considered here. The construction excludes repair and maintenance (major/minor) of the structure and construction undertaken by the household as an enterprise. 3.9.1.5 Statement 29 gives the percentage of households which have purchased/constructed ny new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 and the percentage of households (among households which purchased/constructed any new house/flat after 31.03.2014) which have purchased/constructed new house/flat for the first time, for each of the social group and religion group in Haryana.

Statement 29: Percentage of households which have purchased/constructed any new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 and percentage of households purchased/constructed new house/flat for the first time#

Categories	Percentage of households purchased/constructed					
	any new house/flat after 31.03.2014		New house/flat for the first time#			
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Haryana	5.3	4.7	5.1	95.8	96.0	95.9
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	5.7	6.3	5.9	88.0	96.5	90.7
OBC	6.3	4.2	5.3	99.3	95.0	97.8
Others	3.8	4.6	4.2	100.0	97.9	98.9
Religion Group						
Hinduism	5.3	5.0	5.1	95.3	95.9	95.5
Islam	7.7	0.0	5.3	100	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	26.7	26.7	0.0	100	100
Sikhism	1.6	2.9	2.1	100	100	100
Other religions*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 3.9.1.5Statement 29 revealed that in Haryana, 5.1% of households had purchased/constructed any new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 and out of that households, 95.9% had purchased/constructed any new house/flat for the first time.
- 3.9.1.6 The percentage of households which have purchased/constructed new house/flat for the first time and owned that house/flat as on date of survey for each of the social group and religion group in Haryana is presented in Statement 30.

Statement 30: Percentage of households which have purchased/constructed any new house/flat for the first time and owned that house/flat as on date of survey#

Categories	Percentage of households			
	Rural	Urban	All	
Haryana	97.2	98.1	97.5	
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	
SC	100	100	100	
OBC	94.2	94.9	94.4	
Others	100	100	100	
Religion Group				
Hinduism	100	99.0	99.2	
Islam	74.9	0.0	74.9	
Christianity	0.0	100	100	
Sikhism	100	100	100	
Other religions*	0.0	0.0	0.0	

^{*:} includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others

- 3.9.1.7 Statement 30 presents that in Haryana, 97.5% of households had purchased/constructed any new house/flat for the first time and owned that house/flat as on date of survey among households which purchased/constructed any new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014.
- **3.9.2 Source of finance:** The source from which the maximum amount was financed for the purchase/construction of new house/flat was recorded such as bank, private finance (NBFC etc.), own finance or any other source.
- 3.9.2.1 Bank includes commercial banks including foreign commercial banks operating in India, nationalized banks, regional rural bank, cooperative society/bank like district or central cooperative banks or other types of cooperative societies.
- 3.9.2.2 Private finance includes loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, other insurance fund, refundable advances/loans taken from PPF accounts in private sector offices, private financial corporation/institutions or from any other private
- institutional agencies. A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property.
- 3.9.2.3 At the time of survey, there were twelve categories of NBFCs registered with the RBI, these are: Asset Finance Companies (NBFC-AFC), Investment Companies (NBFC-IC), Loan Companies (NBFC-LC), Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC), Systemically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), Infrastructure Debt Fund: Non-Banking Financial Company (IDF-NBFC), Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI), Factors (NBFC-Factors), NBFC-Account Aggregator (NBFC-AA), NBFC-Peer to Peer

Lending Platform (NBFCP2P), Mortgage Guarantee Companies (MGC) and NBFC Non-Operative Financial Holding Companies (NOFHC).

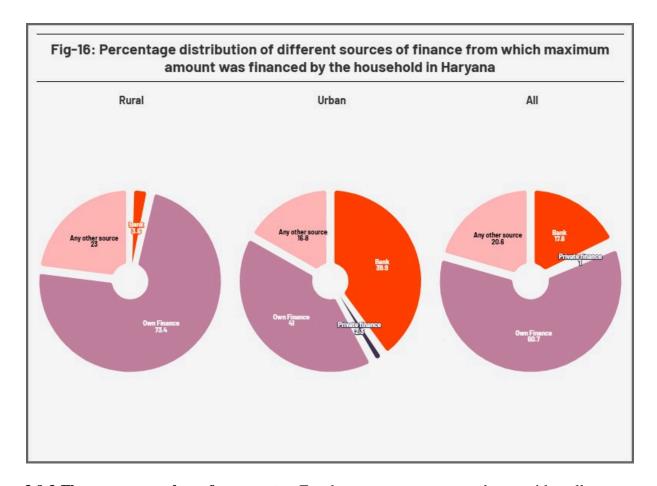
- 3.9.2.4 Own finance includes savings of the different members of the household, non-refundable amount (Final withdrawal or part withdrawal drawn by some of the household members) from provident fund account by the household members, amount received from sale of assets, etc.
- 3.9.2.5 Any other source includes money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) received from Central or State Government, loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, Postal Life Insurance, other insurance fund, refundable advances/loans taken from PPF accounts of public sector offices, public financial corporation/institutions or from any other public institutional agencies. Loans/advances may also be taken from non institutional agencies viz. self-help groups, money lenders, friends and relatives etc.
- 3.9.2.6 For households that had purchased/constructed any new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014, for the first time and owned the same house/flat as on date of survey, the source from which the maximum amount was financed by the household for purchase/construction of the new house/flat in Haryanal is presented in Statement 31 and Fig-16. Here "any other source" refers to money received from central or state governments, loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, postal life insurance, refundable loans/advances from PPF accounts of public sector offices, loans from money lenders, friends and relatives etc.

Statement 31: Percentage distribution of different sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed by the household* in Harvana

Source of finance	Percentage of households			
	Rural	Urban	All	
Bank	3.6	39.9	17.8	
Private finance	0.1	2.3	1.0	
Own Finance	73.4	41.0	60.7	
Any other source	23.0	16.8	20.6	
All	100	100	100	

^{*:} households who purchased/constructed new house/flat after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned the same as on date of survey

^{3.9.2.7} It may be seen from the Statement 31 that the source from which the maximum amount was financed by the household out of the total finance spent for the purchase/construction of new house/flat after 31.03.2014, was own finance (60.7%) followed by any other source (20.6%) in Haryana.



3.9.3 Floor area, number of rooms etc.: For the survey, a constructed area with walls or partitions on all sides with at least one door way and a roof overhead is considered as a room. A room with a floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square meters and a height of at least 2 meters from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling which is used for living purpose is considered as a living room. A room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square meters floor area and 2 meters of height from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling or a room which though satisfies the specification but not used for living purpose is considered as other room. A room which is used for both commercial purpose and residential purpose is considered as 'other room'. If two or more households use a single room for living purpose, it is considered as 'other room'.

3.9.3.1 Information regarding the floor area of living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda, uncovered veranda and total floor area of the dwelling unit of the household was recorded. Information on each of these was recorded in square meter and in whole numbers. The information on inside floor area (carpet area), i.e. the inside area of the floor of all 'living rooms' and 'other rooms' taken together (excluding the area covered by the walls) was recorded. If a room is used both for business and residential purposes and the residential use is not very nominal, the total area of the room was recorded. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room is used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion was included. The same procedure was adopted in case of room being shared with another household. The floor area of the 'covered veranda' and that of 'uncovered veranda' was recorded. A veranda is considered as 'covered veranda' if it is protected from all sides and it is considered as 'uncovered veranda' if it is not protected from at least one side.

3.9.3.2 Information regarding the floor area of living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda, uncovered veranda and total floor area of the dwelling unit of the household was recorded. Information for each of these items is recorded in square feet and in whole numbers.

Statement 32 gives the average floor area, average number of living rooms and other rooms of the house/flat which were newly purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned by the surveyed household as on date of survey in Haryana.

Statement 32: Average floor area, Average number of living rooms and other rooms of the house/flat* in Haryana

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural Urban All		
Average floor area (sq. mtr.)	91.78	94.94	92.16
Average number of living rooms (0.0)	2.67	2.80	2.72
Average number of other rooms (0.0)	2.25	3.10	2.58

^{*:} newly purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned by the surveyed household as on date of survey

3.9.3.3 Statement 32 shows that the average floor area of the newly purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned by the surveyed household as on date of survey in Haryana comes to 92.2 sq.mtr.. Further, in Haryana, average number of living rooms was 2.7 and average number of other rooms was 2.6.

3.9.3.4 The percentage distribution of households that purchased/constructed new house/flat after 31.03.2014 for residential purpose for the first time and owned that as on date of survey among households who purchased/constructed new house/flat after 31.03.2014, by different floor area in Haryana is presented in Statement 33.

Statement 33: Percentage distribution of households* by different size class of floor area in Harvana

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All				
Percentage of households*	100	100	100				
Percentage distribution of households* by different size class of floor area (sq.							
mtr.)							
≤ 30	3.3	2.2	2.9				
30-60	14.0	15.9	14.8				
60-160	79.9	76.1	78.4				
160-200	2.4	2.2	2.4				
> 200	0.4	3.6	1.6				
All	100	100	100				

^{*:} households that purchased/constructed new house/flat after 31.03.2014 for residential purpose for the first time and owned that as on date of survey among households who purchased/constructed new house/flat after 31.03.2014

3.9.3.5 It has been reflected from the Statement 37 that out of the households who purchased/constructed new house/flat after 31.03.2014, 78.4% households in Haryana had purchased/constructed new house/flat covering the size between 60 -160 sq. mtr. after 31.03.2014 for residential purpose for the first time and owned that as on date of survey.

SECTION 10: MIGRATION

- 3.10.1 Migrants are those whose last usual place of residence is different from the present place of enumeration. The last usual place of residence was referred to be the village/town/country where the household member stayed continuously for 6 months or more before coming to the present village/town at the place of enumeration.
- 3.10.2 Information was collected from each of the sample household members whether the place of enumeration differs from the last usual place of residence. However, detailed

information on migration particulars were collected at person level. For the purpose of this survey, a person was considered to have migrated if his/her present place of enumeration was different from the last usual place of residence. The last usual place of residence was referred to the village/town/country where the household member stayed continuously for 6 months or more before coming to the present village/town (i.e. the place of enumeration). Information collected from the migrated individuals include (i) particulars of last usual place of residence, (ii) reason for leaving the last usual place of residence, (iii) change in income due to migration if the household member was an earning member of the household at the time of migration, (iv) document(s) which has/have been transferred in present place of enumeration, (v) willingness to move out from the current place of residence & (vi) main reason for willing to move out from current place of residence etc. Information on whether the migrant household member faced any problem at his/her present place of residence (i.e. where he/she stayed or intends to stay for 6 months or more) due to the change in the usual place of residence was also collected.

3.10.3 Statement 34 presents the percentage of persons whose current place of residence is different from the last usual place of residence for each of the social and religion groups in Haryana. This information was intended to capture the migration of the household members. This was decided based on the concept of change in the usual place of residence (upr). The usual place of residence here was defined as a place (village or town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. The place of enumeration refers to the place (village or town) where the person is being enumerated or surveyed, i.e., the present place of residence of the person.

Statement 34: Percentage of persons whose current place of residence is different from the last usual place of residence in Harvana

Categories	Percentage of persons			
	Rural	Urban	All	
Haryana	25.2	35.5	28.4	
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	
SC	20.8	54.6	22.4	
OBC	27.8	38.1	29.7	
Others	25.8	36.5	31.3	
Religion Group				
Hinduism	24.7	34.1	28.5	
Islam	28.3	25.3	27.6	
Christianity	0.0	71.9	71.9	
Sikhism	33.0	19.8	27.7	
Other religions*	50.0	0.0	26.2	

^{*:} includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others

3.10.4 Statement 34 shows that in Haryana, 28.4% persons were falls under the category whose current place of residence is different from the last usual place of residence.

3.10.5 Location of last usual place of residence: In this survey, location refers to the type of last usual place of residence of the person. The information on the location of the last usual place of residence was collected using seven categories viz. (i) rural area of same district, (ii) urban area of same district, (iii) rural area of same state but another district, (iv) urban area of same state but another district, (v) rural area of another state, (vi) urban area of another state and (vii) another country. The percentage distribution of persons who have migrated; by location of their last usual place of residence in Haryana and at All-India level is presented in Statement 35.

Statement 35: Percentage distribution of persons by the location of their last usual place of residence for different present place of residence in Haryana

Location of	Location of last usual place of residence						
the present place of residence	Same State- Rural	Same State- Urban	Another State-Rural	Another State-Urban	Another Country	All	
Rural	66.1	15.7	12.3	4.5	1.4	100	
Urban	39.7	32.9	20.4	7.0	0.0	100	
All	54.1	23.5	16.0	5.6	0.7	100	

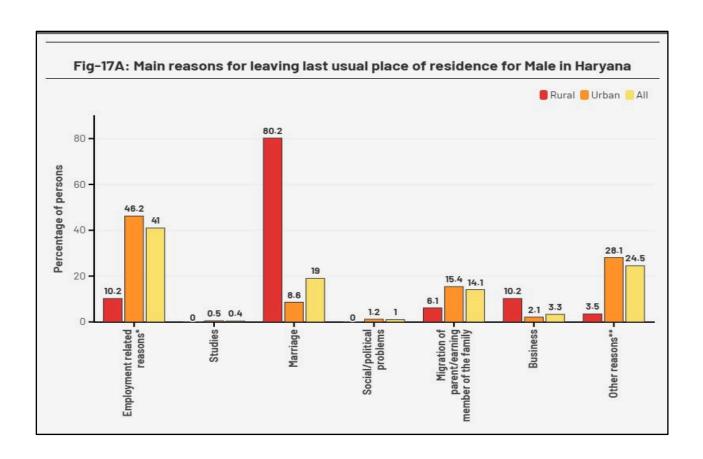
3.10.5.1 It has been clearly seen from the Statement 35 that 16% persons had migrated in Haryana from the rural area of another state. However, only 0.7% persons in Haryana.

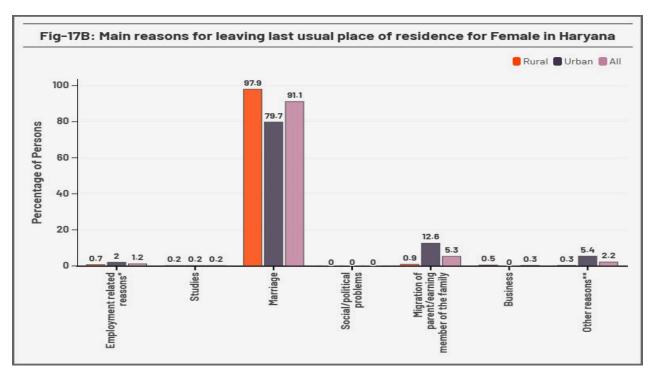
3.10.6 Reason for migration: The main reason for which the household member left his/her last usual place of residence was collected using the categories like, (i) in search of employment, (ii) in search of better employment, (iii) business, (iv) to take up employment/better employment, (v) transfer of service/contract, (vi) proximity to place of work, (vii) studies, (viii) marriage, (ix) displacement by development project, (xi) scarcity of water, (xii) acquisition of own house/flat, (xiii) housing problems/insufficient land holding, (xiv) health care, (xv) post retirement, (xvi) natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami etc.), (xvii) migration of parent/earning member of the family and (xviii) others. Statement 36, Fig-17A and 17B gives the percentage distribution of persons by main reason for leaving the last usual place of residence in Haryana.

Statement 36: Percentage distribution of persons by main reason for leaving last usual place of residence in Haryana

Gender	Main reason for leaving last usual place of residence	Rural	Urban	All
Male	Employment related reasons*	10.2	46.2	41.0
	Studies	0.0	0.5	0.4
	Marriage	80.2	8.6	19.0
	Social/political problems	0.0	1.2	1.0
	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	6.1	15.4	14.1
	Business	10.2	2.1	3.3
	Other reasons**	3.5	28.1	24.5
Female	Employment related reasons*	0.7	2.0	1.2
	Studies	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Marriage	97.9	79.7	91.1
	Social/political problems	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	0.9	12.6	5.3
	Business	0.5	0.0	0.3
	Other reasons**	0.3	5.4	2.2

^{*} employment related reasons include: in search of employment, in search of better employment, business, to take up employment/better employment, transfer of service/contract, proximity to place of work. ** others include: displacement by development project, scarcity of water, acquisition of own house/flat, housing problems/insufficient land holding, healthcare, post retirement, natural disaster, others





3.10.6.1 Statement 36 shows that out of the total migrated male, 41.0% male have migrated from their last usual place of residence for the sake of employment related reasons. However, out of the total migrated female, 91.1% have left their last usual place of residence due to their marriage and 5.3% female had migrated due to the migration of parent/earning member of the family.

3.10.7 Labour force status of the persons migrated: The percentage distribution of persons by labour force status for each of the main reasons for leaving the last usual place of residence in Haryana is presented in Statement 37.

Statement 37: Percentage distribution of persons by labour force status at the present place of residence for each main reason for leaving last usual place of residence in Haryana

11ai yana							
Main reason for leaving last	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labour	All (incl.			
usual place of residence			force	n.r.)			
Employment related reason							
In search of employment	77.6	0.6	21.8	100			
In search of better employment	92.2	6.0	1.8	100			
Business	71.3	0.0	28.7	100			
To take up employment/ better	90.8	0.0	9.2	100			
employment							
Transfer of service/contract	80.0	0.0	20.0	100			
Proximity to place of work	13.7	0.0	86.3	100			
Studies	0.0	0.0	100	100			
Forced migration							
Natural disaster (drought,	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
flood, tsunami, etc.)							
Social/ political problems	97.6	0.0	2.4	100			
Displacement by development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
project							
Marriage	4.2	0.1	95.7	100			
Others							
Scarcity of water	60.5	9.9	29.6	100			
Acquisition of own house/flat	32.5	5.0	62.5	100			
Housing problem/ insufficient	46.1	2.2	51.7	100			
land holding							
Health care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Post retirement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Migration of parent/ earning of	10.7	0.9	88.3	100			
the family							
Other reasons	67.1	0.0	32.9	100			
All reasons	13.8	0.5	85.7	100			

3.10.7.1 It has been revealed from the Statement 37 that in Haryana, 13.8% employed and 85.7% persons out of labour force had migrated from their last usual place of residence for the reason one or another.

3.10.8 Change in income: The percentage distribution of persons by reported change in income due to leaving the last usual place of residence in Haryana is presented in Statement 38. This information was collected only from those household members who reported that he/she was an earner before leaving his/her last usual place of residence.

Statement 38: Percentage distribution of persons * by reported change in income due to leaving the last usual place of residence in Haryana

Description of items	Rural	Urban	All
Percentage of persons reported as earner in last usual place of residence	0.4	21.2	9.9
Percentage of persons* reported change in income from last u	usual place of r	esidence	
Increased from last usual place of residence	77.2	56.6	57.1
Decreased from last usual place of residence	0.0	2.4	2.3
Same as last usual place of residence	22.8	41.0	40.5
All	100	100	100

^{*:} who was an earner in the last usual place of residence

3.10.8.1 Statement 38 revealed that in Haryana, 9.9% persons were earner in their last usual place of residence and out of that, 57.1% persons in Haryana have increased their income from the last usual place of residence. While, the income of 40.5% persons in Haryana have remained the same from the last usual place of residence. Further, only 2.3% persons in Haryana has reported decrease in their income from last usual place of residence.

3.10.9 Documents transferred from the last usual place of residence to present place of residence: For the persons who have migrated, the percentage distribution of persons who have transferred any document(s) from last usual place of residence to the present place of residence, by the type of document(s) transferred in Haryana is given in Statement 39.

Statement 39: Percentage distribution of migrated persons who have transferred any document(s) from last usual place of residence, by type of document(s) transferred in Harvana

Type of documents transferred	Rural	Urban	All
(a) Ration Card	42.8	18.3	33.7
b) Voter ID Card	1.0	1.0	1.0
(c) Passport	0.3	0.2	0.3
(d) Aadhar Card	0.6	5.9	2.6
(e) Any combination of (a) to (d)	55.2	74.5	62.4
(f) Other#	0.0	0.2	0.1
All	100	100	100

^{*:} negligible figure rounded off to 0.0 due to one place of decimal

3.10.9.1 It can be seen from the Statement 39 that in Haryana, 33.7% persons have transferred their Ration Card; 1.0% persons have transferred their Voter ID Card; 0.3% persons have transferred their Passport; 2.6% persons have transferred their Aadhar Card from their last usual place of residence Further, in Haryana 62.4% persons have transferred their documents from their last usual place of residence in combination.

3.10.10 Reason to move out from the present place of residence: For migrated persons, information was collected on whether they were willing to move out from the present place of residence as on the date of survey. Statement 40 presents the percentage of persons willing to move out from present place of residence and percentage distribution of persons by the main reasons for willing to move out from present place of residence, as on date of survey in Haryana.

^{#:} Other includes driving license, electricity bill, telephone bill, gas connection, bank/post office pass book, etc.

Statement 40: Percentage of persons willing to move out from present place of residence and percentage distribution of persons by the main reasons for willing to move out from present place of residence, as on date of survey in Haryana

Gender	Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
Male	Percentage of persons willing to move out from present place of residence	1.7	2.3	2.2
	Percentage distribution by main reason for willing of residence	to move ou	t from pre	sent place
	Employment related reasons*	100.0	16.4	25.8
	Studies	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Marriage	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Social/political problems	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other reasons**	0.0	83.6	74.2
	All (including n.r.)	100	100	100
Female	Percentage of persons willing to move out from present place of residence	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Percentage distribution by main reason for willing of residence	to move ou	t from pres	sent place
	Employment related reasons*	100.0	9.3	65.6
	Studies	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Marriage	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Social/political problems	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other reasons**	0.0	90.7	34.4
	All (including n.r.)	100	100	100

*employment related reasons include: in search of employment, in search of better employment, business, to take up employment/better employment, transfer of service/contract, proximity to place of work **others include: displacement by development project, scarcity of water, acquisition of own house/flat, housing probelms/insufficient land holding, healthcare, post retirement, natural disaster, others-19

3.10.10.1 Statement 40 revealed that 2.2% male were willing to move out from present place of residence and out of that, 25.8% male were willing to move because of the employment related reasons. However, only 0.6% female were interested in moving from present place of residence and out of that, 34.4% females were willing to move because of the reason of "other reasons".

3.10.10.2 The percentage distribution of migrated persons, who were willing to move out from present place of residence as on date of survey, by the type of place they are willing to move out is presented in Statement 41 for Haryana.

Statement 41: Percentage of persons willing to move out from usual place of residence as on date of survey by the type of place in Harvana

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
Percentage of persons willing to move out from present place of residence	0.6	1.1	0.8
Type of place willing to move out			
Last usual place of residence	80.4	10.5	38.5
Any place other than last usual place of residence	19.6	89.5	61.5
All (including n.r.)	100	100	100

3.10.10.3 It has been revealed from the Statement 41 that in Haryana, 0.8% persons were willing to move out from their usual place of residence as on the date of survey and out of that willing persons, 38.5% persons in Haryana were willing to move to their last usual place of residence.

APPENDIX- A

Detailed Tables 'Multiple Indicator Survey'

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Table 1 Number of first stage units (FSUs) allotted and surveyed.

State	rural		url	oan	rural+urban		
	number	of FSUs	number	of FSUs	number of FSUs		
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed	
Haryana	156	154	124	122	280	276	

Table 2 Social Group wise sample number of persons.

Social	rural				urban		r	rural+urban			
Group	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person		
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SC	788	660	1448	497	416	913	1285	1076	2361		
OBC	1217	1040	2257	1244	1033	2277	2461	2073	4534		
Others	962	781	1743	924	809	1733	1886	1590	3676		
All	2967	2481	5448	2665	2258	4923	5632	4739	10571		

Table 3 Religion wise sample number of persons.

Religion		rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	
Hinduism	2829	2189	5018	2494	2123	4617	5323	4312	9635	
Islam	284	249	533	122	97	219	406	346	752	
Christanity	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	4	9	
Sikhism	53	42	95	38	32	70	91	74	165	
Others	1	1	2	6	2	8	7	3	10	
All	3167	2481	5648	2665	2258	4923	5832	4739	10571	

Table 4 Social group wise estimated number of persons (00).

Social	rural				urban	, ,	rural+urban			
Group	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SC	10807	9479	20286	4227	3432	7658	15033	12910	27944	
OBC	14143	12280	26423	10112	8274	18387	24259	20555	44810	
Others	11319	8735	20054	8562	7337	15899	19881	16072	35953	
All	36269	30494	66763	22900	19044	41944	59169	49537	108707	

Table 5 Religion wise estimated number of persons (00).

Religion	rural				urban			rural+urban			
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person		
Hinduism	32615	27440	62256	21390	18012	39402	54006	45453	99459		
Islam	2875	2498	5373	978	616	1594	3853	3114	6967		
Christianity	-	-	-	19	13	31	19	13	31		
Sikhism	754	530	1284	476	396	871	1229	926	2155		
Others	25	25	50	38	8	45	63	32	95		
All	36269	30494	66763	22900	19044	41944	59169	49537	108707		

Table 6 Social group wise estimated number of households (00), sample households and average household size (0.0)

		()									
Social		rural			urban			rural+urban			
group	no. of hou	seholds	average	no. of hou	seholds	average	no. of households		average		
	estd.(00)	sample	household	estd.(00)	sample	household	estd.(00)	sample	household		
			size(0.0)			size(0.0)			size(0.0)		
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SC	4082	309	5.0	1771	213	4.3	5852	522	4.8		
OBC	5247	465	5.0	4296	505	4.3	9493	970	4.7		
Others	4130	380	4.9	3663	394	4.3	7793	774	4.6		
All	13459	1154	5.0	9680	1112	4.3	23139	2266	4.7		

Table 7 Religion wise estimated number of households (00), sample households and average household size (0.0)

Religion	rural				urban			rural+urba	ın
	no. of households average		no. of hou	seholds	average	no. of hou	average		
	estd.(00)	sample	household	estd.(00)	sample	household	estd.(00)	sample	household
			size(0.0)			size(0.0)			size(0.0)
Hinduism	12135	1031	5.0	9018	1043	4.4	21153	2074	4.7
Islam	992	98	5.4	442	49	3.6	1434	147	4.9
Christianity	-	-	-	8	2	3.8	8	2	3.8
Sikhism	307	24	4.2	185	15	4.7	492	39	4.4
Others	25	1	2.0	26	3	1.7	51	4	1.9
All	13459	1154	5.0	9680	1112	4.3	23139	2266	4.7

Table 8: Percentage of persons reported to have access to piped water into dwelling or yard/plot and reported to have access to improved source of drinking water

g /g		percentag	ge of persons	s having ac	ecess to	
State/Categories	piped water in	piped water into dwelling or yard/plot			ved source of water	f drinking
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Haryana	97.7	93.3	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	97.3	96.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OBC	99.4	97.2	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	95.8	87.8	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion Group						
Hinduism	97.4	93.4	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Islam	100.0	87.4	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sikhism	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UMPCE Classes						
0-20	99.0	92.1	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-40	94.8	94.3	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
40-60	99.5	92.3	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
60-80	98.8	95.1	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
80-100	96.5	92.9	95.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water

Sector: Rural

Γ=:	1				Sector: Ru	rai
Categories			distribution of		1	1
	exclusive use	common use of	neighbour's	community	other type	all
	of the	households in the	source	use	of access	
	household	building				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Religion Group						
Hinduism	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
UMPCE Classes						
0-20	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-40	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
40-60	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
60-80	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-100	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Table 9: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water

Categories		nercentage	distribution of		sector: Urb	an
Categories	exclusive use	common use of	neighbour's	community	other type	all
	of the	households in the	source	use	of access	un
	household	building	source	use	or access	
	no discriord	ounumg				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Social Group	•					
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	76.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Religion Group						
Hinduism	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	59.9	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
UMPCE Classes						
0-20	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-40	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
40-60	77.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
60-80	74.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-100	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Table 9: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water

Sector: All

	•				Sector: 1	AII
Categories			distribution of	f households		
	exclusive use	common use of	neighbour's	community	other type	all
	of the	households in the	source	use	of access	
	household	building				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Religion Group						
Hinduism	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
UMPCE Classes				•		
0-20	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-40	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
40-60	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
60-80	88.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-100	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water

Sector : Rural

principal source of drinking water	percentage of households having principal source of drinking water					
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises	all		
		_	•			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		
piped water to yard/plot	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0		
piped water from neighbor	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		
public tap/stand pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
tube well	33.5	66.5	0.0	0.0		
hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
protected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
unprotected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
public tanker- truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
private tanker -truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
protected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
rain water collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
tank/pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
other surface water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
all	92.9	7.0	0.1	100.0		

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water

	percentage of households having principal source of						
principal source of drinking water	percentage		• •	source of			
		drinking w	ater				
	within	outside dwelling	outside	all			
	dwelling	but within	premises				
		premises					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
piped water to yard/plot	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0			
piped water from neighbor	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0			
public tap/stand pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
tube well	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
hand pump	10.9	89.1	0.0	100.0			
protected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
unprotected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
public tanker- truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
private tanker -truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
protected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
rain water collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
tank/pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
other surface water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
all	79.6	19.7	0.7	100.0			

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water

Sector : all

				tor : all			
principal source of drinking water	percentage	of households having	~ .	source of			
	drinking water						
	within	outside dwelling	outside	all			
	dwelling	but within	premises				
		premises					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
piped water into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
piped water to yard/plot	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0			
piped water from neighbor	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0			
public tap/stand pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
tube well	45.8	54.2	0.0	100.0			
hand pump	10.9	89.1	0.0	100.0			
protected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
unprotected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
public tanker- truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
private tanker -truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
protected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
rain water collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
tank/pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
other surface water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
all	87.4	12.3	0.3	100.0			

Table 11: Percentage of persons reported access to drinking water, exclusive access to drinking water, access to improved source of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water.

Sector : Rural

					Sector . Kurar
	1 .			of persons having	
Categories	improved source of drinking water located in the household premises	exclusive access to improved source of drinking water located in the household premises	piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year	improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year	exclusive access to improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social Group					
ST	-	-	-	-	-
SC	99.9	99.9	88.8	91.4	91.4
OBC	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.9	98.8
Others	100.0	97.0	88.2	92.4	89.5
All	100.0	99.1	92.3	94.6	93.7
Religion Group					
Hinduism	100.0	99.0	92.0	94.5	93.5
Islam	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	100.0	100.0	79.4	79.6	79.6
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	100.0	99.1	9.3	94.6	93.7
UMPCE Classes					
0-20	100.0	97.8	85.3	86.3	84.1
20-40	100.0	99.6	91.5	96.7	96.3
40-60	99.9	99.8	95.2	95.6	95.5
60-80	99.9	99.4	96.3	97.5	96.9
80-100	100.0	98.7	93.4	96.9	95.7
All	100.0	99.1	92.3	94.6	93.7

Table 11: Percentage of persons reported access to drinking water, exclusive access to drinking water, access to improved source of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water.

		man	of manage - 1'		Sector. Orban
	improved	exclusive	e of persons having		exclusive access to
Categories	improved source of drinking water located in the household premises	access to improved source of drinking water located in the household premises	piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year	improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year	exclusive access to improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social Group	()	X-7		(-)	(-)
ST	-	-	-	-	-
SC	100.0	91.1	91.8	95.8	87.5
OBC	100.0	86.5	93.7	96.4	83.4
Others	97.9	80.3	82.7	92.9	75.3
All	99.2	85.0	89.1	95.0	81.1
Religion Group					
Hinduism	99.2	85.2	89.0	94.7	81.1
Islam	100.0	73.9	85.4	98.0	73.5
Christianity	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Sikhism	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	99.2	85.0	89.1	95.0	81.1
UMPCE Classes					
0-20	100.0	89.7	89.6	97.5	87.2
20-40	100.0	86.0	86.9	92.5	79.4
40-60	100.0	80.5	89.3	97.0	78.0
60-80	100.0	82.9	90.5	95.4	78.4
80-100	96.1	86.0	89.3	92.5	82.6
All	99.2	85.0	89.1	95.0	81.1

Table 11: Percentage of persons reported access to drinking water, exclusive access to drinking water, access to improved source of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water.

Sector: All

Sector: A					
				of persons having	
Categories	improved source of drinking water located in the household premises	exclusive access to improved source of drinking water located in the household premises	piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year	improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year	exclusive access to improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social Group					
ST	-	-	-	-	-
SC	99.9	97.5	89.6	92.6	90.3
OBC	100.0	94.4	96.4	97.9	92.5
Others	99.1	89.6	85.8	92.6	88.2
All	99.7	93.6	91.1	94.8	88.9
Religion Group					
Hinduism	99.6	93.5	90.8	94.6	88.6
Islam	100.0	94.0	95.9	98.8	93.2
Christianity	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Sikhism	100.0	100.0	87.7	87.8	87.8
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	99.7	93.6	91.1	94.8	88.9
UMPCE Classes	,			,	
0-20	100.0	94.7	87.0	90.6	85.3
20-40	100.0	94.4	89.7	95.1	89.9
40-60	100.0	92.3	92.9	96.2	88.7
60-80	99.9	93.0	94.1	96.7	89.8
80-100	98.5	93.8	91.8	95.2	90.6
All	99.7	93.6	91.1	94.8	88.9

Table 12: Percentage distribution of households reporting access to latrine by the majority of household members

Sector: Rural

percentage distribution of households reporting access to latrine by the						the
majority of household members						
exclusive	common use	community	other	having	having	all
		use	type of		no	
household			access	latrine*	access	
	building				to	
					latrine*	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(4)	(5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92.9	5.4	0.0	0.6	98.9	1.0	100
97.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.4	100
95.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	100
95.4	3.7	0.0	0.2	99.3	0.7	100
95.1	4.1	0.0	0.2	99.4	0.5	100
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	8.4	100
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
95.4	3.7	0.0	0.2	99.3	0.7	100
96.1	1.7	0.0	1.1	98.9	1.1	100
94.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	100
94.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	99.1	1.0	100
97.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.1	100
95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
95.4	3.7	0.0	0.2	99.3	0.7	100
	major exclusive use of the household (2) - 92.9 97.0 95.7 95.4 95.1 100.0 0.0 91.6 100.0 95.4 96.1 94.3 94.9 97.0 95.1	majority of household exclusive use of the household in the building (2) (3)	majority of household members exclusive use of the household household household in the building common use of households in the building community use - - - - 92.9 5.4 0.0 - 97.0 2.5 0.0 - 95.7 3.7 0.0 - 95.4 3.7 0.0 - 95.1 4.1 0.0 - 90.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 91.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 95.4 3.7 0.0 95.4 3.7 0.0 94.3 5.4 0.0 94.9 4.2 0.0 97.0 2.0 0.0 95.1 4.9 0.0	majority of household members exclusive use of the household common use in the building community use in the building community use in the type of access - - - - - - 92.9 5.4 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.0 97.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 95.7 3.7 0.0 0.2 95.4 3.7 0.0 0.2 100.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 91.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 95.4 3.7 0.0 0.0 95.4 3.7 0.0 0.0 96.1 1.7 0.0 1.1 94.3 5.4 0.0 0.0 94.9 4.2 0.0 0.0 97.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 95.1 4.9 0.0 0.0	percentage distribution of households reporting access to majority of household members exclusive use of the households in the building (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	The series The

Table 12: Percentage distribution of households reporting access to latrine by the majority of household members

_						Sector: U	rban	
percentage distribution of households reporting access to latrine by								
Categories	majority of household members							
	exclusive	common use	community	other	having	having	all	
	use of the	of households	use	type of	access to	no		
	household	in the		access	latrine*	access		
		building				to		
						latrine*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(4)	(5)	
Social Group								
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
SC	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
OBC	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Others	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
All	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Religion Group								
Hinduism	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Islam	73.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Sikhism	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
All	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
UMPCE Classes								
0-20	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
20-40	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
40-60	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
60-80	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
80-100	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	
All	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	

Table 12: Percentage distribution of households reporting access to latrine by the majority of household members

Sector: All

	1					Sector	: All
	percentage distribution of households reporting access to latrine by						
Categories	majority of household members						
	exclusive	common use	community	other	having	having	all
	use of the	of households	use	type of	access to	no	
	household	in the		access	latrine*	access	
		building				to	
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	latrine*	(5)
(1) Social Group	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(4)	(5)
Social Gloup							
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	91.7	7.2	0.0	0.5	99.4	0.7	100
OBC	92.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	100
Others	93.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.3	100
All	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.4	100
Religion Group							
Hinduism	92.8	6.8	0.0	0.1	99.7	0.3	100
Islam	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	91.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	94.8	5.2	100
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
All	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.4	100
UMPCE Classes							_
0-20	95.2	3.5	0.0	0.7	99.4	0.6	100
20-40	91.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.2	100
40-60	90.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.6	100
60-80	92.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	100
80-100	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
All	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	100

Table 13: Percentage of households reported access to improved latrine and exclusive access to improved latrine, among persons reported to have access to latrine

Categories]	percentage	of househo	olds having	
	acces	s to improv	ed latrine	exclusive access to improved latrine		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	99.3	100.0	99.5	93.9	88.8	92.3
OBC	100.0	99.8	99.9	97.4	87.5	93.0
Others	100.0	98.2	99.2	96.3	88.9	92.8
All	99.8	99.2	99.6	96.0	88.3	92.8
Religion Group	1	I	1		1	•
Hinduism	99.8	99.3	99.6	95.6	89.0	92.8
Islam	100.0	97.8	99.3	100.0	72.5	91.5
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Sikhism	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	96.5
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	99.8	99.2	99.6	99.6	88.3	92.8
UMPCE Classes	•					
0-20	98.9	99.7	99.2	97.2	94.0	95.8
20-40	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	87.0	91.6
40-60	100.0	99.8	99.9	95.8	834	90.4
60-80	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	87.4	93.4
80-100	100.0	97.0	98.8	95.1	90.0	93.0
All	99.8	99.2	99.6	96.0	88.3	92.8

Table 14: Percentage distribution of persons by availability of hand washing facility within the premises

Sector: Rural

Catalania	11. 4	'1 4' C	1 21.1.224	C1 1 1	
Categories	-	ribution of persons	s by availability	y of hand wash	ing
	facility within t		111	1 1	11
	wash hands with	wash hands with	wash hands	no hand	all
	water and	water and	with water	washing	
	soap/detergent	ash/mud/sand	only	facility	
Social Group					
ST	-	-	-	-	-
SC	76.8	9.9	5.6	7.7	100.0
OBC	86.2	7.9	4.6	1.4	100.0
Others	89.8	4.9	3.2	2.1	100.0
All	84.5	7.5	4.5	3.5	100.0
Religion Group					
Hinduism	85.0	8.4	3.6	3.0	100.0
Islam	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sikhism	41.3	0.0	16.0	42.7	100.0
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All	84.5	7.5	4.5	3.5	100.0
UMPCE Classes					
0-20	72.6	10.5	5.4	11.5	100.0
20-40	87.0	8.9	2.8	1.2	100.0
40-60	85.1	4.3	7.0	3.7	100.0
60-80	90.6	6.3	2.0	1.1	100.0
80-100	87.2	7.7	5.1	0.0	100.0
All	84.5	7.5	4.5	3.5	100.0

Table 14: Percentage distribution of persons by availability of hand washing facility within the premises

Categories	percentage dist	percentage distribution of persons by availability of hand washing							
	facility within t	facility within the premises							
	wash hands with	wash hands with	wash hands	no hand	all				
	water and	water and	with water	washing					
	soap/detergent	ash/mud/sand	only	facility					
Social Group									
ST	-	-	-	-	-				
SC	95.3	0.8	1.5	2.4	100.0				
OBC	95.8	1.3	0.9	2.1	100.0				
Others	94.6	0.6	0.0	4.8	100.0				
All	95.3	0.9	0.6	3.2	100.0				
Religion Group	•								
Hinduism	95.5	1.0	0.7	2.9	100.0				
Islam	87.4	0.0	0.0	12.6	100.0				
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
All	95.3	0.9	0.6	3.2	100.0				
UMPCE Classes									
0-20	95.8	0.1	0.0	4.1	100.0				
20-40	92.9	2.1	1.8	3.3	100.0				
40-60	93.1	1.5	0.3	5.1	100.0				
60-80	95.9	0.7	0.0	3.4	100.0				
80-100	98.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0				
All	95.3	0.9	0.6	3.2	100.0				

Table 14: Percentage distribution of persons by availability of hand washing facility within the premises

Sector: All

Categories	percentage dist	percentage distribution of persons by availability of hand washing									
	facility within t	the premises									
	wash hands with	wash hands with	wash hands	no hand	all						
	water and	water and	with water	washing							
	soap/detergent	ash/mud/sand	only	facility							
Social Group											
ST	-	-	-	-	-						
SC	81.9	7.4	4.5	6.3	100.0						
OBC	90.1	5.2	3.0	1.7	100.0						
Others	91.9	3.0	1.8	3.3	100.0						
All	88.7	5.0	3.0	3.4	100.0						
Religion Group											
Hinduism	89.2	5.4	2.5	2.9	100.0						
Islam	88.5	0.0	8.6	2.9	100.0						
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0						
Sikhism	65.0	0.0	9.6	25.4	100.0						
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0						
All	88.7	5.0	3.0	3.4	100.0						
UMPCE Classes											
0-20	81.6	6.5	3.3	8.6	100.0						
20-40	89.3	6.3	2.4	2.0	100.0						
40-60	88.2	3.2	4.4	4.2	100.0						
60-80	92.7	4.1	1.2	2.0	100.0						
80-100	91.6	4.8	3.6	0.0	100.0						
All	88.7	5.0	3.0	3.4	100.0						

Table 15: Percentage of persons reported access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities with water, soap/detergent within the household premises and percentage of persons reported exclusive access to improved latrine and hand washing facilities with water, soap/detergent within the household premises

	percentage of persons having									
		improved la		exclusive acc	_					
Categories	having hand	•		and having hand washing facilities						
	water, soap	o/detergent v	vithin the	with water, soap/detergent within the						
	hous	ehold premi	ses	house	ehold prem	ises				
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
Social Group										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SC	77.5	95.3	82.3	72.1	88.1	76.5				
OBC	86.4	95.5	90.1	83.4	86.9	84.9				
Others	90.2	92.5	91.2	87.4	84.1	85.9				
All	85.0	94.4	88.6	81.3	86.1	83.2				
Religion Group										
Hinduism	85.4	94.7	89.1	81.3	86.7	83.5				
Islam	88.9	83.4	87.6	88.9	69.7	84.5				
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0				
Sikhism	44.9	100.0	68.3	44.9	88.9	63.6				
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
All	85.0	94.4	88.6	81.3	86.1	83.2				
UMPCE Classes										
0-20	73.2	95.3	81.8	71.7	90.4	79.0				
20-40	87.2	92.9	89.4	81.5	83.1	82.1				
40-60	85.7	92.8	88.5	80.8	80.0	80.5				
60-80	91.4	95.9	93.1	89.9	88.0	89.2				
80-100	87.2	94.9	90.1	82.6	89.0	85.0				
All	85.0	94.4	88.6	81.3	86.1	83.2				

^{&#}x27;-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

 $\begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{Table 16: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by primary source of energy used for cooking} \end{tabular}$

	Sector : Rural Primary source of energy for cooking all													
				Prima	ary sou	rce of e	nergy	for cool	king	I	I	I		all
Categories	firewood, chips & crop residue	LPG	other natural gas	dung cake	kerosene	coke/ coal	gobar gas	other biogas	charcoal	electricity	solar cooker	others	no cooking arrangement	
Social Group														
ST	-	-	=	-	-	ı	ı	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	34.2	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	34.4	63.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	32.4	66.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	33.7	65.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Religion Grou	ab													
Hinduism	33.7	65.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	39.5	57.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	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	100
Sikhism	16.8	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	33.7	65.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
UMPCE Class	es													
0-20	29.5	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-40	41.1	55.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
40-60	26.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
60-80	38.3	58.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-100	32.5	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	33.7	65.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

 ${\bf Table~16: Percentage~distribution~of~households~living~in~houses~by~primary~source~of~energy~used~for~cooking}$

	Sector: Urban													
		Т		Prima	ary sou	rce of e	nergy	for cool	king	1	ı	ı		all
Categories	firewood, chips & crop residue	LPG	other natural gas	dung cake	kerosene	coke/ coal	gobar gas	other biogas	charcoal	electricity	solar cooker	others	no cooking arrangement	
Social Group														
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	3.7	95.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
Others	4.0	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	3.3	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Religion Grou	ıp													
Hinduism	3.5	95.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Islam	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianity	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	3.3	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
UMPCE Classe	s													
0-20	4.1	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-40	5.2	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
40-60	2.7	96.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100
60-80	2.1	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-100	2.8	95.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	3.3	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100

 $\begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{Table 16: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by primary source of energy used for cooking} \end{tabular}$

Sector: All

	Sector: All													
				Prim	ary sou	rce of e	energy	for cool	king	1	1			all
Categories	firewood, chips & crop residue	LPG	other natural gas	dung cake	kerosene	coke/ coal	gobar gas	other biogas	charcoal	electricity	solar cooker	others	no cooking arrangement	
Social Group)													
ST														-
SC	24.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	20.6	77.8	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Others	19.1	80.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	21.0	78.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Religion Gro	up													
Hinduism	20.8	78.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Islam	27.3	70.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Christianit	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sikhism	10.5	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	21.0	78.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
UMPCE Clas	ses													
0-20	18.7	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-40	27.1	71.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
40-60	15.9	83.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
60-80	22.8	75.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
80-100	20.2	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	21.0	78.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Table 17 : Percentage of households using clean fuel as a primary source of energy for cooking, lighting, heating

Sector : Rural

		. C 1 1 . 1 . 1	1 C1	Sector : Rurai
	percentage of		sing clean fuel a energy for	as a primary source of
Categories	cooking	lighting	heating	cooking, lighting and
	Cooking	ingg	neumg	heating
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	65.8	89.3	28.2	16.6
OBC	63.4	85.9	28.9	10.0
Others	66.8	94.5	25.5	16.9
All	65.2	89.6	27.7	14.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	65.3	89.0	27.3	13.4
Islam	57.3	98.2	24.8	18.4
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	83.2	83.2	49.3	24.1
Others	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
All	65.2	89.6	27.7	14.0
UMPCE Classes				
0-20	70.4	93.7	20.4	12.4
20-40	55.9	93.8	17.9	9.0
40-60	74.0	88.6	27.0	13.4
60-80	59.2	89.7	27.5	11.1
80-100	67.5	83.6	42.5	23.0
All	65.2	89.6	27.7	14.0

 $\begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{Table 17: Percentage of households using clean fuel as a primary source of energy for cooking, lighting, heating \\ \end{tabular}$

				Sector: Orban
	percentage of		•	as a primary source of
Categories			energy for	T
Categories	cooking	lighting	heating	cooking, lighting and heating
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	99.1	86.3	69.2	54.0
OBC	95.9	88.2	64.0	51.0
Others	95.5	85.4	76.2	55.5
All	96.4	86.8	69.0	53.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	96.1	87.3	69.3	54.1
Islam	100.0	96.1	53.0	44.7
Christianity	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	100.0	39.0	74.8	13.9
Others	100.0	100.0	85.8	85.8
All	96.4	86.8	69.0	53.0
UMPCE Classes				
0-20	95.9	89.7	58.3	45.8
20-40	94.8	85.7	63.4	48.1
40-60	97.3	95.5	57.1	47.0
60-80	97.9	84.5	76.6	55.3
80-100	95.8	82.5	85.5	65.6
All	96.4	86.8	69.0	33.0

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table 17: Percentage of households using clean fuel as a primary source of energy for cooking, lighting, heating \\ \end{tabular}$

Sector : All

				Sector : All
	percentage of		•	as a primary source of
Categories			energy for	1
Categories	cooking	lighting	heating	cooking, lighting and
				heating
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	75.8	88.4	39.9	27.3
OBC	77.9	86.9	44.3	28.0
Others	80.3	90.2	48.8	34.6
All	78.2	88.4	44.4	29.8
Religion Group				
Hinduism	78.4	88.3	44.8	30.4
Islam	70.4	97.6	30.2	23.4
Christianity	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	89.5	66.6	58.9	20.2
Others	100.0	100.0	44.1	44.1
All	78.2	88.4	44.4	29.8
UMPCE Classes				
0-20	81.3	92.0	36.9	27.0
20-40	71.1	90.6	36.1	24.6
40-60	84.1	90.3	38.4	26.1
60-80	75.8	87.5	46.8	28.5
80-100	79.2	83.1	60.4	40.7
All	78.2	88.4	44.4	29.8

Table 18: Percentage of persons of age 3-35 years in formal and non-formal education and training during last 12 months

education and t	raining o	auring lasi	t 12 m	ontns					1		
	percentage of persons in formal and non-formal education and training during 12										
Categories		D 1			months	<u> </u>	A 11				
	24.1	Rural	A 11	N/ 1	Urban	A 11) / 1	All	A 11		
(1)	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Social Group	T		1		Γ	1 1		1	1		
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SC	63.8	63.0	63.4	58.3	54.2	56.6	62.3	60.8	61.6		
OBC	57.0	61.1	58.8	50.9	48.2	49.7	54.5	55.8	55.1		
Others	57.2	53.5	55.7	48.2	45.6	47.1	53.2	49.7	51.7		
All	59.0	59.5	59.2	51.3	48.3	50.0	56.0	55.1	55.6		
Religion Group											
Hinduism	60.3	60.5	60.4	51.3	47.7	49.7	56.7	55.4	54.1		
Islam	46.0	52.1	49.0	47.3	51.1	48.7	46.4	51.9	48.9		
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7	26.7	46.3	57.7	26.7	46.3		
Sikhism	57.6	55.2	56.8	62.2	68.4	65.2	59.1	61.4	60.0		
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	31.1	0.0	18.4		
All	59.0	59.5	59.2	51.3	48.3	50.0	56.0	55.1	55.6		
Age Group											
3-14	88.5	92.1	90.1	90.7	91.8	91.2	89.3	92.0	90.5		
15-24	65.9	62.9	64.6	57.1	45.5	52.0	62.6	56.4	59.9		
25-35	15.7	17.0	16.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	18.4	14.1	13.7		
15-29	50.6	46.7	48.8	39.0	83.5	36.6	46.0	41.7	44.1		
18-35	30.6	31.0	30.7	21.8	17.5	19.9	27.0	25.4	26.3		
15-35	40.9	40.2	40.6	31.1	26.0	28.9	36.9	34.5	35.9		
3-35	59.0	59.5	59.2	51.3	48.3	50.0	56.0	55.1	55.6		

Table 19: Percentage of persons not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Table 19: Perce		•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,			
	pe	rcentage of p	persons	not in edu	ication, e e	mployn	ent or tra	ining (NEI	ET)	
Categories		Rural			Urban		All			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Social Group										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SC	5.8	27.3	15.3	9.0	21.1	14.0	6.7	25.8	15.0	
OBC	8.2	23.8	15.3	7.9	25.3	15.7	8.1	24.4	15.4	
Others	12.1	25.1	17.4	7.0	23.7	14.2	9.8	24.4	15.9	
All	8.8	25.5	16.1	7.8	24.1	14.9	8.4	24.9	15.6	
Religion Group										
Hinduism	8.2	25.9	15.8	8.0	24.8	15.3	8.1	25.4	15.6	
Islam	11.7	21.1	16.3	6.5	15.1	9.8	10.3	19.9	14.7	
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sikhism	24.4	33.9	27.6	0.0	11.3	5.5	16.5	23.3	19.2	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
All	8.8	25.5	16.1	7.8	24.1	14.9	8.4	24.9	15.6	
Age Group									1	
3-14	9.9	6.4	8.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	7.2	4.8	6.2	
15-24	5.2	19.7	11.6	9.6	19.8	14.1	6.9	19.8	12.5	
25-35	11.1	54.2	29.9	11.3	48.1	27.3	11.2	51.6	28.8	
15-29	6.9	31.1	17.6	10.5	30.4	19.0	8.3	30.8	18.1	
18-35	9.1	42.6	24.0	12.1	39.7	24.3	10.3	41.4	24.1	
15-35	8.1	36.8	20.7	10.5	35.4	21.4	9.1	36.2	21.0	
3-35	8.8	25.5	16.1	7.8	24.1	14.9	8.4	24.9	15.6	

Table 20: Percentage of persons of age 15-24 years who reported ability to perform different ICT skills

uiiiti	CIII I	_ I SKIIIS			C	1 : IOT 1	***		
G /				percentage	of persons	having ICT sk	Ills		
Sector/ gender	copy or move a file or folder	use copy & paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	send e- mails with attached files (e.g. documents, pictures and videos)	use basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	connec t & install new devices	find, download , install & configure software	create electronic presentation with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts)	transfer files between a computer and other devices	write a computer program using a specialized programming language
			I	l	Rural				
Male	24.3	22.1	14.7	7.8	7.4	10.6	4.8	8.7	2.0
Female	26.4	24.7	17.1	7.3	6.9	9.6	3.7	12.1	1.8
All	25.2	23.2	15.8	7.6	7.2	10.1	4.3	10.2	1.9
					Urban				
Male	24.8	23.0	20.1	10.6	9.3	8.6	6.0	9.8	1.9
Female	23.6	23.9	21.6	13.4	8.1	10.6	5.6	10.1	3.7
All	24.3	23.4	20.8	11.8	8.8	9.5	5.8	9.9	2.7
	•		•	•	Person			•	
Male	24.5	22.4	16.7	8.9	8.1	9.8	5.2	9.1	1.9
Female	25.3	24.4	18.8	9.6	7.4	10.0	4.4	11.4	2.5
All	24.8	23.3	17.6	9.2	7.8	9.9	4.9	10.1	2.2

Table 20: Percentage of persons of age 15-29 years who reported ability to perform different ICT skills

uniter		1 SKIIIS		percentage	of persons l	having ICT ski	ills		
Sector/gender	copy or move a file or folder	use copy & paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	send e- mails with attached files (e.g. documents, pictures and videos)	use basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	connec t & install new devices	find, download , install & configure software	create electronic presentation with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts)	transfer files between a computer and other devices	write a computer program using a specialized programming language
					Rural		I		l
Male	27.0	24.8	19.3	11.3	10.6	14.2	6.5	11.7	2.3
Female	21.4	20.4	14.4	6.8	7.2	8.6	4.2	10.4	1.9
All	24.5	22.9	17.1	9.3	9.1	11.7	5.5	11.1	2.1
					Urban				
Male	30.0	28.9	26.1	13.1	12.8	13.2	7.8	16.2	4.8
Female	24.4	24.0	19.6	11.2	8.1	10.2	5.4	8.9	3.3
All	27.6	26.8	23.3	12.3	10.8	12.0	6.8	13.0	4.2
					Person				
Male	28.2	26.4	22.0	12.0	11.5	13.8	7.0	13.5	3.3
Female	22.5	21.7	16.4	8.5	7.5	9.2	4.6	9.8	2.4
All	25.7	24.4	19.5	10.4	9.7	11.8	6.0	11.9	2.9

Table 20(A): Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above who reported ability to perform different ICT skills

perfor	m dif	ferent ICT	' skills									
				percentage	of persons	having ICT ski	lls					
Sector/ gender	copy or move a file or folder	use copy & paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	send e- mails with attached files (e.g. documents, pictures and videos)	use basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	connec t & install new devices	find, download , install & configure software	create electronic presentation with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts)	transfer files between a computer and other devices	write a computer program using a specialized programming language			
	Rural											
Male	14.6	13.7	11.2	6.8	6.6	7.6	4.1	6.6	1.5			
Female	9.8	9.4	6.9	3.6	3.1	3.6	1.7	4.1	0.8			
All	12.3	11.7	9.2	5.3	5.0	5.7	3.0	5.4	1.2			
					Urban							
Male	20.9	19.9	18.8	9.7	9.8	10.8	5.9	11.7	3.7			
Female	12.9	12.5	10.8	5.6	4.5	6.4	2.9	5.9	1.7			
All	17.2	16.5	15.1	7.8	7.4	8.8	4.5	9.0	2.8			
	Person											
Male	17.1	16.1	14.2	7.9	7.9	8.9	4.8	8.6	2.4			
Female	11.0	10.6	8.4	4.4	3.7	4.7	2.2	4.8	1.2			
All	14.2	13.6	11.5	6.3	5.9	6.9	3.6	6.8	1.8			

Table 21: Percentage of persons who used mobile telephone with active sim card at least once during last three months preceding the date of the survey

social group/ religion group/	percentage of persons using mobile telephones with an active sim card during last three months									
rengion group/		Rural		last	Urban	110	All			
age group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Social Group										
ST	-	-	1	-	-	-	ı	-	-	
SC	80.9	77.9	79.5	78.4	80.8	79.4	80.2	78.6	79.5	
OBC	79.5	73.9	76.9	78.8	73.1	76.3	79.2	73.6	76.6	
Others	76.6	77.1	76.8	77.8	76.5	77.2	77.1	76.8	77.0	
All	79.0	75.9	77.6	78.4	75.6	77.1	78.8	75.8	77.4	
Religion Group										
Hinduism	80.2	76.2	78.4	78.8	76.2	77.6	79.7	76.2	78.1	
Islam	65.8	68.9	67.2	69.5	65.4	68.2	66.8	68.2	67.4	
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	82.6	66.7	55.9	82.6	66.7	
Sikhism	75.4	93.0	82.7	79.0	66.0	73.1	76.8	81.4	78.8	
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.1	100.0	75.1	82.0	100.0	88.1	
All	79.0	75.9	77.6	78.4	75.6	77.1	78.8	75.8	77.4	
Age Group										
less than 15	34.2	36.2	35.0	27.6	27.1	27.4	31.8	32.7	32.2	
15 +	96.7	88.2	92.7	95.5	90.6	93.1	96.2	89.1	92.9	
18+	97.5	88.8	93.3	97.5	91.9	94.9	97.5	90.0	93.9	
all age group	79.0	75.9	77.6	78.4	75.6	77.1	78.8	75.8	77.4	

Table 22: Percentage of persons who used mobile telephone exclusively with active sim card at least once during last three months

social group/ religion group/	percentage of persons using mobile telephones exclusively with an active sim card during last three months								
religion group/	Rural			Urban			All		
age group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Social Group									
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	60.1	31.2	46.9	66.9	41.8	55.5	62.0	34.1	49.3
OBC	69.3	38.5	55.6	66.0	45.4	57.2	68.0	41.3	56.2
Others	73.4	32.3	64.2	65.0	53.4	59.7	69.8	52.8	62.2
All	67.7	40.3	55.4	65.8	48.0	57.9	67.0	43.3	56.4
Religion Group									
Hinduism	68.0	41.3	56.1	65.8	48.3	57.9	67.1	44.1	56.8
Islam	75.5	32.6	55.1	69.4	37.4	57.5	73.9	33.5	55.6
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.9	89.5	100.0	78.9	89.5
Sikhism	27.7	20.2	24.2	58.3	48.7	54.4	39.9	30.1	35.5
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	88.9	100.0	88.4	95.5
All	67.7	40.3	55.4	65.8	48.0	57.9	67.0	43.3	56.4
Age Group	Age Group								
less than 15	5.4	7.1	6.1	8.9	11.8	10.1	6.5	8.6	7.4
15 +	76.4	44.5	62.0	71.4	51.4	62.5	74.4	47.2	62.2
18+	81.1	46.1	65.2	73.3	52.0	63.7	78.0	48.4	64.6
all age group	67.7	40.3	55.4	65.8	48.0	57.9	67.0	43.3	56.4

Table~23:~Percentage~distribution~of~persons~with~an~account~individually/jointly~at~any~of~bank/other~financial~institution/~mobile~money~service~provider

social group/	percentage of the persons who have an account individually or jointly at any									
religion group	bank/ other financial institution/ mobile money service provider									
	15 years and above			18 years and above						
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
Social Group										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SC	90.4	92.3	90.9	91.5	93.9	92.2				
OBC	88.0	92.9	90.0	90.0	94.1	91.8				
Others	95.1	90.9	93.2	96.4	93.9	95.3				
All	90.9	92.0	91.3	92.5	94.0	93.1				
Religion Group										
Hinduism	92.2	92.1	92.2	93.7	94.0	93.8				
Islam	76.0	88.7	78.9	79.3	92.2	82.2				
Christianity	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0				
Sikhism	86.2	92.3	88.7	85.9	95.1	89.6				
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
All	90.9	92.0	91.3	92.5	94.0	93.1				

Table 24: Number of persons per 1,00,000 who were indebted to any institutional/non-institutional agency as on date of survey

Male

social group/	number of persons per 1,00,000 who were indebted to any institutional/ non-									
religion group	institutional agency as on date of survey									
	15 y	ears and above		18 years and above						
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
Social Group										
ST	-	-	_	-	-	-				
SC	9098	15212	10823	9948	17020	11910				
OBC	14104	8656	11776	15417	9120	12693				
Others	16617	11963	14548	18205	12789	15764				
All	13355	11037	12434	14621	11844	13508				
Religion Group										
Hinduism	13726	11422	12792	15033	12275	13905				
Islam	6559	503	5032	7221	535	5492				
Christianity	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sikhism	22185	13662	18558	23686	14263	19624				
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0				
All	13355	11037	12434	14621	11844	13508				

Table 24: Number of persons per 1,00,000 who were indebted to any institutional/non-institutional agency as on date of survey

Female

					ren	laie	
social group/	number of persons per 1,00,000 who were indebted to any institutional/ non-						
religion group				as on date of survey			
		ears and above			years and above		
(1)	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Social Group							
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SC	2927	2446	2795	2509	2618	2539	
OBC	2839	797	2011	3101	750	2127	
Others	3157	2224	2744	3289	2374	2890	
All	2948	1640	2445	2971	1703	2479	
Religion Group							
Hinduism	3015	1726	2506	3033	1785	2534	
Islam	119	0	95	125	0	101	
Christianity	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sikhism	10333	0	6203	10392	0	6566	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All	2948	1640	2445	2971	1703	2479	

Table 24: Number of persons per 1,00,000 who were indebted to any institutional/non-institutional agency as on date of survey

Person

	1 et son						
social group/	number of persons per 1,00,000 who were indebted to any institutional/ non-						
religion group			nal agency	as on date of s			
		ears and above			years and above		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Social Group						_	
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SC	6156	9233	7014	6408	10116	7442	
OBC	8738	5088	7215	9516	5266	7715	
Others	10371	7470	9085	11097	7982	9714	
All	8436	6718	7764	9050	7135	8298	
Religion Group							
Hinduism	8647	6933	7961	9291	7355	8508	
Islam	3616	307	2851	3896	336	3084	
Christianity	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sikhism	16767	7777	13045	17411	8452	13801	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All	8436	6718	7764	9056	7135	8298	

Table 25: Percentage distribution of persons of age less than 5 years, who have registered ever with civil authority* for birth certificate

social group/ religion group	percentage of persons of age 5 years or less who have registered with civil authority for birth certificate								
		Male			Female			Person	
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Social Group									
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.7
OBC	98.4	96.6	97.8	96.7	97.1	96.9	97.8	96.8	97.4
Others	97.9	99.7	98.3	95.8	84.3	89.0	97.4	91.5	95.1
All	98.5	98.3	98.4	97.4	91.7	95.0	98.1	95.5	97.2
Religion Group									
Hinduism	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	91.5	95.1	98.2	95.3	97.1
Islam	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	94.0	97.6	100.0	97.9
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	98.5	98.3	98.4	97.4	91.7	95.0	98.1	95.5	97.2

Table 26: Percentage of households which have purchased/ constructed new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014, purchased for the first time and owned that house/flat as on date of survey

Sector : Rural						
UMPCE class/		ercentage of household	f households			
social group/	which have	which have	which purchased/			
religion group	purchased/	purchased/	constructed a house/			
	constructed any	constructed any	flat after 31.03.2014			
	house/ flat after	house/ flat after	for the first time and			
	31.03.2014	31.03.2014 for the	owned that house/flat			
		first time	as on date of survey			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
UMPCE Class						
0-20	2.1	81.8	100.0			
20-40	7.6	98.2	90.7			
40-60	1.1	100.0	100.0			
60-80	6.0	91.6	100.0			
80-100	8.6	98.6	100.0			
All	5.3	95.8	97.2			
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-			
SC	5.7	88.0	100.0			
OBC	6.3	99.3	94.2			
Others	3.8	100.0	100.0			
All	5.3	95.8	97.2			
Religion Group						
Hinduism	5.3	95.3	100.0			
Islam	7.7	100.0	74.9			
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Sikhism	1.6	100.0	100.0			
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0			
All	5.3	95.8	97.2			

Table 26: Percentage of households which have purchased/ constructed new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014, purchased for the first time and owned that house/flat as on date of survey

	Sector: Urban						
UMPCE class/		ercentage of household					
social group/	which have	which have	which purchased/				
religion group	purchased/	purchased/	constructed a house/				
	constructed any	constructed any	flat after 31.03.2014				
	house/flat after	house/ flat after	for the first time and				
	31.03.2014	31.03.2014 for the	owned that house/flat				
		first time	as on date of survey				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
UMPCE Class	, ,						
0-20	3.5	93.7	100.0				
20-40	3.5	98.0	100.0				
40-60	2.3	92.8	85.7				
60-80	5.4	96.8	97.6				
80-100	8.2	96.4	100.0				
All	4.7	96.0	98.1				
Social Group							
ST	-	-	-				
SC	6.3	96.5	100.0				
OBC	4.2	95.0	94.9				
Others	4.6	97.9	100.0				
All	4.7	96.0	98.1				
Religion Group							
Hinduism	5.0	95.9	99.0				
Islam	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Christianity	26.7	100.0	100.0				
Sikhism	2.9	100.0	100.0				
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0				
All	4.7	96.0	98.1				

Table 26: Percentage of households which have purchased/ constructed new house/flat for residential purpose after 31.03.2014, purchased for the first time and owned that house/flat as on date of survey

Sector: ALL

TT (D CD	Sector : ALL						
UMPCE class/		ercentage of household					
social group/	which have	which have	which purchased/				
religion group	purchased/	purchased/	constructed a house/				
	constructed any	constructed any	flat after 31.03.2014				
	house/flat after	house/ flat after	for the first time and				
	31.03.2014	31.03.2014 for the	owned that house/flat				
		first time	as on date of survey				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
UMPCE Class							
0-20	2.7	88.3	100.0				
20-40	6.0	98.2	92.8				
40-60	1.6	95.6	91.5				
60-80	5.8	93.7	99.0				
80-100	8.5	97.7	100.0				
All	5.1	95.9	97.5				
Social Group							
ST	-	-	-				
SC	5.9	90.7	100.0				
OBC	5.3	97.8	94.4				
Others	4.2	98.9	100.0				
All	5.1	95.9	97.5				
Religion Group							
Hinduism	5.1	95.5	99.2				
Islam	5.3	100.0	74.9				
Christianity	26.7	100.0	100.0				
Sikhism	2.1	100.0	100.0				
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0				
All	9.1	95.9	97.5				

Table 27:Percentage distribution of different sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed by the household for new house/flat*

UMPCE	class/	source	sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed							
social	group/	bank	private	own finance	any other	total				
religion grou	up		finance		source					
UMPCE Clas	UMPCE Class									
0-20		0.6	0.0	25.8	73.5	100.0				
20-40		0.1	0.0	78.5	21.4	100.0				
40-60		0.9	0.0	98.7	0.4	100.0				
60-80		3.2	0.3	61.8	34.6	100.0				
80-100		7.0	0.0	80.6	12.4	100.0				
All		3.6	0.1	73.4	23.0	100.0				
Social Group)									
ST		-	-	-	-	-				
SC		7.5	0.0	69.8	22.8	100.0				
OBC		1.0	0.2	83.6	15.2	100.0				
Others		3.5	0.0	58.0	38.5	100.0				
All		3.6	0.1	73.4	23.0	100.0				
Religion Gro	oup					•				
Hinduism		3.5	0.1	72.7	23.6	100.0				
Islam		0.0	0.0	82.1	17.9	100.0				
Christianity		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Sikhism		50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0				
Others	_	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
All		3.6	0.1	73.4	23.0	100.0				

^{*:} purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned it as on date of survey.

Table 27: Percentage distribution of different sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed by the household for new house/flat*

UMPCE class/	sources	sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed							
social group/	bank	private	own finance	any other	total				
religion group		finance		source					
UMPCE Class									
0-20	9.7	12.8	60.2	17.3	100.0				
20-40	0.0	0.0	74.6	25.4	100.0				
40-60	19.7	0.0	68.5	11.8	100.0				
60-80	55.2	2.7	31.9	10.2	100.0				
80-100	58.2	0.0	23.2	18.6	100.0				
All	39.9	2.3	41.0	16.8	100.0				
Social Group									
ST	-	-	-	-	-				
SC	28.7	0.0	38.9	32.4	100.0				
OBC	64.7	4.5	25.0	5.8	100.0				
Others	23.0	1.7	58.5	16.8	100.0				
All	39.9	2.3	41.0	16.8	100.0				
Religion Group									
Hinduism	39.3	2.4	41.2	17.1	100.0				
Islam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Christianity	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0				
Sikhism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
All	39.9	2.3	41.0	16.8	100.0				

^{*:} purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned it as on date of survey.

Table 27:Percentage distribution of different sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed by the household for new house/flat*

UMPCE class/	sources	sources of finance from which maximum amount was financed					
social group/	bank	private	own finance	any other	total		
religion group		finance		source			
UMPCE Class							
0-20	5.9	7.5	45.9	40.7	100.0		
20-40	0.1	0.0	77.6	22.4	100.0		
40-60	11.4	0.0	81.9	6.7	100.0		
60-80	24.6	1.3	49.5	24.6	100.0		
80-100	27.3	0.0	57.8	14.9	100.0		
All	17.8	1.0	60.7	20.6	100.0		
Social Group					•		
ST	-	-	-	-	-		
SC	14.7	0.0	59.2	26.1	100.0		
OBC	22.7	1.7	63.7	12.0	100.0		
Others	13.5	0.9	58.2	27.5	100.0		
All	17.8	1.0	60.7	20.6	100.0		
Religion Group							
Hinduism	18.2	1.0	59.8	21.0	100.0		
Islam	0.0	0.0	82.1	17.9	100.0		
Christianity	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0		
Sikhism	76.2	0.0	23.8	0.0	100.0		
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		
All	17.8	1.0	60.7	20.6	100.0		

^{*}: purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned it as on date of survey.

Table 28: Average number of rooms and average floor area of the new house/flat*

UMPCE class/ social	average numb	number (0.00) of average floor area (sq. mts			(sq. mts.)		
group/ religion group	living room	other room	living room	other	all room and		
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	room	verandah		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
UMPCE Class		1			,		
0-20	3.64	2.28	36.84	16.73	71.86		
20-40	2.54	1.66	32.43	19.98	91.02		
40-60	2.95	1.92	38.63	12.72	109.19		
60-80	2.17	2.24	27.58	20.20	78.70		
80-100	2.86	2.70	39.43	24.37	98.21		
All	2.67	2.25	34.67	21.27	90.78		
Social Group	Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-		
SC	2.82	2.05	31.85	14.29	72.42		
OBC	2.50	2.44	34.96	26.40	99.75		
Others	2.80	2.14	37.76	20.26	96.93		
All	2.67	2.25	34.67	21.27	90.78		
Religion Group							
Hinduism	2.71	2.14	35.08	19.99	90.20		
Islam	2.18	3.18	28.32	34.55	94.33		
Christianity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sikhism	3.50	4.50	57.35	25.65	121.28		
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
All	2.67	2.25	34.67	21.27	90.78		

^{*:} purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned it as on date of survey.

Table 28: Average number of rooms and average floor area of the new house/flat*

UMPCE class/ social	average num	ber (0.0) of	er (0.0) of average floor area (sq. mts.		
group/ religion group	living room	other room	living room	other	all room and
(4)	(0)	(a)	(4)	room	verandah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
UMPCE Class		1			
0-20	2.35	2.11	33.16	19.34	85.29
20-40	2.05	3.02	23.94	21.82	64.08
40-60	1.99	2.60	23.44	22.91	67.62
60-80	3.63	3.60	47.39	30.43	113.72
80-100	2.88	3.25	37.93	30.98	101.77
All	2.80	3.10	36.42	27.34	94.94
Social Group					
ST	-	-	-	-	-
SC	2.86	3.30	31.20	19.10	69.31
OBC	3.51	3.40	47.21	32.39	117.07
Others	2.10	2.71	29.40	27.64	87.97
All	2.80	3.10	36.42	27.34	94.34
Religion Group					
Hinduism	2.80	3.09	36.11	27.34	93.78
Islam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Christianity	1.00	3.00	13.40	36.10	60.59
Sikhism	4.00	4.00	66.30	24.20	150.56
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	2.80	3.10	36.42	27.34	94.34

^{*:} purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned it as on date of survey.

Table 28: Average number of rooms and average floor area of the new house/flat*

UMPCE class/ social	average num	ber (0.0) of	of average floor area (sq. mts.)		
group/ religion group	living room	other room	living room	other	all room and
(4)	(0)	(2)	(4)	room	verandah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
UMPCE Class					
0-20	2.09	2.18	34.69	18.25	79.71
20-40	2.42	1.99	30.37	20.43	84.48
40-60	2.41	2.30	30.18	18.39	86.05
60-80	2.77	2.80	35.74	24.42	93.12
80-100	2.87	2.92	38.85	26.94	99.60
All	2.72	2.58	38.35	23.63	92.16
Social Group					
ST	-	-	-	-	-
SC	2.84	2.46	31.63	15.87	71.40
OBC	2.85	2.76	39.12	28.44	105.64
Others	2.44	2.43	33.49	24.02	92.36
All	2.72	2.58	35.35	23.63	92.16
Religion Group					
Hinduism	2.74	2.63	35.52	22.98	91.66
Islam	2.18	3.18	28.32	34.55	94.33
Christianity	1.00	3.00	13.40	36.10	60.59
Sikhism	3.76	4.24	65.05	24.89	136.64
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	2.72	2.58	35.35	23.63	92.16

^{*:} purchased/constructed for residential purpose after 31.03.2014 for the first time and owned it as on date of survey.

Table 29: Percentage distribution of households which have purchased/constructed new house/flat* by floor area (in sq. meter)

					Sector:	Rural
UMPCE class		flo	or area (in sq.	.mtr)		Total
social group	o/ ≤30	30-60	60-160	160-200	>200	
religion group (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(0)	(/)
UMPCE Class	.	T	1	1		1
0-20	0.0	48.8	50.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
20-40	1.3	9.4	85.6	3.7	0.1	100.0
40-60	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-80	10.7	14.8	71.9	2.5	0.0	100.0
80-100	1.5	12.9	82.7	2.0	0.9	100.0
All	3.3	14.0	79.9	2.4	0.4	100.0
Social Group					•	
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	5.8	29.9	61.7	2.5	0.0	100.0
OBC	3.3	5.8	87.2	3.6	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	9.5	89.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
All	3.3	14.0	79.9	2.4	0.4	100.0
Religion Group						
Hinduism	3.6	15.5	77.8	2.7	0.4	100.0
Islam	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sikhism	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All	3.3	14.0	79.9	2.4	0.4	100.0

Table 29: Percentage distribution of households which have purchased/constructed new house/flat* by floor area (in sq. meter)

						Sector:	
	class/		floo	or area (in sq.			Total
social group	roup/	≤30	30-60	60-160	160-200	>200	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UMPCE Class	S						_
0-20		8.3	5.2	86.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-40		7.8	33.6	58.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-60		0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-80		0.0	4.0	50.6	0.0	5.5	100.0
80-100		0.0	12.2	76.6	5.6	5.6	100.0
All		2.2	15.9	76.1	2.2	3.6	100.0
Social Group							•
ST		-	-	-	-	-	-
SC		0.0	39.4	60.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
OBC		2.9	1.0	80.6	6.0	9.5	100.0
Others		2.8	15.8	81.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
All		2.2	15.9	76.1	2.2	3.6	100.0
Religion Grou	p						
Hinduism		2.2	16.2	75.7	2.3	3.6	100.0
Islam		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Christianity		0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sikhism		0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All		2.2	15.9	76.1	2.2	3.6	100.0

Table 29: Percentage distribution of households which have purchased/constructed new house/flat* by floor area (in sq. meter)

					Sector:	
UMPCE class/		flo	or area (in sq.	.mtr)		Total
social group/	≤30	30-60	60-160	160-200	>200	
religion group	(2)	(2)		(=)	(5)	<u> </u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UMPCE Class						
0-20	4.8	23.3	71.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
20-40	2.8	15.3	79.0	2.8	0.1	100.0
40-60	0.0	31.7	68.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-80	6.3	10.4	79.6	1.5	2.2	100.0
80-100	0.9	12.6	80.3	3.4	2.7	100.0
All	2.9	14.8	78.4	2.4	1.6	100.0
Social Group						
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	3.9	33.0	61.4	1.7	0.0	100.0
OBC	3.2	4.2	84.9	4.4	3.3	100.0
Others	1.4	12.7	85.1	0.0	0.7	100.0
All	2.9	14.8	78.4	2.4	1.6	100.0
Religion Group						
Hinduism	3.1	15.8	76.9	2.5	1.7	100.0
Islam	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sikhism	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All	2.9	14.8	78.4	2.4	1.6	100.0

Table 30: Percentage of persons* whose current place of residence is different from the last usual place of residence

age	percent	age distri	bution of	persons	* by their	· last usua	al place o	of residen	ce
group/UMPCE		Rural			Urban			All	
class/ social	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
group/									
religion group									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Age Group									
< 15	0.4	1.0	0.6	12.6	7.9	10.5	4.8	3.6	4.3
15-35	2.5	53.3	25.2	24.4	47.9	34.8	11.2	51.2	29.0
35-49	1.2	79.9	40.2	21.4	75.6	46.7	9.6	78.2	42.8
49-60	4.4	84.1	42.7	15.7	80.3	46.0	8.8	82.6	44.0
60 and above	5.3	78.1	42.4	14.5	75.2	45.5	8.6	77.1	43.5
all (age group)	2.1	52.7	25.2	19.2	50.6	33.5	8.7	51.9	28.4
UMPCE Class									
0-20	1.0	48.0	23.2	8.3	45.2	25.8	3.8	46.9	24.2
20-40	1.2	46.0	21.8	20.0	39.5	28.9	8.4	43.5	24.5
40-60	2.3	53.0	25.9	23.1	52.2	36.2	10.5	53.2	29.9
60-80	3.7	60.2	29.7	21.6	55.5	36.4	10.8	58.4	32.3
80-100	2.2	56.0	25.5	22.8	60.9	40.1	9.9	58.0	31.1
All	2.1	52.7	25.2	19.2	50.6	33.5	8.7	51.9	28.4
Social Group									
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	1.4	42.9	20.8	11.5	45.8	26.7	4.2	43.7	22.4
OBC	2.2	57.3	27.8	19.4	48.3	32.4	9.3	53.7	29.7
Others	2.0	56.8	25.8	23.1	55.8	38.2	11.1	56.3	31.3
All	2.1	52.7	25.2	19.2	50.6	33.5	8.7	51.9	28.4
Religion Group								l	
Hinduism	1.9	51.9	24.7	19.4	51.6	34.1	8.8	51.8	28.5
Islam	3.3	57.0	28.3	25.4	25.2	25.3	8.9	50.7	27.6
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	82.6	71.9	64.7	82.6	71.9
Sikhism	4.6	73.5	33.0	0.0	43.6	19.8	2.8	60.7	27.7
Others	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	26.2
All	2.1	52.7	25.2	19.2	50.6	33.5	8.7	51.9	28.4
<u> </u>									

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

Table 31- Percentage distribution of persons* by location of their last usual place of residence

age group/UMPCE	same state	another state	another	all
class/ social group/			country	
religion group				
Age Group				
< 15	69.7	0.0	30.3	100.0
15-35	83.0	14.7	2.3	100.0
35-49	83.1	16.3	0.6	100.0
49-60	79.9	18.9	1.2	100.0
60 and above	78.9	21.1	0.0	100.0
all (age group)	81.8	16.8	1.4	100.0
UMPCE Class				
0-20	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
20-40	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0
40-60	82.5	10.8	6.6	100.0
60-80	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
80-100	79.6	20.4	0.0	100.0
All	81.8	16.8	1.4	100.0
Social Group				
ST	-	1	1	-
SC	86.9	13.1	0.0	100.0
OBC	78.3	18.6	3.1	100.0
Others	82.3	17.7	0.0	100.0
All	81.8	16.8	1.4	100.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	81.9	16.5	1.5	100.0
Islam	82.0	17.4	0.0	100.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sikhism	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All	81.8	16.8	1.4	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

Table 31- Percentage distribution of persons* by location of their last usual place of residence

age group/UMPCE class/ social group/ religion group	same state	another state	another country	all
Age Group				
< 15	60.5	39.5	0.0	100.0
15-35	69.3	30.7	0.0	100.0
35-49	72.7	27.3	0.0	100.0
49-60	80.1	19.9	0.0	100.0
60 and above	83.5	16.4	0.1	100.0
all (age group)	72.6	27.3	0.0	100.0
UMPCE Class				
0-20	84.8	15.2	0.0	100.0
20-40	71.1	28.9	0.0	100.0
40-60	66.9	33.1	0.0	100.0
60-80	71.5	28.5	0.0	100.0
80-100	72.1	27.8	0.0	100.0
All	72.6	27.3	0.0	100.0
Social Group				
ST	1	1	1	-
SC	11.2	14.2	0.0	100.0
OBC	22.1	30.2	0.0	100.0
Others	21.6	28.7	0.0	100.0
All	20.4	27.3	0.0	100.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	19.9	26.6	0.0	100.0
Islam	43.1	43.1	0.0	100.0
Christianity	80.5	80.5	0.0	100.0
Sikhism	0.0	43.5	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All	20.4	27.3	0.0	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

Table 31- Percentage distribution of persons* by location of their last usual place of residence

age group/UMPCE class/ social group/ religion group	same state	another state	another country	all
Age Group				
< 15	61.3	36.0	2.7	100.0
15-35	76.5	22.3	1.2	100.0
35-49	78.6	21.1	0.3	100.0
49-60	80.0	19.3	0.7	100.0
60 and above	80.6	19.4	0.0	100.0
all (age group)	77.7	21.6	0.7	100.0
UMPCE Class				
0-20	84.9	15.1	0.0	100.0
20-40	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0
40-60	75.2	21.3	3.5	100.0
60-80	78.6	21.4	0.0	100.0
80-100	75.9	24.1	0.0	100.0
All	77.7	21.6	0.7	100.0
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	86.5	13.5	0.0	100.0
OBC	74.5	23.8	1.7	100.0
Others	76.3	23.6	0.0	100.0
All	77.7	21.6	0.7	100.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	77.9	21.3	0.8	100.0
Islam	77.2	22.8	0.0	100.0
Christianity	19.5	80.5	0.0	100.0
Sikhism	69.2	30.8	0.0	100.0
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All	77.7	21.6	0.7	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

Table 32 - Percentage distribution of persons * by main reason $^\#$ for leaving last usual place of residence

Sector/	percentage				I	nain	reas	on fo	or lea	ving	last	usua	l pla	ce of	resi	denc	e			
gender	of persons whose current place of residence is different from the last usual place of residence	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	all
Rural Male	2.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	.0.0	6.1	3.0	100.0
Rural Female	52.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0
Rural Person	25.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	.0.0	1.1	0.5	100.0
Urban Male	19.2	12.0	24.1	2.1	5.4	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.8	1.9	18.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	15.4	4.2	100.0
Urban Female	50.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.3	100.0
Urban Person	33.5	4.7	7.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	57.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.0	8.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.5	1.5	100.0
All Male	8.7	10.3	20.6	3.3	4.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	19.0	1.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	16.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.1	4.0	100.0
All Female	51.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.3	100.0
All Person	28.4	2.2	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	79.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.8	0.9	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

#: in search of employment -01, in search of better employment - 02, business - 03, to take up employment / better employment - 04, transfer of service/ contract - 05, proximity to place of work - 06, studies - 07, marriage -08, social/political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) -10, displacement by development project -11, scarcity of water-12, acquisition of own house/ flat -13, housing problems/ insufficient land holding -14, health care -15, post retirement -16, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) -17, migration of parent/earning member of the family - 18, others -19

Table 33: Percentage distribution of persons* by labour force status at the present place of residence for each main reason of leaving last usual place of residence.

				tor : Rurai
Main reason for leaving last usual			resent place of	
place of residence	employed	unemployed	out of labour	All
			force	(including
				n.r.)
In search of employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
In search of better employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Business	62.8	0.0	37.2	100.0
To take up employment/ better employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer of service/ contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proximity to place of work	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Studies	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	3.2	0.0	96.8	100.0
Social/political problems (riots,				
terrorism, political refugee, bad law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
and order, etc.)				
Displacement by development project	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarcity of water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of own house/flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing problems/ insufficient land holding	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Health care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post retirement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migration of parent/earning member of the family	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Others	43.1	0.0	56.9	100.0
All reasons	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0
•				

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

Table 33: Percentage distribution of persons* by labour force status at the present place of residence for each main reason of leaving last usual place of residence.

Main reason for leaving last usual	Labour f	orce status at p	resent place of	residence
place of residence	employed	unemployed	out of labour	All
			force	(including
				n.r.)
In search of employment	79.5	0.6	19.8	100.0
In search of better employment	92.9	6.1	1.0	100.0
Business	84.9	0.0	15.1	100.0
To take up employment/ better employment	90.8	0.0	9.2	100.0
Transfer of service/ contract	80.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
Proximity to place of work	16.3	0.0	83.7	100.0
Studies	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	6.2	0.3	93.5	100.0
Social/political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)	97.6	0.0	2.4	100.0
Displacement by development project	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarcity of water	60.5	9.9	29.6	100.0
Acquisition of own house/flat	32.5	5.0	62.5	100.0
Housing problems/ insufficient land holding	46.1	2.2	51.7	100.0
Health care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post retirement	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migration of parent/earning member of the family	11.8	1.0	87.1	100.0
Others	75.9	0.0	24.1	100.0
All reasons	25.5	1.2	73.3	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

Table 33: Percentage distribution of persons* by labour force status at the present place of residence for each main reason of leaving last usual place of residence.

	1			ector : All
Main reason for leaving last usual			resent place of	
place of residence	employed	unemployed	out of labour	All
			force	(including
				n.r.)
In search of employment	77.6	0.6	21.8	100.0
In search of better employment	92.2	6.0	1.8	100.0
Business	71.3	0.0	28.7	100.0
To take up employment/ better employment	90.8	0.0	9.2	100.0
Transfer of service/ contract	80.0	0.0	20.8	100.0
Proximity to place of work	13.7	0.0	86.3	100.0
Studies	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	4.2	0.1	95.7	100.0
Social/political problems (riots,				
terrorism, political refugee, bad law	97.6	0.0	2.4	100.0
and order, etc.)				
Displacement by development project	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarcity of water	60.5	9.9	29.6	100.0
Acquisition of own house/flat	32.5	5.0	62.5	100.0
Housing problems/ insufficient land holding	46.1	2.2	51.7	100.0
Health care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post retirement	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migration of parent/earning member of the family	10.7	0.9	88.3	100.0
Others	67.1	0.0	32.9	100.0
All reasons	13.8	0.5	85.7	100.0
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^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

 $Table \ 34: Percentage \ distribution \ of \ persons^* \ reporting \ as \ earner \ in \ the \ last \ usual \ place \ of \ residence \ change \ in income \ due \ to \ migration$

UMPCE/ social group/religion group persons reporting as earner in the last upr last upr by increased from the last upr Age Group < 15 0.8 0.0 15-35 0.5 59.8 35-49 0.1 0.0 49-60 1.6 99.9 60 and above all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0-20 0.6 99.7	bution of persons* rethe change in income decreased from the last upr O.O O.O O.O O.O O.O O.O O.O O.O O.O O		
group/religion group reporting earner in the last upr increased from the last upr Age Group 0.8 0.0 15-35 0.5 59.8 35-49 0.1 0.0 49-60 1.6 99.9 60 and above 0.0 18.0 all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0.6 99.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Same as in the last upr 100.0 40.2 100.0 0.1 82.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Stoup Career in the last upr Career in t	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 40.2 100.0 0.1 82.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
last upr Age Group < 15	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	40.2 100.0 0.1 82.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
< 15	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	40.2 100.0 0.1 82.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
15-35 0.5 59.8 35-49 0.1 0.0 49-60 1.6 99.9 60 and above 0.0 18.0 all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0-20 0.6 99.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	40.2 100.0 0.1 82.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
35-49 0.1 0.0 49-60 1.6 99.9 60 and above 0.0 18.0 all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0-20 0.6 99.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 0.1 82.0	100.0 100.0 100.0
49-60 1.6 99.9 60 and above 0.0 18.0 all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0-20 0.6 99.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 82.0	100.0
60 and above 0.0 18.0 all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0.6 99.7	0.0	82.0	100.0
all (age group) 0.4 72.2 UMPCE Class 0-20 0.6 99.7	0.0		
UMPCE Class 0-20 0.6 99.7		22.8	100.0
0-20 0.6 99.7	0.0		100.0
	0.0		
	0.0	0.3	100.0
20-40 0.1 4.9	0.0	95.1	100.0
40-60 0.9 100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-80 0.2 0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
80-100 0.4 66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
All 0.4 77.2	0.0	22.8	100.0
Social Group			
ST	-	-	-
SC 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OBC 1.0 78.8	0.0	21.2	100.0
Others 0.0 0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
All 0.4 77.2	0.0	22.8	100.0
Religion Group			
Hinduism 0.3 84.0	0.0	16.0	100.0
Islam 1.7 66.0	0.0	34.0	100.0
Christianity 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism 0.1 0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Others 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All 0.4 77.2	0.0	22.8	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

 $Table \ 34: Percentage \ distribution \ of \ persons^* \ reporting \ as \ earner \ in \ the \ last \ usual \ place \ of \ residence \ change \ in income \ due \ to \ migration$

				Sector: 1					
age group/	percentage of		oution of persons* re						
UMPCE/ social	persons reporting as	increased from	the change in incom decreased from	Same as in	n all				
group/religion group	earner in the	the last upr	the last upr	the last upr	an				
group	last upr	une last apr	the fast upi	une iust upi					
Age Group									
< 15	3.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
15-35	28.9	58.2	1.0	40.8	100.0				
35-49	22.8	56.7	2.0	41.3	100.0				
49-60	17.8	47.5	7.9	44.7	100.0				
60 and above	7.4	46.4	9.2	44.4	100.0				
all (age group)	21.2	56.6	2.4	41.0	100.0				
UMPCE Class									
0-20	7.4	21.8	6.7	71.5	100.0				
20-40	28.4	43.1	3.0	53.9	100.0				
40-60	23.	73.9	0.0	26.1	100.0				
60-80	26.9	61.5	0.0	38.5	100.0				
80-100	18.1	54.6	6.5	38.8	100.0				
All	21.2	56.6	2.4	41.0	100.0				
Social Group									
ST	-	-	-	-	-				
SC	16.0	53.5	12.9	33.5	100.0				
OBC	23.3	55.4	1.1	43.5	100.0				
Others	20.9	58.8	1.1	40.0	100.0				
All	21.2	56.6	2.4	41.0	100.0				
Religion Group									
Hinduism	20.8	54.2	2.6	43.3	100.0				
Islam	43.8	92.1	0.0	7.9	100.0				
Christianity	63.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Sikhism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
All	21.2	56.6	2.4	41.0	100.0				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

 $Table \ 34: Percentage \ distribution \ of \ persons^* \ reporting \ as \ earner \ in \ the \ last \ usual \ place \ of \ residence \ change \ in income \ due \ to \ migration$

age group/ percentage of percentage distribution of persons* reporting as earner in the										
UMPCE/ social	persons reporting as	last upr by to increased from	the change in incom decreased from	e due to migration Same as in	n all					
group/religion group	reporting as earner in the	the last upr	the last upr	the last upr	an					
	last upr	-	1							
Age Group	1				T					
< 15	3.4	97.9	0.0	2.1	100.0					
15-35	14.0	58.2	1.0	40.8	100.0					
35-49	10.0	56.5	2.0	41.6	100.0					
49-60	8.1	53.5	6.9	39.6	100.0					
60 and above	2.8	46.1	9.2	44.7	100.0					
all (age group)	9.9	57.1	2.3	40.5	100.0					
UMPCE Class										
0-20	3.4	29.4	6.0	64.6	100.0					
20-40	12.9	42.8	3.0	54.1	100.0					
40-60	11.4	75.1	0.0	24.9	100.0					
60-80	11.8	60.8	0.0	39.2	100.0					
80-100	9.2	54.9	6.4	38.7	100.0					
All	9.9	57.1	2.3	40.5	100.0					
Social Group										
ST	-	-	-	-	-					
SC	5.2	53.5	12.9	33.5	100.0					
OBC	11.0	56.6	1.1	42.4	100.0					
Others	11.3	58.7	1.1	40.1	100.0					
All	9.9	57.1	2.3	40.5	100.0					
Religion Group										
Hinduism	10.0	54.7	2.5	42.8	100.0					
Islam	10.6	88.7	0.0	11.3	100.0					
Christianity	63.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0					
Sikhism	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0					
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
All	9.9	57.1	2.3	40.5	100.0					

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

 $Table \ 35: Percentage \ distribution \ of \ persons* \ who \ have \ transferred \ any \ document(s) \ from \ last \ usual \ place \ of \ residence, by \ type \ of \ document(s) \ transferred.$

UMPCE/ social		t	type of docume	ent(s) transferre		tor : Kurai				
group/religion group	ration Card	voter id	passport	aadhar	any combination	others				
UMPCE Class										
0-20	42.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	55.0	0.0				
20-40	52.1	2.3	0.0	0.7	44.9	0.0				
40-60	36.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	62.1	0.0				
60-80	46.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	51.4	0.0				
80-100	36.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	62.0	0.0				
All	42.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	55.2	0.0				
Social Group										
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-				
SC	39.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	58.5	0.0				
OBC	45.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	53.6	0.0				
Others	43.4	1.6	0.0	1.0	53.9	0.0				
All	42.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	55.2	0.0				
Religion Group										
Hinduism	46.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	52.0	0.0				
Islam	16.6	1.0	0.0	3.6	78.9	0.0				
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Sikhism	7.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	89.9	0.0				
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
All	42.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	55.2	0.0				

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Table & 35: Percentage & distribution & of & persons* & who & have & transferred & any & document(s) & from last usual place of residence, by type of document(s) & transferred. \\ \end{tabular}$

UMPCE/ social		1	ype of docume	ent(s) transferre		oi . Oibaii					
group/religion group	ration Card	voter id	passport	aadhar	any combination	others					
UMPCE Class											
0-20	18.4	0.0	0.7	8.8	72.1	0.0					
20-40	27.6	0.8	0.5	5.5	65.6	0.0					
40-60	18.6	0.1	0.0	5.4	75.9	0.0					
60-80	14.0	0.2	0.0	6.8	79.1	0.0					
80-100	15.3	3.3	0.0	0.0 3.3 77		0.9					
All	18.3	1.0	0.2	5.9	74.5	0.2					
Social Group											
ST			-	-	-	-					
SC	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	90.6	0.0					
OBC	17.2	0.3	0.5	2.1	79.4	0.4					
Others	23.4	2.0	0.0	12.1	62.4	01					
All	18.3	1.0	0.2	5.9	74.5	0.2					
Religion Group											
Hinduism	18.6	1.0	0.2	6.1	73.9	0.2					
Islam	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	89.9	0.0					
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Sikhism	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	0.0					
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
All	18.3	1.0	0.2	5.9	74.5	0.2					

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Table & 35: Percentage & distribution & of & persons* & who & have & transferred & any & document(s) & from last usual place of residence, by type of document(s) & transferred. \\ \end{tabular}$

UMPCE/ social		1	ype of docume	ent(s) transferre		ector, An					
group/religion group	ration Card	voter id	passport	aadhar	any combination	others					
UMPCE Class											
0-20	33.2	0.5	1.2	3.5	61.7	0.0					
20-40	43.6	1.8	0.2	2.4	52.1	0.0					
40-60	30.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	67.2	0.0					
60-80	35.6	1.0	0.0	2.7	60.7	0.0					
80-100	27.8	1.5	0.0	0.0 2.1 68.2		0.4					
All	33.7	1.0	0.3	2.6	62.4	0.1					
Social Group											
ST			-	-	-	-					
SC	30.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	68.0	0.0					
OBC	35.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	62.9	0.2					
Others	34.8	1.8	0.0	5.8	57.6	0.0					
All	33.7	1.0	0.3	2.6	62.4	0.1					
Religion Group											
Hinduism	35.5	1.0	0.3	2.6	60.5	0.1					
Islam	15.3	0.8	0.0	3.4	80.5	0.0					
Christianity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Sikhism	9.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0					
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
All	33.7	1.0	0.3	2.6	62.4	0.1					

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

Table 36 - Percentage of persons* willing to move out from the present place of residence and percentage distribution of such persons by main reason[#] for leaving present place of residence

Sector/	Percent					main	reas	son f	or lea	aving	g last	usua	al pla	ace o	f resi	idenc	ce			
gender	age of																			
	persons																			
	willing to																			
	move out	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	10) 11	1 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	all
	from the	-	-	-																-
	present																			
	place of																			
	residence																			
Rural	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Male																				
Rural	0.6	71.6	28.4	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	100.0
Female																				
Rural	0.6	75.1	24.9	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	100.0
All																				
Urban	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	100.0
Male																				
Urban	0.6	0.0	7.4	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	90.6	100.0
Female																				
Urban	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	100.0
All																				

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/town at the present place of enumeration

#: in search of employment -01, in search of better employment - 02, business - 03, to take up employment / better employment - 04, transfer of service/ contract - 05, proximity to place of work - 06, studies - 07, marriage -08, social/political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) -10, displacement by development project -11, scarcity of water-12, acquisition of own house/ flat -13, housing problems/ insufficient land holding -14, health care -15, post retirement -16, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) -17, migration of parent/earning member of the family -18, others -19

Table 37: Percentage distribution of persons* willing to move out from the present place of residence by type of place willing to move out to.

age group/	percentage of	percentage distri	bution of persons wi	lling to move out
UMPCE/ social	persons* willing	from present	place of residence by	type of place
group/religion	to move out	last usual place of residence	any place other than last usual	all (including
group	from the present place of	residence	place of residence	n.r)
	residence			
Age Group				
< 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-49	1.2	69.6	30.4	100.0
49-60	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
60 and above	1.3	100.0	0.0	100.0
all (age group)	0.6	81.4	19.6	100.0
UMPCE Class				
0-20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-40	0.8	100.0	0.0	100.0
40-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-80	1.5	64.4	35.6	100.0
80-100	0.7	100.0	0.0	100.0
All	0.6	80.4	19.6	100.0
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	0.3	100.0	0.0	100.0
OBC	1.3	77.7	22.3	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	0.6	80.4	19.6	100.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	0.6	77.7	22.3	100.0
Islam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	3.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	0.6	80.4	19.6	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

Table 37: Percentage distribution of persons* willing to move out from the present place of residence by type of place willing to move out to.

age group/ UMPCE/ social	percentage of persons* willing		bution of persons wil	
group/religion group	to move out from the present place of residence	last usual place of residence	any place other than last usual place of residence	all (including n.r)
Age Group				
< 15	4.7	0.0	100.0	100.0
15-35	1.7	0.0	100.0	100.0
35-49	0.4	93.9	6.1	100.0
49-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60 and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
all (age group)	1.1	10.5	89.5	100.0
UMPCE Class				
0-20	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0
20-40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-80	4.5	0.0	100.0	100.0
80-100	0.5	100.0	0.0	100.0
All	1.1	10.5	89.5	100.0
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	1.7	0.0	100.0	100.0
OBC	0.3	79.8	20.2	100.0
Others	1.7	0.0	100.0	100.0
All	1.1	10.5	89.5	100.0
Religion Group			,	
Hinduism	1.2	10.1	89.5	100.0
Islam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	1.1	10.5	89.5	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

Table 37: Percentage distribution of persons* willing to move out from the present place of residence by type of place willing to move out to.

,				Sector: All
age group/ UMPCE/ social	percentage of persons* willing	-	bution of persons wi place of residence by	_
group/religion	to move out	last usual place of	any place other	all (including
group	from the present	residence	than last usual	n.r)
	place of		place of residence	
	residence			
Age Group	1	T		
< 15	4.3	0.0	100.0	100.0
15-35	0.8	0.0	100.0	100.0
35-49	0.8	74.6	25.4	100.0
49-60	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
60 and above	0.8	100.0	0.0	100.0
all (age group)	0.8	38.5	61.5	100.0
UMPCE Class				
0-20	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0
20-40	0.4	100.0	0.0	100.0
40-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-80	2.8	19.2	80.8	100.0
80-100	0.6	100.0	0.0	100.0
All	0.8	38.5	61.5	100.0
Social Group				
ST	-	-	-	-
SC	0.7	27.9	72.1	100.0
OBC	0.8	78.1	21.9	100.0
Others	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0
All	0.8	38.5	61.5	100.0
Religion Group				
Hinduism	0.9	35.4	64.6	100.0
Islam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikhism	2.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	0.8	38.5	61.5	100.0

^{*:} persons who ever stayed continuously in any village/town/country for 6 months or more other than the village/ town at the present place of enumeration.

APPENDIX- B

Facsimile of Schedule 0.0 & 5.1

RURAL *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY SEVENTY-EIGHTH ROUND JANUARY 2020 - DECEMBER 2020

CENTRAL *

[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:	7. sample sub-unit (50) number.

SCHEDULE 0.0: LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS

[1] ide	entification of sample FSU									
item no.	item	code/n	code/number		item	code/number				
1.	serial number of sample FSU			11.	FOD sub-region code					
2.	round number	7	8	12.	frame code					
3.	schedule number	0	0	13.	population of village or number of households of UFS block [@]					
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)			14.	approximate present population#					
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)			15.	total number of SUs to be formed (D) (to be copied from sample list)					
6.	NSS region code			16.	approximate population of the SU\$					
7.	district code			17.	number of Sub-divisions of SU to be formed (D_1)					
8.	stratum number			18.	survey code					
9.	sub-stratum number				reason for substitution of original sample					
10.	sub-round number			19.	(code) (for codes 4 – 7 in item 18)					

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 18: survey code: selected FSU: surveyed:

inhabited -1, uninhabited -2, zero case -3

originally selected FSU not surveyed but substitute FSU surveyed:

inhabited – 4, uninhabited – 5, zero case – 6

selected FSU casualty - 7

item 19: 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

@ 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 UFS frame

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

\$ To be filled only when approximate present population of the selected SU is equal to or more than 1800 (900 for special cases).

^{*}tick mark ($\sqrt{}$) may be put in the appropriate place

[2] pa	rticulars of field operations								
srl. no.	item		or statistical field investig			statistical office			
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)				
	(i) name (block letters)								
1(a).	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
	(i) name (block letters)								
1(b).	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	Date(s) of: (i) commencement of survey/ inspection								
	(ii) completion of survey / inspection								
2.	(iii) receipt								
	(iv) scrutiny								
	(v) despatch								
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached								
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (JSO / FI) (in hours) [no decimal point]								
5.	whether any remark has been entered by (i) in block 7 / 8								
<i>J</i> .	JSO/FI/ supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2) (ii) elsewhere in the schedule	;							

[7] remarks by JSO/FI		
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
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[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	
[8] comments by supervisory of	ficer(s)	

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

[3.1]sketch map of Sub-division formation	

[4.1] list	t of hamlets (only for ru formation)	ral samples	[4.2] list of s	sub-units (SU) and ider	[4.2] list of sub-units (SU) and identification of selected SU									
with SC	TOTHIAUOH)		D=											
serial no.	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 the selected SU and corresponding serial no. of selected SU to be encircled in col. 1

	f Sub-divisions of selected SU with p (900 for special cases) and selection a	
SU no. =	$\mathbf{D}_1 =$	R =
serial no. of Sub- division	% of population in the Sub-division	selected Sub-division
(1)	(2)	(3)
total	100	

[6] parti	iculars of sa	mpling of hous	eholds						
						number of hor	useholds	_	
		second stage				surveyed		casualty	
schedule	population	stratum (SSS)	listed (H)	selected (h)	originally selected	substituted	total [col. 6+ col.7]	[col.5 – col.8]	replaced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		1							
		2							
21.1		3							
21.1		4							
		5							
		all (9)							
		1							
		2							
5.1		3							
3.1		4							
		5							
		all (9)							

	1		ouseholds and structu			1					1						SC	chedule	21.1					
					-2)	consumer s)			overnight days for shopping	member ight trip 10-2)	constructed ise/ flat for 31st March,			samplin	g serial	number								
		ber	name of head of the household		ode (1	(R	÷ col. 4	2)	oleted or 365 dz 1g/si no-2)	1. 9, hh member other overnight trip ays? (yes-1, no-2)	con house/ ter 31st		1 in col. 12	2 in col. 12	3 in col. 12	4 in col. 12	5 in col. 12		nple ho	usehol	d numl	ber	SSS form	ation for
serial number of row	house number	household serial number		household (hh) size	household (hh) size code	usual monthly expenditure of the hh	? (Rs) (col. 6 ÷ col. 4)	UMPCE code (1 – 2	any hh member completed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose? (yes-1, no-2)	in co 1 any t 30 da	whether the hh constructed /purchased any new house/ flat for residential purpose after 31st March, 2014 -1, no-2)	SSS number			SSS					SSS			Schedu	le 21.1
l nu	e nı	eho		eho	eho	l ndi	CE	CE	du du cal/	2 oleti ig lä	her has enti	nu	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	entry in	
seria	snoq			snoq	hous	usual	UMPCE	UME			whether /purchas residenti 2014 -1,		H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	col.8, col. 9,	SSS no. (col.12)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	col.10	
2																							col.8=1 col.9=1	1
3																							col.8=2	2
4																							col.9=1	
5																							col.8=1	3
6																							col.9=2 col.10=1	
7																							col.8=2	4
8															_								col.9=2 col.10=1	
9																							col.8=1/2 col.9=2	5
10																		_					col.10=2	

col.5: hh size code: $col.4 \ge 7 \rightarrow 1$, $col.4 < 7 \rightarrow 2$

cumulative page total

col.8: UMPCE code: UMPCE > A \rightarrow 1, UMPCE \leq A \rightarrow 2

Schedule 0.0:9

[5B] record	l of selection	of househol	ds for Sch	edule 5.1 (M	IIS)												Schedule 0.0.9
				,								schedule	5.1			1	
tı	ransfer entries	from cols. of	block 5A	A			samplin	g serial nu	ımber								
							ent	ry in col. 2	23			sample h	ousehol	d numbe	er		
col.0	col.2	col.5	col.8	col.11		1	2	3	4	5						SSS formation f	for schedule 5.1
serial number of row	mber	ej ej	qe	constructed /purchased any new house/ flat	<u>.</u>			SSS					SSS				
quint	al nu	poo e	Eco	icted w ho	ımbe	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
serial r	hh serial number	hh size code	UMPCE code	constru any ne	SSS number	H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	entry in col.5, col. 8, col.11	SSS no. (col.23)
(0)	(2)	(5)	(8)	(11)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)		
																col.5=1 col. 8=1/2 col.11=1/2	1
																col.5=2 col. 8=1 col.11=1	2
																col.5=2 col. 8=2 col.11=1	3
																col.5=2 col. 8=1 col.11=2	4
																col.5=2 col. 8=2 col.11=2	5

RURAL *

STATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE SEVENTY-EIGTH ROUND: JANUARY – DECEMBER, 2020 SCHEDULE 5.1: MULTIPLE INDICATOR SURVEY

[0] descriptive identification of sample household		
1. state/u.t.:	6. sample sub-unit (SU) number	
2. district:	7. sample sub-division number	
3. sub-district/tehsil/town: *	8. name of head of household:	
4. village name:	9. name of informant:	
5. investigator unit number /block number:		

item no.	item	(code		item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU				7.	serial number of informant# (as in column 1 of block 3)	
2.	round number	7		8	8.	response code	
3.	schedule number	5		1	9.	survey code	
4.	sample sub-division number					for 2 or 3 in item 9,	
5.	second-stage stratum number				10.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
6.	sample household number					Household (code)	

Codes for Block 1

item 8: **response code**: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9

item 9: survey code: original -1, substituted -2; casualty -3

item 10: **reason for substitution of original household**: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9

- * tick mark ($\sqrt{\ }$) may be put in the appropriate place.
- # if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[3] do	emographic and o	ther parti	iculars o	f all hous	sehold mei	mbers									
							status		of the codes	whether uses any mobile telephone with active whether uses any mobile telephone telephone with active whether if code 2 or		for persons of age 15 years or more [i.e. for entry ≥ 15 in col. 5]			
srl. no.	name	relation to head (code)	gender (code)	age (years)	marital status (code)	highest level of education (code)	(code)	industry (2-digit code)	occupation (2-digit code)	sim card for the last three months? (yes: exclusive use -1, yes: shared with household member (s) - 2, yes: shared with non- household member(s) -3 no-4)	received birth certificate ever? (received -1, did not receive -2 don't know -3)	3 in col. 12, whether registered with civil authority for birth certificate? (yes-1, no-2, don't know -3)	whether having an account individually or jointly in any bank/other financial institution/ mobile – money- service provider (yes-1, no-2)	if code 1 in col. 14, type of account held (bank only -1, other financial institution-2, mobilemoneyservice provider-3, any combination of codes 1,2 or 3 - 4)	whether indebted to any institutional/ non institutional agency (yes-1, no-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

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 (including living together) - 2, widowed -3, divorced/separated -4

col. 7:highest level of education:

not literate (i.e. not able to read or write a simple message with understanding in any language) 01 literate with non-formal education (like, NFEC, AEC, TLC, literate without any schooling, etc.) 02

literate with formal education:

below primary	03	diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)	08
primary	04	diploma/certificate course (upto higher secondary)	10
upper primary/ middle	05	diploma /certificate course (graduation and above)	11
secondary	06	graduate	12
higher secondary	07	post graduate and above	13

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

	ousehold characteristics, household level information on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene etc. and other facilities able to the household								
srl.	item		code/entry						
(1)	(2)		(3)						
1.	household size								
2.	religion (code)								
3.	social group (code)								
4.	land possessed as on date of s	urvey (code)							
househ	old's usual monthly consumer	expenditure (in whole number of Rs.)							
5.	usual consumer expenditure excluding items like clothing,	in a month for household purposes out of purchase of goods and services footwear (A)							
6.	imputed value of usual consu milk, firewood, chips, cow du	mption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, ng, etc. (B)							
7.	imputed value of usual consu	mption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)							
8.	expenditure on purchase of ite	ems like clothing, footwear etc during last 365 days (D)							
9.	expenditure on purchase of ho	ousehold durables during last 365 days (E)							
10.	usual monthly consumer expe	enditure $[A + B + C + (D+E)/12]$ (make entry in rounded to the nearest rupee)							
11.	tenurial status of dwelling uni	t (code)							
12.		area type in which the dwelling unit is located (code)							
13.		wall type of the dwelling unit (code)							
14.	for 1 to 5 or 9 in item 11	roof type of the dwelling unit (code)							
15.		kitchen type of the dwelling unit (code)							
16.	primary source of energy used	l for cooking (code)							
17.	primary source of energy used	for lighting (code)							
18.	primary source of energy used	I for heating (code)							
19.	whether electricity is used for	cooking/lighting/heating (code)							
20.	principal source of drinking w	vater (code)							
21.	whether availability of drinkin (yes-1, no -2)	ng water from the principal source is sufficient throughout the year							
22.	access to the principal source	of drinking water (code)							
23.	distance to the principal source	ee of drinking water (code)							
24.		ime taken for a single trip to reach the principal source of drinking water, obtain in minutes) [no decimal point]							

srl. no.	item	code/entr
(1)	(2)	(3)
25.	access of the household to latrine (code)	
26.	for codes 1 to 4 or 9 in item 25, type of latrine in which the household has access (code)	
27.	access of the household to bathroom (code)	
28.	whether hand washing facility is available within the premises (code)	
29.	agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household (code)	
30.	place of disposal of household garbage (code)	
31.	for codes 3 and 4 in item 30, how frequently garbage is cleared? (code)	
32.	for rural areas, whether an all-weather road (i.e. usable during all seasons) is within a distance of 2 km from the place of living of the household (yes-1, no -2)	
33.	for urban areas, whether the nearest public transport facility is within a distance of 0.5 km from the place of living of the household (yes-1, no-2)	
34.	distance to nearest accessible hospital with emergency services from the place of living of the household (code)	
35.	distance to nearest accessible hospital without emergency services from the place of living of the household (code)	
36.	distance to nearest accessible primary health centre/sub centre from the place of living of the household (code)	
37.	distance to nearest open public space from the place of living of the household (code)	
38.	whether any of the household member has access to any of these mass media (viz. internet, newspaper, magazine, radio, television etc.) (yes-1, no -2)	
39.	whether any of the household member is aware of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) (yes-1, no-2)	
40.	whether any of the household member is aware of Samagra Shiksha Scheme (yes-1,no-2)	
41.	whether all members of the household of age 5 to 17 years having access to primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary schools (yes-1, no-2)	
42.	whether the household is having broadband access within the premises (yes-1, no-2)	
43.	whether household possesses any air conditioner (yes-1, no-2)	
14.	if code 1 in item 43, number of air conditioner(s) (in whole number)	
1 5.	whether household possesses any air cooler (yes-1, no-2)	

[4.1] age of air conditioner(s) possessed the household]	by the household [for each of the air conditioners in possession (item 44, block 4) of
This block will be filled in if entry in ite	em 44, block 4 ≥ 1
srl. no of the air conditioner	age of the air conditioner (in whole number - nearest integer years)
(1)	(2)
[4.2] age of air cooler(s) possessed by household]	the household [for each of the air coolers in possession (item 46, block 4) of the
This block will be filled in if entry in ite	em 46, block 4 ≥ 1
srl. no of the air cooler	age of the air cooler (in whole number - nearest integer years)
(1)	(2)

- 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 (area in hectare):** less than 0.005 01, 0.005 0.02 02, 0.02 0.21 03, 0.21 0.41 04, 0.41 1.01 05, 1.01 2.01 06, 2.01 3.01 07, 3.01 4.01 08, 4.01 6.01 10, 6.01 8.01 11, greater than or equal to 8.01 12
- [Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare = 10,000 square metre, 1 acre = 4047 sq metre]
- item 11: tenurial status of dwelling unit: 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 12: area type of dwelling unit: notified slum-1, non-notified slum-2, squatter settlement-3, other areas-9
- item 13: wall type of the dwelling unit: 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
- item 14: **roof type of the dwelling unit:** 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
- item 15:kitchen type of the dwelling unit: separate kitchen: with water tap 1, without water tap 2; no separate kitchen 3
- item 16: primary source of energy used for cooking: 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/wind power generators) 10, solar cooker 11, others 19, no cooking arrangement 12
- item 17: **primary source of energy used for lighting**: electricity (incl. generated by solar/wind power generators) 1, kerosene 2, other oil 3, gas 4, candle 5, others 9, no lighting arrangement 6
- item 18: **primary source of energy used for heating**: 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 /wind power generators) 10, solar cooker 11, others 19, no heating arrangement 12
- item 19: whether electricity is used for cooking/lighting/heating: cooking only -1, lighting only -2, heating only-3, lighting and cooking-4, lighting and heating-5, cooking and heating -6, all (lighting and cooking and heating)-7, not used for any of lighting, cooking, heating -8
- item 20: 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
- item 22: 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
- item 23: 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

- item 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 access to latrine-5
- item 26: type of latrine in which the household has access: flush/pour-flush to: piped sewer system-01, septic tank-02, twin leach pit -03, single leach 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, open drain/nallah-11, others-19
- item 27: 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 access to bathroom 5
- *item 28:* whether hand washing facility is available within the premises: yes: with water and soap/detergent 1, with water and ash/mud/sand etc.- 2, with water only 3; no 4
- item 29: **agency made arrangement for collection of garbage of the household:** panchayet/ municipality/corporation 1, resident/group of residents 2, any other arrangement 9, not known 3; no arrangement 4
- item 30: place of disposal of household garbage: 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 (dumping spot) other than community dumping spot (open area/street/open drain) 4, others (codes other than 1 to 4 or thrown anywhere) 9; not known 5
- item 31: how frequently garbage is cleared: daily 1, not daily but at least once in a week 2, not even once in a week 3, not known 4
- item 34: distance to nearest accessible hospital with emergency services: less than 5 km -1, 5-10 km -2, 10-20 km -3, greater than 20 km -4, not known -5
- item 35: distance to nearest accessible hospital without emergency services: less than 5 km -1, 5-10 km -2, 10-20 km -3, greater than 20 km -4, not known -5
- item 36: distance to nearest accessible primary health centre/sub centre: less than 5 km -1, 5-10 km -2, 10-20 km -3, greater than 20 km -4, not known -5
- item 37: distance to nearest open public space: less than 500 mtrs -1, 500 mtrs to 1 km -2, 1-2 km -3, 2-3 km -4, greater than 3 km -5, not known -6

[5] pers	son level information	on educa	ation and ICT skills for household members with age	≥3			
1.	srl. no. (as in col. 1,	bl. 3)*					
2.	age (years) (as in co	1. 5, bl. 3)	*				
3.	broad usual principa	l activity	status (codes: in employment-1, not in employment-2)				
			odes 11 to 51 in col. 8 of block 3. es codes other than 11 to 51 in col. 8 of block 3.				
for per	sons of age 3 to 35 year	ars, infor	rmation on items 4 to 4.2 and item 5/6/7 will be collec	ted as the	case m	ay be	<u> </u>
4.	status of enrolment i	in educati	on (code)				
4.1	if code 2 or 3 in	the age	at which first enrolled in education (in completed				
4.2	item 4		ever enrolled in class I (yes-1, no-2)				
for cod	e 3 in item 4 (i.e. for o	currently	enrolled persons) information on item 5.1 to item 5.	10.2 will l	be colle	cted	<u> </u>
5.1	current level of enro	lment in	education (code)				
5.2	type of course in wh	ich curre	ntly enrolled (code)				
5.3	type of institution in	which er	nrolled (code)				
5.4.1			class in which enrolled (code)				
5.4.2	for codes 06 – 08 o item 5.1	or 10 in	whether the class of enrolment is same as that of the previous academic year (yes - 1, no - 2)	1			
5.5	for code 01 in item (yes - 1, no - 2)	5.4.1 , wh	lether ever enrolled in pre-primary education				
5.6.1	whether currently at	tending t	he course reported in items 5.1 and 5.2 (yes - 1, no - 2)				
5.6.2	whether currently at and 5.2) (yes - 1, no	_	my other course in education (not reported in items 5.1				
5.7	if code 2 both in it during last 12 month		1 and 5.6.2, whether attended any course in education , no - 2)				
5.8	whether currently re education (yes: form		ny vocational/technical training outside the coverage of n-formal - 2, no - 3)				
5.9			r received any vocational/technical training outside the last 12 months (yes: formal - 1, non-formal - 2, no - 3)				
5.10.1			er worked for at least 1 hour on any day during last 7 rvey (yes - 1, no - 2)				
5.10.2	5.6.2,		code 3 in item 5.8 and code 2 in both items 5.6.1 and generally did during last 7 days preceding the date of				

for cod	le 2 in item 4 (i.e. for ever enrolled but currently not enrolled persons) information	on iter	n 6.1 to	item 6.0	5.2 will
6.1	level of last enrolment in education (code)				
6.2	for codes 06 - 08 or 10 in item 6.1, class in which last enrolled (code)				
6.3	whether attended any course in education during last 12 months (yes - 1, no - 2)				
6.4	whether currently receiving any vocational/technical training outside the coverage of		_		
0.4	education (yes: formal - 1, non-formal - 2, no - 3)				
6.5	if code 3 in item 6.4 , whether received any vocational/technical training outside the coverage of education during last 12 months (yes: formal - 1, non-formal - 2, no - 3)				
6.6.1	whether the household member worked for at least 1 hour on any day during last 7 days preceding the date of survey (yes - 1, no - 2)				
6.6.2	if code 2 in item 6.6.1 and code 3 in item 6.4, what the household member generally did during last 7 days preceding the date of survey (code)				
for cod	le 1 in item 4 (i.e. for never enrolled persons) ask item 7.1 - item 7.3.2				
7.1	whether currently receiving any vocational/technical training outside the coverage of education (yes: formal -1, non-formal - 2, no - 3)				
7.2	if 3 in item 7.1 , whether received any vocational/technical training outside the coverage of education during last 12 months (yes: formal - 1, non-formal - 2, no - 3)				
7.3.1	whether the household member worked for at least 1 hour on any day during last 7 days preceding the date of survey (yes - 1, no - 2)				
7.3.2	if code 2 in item 7.3.1 and code 3 in item 7.1, what the household member generally did during last 7 days preceding the date of survey (code)				
for per	rsons of age 15 years and above, information on item 8 to item 16 will be collected			ı	<u> </u>
8.	whether able to copy or move a file or folder (yes - 1, no - 2)				
9.	whether able to use the copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document (yes - 1, no - 2)				
10.	whether able to send e-mails with attached files (e.g. document, pictures and video) (yes - 1, no - 2)				
11.	whether able to use basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet (yes - 1, no - 2)				
12.	whether able to connect and install new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer) (yes - 1, no - 2)				
13.	whether able to find, download, install and configure software (yes - 1, no - 2)				
14.	whether able to create electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts) (yes - 1, no - 2)				
15.	whether able to transfer files between a computer and other devices (yes - 1, no - 2)				
16.	whether able to write a computer program using a specialised programming language (yes - 1, no - 2)				

item 4: **status of enrolment in education**: never enrolled - 1, ever enrolled but currently not enrolled - 2, currently enrolled -3

item 5.1: current level of enrolment in education: non-formal education: NFEC -01, through TLC/ AEC -02, play school/crèche - 03, others -04; formal education: pre- primary (nursery, kinder garden etc.) -05, primary (class I to V)-06, upper primary/middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma /certificate course (up to secondary)-11, diploma/certificate course(higher secondary)-12, diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -13, graduate -14, post graduate and above -15

item 5.2: type of course in which currently enrolled: general - 1, technical / professional - 2, vocational -3, others - 4

item 5.3: **type of institution in which enrolled**: Government - 1, private aided by Government- 2, private un-aided-3, not known - 4

item 5.4.1: class in which enrolled: class I - 01, class II - 02, class III - 03, class IV - 04, class V - 05, class VI - 06, class VII - 07, class VIII - 08, class IX - 09, class X - 10, class XI - 11, class XII - 12

item 5.10.2/6.6.2/7.3.2: what the household member generally did during last 7 days preceding the date of survey: seeking/available for work-1, engaged in voluntary work in other household/enterprise-2, engaged in social/political work voluntarily-3, attending domestic duties-4, not able to work due to health condition-5, spending leisure time-6, others-9

item 6.1: **level of last enrolment in education**: **non-formal education**: NFEC -01, through TLC/ AEC -02, play school/crèche - 03, others -04; **formal education**: pre- primary (nursery, kinder garden etc.) -05, primary (class I to V)-06, upper primary/middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma /certificate course (up to secondary)-11, diploma/certificate course(higher secondary)-12, diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -13, graduate -14, post graduate and above -15

item 6.2: class in which last enrolled: class I - 01, class II - 02, class III - 03, class IV - 04, class V - 05, class VI - 06, class VII - 07, class VIII - 08, class IX - 09, class X - 10, class XI - 11, class XII - 12

[6] pu	purchase/construction of house(s) /flat(s) by household for residential purpose									
1.	whether the household has purchased/constructed any new hor residential purpose (yes-1, no -2)	ouse/flat after 31st March, 2014 for	•							
2.1	if code 1 in item 1,		rural							
2.2	number of newly purchased/constructed house(s)/flat(s) after		urban							
2.3	entry 0 is to be reported in item 2.1 or 2.2 if there is no house/flat in rural or urban area respectively	o newly purchased/constructed	total							
3.	whether any of the newly purchased/constructed house(s)/fla owned by the household for the first time (yes-1, no -2)	at(s) reported in any of items 2.1 of	or 2.2 was							
	e 1 in item 3, information on items 4 and 5 will be collected by the household for the first time	ed in respect of the newly purch	ased/constru	icted	hous	e/fla	t			
4.	whether the newly purchased/constructed house/flat is in rura	ll or urban area (rural-1,urban-2)								
5.	5. whether the newly purchased/constructed house/flat is currently owned (including leased-out) by the household (yes-1, no -2)									
	e 1 in item 5, information on items 6 to 17 will be collectently owned by the household	ed in respect of the newly constr	ucted/purch	ased	hous	e/fla	ıt			
6.	type of the newly purchased/constructed house/flat (independent house - 1, flat - 2, others - 9)									
7.	year of purchase/construction of the new house/flat (YYYY)									
8.		living rooms								
9.	number of rooms of the newly purchased/constructed house/flat (in whole number)	other rooms								
10.		living rooms								
11.	floor area of the newly purchased/constructed house/flat	other rooms								
12.	(in square feet and in whole number)	covered veranda								
13.	Note: 1 square metre = 10.76 square feet	uncovered veranda								
14.		total (sum of items 10 to 13)								
15.	wall type of the newly purchased/constructed house/flat									
	(grass/ straw/ leaves/ reeds/ bamboo, etc 1, mud (wit canvas / cloth - 3, other katcha - 4, timber - 5, burnt brick sheet - 7, cement / RBC / RCC - 8, other pucca - 9)									
16.	roof type of the newly purchased/constructed house/flat									
15	(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)									
17.	source of finance for purchase/construction of the newly purc (bank -1, private finance (NBFC etc.) -2, own finance -3, any									

		of household members [person level information]					
l.	srl. no. (as in col. 1,	bl. 3) *					
2.	age (years) (as in co	l. 5, bl. 3) *					
3.	whether place of en	umeration differs from last usual place of residence (yes - 1, no - 2)					
		item 16 will be collected for only those members of the household whose esidence (i.e. for code 1 in item 3)	place o	of enum	eratio	diffe	
4.	location of last usua	l place of residence (code)					
5.	state/u.t./country of last usual place of residence (code)						
6.	main reason for leav	ring last usual place of residence (code)					
7.	tenurial status of dw	relling unit in the last usual place of residence (code)					
8.	for codes 1 to 5 or (code)	9 in item 7 , area type of dwelling unit in the last usual place of residence					
9.	whether the household (yes-1, no-2)	old member was an earning member of the household before migration?					
10.	if code 1 in item 9,	change in income due to migration (code)					
11.	documents transferr	ed in the present place of residence from last usual place of residence (code)					
12.	whether facing any	problem in present place of residence due to migration (yes-1, no-2)					
13.	if code 1 in item 12 type of problem face	ed in the present place of residence					
	(social-1, economic	al-2, political-3, cultural -4, others-5)					
14.	whether willing to r	nove out from the present place of residence (yes-1, no-2)					
15.							
16.	if code 1 in item 14	where are you willing to move out from the present place of residence (last usual place of residence- 1, any place other than the last usual place of residence- 2)					

*: to be transferred automatically from block 3 using software

item 4: **location of last usual place of residence**: same district: *rural-1, urban-2*; same state but another district: *rural-3, urban-4*; another state: *rural-5, urban-6; another country-7*

item 5:state/u.t./country of last usual place of residence:

state/u.t. code:

State/UT name	code	State/UT name	code	State/UT name	code	State/UT name	code
Andhra Pradesh	28	Himachal Pradesh	02	Mizoram	15	Uttarakhand	05
Arunachal Pradesh	12	Jammu & Kashmir	01	Nagaland	13	Uttar Pradesh	09
Assam	18	Jharkhand	20	Odisha	21	West Bengal	19
Bihar	10	Karnataka	29	Punjab	03	A & N Islands	35
Chhattisgarh	22	Kerala	32	Rajasthan	08	Chandigarh	04
Delhi	07	Madhya Pradesh	23	Sikkim	11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26
Goa	30	Maharashtra	27	Tamil Nadu	33	Daman & Diu	25
Gujarat	24	Manipur	14	Telangana	36	Lakshadweep	31
Haryana	06	Meghalaya	17	Tripura	16	Puducherry	34
						Ladakh	37

country code:

Afghanistan - 41, Bangladesh - 42, Bhutan - 43, Maldives - 44, Nepal - 45, Pakistan - 46, Sri Lanka - 47, Gulf Countries (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE and other countries of the region) - 48, Other Asian Countries - 49, USA - 50, Canada - 51, Other Countries of North and South America - 52, United Kingdom (UK) - 53, Other Countries of Europe - 54, Countries of Africa - 55, Rest of the World - 99

item 6: main reason for leaving the last usual place of residence: in search of employment -01, in search of better employment - 02, business - 03, to take up employment / better employment - 04, transfer of service/ contract - 05, proximity to place of work - 06, studies - 07, marriage -08, social/political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) -10, displacement by development project -11, scarcity of water-12, acquisition of own house/ flat -13, housing problems/ insufficient land holding -14, health care -15, post retirement -16, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) -17, migration of parent/earning member of the family -18, others -19

item 7: tenurial status of dwelling unit in the last usual place of residence: 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 8: area type of dwelling unit in the last usual place of residence: notified slum-1, non-notified slum-2, squatter settlement -3, other areas-9

item 10: **change in income due to migration**: increased from last usual place of residence - 1, decreased from last usual place of residence - 2, same as in the last usual place of residence - 3

item 11: documents transferred in the present place of residence from last usual place of residence: ration card -1, voter ID card - 2, passport - 3, aadhaar card - 4, any combination of codes 1 to 4 - 5, other - 9; none -6

item 15: main reason for willing to move out: code structure is same as in item 6

[8] fo	od insecurity experience of the household	
1.	whether any member of the household had to skip at least one meal in at least one day in last 30 days due to lack of money or other resources (yes-1, no-2)	
2.	if code 1 in item 1, number of such days (to be reported in whole number)	
3.	whether any member of the household had to skip all meals in at least one day in last 30 days due to lack of money or other resources (yes-1, no-2)	
4.	if code 1 in item 3, number of such days (to be reported in whole number)	

[2] par	rticulars of field operations													
srl. no.	item		Juni	or	nvest (JSC	Sta		(FI)/ stical		ld Offi ior Sta			icer (SS	SO)
(1)	(2)				(3	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		MN	1	1	ΥY	DD		MN	1	YY	
	(i) survey/ inspection													
	(ii) receipt													
	(iii) scrutiny													
	(iv) despatch													
3.	number of additional sheet(s)	attached												
4.	total time taken to canvass team of FI/JSO (in minutes) [no decimal poir	•												
5.	number of FI/JSO in the te													
6.	whether remarks have been entered by FI/JSO/	(i) in block 9/10												
	SSO/FO (yes -1, no- 2)	(ii) elsewhere in the schedule												

[9] remarks by Field Investigator (FI)/ Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)	
[10] comments by Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)	