



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

DIRECTORATE OF
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND : KOHIMA

DRINKING WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE & HOUSING CONDITION IN NAGALAND

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
76TH ROUND
(JULY 2018 – DECEMBER 2018)



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P R E F A C E

The National Statistical Office conducted its nationwide NSS 76th Round Survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' during July 2018 – December 2018. Housing is a basic requirement of human well being and along with it, availability and access to drinking water and sanitation are important determinants of overall quality of life of the population. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland participated in the NSS 76th Round and presents this report comprising of the state level estimates on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition in Nagaland.

The objective of this survey is to examine and study the different aspects of living conditions necessary for decent and healthy living of the household members by developing suitable indicators based on the information collected through the survey.

I am thankful to the National Statistical Office, Government of India for providing their invaluable insights and guidance for conduct of the survey. I place on record my appreciation to the District Economics & Statistics Officers and staff in collecting the survey data. I also acknowledge the efforts of the officers and staff of the NSS section in the Directorate who have rendered their commendable services in the preparation and publication of this report.

I hope this report will be useful to planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement in content, layout and other aspects of this report will be highly appreciated.

Kohima
Dated the 5th October, 2023

Sd/-
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HIGHLIGHTS

This report is based on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' survey of the NSS 76th round conducted during July – December, 2018. For the state sample, the survey was spread over 136 first stage units (46 in rural areas and 90 in urban areas) covering 1620 households (552 in rural areas and 1068 in urban areas). Some of the key findings of the survey are given below.

1. The major source of drinking water of the household was *protected well* in the rural areas and *piped water into dwelling* in the urban areas. About 33 percent of the households in the rural areas used *protected well* as the principal source of drinking water and about 41 percent of the households in the urban areas used *piped water into dwelling* as the principal source of drinking water. (Statement 2)
2. 57.6 percent of households in the rural areas and about 78 percent of households in the urban areas had exclusive access to principal source of drinking water. (Statement 3)
3. About 73 percent of households in rural areas and 63 percent of households in urban areas had sufficient drinking water throughout the year from the principal source of drinking water. (Statement 4)
4. Close to 65 percent of households in the rural areas and about 88 percent of households in the urban areas had drinking water facilities within the household premises. (Statement 4)
5. In rural areas, about 46 percent of households and about 57 percent of households in urban areas used improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year. (Statement 6)
6. 100 percent of households in both rural and urban areas had access to bathroom. (Statement 9)
7. Among households which had access to bathroom, about 31 percent in rural areas and about 52 percent in urban areas used bathroom attached to the dwelling unit. (Statement 10)
8. 100 percent of households in rural areas and 99.8 percent of households in urban areas had access to latrine. (Statement 11)
9. The major type of latrine used by the households was *flush/pour-flush to septic tank* in both rural and urban areas. 88 percent of rural households and about 96 percent of urban households used *flush/pour-flush to septic tank* type of latrine. (Statement 12)
10. Among households which used latrine, about 1 percent of households in the rural areas and 0.7 percent of households in the urban areas reported that water was not available in or around the latrine used. (Statement 15)
11. About 90 percent of households in rural areas and about 96 percent of households in urban areas had both bathroom and latrine within the household premises. (Statement 15)
12. About 90 percent of households in rural areas and about 60 percent of the households in urban areas had their own dwelling unit. (Statement 17)

13. 92.6 percent of households living in houses in rural areas and 91.6 percent in urban areas used the house for residential purpose only. (Statement 18)
14. 94.1 percent of rural households and 72 percent of urban households who lived in houses had independent houses. (Statement 19)
15. 57.5 percent of rural households living in houses and 74.3 percent of urban households had houses of pucca structure. (Statement 19)
16. Average floor area of the dwelling unit/house was about 52.77 sq. mtr. in rural areas and 59.91sq. mtr. in urban areas. (Statement 21)
17. About 95 percent of households in rural areas and about 98 percent of households in urban areas had electricity for domestic use. (Statement 22)
18. About 38 percent of households in rural areas and about 78 percent of households in urban areas used LPG as fuel for cooking. (Statement 22)
19. About 84 percent of households in rural areas and about 98.5 percent of households in urban areas had drainage system in the house for disposal of waste. (Statement 24)
20. 31.5 percent of households in rural areas and 45 percent of households in urban areas disposed of household waste water without treatment to drainage system. (Statement 24)
21. 43.3 of households in rural areas disposed household garbage in household's *individual dumping spot*, while in urban areas, 42.4 percent of households disposed household garbage in the *community dumping spot*. (Statement 24)
22. About 64 percent of rural households had no arrangement for collection of household garbage. In the urban areas, panchayat/municipality/corporation made arrangement for collection of household garbage for about 67 percent of the households. (Statement 24)
23. About 80 percent of households in rural areas and 86 percent of households in urban areas had houses with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path. (Statement 25)

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Statistical Office (NSO), since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nationwide large scale sample surveys employing scientific sampling methods to collect data on diverse economic aspects. In its 76th round, NSO carried out a survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' during July 2018 – December 2018 covering the entire country.

1.1.2 Information in respect of the dwelling unit of the households like type of dwelling unit, tenorial status of dwelling unit, structure of the dwelling unit, condition of the structure, floor area of the dwelling unit, age of the house owned by the household, etc. along with the facilities available to the household in respect of drinking water, sanitation, etc. and micro environment surrounding the household like drainage system of the house, system of disposal of household waste water, system of disposal of household garbage, problems of flies and mosquitoes, etc. are all important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the household members. The objective of the survey was to collect relevant information on all these aspects and develop suitable indicators to assess living condition of household members at the national and State/UT level.

1.2 Past surveys on the subject

1.2.1 The NSO has been collecting data on 'Housing conditions and other amenities' since its inception. Data on structural aspects of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathrooms, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. available to the households from the preceding rounds were designed to give a broad idea of housing condition at the national level.

1.2.2 Prior to NSS 76th round, the last comprehensive survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' was carried out by NSO in its 69th round (July – December 2012) through Schedule 1.2. Considering the content of Schedule 1.2 of the NSS 69th round, current data demand and usefulness of the survey results, Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round was prepared.

1.3 The survey outline

1.3.1 Schedule of enquiry

1.3.1.1 Through the survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' of NSS 76th round, some important information collected from the sample households was on (i) tenorial status of the dwelling unit, (ii) type of the dwelling unit, (iii) condition of the structure of the dwelling unit, (iv) drainage system of the household, (v) system of disposal of household waste water, (vi) system of disposal of household garbage, (vii) number of rooms and floor area of the dwelling unit, (viii) type of material used for construction of roof, wall and floor of the dwelling unit, (ix) age of the house owned by the household, (x) construction/first hand purchase of houses/flats by the household for residential purpose, (xi) availability of electricity in the household for domestic use, (xii) problems of flies and mosquitoes faced by the household, (xiii) sources and sufficiency of drinking water of the household, (xiv) distance to

the principal source of drinking water of the household, (xv) type of access of the household to the principal source of drinking water, (xvi) treatment and storage of drinking water by the household, (xvii) access of the household to bathroom, (xviii) type of bathroom used by the household members, (xix) access of the household to latrine, (xx) type of latrine used by the household members, (xxi) disposal of faeces for children of age below three years, (xxii) availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household, etc.

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

A new block viz. 'demographic and other particulars of household member' was introduced, for the first time, in the survey schedule of 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition'. In this block, person level information on 'age', 'gender', 'marital status', 'highest level of education', 'usual principal activity status', 'use of latrine', 'reason for not using latrine', etc. was collected from the household members. Information on NIC and NCO was also collected in this block for the household members who were employed in the usual principal activity status.

- (i) To determine the level of living of the household, information on 'household's usual monthly consumer expenditure' was collected in NSS 76th round while information on 'household consumer expenditure during last 30 days' was collected in NSS 69th round. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure was obtained by collecting information on the four items viz. (a) usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase, (b) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock, (c) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. and (d) expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days.
- (ii) In NSS 69th round, information on 'maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work' was collected for the earner of the household who normally travelled the maximum distance while in NSS 76th round, this information was collected separately for male earners, female earners and transgender earners of the household.
- (iii) In NSS 76th round, information on benefit received by the households from government schemes for drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection facilities was collected for the first time.
- (iv) Information on the following items was collected for the first time through the schedule of 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' in NSS 76th round:
 - (a) how long drinking water is stored
 - (b) whether stored drinking water is covered
 - (c) whether bathroom and latrine both are within the household premises
 - (d) whether excreta from septic tank/pit latrine/composting latrine has ever been emptied
 - (e) who emptied the excreta last time
 - (f) place of disposal of excreta last time
 - (g) amount paid (payable) for emptying the excreta last time
 - (h) how frequently excreta is emptied
 - (i) disposal of faeces for children of age below 3 years
 - (j) availability of water in or around the latrine used
 - (k) whether household members regularly wash their hands before meal
 - (l) whether household members regularly wash their hands after defecation
 - (m) whether the household faces problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises

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

1.3.2 Geographical Coverage and Sample Design

1.3.2.1 The survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' covered the whole of the state of Nagaland.

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

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

1.3.2.4 Each district was considered as a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at State/UT level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT. In both rural and urban areas, sub-strata were formed and villages/UFS blocks/sub units (SUs) were selected from each sub-stratum.

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

1.3.2.6 For the state sample, the total number of FSUs surveyed for Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round was 136 at state level, out of which 46 was in rural areas and 90 was in urban areas.

1.4 Contents of the report

1.4.1 All the estimates presented in this report are based on State sample data collected through Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th Round. Important indicators on living conditions of the household

members at the state level have been developed and are presented in this report. Some of the important indicators are (i) percentage of households with different tenurial status, use of house, type of structure, condition of structure, type of ventilation of the dwelling unit, (ii) average number of living/other rooms of the households, average floor area of the dwelling units of the households, (iii) percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water, getting sufficient drinking water, having drinking water facility within household premises, having access to latrine, using improved latrine facilities, having arrangement for garbage disposal, having drainage arrangement, etc.

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resided.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) was considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resided even though he or she was not a member of the same family.
- (iv) When a person usually slept in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but took food with his or her family, he or she was not treated as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stayed.
- (v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stayed elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/she was not considered as a member of his/her parent's household. However, he/she was listed as a single member household if the hostel was listed.

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

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

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

2.8 Independent house: A dwelling unit was considered as an independent house if it had a separate structure and the structure was not shared with any other household. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house were physically the same, it was considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more

structures together constituted a single housing unit. While the main residence was in one of the structures, the other structures were used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath, etc. In all such cases, all the structures together formed an independent house.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Land owned, leased in, etc., by a particular household did not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who were considered as normal members of the household. However, land owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households had been apportioned to determine the land owned/cultivated by any one of them.
- Land possessed by the households living in a block of flats was computed by apportioning the total area occupied by the building among the households in proportion to the size of the flats.

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

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

Own source (including own labour): This included the household labour and/or materials supplied from home, savings of the different members of the household, non-refundable amount (final withdrawal or part withdrawal drawn by some of the household members) from provident fund account by the household members, amount received from sale of assets, etc. Though this did not include materials used from free collection, the transport charges and the related hired and household labour associated with such free collection had been evaluated and recorded. Materials supplied from home had been evaluated at the exfarm/ex-factory price.

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

Bank (Commercial Banks including regional rural bank, cooperative society/bank): Amount spent on construction out of money (including subsidy received either in cash or kind) taken from commercial banks, including nationalised banks, regional rural banks, State Bank of India and its associates like State Bank of Rajasthan, State Bank of Mysore, etc., and foreign commercial banks operating in India had been considered under this category. Similarly, money obtained from agencies such as cooperative society/ banks, like district or central cooperative banks or other types of cooperative societies, etc. had also been included under this category.

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

Provident fund: Refundable advance/loans taken from a Provident Fund account, such as a

Contributory Provident Fund, a General Provident Fund, a Public Provident Fund or any other provident fund in the public/private sector offices and companies, by the employees of the respective concerns, or account holders in case of a Public Provident Fund, were considered as 'Provident Fund'.

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

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

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

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

Friends and relatives: Friends and relatives in this particular context are those who (i) are not the household members of the selected household and (ii) gifted money/material for construction/purchase of houses/flats or lent money free of interest. A friend or relative who charged interest for any loan advanced was regarded as money lender. Other non-institutional agencies: Any non-institutional credit agency not covered above was considered under this category.

2.22 Principal source of drinking water: The different principal sources of drinking water considered for the survey are: Bottled drinking water: Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers was classified as bottled drinking water. Generally this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. Tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, was not treated as bottled drinking water.

Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot: If an arrangement was made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe and if the sample household availed such facility for drinking, then such sources of drinking water was considered as piped water. Piped water into dwelling was defined as a piped water connection to one or more taps to the dwelling unit (e.g., in the kitchen). Piped water to yard/plot was defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed outside the dwelling unit of the household but in the yard or plot within the household premises.

Piped water from neighbour: If an arrangement was made by the sample household to avail drinking water from the piped water of the neighbour household supplied by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency, then the source of drinking water for the sample household was considered as 'piped water from neighbour'. If the sample household collected drinking water from more than one neighbour, then also source of drinking water for the sample household was considered as 'piped water from neighbour'.

Public tap/standpipe: Public tap or standpipe is a water point for community use in which water is supplied through pipe by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private agency. Public tap/standpipe can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.

Tube well and Hand pump: Tube well and hand pump are bore well used for extracting ground water for drinking purpose. If the pump of the bore well is operated by animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means etc., it is known as tube well and if the pump is operated manually by hand using human power and mechanical advantage to lift ground water, it is known as hand pump.

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

- a. A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover
- b. A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel
- c. A hand pump or bucket with windlass

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

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

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

Rainwater collection: Rainwater refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection has been 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 water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. For surface water, two distinct categories were provided, one for 'tank/pond' and another for 'other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.).

Others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.): In 'cart with small tank or drum', water is supplied in small tank or drum to a locality by donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means.

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

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

Flush/pour-flush: Flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour-flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, it uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Depending on the system/site where human excreta and waste water are disposed off, flush/pourflush latrine can be of the following types: (i) piped sewer system, (ii) septic tank, (iii) twin leach pit, (iv) single pit, (v) elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc.).

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

Flush/pour-flush to septic tank: Septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a water-tight settling tank, which is normally located underground. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit.

Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pits/single pit: In twin pit flush/ pour-flush latrine, the excreta are carried into subsurface leach pits through pipes or covered drains and one pit is used at a time. The liquid infiltrates into the soil through the holes in the pit lining. The gases also disperse into the soil, and therefore, the provision of a vent pipe for its outlet is not necessary. When one pit is full, the excreta are diverted to the second pit. The filled pit can be conveniently emptied after a rest period of one and a half years, during which pathogens are inactivated and the organic matter decomposed. Thus the two pits can be used alternately and continuously. In a single pit system desludging is required immediately after the pit has filled up, and therefore involves handling of fresh and undigested excreta which is hazardous to health. Single leach pits are appropriate only if mechanical desludging vacuum tanker is readily available, or if the pit is abandoned when full.

Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc): This type of latrine refers to the system of flush/pour-flush latrine where excreta are disposed of near the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the open drain, open pit, open field, etc.

Ventilated improved pit latrine: This is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the super structure is kept dark.

Pit latrine with slab: This is a dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above

the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat. Unlike the ventilated improved pit latrine, in this type of latrine vent pipe is not used.

Pit latrine without slab/open pit: Pit latrine without slab uses a hole in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat.

Composting latrine: This is a dry latrine into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost.

Others: Examples of such latrine are (i) hanging latrine which is built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly, (ii) service latrine which are serviced by scavengers.

CHAPTER THREE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this Chapter, key results of the survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing condition' of NSS 76th Round (July – December 2018) as obtained from the state sample are presented. A comparison of results of some of the key indicators on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene & housing condition of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round at the state level has also been given in this chapter.

3.2 First stage units and households surveyed

3.2.1 At the state level, the total number of First Stage Units (FSUs) surveyed for Schedule 1.2 of NSS 76th round was 136 (46 in rural areas and 90 in urban areas) and the total number of households surveyed was 1620 (552 in rural areas and 1068 in urban areas). The survey enumerated 8882 persons across the entire state (2571 persons in rural areas and 6311 persons in urban areas).

3.3 Estimated number of households and persons

3.3.1 The number of persons and households along with average size of household as estimated from the survey is given in *Statement 1*. It may be noted that this survey was not specifically designed to estimate the number of households and persons but these figures are given in the report keeping in mind that these control totals can be used to combine rates and ratios pertaining to different indicators.

Statement 1: Estimated number of households, estimated number of persons and average household size

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
Estimated number of households	275900	121800	397600
Estimated number of persons	1292200	834500	2126700
Average household size	4.7	6.9	5.3

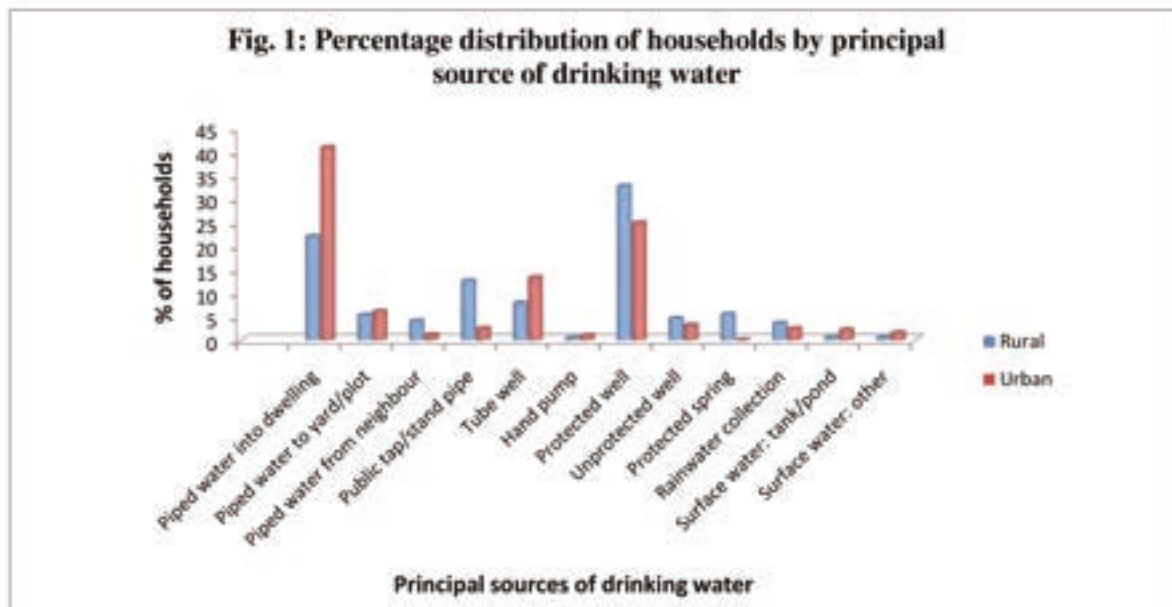
3.4 Drinking Water

3.4.1 *Principal source of drinking water of the household*: In this survey, the source of drinking water from which the household obtained most of its drinking water during the last 365 days was considered as the principal source of drinking water of the household. The statement below presents the percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water, as obtained from the survey.

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

Principal source of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piped water into dwelling	22.0	40.9	28.0
Piped water to yard/plot	5.3	6.1	5.6
Piped water from neighbour	4.1	1.2	3.2
Public tap/stand pipe	12.6	2.5	9.4
Tube well	7.9	13.3	9.6
Hand pump	0.4	1.0	0.6
Protected well	32.7	24.9	30.3
Unprotected well	4.6	3.2	4.2
Public tanker truck	0.0	0.1	0.0
Private tanker truck	0.0	0.3	0.1
Protected spring	5.5	0.0	3.8
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rainwater collection	3.6	2.5	3.3
Surface water: tank/pond	0.6	2.2	1.1
Surface water: other	0.5	1.6	0.8
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

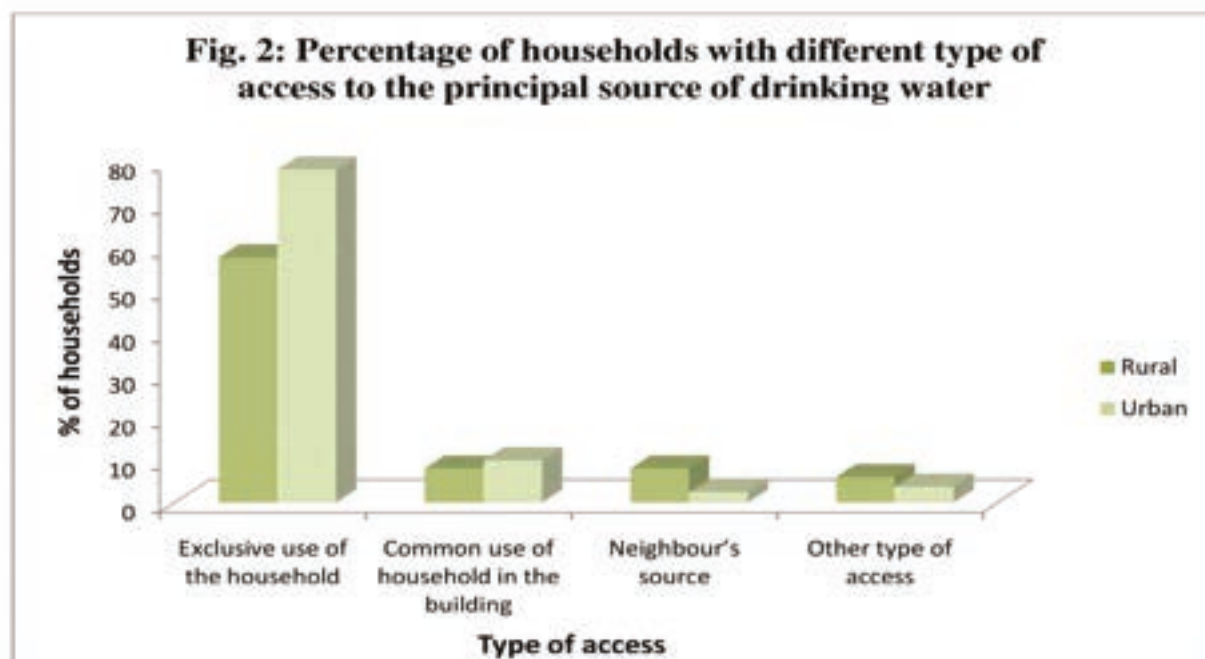


3.4.2 Access of household to principal source of drinking water: In this survey, access to the principal source of drinking water was defined in terms of the prevailing situation of use of the source of the drinking water and not the legal right to use. The information on access to principal source of drinking water was collected in terms of eight categories: (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. *Statement 3* shows the percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water as obtained from the survey for Nagaland state sample.

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

Access to the principal source of drinking water		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Exclusive use of the household		57.6	78.2	64.1
Common use of household in the building		8.0	9.9	8.6
Neighbour's source		8.0	2.4	6.2
Community use	Public source restricted to particular community	0.2	0.7	0.4
	Public source unrestricted	20.2	3.8	15.0
	Private source restricted to particular community	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Private source unrestricted	0.0	1.1	0.4
Other type of access		6.0	3.7	5.3
All		100.0	100.0	100.0

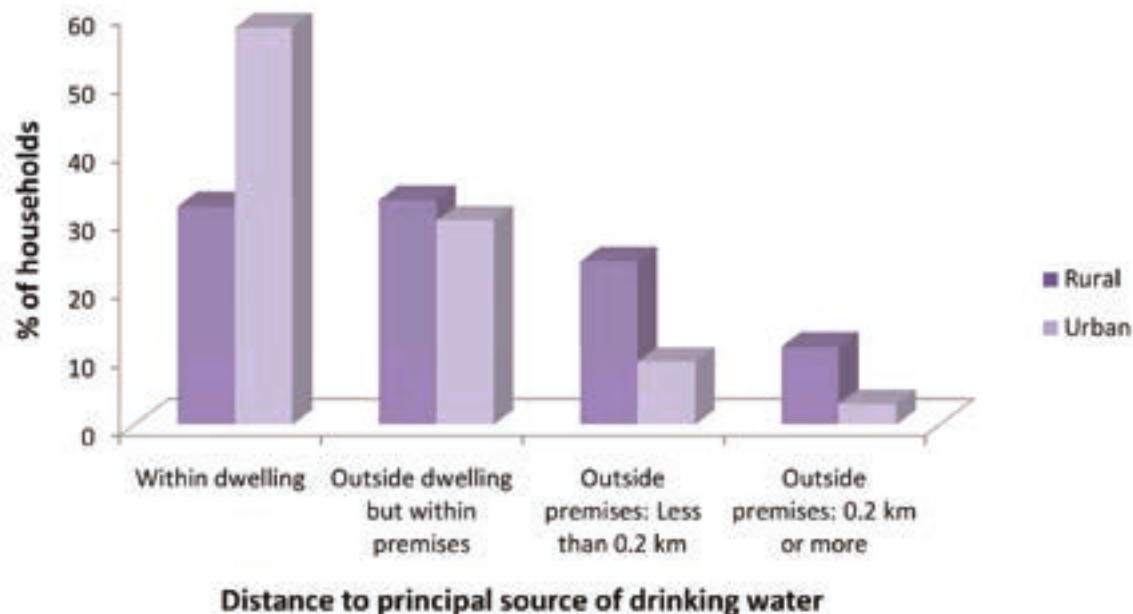


3.4.3 Sufficiency of drinking water, distance to the principal source of drinking water and supplementary source of drinking water of the household: In this survey, availability of drinking water from the principal source was considered as sufficient throughout the year if in each of the calendar months of the year, availability of drinking water was sufficient. The percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water and percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year are given in *Statement 4* below.

Statement 4: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water, percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year

Description of items		Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water				
Within dwelling		31.9	58.0	40.2
Outside dwelling but within premises		32.8	29.8	31.9
Outside premises at a distance of:	Less than 0.2 km	23.8	9.2	19.2
	0.2 – 0.5 km	8.4	2.3	6.5
	0.5 – 1.0 km	2.8	0.4	2.1
	1.0 – 1.5 km	0.2	0.1	0.1
	1.5 km or more	0.0	0.2	0.1
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage of households not getting sufficient drinking water from principal source throughout the year		26.7	36.7	29.9

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



3.4.4 Sufficiency of drinking water from principal source, access and distance to the principal source of drinking water as obtained from NSS 69th round (July–December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July–December, 2018): In NSS 69th round, information on sufficiency of drinking water, access and distance to the principal source of drinking water was collected with the same concepts and classifications as that of NSS 76th round. *Statement 5* below shows the percentage of households not having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water, percentage of households having exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water and percentage of households having drinking water facilities within the household premises as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey.

Statement 5: Percentage of households not having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water, exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water and facility of drinking water within the household premises as obtained from NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round survey

Description of items	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households not having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source of drinking water	76 th round (July-December, 2018)	26.7	36.7	29.9
	69 th round (July-December, 2012)	31.0	33.1	31.4
Households having exclusive access to the principal source of drinking water	76 th round (July-December, 2018)	57.6	78.2	64.1
	69 th round (July-December, 2012)	60.0	60.2	60.1
Households having drinking water facilities within the household premises	76 th round (July-December, 2018)	64.7	87.8	72.1
	69 th round (July-December, 2012)	67.4	86.3	72.1

3.4.5 Improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year: The percentage of households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises (i.e. either within dwelling or outside dwelling but within the household premises) and water sufficiently available throughout the year is given below in *Statement 6*. Information on time taken (in minutes) in a round trip for collection of water from the principal source which was outside the household premises was also collected in this survey. The percentage of households having improved principal source of drinking water within 30 minutes for a round trip collection time as obtained from the survey is also given in the statement below.

Statement 6: Percentage of households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year

Description of items	Percentage of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises	62.2	85.1	69.5
Households having improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year	46.3	56.6	49.6
Households having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises	53.5	74.4	60.1
Households having exclusive access to improved principal source of drinking water located in the household premises and water sufficiently available throughout the year	40.3	48.9	43.0
Households having improved principal source of drinking water within 30 minutes for a round trip collection	83.9	63.8	81.1

3.4.6 Method of treatment of drinking water by the households: In this survey, information on the method of treatment of drinking water was collected considering the usual method of the household to treat drinking water received from all the sources (either principal or supplementary or both) to improve its quality. The percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water is shown in *Statement 7* given below.

Statement 7: Percentage distribution of households by method of treatment of drinking water

Method of treatment of drinking water		Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Treated with	Electric purifier	6.0	11.5	7.8
	Boiling	86.3	79.8	84.2
	Chemically treated with alum	0.0	0.4	0.1
	Chemically treated with bleach/chlorine tablets	0.0	0.7	0.2
	Non-electric purifier	2.5	4.0	3.0
	Filtered with cloth	0.5	0.7	0.5
	Others	1.3	1.8	1.5
Not treated (including not required to be treated)		3.3	1.0	2.6
All		100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4.7 Storing of drinking water and method of taking out stored drinking water from the main container: If the household usually stored most of the drinking water received from all the sources, it was considered that the household was storing drinking water. The percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing drinking water and the method of taking out drinking water from the main container are given below *Statement 8*. The percentage of households which covered the main container used for storing drinking water and the percentage distribution of households by duration of storing drinking water is also presented in the following statement.

Statement 8: Percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing drinking water, by duration of storing of drinking water and by method of taking out drinking water from the main container and percentage of households which cover the main container

Description of items		Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households by material of main container used for storing drinking water				
Non-metal	Earthen	0.6	3.3	1.5
	Plastic	66.9	74.6	69.3
	Other	11.7	12.9	12.1
Metal	Iron	0.0	0.4	0.1
	Copper	1.2	0.1	0.8
	Stainless steel	16.5	5.6	13.0
	Brass	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Other	0.9	2.8	1.5
Households stored drinking water		98.1	99.8	98.5
No storage		1.9	0.3	1.4
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage distribution of household by duration of storing of drinking water				
Less than 1 day		5.6	10.4	7.1

1 day or more than 3 days	66.3	49.1	60.8
3 days or more	28.2	40.4	32.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Percentage distribution of households by method of taking out stored drinking water			
Through tap	32.1	48.5	37.4
Vessel with handle	45.7	30.2	40.7
Vessel without handle	8.1	1.7	6.0
Poured out	14.1	19.6	15.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Percentage of households which covered main container used for storing drinking water			
	98.0	97.5	97.9

3.5 Bathroom

3.5.1 Access of household to bathroom: For the purpose of the survey, a bathing place which satisfied the criteria of a room was considered a bathroom. It was considered that the household had access to bathroom if majority of the household members could use bathroom facility irrespective of whether it was used by them or not. Information on access to bathroom was collected in terms of six categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of household in the building, (iii) community use without payment, (iv) community use with payment, (v) other and (vi) no bathroom. The percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom is given in *Statement 9*.

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom

Access to bathroom	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Exclusive use of the household	80.4	87.0	82.5
Common use of households in the building	19.4	12.9	17.4
Public/Community use without payment	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public/Community use with payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of access	0.1	0.0	0.1
Households with access to bathroom	100.0	100.0	100.0
No specific room for bathing	0.0	0.0	0.0

3.5.2 Type of bathroom used by the household: For this survey, it was considered that the household had used bathroom if it was generally used by majority of the household members. Information on type of bathroom used by the households which had access to bathroom was collected in terms of four categories viz. (i) attached to the dwelling unit, (ii) detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises, (iii) others and (iv) not used. The percentage distribution of households which had access to bathroom by type of bathroom used by the household is presented in *Statement 10*.

Statement 10: Percentage distribution of households which had access to bathroom by type of bathroom used

Type of bathroom used	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Attached to the dwelling unit	30.7	52.1	37.5

Detached to the dwelling unit but within the household premises	65.7	47.5	59.9
Any type of bathroom	2.7	0.2	1.9
Not used bathroom	0.9	0.2	0.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

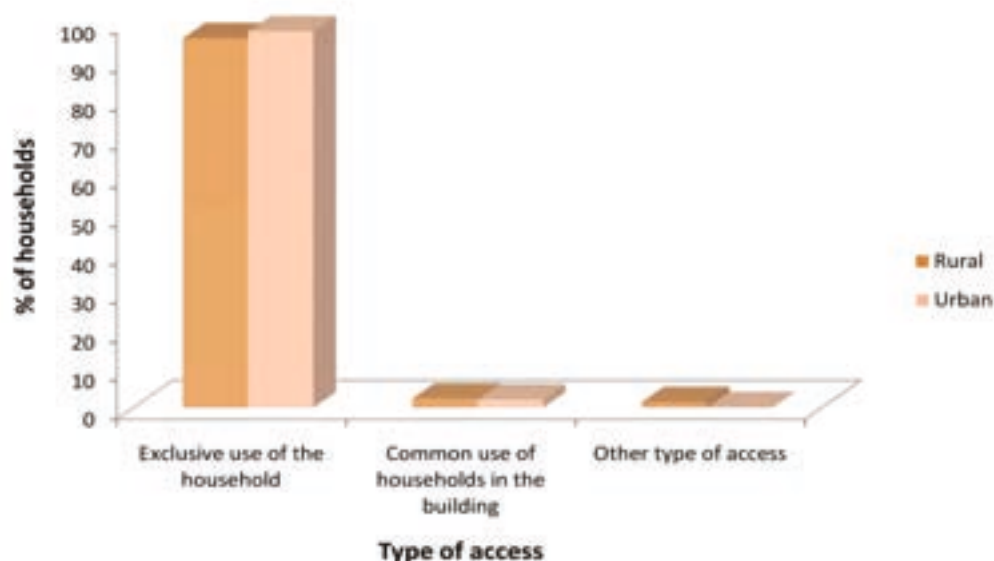
3.6 Latrine

3.6.1 Access of household to latrine: For the purpose of this survey, it was considered that a household had access to latrine if majority of the household members had the facility of using latrine irrespective of whether it was used by them or not. The percentage distribution of households by access to latrine is given below in *Statement 11*.

Statement 11: Percentage distribution of households by access to latrine

Access to latrine	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Exclusive use of the household	95.8	97.6	96.4
Common use of households in the building	2.3	2.1	2.3
Public/Community use without payment	0.5	0.0	0.3
Public/Community use with payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of access	1.4	0.1	1.0
Households with access to latrine	100.0	99.8	100.0
No latrine (households without having access to latrine)	0.0	0.2	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fig. 4: Percentage of households with different type of access to latrine



3.6.2 Type of latrine used by the household: For the households with access to latrine, information on type of latrine used by them was collected in this survey in terms of eleven categories as seen in the following *Statement 12*. It was considered that the household used latrine if latrine was generally used by majority of the household members.

Statement 12: Percentage distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine used by them

Type of latrine used	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Flush/pour-flush to pipe sewer system	2.2	2.8	2.4
Flush/pour-flush to septic tank	88.0	95.6	90.4
Flush/pour-flush to twin leach pit/single	3.3	0.8	2.5
Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere	1.1	0.0	0.8
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.6	0.0	0.4
Pit latrine with slab	3.0	0.7	2.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.7	0.0	1.2
Composting latrine	0.1	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not used	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6.3 *Statement 13* below presents the percentage distribution of households using improved latrine and households with exclusive access to improved latrine.

Statement 13: Percentage of households using improved latrine and percentage of households with exclusive access to improved latrine

Description of items	Percentage of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Households using improved latrine	97.2	99.8	98.0
Households having exclusive access to improved latrine	95.1	97.6	95.9

3.6.4 Disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years: For the purpose of the survey, information on disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years was collected whereby, usual practice of the household for disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years was considered. If the household did not have any children of age below 3 years, the category 'not applicable' was recorded. The percentage of household having children of age below 3 years and percentage distribution of those households by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years is given in *Statement 14*.

Statement 14: Percentage of households having children of age below 3 years and percentage distribution of those households by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households having children of age below 3 years	6.9	7.4	7.1
2. Percentage distribution of households having children of age below 3 years by method of disposal of faeces of children of age below 3 years			
Children used latrine	11.6	11.0	11.4
Put/rinsed into latrine	46.0	57.6	49.9
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	5.9	7.2	6.4
Thrown into garbage	25.2	10.9	20.4
Thrown or left in open area	7.8	0.0	5.2
Buried	0.0	2.3	0.8
Others	3.5	10.9	6.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6.5 Availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household and availability of both bathroom and latrine within the household premises: For the households which used latrine, information on availability of water in or around the latrine used by the household was collected in terms of four categories viz., (i) available with soap/detergent, (ii) available with ash/sand/mud etc., (iii) only water is available and (iv) not available. The percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used and percentage of households having bathroom and latrine both within the household premises is presented in *Statement 15*.

Statement 15: Percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used and percentage of households having bathroom and latrine both within the household premises

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households by availability of water in or around the latrine used			
Water was available with soap/detergent	43.2	77.9	54.2
Water was available with ash/mud/sand etc.	1.4	0.2	1.0
Only water was available	54.4	21.2	43.9
Water was available	99.0	99.3	99.1
Water was not available	1.0	0.7	0.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage of households having both bathroom and latrine within the household premises	90.4	95.7	92.1

3.7 Practice of Hand Washing

3.7.1 Practise of hand washing by household members: For the purpose of the survey, it was considered that the households followed the practise of hand washing if majority of the household members usually washed their hands. Information on practise of hand washing before meal and practise of hand washing after defecation was collected in this survey in terms of four categories as presented in the *Statement 16* below.

Statement 16: Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing before meal and percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing after defecation

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Practice of hand washing before meal			
Wash hands with water and soap/detergent	32.1	65.0	42.6
Wash hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc.	1.6	0.3	1.2
Wash hands with water only	65.8	34.7	55.9
Do not wash hands	0.5	0.0	0.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Practice of hand washing after defecation			
Wash hands with water and soap/detergent	45.1	81.0	56.5
Wash hands with water and ash/mud/sand etc.	1.6	0.2	1.2
Wash hands with water only	52.8	18.8	42.0
Do not wash hands	0.5	0.0	0.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8 Tenorial status of dwelling unit

3.8.1 Tenorial status of dwelling unit: The percentage distribution of households by tenorial status of dwelling unit is given below in *Statement 17*.

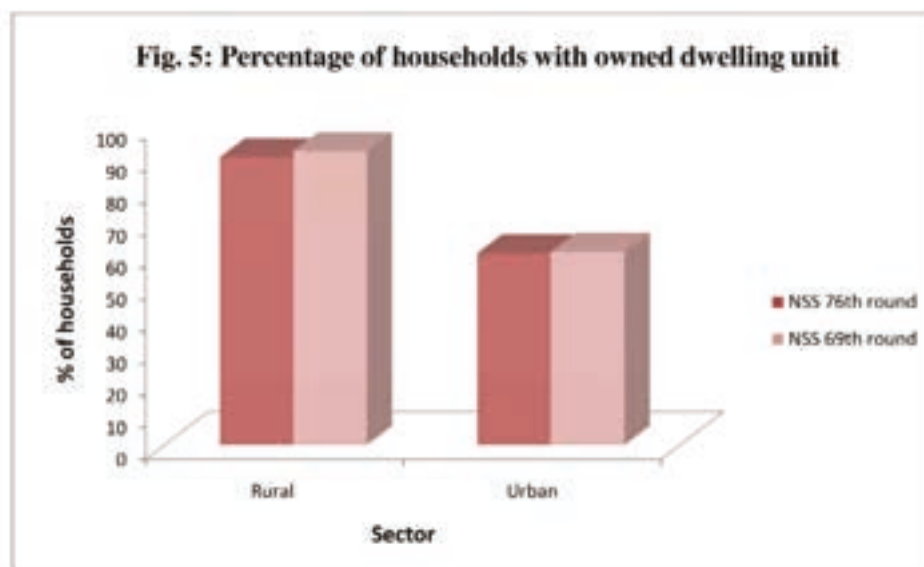
Statement 17: Percentage distribution of households by tenorial status of dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Tenorial status of dwelling unit			
Owned : Freehold	90.0	59.0	80.2
Owned : Leasehold	0.1	1.1	0.4
Owned	90.1	60.1	80.6
Hired : Employer quarter	0.0	7.3	2.3
Hired dwelling units with written contract	0.0	5.8	1.8
Hired dwelling units without written contract	2.5	24.6	9.5
Hired	2.5	37.7	13.6
Others (incl. households with no dwelling)	7.4	2.3	5.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8.2 Information on tenorial status of dwelling unit was collected with the same concepts and classifications in both NSS 69th round (July-December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July-December, 2018). *Statement 17.1* below shows the percentage of households with owned dwelling unit and hired dwelling unit as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey.

Statement 17.1: Percentage of households with owned dwelling unit and hired dwelling unit as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey

Description of items	NSS rounds (year)	Percentage of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households with owned dwelling unit	76 th round (July-December,2018)	90.1	60.1	80.6
	69 th round (July-December,2012)	92.0	60.5	84.3
Households with hired dwelling unit	76 th round (July-December,2018)	2.5	37.7	13.6
	69 th round (July-December,2012)	7.3	35.7	14.3



3.9 Use and condition of structure of house

3.9.1 The percentage distribution of households by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house are given below in *Statement 18*.

Statement 18: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
I. Use of house			
Residential only	92.6	91.6	92.3
Residential-cum-commercial	0.6	6.3	2.4
Residential-cum-others	6.8	2.1	5.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

2. Condition of structure of house			
Good	46.9	58.8	50.7
Satisfactory	50.9	39.2	47.2
Bad	2.1	2.0	2.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Number of floors of the house			
1	85.4	74.0	81.8
2	2.3	16.9	6.9
3 or more	12.4	9.0	11.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10 Structure and Ventilation of the dwelling unit

3.10.1 The percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit are given below in *Statement 19*.

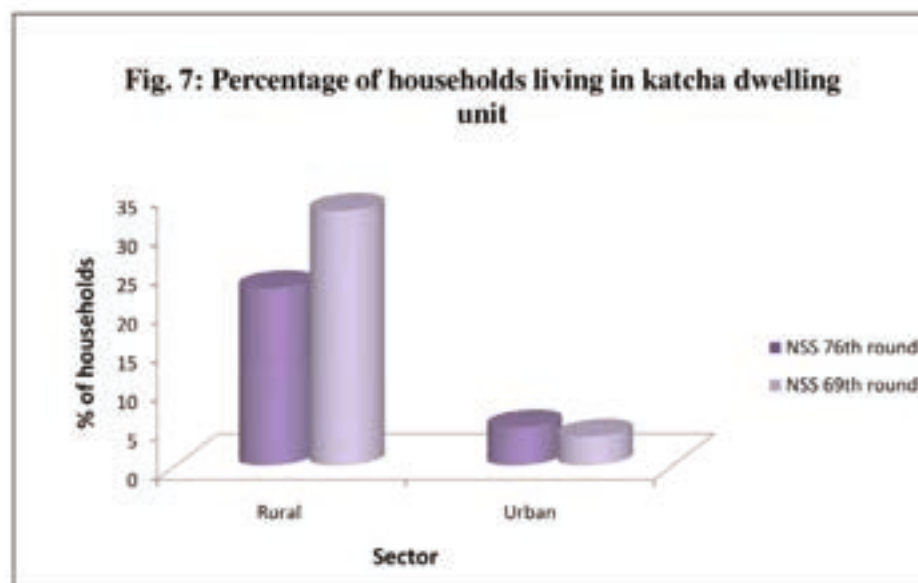
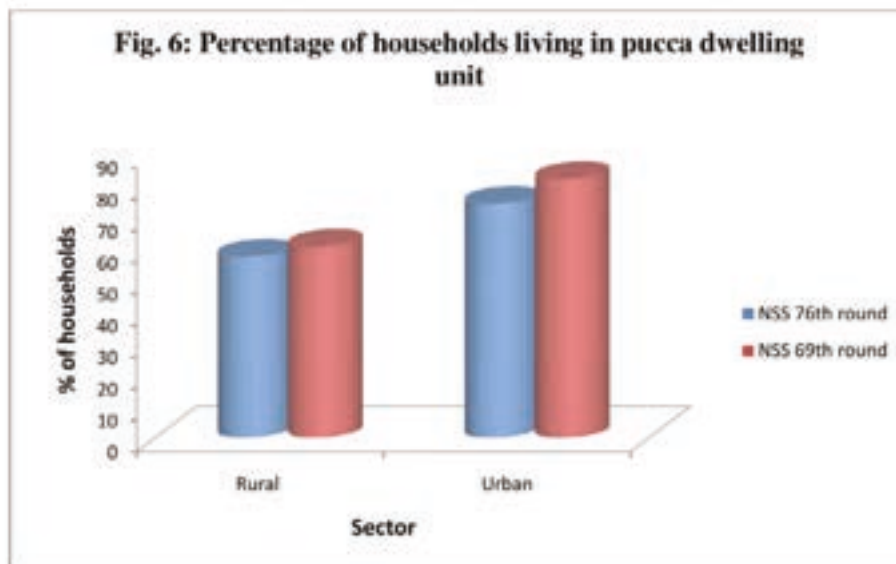
Statement 19: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of the dwelling unit, type of structure of the dwelling unit and type of ventilation of the dwelling unit

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Type of dwelling unit			
Independent house	94.1	72.0	87.0
Flat	0.6	10.6	3.8
Others	5.3	17.4	9.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Type of structure of the dwelling unit			
Pucca	57.5	74.3	62.8
Semi-pucca	19.8	20.8	20.1
Serviceable katcha	3.9	2.7	3.5
Unserviceable katcha	18.9	2.2	13.6
All katcha	22.8	4.9	17.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Type of Ventilation of the dwelling unit			
Good	37.9	56.6	43.8
Satisfactory	54.8	40.9	50.4
Bad	7.3	2.5	5.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10.2 For households living in houses, the type of structure was decided using the same procedure in both NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round. *Statement 20* below shows the percentage of households living in pucca/ katcha dwelling unit as obtained from the survey of NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round.

Statement 20: Percentage of households living in pucca/katcha dwelling unit as obtained from the survey of NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round

Description of item households	NSS rounds (Year)	Percentage distribution of		
Households living in pucca dwelling unit	76 th round (July – December, 2018)	57.5	74.3	62.8
	69 th round (July – December, 2012)	60.7	82.1	66.0
Households living in katcha dwelling unit	76 th round (July – December, 2018)	22.8	4.9	17.1
	69 th round (July – December, 2012)	32.7	3.7	25.5



3.11 Plinth level, Floor area, Number of rooms, Number of married couples

3.11.1 For the households living in houses, the average plinth level of the house, the average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living rooms and other rooms, average number of married couples per household and average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit are given in *Statement 21*.

Statement 21: Average plinth level of the house, average floor area of the dwelling unit, average number of living/other rooms of the dwelling unit, average number of married couples per household and average monthly rent paid for hired dwelling unit

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Average plinth level of the house (in mtr.)	0.24	0.44	0.30
2. Average floor area of the dwelling unit (in sq.mtr.)	52.77	59.91	55.05
3. Average number of living rooms of the dwelling unit	3.16	2.97	3.10
4. Average number of other rooms of the dwelling unit	1.39	1.47	1.41
5. Average number of married couples per household	0.9	0.9	0.9
6. Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid for hired dwelling unit	1974.9	2627.1	2545.5

3.12 Availability of separate kitchen and electricity in the dwelling unit and use of fuel for cooking by the household

3.12.1 For the households living in houses, percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking are given below in *Statement 22*.

Statement 22: Percentage of households having separate kitchen with/without water tap, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households having separate kitchen with water tap	9.1	42.6	19.8
2. Percentage of households having separate kitchen without water tap	58.4	50.4	55.8
3. Percentage of households having separate kitchen	67.5	92.9	75.6
4. Percentage of households having electricity for domestic use	95.5	98.4	96.4
5. Percentage of households with different type of fuel used for cooking			
Firewood, chips and crop residue	61.4	20.2	48.3
LPG	37.8	78.1	50.7
Other natural gas	0.0	0.5	0.2
Dung cake	0.5	0.0	0.3
Kerosene	0.0	0.8	0.3
Gobar gas	0.2	0.0	0.2
No cooking arrangement (do not cook)	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

3.13.1 In the survey, information on period since the house was built had been collected from the households with own dwelling unit. Period since the house was built had been decided considering the time when the dwelling unit was ready for possession for the first time after completion. For the households with owned dwelling unit, percentage distribution of households by different periods since the house was built is presented in *Statement 23*. Also, the households which spent any amount on construction or first-hand purchase of households/flats for residential purpose during the last 365 days, average amount spent per household and percentage of households which financed the amount from different major sources among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days are also given in *Statement 23*.

Statement 23: Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built, percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/ flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount spent per household and percentage of households which financed the amount from different major sources among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households with owned dwelling unit by periods since the house was built			
Less than 1 year	0.3	0.6	0.3
1 year or more but less than 5 years	9.1	12.7	10.0
5 year or more but less than 40 years	86.5	76.0	84.0
40 years or more	3.4	6.1	4.0
Unknown	0.7	4.7	1.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage of households which spent any amount on construction/ first-hand purchase of houses/ flats for residential purpose during last 365 days			
	14.6	15.3	14.8
3. Average amount (Rs.) spent per household			
	25369	35467	28680
4. Percentage of households by major sources of finance among the households which spent any amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days			
Own source	63.0	98.8	74.8
Government	16.9	11.4	15.1
Bank	1.3	12.6	5.0
Self help group	0.0	0.0	0.0
Money lender	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friends and relatives	7.8	2.8	6.1

3.14 Drainage system of the household, disposal of household waste water and garbage, problems of flies/mosquitoes faced by household and specific types of illness suffered by household members

3.14.1 For the households living in houses, percentage distribution of households by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage and by the agency made arrangement for collection of garbage are given below in *Statement 24*.

Statement 24: Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household, by system of disposal of household waste water, by place of disposal of household garbage, by the agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage

Description of item		Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by type of drainage system of the household				
Underground		2.1	2.9	2.3
Covered pucca		6.8	19.3	10.7
Open pucca		24.3	50.3	32.6
Open katcha		50.6	26.0	42.7
No drainage (no formal system of carrying off household waste water and liquid waste)		16.4	1.5	11.6
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by system of disposal of household waste water				
Safe re-use after treatment		0.2	1.3	0.5
Disposed of without treatment to	Drainage system	31.5	45.0	35.8
	Open low land areas/streets	17.4	4.6	13.4
	Pond	0.7	1.1	0.8
	Nearby river/nalla	21.3	36.0	26.0
Disposed of with or without treatment to other places		21.2	10.1	17.7
Not known to the household		7.7	1.8	5.8
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by place of disposal of household garbage				
Disposed to	Bio-gas plant or manure pit	0.0	5.8	1.9
	Household's individual dumping spot	43.3	31.1	39.4
	Community dumping spot	14.2	42.4	23.2
	Common place other than community dumping spot	27.4	14.7	23.3
	Other places	13.1	4.3	10.3
Not known to the household		2.1	1.8	2.0
All		100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Percentage distribution of households living in houses by agency made arrangement for collection of household garbage				
Panchayat/municipality/corporation		10.9	67.1	28.8
Resident/group of residents		11.8	12.4	12.0
Others		5.4	2.9	4.6
Not known to the household		8.1	5.3	7.2
No agency for collection of household garbage		63.9	12.4	47.5
All		100.0	100.0	100.0

3.14.2 For the households living in houses, percentage of households which faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises, percentage of households which faced problem of flies and mosquitoes during the last 365 days, percentage of households which experienced flood during last 5 years and percentage of households which reported specific type of illness suffered by household members are given in *Statement 25*.

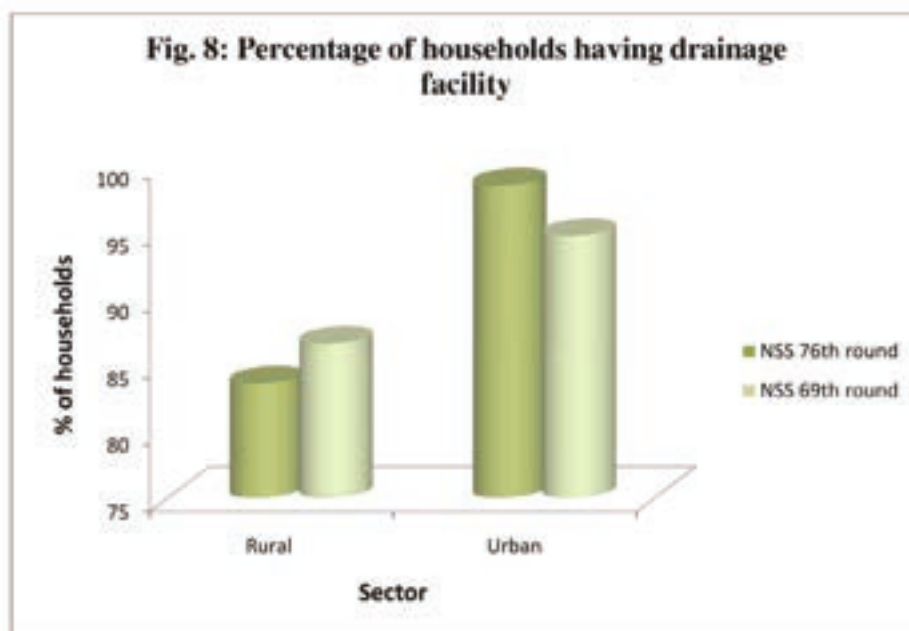
Statement 25: Percentage of households which faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises, problem of flies and mosquitoes during last 365 days, percentage of households with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house and percentage of households which reported specific type of illness suffered by household members

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
1. Percentage of households living in houses faced problem of stagnant water in or around the household premises	6.6	3.5	5.6
2. Percentage of households living in houses with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path to the house	80.1	86.0	82.0
3. Percentage of households faced problem of flies/mosquitoes			
Severe problem	20.3	10.1	17.1
Moderate problem	68.4	68.8	68.6
Faced problem	88.7	78.9	85.7
4. Percentage of households reported that efforts were made by the local Bodies, State Government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	53.3	34.4	47.3
5. Percentage of households reported that efforts were made by the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	56.2	67.6	59.6
6. Percentage of households reported specific type of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 365 days			
Stomach problems like diarrhea/dysentery/cholera	58.8	35.7	51.4
Malaria/dengue/chikungunya/encephalities	19.7	18.8	19.4
Skin diseases	13.9	7.2	11.7
Jaundice	11.8	4.4	9.4
Other diseases	54.9	29.5	46.8

3.14.3 For households living in houses, information on drainage system of the household, availability of electricity for domestic use and direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house was collected with the same concepts and classifications in both NSS 69th round (July-December, 2012) and NSS 76th round (July-December, 2018) survey. *Statement 26* gives the percentage of households having drainage facility, electricity for domestic use and households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house as obtained from NSS 69th round and NSS 76th round survey.

Statement 26: Percentage of households having drainage facility, percentage of households having electricity for domestic use and percentage of households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house as obtained from NSS 76th round and NSS 69th round survey

Description of item	NSS rounds (Year)	Percentage distribution of households		
		Rural	Urban	All
Households having drainage facility	76 th round (July-December, 2018)	83.6	98.5	88.4
	69 th round (July-December, 2012)	86.6	94.7	88.6
Households having electricity for domestic use	76 th round (July-December, 2018)	95.5	98.4	96.4
	69 th round (July-December, 2012)	97.8	98.9	98.0
Households with direct opening of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house	76 th round (July-December, 2018)	80.1	86.0	82.0
	69 th round (July-December, 2012)	90.3	90.4	90.4



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

3.15.1 In this survey, information on whether the household had ever received any benefit from government schemes for the facilities of drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification and LPG connection was collected. For those households which had ever received any benefit from government schemes, information was collected on whether they also received such benefit during last three years and if they received any benefit during last three years, information on the scheme from which the household got maximum benefit was collected. Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, percentage of households received any benefit from government schemes during last three years and percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years are given below in *Statement 27*.

Statement 27: Percentage of households ever received any benefit from government schemes, received any benefit from government schemes during the last three years, percentage distribution of households by the scheme from which they had received maximum benefit during last three years

Description of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
1. Drinking water facility			
Ever received any benefit	27.4	10.0	21.9
Received any benefit during last 3 years	23.4	7.6	18.4
Scheme from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	3.5	0.0	3.0
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smart City Mission	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other scheme	77.4	37.8	72.2
Not known	19.1	62.2	24.8
2. Sanitation facility			
Ever received any benefit	19.5	11.2	16.9
Received any benefit during last 3 years	17.9	7.9	14.7
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM)	19.4	60.7	26.5
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smart City Mission	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other scheme	61.5	27.9	55.8
Not known	19.0	11.4	17.7
3. Housing facility			
Ever received any benefit	11.6	3.8	9.1
Received any benefit during last 3 years	10.3	1.1	7.4
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana(PMAY)	8.9	7.6	8.8
Other scheme	85.3	92.4	85.7
Not known	5.8	0.0	5.5
4. Electrification facility			
Ever received any benefit	30.9	17.3	26.6
Received any benefit during last 3 years	29.6	16.4	25.4
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	37.6	0.0	29.9
Other scheme	50.8	64.7	53.6
Not known	11.6	35.3	16.5
5. LPG connection facility			
Ever received any benefit	46.5	31.8	41.8
Received any benefit during last 3 years	41.2	28.3	37.1
Distribution by schemes from which maximum benefit was received during last 3 years			
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	54.5	66.1	57.3
Other scheme	8.1	18.4	10.6
Not known	37.4	15.5	32.1

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

3.16.1 In this survey, present area of enumeration of the household was considered as the areas where the household was enumerated and it was classified notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlements and other areas. Percentage of urban households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year, percentage distribution of such households by place of residence before coming to the present area and by reason of movement to the present area are given below in *Statement 28*.

Statement 28: Percentage of urban households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year, percentage distribution of such households by place of residence before coming to the present area and by reason for movement to the present area

Description of item		Percentage distribution of households				
		Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Squatter settlements	Other areas	All
1. Percentage of households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year		2.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
2. Percentage distribution of households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year by place of residence before coming to the present area						
Last place of residence	Slum/squatter settlement of the same town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	In other areas of the same town	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
	Slum/squatter settlement of the other town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	In other areas of the other town	100.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	65.4
	Village	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	17.0
	All	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
3. Percentage distribution of households with duration of stay in the present area less than one year by reason for movement to the present area						
Reason for movement	Free/low rent	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5
	Independent accommodation	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
	Accommodation in better locality	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Proximity to place of work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other employment related reasons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.0
	All	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figure 0.0 indicates negligible percentage of households corresponding to particular category of last place of residence and reason of movement to the present area.

3.17 Possession of documents pertaining to residence status, type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlements dwellers

3.17.1 For the households living in slum/squatter settlements, the percentage distribution of households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status by the head of household, percentage distribution of households by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller for each category of notified slum/non-notified slum/squatter settlements are given below in *Statement 29*.

Statement 29: Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by possession of documents and type of benefit received

Description of item		Present area of enumeration of urban household			
		Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Squatter settlements	All (Slum & squatter settlements)
1. Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by possession of documents pertaining to residence status by the head of household					
Possession of documents	Ration card	7.5	1.6	0.0	2.7
	Voter ID card	15.8	1.3	2.8	4.4
	Passport	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
	Any combination of ration card/ voter ID card/ passport	51.1	87.0	84.9	79.3
	Other	13.5	0.8	0.0	3.4
	None	0.9	9.4	12.3	7.8
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percentage distribution of households living in slum/squatter settlements by type of benefit received as dweller of slum/squatter settlement					
Type of benefit	Allotment of land/tenement	20.7	0.0	7.6	4.8
	Other benefits	3.2	1.9	0.0	2.1
	No benefits	76.1	98.1	92.4	93.2
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Appendix A

Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Note on sample design and estimation procedure of NSS 76th round

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, started its seventy sixth round from 1st July 2018. The survey will continue up to 31st December 2018.

1.2 **Subject Coverage:** NSS 76th round covers the subjects 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' and 'Persons with Disabilities'.

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covers whole of the Indian Union except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

2.2 **Period of survey and work programme:** The survey commenced from 1st July, 2018. The survey period is of six months' duration.

There is no sub-round restriction in the sample design of this round. However, considering the operational convenience and workload in the field, it is felt that even though sub-round wise allocation was not done in sample design, sub-round assignment was useful for uniform spread of work in field. Hence distribution of sample units was made uniform over two quarters of the survey.

2.3 **Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry are canvassed:

2.4 **Participation of States:** All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. Following is the matching pattern of the participating States/ UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Manipur, Telangana	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

3. Sample Design

3.1 Formation of sub-units (SUs):

3.1.1 Rural areas: In usual NSS rounds, large sample villages are divided into a number of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) of the villages during survey. This procedure is modified in this round. During this round, a rural

3.1.2 The above procedure of SU formation was implemented in the villages with population more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages, no SU was formed.

3.1.3 The number of SUs formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame was decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on

3.1.4 Special case:

3.1.4.1 For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (v) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and (vi) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs formed in a village were determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs were not formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages, the number of SUs formed for these States/districts is as follows:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
.....and so on

3.1.4.2 For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 3.1.3 above was adopted with the modification that the SUs were formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

3.1.5 Urban areas: SUs were formed in urban sector also. The procedure was similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs were formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 was divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU was formed.

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

3.3 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:

3.3.1 There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 3.1.4.1) and entire village was considered as one FSU. All such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) were the First Stage Units (FSUs).

3.3.2 In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) following the procedure as described in para 3.1.1 were formed. Such SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

3.3.3 For the UFS blocks with less than 200 households, the entire UFS block was considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

3.3.4 List of FSUs as described above was the sampling frame for respective cases.

3.4 Stratification:

- (a) Each district was a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
- (b) A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at State/UT level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT.

3.5 Sub-stratification:

3.5.1 **Rural sector:** Two groups of villages were formed within each stratum (except special stratum):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 1000 (less than 500 for special cases mentioned in 3.1.4.1)

Group 2: remaining villages

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

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

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

3.5.2 **Urban sector:** Let ' u ' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/2 > 1$ ', implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban

frame. Then sub-strata were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

3.6 Total sample size (FSUs): 9000 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-India level. For the state sample, there are 9690 FSUs allocated for all-India.

3.7 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs has been allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

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

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

For special stratum formed at state level as mentioned in para 3.4(b), 2 FSUs were allocated.

3.10 Allocation to sub-strata:

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

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

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

3.11.1 From all the sub-strata of Group 1 within each stratum of rural sector, required number of FSUs was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) scheme with Census 2011 population as size.

3.11.2 From the remaining sub-strata of a rural stratum, and all sub-strata in urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs was selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme.

3.11.3 FSUs were selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme in the special stratum formed in rural sector at the State/UT level.

3.11.4 No sub-sample wise selection was done in this round and FSUs were selected in the form of single sample only.

3.12 Formation of sub-units and listing of households

3.12.1 Procedure of formation of SUs: After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block is to be divided into the

number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs are located. It is to be ensured that SUs formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed is 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation is required.

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

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

3.13.1 Schedule 26 (Survey of persons with disabilities): Different types of disabilities have been identified in “Rights of Persons with Disability” Act 2016, some of which are of very rare type.

Considering the types of disabilities and their rarity, a suitable strategy for SSS formation has been adopted. The households are grouped into seven second stage strata (SSS) in the following manner:

SSS no.	Composition of SSS	Disability Group	Allocation of households
1.	households having person(s) with any of the 11 rare disabilities: (i) acid attack victims, (ii) autism spectrum disorder, (iii) cerebral palsy, (iv) dwarfism, (v) haemophilia, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) muscular dystrophy, (viii) other chronic neurological conditions, (ix) Parkinson’s disease, (x) sickle cell disease, (xi) thalassemia	I	8
2.	from the remaining, households having at least one person with mental disability	II	10
3.	from the remaining, households having at least one person with speech disability		
4.	from the remaining, households having at least one person with visual disability		
5.	from the remaining, households having at least one person with hearing disability		
6.	from the remaining, households having at least one person with locomotor disability		
7.	households without any disability	No disability	2

3.13.2 Schedule 1.2 (Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition): A cut-off point ‘A’ has been determined from household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round (July 2014 – June 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than or equal to ‘A’.

3.13.3 Composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors is as follows:

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

3.14 Selection of households: The sample households from each SSS for each of the schedules are selected by SRSWOR

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

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

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

k = subscript for k-th sample household within an FSU

N = total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the above symbols,

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

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

4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum x sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedules 1.2, 26:

4.2.1.1 Rural:

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

(i) For j-th second-stage:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{t=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{jt}}{h_{jt}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{jt}} y_{jstkt} \right]$$

4.2.1.1.2 Case 2: Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (sub-stratum number: 01, 02, ,10)

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

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

4.2.1.1.3 Case 3: Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (sub-stratum number: 11 onwards)

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

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

4.2.1.1.3 For all second-stage strata combined:

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

4.2.1.2 Urban:

4.2.1.2.1 (i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum × sub-stratum:

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

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

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_i \hat{Y}_{si}$$

4.4 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

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

4.5 Estimates of Ratios:

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

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

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

4.6 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

4.6.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_t \widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}_t) = \sum_t \sum_t \widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st})$$

Rural

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

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \widehat{Var}_{PPSWR}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{N_{st} \hat{Y}_{stij}}{n_{st}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right]$$

where
$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \sum_j Y_{stij}$$

(b) Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (sub-stratum number: 01, 02, ..., 10):

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \widehat{Var}_{PPSWR}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{Z_{st} \hat{Y}_{stij}}{z_{st}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right]$$

where
$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \sum_j Y_{stij}$$

(c) Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (sub-stratum number: 11 onwards):

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \widehat{Var}_{PPSWR}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{N_{st} \hat{Y}_{stij}}{n_{st}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right]$$

where
$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \sum_j Y_{stij}$$

Urban:

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \widehat{Var}_{PPSWR}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{N_{st} \hat{Y}_{stij}}{n_{st}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right]$$

where
$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \sum_j Y_{stij}$$

4.6.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_t \left[\sum_t M_{st} + \sum_{t'} M_{st'} \right]$$

where t, t' indicate respectively the sub-strata with PPSWR and SRSWR selection at first stage.

Rural:

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

$$M_{st'} = \frac{1}{n_{st'}(n_{st'}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st'}} \left[\frac{N_{st'}}{n_{st'}} (\hat{Y}_{st'ij} - \hat{R} \hat{X}_{st'ij}) - (\hat{Y}_{st'} - \hat{R} \hat{X}_{st'}) \right]^2$$

where

$$\hat{Y}_{st'ij} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{st'ij}, \quad \hat{X}_{st'ij} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{st'ij}$$

(b) Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (sub-stratum number: 01, 02, ,10):

$$M_{st} = \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st} - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left[\frac{Z_{st}}{z_{sti}} (\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{sti}) - (\hat{Y}_{st} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st}) \right]^2$$

where

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{stj} \quad , \quad \hat{X}_{st} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{stj}$$

(c) Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (sub-stratum number: 11 onwards):

$$M_{st'} = \frac{1}{n_{st'}(n_{st'} - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st'}} \left[\frac{N_{st'}}{n_{st'i}} (\hat{Y}_{st'i} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'i}) - (\hat{Y}_{st'} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'}) \right]^2$$

where

$$\hat{Y}_{st'} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{st'j} \quad , \quad \hat{X}_{st'} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{st'j}$$

Urban:

$$M_{st'} = \frac{1}{n_{st'}(n_{st'} - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st'}} \left[\frac{N_{st'}}{n_{st'i}} (\hat{Y}_{st'i} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'i}) - (\hat{Y}_{st'} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'}) \right]^2$$

where

$$\hat{Y}_{st'} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{st'j} \quad , \quad \hat{X}_{st'} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{st'j}$$

4.6.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a schedule type are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers
	rural (sub-strata of special stratum i.e. stratum = 99)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}} \times \frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}}$
	rural (Sub-stratum number: 01, 02,....., 10)	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{st}} \times \frac{1}{z_{sti}} \times \frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}}$

1.2, 26	rural (Sub-stratum number: 01, 02,....., 10)	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{st}} \times \frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}}$
	rural (sub-stratum number: 11 onwards)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}}$
	urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}}$
	j = 1, 2 for Schedule 1.2 and j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 for Schedule 26	

Note:

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

6. Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.:

6.1 While counting the number of FSUs surveyed (n_{st} or n_{stj}) in a stratum/sub-stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in schedule 0.0 will be considered. In addition, if no household is available in the frame then also that FSU will be treated as surveyed. However, household of a particular schedule type are available in the frame of the FSU but none of these could be surveyed then that FSU has to be treated as casualty and it will not be treated as surveyed in respect of that schedule.

6.2 Casualty cases: FSUs with survey code 7 as per schedule 0.0 are treated as casualties. In addition to this, an FSU, although surveyed, may have to be treated as casualty for a particular schedule type and a particular second stage stratum as given in the following para:

6.2.1 FSUs with survey codes 1 or 4 as per schedule 0.0 having number of households in the frame of j-th second stage stratum greater than 0 but number of households surveyed according to data file as nil, will be taken as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.

All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per schedule 0.0 minus the number of casualties as identified above will be taken as the number of surveyed FSUs (n_{stj}) for that (stratum/substratum) \times (second stage stratum).

7. Treatment in cases of void second-stage strata/sub-strata /strata at FSU or household level

7.1 A stratum/sub-stratum may be void because of the casualty of all the FSUs belonging to the stratum/sub-stratum.

7.2 When a stratum/sub-stratum is void, the following procedure is recommended:

Case(I): Stratum/Sub-stratum void cases at FSU levels (i.e. all FSUs having survey code 7):

- (i) If a rural/urban sub-stratum is void then it may be merged with the other sub-stratum of the same Group of the stratum.
- (ii) If a rural/urban stratum (district) is void due to all FSUs being casualty, it may be excluded from the coverage of the survey. The state level estimates will be based on the estimates of districts for which estimates are available and remarks to that effect may be added in appropriate places.

Case (II): Stratum/Sub-stratum void case at second stage stratum level (i.e. all the FSUs were casualties for a particular second stage stratum):

An FSU may be a casualty for a particular second stage stratum although survey code was not 7. If all the FSUs of a stratum/sub-stratum become casualties in this manner for a particular second stage stratum, the stratum/sub-stratum will become void. In such cases, sub-stratum may be merged with other non-void sub-stratum for all the second stage strata.

Appendix B

Facsimile of Schedule 1.2

RURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	*
URBAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	

CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	*
STATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

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

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

Codes for Block 1

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

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

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

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

Codes for Block 3

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

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

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

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

col. 8: usual principal activity status:

worked in household enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer -12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31; worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Codes for Block 4

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

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

item 4: **land possessed:**

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

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

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

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

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

item 14: **sources of finance:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

continued to next page

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

continued to next page

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

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

continued to next page

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] comments by supervisory officer(s)

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Associated with the NSS 76th Round Publication

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