



स्वच्छता स्थिति रिपोर्ट 2016

Swachhhta Status Report 2016



राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय
National Sample Survey Office
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
भारत सरकार
Government of India

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संदेश

माननीय प्रधानमन्त्री द्वारा दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को प्रारम्भ किए गए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की गतिविधियों का लक्ष्य 2 अक्टूबर 2019 तक रहने के लिए स्वच्छ एवं स्वास्थ्यकर स्थान उपलब्ध करवाना है। यह वांछनीय है कि मिशन प्रगति की सामयिक रिपोर्टिंग के लिए एक सांख्यिकीय संरचना उपलब्ध हो। सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम मंत्रालय स्वच्छता स्थिति रिपोर्ट ला रहा है, जो सरकार की विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत चलाए गए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों तथा जनगणना व राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त अन्य आंकड़े/निष्कर्ष संबंधी प्रासंगिक जानकारी एक ही स्थान पर उपलब्ध करवाएगा। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय द्वारा देश के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता की स्थिति का आंकलन करने के लिए मई-जून 2015 में एक राष्ट्र-व्यापी त्वरित सर्वेक्षण किया गया। सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों को भी इस रिपोर्ट में सम्मिलित किया गया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह रिपोर्ट नीति निर्धारकों/निर्णायकों दोनों के लिए एक उपयोगी संदर्भ सिद्ध होगी।

मैं उन सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ जिन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में प्रमुखता से योगदान दिया है। मैं, इस प्रयास में सहयोग तथा समर्थन के लिए संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

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Message

The activities of the Swachh Bharat Mission launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd October 2014 aim for a clean and hygienic place to live by 2nd October 2019. It is desirable that a statistical framework is in place for periodic reporting on the progress of the mission. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is bringing the Swachhta Status Report, which will make available at one place relevant information from different programmes undertaken under Swachh Bharat Mission by different agencies of the Government and other data/findings from Census and the National Sample Survey. A nation-wide rapid survey to assess the sanitary conditions in rural and urban areas of the country was conducted by NSSO during May-June 2015. The findings of the survey have also been included in this Report. I am sure that this report will be a useful reference to policy/decision makers.

I acknowledge the efforts made by all the officers and staff who have contributed significantly in bringing out this Report. I also thank the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for extending their co-operation and support in this endeavour.

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MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
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प्राक्कथन

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर 2014 से स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की शुरुआत किये जाने के बाद से स्वच्छता एक उच्च प्राथमिकता वाला विषय बन गया है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन में हुई प्रगति को मॉनिटर करने के लिये, सर्वेक्षण की अपेक्षानुसार कार्यप्रणाली विकसित करने तथा स्वच्छता स्थिति रिपोर्ट की संरचना निर्धारित करने के लिये सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सदस्यों के साथ एक कार्यबल गठित किया गया। कार्यबल तथा इसके उप-समूह की कई बैठकें हुईं और केन्द्रित क्षेत्र की पहचान की गई और प्रगति को मॉनिटर करने के लिये मापिय संकेतों को निर्धारित किया गया। शौचालयों की उपलब्धता/पहुंच, ठोस कचरा प्रबंधन तथा तरल कचरा प्रबंधन की पहचान केन्द्रित क्षेत्र के रूप में की गई। पहचान किये गये संकेतों के सैट पर स्वच्छता स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिये कार्यबल ने पूरे देश में त्वरित सर्वेक्षण करने की सिफारिश की। इस त्वरित सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम स्वच्छता स्थिति रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

मैं कार्यबल के सदस्यों का उनके योगदान तथा इस कार्य को संभव बनाने के लिये आभारी हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों के लिये मैं आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

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Foreword

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Ever since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd October 2014, swachhta has become one of the highest priority areas. A Task Force was constituted in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation with members from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments to finalise the framework for monitoring the progress made under the Swachh Bharat Mission, develop methodology where survey is required and to decide the structure of the Swachhta Status Report. The Task Force and its Sub-Group had several meetings and identified the focus areas and set of measurable indicators for monitoring the progress. Availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste management and liquid waste management were identified as the focus areas. The Task Force also recommended conducting a rapid survey across the country to find out the status of swachhta on the identified set of indicators. The results of this rapid survey have been presented in the Swachhta Status Report.

I am thankful to the members of the Task Force for their contribution and making it possible to fulfill its mandate. I acknowledge the efforts made by the officers and staff of National Sample Survey Office in bringing out this Report.

(Amarjeet Kaur)

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प्रस्तावना

देश, जो विकसित समाज बनने की आकांक्षा रखता है, स्वच्छ भारत उसका अविच्छिन्न अंग है। भारतीय नागरिकों को रहने हेतु साफ और स्वास्थ्यकर जगह पाने का अधिकार है और स्थायी रूप से इसे सफल बनाने हेतु उन्हें अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रयास करने की जरूरत है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ने 2019 अर्थात महात्मा गांधी की 150वीं जयंती तक स्वच्छ भारत का लक्ष्य हासिल करने में अपना योगदान करने हेतु संभावनाओं का द्वार खोल दिया है।

1950 में अपनी शुरुआत के समय से ही नीति निर्माताओं को साक्ष्य आधारित निर्णय लेने में सहयोग करने तथा शिक्षाविदों एवं शोधकर्ताओं को विशिष्ट अध्ययन के लिए प्राथमिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) देश में वृहद पैमाने पर प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संचालित करता रहा है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन पर अपनी कार्य योजना के अंग के रूप में और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की प्रगति की निगरानी हेतु क्षेत्रों को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए मंत्रालय में गठित कार्य दल द्वारा की गई संस्तुति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) ने चयनित सूचकों पर प्राथमिक आंकड़े संग्रह करने के लिए मई-जून 2015 के दौरान एक त्वरित सर्वेक्षण संचालित किया। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन पर त्वरित सर्वेक्षण राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एन.एस.एस.) के 72वें दौर के साथ-साथ संचालित किया गया।

मैं इस रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशन संभव बनाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) के विभिन्न प्रभागों के सभी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सराहना करता हूँ एवं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

(समीरण मल्लिक)

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Preface

Swachh India is integral to the developed society that the country aspires to become. Citizens of India deserve to have a clean and hygienic place to live and need to give their best to make it possible on sustainable basis. Swachh Bharat Mission has opened a window of opportunity to make their contributions in achieving the goal of a clean India by 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Ever since its inception in 1950, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been conducting large scale sample surveys in the country to help policy makers in evidence-based decision-making and provide academicians and researchers with relevant primary data to carry out specific studies. As part of its action plan on Swachh Bharat Mission and as recommended by the Task Force constituted in the Ministry to finalise the areas of activity for monitoring the progress on Swachh Bharat Mission, NSSO conducted a Rapid Survey during May-June 2015 to collect primary data on select indicators. The Rapid Survey on Swachh Bharat Mission was conducted concurrently with the 72nd Round of NSS.

I express my sincere appreciation and thanks to all the officers and staff of various Divisions of NSSO for making it possible to bring out this report in a short period of time.

(Samiran Mallick)

मुख्य विशेषताएं

- राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय द्वारा अपने नियमित 72वें दौर (जुलाई 2014 से जून 2015) के सर्वेक्षण के साथ-साथ मई-जून 2015 के दौरान स्वच्छता स्थिति पर एक त्वरित सर्वेक्षण किया गया। सर्वेक्षण में 3788 ग्रामों तथा 2907 नगरीय खण्डों को सम्मिलित किया गया। ग्रामीण भारत में 73,176 तथा नगरीय भारत में 41,538 परिवारों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया।
- सर्वेक्षण का मुख्य लक्ष्य राज्य तथा राष्ट्र स्तर पर समेकित प्रतिदर्श ग्रामों/वार्डों तथा परिवारों के स्तर पर शौचालयों की उपलब्धता/सुगम्यता, ठोस अपशिष्ट तथा तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन संबंधी स्थिति पर आशुचित्र प्रदान करना है।
- सर्वेक्षण किए गए 3788 ग्रामों में से 13.1% ग्रामों में सामुदायिक शौचालय पाए गए। प्रतिदर्श ग्रामों में से, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, 1.7% ग्रामों में पाया गया कि वहां सामुदायिक शौचालय तो थे परन्तु उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा था। ग्रामों में उपलब्ध समस्त सामुदायिक शौचालयों में 82.1% का उपयोग मलत्याग अथवा धोवन के लिए किया जा रहा था।
- अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण किए गए 2907 प्रतिदर्श नगरीय ढांचा सर्वेक्षण खण्डों में से 42.0% वार्डों में सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय उपलब्ध पाए गए। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 1.6% वार्डों में पाया गया कि वहां सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय तो थे परन्तु उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा था।
- सामुदायिक शौचालयों वाले 54.9% ग्रामों में सफाई पंचायत द्वारा नियोजित व्यक्तियों द्वारा अथवा संविदा भुगतान आधार पर की जा रही थी। 17.0% ग्रामों में यह कार्य वहां के निवासियों द्वारा स्वयं किया जा रहा था। यद्यपि 22.6% गांव ऐसे थे जहां सामुदायिक शौचालयों की सफाई नहीं की जा रही थी।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, जहां सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय उपलब्ध थे, उनकी सफाई 73.1% वार्डों में स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा नियोजित कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जा रही थी। 12.2% वार्ड ऐसे थे जहां सफाई आवासीय कल्याण समितियों द्वारा नियोजित व्यक्तियों द्वारा की जा रही थी। यद्यपि, 8.6% वार्डों में सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की सफाई किसी के द्वारा नहीं की जा रही थी।
- प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार नगरीय क्षेत्रों के 36.8% वार्डों में सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालयों में उचित तरल अपशिष्ट निस्तारण व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी।
- ग्रामीण घरों से निकलने वाले गंदे पानी की जल निकासी व्यवस्था के लिए 36.7% ग्रामों में पक्की नालियां तथा 19.0% ग्रामों में कच्ची नालियां थीं। 44.4% ग्रामों में जल निकासी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी।
- 56.4% वार्डों में तरल अपशिष्ट निस्तारण के लिए सीवरेज व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी।
- 78.1% वार्डों में गलियों की सफाई के लिए व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी।
- 64.2% वार्डों में ठोस कचरे के निस्तारण के लिए क्षेपण स्थल उपलब्ध थी। यह ठोस कचरा क्षेपण स्थल 48.2% वार्डों में प्रतिदिन साफ किए जाते थे, 37.7% वार्डों में साप्ताहिक आधार

पर तथा 9.3% वार्डों में मासिक आधार पर साफ किए जाते थे। यद्यपि 4.9% वार्ड ऐसे थे जहां ठोस कचरा क्षेपण स्थल साफ नहीं किए गए थे।

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 50.5% परिवारों द्वारा कचरा उनके अपने घरों के बाहर निर्धारित स्थलों पर रखा गया, 24.4% परिवारों ने कचरे का निस्तारण पास के खेतों में किया, 5.5% परिवारों द्वारा इसे घरों के बाहर सामूहिक स्थान पर रखा गया, 4.4% परिवारों द्वारा कचरे का निस्तारण बायोगैस संयंत्र अथवा खाद के लिए बनाए गए गड्ढे में किया गया जबकि 15.1% परिवारों ने इसे घर के आस पास फेंक दिया।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 45.3% परिवारों के द्वारा उनके पास सैनिटरी शौचालय उपलब्ध होने की सूचना दी गई।
- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 88.8% परिवारों के द्वारा उनके पास सैनिटरी शौचालय उपलब्ध होने की सूचना दी गई।
- ग्रामीण भारत में जिन परिवारों में सैनिटरी शौचालय था, उनमें पारिवारिक/सामुदायिक शौचालयों का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत 95.5% था।
- नगरीय भारत में जिन परिवारों में सैनिटरी शौचालय था, उनमें पारिवारिक/सामुदायिक/ सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत 98.7% था।
- ग्रामीण भारत में 42.5% परिवारों के शौचालयों में प्रयोग के लिए पानी की सुगम्यता पाई गई।
- नगरीय भारत में 87.9% परिवारों के शौचालयों में प्रयोग के लिए पानी की सुगम्यता पाई गई।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मलत्याग के लिए खुले में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों का अनुमानित प्रतिशत 52.1% आंका गया।
- नगरीय भारत में मलत्याग के लिए खुले में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों का अनुमानित प्रतिशत 7.5% आंका गया।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खुले में मलत्याग में योगदान करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत 55.4% था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह प्रतिशत 8.9% था।

Highlights

- A Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status was conducted by the NSSO during May-June 2015 alongside its regular 72nd Round (July 2014-June 2015) survey covering 3788 villages and 2907 urban blocks. The number of households surveyed was 73,176 in rural India and 41,538 in urban India.
- The survey aims to give a snapshot of the situation on the availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste and liquid waste management at sample village/ward and household levels aggregated at State and country levels.
- Out of the 3788 villages surveyed, 13.1% villages in India were found to have community toilets. Out of the sample villages, at all India level, 1.7% villages were found to be having the community toilets but not using them. 82.1% of all the community toilets available in the villages were being used for defecation or washing purpose.
- From the 2907 sample UFS blocks surveyed at all India level, 42.0% wards were found to have community/public toilets. At all India level, 1.6% wards were found to be having the community/public toilets but not using them.
- In 54.9% of the villages having community toilets, cleaning was being done by the persons employed by the panchayat or on contract payment. In 17.0% villages, it was being done by the residents themselves. However, 22.6% villages were such where the community toilets were not being cleaned.
- In urban areas, cleaning of community/public toilets was being done by the persons employed by the local municipal body in 73.1% wards having these toilets. 12.2% wards were such where the cleaning was being done by the persons employed by the residents' welfare association. However, community/public toilets in 8.6% wards were not being cleaned by anybody.
- 36.8% wards in urban areas reported to have a proper liquid waste disposal system for community/public toilets.
- 36.7% villages had *pakki nali* and 19.0% villages had *katchi nali* as drainage arrangement for waste water coming out of the rural households. 44.4% villages had no drainage arrangement.
- 56.4% wards reported to have sewer network for disposal of liquid waste.
- 78.1% wards reported to have a system of street cleaning.
- 64.2% wards were found to have a dumping place for solid waste. These solid waste dumping places were cleaned every day in case of 48.2% wards, on a weekly basis in case of 37.7% wards and on a monthly basis in case of 9.3% wards. However, 4.9% wards were such where the solid waste dumping place was not cleaned.
- In rural areas, 50.5% of the households kept the garbage at a specified place outside their own house, 24.4% households disposed of the garbage in the nearby agriculture field, 5.5% households kept it at the common place outside the house, 4.4% households disposed of the garbage in the biogas plant or manure pit whereas 15.1% households threw it around the house.
- In rural areas, 45.3% households reported to have sanitary toilets.
- In urban areas, 88.8% households reported to have sanitary toilets.
- In rural India for the households having sanitary toilet, percentage of persons using household/community toilet was 95.6%.

- In urban India for the households having sanitary toilet, the percentage of persons using household/community/public toilet was 98.7%.
- In rural India, 42.5% households were found to have access to water for use in toilet.
- In urban India, 87.9% households were found to have access to water for use in toilets.
- In rural areas, the percentage of persons going for open defecation was estimated to be 52.1%.
- In urban India, the percentage of persons going for open defecation was estimated to be 7.5%.
- In rural areas, 55.4% households contributed to open defecation. This percentage in urban areas was 8.9%.

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1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission

1.1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2nd October 2014. The aim of the SBM is to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The SBM has two sub-missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for SBM (Gramin) and Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal Ministry for SBM (Urban).

1.1.2 The SBM (Gramin) aims at improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised. The objectives of the SBM (Gramin) are to be achieved by removing the bottlenecks that were hindering the progress, including partial funding for Individual Household Latrines from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and focussing on critical issues affecting outcomes. The focus areas identified for the SBM (Gramin) are:

- a) **Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL):** A duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise a Toilet Unit including a super structure. The programme is aimed at covering all the rural families. Incentive as provided under the scheme may be extended to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) Households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically challenged and women headed households. The construction of household toilets will be undertaken by the household itself and on completion and use of the toilet, the cash incentive will be given to the household in recognition of its achievement.
- b) **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC):** Community Sanitary Complexes can be set up in a suitable place in the village, acceptable and accessible to all. The maintenance of such complexes is very essential for which Gram Panchayat should own the ultimate responsibility. User families may be asked to contribute a reasonable monthly user charge for cleaning & maintenance. Such complexes can also be made at public places, markets, etc. where large scale congregation of people takes place.
- c) **Institutional Toilets:** Children are good channel to influence parents to adopt proper sanitary habits. Children are more receptive to new ideas. Schools/ Anganwadis are appropriate institutions for changing the behaviour, mindset and habits of children from open defecation to the use of lavatory through motivation and education.
 - i. **School Toilets** – Adequate number of toilets in all types of Government schools will be constructed. Emphasis will be given to toilets for girls in schools. At least one teacher in each school will be trained in hygiene education who in turn will train the children in hygiene behaviour.

- ii. **Anganwadi Toilets** - Each Anganwadi will be provided with a baby friendly toilet. Construction of Anganwadi toilets will be prioritized in the 200 high focus districts to assist in tackling the issue of malnutrition.

d) **Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM):** To bring about improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP). Under this component, activities like compost pits, vermin composting, common and individual biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. will be taken up.

e) **IEC Activities:** Information, Education and Communication (IEC) are important components of the programme. These intend to trigger the demand for sanitary facilities in the rural areas for households, schools, Anganwadis and Community Sanitary Complexes through behavioral change. The IEC activities will also focus on health and hygiene practices and environmental sanitation aspects. Communication machinery at the village level will be strengthened with participatory social mobilization and engagement of village level motivators (Swachhta Doot/ Sanitation Messengers). The IEC activities will include awareness of the community on how to maintain the sanitation facilities.

1.1.3 The SBM (Urban) aims at achieving Swachh Bharat in all 4,041 statutory towns by 2019. The objectives of the SBM (Urban) are:

- a) Elimination of open defecation, conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets
- b) Provision of individual household toilets, community and public toilets
- c) Eradication of manual scavenging, improving municipal solid waste management system
- d) Bringing in behavioural change among citizens regarding healthy sanitation practices
- e) Generating awareness among citizens about importance of sanitation and its linkages with public health
- f) Strengthening of Urban Local Bodies to design, execute and operate systems to fulfil these objectives and creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in capital expenditure and operational expenditure

1.1.4 It is expected that this initiative would significantly enhance the cleanliness of villages and urban areas, tackle the problem of open defecation, improve the quality of life, enhance the dignity and safety of women and children and lead to significant improvement in the health parameters of the population.

1.2 Genesis of the Report

1.2.1 As part of the Action Plan on Swachh Bharat Mission, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation committed to create an appropriate statistical framework to assess the country-wide progress in the broad arena of 'cleanliness and hygiene' and bring out 'Swachhta Status Report'. For this purpose, a Task Force was constituted under the chairmanship of Director General, Central Statistics Office with members from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

1.2.2 The Task Force held several meetings and finalized the following focus areas for the purpose of statistical tracking: (a) availability/accessibility of toilets (b) solid waste

management and (c) liquid waste management. Related indicators were also finalized. It was envisaged to conduct a Rapid Survey to collect data from the field on the indicators pertaining to the focus areas so decided and schedules, separately for rural and urban areas were devised.

1.2.3 The schedules of the Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status were canvassed alongside the schedules of the 72nd Round survey undertaken by NSSO. As in regular NSS Rounds, different Divisions of the National Sample Survey Office were engaged at different stages of the Rapid Survey.

1.2.4 In the Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status, information has been collected at two levels: (a) village/ward level and (b) household level. The key indicators captured in the Rapid Survey are:

(a) Village/Ward level

- Availability of Community/Public toilets
- Use of Community/Public toilets
- Type of drainage arrangement
- Method of disposal of drainage/waste water
- System of street cleaning
- Prevalence of open defecation

(b) Household level

- Availability of sanitary toilets
- Use of sanitary/community toilets by age-group
- Access to water for use in toilet
- Disposal of garbage from the house

1.2.5 The Swachhta Status Report has been broadly presented in three parts. The first part gives information about the major initiatives taken by the Central Ministries/Departments under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the targets set and the achievements made so far. The second part shows the status of swachhta in the country as depicted by the Census and surveys conducted in the past with particular reference to availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste management and liquid waste management. The third and final part presents the results of the Rapid Survey conducted during May-June 2015.

Results, on relevant indicators, obtained from the Rapid Survey, 69th Round NSS (July – December 2012) and Census 2011 may not be strictly comparable due to differences in the method of data collection in sample surveys and census, concepts used for collection of data, reference period and coding/itemisation on which data were collected. These aspects are to be considered while comparing the related estimates obtained from these three sources. The concepts and definitions of different terms used in the surveys and census are given at Appendix C.

Major Initiatives by Central Ministries/Departments

2.1 The Information has been presented here about the major initiatives taken by various Central Ministries/Departments under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the targets set and the achievements made so far. The information has been presented in respect of those Ministries/Departments whose focus areas pertain to availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste management and liquid waste management.

2.2 Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

2.2.1 The Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2019. The program is considered India's biggest drive to improve sanitation and cleanliness in the country. The effectiveness of the programme is predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. This is to be bolstered with adequate implementation capacities in terms of trained personnel, financial incentives and systems and procedures for planning and monitoring. The emphasis is on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication, strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the Gram Panchayat level and giving the States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

2.2.2 In the new SBM (G), funding has been delinked from MGNREGA, since that was leading to inefficiencies and delays in implementation. However, if the Gram Panchayats so desire, they are free to make use of the MGNREGA funds and construct and use household latrines subject to the provisions contained in the guidelines of MGNREGA. The incentive for latrine funded by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been increased by Rs. 2000 from Rs.10000 to Rs. 12000 (including the State share). It is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) (SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped, women headed households) to provide for water availability, including its storage, hand-washing and cleaning of toilets. Besides, fund is also provided for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households. School and Anganwadi toilets are to be done by Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Women and Child Development respectively for greater focus.

2.2.3 Under the new SBM (G), the focus is on behaviour change. Community based collective behaviour change has been mentioned as the preferred approach and the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. However, focus is on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behaviour rather than dealing individually with beneficiaries.

2.2.4 The number of latrines that had to be constructed as per the baseline survey of 2013 was 11.11 crore. Of this, 8.84 crore are eligible for incentive, 1.39 crore are defunct/dysfunctional and 0.88 crore are ineligible for incentive as per the scheme guidelines. Of the 8.84 crore latrines, 2 crore latrines are to be done under MGNREGA, leaving a balance of 6.84 crore to be done by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2.2.5 The main objectives of SBM (G) are:

- a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation
- b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019
- c) Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- d) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation
- e) Develop where required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas

2.2.6 The major components of the SBM (G) are:

- Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs. 9000/- and 3000/- for each toilet (Rs. 10800/- and Rs. 1200/- in case of North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Special category States) is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households after they construct and use toilets. Other APL households are motivated to construct toilets with their own funds or by taking loans from SHGs, banks, cooperative institutions etc.
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (upto Rs. 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex). Sharing pattern will be 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community)
- Assistance (upto Rs. 50 lakh per district) to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts
- Fund for Solid and Liquid Waste Management-A cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households on a Centre and State/Gram Panchayat sharing ratio of 75:25
- Provision for IEC will be at 8% of total Project cost, with 3% to be utilised at the Central level and 5% at State level
- Provision for Administrative Cost will be 2% of the Project cost. Sharing pattern will be 75:25 between Centre and State

2.2.7 Present Status: Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. With the efforts put into the Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) this has gone up to 32.7% as per Census 2011. Further as per results of 69th round of NSS (July-Dec 2012), 40.6% rural households have toilets. All rural households are planned to be covered with sanitary facilities by 2019. As on 29.02.2016, Sanitation Coverage is 50.2% as reported by the States on Online Monitoring System maintained by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2.2.8 Physical achievements made during last 3 years and current year: SBM (G) is demand driven scheme hence no annual targets are fixed. Achievements made under SBM (G) during the last three years and current year are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Achievements made under SBM (G)

| Component | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 (Up to 29.02.2016) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Individual Household Latrines | 45,59,162 | 49,76,294 | 58,54,987 | 97,73,437 |
| School toilets | 76,396 | 37,696 | 25,264 | 8,240 |
| Anganwadi toilets | 36,677 | 22,318 | 8,377 | 1,337 |

Note: With the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2.10.2014, School and Anganwadi toilets are to be provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Women and Child Development respectively.

2.2.9 Against the target of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is more than the target. Besides, 1109 Community Sanitary Complexes, 25,264 school toilets and 8,377 Anganwadi toilets were constructed. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating substantial acceleration in the pace of construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. Table 2.2 gives the State-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), School and Anganwadi toilets constructed during the last 3 years and current year. The details of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.2: State-wise Individual Household Latrines(IHHLs), School and Anganwadi toilets constructed during the last 3 years and current year

| S. No. | State | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 (upto 29-2-2016) | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | IHHLs | School toilet | Anganwadi toilet | IHHLs | School toilet | Anganwadi toilet | IHHLs | School toilet | Anganwadi toilet | IHHLs | School toilet | Anganwadi toilet |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 195102 | 2461 | 515 | 138721 | 2148 | 1305 | 213867 | 85 | 0 | 264356 | 917 | 0 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 5760 | 0 | 8 | 14433 | 30 | 148 | 12902 | 255 | 223 | 10002 | 102 | 12 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 273240 | 77 | 76 | 160602 | 633 | 195 | 148237 | 68 | 53 | 416828 | 12 | 1 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 796699 | 17009 | 4822 | 161646 | 5076 | 1437 | 165457 | 1046 | 11 | 198993 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 52045 | 1387 | 220 | 67457 | 0 | 18 | 39128 | 0 | 0 | 242113 | 0 | 17 |
| 6 | D & N HAVELI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28637 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | GUJARAT | 171977 | 4666 | 451 | 155268 | 1114 | 490 | 335762 | 0 | 0 | 470393 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | HARYANA | 62949 | 148 | 315 | 116426 | 915 | 718 | 107765 | 2019 | 1722 | 102674 | 153 | 146 |
| 10 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 5183 | 1215 | 1066 | 9170 | 638 | 38 | 54265 | 182 | 5 | 57011 | 272 | 0 |
| 11 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 71900 | 2011 | 76 | 70884 | 363 | 4 | 8496 | 12 | 0 | 52566 | 9 | 1 |
| 12 | JHARKHAND | 48500 | 613 | 684 | 76818 | 682 | 163 | 98512 | 1574 | 157 | 225141 | 22 | 0 |
| 13 | KARNATAKA | 296429 | 1758 | 687 | 505697 | 1483 | 1416 | 791687 | 1355 | 1893 | 417613 | 147 | 123 |
| 14 | KERALA | 5674 | 34 | 322 | 39601 | 400 | 77 | 34101 | 299 | 16 | 11269 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | MADHYA PRADESH | 558189 | 1033 | 804 | 515583 | 59 | 364 | 521739 | 70 | 2 | 914473 | 6 | 1 |
| 16 | MAHARASHTRA | 189306 | 159 | 5800 | 559042 | 20 | 311 | 500897 | 10 | 5 | 596458 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | MANIPUR | 43917 | 0 | 53 | 35442 | 0 | 0 | 27860 | 0 | 0 | 41062 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | MEGHALAYA | 14406 | 1603 | 130 | 29012 | 1678 | 158 | 42002 | 2473 | 171 | 30734 | 1530 | 184 |
| 19 | MIZORAM | 4967 | 106 | 219 | 4524 | 689 | 81 | 534 | 35 | 5 | 3266 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | NAGALAND | 22149 | 28 | 20 | 20102 | 646 | 283 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16041 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | ODISHA | 118318 | 1138 | 956 | 33759 | 373 | 45 | 130925 | 771 | 20 | 913101 | 20 | 0 |
| 22 | PUDUCHERRY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | PUNJAB | 57421 | 345 | 620 | 3912 | 0 | 162 | 9887 | 0 | 268 | 47192 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | RAJASTHAN | 252800 | 15511 | 3421 | 266197 | 6730 | 5718 | 653306 | 949 | 738 | 1963164 | 2079 | 439 |
| 25 | SIKKIM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3443 | 166 | 100 | 3562 | 505 | 36 | 3707 | 405 | 0 |
| 26 | TAMIL NADU | 324216 | 3095 | 2076 | 313402 | 1403 | 904 | 378162 | 4292 | 49 | 624500 | 378 | 0 |
| 27 | TELANGANA | 189177 | 1738 | 1059 | 180682 | 3686 | 1504 | 130725 | 1937 | 207 | 169719 | 19 | 1 |
| 28 | TRIPURA | 7035 | 412 | 2 | 6077 | 65 | 871 | 24869 | 100 | 858 | 43800 | 0 | 53 |
| 29 | UTTAR PRADESH | 134873 | 30 | 80 | 789092 | 30 | 45 | 515427 | 2 | 0 | 569388 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | UTTARAKHAND | 97815 | 344 | 19 | 91084 | 169 | 21 | 57833 | 31 | 0 | 43618 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | WEST BENGAL | 559115 | 19475 | 12176 | 608218 | 8500 | 5742 | 847080 | 7194 | 1938 | 1295618 | 2168 | 358 |
| | Total | 4559162 | 76396 | 36677 | 4976294 | 37696 | 22318 | 5854987 | 25264 | 8377 | 9773437 | 8240 | 1337 |

Source: Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Table 2.3: Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under MGNREGA

| S. No. | State | IHHLs constructed under MGNREGA | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|--|---------------|
| | | IHHLs constructed, after 2 nd Oct 2014, Sanctioned in 2014-2015 | IHHLs constructed, Sanctioned in 2015-2016 | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 470 | 29053 | 29523 |
| 2 | Assam | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Bihar | 22236 | 232 | 22468 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 144 | 2567 | 2711 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 24480 | 15 | 24495 |
| 6 | Haryana | 16695 | 0 | 16695 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 1498 | 192 | 1690 |
| 8 | Jammu and Kashmir | 236 | 0 | 236 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 3683 | 1623 | 5306 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 139853 | 55 | 139908 |
| 11 | Kerala | 97 | 1 | 98 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 59692 | 8687 | 68379 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 17307 | 1242 | 18549 |
| 14 | Manipur | NA | 16 | 16 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 3274 | 0 | 3274 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 107 | 448 | 555 |
| 17 | Odisha | 3302 | 0 | 3302 |
| 18 | Rajasthan | 33859 | 2 | 33861 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 240155 | 21164 | 261319 |
| 20 | Telangana | 540 | 13525 | 14065 |
| 21 | Tripura | 2650 | 988 | 3638 |
| 22 | Uttar Pradesh | 47623 | 671 | 48294 |
| 23 | Uttarakhand | 1018 | 509 | 1527 |
| 24 | West Bengal | 53667 | 417 | 54084 |
| 25 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 672587 | 81408 | 753995 |

Note: The figure for IHHL constructed after 2nd October, 2014 (Sanctioned in 2014-2015) is subject to upward revision. This also explains change of data for the FY 2015-2016.

2.3 Ministry of Urban Development

2.3.1 Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is the nodal ministry for handling the urban component of the SBM. To achieve the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission in urban India, Ministry of Urban Development is focusing on following basic themes:

- a) Make the urban areas of the country, which consist of 4041 Statutory Towns, achieve acceptable standard of cleanliness through scientific solid waste management
- b) Make the urban areas of the country, completely free from open defecation through provision of toilet facilities at household and community levels
- c) Behavioural change in citizens through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and Public Awareness Campaigns

2.3.2 In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, MoUD is providing central assistance in the form of technical guidance and financial grants to various States and Union Territories.

2.3.3 On completion of the programmes, MoUD envisages the following end results:

- a) Construction of 1.04 crore Individual Household Toilet (IHHT) Units
- b) Construction of 2.52 lakh Community Toilet (CT) Seats
- c) Construction of 2.56 lakh Public Toilet (PT) Seats
- d) End to End solid waste management in all 4041 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- e) Behavioural Change towards Sanitation and Cleanliness

2.3.4 The physical achievements made by MoUD are given in the Tables 2.4 to 2.6.

Table 2.4: Individual Household Toilets (As on 31.01.2016)

| S. No. | State | Individual Household Toilets | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Application Received | Work Commenced | Completed (Number) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | A & N Islands | 115 | 40 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 333000 | 174475 | 85830 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 31007 | 2585 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 63100 | 200 | 0 |
| 5 | Bihar | 92179 | 80,000 | 4738 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 9350 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 246000 | 2,28,518 | 53204 |
| 8 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | D & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Delhi | 11117 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Goa | 5800 | 960 | 110 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 405212 | 405212 | 418506 |
| 13 | Haryana | 90573 | 37348 | 7188 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 1122 | 416 | 108 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 34933 | 4282 | 0 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 82000 | 45326 | 2500 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 300061 | 145577 | 8669 |
| 18 | Kerala | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 393930 | 401975 | 145463 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 266536 | 104274 | 106385 |
| 21 | Manipur | 19682 | 2579 | 126 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 5066 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 2000 | 550 | 300 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 9330 | 0 | 225 |
| 25 | Odisha | 170000 | 103000 | 2000 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 6590 | 6590 | 2114 |
| 27 | Punjab | 110125 | 78855 | 17480 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 243319 | 89211 | 10120 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 1290 | 40 | 0 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 149416 | 143126 | 2797 |
| 31 | Telangana | 114603 | 85483 | 16283 |
| 32 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 1028541 | 151083 | 121739 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 25953 | 21350 | 1166 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 26014 | 12220 | 12220 |
| | Total | 4269614 | 2325275 | 1028621 |

Table 2.5: Community and Public Toilets (As on 31.01.2016)

| S. No. | State | Total Community and Public Toilets (No. of Seats) | |
|--------|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | Work Commenced | Completed (Number) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | A & N Islands | 69 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 7347 | 2255 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3815 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 4800 | 38 |
| 5 | Bihar | 272 | 57 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 9052 | 1313 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 9849 | 3571 |
| 8 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Delhi | 19909 | 5776 |
| 11 | Goa | 170 | 40 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 6264 | 949 |
| 13 | Haryana | 2527 | 1051 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 125 | 6 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 1365 | 231 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 9160 | 577 |
| 18 | Kerala | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 13810 | 6910 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 5336 | 2689 |
| 21 | Manipur | 170 | 140 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 193 | 0 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 65 | 36 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Odisha | 4040 | 720 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 200 | 60 |
| 27 | Punjab | 5500 | 20 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 8090 | 1800 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 8 | 8 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 13365 | 5039 |
| 31 | Telangana | 517 | 144 |
| 32 | Tripura | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 6482 | 1658 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 1322 | 128 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 133822 | 35216 |

Table 2.6: Solid Waste Management (As on 31.01.2016)

| S. No. | State | Total No. of Wards | No. of Wards with 100% door to door collection | Total Waste Generation (Metric Tonnes/Day) | Total Waste Processing (%) | Target to Achieve Waste Processing by March 2016 (%) |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | A & N Islands | 24 | 18 | 100 | 35 | 80 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 3389 | 3072 | 6440 | 8 | 40 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 42 | 18 | 181 | 15 | 25 |
| 4 | Assam | 883 | 45 | 650 | 10 | 20 |
| 5 | Bihar | 3229 | 519 | 3703 | 0 | 30 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 26 | 26 | 340 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 3232 | 739 | 1896 | 0 | 10 |
| 8 | Daman & Diu | 28 | 13 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Delhi | 272 | 232 | 8400 | 52 | 75 |
| 11 | Goa | 192 | 192 | 183 | 52 | 100 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 1730 | 1658 | 9277 | 28 | 44 |
| 13 | Haryana | 1449 | 332 | 3490 | 25 | 100 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 502 | 167 | 300 | 20 | 25 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1163 | 989 | 1792 | 2 | 40 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 815 | 161 | 3570 | 0 | 25 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 5252 | 3962 | 8784 | 34 | 40 |
| 18 | Kerala | 2096 | 1280 | 1576 | 50 | 70 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 6999 | 3602 | 5079 | 14 | 35 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 7054 | 508 | 26820 | 10 | 25 |
| 21 | Manipur | 315 | 130 | 176 | 50 | 60 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 114 | 6 | 268 | 58 | 84 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 193 | 66 | 253 | 4 | 20 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 234 | 165 | 270 | 0 | 25 |
| 25 | Odisha | 1012 | 456 | 2460 | 2 | 50 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 129 | 81 | 495 | 20 | 60 |
| 27 | Punjab | 3065 | 2000 | 3900 | 10 | 50 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 5247 | 1300 | 5247 | 16 | 65 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 48 | 4 | 49 | 0 | 20 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 12802 | 9182 | 15272 | 16 | 25 |
| 31 | Telangana | 1967 | 1625 | 6628 | 49 | 60 |
| 32 | Tripura | 244 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 11290 | 491 | 19180 | 13 | 27 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 706 | 90 | 1400 | 1 | 25 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 2875 | 1130 | 8675 | 6 | 8 |
| | Total | 78633 | 34259 | 147381 | 18 | 37 |

2.4 Ministry of Human Resource Development

2.4.1 Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide new toilets, for both boys & girls, to schools which are not having toilet facility and to make the non-functional toilets functional. The initiative also focuses on behaviour change such as hand washing, using the toilet and maintaining it. Awareness generation programmes for students, as well as their parents and teachers are being conducted.

2.4.2 The Swachh Vidyalaya initiative was launched in August 2014 in 33 States across country. The UTs of Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep were already having toilets facilities for girls and boys in all government schools. At the time of launch of the initiative, more than 2,61,400 government elementary and secondary schools did not have adequate toilet facilities. It was assessed that over 4,10,000 toilets would need to be constructed or repaired to ensure that every child had access to toilet facility.

2.4.3 Sixty four Central Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) and eleven Private Corporates took active part in construction of toilets in schools.

2.4.4 With the construction of over 4,10,000 toilets in a period of one year, India will achieve 100% access to functional toilets across all elementary and secondary schools in the country. This would also be a significant leap in the direction of meeting the MDGs. The provision of toilet facilities in all schools will enhance the sanitation standards in schools leading to better health and hygiene among the children. Enrolment and retention of children in schools, of particularly girls, is also expected to increase significantly.

2.4.5 Under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4.17 lakh toilets were constructed in 2.61 lakh schools. Details of targets and construction by States/UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/ Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) funding, construction by/under PSU funding and construction by private Corporates are given in Tables 2.7 to 2.9.

Table 2.7: Details of targets and construction of toilets by States/UTs and PSUs/Corporates (as on 01.03.2016)

| Sr. No. | States/UTs | States/UTs (SSA, RMSA and SBK Funds) Toilet | | Corporates Total Toilets | | PSUs Total Toilet | | Total Toilets (States/UTs, PSUs & Corporates) | |
|---------|------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Approved /Booked | Completed | Approved /Booked | Completed | Approved /Booked | Completed | Approved /Booked | Completed |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1 | Andaman and N Islands | 71 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 71 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 35,606 | 35,606 | 1,542 | 1,542 | 12,145 | 12,145 | 49,293 | 49,293 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2,892 | 2,892 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 600 | 3,492 | 3,492 |
| 4 | Assam | 26,807 | 26,807 | 79 | 79 | 8,813 | 8,813 | 35,699 | 35,699 |
| 5 | Bihar | 32,312 | 32,312 | 741 | 741 | 23,859 | 23,859 | 56,912 | 56,912 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 4,734 | 4,734 | 260 | 260 | 11,635 | 11,635 | 16,629 | 16,629 |
| 7 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 78 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 78 |
| 8 | Daman and Diu | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| 9 | Goa | 110 | 110 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 27 | 138 | 138 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 1,103 | 1,103 | 24 | 24 | 394 | 394 | 1,521 | 1,521 |
| 11 | Haryana | 1,355 | 1,355 | 9 | 9 | 479 | 479 | 1,843 | 1,843 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 135 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 1,040 | 1,040 | 1,175 | 1,175 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 15,387 | 15,387 | 0 | 0 | 785 | 785 | 16,172 | 16,172 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 2,630 | 2,630 | 11 | 11 | 13,154 | 13,154 | 15,795 | 15,795 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 467 | 467 | 2 | 2 | 180 | 180 | 649 | 649 |
| 16 | Kerala | 493 | 493 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 535 | 535 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 16,343 | 16,343 | 0 | 0 | 16,858 | 16,858 | 33,201 | 33,201 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 5,586 | 5,586 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,586 | 5,586 |
| 19 | Manipur | 1,229 | 1,229 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 67 | 1,296 | 1,296 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 6,748 | 6,748 | 8 | 8 | 2,188 | 2,188 | 8,944 | 8,944 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 1,227 | 1,227 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 1,261 | 1,261 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 652 | 652 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 666 | 666 |
| 23 | Odisha | 13,094 | 13,094 | 252 | 252 | 30,155 | 30,155 | 43,501 | 43,501 |
| 24 | Puducherry | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | Punjab | 1,661 | 1,661 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 146 | 1,807 | 1,807 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 8,922 | 8,922 | 17 | 17 | 3,144 | 3,144 | 12,083 | 12,083 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 88 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 88 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 6,633 | 6,633 | 42 | 42 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 7,926 | 7,926 |
| 29 | Telangana | 32,859 | 32,859 | 447 | 447 | 2,853 | 2,853 | 36,159 | 36,159 |
| 30 | Tripura | 364 | 364 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 243 | 607 | 607 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 16,067 | 16,067 | 25 | 25 | 3,534 | 3,534 | 19,626 | 19,626 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 1,327 | 1,327 | 0 | 0 | 1,644 | 1,644 | 2,971 | 2,971 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 35,696 | 35,696 | 6 | 6 | 6,352 | 6,352 | 42,054 | 42,054 |
| | Grand Total: | 272,694 | 272,694 | 3,466 | 3,466 | 141,636 | 141,636 | 417,796 | 417,796 |

* UTs of Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep did not have any gap in toilets for girls and boys.

Table 2.8: Details of Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) involved in construction of toilets and the toilets constructed by them under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative

(As on 01.03.2016)

| S. No. | Name of the PSU | Toilets Status | |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------|
| | | Approved | Completed |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Bharat Dynamics Limited | 193 | 193 |
| 2 | Bharat Electronics Limited | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited | 27 | 27 |
| 4 | Corporation Bank | 131 | 131 |
| 5 | Dena Bank | 23 | 23 |
| 6 | IDBI | 40 | 40 |
| 7 | India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited | 252 | 252 |
| 8 | Life Insurance Corporation of India | 140 | 140 |
| 9 | State Bank of India | 235 | 235 |
| 10 | State Bank of Mysore | 23 | 23 |
| 11 | State Bank of Travancore | 18 | 18 |
| 12 | Syndicate Bank | 87 | 87 |
| 13 | The New India Assurance Company Limited | 194 | 194 |
| 14 | UCO BANK | 39 | 39 |
| 15 | Coal India Limited | 51,115 | 51,115 |
| 16 | Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited | 1,274 | 1,274 |
| 17 | CIPET | 2 | 2 |
| 18 | Airport Authority of India | 1,078 | 1,078 |
| 19 | CCI | 4 | 4 |
| 20 | Andhra Bank | 29 | 29 |
| 21 | PNB | 7 | 7 |
| 22 | United Bank of India | 7 | 7 |
| 23 | Bridge and Roof Co. | 4 | 4 |
| 24 | EPIL | 13 | 13 |
| 25 | Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited | 3 | 3 |
| 26 | REIL | 14 | 14 |
| 27 | Hindustan Copper Limited | 197 | 197 |
| 28 | Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited | 16 | 16 |
| 29 | NALCO | 355 | 355 |
| 30 | IREDA | 338 | 338 |
| 31 | BalmerLawrie | 273 | 273 |
| 32 | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited | 1,616 | 1,616 |
| 33 | CPCL | 9 | 9 |
| 34 | Engineers India Limited | 505 | 505 |
| 35 | GAIL | 2,799 | 2,799 |

| S. No. | Name of the PSU | Toilets Status | |
|--------|---|----------------|---------------|
| | | Approved | Completed |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 36 | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | 999 | 999 |
| 37 | Indian Oil Corporation | 2,686 | 2,686 |
| 38 | MRPL | 57 | 57 |
| 39 | Numaligarh Refinery Ltd | 102 | 102 |
| 40 | Oil India Limited | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 41 | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation | 7,958 | 7,958 |
| 42 | Petronet LNG Limited | 114 | 114 |
| 43 | HMEL | 4 | 4 |
| 44 | NEEPCO | 633 | 633 |
| 45 | NHPC Limited | 7,322 | 7,322 |
| 46 | NTPC | 24,626 | 24,626 |
| 47 | Power Finance Corporation | 9,026 | 9,026 |
| 48 | Power Grid Corporation of India Limited | 7,104 | 7,104 |
| 49 | REC | 12,379 | 12,379 |
| 50 | SJVN | 2,156 | 2,156 |
| 51 | THDCIL | 790 | 790 |
| 52 | Ircon International Limited | 34 | 34 |
| 53 | Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited | 3 | 3 |
| 54 | The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd | 3 | 3 |
| 55 | KIOCL Limited | 6 | 6 |
| 56 | MECON Limited | 53 | 53 |
| 57 | MOIL Limited | 99 | 99 |
| 58 | MSTC Limited | 50 | 50 |
| 59 | NMDC Limited | 2,089 | 2,089 |
| 60 | OMDC | 8 | 8 |
| 61 | RINL | 86 | 86 |
| 62 | SAIL | 672 | 672 |
| 63 | Jute Corporation of India | 1 | 1 |
| 64 | National Building Construction Corporation | 10 | 10 |
| | Total | 141636 | 141636 |

Table 2.9: Details of Private Corporates involved in construction of toilets and the toilets constructed by them under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative (As on 01.03.2016)

| S. No. | Corporate Name | Approved /Booked | Completed |
|--------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | CII | 138 | 138 |
| 2 | Coca Cola India Pvt. Ltd. | 14 | 14 |
| 3 | FICCI | 38 | 38 |
| 4 | IFIG | 150 | 150 |
| 5 | ITC Limited | 60 | 60 |
| 6 | Infosys Foundation | 252 | 252 |
| 7 | Mahindra Group | 1,171 | 1,171 |
| 8 | Mercedes Benz | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Microsoft India | 22 | 22 |
| 10 | Tata Consultancy Services | 1509 | 1509 |
| 11 | Titan Company Limited | 42 | 42 |
| 12 | Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd. | 69 | 69 |
| | Total | 3466 | 3466 |

2.5 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

2.5.1 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched a scheme named *Kayakalp* with the following objectives:

- i. To promote high degree of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public health care facilities
- ii. To incentivize and recognise such public health care facilities (central hospitals/institutions) that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control
- iii. To inculcate a culture of on-going assessment and external review of performance related to hygiene, cleanliness and sanitation in central hospitals/institutions
- iv. To create and share sustainable practices related to improved cleanliness in central hospitals/institutions linked to positive health outcomes

2.5.2 Under the scheme, it has been decided to give the following awards to the Central Government Hospitals/Institutions for best in terms of sanitation and cleanliness:

(a) Tertiary care level hospitals: Top three Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in terms of sanitation and cleanliness will receive a cash award and a citation each:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| (i) First Prize | : | Rs. 5.00 crore |
| (ii) Second Prize | : | Rs. 3.00 crore |
| (iii) Third Prize | : | Rs. 1.00 crore |

(b) District and below level hospitals: The details of the awards are as given below:

- (i) Best two District Hospitals in each state (Best District Hospital in small States)

- (ii) Best two Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Sub District Hospitals (SDHs) (limited to one in small States)
- (iii) One Primary Health Centre in every district

| Level of Facility | Ranked Awards | Certificate Commendation | Remarks |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| District Hospital | First - Rs. 50 lakh Second - Rs. 20 lakh | Rs. 3 lakh | Current FY 2015-16 onwards |
| CHC & SDH | First - Rs. 15 lakh Second - Rs. 10 lakh | Rs. 1 lakh | Next FY 2016-17 onwards |
| Primary Health Centres | Winner – Rs. 2 lakh | Rs. 50,000 | Next FY 2016-17 onwards |

Note: Certificate of Commendation plus cash award would be given to such facilities that score over 70% but do not make it to the list of top two/one in a particular year

2.5.3 Assessment would be done sequentially through a two-tier system- Internal assessment followed by external assessment by a high level team(s) constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

2.5.4 For the current financial year, i.e., 2015-16, initially, 10 Central Government Hospitals/Institutes have been identified to be covered under Clean Hospital Campaign Scheme for the first year and subsequently, other Central Institutions/Hospitals/New AIIMS will be included in the scheme in a phased manner.

2.5.5 Assessment of district and below level hospitals will be undertaken sequentially through a three tier system – Internal assessment followed by peer assessment and external assessment.

2.5.6 The end results envisaged through the Kayakalp initiative are:

- a) Sustainable practices related to ‘Swachhta’ at public health facilities linked to positive health outcomes
- b) Promotion of ‘Swachhta’ at Public Health Facilities
- c) Improvement in Quality of Care and compliance to National Quality Assurance Standards
- d) Reduction in incidence of Hospital Acquired Infections
- e) Hygiene Promotion and enhanced patients’ satisfaction
- f) Internalisation of Quality Culture & Ongoing Assessment
- g) Incentivize and recognize such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control
- h) Inculcate a culture of ongoing assessment and peer review of performance related to hygiene, cleanliness and sanitation

2.5.7 Many States like Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Tripura have initiated internal assessments of their health facilities and taking action for gap closure (structure and process).

2.6 Ministry of Women and Child Development

2.6.1 The focus area of Swachh Bharat Mission taken up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) through Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is to provide functional toilets in each Anganwadi centre. In this regard, the Ministry has taken up Bal Swachhta Mission with a vision to make children aware of importance of hygiene and

cleanliness. This is likely to bring behavioural change among community and foster the habit of cleanliness among generations.

2.6.2 The activities undertaken by the MoWCD are as follows:

- a. Provision for compulsory construction of child friendly toilets with every newly constructed Anganwadi centre and upgradation of Anganwadi centre
- b. Celebration of Bal Swachhta Mission for six days in each Anganwadi centre on prescribed themes (i.e. clean Anganwadis, clean surroundings, clean self, clean food, clean drinking water, clean toilets)
- c. Follow- up of activities undertaken at Anganwadi centres through nodal officers appointed at each district and state level.

2.6.3 In order to sustain the efforts, MoWCD has emphasised that all the States appoint nodal officers for conducting activities under Bal Swachhta Mission and identify two Anganwadi centres for live coverage of all the activities conducted. As a result, the following State-level activities have been reported under Bal Swachhta Mission:

- a) State and District level convergence meetings with several line Departments to decide on roles and responsibilities for ensuring success of cleanliness drive through Anganwadi centres
- b) Sensitization of mothers through mothers committee meeting and Village Health and Nutrition Days on several aspects of sanitation, cleanliness of children and personal hygiene
- c) Demonstration sessions on cleanliness and food handling for both cooked and uncooked food
- d) Hand washing before and after having food and after using toilets was promoted through several activities
- e) Cleaning of Anganwadi centres and nearby surroundings by Anganwadi workers and helpers in collaboration with Self Help Group members, mothers committee members, mahila mandal and parents of beneficiaries

2.6.4 Under the Bal Swachhta Mission 6,99,716 toilets were constructed in Anganwadi Centres. The state-wise details are given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Physical achievements made under the Bal Swachhta Mission

(As on 31.01.2016)

| S. No | State/UT | No. of Anganwadi Centres | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | Total (Sanctioned by GOI) | Target (Operational) | No. of toilets constructed cumulatively (AWCs with toilet facilities) | Percent Achievement |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 55607 | 55594 | 20532 | 36.93 |
| 2 | Telangana | 35700 | 35621 | 7593 | 21.32 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 6225 | 6028 | 3043 | 50.48 |
| 4 | Assam | 62153 | 62153 | 29356 | 47.23 |
| 5 | Bihar | 115009 | 91677 | 22823 | 24.90 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 52474 | 52474 | 22079 | 42.08 |
| 7 | Goa | 1262 | 1260 | 671 | 53.25 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 53029 | 52082 | 31904 | 61.26 |
| 9 | Haryana | 25962 | 25962 | 16681 | 64.25 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 18925 | 18922 | 16691 | 88.21 |
| 11 | Jammu & Kashmir | 31938 | 29599 | 13057 | 44.11 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 38432 | 38432 | 11689 | 30.41 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 65911 | 64558 | 35241 | 54.59 |
| 14 | Kerala | 33318 | 33115 | 25330 | 76.49 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 97135 | 92198 | 43515 | 47.20 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 110486 | 108010 | 58553 | 54.21 |
| 17 | Manipur | 11510 | 9883 | 3114 | 31.51 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 5896 | 5863 | 4302 | 73.38 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 2244 | 2244 | 1792 | 79.86 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 3980 | 3455 | 3455 | 100.00 |
| 21 | Odisha | 74154 | 71204 | 32824 | 46.10 |
| 22 | Punjab | 27314 | 26656 | 18118 | 67.97 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 62010 | 60801 | 16000 | 26.32 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 1308 | 1290 | 1079 | 83.64 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 54439 | 54439 | 41572 | 76.36 |
| 26 | Tripura | 10145 | 9911 | 7610 | 76.78 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 190145 | 187997 | 134908 | 71.76 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 20067 | 19479 | 12807 | 65.75 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 119481 | 114763 | 51798 | 45.13 |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 720 | 720 | 414 | 57.50 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 500 | 500 | 500 | 100.00 |
| 32 | Delhi | 11150 | 10897 | 9643 | 88.49 |
| 33 | D & N Haveli | 302 | 302 | 147 | 48.68 |
| 34 | Daman & Diu | 107 | 107 | 94 | 87.85 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 107 | 107 | 107 | 100.00 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 855 | 788 | 674 | 85.53 |
| | Total | 14,00,000 | 13,49,091 | 6,99,716 | 51.87 |

2.7 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

2.7.1 The Oil & Gas Central Public Sector Enterprises and its Joint Ventures (CPSEs/JVs) operating under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have taken the following activities under the Swachh Bharat Mission:

- Adopted and completed 20,218 toilets in schools all over the country as on 29.02.2016.
- Oil Marketing Companies have been asked to make clean toilet facilities available at Retail Outlets in the country.
- Clean toilets have been provided in 50,166 Retail Outlets (ROs) across the country upto 29.02.2016.
- 983 new toilets have been constructed as on 29.02.2016 at Retail Outlets where there were no toilets.
- For sustaining the cleanliness drive, regular inspections are being done by the officials of Oil Marketing Companies at their Retail Outlets to ensure availability of clean toilets.
- CPSEs have adopted 87 villages, water bodies and locations upto 29.02.2016, around their areas of operation for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene.
- Undertaken 12,397 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities including awareness campaigns through social media & websites and organized competitions, plays, quizzes, walkathons etc. to sensitize common masses as on 29.02.2016.
- Programme on 'Waste to Fuel' in 8 identified cities on a pilot basis is being taken up.
- Shramdaan activities are being carried out by the employees of Oil & Gas CPSEs in cleanliness drives in over 406 projects.

2.8 Ministry of Railways

2.8.1 Under Swachh Bharat Mission, Ministry of Railways has focussed on the following areas:

- Clean and hygienic toilets
- Improving drainage
- Public awareness campaign
- Periodic monitoring of the mission

2.8.2 In order to achieve the desired objectives, the following activities are being undertaken:

- Monitoring of cleanliness through CCTV cameras installed at major stations
- Provision of requisite number of dustbins at all railway stations
- Outsourcing of sanitary and cleanliness services to professional agencies in 50 major railway stations

- Institution of award to recognize the best efforts made by the zonal railway towards the cause of cleanliness at railway stations
- Indian Railways has undertaken the survey of nearly 400 major stations for evaluating the standards of station cleanliness for assessment of compliance level and identifying areas for further improvement required in cleanliness. The survey has been completed and the report is expected by 31.03.2016
- A new directorate has been formed in Railway Board in May, 2015 for integrating housekeeping functions of trains as well as stations so that infusion of latest technology and experts in the field on housekeeping is possible. Same is under implementation in Zonal Railways also.

2.8.3 Ministry of Railways is envisaging the following outcomes through its activities under Swachh Bharat Mission:

- Visible improvement in cleanliness
- Mechanization-wider roll out
- Better contract management
- Active participation of public
- Passenger awareness

Table 2.11: Physical achievements made by the Railways under the Swachh Bharat Mission

(As on 31.01.2016)

| S. No. | Item | Nos. |
|--------|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Toilets completed during 2015-16 up to Jan16 | 449 at 344 stations |
| 2. | Coaches fitted with bio-toilets | 9738 |
| 3. | No. of stations having CCTV cameras for monitoring cleanliness | 243 |

Table 2.12: Data/datasets, apart from the programmatic data, being used for monitoring and evaluation

(As on 31.01.2016)

| S. No. | Item | Nos. |
|--------|---|------|
| 1. | Stations having mechanized cleaning contracts | 588 |
| 2. | Stations having rag picking contracts | 906 |
| 3. | Stations having garbage disposal contracts | 821 |
| 4. | Normal 'pay & use' toilets | 866 |
| 5. | Deluxe 'pay & use' toilets | 52 |

Swachhta Status Based on Past Data

A. Swachhta Status Based on National Sample Surveys

3.1 Elements associated with Swachhta

3.1.1 At the core of the concept of swachhta is access to sanitation facilities, arrangement of system for solid and liquid waste disposal and access to safe and adequate water. Attaining swachhta presupposes using clean and safe toilets and disposing of waste water and garbage safely. Access to safe water and hygienic sanitary facilities are essential for healthy living. Further, for ensuring a clean environment surrounding the dwelling units of the households, adequate arrangement of systems for garbage and waste water disposal are essential.

3.1.2 Thus, three important elements can be identified for assessing status of swachhta as (i) sanitation (ii) environmental cleanliness and (iii) safe water for household uses. The description of these elements is given below:

3.1.2.1 **Sanitation:** In *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000* report brought out by WHO and UNICEF, sanitation is defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable local technologies. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. In the context of cleanliness, availability of toilet facilities and use of the toilets by the members of the household are important.

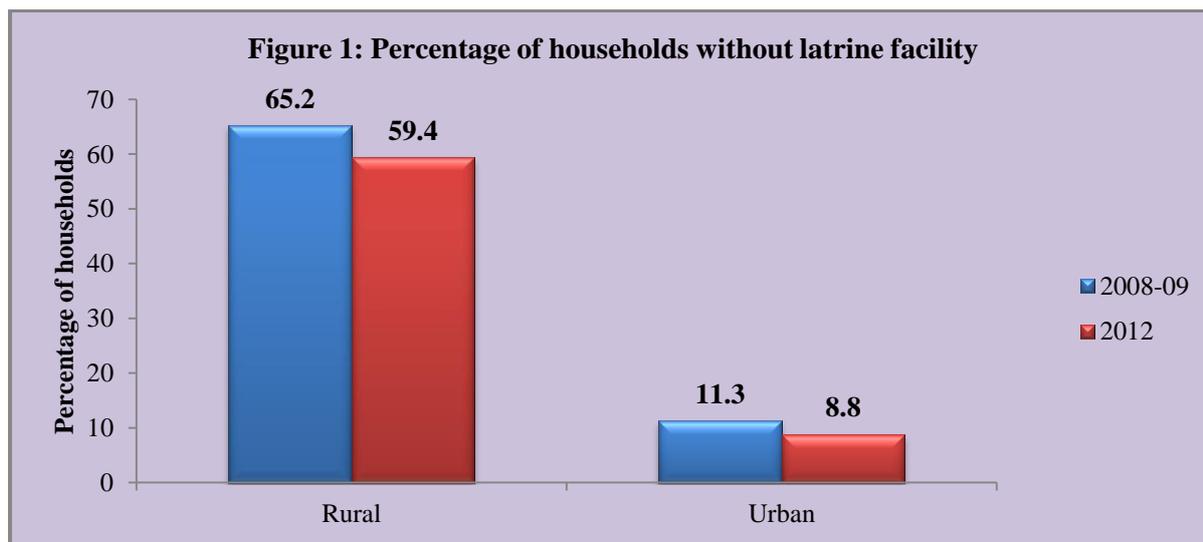
3.1.2.2 **Environmental cleanliness:** This includes method of treatment and disposal of waste water and solid waste. Thus, operating drainage systems and garbage collection systems are important parts of environmental cleanliness.

3.1.2.3 **Water:** Lack of water for household uses (other than drinking) like washing utensils, bathing, etc., can be impediment to achieve cleanliness. In the context of use of latrine, availability of water is essential. If there is no water or lack of adequate water in the latrine or in the vicinity of the latrine from where it can be taken to the latrine for use, the use of the latrine may be severely impeded which is essential for cleanliness.

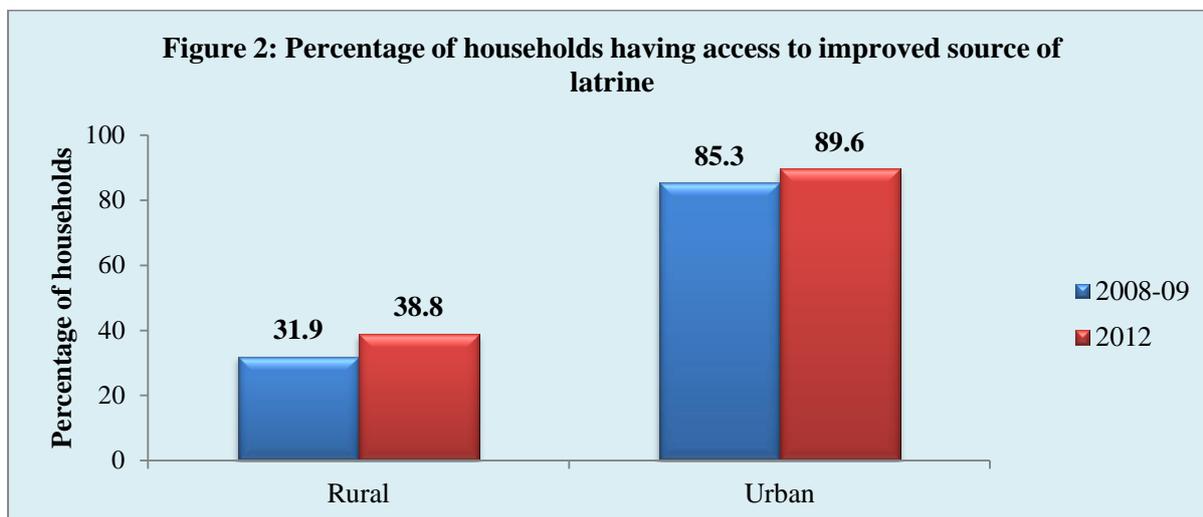
3.1.3 The results relating to various indicators that can be associated with Swachhta as obtained from the recent NSS surveys are discussed below. The discussion is mainly centred on the estimates obtained from the latest available data from NSS survey conducted on the subject “Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions” during 69th Round (July-December 2012). However, some comparisons with the corresponding estimates obtained from the NSS 65th Round (July 2008-June 2009) have also been discussed.

3.2 Sanitation

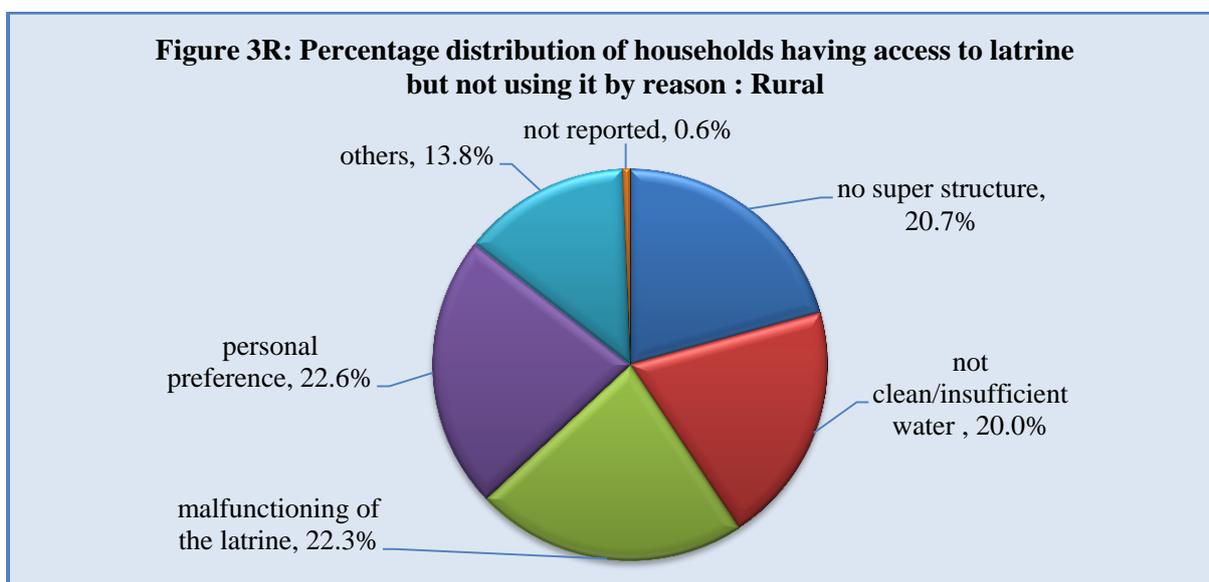
3.2.1 **Access to latrine:** ‘Access to latrine’ is defined in relation to the latrine that could be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it was being used or not. During 2012 (NSS 69th Round), nearly 59.4 percent of rural households and 8.8 percent of urban households had no latrine facility while the results of NSS 65th round (2008-09) show that in rural areas nearly 65.2 percent of the households and in urban areas nearly 11.3 percent of the households had no latrine facility (Figure 1). The State/UT level results are given in Table 3.1. In rural areas of major states, it is observed that during 2012, Jharkhand had the highest percentage of households without latrine facility (90.5 percent), much higher than the all-India percentage (59.4 percent). In the urban areas, Chhattisgarh had the highest percentage of households without latrine facility (24.9 per cent).

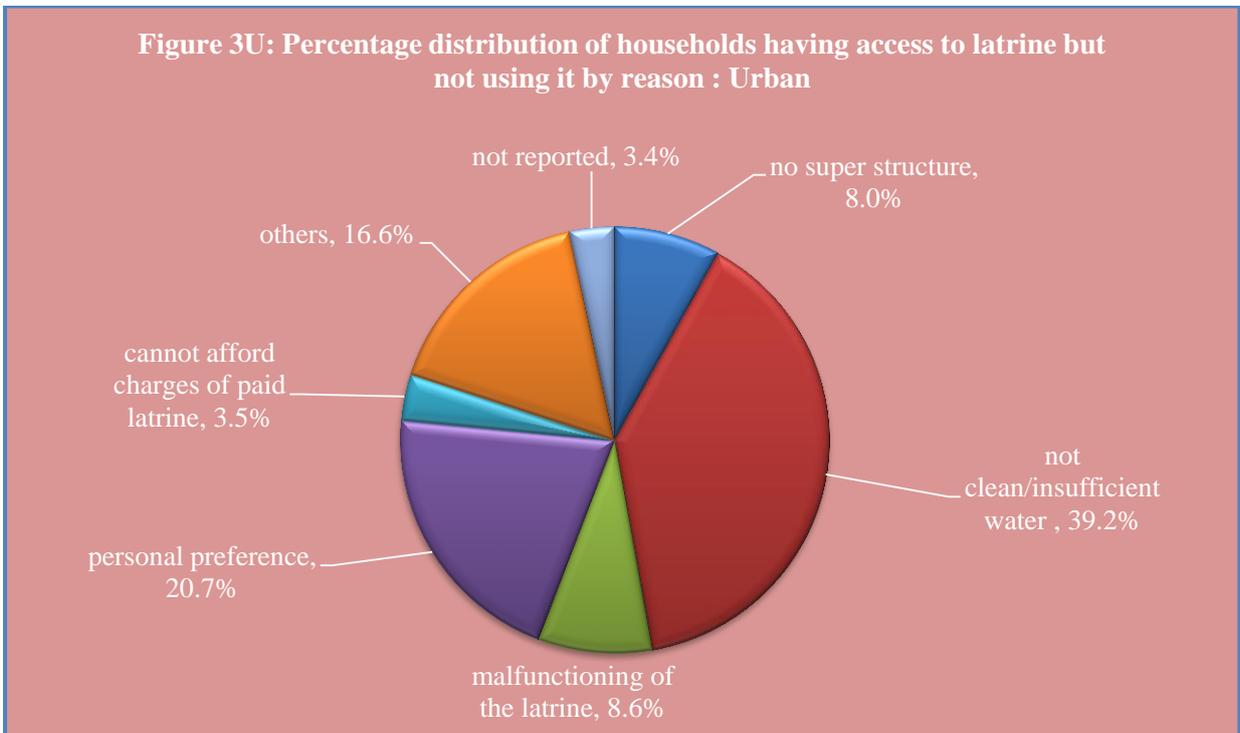


3.2.2 **Improved latrine:** Another important aspect of the sanitation facility is whether the households have access to ‘improved source of latrine’. From the information on types of latrines on which data was collected during 2012, the ‘improved source’ of latrines included sources such as ‘flush/pour-flush/piped sewer system/septic tank/pit latrine’, ‘ventilated improved pit latrine’, ‘pit latrine with slab’ and ‘composting toilet’. Similar information was collected during 2008-09 but not in such detail as would enable exact classification of the latrines into improved or not improved. However, an approximate estimate of percentage of households with improved latrine can be arrived at from the results of NSS 65th Round (2008-09) by considering *septic tank/flush* and *pit latrines* together as improved latrine. The differences in collection of information on type of latrine in these two rounds may be kept in mind while making comparison of the percentage of households with improved latrine. During 2012, 38.8 percent and 89.6 percent households in rural and urban India respectively had access to ‘improved source’ of latrine, while in 2008-09, nearly 31.9 percent of rural households and 85.3 percent of urban households had access to improved latrine (Figure 2). Table 3.1 shows the percentage of households having access to ‘improved source’ of latrine. In rural areas of major states, it is observed that during 2012, Kerala had the highest (96.9 percent) and Jharkhand, the lowest (8.9 percent) percentage of households having access to ‘improved source’ of latrine. In urban areas of each of the major states, Kerala had the highest (98.8 percent) percentage of households with access to ‘improved source’ of latrine and Chhattisgarh had the lowest percentage of households with ‘improved source’ of latrine (74.9 percent).

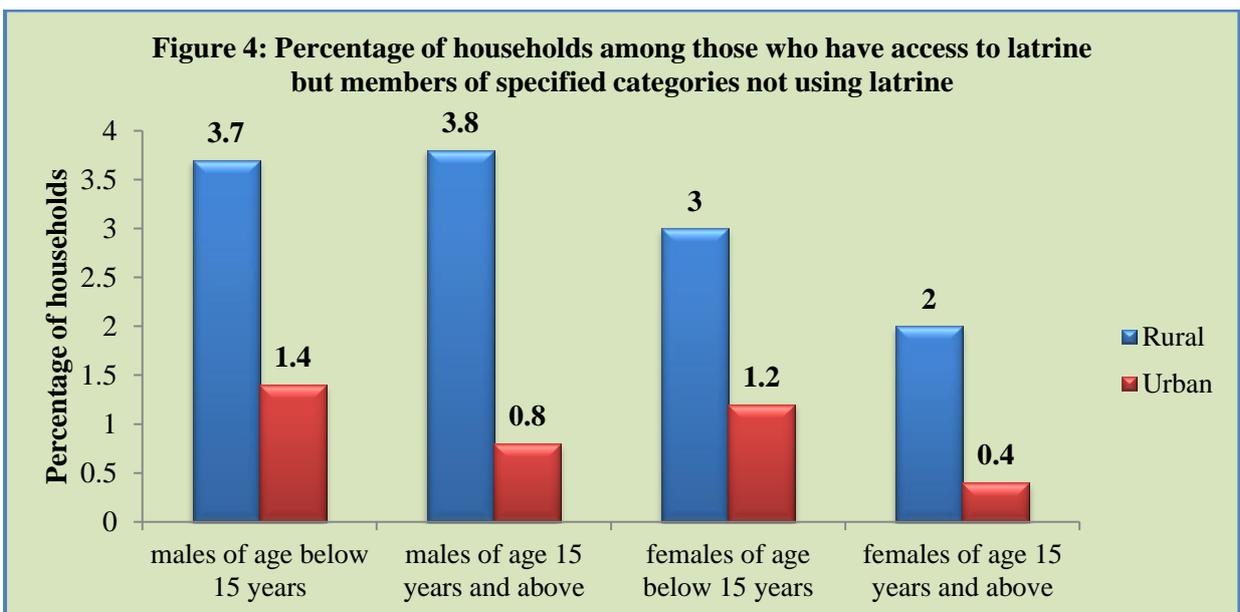


3.2.3 Use of latrine: In some cases, though the households have access to latrine, they may not use it for a variety of reasons. Thus, having access to latrine may not ensure that the latrine is used by the household members. In this respect, one interesting aspect would be the information regarding use of latrine. During 69th Round, information was collected for the households who had access to latrine but not using. In Figure 3R, percentage distribution of households not using latrine by reasons for not using latrine is given for rural areas and the corresponding distribution for urban areas is given in Figure 3U. During 2012, in rural areas, 1.7 percent of the households and in urban areas 0.2 percent of the households had access to latrine but not using them. Among the households which had access to latrine but were not using, in rural areas, each of the reasons ‘no super-structure’, ‘not clean/ insufficient water’, ‘malfunctioning of the latrine’ and ‘personal preference’ accounted for nearly one-fifth of the total households which were not using latrine. In urban areas, the reason ‘not clean/ insufficient water’ accounted for slightly higher than one-third and the reason ‘personal preference’ was reported by nearly one-fifth of the households which were not using latrine.





3.2.4 Use of latrine by members of different age-groups: For some of the households having latrine, all the members of the household may not use it for a variety of reasons. Thus, use of latrine by different household member is an important area of study. In NSS 69th Round, information was collected on the use of latrine by the members of the household according to specific age-groups, viz., male of age below 15 years, male of age 15 years and above, female of age below 15 years and female of age 15 years and above. Percentage of households among those which had access to latrine but members of specified age-groups were not using latrine is given in Figure 4. In rural areas, a relatively higher percentage of households were found where all the members of the specified age-groups were not using latrine though there were latrines in the household.

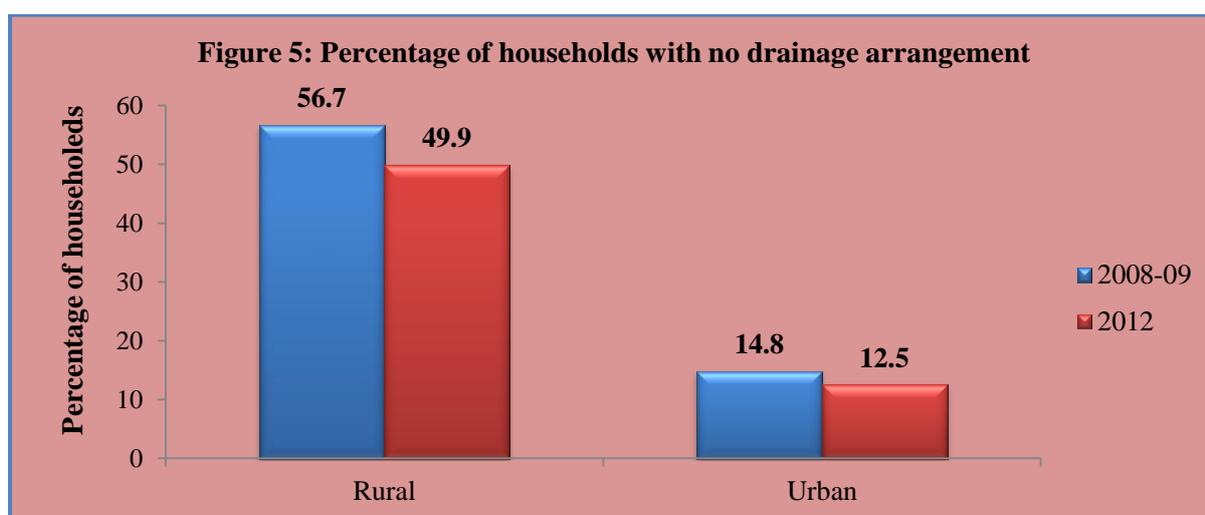


3.3 Environmental Cleanliness

The environment, in which the households live, plays a major role in maintaining health and hygiene of the members of the households. Some indicators on the quality of the environment surrounding the households can be obtained from the surveys conducted by NSSO. These are on drainage arrangement, system of disposal of waste water and garbage.

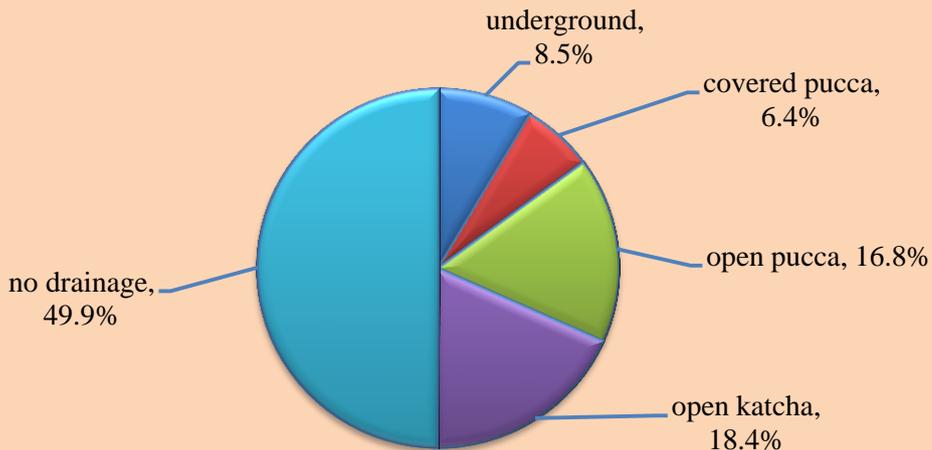
3.3.1 Drainage system and disposal of household waste water

3.3.1.1 Proper drainage arrangement ensures easy carrying-off waste water and liquid waste of the house without any overflow or seepage and ensures hygienic condition. A comparison on the percentage of households without drainage system during 2012 and 2008-09, shows that during 2012 nearly 49.9 percent of rural households and 12.5 percent of urban households had no drainage arrangement compared to 56.7 percent of rural households and 14.8 percent of urban households during 2008-09 (Figure 5).

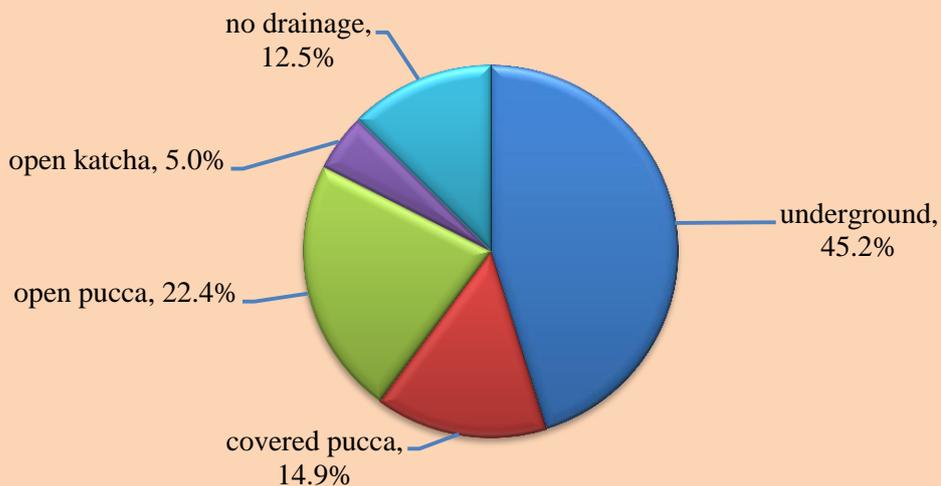


3.3.1.2 It is seen from Table 3.2 that during 2012 nearly 50.1 percent of rural households and 87.5 percent urban households had some drainage system available. However, 8.5 percent of households in rural areas and 45.2 percent households in urban areas had ‘underground’ drainage system, which is considered as most hygienic and modern system of drainage. In Figure 6R, percentage distribution of households by drainage system for rural areas is given and the corresponding distribution for urban areas is given in Figure 6U. Table 3.2 also shows the type of disposal of household waste water. Waste water can be disposed of in a number of ways such as, ‘safe re-use after treatment’, or may be disposed of without treatment into the environment. Waste water was discharged into the environment by nearly 14.6 percent households in rural areas and 7 percent of the households in urban areas while safe re-use after treatment was hardly done by any household in either rural or urban areas. In Table 3.3, percentage of households without any drainage arrangement is given for each State/UT for rural and urban areas separately. Of the major States, in rural areas, Odisha had the highest percentage of households without drainage arrangement (nearly 89 percent) and in urban areas, West Bengal had the highest percentage of households without drainage arrangement (29.9 percent) closely followed by Kerala (29.8 percent), Odisha (29.5 percent) and Chhattisgarh (29.3 percent).

**Figure 6R: Percentage distribution of households by drainage system:
Rural**

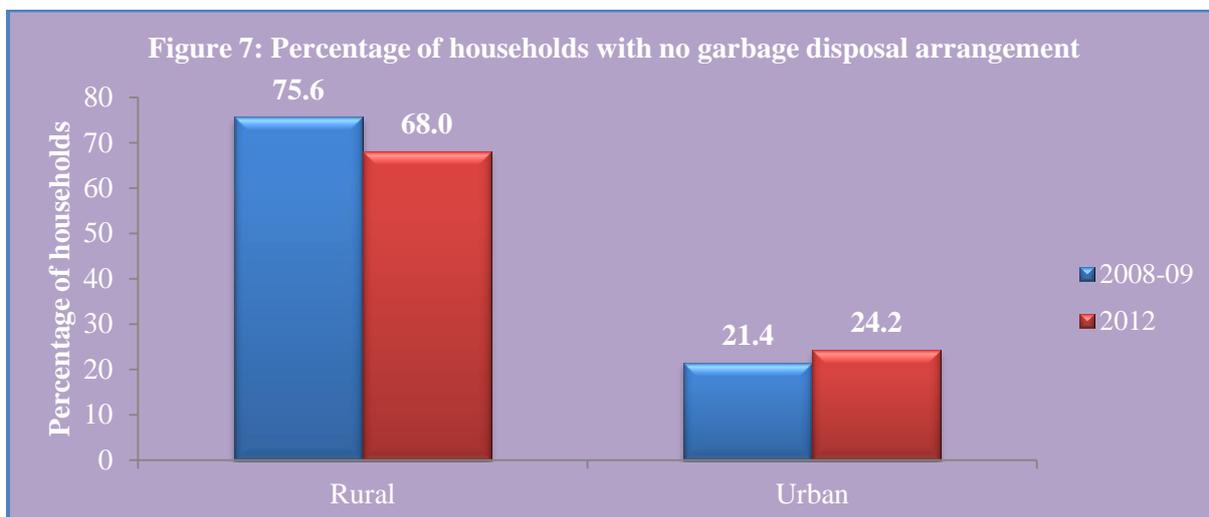


**Figure 6U: Percentage distribution of households by drainage system:
Urban**



3.3.2 Garbage collection

3.3.2.1 One of the important factors in ensuring cleanliness in the micro-environment of the households is the garbage collection system. Garbage collection arrangement means the arrangement which usually exists to carry the refuse and waste of households to a final dumping place away from the residential areas. Information was collected regarding the agency entrusted with the responsibility of removing the garbage to a final dumping place and also the frequency of clearance of 'community dumping spot'. It is seen that during 2012 nearly 68.0 percent of rural households and 24.2 percent of urban households reported no garbage collection arrangements compared to 75.6 percent of rural households and 21.4 percent of urban households during 2008-09 (Figure 7).



3.3.2.2. Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by arrangement for garbage collection during 2012. Garbage is mainly deposited either in own dumping spot of the households or in community dumping spot after removal from the households in both rural and urban areas. Nearly 51 percent of the households in rural areas and 60 percent in urban areas reported such method of disposal of garbage after removal from the household. Nearly one-fourth of the households in rural areas and 6 percent of the households in urban areas which deposited garbage in community dumping spot reported that garbage was not cleared even once in a week from community dumping spot. Percentage of households with no garbage collection arrangement for each State/UT is given in Table 3.5. It is seen that among the major states, in rural areas, Haryana had the lowest percentage of households with no garbage collection arrangement (24 percent) and it was the highest in West Bengal (nearly 88.8 percent). It is seen that in the urban areas, Delhi had the lowest percentage of households with no garbage collection arrangement (7.4 percent) and Kerala (75.7 percent) had the highest percentage of households with no garbage collection arrangement. Percentage distribution of households by garbage removal arrangement is given in Figure 8R and 8U for rural and urban areas respectively.

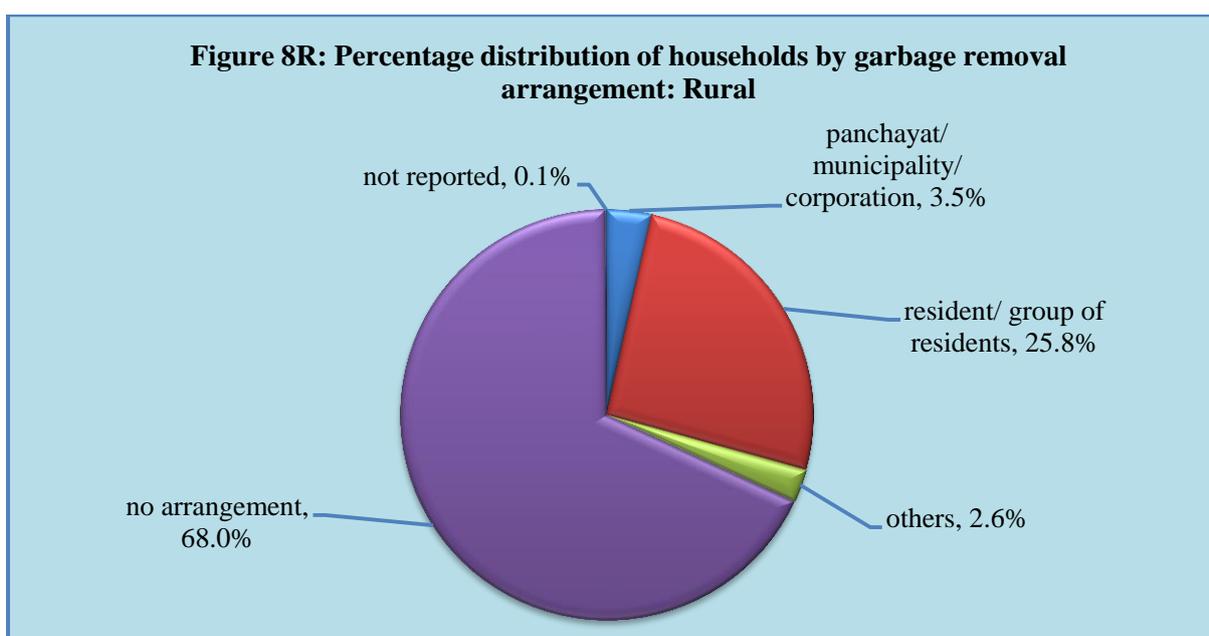
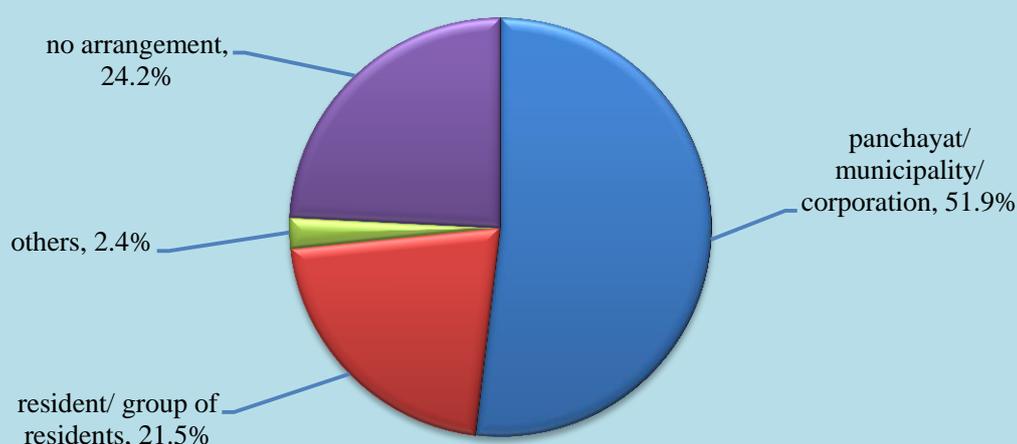


Figure 8U: Percentage distribution of households by garbage removal arrangement: Urban



3.4. Water for household activities excluding drinking

3.4.1 Water for all household activities excluding drinking: Water is used by households not only for drinking purposes but also for other household activities. Examples of such household activities are use of water in cooking, bathing, latrine, washing utensils, washing clothes, cleaning household goods, cleaning of floors, etc. This excludes water used for enterprises of the household and thus, water used for the livestock, farming etc., by the household was not considered. The principal source of water for use of the household other than drinking was understood as the source which was most commonly used (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days for purposes other than drinking. Table 3.6 presents the percentage (in percent) of households who got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities. It is observed that 86.0 percent and 89.5 percent of households in rural and urban areas, respectively, got sufficient water throughout the year for performing all household activities (Table 3.6). In rural areas of all the major states, more than 70 percent households got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities. Similarly, more than 70 percent households in urban areas of all the major states got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities.

Table 3.1: Indicators on sanitation facilities in households during 2012

| State/UT | percentage of households | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|-------------|
| | without latrine facility | | having access to improved source of latrine | |
| | rural | urban | rural | urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 54.3 | 8.1 | 44.5 | 91.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 12.6 | 0.0 | 46.5 | 97.9 |
| Assam | 13.7 | 0.3 | 75.4 | 97.1 |
| Bihar | 72.8 | 20.8 | 25.8 | 78.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 76.7 | 24.9 | 20.0 | 74.9 |
| Delhi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 |
| Goa | 9.7 | 4.0 | 85.8 | 96.0 |
| Gujarat | 58.7 | 6.2 | 40.7 | 93.6 |
| Haryana | 25.4 | 1.4 | 74.2 | 98.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 25.7 | 4.3 | 73.7 | 95.7 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 44.3 | 6.0 | 44.1 | 79.4 |
| Jharkhand | 90.5 | 17.7 | 8.9 | 80.1 |
| Karnataka | 70.8 | 9.0 | 28.4 | 87.7 |
| Kerala | 2.8 | 1.2 | 96.9 | 98.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 79.0 | 14.0 | 20.7 | 84.9 |
| Maharashtra | 54.0 | 6.9 | 44.3 | 92.7 |
| Manipur | 1.2 | 0.0 | 79.6 | 91.2 |
| Meghalaya | 4.5 | 0.2 | 86.0 | 99.4 |
| Mizoram | 0.7 | 0.0 | 93.4 | 99.9 |
| Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.1 | 99.4 |
| Odisha | 81.3 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 80.5 |
| Punjab | 22.2 | 6.2 | 77.6 | 93.3 |
| Rajasthan | 73.0 | 14.2 | 26.1 | 78.3 |
| Sikkim | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 66.4 | 12.2 | 33.0 | 86.6 |
| Tripura | 1.4 | 0.1 | 88.6 | 98.1 |
| Uttarakhand | 19.7 | 1.6 | 80.2 | 97.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 75.3 | 10.7 | 22.4 | 86.7 |
| West Bengal | 39.7 | 5.4 | 58.0 | 93.2 |
| A & Nicobar Is. | 28.8 | 5.0 | 71.2 | 95.0 |
| Chandigarh | 0.3 | 1.6 | 99.7 | 98.4 |
| D & Nagar Haveli | 49.3 | 32.2 | 50.7 | 67.8 |
| Daman & Diu | 26.8 | 0.1 | 73.2 | 99.9 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 |
| Puducherry | 47.4 | 6.3 | 52.6 | 93.6 |
| All-India | 59.4 | 8.8 | 38.8 | 89.6 |

Table 3.2: Percentage of households with the drainage system and distribution of households by type of disposal of household waste water during 2012

| Drainage system of the household | Percentage distribution of households with the drainage system | Type of disposal of household waste water | | | | | | | All (incl. n.r.) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------------|
| | | Safe re-use after treatment | Disposed of without treatment to | | | | Disposed of with or without treatment to other places | Not known | |
| | | | Open low land areas | Ponds | Nearby river | Drainage system | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| Underground | 8.5 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 50.7 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Covered pucca | 6.4 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 43.3 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Open pucca | 16.8 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 17.3 | 3.0 | 43.6 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Open katcha | 18.4 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| No drainage | 49.9 | 0.1 | 75.9 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 19.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| All (incl. n.r.) | 100.0 | 0.0 | 58.7 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 17.4 | 14.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| Underground | 45.2 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 92.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Covered pucca | 14.9 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 78.1 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Open pucca | 22.4 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 78.3 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Open katcha | 5.0 | 0.0 | 45.6 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 37.4 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| No drainage | 12.5 | 0.0 | 65.8 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 25.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| All (incl. n.r.) | 100.0 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 73.3 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 |

n.r.: Not reported

Table 3.3: Percentage of households who lived in a dwelling unit with no drainage arrangement for each State/UT during 2012

| State/UT | Rural | Urban | State/UT | Rural | Urban |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 47.6 | 7.6 | Mizoram | 47.1 | 18.2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 50.7 | 19.2 | Nagaland | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Assam | 65.7 | 28.1 | Odisha | 89.0 | 29.5 |
| Bihar | 40.5 | 15.2 | Punjab | 12.9 | 7.8 |
| Chhattisgarh | 59.9 | 29.3 | Rajasthan | 60.1 | 14.1 |
| Delhi | 4.2 | 1.6 | Sikkim | 40.2 | 3.0 |
| Goa | 27.5 | 23.6 | Tamil Nadu | 61.5 | 17.1 |
| Gujarat | 72.1 | 9.7 | Tripura | 78.6 | 53.1 |
| Haryana | 2.2 | 0.6 | Uttarakhand | 38.5 | 3.8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 49.9 | 23.1 | Uttar Pradesh | 22.3 | 4.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 44.7 | 12.3 | West Bengal | 79.3 | 29.9 |
| Jharkhand | 65.6 | 25.9 | A & N Islands | 69.1 | 13.3 |
| Karnataka | 43.3 | 8.6 | Chandigarh | 4.6 | 12.2 |
| Kerala | 46.1 | 29.8 | D & N Haveli | 81.9 | 53.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 51.8 | 8.4 | Daman & Diu | 40.3 | 2.2 |
| Maharashtra | 50.4 | 7 | Lakshadweep | 64.5 | 31.3 |
| Manipur | 23.5 | 30.3 | Puducherry | 45.9 | 9.5 |
| Meghalaya | 52.4 | 21.0 | All-India | 49.9 | 12.5 |

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of households by arrangement for garbage collection during 2012

| Site where garbage is deposited | Percentage distribution of households by type of site where garbage is deposited | Percentage distribution of households with garbage removed to final dumping spot by | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Panchayat/ municipality / corporation | By resident/ group of residents | Others | No arrangement | All (incl. n.r.) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Bio-gas plant or manure pit | 9.7 | 0.7 | 48.3 | 1.5 | 49.5 | 100.0 |
| Community dumping spot cleared: | | | | | | |
| a) Daily | 1.7 | 35.5 | 48.2 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| b) Not daily but at least once in a week | 1.9 | 58.4 | 27.6 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| c) Not even once in a week | 1.5 | 32.1 | 35.7 | 0.8 | 31.4 | 100.0 |
| d) Not known | 1.1 | 10.3 | 53.6 | 1.5 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| e) All (incl. n.r.) | 6.3 | 37.0 | 39.7 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 100.0 |
| Household's individual dumping spot | 45.0 | 0.5 | 32.9 | 3.2 | 63.3 | 100.0 |
| Others | 35.5 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 87.3 | 100.0 |
| Not known | 3.5 | 19.4 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 67.5 | 100.0 |
| All (incl. n.r.) | 100.0 | 3.5 | 25.8 | 2.6 | 68.0 | 100.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Bio-gas plant or manure pit | 2.4 | 63.2 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 100.0 |
| Community dumping spot cleared: | | | | | | |
| a) Daily | 28.9 | 62.6 | 32.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| b) Not daily but at least once in a week | 15.1 | 76.2 | 16.9 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| c) Not even once in a week | 2.8 | 46.3 | 35.3 | 3.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 |
| d) Not known | 3.1 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 4.2 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| e) All (incl. n.r.) | 50.0 | 64.5 | 28.6 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Household's individual dumping spot | 9.7 | 13.4 | 25.6 | 3.0 | 57.9 | 100.0 |
| Others | 19.3 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 72.1 | 100.0 |
| Not known | 18.6 | 76.6 | 11.3 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 100.0 |
| All (incl. n.r.) | 100.0 | 51.9 | 21.5 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 100.0 |

n.r.: not reported.

Table 3.5: Percentage of households who lived in a dwelling unit with no garbage disposal arrangement for each State/UT during 2012

| State/UT | Rural | Urban | State/UT | Rural | Urban |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 49.8 | 9.7 | Mizoram | 56.1 | 22.5 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 64.7 | 35.4 | Nagaland | 23.3 | 5.2 |
| Assam | 72.5 | 36.9 | Odisha | 83.7 | 37.0 |
| Bihar | 87.2 | 66.5 | Punjab | 71.1 | 30.6 |
| Chhattisgarh | 36.1 | 44.9 | Rajasthan | 71.5 | 38.5 |
| Delhi | 22.5 | 7.4 | Sikkim | 88.1 | 14.4 |
| Goa | 70.5 | 56.2 | Tamil Nadu | 63.7 | 16.6 |
| Gujarat | 50.4 | 16.6 | Tripura | 92.9 | 68.9 |
| Haryana | 24.0 | 13.8 | Uttarakhand | 73.8 | 8.8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 77.3 | 33.9 | Uttar Pradesh | 72.4 | 31.9 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 81.5 | 33.6 | West Bengal | 88.8 | 31.9 |
| Jharkhand | 85.9 | 59.8 | A & Nicobar Is. | 69.4 | 19.7 |
| Karnataka | 43.1 | 13.8 | Chandigarh | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Kerala | 87.7 | 75.7 | D & Nagar Haveli | 81.4 | 77.9 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 78.5 | 31.7 | Daman & Diu | 77.5 | 65.7 |
| Maharashtra | 45.1 | 9.2 | Lakshadweep | 43.6 | 44.0 |
| Manipur | 33.9 | 17.4 | Puducherry | 40.6 | 20.1 |
| Meghalaya | 79.4 | 16.6 | All-India | 68.0 | 24.2 |

Table 3.6: Percentage of households who got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities during 2012

| State/UT | rural | urban | State/UT | rural | urban |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 86.7 | 86.6 | Mizoram | 64.3 | 50.4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 89.1 | 79.5 | Nagaland | 36.8 | 31.0 |
| Assam | 94.4 | 95.5 | Odisha | 83.2 | 88.2 |
| Bihar | 93.4 | 95.2 | Punjab | 95.5 | 93.2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 83.7 | 89.6 | Rajasthan | 77.7 | 84.6 |
| Delhi | 71.0 | 92.5 | Sikkim | 64.9 | 94.0 |
| Goa | 88.6 | 97.9 | Tamil Nadu | 94.9 | 94.4 |
| Gujarat | 88.1 | 93.4 | Tripura | 87.9 | 96.0 |
| Haryana | 94.7 | 87.5 | Uttarakhand | 87.5 | 91.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 83.3 | 92.7 | Uttar Pradesh | 96.5 | 96.4 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 75.8 | 83.6 | West Bengal | 84.9 | 93.3 |
| Jharkhand | 73.5 | 84.2 | A & Nicobar Is. | 85.2 | 90.3 |
| Karnataka | 71.7 | 73.3 | Chandigarh | 82.5 | 79.0 |
| Kerala | 84.6 | 88.8 | D & Nagar Haveli | 98.1 | 100.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 78.7 | 77.6 | Daman & Diu | 82.4 | 94.4 |
| Maharashtra | 72.9 | 92.4 | Lakshadweep | 100.0 | 99.9 |
| Manipur | 89.5 | 85.0 | Puducherry | 100.0 | 99.7 |
| Meghalaya | 78.5 | 62.4 | All-India | 86.0 | 89.5 |

B. Swachhta Status Based on Census 2011

3.5 Of the three basic elements identified for assessing status of Swachhta, viz., (i) sanitation (ii) environmental cleanliness and (iii) access to water for other household uses, from Census 2011, the following items of information are available:

- i. Latrine facility
- ii. Waste water disposal/drainage system

3.6 Latrine facility

3.6.1 In Census 2011, information was collected on the type of latrine for those households which had latrine within premises and if the latrine facility was not available within the household, information was collected on whether the household was using public latrine or if they were using open area such as open fields, bush, river, stream, railway tracks, etc. for defecating. Thus, the percentage of households which did not have latrine was arrived at as the percentage of households using open area for defecation. It is seen that in rural areas, 67.3 percent of the rural households had no latrine and in urban areas 12.6 percent of the households had no latrine. A comparison with the results obtained from NSS 69th round shows that in 2012 nearly 59.4 percent of rural households and 8.8 percent of urban households had no latrine.

3.6.2 Percentage of households which had improved latrine can also be approximated from the types of latrine. The types of latrine viz., *flush/pour flush latrine to piped sewer system or septic tank and pit latrine with slab/ventilated improved pit* for which information is available from the Census 2011 have been considered for the purpose of this report to calculate the percentage of households with improved latrine. However, the results obtained from Census 2011 are not strictly comparable with the results obtained from surveys of NSS since the types of latrine on which information was collected were different in Census 2011 and in NSS 69th round. Further, in NSS, information on the types of latrine was collected irrespective of the fact whether the household had latrine in its premises or not whereas in Census, information on types of latrine was collected only for those households which had latrine in their premises. These differences are to be kept in mind while making comparison of the results obtained from Census 2011 and NSS 69th round. From Census 2011, it is seen that in rural areas 25.1 percent households and in urban areas 77.3 percent households had improved latrine. A comparison with the corresponding estimates from NSS 69th Round shows that in 2012, 38.8 percent households in rural areas and 89.6 percent households in urban areas had access to 'improved source' of latrine. The State/UT results show that in rural areas, more than 80 percent of the households had no latrine in the States of Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand while in the urban areas more than 20 percent of the households in the States of Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand had no latrine. The percentage of households without latrine and with improved latrine is given in Table 3.7.

3.7 Drainage system and disposal of household waste water

3.7.1 In Census 2011, information was collected on the system of disposal of waste water and other liquid wastes from the house where waste water consisted of kitchen waste water, bath and wash water. However, it did not include the wastes from latrines. From the data collected in Census 2011, percentage of households without drainage system (i.e., waste water outlet connected to no drainage) is arrived at. In rural areas, 63.3 percent households and in urban areas, 18.2 percent households had no drainage. A comparison with the estimates obtained from NSS survey shows that in 2012 nearly 49.9 percent of rural households and 12.5 percent

of urban households had no drainage arrangement. In NSS surveys drainage system is defined as a system for carrying-off waste water and liquid waste of the house and if no system exists to carry-off the wastewater of the house, but water flows down by its own gravity in an unregulated manner, it is considered as no drainage. In Table 3.8, percentage of households without drainage system for each State/UT is given.

Table 3.7: Percentage of households without latrine and with improved latrine as per Census 2011

| State/UT | percentage of households without latrine | | percentage of households with improved latrine | |
|----------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | rural | urban | rural | urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 65.1 | 11.9 | 30.4 | 82.1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 44.3 | 6.7 | 19.3 | 72.7 |
| Assam | 38.5 | 5.0 | 21.9 | 77.0 |
| Bihar | 81.4 | 28.9 | 14.3 | 63.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 85.2 | 34.4 | 10.7 | 58.6 |
| NCT of Delhi | 13.5 | 3.0 | 74.0 | 86.7 |
| Goa | 27.4 | 9.5 | 64.5 | 80.9 |
| Gujarat | 65.8 | 8.7 | 31.4 | 86.6 |
| Haryana | 42.3 | 8.8 | 48.1 | 85.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 32.6 | 6.9 | 63.5 | 86.8 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 58.3 | 10.7 | 18.8 | 66.3 |
| Jharkhand | 91.7 | 31.0 | 6.4 | 64.6 |
| Karnataka | 68.1 | 10.7 | 26.6 | 82.0 |
| Kerala | 5.6 | 1.7 | 87.5 | 92.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 86.4 | 22.5 | 10.9 | 71.5 |
| Maharashtra | 55.8 | 7.7 | 34.8 | 68.6 |
| Manipur | 14.5 | 2.4 | 36.5 | 63.8 |
| Meghalaya | 43.1 | 2.4 | 23.4 | 84.2 |
| Mizoram | 12.9 | 0.9 | 51.1 | 85.6 |
| Nagaland | 22.3 | 2.2 | 37.1 | 78.4 |
| Odisha | 84.7 | 33.2 | 10.6 | 59.6 |
| Punjab | 28.1 | 5.8 | 61.0 | 89.5 |
| Rajasthan | 79.9 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 75.5 |
| Sikkim | 14.9 | 2.2 | 72.9 | 91.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 73.3 | 16.2 | 21.5 | 71.9 |
| Tripura | 15.4 | 1.3 | 55.1 | 81.5 |
| Uttarakhand | 45.0 | 4.7 | 51.3 | 90.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 77.1 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 77.6 |
| West Bengal | 51.3 | 11.3 | 33.8 | 80.5 |
| A& N Islands | 38.9 | 7.8 | 53.6 | 86.3 |
| Chandigarh | 5.7 | 3.2 | 87.7 | 87.2 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 70.7 | 11.1 | 25.4 | 80.4 |
| Daman & Diu | 34.2 | 4.1 | 50.3 | 84.9 |
| Lakshadweep | 1.7 | 1.9 | 97.8 | 97.2 |
| Puducherry | 59.6 | 12.2 | 38.4 | 81.3 |
| All-India | 67.3 | 12.6 | 25.1 | 77.3 |

Table 3.8: Percentage of households without drainage arrangement as per Census 2011

| State/UT | Rural | Urban |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 58.0 | 11.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 78.1 | 33.8 |
| Assam | 86.2 | 43.7 |
| Bihar | 61.1 | 28.6 |
| Chhattisgarh | 88.5 | 31.1 |
| NCT of Delhi | 12.3 | 4.0 |
| Goa | 45.8 | 22.0 |
| Gujarat | 82.0 | 17.4 |
| Haryana | 17.2 | 7.8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 38.4 | 6.4 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 64.3 | 16.9 |
| Jharkhand | 83.7 | 29.2 |
| Karnataka | 57.5 | 12.4 |
| Kerala | 60.8 | 45.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 74.8 | 17.7 |
| Maharashtra | 52.2 | 8.9 |
| Manipur | 56.4 | 29.6 |
| Meghalaya | 77.1 | 19.7 |
| Mizoram | 62.4 | 20.5 |
| Nagaland | 60.5 | 23.5 |
| Odisha | 88.1 | 41.0 |
| Punjab | 19.0 | 9.1 |
| Rajasthan | 73.0 | 14.0 |
| Sikkim | 62.5 | 7.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 72.8 | 25.1 |
| Tripura | 83.8 | 46.6 |
| Uttarakhand | 52.3 | 7.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 38.2 | 6.6 |
| West Bengal | 84.7 | 33.2 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 68.0 | 14.0 |
| Chandigarh | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 88.4 | 37.3 |
| Daman & Diu | 79.9 | 22.8 |
| Lakshadweep | 80.7 | 74.1 |
| Puducherry | 63.3 | 17.4 |
| All-India | 63.3 | 18.2 |

Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status

4.1 Background

4.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India, since its inception in 1950, has been conducting nationwide large scale sample surveys employing scientific sampling methods to generate data and statistical indicators on diverse socio-economic aspects.

4.1.2 A Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status was conducted by the NSSO during May-June 2015 alongside its regular 72nd Round (July 2014-June 2015) survey.

4.2 Objective of the Rapid Survey

4.2.1 The survey was intended to be a rapid survey. The indicators were drawn keeping in view the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission, already stated in Chapter 1. The Rapid Survey is not intended as a full scale replacement of 69th Round NSS. The survey aims to give a snapshot of the situation on the availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste and liquid waste management at sample village/ward and household levels aggregated at State and country levels. Open defecation was measured at the household level through indirect methods.

4.3 Geographical Coverage

4.3.1 The survey covered all the States of India except Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura where it could not be conducted due to logistic problems and limited time available for the survey.

4.4 Sample Size

4.4.1 First Stage Units (FSUs): A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for this survey, where population Census 2011 villages in the rural areas and urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban areas were the first stage units. In case of Kerala, the term 'village' means Panchayat wards. Results of the survey are based on the Central sample covered by NSSO. For rural India, the number of villages surveyed in the Central sample was 3788 and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 2907. FSUs were selected based on the sample design of the 72nd Round NSS, using the allocations for the 1st and 4th sub-rounds. Field work was conducted during May-June 2015.

4.4.2 Second Stage Units: Households were the second stage units. For this particular survey, from each sample village and urban block, minimum 10 households were selected respectively for canvassing the schedule. Circular systematic sampling was adopted for this survey and every 10th household was selected. Schedules used for listing of households in the 1st and 4th sub-rounds of 72nd Round survey were used for this survey. The total number of households in which detailed household level schedule was canvassed was 73,176 in rural India and 41,538 in urban India.

4.4.3 The table below shows the number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed and the number of households surveyed, for each State and Union Territory.

Table: Number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed and the number of households surveyed

| S. No. | State/UT | Number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed | | Number of households surveyed | |
|--------|------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 152 | 98 | 4213 | 1580 |
| 2 | Assam | 168 | 66 | 3211 | 844 |
| 3 | Bihar | 209 | 94 | 4212 | 1269 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 100 | 62 | 2150 | 885 |
| 5 | Delhi | 4 | 76 | 78 | 1008 |
| 6 | Goa | 12 | 18 | 308 | 270 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 118 | 146 | 2282 | 2182 |
| 8 | Haryana | 98 | 85 | 980 | 864 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 108 | 28 | 1198 | 340 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 125 | 78 | 1677 | 851 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 130 | 70 | 2130 | 864 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 143 | 153 | 3025 | 2438 |
| 13 | Kerala | 158 | 134 | 3731 | 2155 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 192 | 155 | 3431 | 2205 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 263 | 281 | 5376 | 4048 |
| 16 | Manipur | 79 | 69 | 790 | 686 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 56 | 26 | 797 | 355 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 44 | 52 | 738 | 697 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 52 | 26 | 1039 | 408 |
| 20 | Odisha | 198 | 73 | 3815 | 980 |
| 21 | Punjab | 101 | 107 | 1953 | 1818 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 192 | 126 | 3305 | 1786 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 33 | 5 | 330 | 50 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 218 | 206 | 6130 | 3299 |
| 25 | Telangana | 94 | 87 | 2431 | 1396 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 382 | 288 | 6378 | 3825 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 68 | 44 | 1010 | 596 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 249 | 179 | 5653 | 2588 |
| 29 | A & N Islands | 18 | 18 | 262 | 365 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 4 | 15 | 40 | 150 |
| 31 | D & Nagar Haveli | 6 | 6 | 120 | 119 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 4 | 4 | 95 | 75 |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | 2 | 4 | 32 | 62 |
| 34 | Puducherry | 8 | 28 | 256 | 480 |
| | All India | 3788 | 2907 | 73176 | 41538 |

4.5 Period of survey: The survey was conducted during May-June 2015, alongside the 72nd Round NSS.

4.6. Definitions: A broad outline of the definitions which were used in this particular survey is given below:

Toilet: Toilet means facility of urinal and latrine both.

Community Toilet: This is meant for use by local residents.

Public Toilet: This is meant for use by general public. For example, a toilet available in a market area would be classified as a public toilet.

Sanitary Toilet: A toilet which ensures safe confinement and disposal of faeces (excreta) and does not require the need for human handling.

Drainage System: A system for carrying off waste water and liquid waste of the house is considered as drainage system.

Sewer Network: A sewer network consists of underground pipes or conduits for carrying off drainage water, waste matter, discharge from water closets, etc. The lines of sewer network running within individual buildings are connected to the network of that group or block of buildings through special drainage outlets.

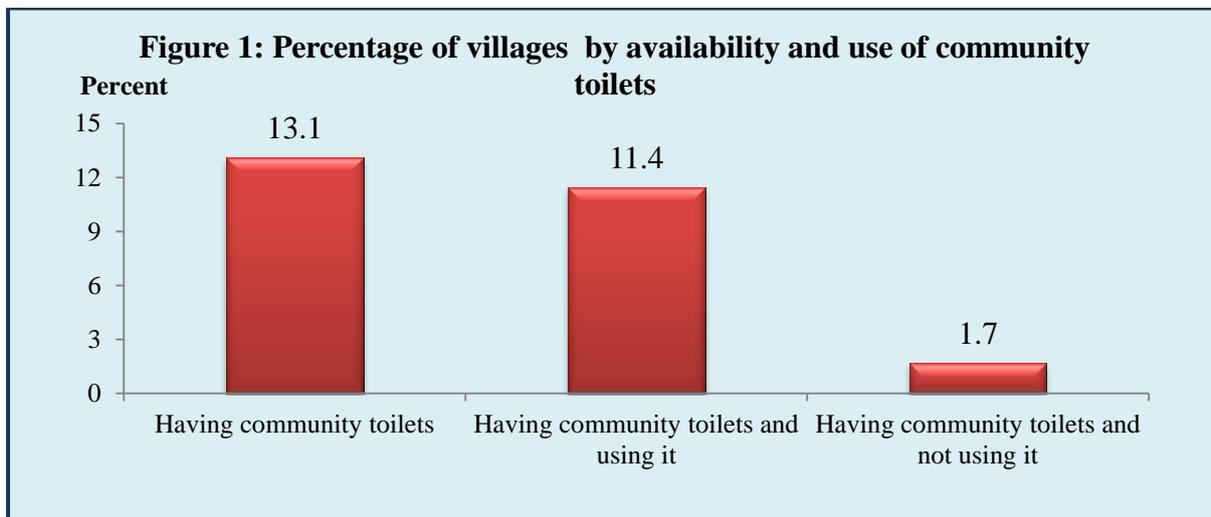
4.7 Limitations: For the purpose of obtaining ward level information, the ward corresponding to the selected UFS block was used.

4.8. Major Findings

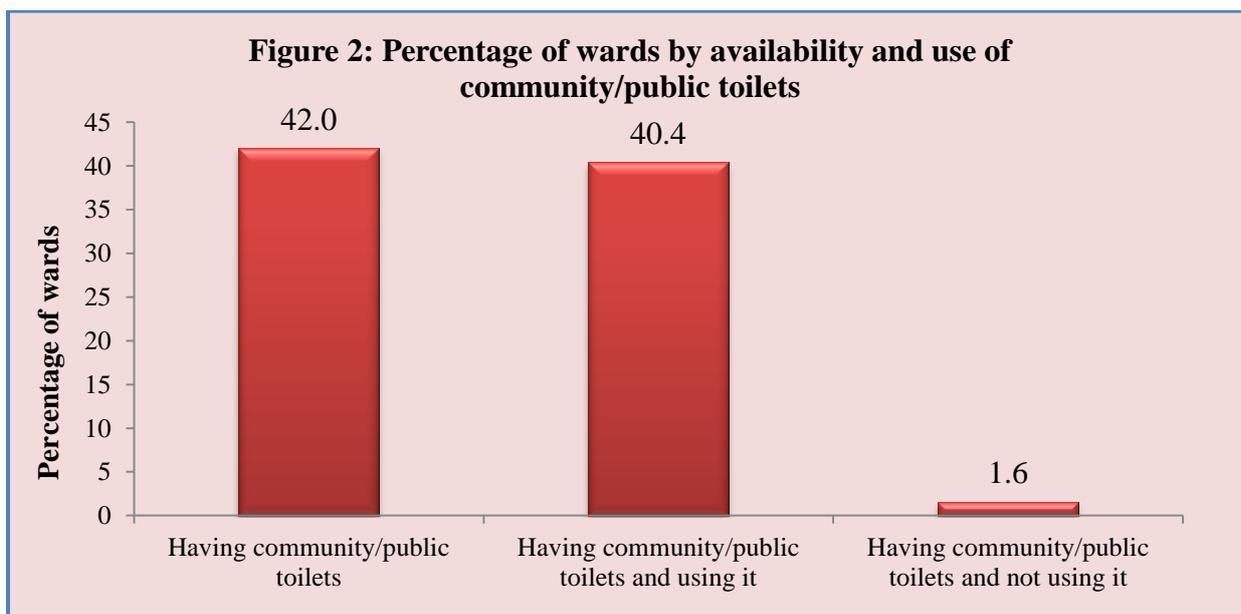
4.8.1 Information was collected at the village/ward and household levels. Information on community toilets, drainage arrangement/liquid waste disposal, solid waste management, etc. was collected at the village/ward level from the locally knowledgeable persons. From each of the sample household, information on sanitary toilet and garbage disposal arrangement (only in rural) was collected. The results of the present rapid survey at village/ward level are presented in the form of sample percentages and those at the household level are estimated proportions. While the results of the States/UTs having less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately, the same are included in the all India results. Detailed tables are given at Appendix A.

4.8.2 Availability and use of community/public toilets

4.8.2.1 Information was collected from knowledgeable persons in sample villages on the availability of community toilets for defecation or washing purpose. Further probing was done on the use and cleaning of the community toilets. Out of the 3788 villages surveyed, 13.1% villages in India were found to have community toilets. Most of the States having community toilets were found to be using them. Out of the sample villages, at all India level, 1.7% villages were found to be having the community toilets but not using them. 82.1% of all the community toilets available in the villages were being used for defecation or washing purpose. (Table 1 at Appendix A)

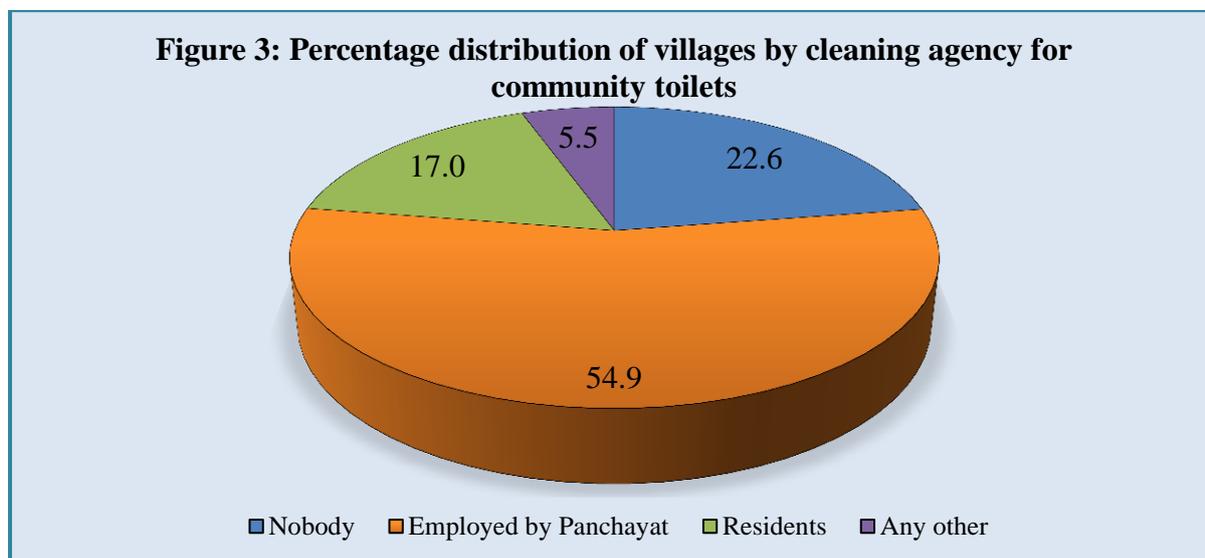


4.8.2.2 Information was collected from knowledgeable persons in the sample UFS blocks about corresponding wards on the availability of community/public toilets and use of these community/public toilets. From the 2907 sample UFS blocks surveyed at all India level, 42.0% wards were found to have community/public toilets. Delhi (89.5%), Uttarakhand (70.5%) and Maharashtra (68.7%) were the States with high percentage of wards having the community/public toilets. Kerala (4.5%), Meghalaya (7.7%) and Punjab (10.3%) were the States which reported low percentage of wards having community/public toilets. At all India level, 1.6% wards were found to be having the community/public toilets but not using them. (Table 5 at Appendix A)

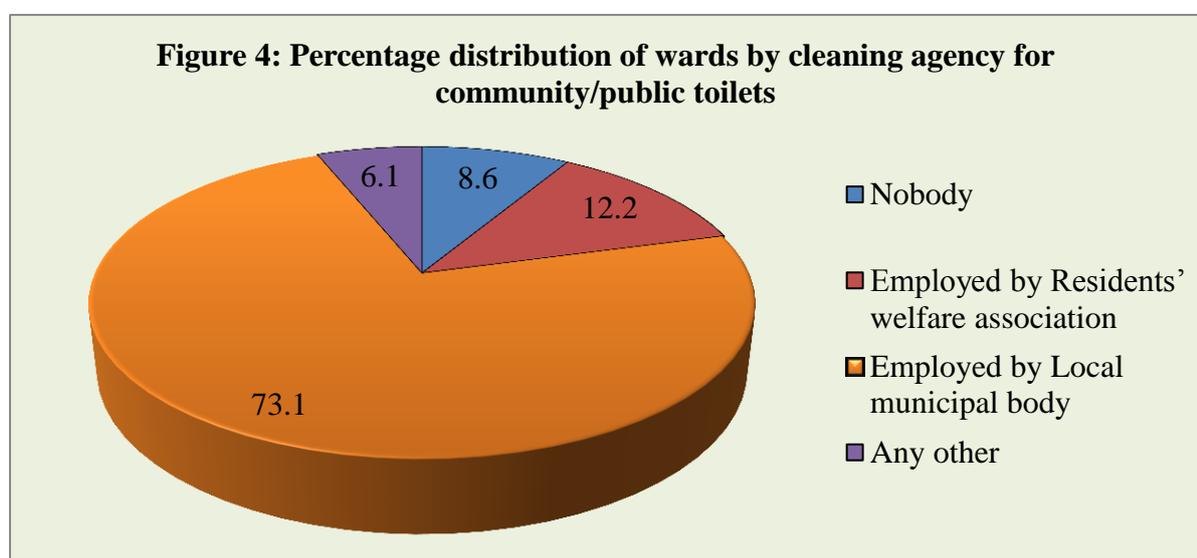


4.8.3 Cleaning agency for the community/public toilets

4.8.3.1 At all India level, in 54.9% of the villages having community toilets, cleaning was being done by the persons employed by the panchayat or on contract payment. In 17.0% villages, it was being done by the residents themselves. However, 22.6% villages were such where the community toilets were not being cleaned. (Table 2 at Appendix A)



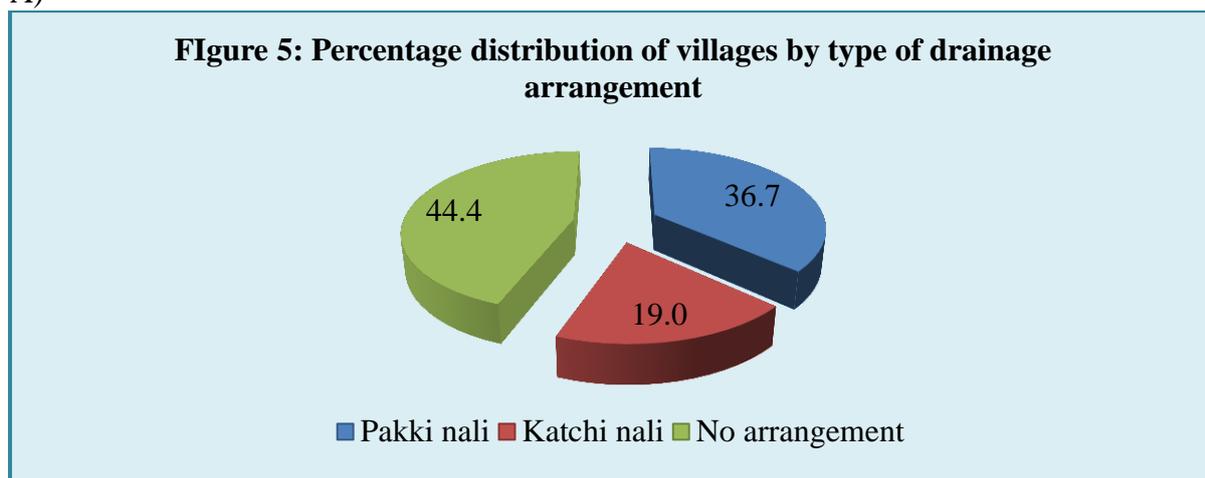
4.8.3.2 In urban areas, cleaning of community/public toilets was being done by the persons employed by the local municipal body in 73.1% wards having these toilets. 12.2% wards were such where the cleaning was being done by the persons employed by the residents' welfare association. However, community/public toilets in 8.6% wards were not being cleaned by anybody. (Table 6 at Appendix A)



4.8.4 Drainage arrangement in rural areas

4.8.4.1 Information was collected on the type of drainage arrangement for waste water coming out of the rural households and its disposal. 36.7% villages had *pakki nali* and 19.0% villages had *katchi nali*. 44.4% villages had no drainage arrangement. (Table 3 at Appendix A). Out of the villages reporting to have drainage arrangement, the waste water coming out of the rural households was being disposed of to a *nala* in case of 24.0% villages, to a pond in

case of 15.8% percent villages and to a river in case of 6.8% villages. (Table 4 at Appendix A)



4.8.5 Management of liquid waste in urban areas

4.8.5.1 Only 36.8% wards in urban areas reported to have a proper liquid waste disposal system for community/public toilets. Delhi (86.8%), Gujarat (64.4%) and Tamil Nadu (62.6%) were among the States reporting high percentage of wards having a proper liquid waste disposal system for community/public toilets. (Table 7 at Appendix A)

4.8.5.2 At all India level, 56.4% wards reported to have sewer network for disposal of liquid waste. Gujarat (93.2%), Delhi (92.1%) and Haryana (82.4%) were among the States reporting high percentage of wards having sewer network for disposal of liquid waste. (Table 8 at Appendix A)

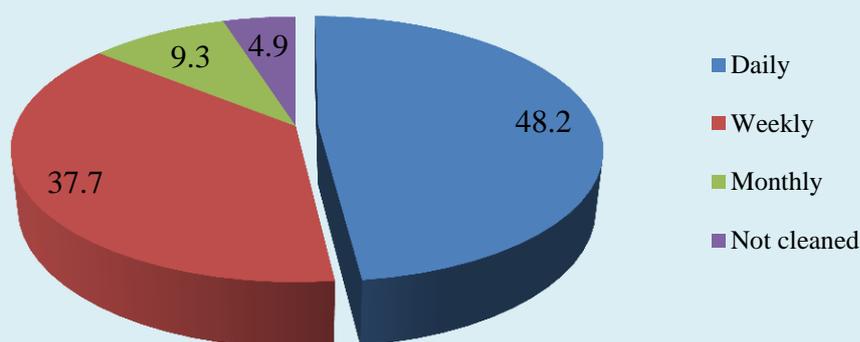
4.8.6 Cleaning of the streets in urban areas

4.8.6.1 Out of 2907 sample UFS blocks, 78.1% wards reported to have a system of street cleaning. Gujarat, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh were among the States reporting high percentage of wards having system of street cleaning. Manipur, Kerala and Bihar were among the States reporting low percentage of wards having a system of street cleaning. (Table 10 at Appendix A)

4.8.7 Solid waste management in urban areas

4.8.7.1 At the national level, 64.2% wards were found to have a dumping place for solid waste. These solid waste dumping places were cleaned every day in case of 48.2% wards, on a weekly basis in case of 37.7% wards and on a monthly basis in case of 9.3% wards. However, 4.9% wards were such where the solid waste dumping place was not cleaned. (Table 9 at Appendix A)

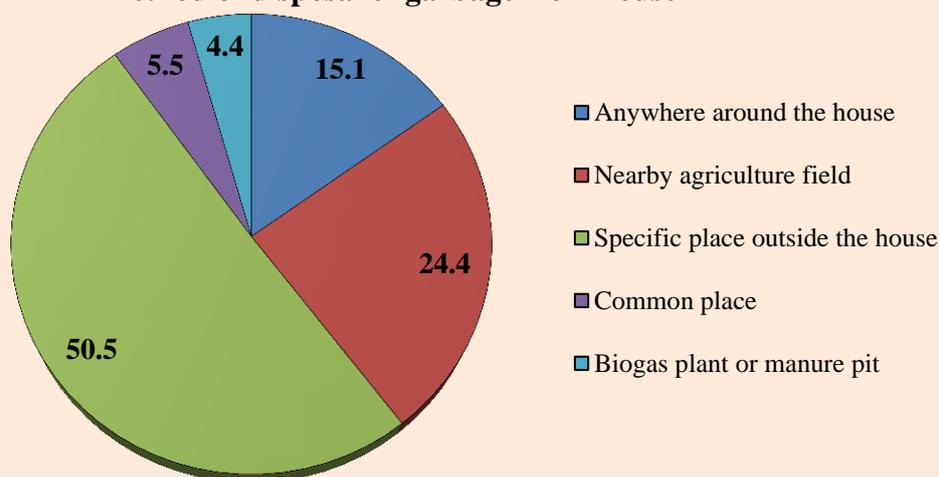
Figure 6: Percentage distribution of wards by frequency of cleaning solid waste dumping place



4.8.8 Management of household garbage in rural areas

4.8.8.1 In rural areas, 50.5% of the households kept the garbage at a specified place outside their own house, 24.4% households disposed of the garbage in the nearby agriculture field, 5.5% households kept it at the common place outside the house, 4.4% households disposed of the garbage in the biogas plant or manure pit whereas 15.1% households threw it around the house. (Table 15 at Appendix A)

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of households in rural areas by method of disposal of garbage from house

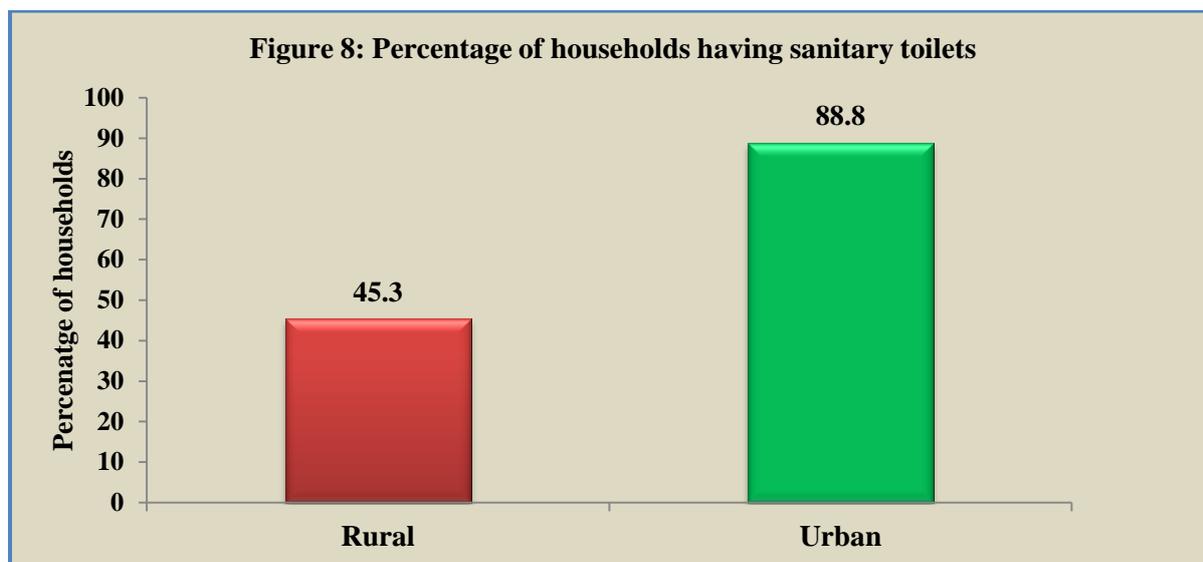


4.8.9 Availability and use of sanitary toilets in the households

4.8.9.1 In rural areas, 45.3% households reported to have sanitary toilet. Sikkim (98.2%), Kerala (97.6%) and Mizoram (96.2%) were among the States which reported high percentage of households having sanitary toilets. Jharkhand (18.8%), Chhattisgarh (21.2%) and Odisha (26.3%) were among the States with low percentage of households having sanitary toilets. (Table 11R at Appendix A)

4.8.9.2 In urban areas, 88.8% households reported having sanitary toilets. In Mizoram and Uttarakhand, all the households reported to have sanitary toilets. Himachal Pradesh (99.8%)

Kerala (99.3%) and Meghalaya (99.0%) were among the States reporting high percentage of households having sanitary toilets. Jharkhand (77.7%), Maharashtra (78.4%) and Uttar Pradesh (79.8%) were among the States which reported low percentage of households with sanitary toilets. (Table 11U at Appendix A)

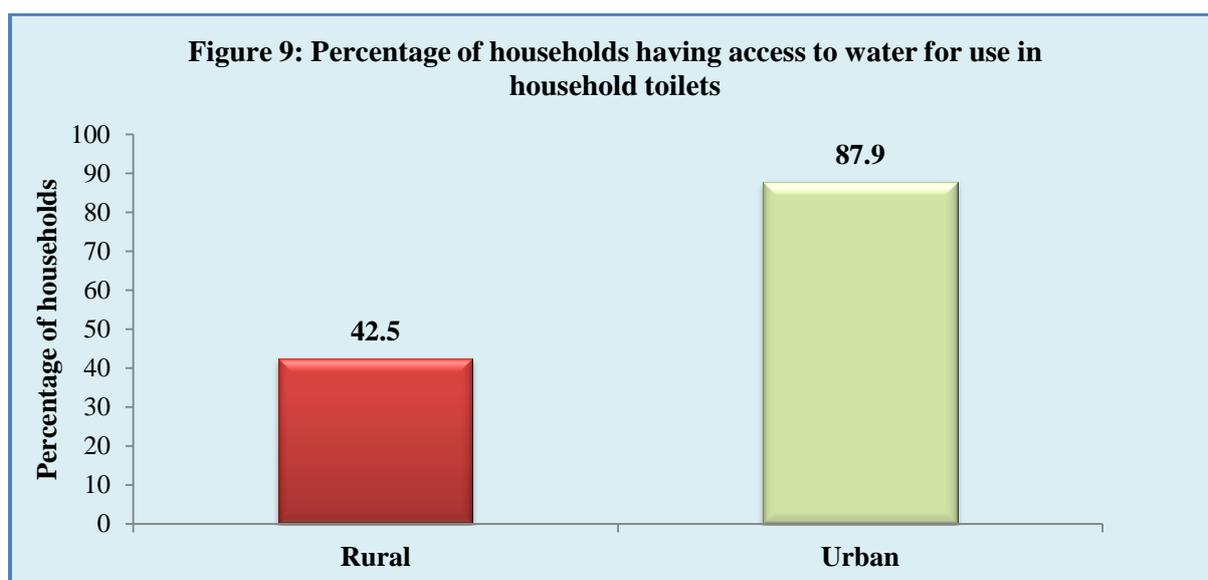


4.8.9.3 Information was collected from the households (having/not having sanitary toilet) on the use of household/community/public toilets by the members of the household for different age categories. In rural India for the households having sanitary toilet, percentage of persons using household/community toilet was 95.6%. Among the olds (more than 60 years) the percentage of use of household/community toilet was reported to be 93.6%. This percentage for adult males (15-60 years) was 95.6%, for adult females (15-60 years) it was 98.6% and for children (less than 15 years) it was 93.1%. It may be seen that for the rural households having sanitary toilet, the usage percentage was very high across all categories. Further, the usage percentage of sanitary toilets for the adult females (15-60 years) was higher as compared with that of adult males (15-60 years). In rural India for the households not having sanitary toilet, percentage of persons using community toilet was 8%. Among the olds (more than 60 years) the percentage of use of community toilet was reported to be 8.8%. This percentage for adult males (15-60 years) was 7.9%, for adult females (15-60 years) it was 8.9% and for children (less than 15 years) it was 7.0%. Here also, the usage percentage of sanitary toilets for the adult females (15-60 years) was higher as compared with that of adult males (15-60 years). (Tables 12R and 13R at Appendix A)

4.8.9.4 In urban India for the households having sanitary toilet, the percentage of persons using household/community/public toilet was 98.7%. This percentage for the old persons (more than 60 years) was reported to be 98.7%, for adult males (15-60 years) it was 99.0%, for adult females (15-60 years) it was 99.2% and for children (less than 15 years) it was 97.6%. In urban India for the households not having sanitary toilet, the percentage of persons using community toilet was 46.0%. Among the olds (more than 60 years) the percentage of use of community toilet was reported to be 44.3%. This percentage for adult males (15-60 years) was 48.6%, for adult females (15-60 years) it was 47.9% and for children (less than 15 years) it was 42.0%. (Tables 12U and 13U at Appendix A)

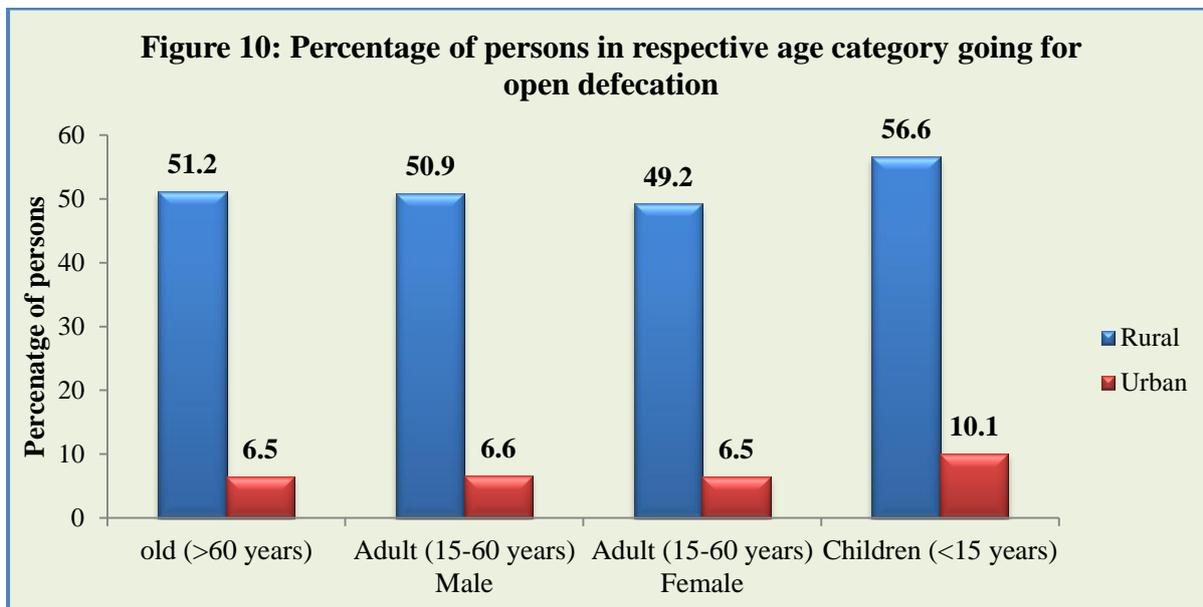
4.8.10 Access to water for use in the household toilets

4.8.10.1 In rural India, 42.5% households were found to have access to water for use in toilet. Sikkim (97.9%), Kerala (97.0%) and Mizoram (96.2%) were the States which reported high percentage of households having access to water for use in toilet. Jharkhand (15.8%), Chhattisgarh (17.8%) and Odisha (20.4%) were the States with low percentage of households having access to water for use in toilets. In urban India, 87.9% households were found to have access to water for use in toilets. Mizoram and Uttarakhand were the States where all the households had access to water for use in the toilets. Himachal Pradesh (99.8%), Kerala (99.2%) and Meghalaya (99.0%) were the States which reported high percentage of households having access to water for use in the toilets. Jharkhand (71.1%), Maharashtra (78.1%), and Uttar Pradesh (79.1%) were the States with low percentage of households having access to water for use in toilet. (Tables 14R and 14U at Appendix A)

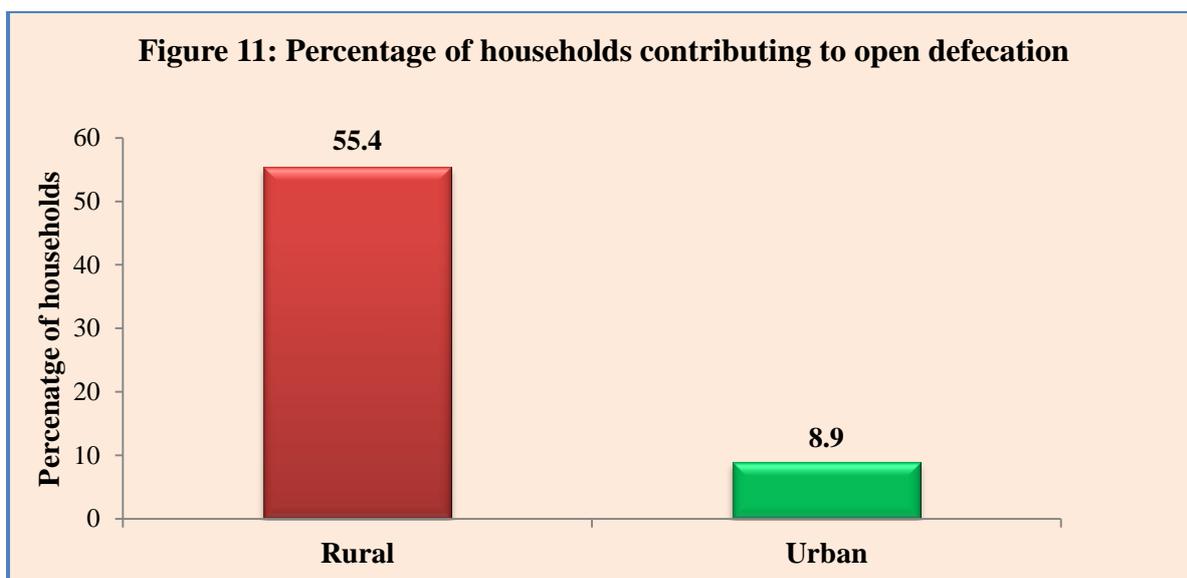


4.8.11 Prevalence of open defecation

4.8.11.1 While no direct question was asked from the household members whether they went for open defecation, the extent of the same may be measured indirectly as those household members neither using household toilet nor community toilet. Accordingly, in rural areas, the percentage of persons going for open defecation was estimated to be 52.1%. This percentage for the old (more than 60 years) persons was 51.2%, for adult males (15-60 years) it was 50.9%, for adult females (15-60 years) it was 49.2% and for children (less than 15 years) it was 56.6%. In urban India, the percentage of persons going for open defecation was estimated to be 7.5%. This percentage for the old (more than 60 years) was 6.5%, for adult males (15-60 years) it was 6.6%, for adult females (15-60 years) it was 6.5% and for children (less than 15 years) it was 10.1%. (Tables 16R and 16U at Appendix A)



4.8.11.2 Information was collected at the household level about the number of persons using household/community toilets. From this information, percentage of such households may be worked out where all the members used household/community toilets. When this percentage is subtracted from 100, the resultant figure may be taken as the percentage of households contributing to open defecation. In rural areas, 55.4% households contributed to open defecation. This percentage in urban areas was 8.9%. (Tables 17R and 17U at Appendix A)



APPENDIX A

Table 1: Percentage of villages by availability and use of community toilets

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of villages having community toilets | Percentage of villages having community toilets and | | Percentage of community toilets in use# |
|--------|------------------|---|---|--------------|---|
| | | | using it | not using it | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 91.8 |
| 2 | Assam | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 | Bihar | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 44.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 6.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 77.8 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 5.9 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 96.6 |
| 6 | Haryana | 9.2 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 49.0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 94.4 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 26.4 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 86.5 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 18.9 | 14.0 | 4.9 | 70.2 |
| 11 | Kerala | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 85.7 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 5.7 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 79.0 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 30.0 | 27.8 | 2.2 | 79.6 |
| 14 | Manipur | 13.9 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 87.0 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 25.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 91.5 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 26.9 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 97.1 |
| 18 | Odisha | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 19 | Punjab | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 4.7 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 45.0 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 15.2 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 57.1 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 72.0 | 58.3 | 13.7 | 83.2 |
| 23 | Telangana | 10.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 95.0 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 17.6 | 16.2 | 1.4 | 85.7 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 82.5 |
| | All India | 13.1 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 82.1 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs having less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

#: This percentage has been calculated on the basis of the total number of community toilets available in the village and those actually in use.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of villages by cleaning agency for community toilets

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage distribution of villages by cleaning agency for community toilets | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--|--|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nobody | Employed by Panchayat/ contract payment | Residents | Any other | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 42.1 | 52.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 2 | Assam | 0.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 3 | Bihar | 40.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 0.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 100 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 14.3 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 6 | Haryana | 0.0 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 57.1 | 28.6 | 14.3 | 100 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 21.2 | 3.0 | 54.5 | 21.2 | 100 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 37.0 | 48.1 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 11 | Kerala | 20.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 36.4 | 36.4 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 25.3 | 60.8 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 100 |
| 14 | Manipur | 45.5 | 27.3 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 100 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 9.1 | 9.1 | 27.3 | 54.5 | 100 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 7.1 | 35.7 | 50.0 | 7.1 | 100 |
| 18 | Odisha | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 19 | Punjab | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 44.4 | 33.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 100 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 100 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 21.0 | 70.7 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 100 |
| 23 | Telangana | 10.0 | 70.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 11.1 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 8.3 | 91.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 40.0 | 20.0 | 33.3 | 6.7 | 100 |
| | All India | 22.6 | 54.9 | 17.0 | 5.5 | 100 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of villages by type of drainage arrangement

| S. No. | State/ UT | Percentage distribution of villages by type of drainage arrangement | | | |
|--------|------------------|---|-------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Pakki nali | Katchi nali | No arrangement | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 34.9 | 32.2 | 32.9 | 100 |
| 2 | Assam | 1.8 | 38.7 | 59.5 | 100 |
| 3 | Bihar | 25.8 | 12.9 | 61.2 | 100 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 10.0 | 17.0 | 73.0 | 100 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 33.9 | 3.4 | 62.7 | 100 |
| 6 | Haryana | 85.7 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 100 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 23.1 | 39.8 | 37.0 | 100 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 17.6 | 38.4 | 44.0 | 100 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 7.7 | 5.4 | 86.9 | 100 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 55.9 | 25.2 | 18.9 | 100 |
| 11 | Kerala | 16.4 | 12.0 | 71.5 | 100 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 22.9 | 26.6 | 50.5 | 100 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 68.1 | 13.7 | 18.3 | 100 |
| 14 | Manipur | 11.4 | 73.4 | 15.2 | 100 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 5.4 | 8.9 | 85.7 | 100 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 9.1 | 27.3 | 63.6 | 100 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 42.3 | 48.1 | 9.6 | 100 |
| 18 | Odisha | 14.1 | 3.0 | 82.8 | 100 |
| 19 | Punjab | 96.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 29.1 | 13.5 | 57.3 | 100 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 42.4 | 9.1 | 48.5 | 100 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 46.8 | 6.9 | 46.3 | 100 |
| 23 | Telangana | 74.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 100 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 72.2 | 19.1 | 8.6 | 100 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 14.7 | 25.0 | 60.3 | 100 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 10.8 | 18.9 | 70.3 | 100 |
| | All India | 36.7 | 19.0 | 44.4 | 100 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of villages by method of disposal of drainage water

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage distribution of villages by method of disposal of drainage water | | | | | Total |
|--------|------------------|---|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | | No arrangement | With arrangement | | | any other source | |
| | | | Pond | Nala | River | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 32.9 | 17.1 | 30.3 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 100 |
| 2 | Assam | 59.5 | 1.2 | 26.8 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 100 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.2 | 2.9 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 16.7 | 100 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 73.0 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 100 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 62.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 100 |
| 6 | Haryana | 4.1 | 73.5 | 14.3 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 100 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 37.0 | 2.8 | 49.1 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 100 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 44.0 | 3.2 | 40.0 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 100 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 86.9 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 100 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 18.9 | 16.1 | 42.0 | 6.3 | 16.8 | 100 |
| 11 | Kerala | 71.5 | 0.6 | 17.1 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 100 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 50.5 | 7.8 | 18.2 | 4.2 | 19.3 | 100 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 18.3 | 7.6 | 46.8 | 19.4 | 8.0 | 100 |
| 14 | Manipur | 15.2 | 0.0 | 53.2 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 100 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 85.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 63.6 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 100 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 9.6 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 18 | Odisha | 82.8 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 100 |
| 19 | Punjab | 2.0 | 63.4 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 100 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 57.3 | 10.4 | 16.7 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 100 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 48.5 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 100 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 46.3 | 23.4 | 18.3 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 100 |
| 23 | Telangana | 12.8 | 25.5 | 41.5 | 4.3 | 16.0 | 100 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 8.6 | 57.9 | 15.2 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 100 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 60.3 | 2.9 | 25.0 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 100 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 70.3 | 5.6 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 100 |
| | All India | 44.4 | 15.8 | 24.0 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 100 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 5: Percentage of wards by availability and use of community/public toilets

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of wards having community/public toilets | Percentage of wards having community/public toilets and | |
|--------|------------------|---|---|--------------|
| | | | using it | not using it |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 16.3 | 13.3 | 3.0 |
| 2 | Assam | 27.3 | 25.8 | 1.5 |
| 3 | Bihar | 18.1 | 18.1 | 0.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 40.3 | 38.7 | 1.6 |
| 5 | Delhi | 89.5 | 88.2 | 1.3 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 66.4 | 65.1 | 1.3 |
| 7 | Haryana | 37.6 | 36.5 | 1.1 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 60.3 | 55.1 | 5.2 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 31.4 | 31.4 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 43.8 | 38.6 | 5.2 |
| 12 | Kerala | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 33.5 | 31.6 | 1.9 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 68.7 | 67.3 | 1.4 |
| 15 | Manipur | 30.4 | 29.0 | 1.4 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 48.1 | 48.1 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 50.0 | 46.2 | 3.8 |
| 19 | Odisha | 20.5 | 20.5 | 0.0 |
| 20 | Punjab | 10.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 31.7 | 30.2 | 1.5 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 66.0 | 62.6 | 3.4 |
| 23 | Telangana | 60.9 | 60.9 | 0.0 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 27.1 | 26.0 | 1.1 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 70.5 | 65.9 | 4.6 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 39.7 | 39.7 | 0.0 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 57.1 | 57.1 | 0.0 |
| | All India | 42.0 | 40.4 | 1.6 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of wards by cleaning agency for community/public toilets

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage distribution of wards by cleaning agency for community/public toilets | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nobody | Employed by | | Any other | Total |
| | | | Residents' welfare association | Local municipal body | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 25.0 | 12.5 | 50.0 | 12.5 | 100 |
| 2 | Assam | 33.3 | 16.7 | 44.4 | 5.6 | 100 |
| 3 | Bihar | 11.8 | 11.8 | 70.6 | 5.9 | 100 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 0.0 | 12.0 | 84.0 | 4.0 | 100 |
| 5 | Delhi | 1.5 | 5.9 | 91.2 | 1.5 | 100 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 4.1 | 8.2 | 84.5 | 3.1 | 100 |
| 7 | Haryana | 18.8 | 15.6 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 34.0 | 23.4 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 13.6 | 4.5 | 63.6 | 18.2 | 100 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 17.9 | 25.4 | 52.2 | 4.5 | 100 |
| 12 | Kerala | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 100 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 7.7 | 21.2 | 69.2 | 1.9 | 100 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 4.7 | 15.0 | 74.6 | 5.7 | 100 |
| 15 | Manipur | 4.8 | 9.5 | 81.0 | 4.8 | 100 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 4.0 | 4.0 | 36.0 | 56.0 | 100 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 15.4 | 15.4 | 53.8 | 15.4 | 100 |
| 19 | Odisha | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 20 | Punjab | 0.0 | 45.5 | 36.4 | 18.2 | 100 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 17.5 | 2.5 | 72.5 | 7.5 | 100 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 5.1 | 2.9 | 88.2 | 3.7 | 100 |
| 23 | Telangana | 0.0 | 22.6 | 73.6 | 3.8 | 100 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 10.3 | 11.5 | 71.8 | 6.4 | 100 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 12.9 | 6.5 | 77.4 | 3.2 | 100 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 8.5 | 14.1 | 64.8 | 12.7 | 100 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 6.2 | 0.0 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 100 |
| | All India | 8.6 | 12.2 | 73.1 | 6.1 | 100 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 7: Percentage of wards having liquid waste disposal system for community/public toilets

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of wards having liquid waste disposal system for community/public toilets |
|--------|------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 13.3 |
| 2 | Assam | 19.7 |
| 3 | Bihar | 12.8 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 38.7 |
| 5 | Delhi | 86.8 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 64.4 |
| 7 | Haryana | 29.4 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 42.9 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 44.9 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 22.9 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 35.9 |
| 12 | Kerala | 4.5 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 29.0 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 59.1 |
| 15 | Manipur | 21.7 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 7.7 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 40.4 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 34.6 |
| 19 | Odisha | 19.2 |
| 20 | Punjab | 9.3 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 26.2 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 62.6 |
| 23 | Telangana | 52.9 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 24.3 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 59.1 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 35.2 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 53.6 |
| | All India | 36.8 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 8: Percentage of wards having sewer network

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of wards having sewer network |
|--------|------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 45.9 |
| 2 | Assam | 48.5 |
| 3 | Bihar | 43.6 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 38.7 |
| 5 | Delhi | 92.1 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 93.2 |
| 7 | Haryana | 82.4 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 75.0 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 57.7 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 31.4 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 73.2 |
| 12 | Kerala | 11.2 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 48.4 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 75.1 |
| 15 | Manipur | 10.1 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 15.4 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 38.5 |
| 19 | Odisha | 32.9 |
| 20 | Punjab | 78.5 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 64.3 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 66.5 |
| 23 | Telangana | 67.8 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 50.3 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 61.4 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 63.7 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 3.6 |
| | All India | 56.4 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of wards having dumping place for solid waste and frequency of cleaning

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of wards having dumping place for solid waste | Frequency of cleaning of dumping place | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | Daily | Weekly | Monthly | Not cleaned | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 78.6 | 68.8 | 27.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 2 | Assam | 63.6 | 35.7 | 52.4 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 3 | Bihar | 52.1 | 16.3 | 51.0 | 24.5 | 8.2 | 100 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 67.7 | 40.5 | 52.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 100 |
| 5 | Delhi | 90.8 | 75.4 | 18.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 84.2 | 64.2 | 25.2 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 100 |
| 7 | Haryana | 67.1 | 40.4 | 42.1 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 64.3 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 100 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 76.9 | 53.3 | 31.7 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 100 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 55.7 | 10.3 | 35.9 | 17.9 | 35.9 | 100 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 69.9 | 41.1 | 49.5 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 12 | Kerala | 8.2 | 45.5 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 100 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 61.3 | 36.8 | 54.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 100 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 65.5 | 45.1 | 40.2 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 100 |
| 15 | Manipur | 33.3 | 8.7 | 26.1 | 34.8 | 30.4 | 100 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 23.1 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 69.2 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 8.3 | 30.6 | 100 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 76.9 | 15.0 | 65.0 | 15.0 | 5.0 | 100 |
| 19 | Odisha | 54.8 | 57.5 | 27.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 100 |
| 20 | Punjab | 58.9 | 57.1 | 27.0 | 14.3 | 1.6 | 100 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 65.1 | 56.1 | 35.4 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 74.8 | 56.5 | 31.8 | 9.1 | 2.6 | 100 |
| 23 | Telangana | 87.4 | 43.4 | 53.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 66.7 | 38.0 | 46.4 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 100 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 75.0 | 45.5 | 27.3 | 24.2 | 3.0 | 100 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 65.4 | 58.1 | 29.9 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 100 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 10.7 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 100 |
| | All India | 64.2 | 48.2 | 37.7 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 100 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 10: Percentage of wards having system of street cleaning

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of wards having a system of street cleaning |
|--------|------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 93.9 |
| 2 | Assam | 53.0 |
| 3 | Bihar | 50.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 75.8 |
| 5 | Delhi | 93.4 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 94.5 |
| 7 | Haryana | 94.1 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 92.9 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 87.2 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 51.4 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 85.0 |
| 12 | Kerala | 43.3 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 76.8 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 87.2 |
| 15 | Manipur | 31.9 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 88.5 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 90.4 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 73.1 |
| 19 | Odisha | 83.6 |
| 20 | Punjab | 80.4 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 69.8 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 93.2 |
| 23 | Telangana | 83.9 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 84.4 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 81.8 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 63.7 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 89.3 |
| | All India | 78.1 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 11R: Percentage of households having sanitary toilet**RURAL**

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of households having sanitary toilet |
|--------|------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 47.9 |
| 2 | Assam | 66.4 |
| 3 | Bihar | 31.6 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 21.2 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 55.5 |
| 6 | Haryana | 90.2 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 90.4 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 47.4 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 18.8 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 47.0 |
| 11 | Kerala | 97.6 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 27.5 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 52.6 |
| 14 | Manipur | 75.9 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 66.7 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 96.2 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 90.2 |
| 18 | Odisha | 26.3 |
| 19 | Punjab | 86.7 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 38.0 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 98.2 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 41.0 |
| 23 | Telangana | 61.1 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 29.5 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 80.5 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 65.1 |
| | All India | 45.3 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 11U: Percentage of households having sanitary toilet**URBAN**

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of households having sanitary toilet |
|-------|------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.8 |
| 2 | Assam | 92.5 |
| 3 | Bihar | 87.9 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 90.6 |
| 5 | Delhi | 98.7 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 94.7 |
| 7 | Haryana | 97.9 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 99.8 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 93.1 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 77.7 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 91.6 |
| 12 | Kerala | 99.3 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 86.9 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 78.4 |
| 15 | Manipur | 94.4 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 99.0 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 100.0 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 97.1 |
| 19 | Odisha | 87.2 |
| 20 | Punjab | 93.9 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 90.3 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 89.0 |
| 23 | Telangana | 94.3 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 79.8 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 100.0 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 90.9 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 98.4 |
| | All India | 88.8 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 12R: Percentage of persons in respective age category using household/ community toilets for the households having sanitary toilet

RURAL

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons using household/community toilets | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 94.8 | 97.2 | 98.7 | 96.9 | 97.3 |
| 2 | Assam | 99.2 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 88.5 | 96.4 |
| 3 | Bihar | 88.7 | 90.8 | 99.6 | 94.8 | 94.2 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 88.8 | 94.2 | 96.5 | 92.8 | 94 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 93.4 | 97.9 | 98.7 | 91.4 | 96.2 |
| 6 | Haryana | 92.7 | 96.4 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 97.4 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 99.1 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.7 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 97.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 92.5 | 96.9 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 94.9 | 95.1 | 97.9 | 88.9 | 94.2 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 94.1 | 93.4 | 96.3 | 92.9 | 94.3 |
| 11 | Kerala | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 95.0 | 98.8 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 82.1 | 88.6 | 97.0 | 87.7 | 90.1 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 93.8 | 95.9 | 98.3 | 90.7 | 95 |
| 14 | Manipur | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 88.1 | 96.2 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 98.4 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.6 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 96.4 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 94.9 | 98.2 |
| 18 | Odisha | 92.2 | 93.4 | 96.4 | 93.7 | 94.2 |
| 19 | Punjab | 99.1 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 99.3 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 84.2 | 95.2 | 98.2 | 92.3 | 94.2 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 93.3 | 96.3 | 98.0 | 93.1 | 95.7 |
| 23 | Telangana | 97.6 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 96.3 | 97.8 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 89.2 | 89.7 | 98.1 | 90.7 | 92.4 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.6 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 97.5 | 98.2 | 99.1 | 94.6 | 97.5 |
| | All India | 93.6 | 95.6 | 98.6 | 93.1 | 95.6 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 12U: Percentage of persons in respective age category using household/ community/ public toilets for the households having sanitary toilet

URBAN

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons using household/community/public toilets | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 96.6 | 98.9 |
| 2 | Assam | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 92.8 | 98.2 |
| 3 | Bihar | 99.2 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 99 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.4 | 99.3 |
| 5 | Delhi | 97.2 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 98.6 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 99.4 |
| 7 | Haryana | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.7 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.9 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 98.2 | 99.3 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 98.9 | 98.7 | 99.9 | 97.5 | 98.7 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 94.1 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 94.8 |
| 12 | Kerala | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 96.5 | 99.1 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 96.4 | 98.6 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 98.8 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 97.9 | 99.1 |
| 15 | Manipur | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 97.3 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 99.3 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 98.2 | 99.4 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 99.4 |
| 19 | Odisha | 97.1 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 97.0 | 98.2 |
| 20 | Punjab | 99.2 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 98.0 | 99.3 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 97.6 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 98.9 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 98.2 | 98 | 98.3 | 96.6 | 97.8 |
| 23 | Telangana | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 97.6 | 99.2 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 98.3 | 99.0 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 99.9 | 100 | 99.7 | 98.7 | 99.5 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100 | 99.3 | 99.8 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 98.1 | 99.9 | 100 | 96.8 | 98.9 |
| | All India | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 97.6 | 98.7 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 13R: Percentage of persons in respective age category using community toilet for the households not having sanitary toilet

RURAL

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons using community toilets | | | | Total |
|-------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 11.4 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| 2 | Assam | 86.0 | 93.1 | 92.7 | 79.5 | 88.3 |
| 3 | Bihar | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 16.6 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 19.3 | 14.8 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| 6 | Haryana | 1.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 8.9 | 16.2 | 13.5 | 17.5 | 14.9 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 38.3 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 33.5 | 36.4 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 6.8 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| 11 | Kerala | 76.7 | 52.2 | 55.0 | 40.8 | 50.8 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 14.3 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 12.1 |
| 14 | Manipur | 97.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 94.6 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 92.4 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 93.1 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 96.8 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 95.9 |
| 18 | Odisha | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 19 | Punjab | 29.6 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 24.1 | 28.8 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 11.0 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 8.1 | 10.4 |
| 23 | Telangana | 38.7 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 32.4 | 37.5 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 25.5 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 28.4 | 24.1 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| | All India | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 8.0 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 13U: Percentage of persons in respective age category using community/ public toilets for the households not having sanitary toilet

URBAN

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons using community/ public toilets | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 17.2 | 12.9 | 20.3 | 12.0 | 15.4 |
| 2 | Assam | 100.0 | 95.4 | 97.7 | 88.2 | 94.9 |
| 3 | Bihar | 7.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 5.0 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 11.8 |
| 5 | Delhi | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 37.4 | 48.3 | 25.6 | 14.0 | 33.3 |
| 7 | Haryana | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 45.0 | 37.0 | 40.8 | 33.2 | 37.5 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 0.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 13.9 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 9.0 | 13.1 |
| 12 | Kerala | 90.2 | 63.6 | 65.1 | 68.4 | 68.0 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 18.7 | 23.5 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 18.3 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 75.4 | 77.0 | 75.1 | 61.6 | 72.0 |
| 15 | Manipur | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 72.8 | 90.8 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 99.4 |
| 18 | Odisha | 3.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 6.0 |
| 19 | Punjab | 11.5 | 55.2 | 52.5 | 29.0 | 41.6 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 14.2 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 6.7 |
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 29.2 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 31.1 | 30.7 |
| 22 | Telangana | 56.7 | 74.2 | 68.2 | 67.2 | 69.4 |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | 69.2 | 76.5 | 75.5 | 71.8 | 74.0 |
| 24 | West Bengal | 18.7 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 26.8 | 27.6 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | All India | 44.3 | 48.6 | 47.9 | 42.0 | 46.0 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. In Mizoram and Uttarakhand, all the households have sanitary toilet.

Table 14R: Percentage of households having access to water for use in household toilets**RURAL**

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of households having access to water for use in toilets | Percentage of households having access to water for use in toilets out of the households having toilets |
|--------|------------------|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 46.8 | 97.8 |
| 2 | Assam | 64.6 | 97.3 |
| 3 | Bihar | 28.4 | 90.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 17.8 | 84.0 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 52.6 | 94.7 |
| 6 | Haryana | 88.2 | 97.8 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 89.9 | 99.4 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 46.8 | 98.8 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 15.8 | 84.0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 42.9 | 91.3 |
| 11 | Kerala | 97.0 | 99.5 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 24.5 | 89.2 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 50.2 | 95.3 |
| 14 | Manipur | 75.1 | 98.9 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 66.6 | 99.8 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 96.2 | 100.0 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 90.1 | 99.9 |
| 18 | Odisha | 20.4 | 77.5 |
| 19 | Punjab | 84.7 | 97.7 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 37.3 | 98.0 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 97.9 | 99.7 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 40.6 | 98.9 |
| 23 | Telangana | 60.6 | 99.1 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 26.9 | 91.3 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 78.7 | 97.8 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 58.4 | 89.8 |
| | All India | 42.5 | 93.9 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 14U: Percentage of households having access to water for use in household toilets**URBAN**

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of households having access to water for use in toilets | Percentage of households having access to water for use in toilets out of the households having toilets |
|--------|------------------|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 87.7 | 98.7 |
| 2 | Assam | 91.1 | 98.6 |
| 3 | Bihar | 82.6 | 94.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 86.3 | 95.2 |
| 5 | Delhi | 98.7 | 100.0 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 93.5 | 98.7 |
| 7 | Haryana | 97.8 | 99.9 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 91.7 | 98.5 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 71.1 | 91.5 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 91.2 | 99.6 |
| 12 | Kerala | 99.2 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 85.7 | 98.6 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 78.1 | 99.6 |
| 15 | Manipur | 93.5 | 99.1 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 99.0 | 100.0 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 96.0 | 98.8 |
| 19 | Odisha | 81.6 | 93.6 |
| 20 | Punjab | 93.1 | 99.2 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 89.3 | 98.9 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 88.9 | 99.9 |
| 23 | Telangana | 94.3 | 100.0 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 79.1 | 99.2 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 90.2 | 99.3 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 98.4 | 100.0 |
| | All India | 87.9 | 99.0 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 15: Percentage distribution of households in rural areas by method of disposal of garbage from house

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage distribution of households by the method of disposal of garbage from house | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | Anywhere around the house | Nearby agriculture field | Specific place outside the house | Common place | Biogas plant or manure pit | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 11.7 | 10.7 | 67.0 | 2.8 | 7.9 | 100 |
| 2 | Assam | 12.6 | 12.3 | 71.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100 |
| 3 | Bihar | 29.1 | 27.5 | 41.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 15.4 | 32.2 | 29.0 | 18.1 | 5.4 | 100 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 18.6 | 14.5 | 49.9 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 100 |
| 6 | Haryana | 4.4 | 15.4 | 72.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 1.7 | 26.3 | 55.1 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 100 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 23.8 | 44.5 | 29.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 32.9 | 46.9 | 19.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 11.1 | 19.4 | 41.7 | 4.6 | 23.2 | 100 |
| 11 | Kerala | 19.0 | 5.8 | 67.9 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 100 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 15.3 | 22.1 | 52.9 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 100 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 9.9 | 20.8 | 62.3 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 100 |
| 14 | Manipur | 40.0 | 3.9 | 55.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 4.8 | 0.1 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 30.9 | 0.0 | 54.2 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 18.4 | 2.9 | 67.6 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 100 |
| 18 | Odisha | 10.4 | 13.0 | 61.7 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 100 |
| 19 | Punjab | 5.6 | 14.1 | 36.9 | 38.5 | 4.9 | 100 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 15.4 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 100 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.6 | 27.3 | 61.5 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 8.8 | 15.7 | 60.1 | 12.2 | 3.1 | 100 |
| 23 | Telangana | 25.7 | 29.0 | 41.0 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 100 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 10.1 | 39.1 | 42.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 100 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 10.2 | 28.1 | 53.6 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 100 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 17.4 | 21.1 | 58.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 100 |
| | All India | 15.1 | 24.4 | 50.5 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 100 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 16R: Percentage of persons in respective age category going for open defecation

RURAL

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons going for open defecation | | | | |
|--------|------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 51.4 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 37.6 | 41.0 |
| 2 | Assam | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 14.4 | 6.2 |
| 3 | Bihar | 68.6 | 71.3 | 67.7 | 70.9 | 69.9 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 66.2 | 70.4 | 67.7 | 64.4 | 67.5 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 45.3 | 44.4 | 43.0 | 56.2 | 47.1 |
| 6 | Haryana | 15.4 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 11.4 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 36.4 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 38.2 | 35.4 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 80.7 | 79.0 | 79.2 | 85.3 | 81.3 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 49.6 | 53.8 | 51.0 | 56.2 | 53.1 |
| 11 | Kerala | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 2.3 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 76.3 | 73.7 | 71.3 | 76.8 | 74.3 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 41.7 | 41.1 | 39.1 | 49.1 | 42.8 |
| 14 | Manipur | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 4.2 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 3.6 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| 18 | Odisha | 73.2 | 73.8 | 72.9 | 73.1 | 73.3 |
| 19 | Punjab | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 7.1 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 66.8 | 60.1 | 58.8 | 67.1 | 62.7 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 55.4 | 53.9 | 51.9 | 56.6 | 54.1 |
| 23 | Telangana | 25.3 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 25.1 | 24.1 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 67.4 | 67.0 | 63.9 | 66.3 | 65.9 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 13.8 | 13.0 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 35.3 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 40.6 | 34.9 |
| | All India | 51.2 | 50.9 | 49.2 | 56.6 | 52.1 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 16U: Percentage of persons in respective age category going for open defecation

URBAN

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons going for open defecation | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 11.6 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 14.8 | 10.5 |
| 2 | Assam | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 2.1 |
| 3 | Bihar | 9.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 16.1 | 13.4 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 9.3 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 9.6 |
| 5 | Delhi | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| 7 | Haryana | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 5.6 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 13.8 | 20.8 | 20.0 | 31.5 | 23.5 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 12.1 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 15.1 | 13.2 |
| 12 | Kerala | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 15.6 | 12.2 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 6.9 |
| 15 | Manipur | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 3.1 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| 19 | Odisha | 18.3 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 16.1 | 13.7 |
| 20 | Punjab | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 10.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 9.8 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| 23 | Telangana | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 6.4 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 7.5 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| | All India | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 7.5 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 17R: Percentage of households contributing to open defecation**RURAL**

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of households contributing to open defecation |
|--------|------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 52.5 |
| 2 | Assam | 18.9 |
| 3 | Bihar | 72.9 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 70.1 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 48.1 |
| 6 | Haryana | 15.6 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 8.9 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 42.3 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 83.1 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 55.7 |
| 11 | Kerala | 5.3 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 78.0 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 48.4 |
| 14 | Manipur | 19.9 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 16.9 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 1.7 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 7.4 |
| 18 | Odisha | 76.7 |
| 19 | Punjab | 8.6 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 66.6 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.2 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 57.3 |
| 23 | Telangana | 29.2 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 70.7 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 16.9 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 37.7 |
| | All India | 55.4 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results.

Table 17U: Percentage of households contributing to open defecation**URBAN**

| S. No. | State/UT | Percentage of households contributing to open defecation |
|--------|------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 11.8 |
| 2 | Assam | 8.0 |
| 3 | Bihar | 15.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 11.3 |
| 5 | Delhi | 2.6 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 4.0 |
| 7 | Haryana | 3.1 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.6 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6.8 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 24.6 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 14.0 |
| 12 | Kerala | 3.2 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 14.8 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 8.8 |
| 15 | Manipur | 12.7 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 3.0 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1.6 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 2.7 |
| 19 | Odisha | 15.5 |
| 20 | Punjab | 3.6 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 12.2 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 10.7 |
| 23 | Telangana | 5.1 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 7.8 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 2.3 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 7.2 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 4.5 |
| | All India | 8.9 |

Note: Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included at the all India level.

APPENDIX B

Relative Standard Errors

It is important to study the reliability of the estimates which are presented in this Report. Here estimates are presented for various indicators at national/state level for both rural and urban areas from the household level data. As a statistical measure of reliability of these estimates, Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of the estimates have been used. RSE is, in fact, the ratio of the standard deviation of the estimate to the value of the estimate expressed in percentage, as computed from the data. If RSE is low, then estimated value of the parameter is expected to be close to the true value of the parameter.

In this report, RSEs have been presented for the household based estimates in Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages. It is seen that for most of State level indicators, the RSEs are within the acceptable limits.

Table 1: Relative standard errors of percentage of households having sanitary toilet

| S. No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of households having sanitary toilet | |
|--------|------------------|--|-------------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4.73 | 2.17 |
| 2 | Assam | 3.29 | 2.96 |
| 3 | Bihar | 5.39 | 2.48 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 8.36 | 3.13 |
| 5 | Delhi | * | 0.92 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 4.67 | 2.54 |
| 7 | Haryana | 1.41 | 0.83 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 1.71 | 0.21 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6.51 | 1.69 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 10.66 | 11.92 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 3.70 | 1.72 |
| 12 | Kerala | 0.72 | 0.20 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 5.15 | 2.34 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 2.95 | 4.34 |
| 15 | Manipur | 4.55 | 2.07 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 3.92 | 1.01 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 2.65 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 4.09 | 1.60 |
| 19 | Odisha | 5.14 | 3.47 |
| 20 | Punjab | 2.09 | 0.96 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 4.26 | 2.80 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 0.59 | * |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 4.22 | 1.75 |
| 24 | Telangana | 3.96 | 1.30 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 4.55 | 2.35 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 3.57 | 0.0 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 2.83 | 2.05 |
| 28 | Puducherry | * | 1.04 |
| | All India | 0.97 | 0.76 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 2R: Relative standard errors of percentage of persons in respective age category using household/community toilet where the household has a sanitary toilet

RURAL

| S.No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of persons | | | | Total |
|-------|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1.46 | 1.24 | 0.33 | 1.50 | 0.86 |
| 2 | Assam | 0.39 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 1.64 | 0.44 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2.09 | 2.06 | 0.20 | 0.86 | 0.91 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 4.92 | 2.27 | 1.73 | 2.90 | 2.01 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 1.84 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 1.76 | 0.75 |
| 6 | Haryana | 1.95 | 1.29 | 0.36 | 0.56 | 0.66 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.63 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.37 | 0.15 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1.54 | 0.67 | 0.44 | 1.76 | 0.75 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 2.04 | 1.94 | 0.87 | 2.79 | 1.37 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 1.25 | 1.57 | 0.65 | 1.70 | 1.01 |
| 11 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.74 | 0.17 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.35 | 1.94 | 0.87 | 2.08 | 1.46 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 1.05 | 0.8 | 0.43 | 1.28 | 0.59 |
| 14 | Manipur | 0.0 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 1.61 | 0.46 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 0.50 | 0.05 | 0.0 | 1.15 | 0.31 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 0.60 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.36 | 0.12 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 2.99 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 2.06 | 0.63 |
| 18 | Odisha | 1.87 | 1.62 | 2.01 | 1.88 | 1.05 |
| 19 | Punjab | 0.36 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.19 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 3.72 | 1.45 | 0.50 | 1.82 | 1.09 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.21 | 0.05 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 1.47 | 1.06 | 0.82 | 1.97 | 1.08 |
| 23 | Telangana | 1.24 | 0.98 | 0.27 | 1.16 | 0.60 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 2.02 | 1.46 | 0.51 | 1.45 | 0.99 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 0.47 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.11 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 0.88 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.98 | 0.62 |
| | All India | 0.40 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.39 | 0.22 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 2U: Relative standard errors of percentage of persons in respective age category using household/community/public toilet where the household has a sanitary toilet

URBAN

| S.No. | State/UT | Percentage of persons | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 2 | Assam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| 3 | Bihar | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| 5 | Delhi | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 7 | Haryana | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| 12 | Kerala | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 15 | Manipur | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 19 | Odisha | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 20 | Punjab | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 23 | Telangana | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| | All India | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 3R: Relative standard errors of percentage of persons in respective age category using community toilet where the household does not have a sanitary toilet

RURAL

| S.No | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of persons | | | | |
|------|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 25.71 | 25.87 | 24.07 | 26.49 | 23.68 |
| 2 | Assam | 6.08 | 2.72 | 2.69 | 4.11 | 3.25 |
| 3 | Bihar | 67.15 | 39.33 | 40.67 | 39.17 | 38.06 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 27.23 | 21.4 | 18.67 | 17.35 | 19.14 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 47.55 | 50.4 | 47.55 | 40.44 | 44.89 |
| 6 | Haryana | 93.55 | 51.93 | 53.89 | 49.96 | 48.08 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 50.13 | 48.5 | 49.26 | 64.65 | 51.37 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 15.58 | 13.22 | 12.90 | 17.07 | 13.48 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 64.88 | 49.68 | 53.03 | 46.17 | 51.27 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 39.56 | 39.28 | 30.18 | 54.33 | 34.59 |
| 11 | Kerala | 17.92 | 21.06 | 20.89 | 35.94 | 23.49 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 61.28 | 44.29 | 46.42 | 54.68 | 42.42 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 19.52 | 12.88 | 12.97 | 18.60 | 13.62 |
| 14 | Manipur | 3.17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.19 | 0.67 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.53 | 1.43 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 8.68 | 8.13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.07 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 3.43 | 0.15 | 0.0 | 5.07 | 1.66 |
| 18 | Odisha | 49.29 | 47.58 | 55.90 | 46.52 | 48.45 |
| 19 | Punjab | 31.19 | 28.97 | 28.90 | 33.02 | 28.50 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 71.66 | 40.84 | 37.31 | 41.12 | 38.46 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 19.02 | 21.08 | 15.37 | 23.38 | 17.25 |
| 23 | Telangana | 14.18 | 8.08 | 7.91 | 10.70 | 7.74 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 12.84 | 10.02 | 10.63 | 11.48 | 10.37 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 36.70 | 30.84 | 28.94 | 33.14 | 30.97 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 43.79 | 25.81 | 26.78 | 28.42 | 25.35 |
| | All India | 5.61 | 4.18 | 4.19 | 4.95 | 4.13 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 3U: Relative standard errors of percentage of persons in respective age category using community/public toilet where the household does not have a sanitary toilet

URBAN

| S.No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of persons | | | | Total |
|-------|------------------|--|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 64.4 | 52.0 | 49.2 | 81.1 | 52.7 |
| 2 | Assam | 0.0 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| 3 | Bihar | 71.9 | 66.5 | 65.9 | 65.3 | 65.9 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 88.8 | 40.4 | 43.4 | 41.7 | 38.4 |
| 5 | Delhi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 50.4 | 44.4 | 47.5 | 59.1 | 49.1 |
| 7 | Haryana | 122.0 | 110.0 | 113.0 | 107.3 | 108.8 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 32.5 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 38.5 | 32.2 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 116.6 | 54.5 | 45.2 | 36.1 | 42.9 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 41.6 | 47.1 | 38.9 | 64.2 | 39.4 |
| 12 | Kerala | 15.2 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 30.3 | 22.0 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 44.2 | 42.2 | 36.7 | 37.7 | 36.3 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 10.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 8.1 |
| 15 | Manipur | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 3.4 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| 18 | Odisha | 77.6 | 49.7 | 54.4 | 58.3 | 50.6 |
| 19 | Punjab | 103.1 | 28.0 | 27.1 | 50.7 | 36.2 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 68.3 | 64.6 | 56.7 | 58.9 | 59.2 |
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 27.5 | 26.8 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 23.6 |
| 22 | Telangana | 27.0 | 14.1 | 17.4 | 12.6 | 14.6 |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | 8.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 5.4 |
| 24 | West Bengal | 58.6 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 40.9 | 38.7 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | All India | 8.5 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.1 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 4: Relative standard errors of percentage of households having access to water for use in household toilets

| S. No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of households having access to water for use in household toilet | |
|--------|------------------|--|-------------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4.86 | 2.58 |
| 2 | Assam | 3.69 | 3.80 |
| 3 | Bihar | 5.96 | 4.08 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 9.71 | 4.34 |
| 5 | Delhi | * | 0.92 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 5.1 | 2.81 |
| 7 | Haryana | 1.97 | 0.84 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 1.80 | 0.21 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6.54 | 1.85 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 11.99 | 13.19 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 4.24 | 1.74 |
| 12 | Kerala | 0.77 | 0.20 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 5.12 | 2.43 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 3.08 | 4.30 |
| 15 | Manipur | 4.76 | 2.38 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 3.87 | 1.01 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 2.65 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 4.11 | 2.01 |
| 19 | Odisha | 6.05 | 4.04 |
| 20 | Punjab | 2.02 | 0.93 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 4.10 | 2.97 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 0.66 | * |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 4.23 | 1.74 |
| 24 | Telangana | 4.02 | 1.30 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 5.04 | 2.39 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 3.76 | 0.0 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 3.53 | 2.11 |
| 28 | Puducherry | * | 1.04 |
| | All India | 1.05 | 0.78 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 5: Relative standard errors of percentage distribution of households in rural areas by method of disposal of garbage from house

| S.No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage distribution of households by the method of disposal of garbage from house | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | | Anywhere around the house | Nearby agriculture field | Specific place outside the house | Common place | Biogas plant or manure pit |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 16.72 | 20.28 | 3.64 | 36.56 | 11.61 |
| 2 | Assam | 11.63 | 11.85 | 3.21 | 26.34 | 29.97 |
| 3 | Bihar | 6.87 | 6.40 | 5.21 | 25.11 | 0.0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 24.94 | 12.49 | 10.02 | 18.38 | 28.31 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 15.17 | 15.09 | 6.77 | 21.34 | 21.83 |
| 6 | Haryana | 42.03 | 13.24 | 4.25 | 22.89 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 40.89 | 13.53 | 6.40 | 28.56 | 13.83 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 13.27 | 8.40 | 10.85 | 54.97 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 9.15 | 6.93 | 12.13 | 75.63 | 0.0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 14.37 | 10.68 | 7.32 | 39.54 | 12.06 |
| 11 | Kerala | 7.91 | 15.36 | 2.74 | 57.21 | 15.38 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 12.91 | 11.48 | 3.92 | 22.93 | 32.05 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 15.77 | 9.5 | 4.19 | 16.53 | 40.07 |
| 14 | Manipur | 15.16 | 39.73 | 13.63 | 76.85 | 82.82 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 50.47 | 100.58 | 2.55 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 17.84 | 0.0 | 12.53 | 37.51 | 0.0 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 55.41 | 88.67 | 16.09 | 34.67 | 36.67 |
| 18 | Odisha | 21.23 | 11.78 | 4.84 | 33.62 | 13.9 |
| 19 | Punjab | 26.41 | 18.74 | 11.96 | 10.59 | 41.04 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 10.14 | 6.10 | 6.72 | 20.63 | 35.68 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 66.72 | 10.99 | 4.85 | 19.35 | 0.0 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 17.48 | 11.19 | 4.49 | 13.01 | 29.55 |
| 23 | Telangana | 10.08 | 7.57 | 6.18 | 75.35 | 24.56 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 11.53 | 5.02 | 4.34 | 16.78 | 19.7 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 28.05 | 17.36 | 9.28 | 55.06 | 67.48 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 10.63 | 10.76 | 4.48 | 32.75 | 51.71 |
| | All India | 3.05 | 2.29 | 1.25 | 5.19 | 5.79 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 6R: Relative standard errors of percentage of persons in respective age category going for open defecation

RURAL

| S.No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of persons going for open defecation | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4.81 | 23.58 | 4.91 | 26.91 | 15.72 |
| 2 | Assam | 36.02 | 36.32 | 33.14 | 10.59 | 16.57 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2.60 | 2.31 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.03 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 6.50 | 3.62 | 4.08 | 4.90 | 4.17 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 7.61 | 5.61 | 5.88 | 4.90 | 5.28 |
| 6 | Haryana | 14.80 | 13.91 | 16.92 | 12.12 | 11.71 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 20.40 | 19.17 | 19.35 | 19.05 | 17.61 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 11.45 | 9.27 | 9.93 | 11.03 | 9.57 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 2.82 | 2.90 | 2.95 | 2.22 | 2.51 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 4.95 | 3.15 | 3.87 | 4.24 | 3.42 |
| 11 | Kerala | 48.67 | 41.29 | 40.54 | 17.59 | 23.22 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 2.40 | 1.90 | 2.29 | 1.77 | 1.79 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 4.50 | 4.34 | 4.41 | 3.89 | 3.81 |
| 14 | Manipur | 99.33 | 99.39 | 60.18 | 10.27 | 10.69 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 98.28 | 100.92 | 0.0 | 14.36 | 14.03 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 67.63 | 101.18 | 0.0 | 35.47 | 31.28 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 74.94 | 72.71 | 73.98 | 32.76 | 30.92 |
| 18 | Odisha | 2.72 | 2.20 | 2.02 | 2.28 | 1.95 |
| 19 | Punjab | 22.94 | 20.81 | 19.24 | 18.67 | 18.53 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 3.49 | 3.27 | 3.18 | 3.07 | 2.96 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.45 | 100.58 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 4.27 | 3.68 | 3.38 | 3.93 | 3.38 |
| 23 | Telangana | 10.14 | 7.16 | 6.92 | 10.06 | 7.05 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 2.46 | 2.16 | 2.32 | 2.42 | 2.19 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 23.48 | 16.23 | 15.82 | 21.6 | 17.26 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 6.89 | 5.45 | 5.51 | 4.83 | 5.06 |
| | All India | 1.12 | 1.56 | 0.93 | 1.39 | 1.10 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

Table 6U: Relative standard errors of percentage of persons in respective age category going for open defecation

| | | URBAN | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| S.No. | State/UT | Relative standard error of percentage of persons going for open defecation | | | | |
| | | old (>60 years) | Adult (15-60 years) | | Children (<15 years) | Total |
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 25.33 | 19.94 | 24.19 | 19.74 | 19.94 |
| 2 | Assam | 0.0 | 100.07 | 69.86 | 29.43 | 29.91 |
| 3 | Bihar | 22.82 | 19.86 | 17.78 | 17.68 | 17.12 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 45.94 | 32.61 | 37.47 | 24.28 | 30.87 |
| 5 | Delhi | 40.50 | 84.74 | 68.13 | 57.07 | 58.92 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 30.34 | 27.41 | 27.72 | 23.70 | 23.37 |
| 7 | Haryana | 66.12 | 42.52 | 50.16 | 42.48 | 41.67 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 94.50 | 98.93 | 99.17 | 76.04 | 87.32 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 40.22 | 21.78 | 24.06 | 28.09 | 24.70 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 54.69 | 38.73 | 43.00 | 39.01 | 40.85 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 26.96 | 25.78 | 27.76 | 19.27 | 23.32 |
| 12 | Kerala | 88.43 | 39.21 | 39.65 | 17.27 | 17.08 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 19.17 | 14.93 | 15.49 | 13.09 | 13.44 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 27.68 | 24.95 | 27.26 | 23.38 | 22.53 |
| 15 | Manipur | 98.61 | 0.0 | 98.16 | 20.25 | 21.16 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.80 | 51.37 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 85.47 | 99.06 | 99.18 | 59.96 | 54.43 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.74 | 34.96 |
| 19 | Odisha | 26.97 | 26.08 | 25.75 | 22.23 | 23.89 |
| 20 | Punjab | 30.21 | 50.36 | 43.64 | 39.31 | 35.94 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 27.93 | 27.04 | 27.20 | 30.44 | 27.25 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 14.55 | 14.57 | 14.19 | 14.02 | 13.21 |
| 23 | Telangana | 48.75 | 41.67 | 45.08 | 18.12 | 29.50 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 22.12 | 16.18 | 16.80 | 19.12 | 15.92 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 100.96 | 0.0 | 70.58 | 46.67 | 34.80 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 26.90 | 21.90 | 23.69 | 20.29 | 21.54 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 52.59 | 57.69 | 69.99 | 57.63 | 53.48 |
| | All India | 7.20 | 6.69 | 7.00 | 6.63 | 6.26 |

* Results of the States/UTs with less than 20 FSUs have not been presented separately. However, the same are included in the all India results. RSE 100.00 or 0.00 may be treated as not computable.

APPENDIX C

Concepts and Definitions used in Sample Surveys and Census 2011

1. Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status

Toilet: Toilet means facility of urinal and latrine both.

Community Toilet: This is meant for use by local residents.

Public Toilet: This is meant for use by general public. For example, a toilet available in a market area would be classified as a public toilet.

Sanitary Toilet: A toilet which ensures safe confinement and disposal of faeces (excreta) and does not require the need for human handling.

Drainage System: A system for carrying off waste water and liquid waste of the house is considered as drainage system.

Sewer Network: A sewer network consists of underground pipes or conduits for carrying off drainage water, waste matter, discharge from water closets, etc. The lines of sewer network running within individual buildings are connected to the network of that group or block of buildings through special drainage outlets.

2. 69th Round NSS

Latrine: It allows safer and more hygienic disposal of human excreta than open defecation.

Improved Source of Latrine: The following latrine types were considered 'improved source of latrine' such as 'flush/pour-flush to piped sewer system/septic tank/pit latrine', 'ventilated improved pit latrine', 'pit latrine with slab' and 'composting toilet'.

Community Toilet/ Public Toilet: The term used is latrine and not toilet. Moreover, community/public latrine is not separately defined. The definition used is: If the latrine facility is for use of the households in the locality, or is for a specific section of the people, it will be considered as public/community latrine.

Drainage System: A system for carrying off waste water and liquid waste of the house will be considered as drainage system.

Sewer Network: A sewer network consists of underground pipes or conduits for carrying off drainage water, waste matter, discharge from water closets, etc. The lines of sewer network running within individual buildings are connected to the network of that group or block of buildings through special drainage outlets.

3. Census 2011

Latrine: Not defined explicitly. Information has been collected on the following types of latrine facility: 'flush/pour flush latrine connected to piped sewer system/septic tank/other system', 'pit latrine with slab/ventilated improved pit, pit latrine without slab/open pit' and 'service latrine'.

Community Toilet/Latrine: Not defined explicitly. A 'common latrine' has been defined as one available within the premises and being used by the inhabitants of more than one census house/household.

Public Toilet: Not defined separately. Public latrine is a latrine which is accessible to any member of the public either on payment or free.

Drainage System: The system of disposal of waste water and other liquid wastes from the house is known as drainage system

Piped Sewer System: This is a system of sewer pipes (also called sewerage), that is designed to collect human excreta and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. Sewerage system consists of facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of human excreta and wastewater. It is usually underground and maintained by the public authorities.

APPENDIX D

| | |
|-------|---|
| RURAL | * |
| URBAN | |

| | |
|---------|---|
| CENTRAL | * |
| STATE | |

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

SCHEDULE 0.0_SBM: List of households

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| [0] descriptive identification of sample village/block | |
| 1. state/u.t.: | 5. investigator unit: |
| 2. district: | 6. block: |
| 3. sub-district/tehsil: | |
| 4. village/town name: | 7. ward: |

items 5, 6, 7 to be filled in for urban samples only
item 7: ward number of the sample UFS block is to be recorded

| [1] identification of sample village/block | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------|--|---|----------|--|------|--|--|
| item no. | item | code | | | item no. | item | code | | |
| 1. | srl. no. of sample village/block | | | | 10. | sub-round (1/4) | | | |
| 2. | round number | 7 | | 2 | 11. | sub-sample | | | |
| 3. | schedule number | 0 | | 0 | 12. | FOD sub-region | | | |
| 4. | sample (central-1, state-2) | | | | 13. | frame code | | | |
| 5. | sector (rural-1, urban-2) | | | | 14. | frame population/households @ | | | |
| 6. | NSS region | | | | 15. | approximate present population | | | |
| 7. | district | | | | 16. | total number of hg's/sb's formed (D) | | | |
| 8. | stratum | | | | 17. | survey code | | | |
| 9. | sub-stratum | | | | 18. | reason code for substitution of original sample (for codes 4 – 7 in item 17) | | | |

@ Population for rural FSU and number of households for urban FSU

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| [2] remarks by investigators/supervisory officers | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| [6] particulars of sampling of households | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| schedule | hg/sb number* | population | number of households in the FSU/hg/sb (H) | number of households as per Sch. 0.0_SBM | | | | |
| | | | | selected (h) | surveyed | | total [col. 6+ col.7] | casualty [col.5 – col.8] |
| | | | | | originally selected | substituted | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0.0_SBM | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | all | | | | | | | |

* if no hg / sb is formed, entries may be made against hg / sb number 1

| [7R] characteristics of the village (for inhabited villages RURAL only) | | |
|--|---|------------|
| srl.no. | item | code/entry |
| 7.1 | whether the village has a community toilet for defecation or washing purpose? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.2 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.1, number of community toilets within the village | |
| 7.3 | out of the entry in item 7.2, number of community toilets in use | |
| 7.4 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.1, who cleans the community toilets? (code) | |
| 7.5 | type of drainage arrangement in the village (code) | |
| 7.6 | for codes ‘1’-‘3’ in item 7.5, disposal of drainage water (code) | |
| 7.7 | whether there is any system of street cleaning in the village? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.8 | whether open defecation is prevalent in the village? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |

Codes for Block 7R

item 7.4: who cleans the community toilets: nobody – 1, someone employed by the panchayat/contract payment – 2, residents – 3, any other (specify) – 4

item 7.5: type of drainage arrangement in the village: closed pakka nali – 1, open pakka nali – 2, kachchi nali – 3, no arrangement – 4

item 7.6: disposal of drainage water: pond – 1, nalla – 2, river – 3, any other (specify) – 4

| [7U] characteristics of the ward (for URBAN only) | | |
|--|--|------------|
| srl.no. | item | code/entry |
| 7.1 | whether the ward has a community toilet? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.2 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.1, number of community toilets within the ward | |
| 7.3 | out of the entry in item 7.2, number of community toilets in use | |
| 7.4 | whether the ward has a public toilet? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.5 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.4, number of public toilets within the ward | |
| 7.6 | out of the entry in item 7.5, number of public toilets in use | |
| 7.7 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.1 or 7.4, whether liquid waste disposed of properly in any community/public toilet? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.8 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.1 or 7.4, who cleans the community/public toilets? (code) | |
| 7.9 | whether the ward has any place where solid waste is regularly dumped? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.10 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.9, whether the dumping place is cleaned regularly? (code) | |
| 7.11 | whether the ward has a sewer network? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.12 | for code ‘1’ in item 7.11, disposal of liquid waste (code) | |
| 7.13 | whether streets are cleaned in the ward? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |
| 7.14 | whether open defecation is prevalent in the ward? (yes – 1, no – 2) | |

Codes for Block 7U

item 7.8: who cleans the community/public toilets: nobody – 1, someone employed by the residents’ welfare association – 2, someone employed by the local municipal body – 3, any other (specify) – 4

item 7.10: whether the dumping place is cleaned regularly: yes, daily – 1, yes, weekly – 2, yes, once in a month – 3, no – 4

item 7.12: place of disposal of liquid waste: pond – 1, nalla – 2, river – 3, left to flow on the street – 4

