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**DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION**

*Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation,
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110 001
India*



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PART I

ARTICLES / NOTES

- 1. A Note on Maternity and Child Health Care in India :
NSS 52nd Round (July 1995 - June 1996)**
- 2. A Note on Drinking water, Sanitation and Hygiene in
India : NSS 54th Round (January - June 1998)**
- 3. A Note on Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial
Services by Indian Households : NSS 54th Round
(January - June 1998)**

**A Note on Maternal and Child Health Care in India :
NSS 52nd Round (July 1995 - June 1996)**

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

1.1.1 The NSSO was set up in 1950 with a view to having a permanent survey organisation to collect data on various facets of the economy through nationwide sample surveys in order to assist in socio-economic planning and policy making. The NSSO covers different subjects of importance, such as employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure, land holdings, livestock enterprises, debt and investment, social consumption, demography, morbidity, disability, etc., through household surveys. The NSS is a continuous survey in the sense that it is carried out in the form of successive "rounds", each round usually of one-year duration covering several topics of current interest in a specific survey period. The survey programme conforms to a cycle over a period of ten years, some topics being repeated once in ten years and the others being repeated once in five years. Subjects of special importance are also accommodated in the intervening years or covered along with regular repeated surveys. At present, an NSS round at the all-India level surveys covers about 12,000 to 14,000 villages and urban blocks in the

Central sample (covered by the Central agency, the NSSO) and an independent sample of about 14,000 to 16,000 villages and urban blocks in the State sample (covered by the Governments of various States and Union Territories).

1.2 Surveys on Social Consumption

1.2.1 The NSSO carried out the first all-India survey on social consumption in its 35th round (July 1980 - June 1981). The items covered were the public distribution system, health services (including mass immunisation and family welfare programmes) and educational services. The results of the survey could not be brought out due to some unavoidable reasons. The second survey on social consumption was carried out in the 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) with some modifications in the coverage of subjects. Topics like problems of aged persons were included in this round. The third survey on social consumption, with which we are concerned here, was carried out in the 52nd round (July 1995 - June 1996).

1.3 The Fifty-second Round

1.3.1 The four main topics covered in the 52nd round are:

- (i) Utilisation of maternity and child health care services
- (ii) Morbidity and utilisation of medical services
- (iii) Problems of aged persons
- (iv) Participation in education

In addition, the topics of household consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment were covered as is usual with every round.

1.3.2 The object of the present survey was essentially to study the benefits derived by various sections of the population from investments made by the Government, to a major extent, as well as by the private sector in the fields of health and education and also to study the problems of aged persons.

1.3.3 The two main schedules used in the 52nd round, apart from Schedule 1.0 on consumer expenditure, were: Schedule 25.0 on maternity and child health care, morbidity and utilisation of medical services, and problems of the aged persons; and Schedule 25.2 on participation in education.

1.3.4 The entire area of the country, rural and urban, was covered with the exception of some interior areas of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and the Ladakh, Kargil and Dodha districts of Jammu & Kashmir.

1.4 Maternal and Child Health Care

1.4.1 The present issue is based on the portion of Schedule 25.0 relating to maternal and child health care. Details on health services received by children of age less than 5 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers who conceived or delivered within 365 days prior to the date of survey were collected from each sample household selected for this enquiry. To begin with, information on some basic characteristics of the households and some demographic and related information on all the members of the household was collected. Detailed information was then asked on the target groups, viz. children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The questions included details of immunisation particulars of children and expectant mothers, registration of children and women for paediatric, pre-natal or post-natal care, food supplements/medication received and medical attention obtained during pre-natal, natal or post-natal periods.

1.5 Layout of the Issue

1.5.1 Some definitions and concepts related to the survey are discussed in Section 2. Sampling design and estimation procedure are discussed in Section 3. Summary results of the survey are presented in Section 4. Detailed State-level tables are given in the Part-II.

SECTION 2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 The concepts and definitions of some of the terms used in this issue are briefly discussed in this section.

2.1 Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or a daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding/ lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

2.2 Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) : The economic level of each household was ascertained on the basis of information collected on a worksheet

on monthly expenditure as part of the main schedule on health. The items of expenditure included were not as detailed as in the regular consumer expenditure schedule but were taken with limited objective of classifying the population into broad groups of economic levels. The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) obtained thus was used to divide the population into 12 fractiles (0-5%, 5-10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40%,,80-90%, 90-95%, 95-100%). Population percentiles for each State/U.T. were obtained separately for rural and urban areas. But for tables based on all-India figures, the national MPCE classes were used.

2.3 Immunisation : The programme of immunisation for the control of vaccine preventable diseases, namely, diphtheria, pertussis, neo-natal tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and measles, is the most important programme for the health care of children. The vaccination of pregnant women with TT doses, also a part of the immunisation programme, is against tetanus-related morbidity and mortality among pregnant women as well new-born children due to neo-natal tetanus. The Extended Programme of Immunisation was started in 1978. Although some of the vaccines were available prior to the EPI, the coverage was very low and vaccines were being given to a very broad age group, thereby decreasing the effectiveness of the programme. DPT was given to children in the age group of 0 to 5 years, DT to children between 6

to 11 years and BCG from 0 to 19 years, polio and typhoid vaccinations were included in 1979-80 and TT vaccinations of school children in 1980-81. The Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP), declared as one of the Technology Missions in 1986, was launched in 1985 based on the experiences of the EPI as part of the overall strategy to bring down infant and maternal mortality. The six diseases against which vaccinations are given under this programme and the doses of vaccination are given below :

2.3.1 Diphtheria : This is an acute infectious bacterial disease with inflammation of a mucous membrane especially of the throat. The infants are given three doses in the first year and a booster dose in the second year as a part of the triple antigen DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus).

2.3.2 Pertussis : It is an acute respiratory infection, which is highly contagious in the early stages. The disease is characterised by severe coughing bouts. The cough may last several weeks. Whooping cough also leads to malnutrition and secondary infections, specially pneumonia. The infants are given three doses in the first year and a booster dose in the second year as a part of the triple antigen DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus).

2.3.3 Tetanus : This is mainly caused by spores and is more prevalent in rural areas. The infants are given three doses in the first year and a booster dose in the second year as a part of the triple antigen DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus). Pregnant women are given two doses of Tetanus toxoid. The first dose is given in the 16th week of pregnancy or earlier and the second dose in the 20th week.

However, when women report at a very late stage of pregnancy for pre-natal care, only a single dose of TT is possible.

2.3.4 Poliomyelitis : This is an infectious viral inflammation of nerve cells in grey matter of spinal cord with temporary paralysis. It is the leading cause of lameness in children. The sources of infection are patients and, more frequently, children with inapparent forms of the disease. Three doses of oral polio vaccine are given during infancy, i.e. in the 1st year of age. In addition, one booster dose of OPV is given in the 16th month. Whenever hospital deliveries take place, "O" dose of OPV is given at birth.

2.3.5 Measles : Measles is a highly infectious viral disease marked by red rashes. Virtually all children are liable to contract it at some time or other unless protected by vaccination. Measles can lead to secondary infections of the lungs, ears and eyes. The complications can be severe in malnourished children and can prove fatal in areas where early diagnosis and treatment is difficult due to poor health facilities. Many deaths attributable to measles are due to post-measles complications but are recorded as deaths due to broncho-pneumonia, diarrhoea-dehydration, etc. One dose of measles vaccine is given when the child is 9 months old.

2.3.6 Tuberculosis : Tuberculosis is an infectious bacterial disease especially affecting the lungs, bones and joints. It is a major public health problem with high morbidity and mortality. One dose of BCG vaccine is given at birth as a protection against tuberculosis.

2.4 Pre-natal care :Pre-natal care services include regular medical check-up and monitoring of pregnant women, medical intervention as is necessary in individual cases and professional advice regarding health, hygiene, nutrition and other related areas regarding pregnancy and child bearing. Vaccination against tetanus and control of anaemia by supply of Iron and Folic Acid tablets constitute an integral part of the pre-natal care.

2.5 Post-natal care :Post-natal care is concerned with medical advice and check-up necessary for the mother to regain her health after the strain of child bearing.

2.6 Abortion :Abortion is the case of foetus born before completion of 28 weeks since conception and showing no sign of life at birth. Spontaneous abortions are the cases not affected by

any known causes, like accident or injury or medicine. When pregnancy is terminated owing to some accident or injury, it will be considered to be induced abortion and when it is terminated with medicine (with or without the advice of medical practitioners) , it is considered to be MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy).

2.7 Live birth : When a child shows some evidence of life at birth, irrespective of the interval since conception, it is a case of live-birth. The child may, however, expire within a very short time after birth.

2.8 Still birth :It is the case of a baby born after 28 weeks of gestation but showing no sign of life. The birth of a foetus caused by abortion is not considered a still birth.

SECTION 3

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1 Sample Design

3.1.0 General

A stratified two-stage design was adopted in this round. The first-stage units were the census villages for the rural areas (panchayat wards in case of Kerala) and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey(UFS) blocks for the urban areas. The second-stage units were the households in both the cases.

3.1.1 Sampling frame for first-stage units (FSUs)

The list of census villages of the 1991 census (1981 census list for Jammu & Kashmir) constituted the sampling frame for the rural areas. For Kerala, however, the list of panchayat wards was used as the sampling frame for the selection of first-stage units in the rural areas. For Nagaland, the list of villages located within 5 kms. of a bus route constituted the sampling frame, whereas for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of 'accessible' villages formed the sampling frame. For the urban areas, the list of NSSO Urban Frame Survey(UFS) blocks was used as the sampling frame.

3.1.2 Stratification

For the socio-economic surveys of the NSSO, each State or Union Territory (U.T.) is divided into one or more agro-climatic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar with respect to population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts are

subdivided for the purpose of region formation on the basis of location of dry areas and distribution of tribal population in the State. In all, there are 78 regions covering the entire geographical area of the country.

3.1.2.1 Stratification for rural areas:

In the rural areas, each district within a region was treated as a separate stratum. However, if the 1991 census population of the district was found to be greater than or equal to 2 million (1.8 million population as per 1981 census for Jammu & Kashmir), the district was split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils to form strata. In Gujarat, in the case of districts extending over more than one NSS region, the part of a district falling within each NSS region formed a separate stratum.

3.1.2.2 Stratification for urban areas :

In the urban areas, strata were formed, within each NSS region, by grouping towns on the basis of the population of towns. The urban strata were formed in the manner shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Composition of urban strata in an NSS region

Stratum no.	Population size class (as per 1991 census) of towns
1	all towns with population less than 50,000
2	all towns with population 50,000 -1,99,999
3	all towns with population 2,00,000-9,99,999
4,5,..	each city with population \geq 10,00,000

3.1.3 Allocation of first-stage units (FSUs)

A sample of 13,000 FSUs (rural & urban combined) was selected as the 'Central sample' at the all-India level. The sample size of FSUs (rural & urban combined) for the Central sample for a State/U.T. was allocated to its rural and urban areas considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban populations with double weightage to the urban areas. The State-level rural sample size was allocated to the rural strata in proportion to their rural population figures as per the census. Similarly, the urban sample size of the State/U.T. was allocated to the urban strata in proportion to their urban population figures as per the census. All the stratum-level allocations were adjusted to multiples of 8 as far as possible (otherwise to multiples of 4) in order to allocate them equally in each sub-sample x sub-round combination (2 sub-samples x 4 sub-rounds). The allocation of first-stage units for rural and urban areas of each State is given in columns 2 and 3 of Table 2.

3.1.4 Selection of first-stage units

The sample FSUs in the rural areas were selected circular systematically with *equal* probability. In the Union Territory of Daman & Diu, the district Diu consists of only two villages. These two were selected for the survey in both the Central and the State sample. Sample blocks in the urban areas were also selected circular systematically with equal probability. Sample FSUs of both the rural and urban areas were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples. The only departure from the

general procedure of selection of FSUs was made for the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, for which the procedure of cluster sampling was followed. The nucleus villages were selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples. A cluster, generally of 4 to 6 villages, was formed around each nucleus village. State/U.T.-wise numbers of FSUs actually surveyed are given in columns 4 and 5 of Table 2.

3.1.5 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks (for 'large' FSUs only)

A large FSU was divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks having equal population content. Two hamlet-groups were selected from each large FSU in the rural areas and only one sub-block was selected from each large FSU of the urban areas.

3.1.6 Selection of households (second-stage units)

In each of the selected FSUs, three different enquiries, viz. "Survey on Health Care", "Survey on Participation in Education" and "Survey on Consumer Expenditure", were conducted on three independent samples of the households. For the present enquiry, i.e. survey on maternal and child health care, a sample of 10 households was selected for the detailed enquiry. However, before selection, the listed households were first grouped into three second-stage strata. The composition of the second-stage strata and the number of sample households selected from each of them are shown in Table 3.

Table 2: Distribution of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) allotted and surveyed and distribution of households surveyed for Central sample

State/ U.T (1)	number of sample villages/urban blocks				number of household surveyed	
	allotted		surveyed		rural (6)	urban (7)
	rural (2)	urban (3)	rural (4)	urban (5)		
Andhra Pradesh	528	384	528	384	4957	3838
Arunachal Pradesh	144*	24	120	24	1039	240
Assam	360	88	336	87	3287	868
Bihar	768	232	765	231	6668	2303
Goa	24	24	24	24	230	238
Gujarat	256	264	256	264	2494	2611
Haryana	112	80	112	80	1065	779
Himachal Pradesh	208	40	206	40	1759	399
Jammu & Kashmir	312	200	203	81	1945	807
Karnataka	280	248	279	248	2558	2479
Kerala	288	208	288	208	2850	2078
Madhya Pradesh	552	328	552	328	5161	3275
Maharashtra	456	560	456	560	4286	5597
Manipur	96	72	96	72	911	715
Meghalaya	112	56	112	56	1090	559
Mizoram	56	96	56	96	503	950
Nagaland	96	48	96	48	950	467
Orissa	352	112	352	112	3219	1120
Punjab	232	200	232	200	2227	1989
Rajasthan	328	200	328	200	3112	1989
Sikkim	120	24	120	24	1169	240
Tamil Nadu	448	472	448	472	4238	4686
Tripura	192	72	130	72	1290	720
Uttar Pradesh	968	480	968	480	8651	4789
West Bengal	480	368	480	368	4612	3637
A & N Islands	72	48	72	48	540	480
Chandigarh	8	16	8	16	75	160
D & N Haveli	8	8	8	8	80	80
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	80	80
Delhi	8	128	8	128	78	1245
Lakshadweep	8	8	8	8	80	80
Pondicherry	8	16	8	16	80	160
All-India	7888	5112	7663	4991	71284	49658

* 24 nucleus villages.

Table 3: Second stage stratum composition and number of households selected

no.	second stage stratum composition	number of households selected
	1	
2	of the remaining households, those reporting any case of hospitalisation during the last 365 days	2
3	remaining households	6

State/U.T. wise number of households surveyed is given in columns 6 and 7 of Table 2.

3.2 Estimation Procedure

3.2.0 Notation

The notation used for describing the procedure of estimation is given below:

- s*: subscript for stratum
- i*: subscript for sample village/block
- j*: subscript for second-stage stratum of households within a sample village/block
- k*: subscript for sample household
- b*: subscript for sub-sample
- N_s = total number of villages/blocks in the frame of the s^{th} stratum
- n_s = number of villages/blocks surveyed (including uninhabited and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty and other 'not received' cases) in the s^{th} stratum, for any particular schedule type
- D = total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed in the sample village/ block ($D=1,4,5,6,....$ for rural samples and $D = 1,2,3,4,$ for urban samples)
The symbol D' used for the rural areas has the following meaning :
- $D' = D$ if $D=1$ and $D' = D/2$ if $D \geq 4$
- H = total number of households listed in the FSU
- h = number of households surveyed and used for tabulation
- x, y = the two characters under study
- \hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimates of population totals of the characters x, y

3.2.1 Estimates of aggregates

The formulae for obtaining \hat{Y}_s , the estimate of aggregate of any character y for the s^{th} stratum, are given below :

$$\text{Rural: } \hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} D'_{si} \sum_j \frac{H_{sij}}{h_{sij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{sij}} y_{sijk} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{Urban: } \hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} D_{si} \sum_j \frac{H_{sij}}{h_{sij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{sij}} y_{sijk} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

These formulae were used to obtain sub-sample-wise estimates first and then pooled estimates were obtained as the simple average of the sub-sample-wise estimates.

3.2.2 Sub-sample estimates

Sub-sample estimates were computed on the basis of villages and blocks surveyed in the sub-sample concerned. Thus n_s in the above formula denotes the number of surveyed villages/blocks in the sub-sample concerned of the s^{th} stratum.

3.2.3 Combined estimate

The combined estimate based on the whole sample was computed as the simple average of the sub-sample estimates. Thus, if \hat{Y}_{s1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} be the sub-sample estimates of the s^{th} stratum total, the combined estimate was obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{b=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sb} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

3.2.4 Estimate of aggregate at State/U.T./region level

Let \hat{Y}_b be the estimate of aggregate at State/U.T./region level from b^{th} sub-

sample and \hat{Y}_c the combined estimate of aggregate at State/U.T/region level based on the whole sample, then

$$\hat{Y}_b = \sum_s \hat{Y}_{sb} \quad \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

and

$$\hat{Y}_c = \frac{1}{2} (\sum_s \hat{Y}_{s1} + \sum_s \hat{Y}_{s2}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

3.2.5 Estimates of ratios

If X be the population total of the variable x for the State/U.T/region, its estimates \hat{X}_b or \hat{X}_c are obtained exactly in the same manner as above after replacing y by x . Then the estimate of the ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ is obtained as

$$\hat{R}_b = \frac{\hat{Y}_b}{\hat{X}_b}, \text{ based on sub-sample } b \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{R}_c = \frac{\hat{Y}_c}{\hat{X}_c}, \text{ based on the whole sample.}$$

SECTION 4

MAIN FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

4.0.1 The main objective of the survey was to study the extent of utilisation of the maternal and child health care programmes by the people. The target groups of the study were : (i) 0-4 year old children and (ii) women who were pregnant or who had delivered at any time during the last 365 days before the survey. The survey sought to assess the coverage of immunisation and other programmes of child health care and programmes relating to maternal health care during pre-natal, natal and post-natal stages. The related household and demographic characteristics of the population have also been studied.

4.0.2 In this Section, discussion has focussed on rural-urban, male-female, socio-economic group and inter-state variations to study the extent of utilization of health services by different sections of the population. Detailed State-level Tables are given in the Part-II. Para 4.1 to 4.3 discuss the household and demographic characteristics. Para, 4.4 to 4.6 deal with child health, Paras 4.7 to 4.10 with maternal health and Para 4.11 compares the results of the present survey with those of the 42nd round.

4.1 Household Characteristics

4.1.1 To begin with, household characteristics with regard to availability of basic amenities like safe drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities have been taken up. Tables 1.1 to 1.3 give the distribution of households by these characteristics. Together, they provide a picture of the basic infrastructure and environment in which the people live and which have a direct bearing on their health and hygiene and even to the success of

many of the programmes taken up by the Government.

4.1.2 Drinking water facility : Tables 1.1a and 1.1b give the distribution of households by major source of drinking water. It is seen from Table 1.1a that, at the all-India level, tube-well or hand pump drawn water is still the major source of drinking water (41%), followed by tap water (36.3%) and pucca well (17.6%). In rural areas, only 23.2% of the households have tap water facility, 49% of the households depend on tube-well/hand pump and 21.8% on pucca well. In urban areas, tap water is the major source for 73.7% of the households, tube-well/hand pump accounting for 18.5% and pucca well for 5.5%. The SC and ST households are generally less equipped as compared to non-SC/ST households. It is also seen that rural-urban disparity is high among SC and ST households as is the case with non-SC/ST households. The rural-urban and social group disparities in the case of households with tap water as the major drinking water resource has also been presented in Figure 1. Table 1.1b gives the distribution of households by major source of drinking water among fractile groups of rural and urban areas. The fractile groups were obtained on the basis of the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of the households. The MPCE was worked out on the basis of a short worksheet on expenditure canvassed along with the main schedule of the survey. It is seen that, both in rural and urban areas, higher fractile groups enjoy a larger share of tap water resource. It is further seen that there is a considerable disparity between rural and urban sector households belonging to similar fractile groups. Figure 2 presents the situation for households with tap water as the major source of drinking water.

Table 1.1a: Per 1000 distribution of households by major source of drinking water by sector and social group

sector /social group	major source of drinking water							total
	tap	tube well/ hand pump	tanker	pucca well	tank/ pond reserved for drinking	river/ canal	others	
rural								
ST	155	442	4	255	27	47	69	1000
SC	209	556	4	190	11	12	15	1000
others	252	475	4	222	14	9	21	1000
rural all	232	490	4	218	15	14	25	1000
urban								
ST	667	165	10	111	11	5	23	1000
SC	658	260	10	50	4	2	16	1000
others	754	172	7	54	3	1	8	1000
urban all	737	185	8	55	3	1	9	1000
rural+urban								
S.T	200	417	5	242	25	43	65	1000
S.C	291	502	5	164	10	10	15	1000
others	405	382	5	171	11	6	17	1000
all	363	410	5	176	12	11	21	1000

Figure 1: proportions of households having tap water as major source of drinking water

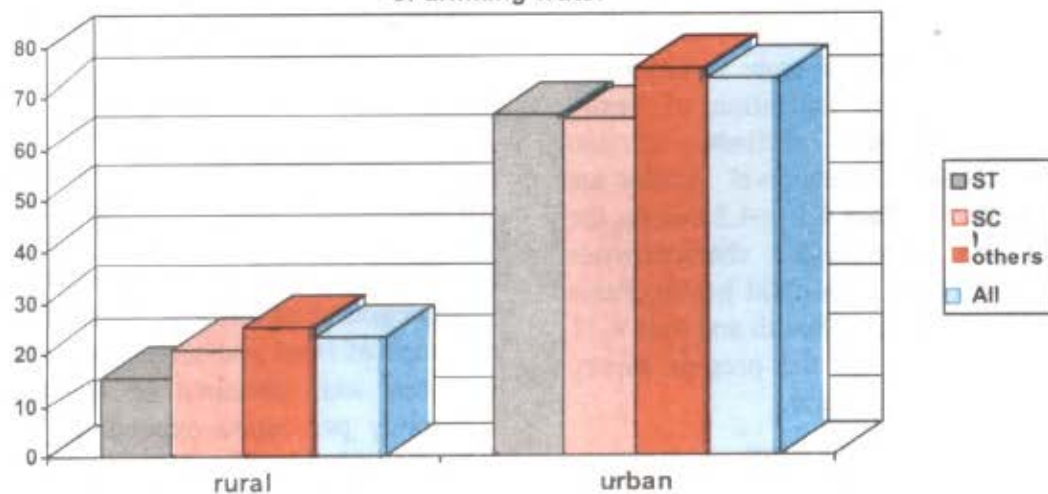
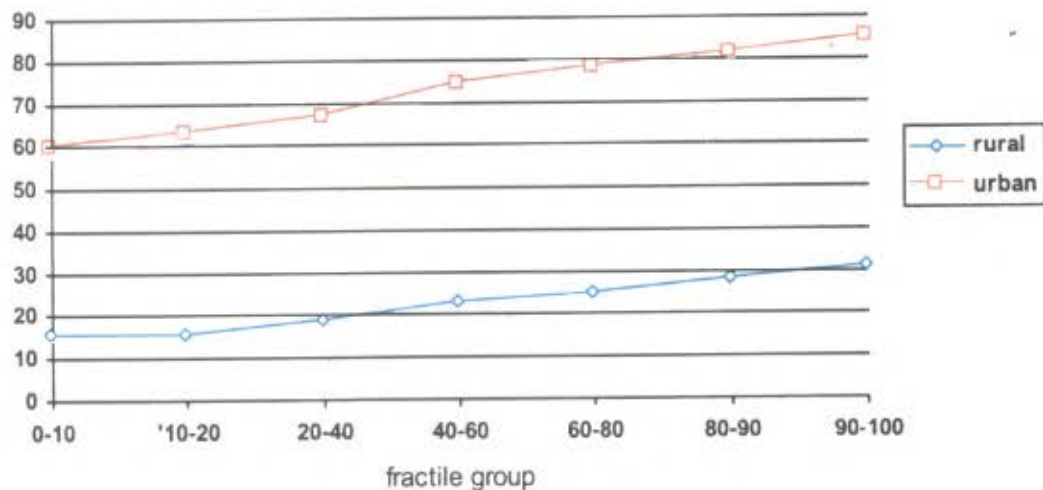


Table 1.1b: Per 1000 distribution of households by major source of drinking water by sector and fractile group

sector /fractile group	major source of drinking water							total
	tap	tube well/ hand pump	tanker	pucca well	tank/ pond reserved for drinking	river/ canal	others	
rural								
0 - 10	154	544	5	233	11	21	30	1000
10 - 20	155	539	2	253	10	14	23	1000
20 - 40	187	530	2	222	12	16	27	1000
40 - 60	233	494	4	211	16	13	25	1000
60 - 80	250	475	4	214	16	13	25	1000
80 - 90	282	461	4	194	20	11	25	1000
90 -100	311	418	7	218	16	10	20	1000
rural all	232	490	4	218	15	14	25	1000
urban								
0 - 10	586	291	11	92	2	3	14	1000
10 - 20	622	267	7	86	2	3	10	1000
20 - 40	661	235	10	75	6	2	11	1000
40 - 60	737	181	10	56	4	2	8	1000
60 - 80	774	163	5	44	3	1	8	1000
80 - 90	807	137	6	38	2	1	7	1000
90 -100	845	108	6	29	1	0	9	1000
urban all	737	185	8	55	3	1	9	1000

Figure 2:Percentage of households with tap water as major source of drinking water in fractile groups among rural and urban sectors



4.1.3 Sanitation facility : Table 1.2 gives the per 1000 distribution of households by type of sanitation facility. 68.4 per cent of the households reported that they had no sanitation facility in their households. In rural areas, the proportion was as high as 84.4 per cent and in urban areas, it was 23 per cent. In rural areas, 6.4 per cent households had the septic tank system and less than 1 per cent had the flush system. In urban areas, 37.5 per cent of the households had the septic tank system and 29.6 per cent had the flush system. The scheduled caste

4.1.4 Drainage facility : Table 1.3 gives the per 1000 distribution of households by type of drainage facility. 51.7 per cent of the households reported that they had no drainage facility, 23.4 per cent that they had open kuccha and 14.7 per cent that they had open pucca drainage. Only 5.1 per cent of the households had covered pucca or underground drainage. The rural-urban and social group disparities were large as in the case of other facilities.

Table 1.2: Per thousand distribution of households by type of sanitation facility

sector/ social group	type of sanitation facility					total
	no latrine	service latrine	septic tank	flush system	other	
rural						
S.T	881	25	27	1	66	1000
S.C	909	15	29	3	43	1000
others	816	26	82	8	68	1000
rural all	844	23	64	6	62	1000
urban						1000
S.T	427	59	315	135	65	1000
S.C	430	59	262	199	50	1000
others	187	54	397	319	43	1000
urban all	230	55	375	296	44	1000
rural+urban						
S.T	841	28	52	13	66	1000
S.C	822	23	72	39	44	1000
others	624	35	178	103	60	1000
all	684	32	145	81	58	1000

and scheduled tribe households have very poor sanitation facilities; for example, in urban areas, about 43% of SC/ST households have reported lack of latrine facilities as against 19% in non-SC/ST households. Similarly, SC/ST households with flush system is much less as compared to non-SC/ST households.

4.2 Awareness of Health Care Programmes

4.2.1 The Government have been giving wide publicity to the programmes of immunisation of children and pregnant women, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), need for adequate intake of iodised salt, attention to pre-natal care, safe delivery, etc.

Table 1.3: Per 1000 distribution of households by type of drainage

sector / social group	type of drainage					total
	no drainage	open kuccha	open pucca	covered pucca	under-ground	
rural						
S.T	784	187	26	1	1	1000
S.C	644	288	51	7	10	1000
others	597	279	92	22	11	1000
rural all	628	271	75	16	9	1000
urban						
S.T	377	145	306	76	96	1000
S.C	314	172	317	77	121	1000
others	176	119	356	168	180	1000
urban all	202	128	349	152	169	1000
rural+urban						
S.T	749	183	51	8	10	1000
S.C	584	267	99	20	30	1000
others	468	230	173	66	62	1000
all	517	234	147	51	51	1000

Table 1.4: Number of households reporting awareness of need for specific health services per 1000 households

sector /social group	proportion of households aware of need for specific health services			
	immunisation of children	immunisation of pregnant women	iodised salt	ORT for severe diarrhoea
rural				
S.T	661	583	421	404
S.C	720	670	353	387
others	789	748	478	481
rural all	759	712	443	451
urban				
S.T	799	761	645	552
S.C	841	817	589	609
others	911	895	756	750
urban all	897	880	728	723
rural+urban				
S.T	673	599	440	417
S.C	742	697	396	428
others	826	793	563	563
all	795	756	517	522

Proportion of households reporting awareness of four of these programmes is presented in Table 1.4. It is seen that 79.5% of the households were aware of the programme of immunisation of children and 75.6% that of immunisation of pregnant women. Only about 52% each of the households were aware of the need for adequate intake of iodised salt and of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) for severe diarrhoea. The awareness of the last two programmes in rural areas was just about 45

per cent and was very much lower than the awareness in urban areas (73%) which itself needs to be improved. The awareness of the public health programmes in SC/ST households is lower than non-SC/ST households. The situation is more acute in the rural areas. Universal Immunisation Programme and reduction of infant and maternal mortality, being the major objectives in the health sector, it is necessary that more intensive and innovative steps be taken for dissemination

and extension of these vital programmes, which would result in universal awareness and also to universal acceptance and practice.

Note 1 : Use of estimated aggregates : Generally, the population and household estimates obtained from the NSS surveys are found to be on the lower side when compared to those of actual or projected census figures. These differences, among other things, could be due to differences in the coverage and methods adopted in the NSS surveys and the census operations. However, the ratios obtained from the NSS surveys are expected to be more robust. Thus, the aggregates of households or population given in the detailed tables of the Part-II, generally as marginal column totals, may be used mainly for combining ratios only. Estimated number of persons or households under any particular classificatory characteristic may be obtained by applying the relevant survey-based ratio to the population projections of the office of Registrar General of India or other sources.

Note 2 : Estimation of characteristics for all States/U.Ts : For the sake of completeness, estimates for all States/U.Ts have been given in all the Tables in the Part-II. However, for smaller States/U.Ts, the estimates for some variables may not be very stable because of small size of the samples.

4.3 Demographic characteristics

4.3.1 In the demographic block of the schedule, information was collected on sex, age, marital status, educational level, occupation status, etc., of all the persons of the sample households. Among them, from ever-married women of age below 50 years, details of pregnancy, delivery, birth, etc., were collected. On the basis of these, distribution of persons by marital status and distribution of married women below 50 years by status of pregnancy, delivery, etc., have been obtained, which are discussed in sub-paras 4.3.2 to 4.3.4, and State-level Tables are given in the Part-II (Tables 2.5 and 2.6). State-wise age distribution of population, population percentiles of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE), distribution of households by percentile group and average household size by percentile group are given in Tables 2.1 to 2.4 of the Part-II.

4.3.2 **Marital status :** Table 2.1 below gives the distribution of males and females by their marital status. It is seen that 54.8% of males are unmarried while only 44.9% of females are unmarried. Among males, currently married constitute 43.7% while in females it is 47%; 2.2% of males are widowed while 7.6% of females are widowed. In the age group 15-49, 34.7% males are unmarried, it is 17.5% among females.

Table 2.1: Per 1000 distribution of males and females by marital status and age-group

age group	marital status									
	never married		currently married		widowed		divorced/ separated		total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14	995	996	4	4	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
15-19	949	732	50	264	0	2	1	3	1000	1000
20-29	446	123	545	858	4	11	4	8	1000	1000
30-39	48	13	936	938	11	37	5	11	1000	1000
40-49	16	8	952	877	28	107	4	7	1000	1000
50-59	17	8	893	675	86	311	3	5	1000	1000
>60	19	12	773	395	202	589	4	4	1000	1000
15-49	347	175	639	782	10	35	3	8	1000	1000
15-59	304	153	673	767	20	72	3	8	1000	1000
>14	280	140	681	734	36	118	3	7	1000	1000
all	548	449	427	470	22	76	2	5	1000	1000

Table 2.2: Proportion per 1000 of persons who are currently married by age-group, sex and sector

age group	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
0-14	5	5	5	3	1	2	4	4	4
15-19	61	316	178	19	126	69	50	264	148
20-29	602	891	752	401	758	573	545	858	705
30-39	941	942	942	922	927	924	936	938	937
40-49	948	880	915	963	869	920	952	877	917
50-59	883	679	782	923	661	800	893	675	786
>60	768	401	583	793	373	579	773	395	582
15-49	661	806	732	582	711	643	639	782	709
all	427	475	450	429	457	442	427	470	448

Among females in the age group 15-19, 26.4% are married while among males, it is only 5%. In the age group 20-29, 85.8% females are currently married as against 54.5% among males. In the age group 30-39, The proportion of currently married is almost same in males and females. But, subsequently, the proportion of currently married declines faster among females and there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of widowed among females. The age distribution of persons currently married by location (rural-urban) is given in

Table 2.2. In the 15-19 age group, 31.6 per cent of rural females were currently married as against 12.6 per cent among urban females. The corresponding figures for males were 6.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent were respectively. In the age group 20-29, 89.1 per cent of rural females currently married as against 75.8 per cent among urban females. In the case of males, the figures were 60.2 per cent and 40.1 per cent, respectively. In the age group 30-39, the differences.

Table 2.3: Number of ever-married women aged < 50 years who were pregnant during last 365 days per 1000 ever-married women and their per 1000 distribution by status of pregnancy

sector/ age group	number of pregnant women per 1000 women	proportion (per 1000) of pregnant women by status of pregnancy						total*	no. of pregnant women in the sample
		currently pregnant	delivered live birth	delivered still birth	had spontaneous abortion	had induced abortion	had medical termination of pregnancy		
rural									
0-14	26	0	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	9
15-19	256	290	686	5	16	1	-	1000	1606
20-29	303	194	787	4	8	1	2	1000	13551
30-39	130	149	814	7	15	2	3	1000	4719
40-49	26	101	829	10	28	11	10	1000	670
15-49	182	189	785	5	11	1	2	1000	20546
all below 50	182	189	785	5	11	1	2	1000	20555
urban									
0-14	21	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	1
15-19	270	284	686	2	21	-	-	1000	650
20-29	264	197	781	6	6	4	1	1000	8671
30-39	72	144	806	16	19	4	4	1000	2587
40-49	12	169	663	36	43	18	17	1000	234
15-49	132	191	778	8	10	4	2	1000	12142
all below 50	132	191	778	8	10	4	2	1000	12143
Total									
0-14	26	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	10
15-19	258	289	686	4	17	1	-	1000	2256
20-29	294	194	786	4	7	1	2	1000	22222
30-39	116	148	813	8	16	2	3	1000	7306
40-49	23	111	806	13	30	12	11	1000	904
15-49	171	189	784	5	11	2	2	1000	32688
all below 50	170	189	784	5	11	2	2	1000	32698

* includes n.r. cases

were not large but in the age group 40-49, there was a decline in the proportion of currently married females as compared to males. This decline accentuated further with higher age groups, which has serious socio-economic, rather than demographic repercussions, as widowed females are socially and economically very vulnerable.

4.3.4 Pregnancy status : Table 2.3 gives the proportion of women pregnant during the last 365 days prior to the survey. It also gives the distribution of pregnant women by status of pregnancy (currently pregnant, delivered live or still birth, had abortion - spontaneous, induced or medical termination of pregnancy), by place of residence (rural or urban) and age group. 17

per cent of married women of age less than 50 reported pregnancy. The proportion was 18.2 per cent in rural areas as against 13.2 per cent in urban areas, indicating a relatively higher fertility for the rural sector. There is, however, not much difference between rural and urban sectors in the distribution by status of pregnancy.

4.3.5 Overall, still-births account for 0.5% and spontaneous abortions for 1.1%, induced abortion and medical termination of pregnancy each for 0.2% of the pregnant women. However, if we exclude the currently pregnant women, the percentage of deliveries and abortions would be slightly higher. while the incidence of pregnancy

declines with age, that of stillbirths and abortions is higher in the 40-49 age group in urban areas. In the case of spontaneous abortions, the rate is lower in the 20-29 year age group than in other age groups.

4.4 Immunisation of Children (0-4 years)

4.4.1 Universalisation of immunisation programme (UIP) for the control of vaccine-preventable diseases, namely, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and measles, is one of the biggest programmes for the health care of children. It is an integral part of maternal and child health care and is a sheet-anchor of primary health care. Details about the immunisation programme and vaccination schedule

against the six diseases are given in Part-II.

4.4.2 BCG : BCG vaccination is generally given at birth as a protection against tuberculosis. But since most births take place at home, vaccination is generally given a few days after the birth of the child. In Table 3.1, the distribution of children who received BCG vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine (at birth, within 3 months or after 3 months and never at all) is presented. Only 27.2% of the children were vaccinated at birth, 29% were vaccinated within 3 months from birth and 11.7% after 3 months. *Overall, 29.2% of children of 0-4 years were not vaccinated against tuberculosis.*

Table 3.1: Per 1000 distribution of children (0- 4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

sector	time of receiving BCG														
	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			not received			total*		
	age			age			age			age			age		
	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
rural															
boys	252	226	232	273	300	294	83	137	124	385	302	321	1000	1000	1000
girls	251	232	237	262	286	280	73	132	118	409	317	339	1000	1000	1000
children	251	229	234	267	293	287	78	134	121	397	309	330	1000	1000	1000
urban															
boys	453	419	426	280	308	302	65	110	101	194	126	140	1000	1000	1000
girls	456	420	428	283	311	305	58	109	98	194	122	137	1000	1000	1000
children	455	419	427	281	310	304	62	110	100	194	124	139	1000	1000	1000
rural +urban															
boys	289	266	271	274	302	295	80	131	119	349	266	285	1000	1000	1000
girls	287	270	274	265	291	285	70	127	114	370	278	299	1000	1000	1000
children	288	268	272	270	297	290	75	129	117	360	272	292	1000	1000	1000

*includes n.r cases

Table 3.2: Per 1000 distribution of children (0- 4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

sector	time of receiving DPT														
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year				never received				total*			
	age			age				age				age			
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0
rural															
boys	341	292	238	276	362	425	455	334	317	314	535	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	335	290	229	288	338	415	424	334	339	335	566	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	338	291	233	282	350	420	440	334	328	325	550	1000	1000	1000	1000
urban															
boys	510	429	315	285	396	483	577	159	141	176	413	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	508	411	328	302	405	474	582	143	153	166	405	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	509	421	321	293	401	479	580	151	147	171	409	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban															
boys	376	319	254	278	369	437	478	299	283	284	512	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	370	312	251	291	351	428	452	295	304	299	537	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	373	316	253	284	360	433	465	297	293	291	524	1000	1000	1000	1000

*includes n.r cases

Table 3.3 : Per 1000 distribution of children (0- 4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

sector	time of receiving OPV														
	3 doses before 1 year and booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year				never received				total*			
	age			age				age				age			
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0
rural															
boys	369	327	270	283	372	453	550	297	269	253	433	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	354	336	271	303	364	457	539	297	264	252	444	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	362	331	270	293	368	455	545	297	266	253	439	1000	1000	1000	1000
urban															
boys	510	426	335	287	400	489	606	153	136	146	377	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	509	424	353	310	389	472	634	131	147	141	347	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	510	425	343	298	394	481	619	142	141	144	363	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban															
boys	398	347	284	284	378	461	561	267	243	230	423	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	385	352	289	305	369	460	551	263	242	228	427	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	392	349	286	294	373	460	558	265	243	229	425	1000	1000	1000	1000

*includes n.r. cases

There is a significant difference between the rural and urban sectors in the rate of vaccination (33% of the rural children were not vaccinated as against 13.9% in the urban). Similarly, the proportion of children who received BCG⁺ at birth is higher in urban areas, accounting for 42.7 % as

against 23.4 % in rural areas. Overall, there appears to be no appreciable gender difference, but in rural areas the vaccination rate is about 1.5% lower among girls.

4.4.4 OPV : The schedule of oral polio vaccine is similar to that of DPT except that

in case of hospital deliveries, a '0' dose of OPV is additionally given at birth. Table 3.3 gives the per thousand distribution of children who received OPV by time of receiving the vaccine. Generally, the level of immunisation of OPV should be of the same order as that of DPT because of the identical dosage schedule. But it is seen from the table that the level of OPV immunisation is consistently higher in rural areas and in lower ages among children of urban areas. Possibly some immunisation done under the Pulse Polio Immunisation programme has been included here. (Government of India decided to implement Pulse Polio Immunisation beginning in 1995. According to this programme, OPV administration is done to all children in India of 0-3 years of age on one day, irrespective of previous immunisation status. This is repeated 4-6 weeks later. The purpose of the programme was to reduce the circulation of wild polio viruses. It was implemented on fixed days of December 9, 1995 and January 20, 1996 all over the country).

4.4.5 Measles : Table 3.4 gives the per 1000 distribution of children of 0 to 4 years of age who received measles vaccine by

time of receiving the vaccine. It is seen that only 28.4% of the children received the dose in their first year (38.6% in urban and 25.9% in rural areas), another 13% received it between 12 months to 24 months (16.4% in urban and 12.2% in rural areas) and 2.8% (3.5% in urban and 2.6% in rural areas) after 24 months of age. Thus, *in all, more than half the children of 0-4 years of age had not been vaccinated against measles.*

4.4.5 Registration for Paediatric Care :

Table 3.5 gives the proportion of children registered for paediatric care and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution or personnel registered with. At all India level, 47% of the children were registered for paediatric care. Among them 49.1% were registered with hospitals, 15.6% with doctors and 35.3% with auxiliary nurses/local health visitors. In urban areas, registration was higher (by 9%) and among the registered, the proportion registered with hospitals and doctors was also higher in urban areas. The Table also gives the fractile group-wise distribution of children registered for paediatric care. As expected, the proportion of registration increases with the level of fractile group and so is the proportion of registration with hospitals and doctors.

Table 3.4 : Per 1000 distribution of children (0- 4 yrs.) who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

sector	time of receiving measles vaccine																
	before 12 months				between 12 to 24 months			after 24 months		never received				total*			
	age				age			age		age				age			
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4
rural																	
boys	204	350	262	262	98	176	124	41	26	787	531	480	559	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	197	327	264	257	94	171	120	41	25	795	563	486	571	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	201	339	263	259	96	174	122	41	26	791	547	483	565	1000	1000	1000	1000
urban																	
boys	278	480	403	389	122	221	158	58	36	714	370	274	384	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	263	449	406	382	118	243	171	55	34	727	396	254	378	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	271	465	404	386	120	232	164	57	35	720	383	265	381	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban																	
boys	218	378	291	287	103	185	131	45	28	773	496	439	524	1000	1000	1000	1000
girls	209	353	292	282	100	185	130	44	27	783	527	441	533	1000	1000	1000	1000
children	214	366	291	284	101	185	130	44	28	778	511	440	528	1000	1000	1000	1000

*includes n.r. cases

Table 3.5 : Number of children (0- 4 yrs.) registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

sector/ fractile group	proportion (per 1000) registered	type of institution/ personnel registered with			
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total
rural					
boys	453	445	146	409	1000
girls	450	413	134	453	1000
children	452	429	140	430	1000
urban					
boys	542	689	219	92	1000
girls	543	705	199	96	1000
children	542	697	209	94	1000
rural+urban					
boys	471	501	163	336	1000
girls	468	479	149	372	1000
children	470	491	156	353	1000
fractile-group					
0 - 10	366	336	165	499	1000
10 - 20	421	392	124	483	1000
20 - 40	447	436	139	425	1000
40 - 60	482	494	142	363	1000
60 - 80	510	566	165	269	1000
80 - 90	590	651	166	183	1000
90 -100	649	669	253	78	1000
overall	470	491	156	353	1000

4.5 Infancy Feeding Practices

4.5.1 Feeding practices and nutrition during infancy play a major role in child survival and morbidity. Breast feeding also has implications on maternal health and fertility. The timing and type of food introduced in the child's diet supplementing breast milk have significant effects on the nutritional status of the child. The time of introduction, and the type and reason for introducing supplementary food are discussed below.

4.5.2 Time of introduction of supplementary food :

Table 3.6 gives the proportion of children of age 1-4 years for whom supplementary food was introduced in their diet during their infancy (less than one year of age). The table provides the distribution of such children by time of introduction of supplementary food (within

3 months, 4-6 months or after 6 months but less than one year). It is seen that only 23.8 per cent of the children were given supplementary food in their first year of life. Of them, 11 per cent were introduced supplementary food in less than 3 months after birth, 40.9 per cent between 4-6 months and 46.9 per cent after 6 months but before one year. There is no difference between boys and girls regarding taking of supplementary food or its time of introduction. However, the rural-urban differences are quite significant; only 21.5 per cent among rural children were provided supplementary food as against 33.1 per cent among urban children. There are differences even in respect of the time of introduction of supplementary food. Generally, urban children start taking supplementary food earlier than their rural counterparts.

Table 3.6: Number of children per 1000 children (of age 1- 4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (PTSF) during infancy (< 1 year) and their per 1000 distribution by age at introduction of supplementary food

sector/ sex	PTSF	age at introduction			
		less than 3 months	4 - 6 months	after 6 months	total*
rural					
boys	217	109	380	505	1000
girls	212	92	393	497	1000
children	215	101	386	501	1000
urban					
boys	326	128	477	383	1000
girls	337	139	456	390	1000
children	331	133	467	386	1000
rural+urban					
boys	239	115	407	471	1000
girls	237	106	411	466	1000
children	238	110	409	469	1000

*includes n.r. cases

Table 3.7 : Per 1000 distribution of children (1 - 4 yrs.) taking supplementary food during infancy by type of breast feed supplement

sector/ sex	type of supplement					total*
	milk (other than breast milk)	home made weaning food	commercial weaning food	biscuits	family food mashed	
rural						
boys	325	309	87	11	258	1000
girls	323	337	70	17	234	1000
children	324	322	79	14	247	1000
urban						
boys	348	214	247	11	167	1000
girls	329	237	249	9	160	1000
children	339	225	248	10	164	1000
rural+urban						
boys	332	282	132	11	233	1000
girls	325	308	121	14	213	1000
children	328	295	127	13	223	1000

*includes n.r. cases

Table 3.8: Per 1000 distribution of children (1 - 4 yrs.) taking any supplementary food during infancy by reason for introduction of supplementary food

sector	reason for introduction				total*
	working mother	inadequate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	
rural					
boys	51	510	102	327	1000
girls	63	529	96	293	1000
children	57	520	99	310	1000
urban					
boys	32	523	199	230	1000
girls	32	514	193	245	1000
children	32	518	196	237	1000
rural+urban					
boys	46	514	129	300	1000
girls	54	525	123	279	1000
children	50	519	126	290	1000

*includes n.r. cases

4.5.3 Type of supplementary food : Table 3.7 gives the distribution of supplementary food by type of food supplemented. The supplementary food was milk (other than breast milk) in 32.8 per cent of the cases, home-made weaning food in 29.5 per cent of the cases, mashed family food in 22.3 per cent of the cases and commercial weaning food in 12.7 per cent of the cases. There were marginal differences between male and female children regarding type of supplementary food given. The rural-urban differences, however, persist. In the rural sector, the proportions were: milk (32.4%), home-made weaning food (32.2%), family mashed food (24.7%) and commercial weaning food (7.9%). But in urban sector, next to milk (33.9%), the preferred food was commercial weaning food (24.8%), followed by home-made weaning food (22.5%) and mashed family food (16.4%).

4.5.4 Reason for introduction of supplementary food : Table 3.8 gives the distribution of children by reason for introduction of supplementary food. It was reported that 51.9 per cent of the children were provided supplementary food because of inadequate breast milk of the mother. This proportion was the same in both rural

and urban areas. Medical advice had been reported as the reason in 19.6 per cent cases in urban areas and 9.9 per cent cases in rural areas. 'Mother working' was reported as the reason for introduction of supplementary food for 5.7 per cent of the cases in rural areas and 3.2 per cent of the cases in urban areas.

4.5.5 The survey has not gone into the question of quality of supplementary food given, but from the limited questioning on whether the children are given supplementary food or not and if so the time of introduction, it is seen that the infant feeding practices in India differ markedly from the current international recommendations on the time of introduction of supplementary food. (As per international recommendations, infant should be given breast milk up to 4-6 months of age. No other foods or liquids are needed during this period. At age 4-6 months, adequate and appropriate complementary food should be added to the infant's diet. Breastfeeding should continue, along with complementary foods, up through the second year of life or beyond.). There is an urgent need to create better awareness in this important area.

4.6 Inter-State Comparison of Some Indicators of Child Health Care

4.6.1 15 major States, which together account for more than 95% of the population, have been taken for inter-State comparison. In Table 4.9, these States are compared on six indicators. They are: proportion of children who received immunisation (4 indicators), proportion of children registered for paediatric care and proportion of children who received supplementary food during their infancy. For vaccination against TB and measles which require only a single dose each, the proportion of children of 0-4 years of age receiving the vaccine were taken as the indicators. In the case of DPT and OPV, where the dosage consists of 3 doses in the first year and a booster dose in the second year, the proportion of children of ages 3

and 4 years who have received all the doses has been taken as the indicator. The proportions as well as ranks are given in the table 3.9.

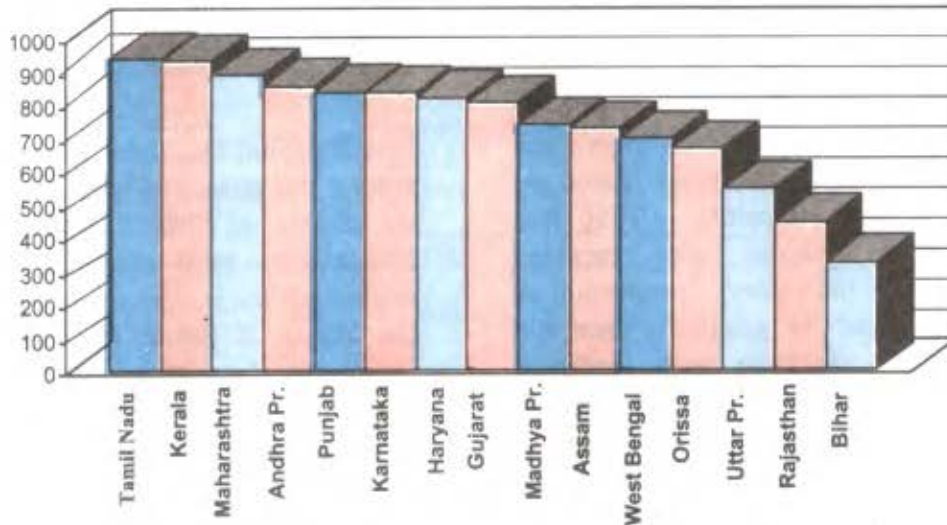
It is observed that there are wide variations among the states. While on the one hand, the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra have consistently done very well on all the indicators, on the other hand, the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P. and Orissa have fared poorly on all of them. All these four States have below national average indicators and in some cases these are very much below national average. Figure 3 gives the State-specific proportions (per 1000 children of corresponding States) who received the BCG vaccine. This clearly brings out the disparities among the States. The situation is quite similar for all other indicators.

Table 3.9: Some child health care indicators of 15 major States - proportions per 1000 children

state	indicator of child care*					
	BCG	DPT (3 doses in 1st year and booster within 3 years)	OPV (3 doses in 1st year and booster within 3 years)	measles	registered for paediatric care	supplementary food introduced in the first year
	0-4 year age group	3 to 4 year age group	3 to 4 year age group	0-4 year age group	0-4 year age group	1-4 year age group
Andhra Pr.	858 (4)	405 (10)	472 (6)	551 (7)	674 (1.5)	266 (8)
Assam	728 (10)	463 (7)	452 (9)	447 (10)	639 (4)	196 (10)
Bihar	324 (15)	129 (15)	231 (15)	152 (15)	146 (15)	104 (15)
Gujarat	806 (8)	517 (5)	500 (5)	598 (6)	552 (10)	360 (4)
Haryana	821 (7)	595 (3)	582 (3)	656 (2)	481 (12)	258 (9)
Karnataka	838 (6)	411 (9)	440 (10)	494 (9)	534 (11)	317 (6)
Kerala	936 (2)	692 (1)	685 (1)	615 (4)	580 (6)	545 (1)
Madhya Pr.	742 (9)	490 (6)	468 (7)	549 (8)	573 (7)	125 (13)
Maharashtra	893 (3)	543 (4)	515 (4)	621 (3)	674 (1.5)	268 (7)
Orissa	666 (12)	208 (14)	236 (14)	326 (12)	564 (8)	138 (12)
Punjab	840 (5)	462 (8)	462 (8)	600 (5)	603 (5)	392 (3)
Rajasthan	446 (14)	257 (13)	371 (11)	319 (13)	318 (13)	119 (14)
Tamil Nadu	942 (1)	623 (2)	622 (2)	754 (1)	768 (1)	336 (5)
Uttar Pradesh	546 (13)	279 (11)	282 (12)	296 (14)	266 (14)	164 (11)
West Bengal	697 (11)	270 (12)	260 (13)	437 (11)	553 (9)	471 (2)
all-India	679	373	392	442	470	238

*figures in parentheses indicate the rank

Figure 3: Per 1000 children of age 0-4 years who had received BCG vaccine



4.7 Pre-natal Care:

4.7.1 Pre-natal care services include regular medical check-up and monitoring of pregnant women, medical intervention as is necessary in individual cases, and professional advice regarding health, hygiene, nutrition and other related areas regarding pregnancy and child bearing. Vaccination against tetanus and control of anaemia by supply of iron and folic acid tablets constitute integral parts of pre-natal care.

4.7.2 Registration for pre-natal care :

Table 4.1 gives the proportion (per 1000) of pregnant women who were registered for pre-natal care, the average number of times they attended the centres offering the services and the per 1000 distribution of registered women by reason for seeking pre-natal care. It is seen that only 45.5 per cent of the pregnant women had registered themselves for pre-natal care and their average attendance was 4.4. Among them,

66.6 per cent had sought pre-natal care as a routine, 20.9 per cent had sought it on the advice of auxiliary nurse (ANM/LHV) and 6.8 per cent because of illness. The percentage of women registered in urban areas was 65.5 per cent as against 41.1 per cent in rural areas and the average frequency of attendance was 5 among urban women and only 4.2 among rural women. In urban areas, 81.1 per cent had attended pre-natal session for a routine check up while in rural areas, the corresponding figure was only 61.3 per cent; others had sought pre-natal care mainly on the advice of ANM/LHV (25.9 per cent) or because they fell ill (7.3 per cent). When compared by fractile group, it is observed, as is usually the case, that women from higher fractile groups had availed of pre-natal care facility more often than women of lower fractile groups, the latter visited the pre-natal care facility less frequently, their proportion of routine attendance was also lower and more of them needed the advice of ANM/LHV to go for pre-natal care.

Table 4.1 : Number of pregnant women (15-49 yrs.) registered for pre-natal care per 1000 pregnant women (15-49 yrs.), average number of times attended and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking pre-natal care

sector/ fractile group	no. registered per 1000 pregnant women	average no. of times attended	reason for seeking pre-natal care				
			routine pre- natal care	fell ill	ANM/ LHV advised	other	total*
rural	411	4.2	613	73	259	38	1000
urban	655	5.0	811	53	69	49	1000
<i>fractile group</i>							
0 - 10	330	3.8	501	65	382	33	1000
10-20	351	3.8	550	77	309	51	1000
20 - 40	406	3.8	594	60	291	39	1000
40 - 60	438	4.3	688	69	185	38	1000
60 - 80	527	4.7	729	78	135	44	1000
80 - 90	629	4.9	740	70	124	44	1000
90 -100	753	5.7	818	50	74	45	1000
all	455	4.4	666	68	209	41	1000

*includes n.r cases

4.7.3 Agency of registration : Table 4.2 presents the distribution of pregnant women by type of agency with which they had registered for pre-natal care. It shows that 34.1 per cent were registered with a public hospital, 25.8 per cent with a primary health centre (PHC), 16.3 per cent with a private hospital, 11 per cent with a private doctor and 7.2 per cent with a nursing home. In urban areas, women registered with public hospital were 43.3 per cent followed by private hospital (21.9 per cent), and nursing home (13.5 per cent). In rural areas, primary health centre accounted for 35.7 per cent, public hospital 29.3 per cent and private hospital 13.3 per cent. Registration with private doctor was of the same order both in rural (11.3%) and urban (10.2%) sectors.

4.7.4 Tetanus vaccination : Table 4.3 gives the distribution of pregnant women by number of doses of the vaccine taken against tetanus. Ideally, two doses of tetanus toxoid are to be taken by the pregnant woman. However, owing to late reporting for ante-natal care, only one dose is possible in many cases. *Only 38.1 per cent of pregnant women had received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid (50.6 per cent in urban areas and 35.3 per cent in rural) and only 19.3 per cent had received one dose of the vaccine (23.2 per cent in urban areas and 18.5 per cent in rural). Overall, 37 per cent had not received even a single dose of anti-tetanus injection (20.3% in urban areas and 40.8% in rural) and they were probably susceptible to an attack of tetanus and their babies to the attack of neo-natal tetanus.*

Table 4.2: Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (15-49 yrs.) registered for pre-natal care by type of hospital/doctor

sector	type of hospital / doctor									
	public hospital	PHC	public dispensary	private hospital	nursing home+	charitable home	ESI doctor/AMA**	private doctor	other	total*
rural	293	357	50	133	39	2	3	113	6	1000
urban	433	68	18	219	135	14	4	102	6	1000
all	341	258	39	163	72	6	3	110	6	1000

+provides inpatient service only

** Authorised Medical Attendant

*includes n.r. cases

Table 4.3 : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (15-49 yrs.) by number of doses of anti-tetanus vaccine taken

sector	number of doses received		not received	n.r.	total
	one	two or more			
rural	185	353	408	55	1000
urban	232	506	203	58	1000
all	193	381	370	55	1000

Table 4.4 : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (15-49 yrs.) by number of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets taken

sector	number of IFA tablets received			not received	n.r.	total
	1-49	50-99	100 or more			
rural	122	188	75	547	67	1000
urban	175	279	140	340	66	1000
all	132	205	87	509	67	1000

4.7.5 Anaemia prevention Anaemia is one of the major health problems among pregnant women. In order to overcome this, iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets are given during pre-natal visits. Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women by number of iron and folic acid tablets taken is given in table 4.4. It is seen that more than half the number of pregnant women (50.9%) had not taken IFA tablets and only 8.7 per cent had taken 100 or more tablets which is considered adequate to overcome deficiency due to anaemia. 20.5 per cent had taken 50-99 tablets and 13.2 per cent had taken 1-49 tablets. As is the general trend, the consumption was lower among the rural women than among urban.

4.8 Health Care During Childbirth

4.8.1 In order that during and after delivery both the mother and the child are safe, it is very important that the delivery should take place under proper medical supervision and adequate minimum hygienic condition. Lack of either or both very often leads to

complications resulting in permanent damage or even death of the mother or child.

4.8.2 Medical attention at child birth :

Table 4.5 gives the distribution of mothers by type of medical attention they had received at the time of child birth. 32.2 per cent had received no medical attention at all, 10.3 per cent were attended by a government appointed doctors, 11.6 per cent by doctors other than government appointed doctors, 8.5 per cent by government appointed nurses or mid-wives and 18.9 per cent by other nurses or mid-wives. Lack of medical attention at child birth was reported for 35.8 per cent of the births in the rural sector as against 15.9 per cent in the urban sector. Attendance by doctors in urban areas was about 50 per cent while in rural areas it was only 15.6 per cent. Among the fractile groups, about 47 per cent of women of bottom decile received no medical attention at childbirth; the proportion fell to less than 8 per cent in the top decile.

Table 4.5: Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of medical attention at childbirth received during last 365 days

sector	type of medical attention at childbirth						total*
	no attention	govt. appointed doctor	other than govt. appointed doctor	govt. appointed nurse/ midwife	other than govt. appointed nurse/ midwife	other	
rural	358	76	80	86	195	170	1000
urban	159	226	279	83	160	70	1000
fractile group							
0 - 10	471	31	28	74	175	194	1000
10-20	416	51	41	107	160	181	1000
20 - 40	364	84	64	79	199	178	1000
40 - 60	300	116	103	88	206	150	1000
60 - 80	239	149	172	88	206	117	1000
80 - 90	157	189	254	99	185	97	1000
90 -100	77	198	458	53	134	47	1000
all	322	103	116	85	189	152	1000

*includes n.r. cases

4.8.3 Place of childbirth : In India, majority of the child births take place at home. Table 4.6 gives the distribution of child births by place of birth. In this Table, the term 'hospital' is used in a general sense to include any health institution providing delivery facilities, which could be a hospital, a primary health centre, a maternity home or a nursing home. It is seen that 70.6 per cent children are born at home. In urban areas, childbirths at hospital were more common accounting for 59.4 per cent of births. Births at homes were only 37.8 per cent of the total. In rural areas, 77.9% of childbirths took place at home and only 17.9% of the births in hospitals.

4.8.4 Type of delivery : Table 4.7 gives the distribution of mothers by type of delivery, i.e., whether the delivery was normal or required surgical operation. 92.7 per cent had reported normal delivery. The percentage of normal deliveries reported in rural areas was marginally higher than that in urban areas (93.5 per cent and 89.1 per cent, respectively). The high percentage of normal deliveries may not be a true indicator of the health status of women. It may reflect the lack of operation facilities even when such intervention was really required. This is reflected in the higher percentage of operations in the urban sector (7.6% as against 2.3% in the rural sector).

Table 4.6 : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by place of childbirth

sector	place of childbirth			total*
	home	hospital	any other place	
rural	779	179	8	1000
urban	378	594	6	1000
fractile group				
0 - 10	882	79	11	1000
10-20	834	116	7	1000
20 - 40	781	179	8	1000
40 - 60	700	256	8	1000
60 - 80	616	348	8	1000
80 - 90	460	516	5	1000
90 -100	219	745	3	1000
all	706	254	8	1000

*includes n.r. cases

Table 4.7 : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of delivery

sector	type of delivery			total*
	normal	operation	other	
rural	935	23	8	1000
urban	891	76	9	1000
all-India	927	32	8	1000

*includes n.r. cases

4.9 Post-natal Registration

4.9.1 Table 4.8 gives the percentage of mothers who had registered for post-natal care, the average number of times they had attended such facilities and per 1000 distribution of mothers registered by type of hospital or doctor. It is seen that only 27.1% of the mothers who delivered in the last one year prior to the survey had registered for post-natal care (urban 39.9% and rural 24.2%) and the average number of times they attended a post-natal care session was 2.7. 36 per cent had registered with a public hospital ; 23.6 per cent in a primary health centre, 16.3 per cent in a private hospital and about 8 per cent each with a private doctor or a nursing home. In urban areas, 42.1 per cent had registered with a public hospital and 22.9 per cent with a private hospital. In rural areas, public hospitals and Primary Health Centres accounted for about 33 per cent of the post-natal care registration each.

4.10 Inter-State Comparison of Some Indicators of Maternal Health Care

4.10.1 In Table 4.9, 15 major States have been compared on five maternal care indicators. The indicators are: Proportion of women registered for pre-natal care per 1000 pregnant women, proportion of pregnant women who had received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid, proportion of pregnant women who had received IFA tablets, proportion of women who had delivered in health institutions and proportion of mothers registered for post-natal care. The situation is almost similar to that of child health care indicators discussed earlier in para 4.6. The States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka were at the top of the ladder on all the indicators while the States of Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Orissa and M.P. were at the bottom.

4.10.2 A comparison of Bihar with national average and Kerala on the five indicators is

shown in Figure 4, which brings out clearly the consistent disparity on all the indicators.

Table 4.8 : Number of mothers registered for post-natal care per 1000 mothers, average no of times attended and per 1000 distribution of mothers registered by type of hospital/doctor

sector	no.(per 1000) of mothers regd.	average no. of times attended	type of hospital / doctor									total*
			public hos-pital	PHC	public dispe-nsary	private hospital	nursing home	charit-able home	ESI doctor /AMA	private doctor	other	
rural	242	2.8	325	336	45	125	45	5	8	86	7	1000
urban	399	2.6	421	65	21	229	146	14	5	78	9	1000
all	271	2.7	360	236	36	163	82	8	7	83	8	1000

*includes n.r. cases

Table 4.9: Some maternal health care indicators of 15 major States*

State	pre-natal care			natal care	post-natal care
	number registered per 1000 pregnant women	number received per 1000 pregnant women		delivery in health institution per 1000 deliveries	number registered per 1000 mothers
		two doses of TT	IFA tablets		
Andhra Pradesh	772 (3)	546 (5)	670 (3)	365 (5)	416 (5)
Assam	650 (6)	377 (11)	615 (7)	135 (12)	366 (6)
Bihar	99 (15)	231 (15)	125 (15)	95 (15)	74 (15)
Gujarat	644 (7)	474 (8)	629 (6)	332 (6)	419 (4)
Haryana	421 (11)	441 (10)	416 (11)	202 (9)	251 (11)
Karnataka	721 (5)	531 (6)	646 (5)	458 (4)	364 (7)
Kerala	874 (1)	644 (1)	783 (1)	924 (1)	495 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	417 (12)	270 (12)	399 (12)	164 (10)	304 (8)
Maharashtra	734 (4)	490 (7)	665 (4)	462 (3)	518 (2)
Orissa	489 (10)	453 (9)	520 (9)	131 (13)	277 (9)
Punjab	585 (9)	586 (3)	502 (10)	242 (8)	268 (10)
Rajasthan	270 (13)	234 (14)	289 (13)	147 (11)	120 (14)
Tamil Nadu	828 (2)	600 (2)	743 (2)	718 (2)	554 (1)
Uttar Pradesh	192 (14)	246 (13)	177 (14)	106 (14)	141 (13)
West Bengal	637 (8)	580 (4)	573 (8)	312 (7)	246 (12)
All-India	455	381	424	254	271

*figures in parentheses indicate the ranks

Figure 4: Some maternal care indicators of Bihar, All-India and Kerala

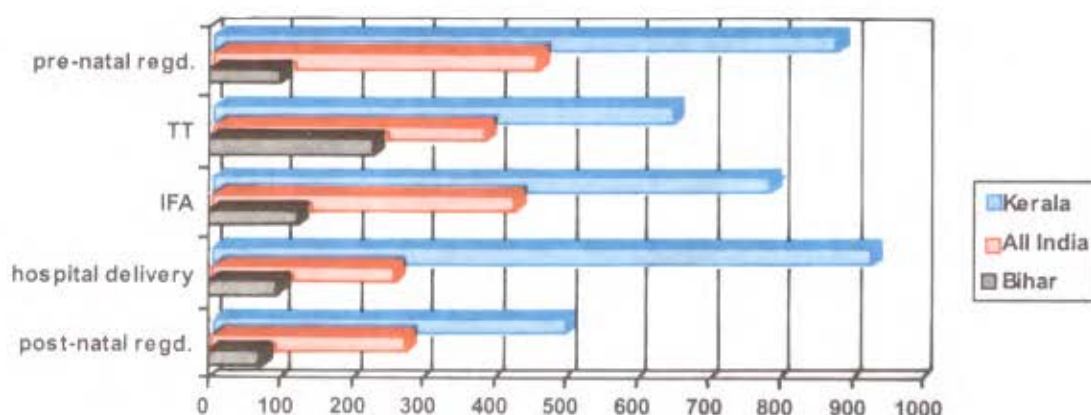


Table 4.10: Results of the 42nd round (1986-87) and 52nd round (1995-96)

Serial No.	indicator	42nd round		52nd round	
		rural	urban	rural	urban
1	percentage of children (0-4 yrs.) registered for paediatric care	11.9	29.2	45.2	54.2
2	percentage of pregnant women registered for pre-natal care	21.2	46.8	41.1	65.2
3	percentage of births in health institutions	13.5	48.2	17.9	59.4
4	percentage of mothers registered for post-natal care	12.6	23.8	24.2	39.2

4.11 Comparison with the Results of the 42nd round

4.11.1 The previous survey on mother and child health care was carried out in the NSS 42nd round (July 1986- June 1987). Some of the results of the 42nd round are compared with those of the present survey in Table 4.10. (Immunisation results were not strictly comparable because: (i) data on immunisation of children against tuberculosis and measles and data on immunisation of pregnant women against

tetanus were not collected in the 42nd round; (ii) the age-group for DPT and OPV considered in the 42nd round was 0-15 years while it was 0-4 years in the present survey.)

4.11.2 Between the 42nd and the 52nd round, there was a significant increase in coverage under all the maternal and child health care programmes. But, great efforts need to be made to achieve the goals set in the national health policy.

**A Note on Drinking water, Sanitation and Hygiene in
India : NSS 54th Round (January - June 1998)**

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Issue in Perspective

1.1.1 An all-India survey on conditions of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene prevailing during the period January-June, 1998 was carried out as part of the 54th round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). In the survey, information on these items was collected through Schedule 31, which was also used to collect data on such varied topics as common property resources, traveling practices, use of mass-media, communication and financial services in India. This survey is the only nation-wide enquiry to provide estimates on certain characteristics of availability and use of drinking water and on some conditions of sanitation and hygiene at the national and State levels.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 *Past surveys:* In the past, information on conditions of drinking water and sanitation were collected on a fairly comprehensive scale during the 49th round (January-June, 1993) and 44th round (July, 1988-June, 1989). Some data on drinking water were also collected during the 42nd round (July, 1986-June, 1987). Some data on drinking water as well as on sanitation were collected by the NSSO during the 38th round (January-December, 1983) and 28th round (October, 1973-June, 1974). Although some data on conditions of drinking water and sanitation were collected during some earlier rounds of the NSSO, the samples for these rounds were too small to provide

reliable estimates (see Sarvekshana Issue No. 78). In all these past surveys, however, information on items like conditions of drinking water (and on sanitation whenever collected) formed only a part of a multi-subject enquiry.

1.2.2 *The present survey:* In the present survey, information on several items under three heads, viz. drinking water, sanitation and other aspects of hygiene, was collected on a fairly comprehensive basis by canvassing a detailed block in Schedule 31 of the NSS 54th round. As was the case in the earlier rounds, in the present survey too, all such information sought was only a part of a multi-subject enquiry, although the other subjects of enquiry varied over the rounds. However, an attempt was made to broaden the scope of the survey by introducing a fairly large number of new items under each of the three heads mentioned above. These are mentioned in detail in the following sub-section.

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 *Items of enquiry:* In the present survey, for the period January-June, 1998, the NSSO collected data on all those aspects of drinking water and sanitation which had been covered during the last two surveys conducted during January-June, 1993 and during July, 1988-June, 1989. As regards drinking water, such data pertained to its source, availability, right of use and distance from the source. As regards sanitation, they pertained to bathroom type, right of use of bathroom, distance from bathing place, latrine type, right of use of

latrine, distance from the latrine used, number of latrines to which a household had access and number of households using the latrine(s). Over and above these items, information was collected on several new items including certain aspects of hygiene. The detailed explanation for each of these terms is given separately in Section 2.

1.3.2 *New items:* Data on quite a number of new items were collected for the first time in this survey. For drinking water, these included (i) its supplementary source, (ii) measures normally taken to increase water supply (when water was insufficient), (iii) sufficiency from secondary source, (iv) its quality, (v) its treatment before actual consumption, (vi) its mode of storage and (vii) mode of taking out such stored water from the container. For sanitation, the new items included (i) drainage arrangement for waste water, (ii) whether enough water for daily bath was available to all household members, (iii) refuse disposal - mode of collection of garbage from house, site where such garbage was taken etc. and (iv) willingness to contribute towards improvement in sanitation. Some aspects of hygiene were also covered for the first time in these surveys. These pertained to (i) principal and secondary source of water for cooking, bathing and washing of utensils and (ii) concern of households regarding the problem of flies, mosquitoes and foul odour. In fact, some of the new items covered under drinking water, like items (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) listed under drinking water, are also essentially aspects of hygiene.

1.3.3 *Geographical coverage:* The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union excepting (i) Ladakh & Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) 768 interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 kms. of the bus route and (iii) 195 villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

1.4 The Survey in Brief

1.4.1 *Method of data collection:* The survey

used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected households. The sample design on the basis of which such selection was made is stated in brief in a later sub-section.

1.4.2 *Survey period:* The 54th round of the NSSO was of 6 months' duration, extending from January, 1998 to June, 1998. The survey period for this round was divided into two sub-rounds, each being of three months duration. The first sub-round period was from January to March, 1998, and the second sub-round period was from April to June, 1998. Equal number of sample villages and urban blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds. Each village/block was generally surveyed during the sub-round period to which it was allotted. This restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland because of difficult field conditions.

1.5 Sample Design

1.5.1 *Sample design:* The sample design adopted for the survey was essentially a stratified multi-stage one for both rural and urban areas. The census villages (*panchayat* wards in the case of Kerala) and urban blocks were the first stage units (FSUs) for the rural and urban sectors, respectively, while households were the ultimate stage sampling units in both the sectors. Formation of hamlet groups was done for large villages in rural areas only. Large villages were further subdivided into a number of hamlet groups having equal population content and geographical contiguity. The details of formation of such hamlet groups and their selection for the purpose of survey are given in Section 3. The selection of villages was done based mainly on the 1991 census list of villages (1981 census list of villages for Jammu & Kashmir). For Kerala, the list of *panchayat* wards was used as the sampling frame for the selection of *panchayat* wards in rural areas. The selection of urban blocks was done based on Urban Frame Survey (UFS)

conducted by the NSSO on an ongoing basis. The details of the sample design and estimation procedure adopted for the survey are given in Section 3 of this issue.

1.5.2 Sample size - first stage units: In all, 10,974 villages were planned to be surveyed in this round. Of these, 5,242 villages were allocated to the Central sample which was the part surveyed mainly by the NSSO field staff. The remaining villages were allocated to the State sample, which was the part to be surveyed by the State agencies. In the urban sector, the allocations for the Central and State samples were 1,788 and 2,256, respectively. This issue is based on the estimates obtained from the Central sample alone. The number of villages and urban blocks actually surveyed as the Central sample were 5,115 and 1,745, respectively.

1.5.3 Sample size - second stage units: For Schedule 31, a sample of 16 households from every selected village (or hamlet group) and 18 households from every selected urban block was planned to be surveyed. In the Central sample, the actual number of households surveyed was 78,990 in the rural sector and 31,323 in the urban sector.

1.6 Contents of the Issue

1.6.1 This issue contains four sections, including the present introductory section, and an Part-II. Section 2 states in detail the concepts and definitions of the different terms used in the survey in connection with the various items on which data were collected. Section 3 gives a fairly detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey. Section 4 discusses the main findings on the situation in India on various aspects

of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene as obtained from the survey data analysis. The detailed data, based on which this issue is brought out, are presented in the Part-II.

1.6.2 Part-II: The part-II of the issue contains 23 tables. Of these, 12 tables provide estimates on various aspects of drinking water supply to households between the period 01.01.1998 to 30.06.1998 including its quality, at the State and all-India levels for rural and urban areas. While in one table, some key estimates on drinking water and sanitation are presented, six tables exclusively deal with estimates on different aspects of sanitation such as bathroom, latrine and household garbage disposal. One separate table also gives estimates of proportions of households willing to contribute – in terms of two factors, viz. money and labour – towards improvement of sanitation in either their own neighbourhood or in their village/town. The remaining two provide estimates on some other aspects of hygiene. One of these gives the distribution of households by source of water for some important purposes other than drinking, viz. cooking, bathing and washing utensils. The other gives estimates of proportions of households expressing their concern on such problems as those of flies, mosquitoes and foul odour, and stating whether such problems had increased or decreased over the last 5 years.

1.6.3 All the estimates presented in this issue are based on the Central sample data only. Further, the cell-level figures in any of the detailed tables, when added up, may not exactly equal the figure shown against the 'total' column (or line) due to (i) rounding off and/or (ii) presence of non-response cases. A footnote has been given in the Part-II Tables wherever such non-response cases arise.

SECTION 2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The concepts and definitions of the important terms used in the survey and relevant to this issue, viz. those relating to information on : source, availability and quality, etc., of drinking water; on aspects of sanitation such as type of bathrooms and latrines used, arrangements for drainage of waste water; and on various aspects of hygiene such as disposal of garbage, source of water for cooking, washing and bathing, problems of flies and mosquitoes in the area in which the sample households resided, etc., are explained in the following paragraphs .

2.2 Some common terms

2.2.1 *Household*: A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb "normally" means that temporary visitors were excluded but temporary stay-aways were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer/host's household. "Living together" was given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was

considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) was considered one household only. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments.

2.2.2 *Major States*: The term will be used to denote the following States of India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The remaining States and Union Territories of India are divided into three groups, viz. (i)North-Eastern, (ii)North-Western and (iii)Southern, for the purpose of presentation of estimates. These groups were formed as follows: (i)North-Eastern Group: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura. (ii)North-Western Group: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi. (iii)Southern Group: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry.

2.3 Drinking water

2.3.1 *Principal and supplementary Source*: If a household obtained drinking water from the same source throughout the last 365 days, then that source was treated as the *principal source* and there was no concept of supplementary source. If a household, during the last 365 days, obtained drinking water from more than one source, then the one most commonly used was treated as the principal source and the next one (in terms of frequency of use) was treated as the *supplementary source*. Thus, if a household used source A for 5 months of the

year, source B for 4 months, and source C for 3 months, then A and B were treated as the principal and the supplementary source, respectively.

2.3.2 Different sources: The different sources - principal as well as supplementary - of drinking water were: (i) tap; (ii) tube-well, hand pump; (iii) well; (iv) tank, pond (reserved for drinking); (v) other tank, pond; (vi) river, canal, lake; (vii) spring (viii) tanker; and (ix) other sources. The source tap referred to the supply of water to households through pipe after suitable treatment, if required, by corporation, municipality, *panchayat* or other local authorities, or any private or public housing estate or water treatment agency. Water pumped up and supplied without any treatment, or transported by pipe, untreated, from river or well, was not regarded as tap water. Such water was regarded as coming from river or well, etc. The source tanker included all vehicles used by local authorities, charitable bodies, etc., for supplying water to an area. The remaining sources are self-explanatory.

2.3.3 Distance of dwelling from principal source: The distance actually travelled by the household along the roads or paths used to reach the principal source of drinking water, and not the distance "as the crow flies", was considered to be the distance of the dwelling from the principal source. The distance of the dwelling from the principal source of drinking water was recorded under one of the seven categories: (i) within dwelling; (ii) outside dwelling but within premises; (iii) outside premises at distance < 0.2 km; (iv) outside premises at distance 0.2 - 0.5 km; (v) outside premises at distance 0.5 - 1 km; (vi) outside premises at distance 1 - 1.6 km; and (vii) outside premises at distance beyond 1.6 km.

2.3.4 Right of use of principal source: Right of use of the principal source of drinking water signified "access" to that source. In

determining access to the source, the actual situation prevailing, and not the legal right, was considered. Right of use of the principal source of drinking water was recorded under four categories, viz. (i) used by *household alone*; (ii) *shared by a restricted set of households*; (iii) *for community use*; and (iv) *other*. The right of use category for *household alone* included cases where the household members only, and none else, had access to the source. The category *shared by a restricted set of households* included cases where the source was shared by a block of flats. For *community use* implied that access was either unrestricted, or restricted to an identifiable community such as a caste or religious group. The last category *other* included cases of access granted (to the sample household) by a neighbouring household to its own source, or access to a source meant for a block of flats obtained on the basis of good personal relations with some of the residents of that block of flats.

2.3.5 Sufficiency of drinking water available from principal source throughout the year: The informant's opinion on whether drinking water obtained from the principal source was adequate to meet his/her household's needs throughout the year was collected through a direct "yes" / "no" response.

2.3.6 Month-wise sufficiency position of principal source of drinking water: This was ascertained for those households where sufficient drinking water was not available from the principal source throughout the year. For these households, for each of the 12 months, information on whether drinking water available from the principal source was sufficient in that month was obtained through a direct "sufficient" / "insufficient" response.

2.3.7 Measures normally taken to increase water supply when insufficient: For those households where sufficient drinking water was not available from the principal source

throughout the year, information on the measure taken to increase water supply was collected. There were six measures, viz. (i) *water supplied by local authorities through tankers, etc.*; (ii) *water supplied by charitable bodies etc.*; (iii) *water obtained from neighbors*; (iv) *water purchased by household*; (v) *other measures*; and (vi) *no measures*.

2.3.8 In the above paragraph, the phrase "normally taken" is of significance. If water scarcity arose 4 times in the last ten years but water was supplied by the local authorities only once, and no measures were taken on the remaining 3 occasions, then the normal situation was *no measures taken*. If more than one measure was applicable, then the one which was used most frequently by the sample household was considered to be the measure taken. When the principal source gave insufficient drinking water and the household started using a supplementary source, *other measures* was considered to be the measure taken.

2.3.9 *Sufficiency of drinking water available from supplementary source throughout the year*: The informant's opinion on whether the drinking water obtained from the supplementary source was adequate to meet his/her household's needs throughout the year was collected through a direct "yes"/"no" response.

2.3.10 *Month-wise sufficiency position of supplementary source of drinking water*: For those households where sufficient drinking water was not available from supplementary source throughout the year, for each of the 12 months, information on whether drinking water from the supplementary source was sufficient in that particular month was collected through a direct "sufficient"/ "insufficient" response.

2.3.11 *Quality of drinking water obtained from principal source*: Information on quality of drinking water obtained from principal source was collected from all households. The quality of drinking water was categorised as (i) *known to be polluted*; (ii) *clean but contains excess of iron or other mineral*; (iii) *bad taste due to unknown causes*; (iv) *cloudy due to unknown causes*; (v) *other defects*; and (vi) *satisfactory*. If the quality could fall under more than one category, then it was recorded as that which appeared earliest in the list. When quality could *not* be categorised under any one of the first five types, it was recorded as *satisfactory*.

2.3.12 *Hygiene and drinking water*: An attempt was made in the present survey to collect data on certain practices followed by households which indicate the attitude of their members towards their personal hygiene in relation to their drinking water. Three aspects on which data were collected in the survey, viz. treatment of drinking water, material of main container for storage of drinking water and mode of taking out water from container, are discussed below.

2.3.13 *Treatment of drinking water*: Data were collected on three methods of treatments, two of which were *physical* methods viz. filtration and boiling, and the other was *chemical*. The procedure followed for recording these methods is stated in the following three paragraphs.

2.3.14 *Filtering of water by household*: Information on filtering of water was collected from the households through a direct "yes"/ "no" response. If water was filtered by the household then further query was made whether filtering was done with plain clothes or by other process. *Other process* included use of water filter with a "filter candle", use of water

purifier having a filter as well as a process of chemical treatment including treatment by ultra-violet radiation.

2.3.15 *Boiling of water by household*: If a majority of household members drank boiled water, then it was recorded that water was boiled by that household.

2.3.16 *Chemical treatment of water by household*: This included treatment with any of the following: chlorine, other halogens, alum, permanganate, radiation, or any other anti-bacterial treatment. Information on whether water was chemically treated or not was collected from the sample household through a direct "yes"/"no" response.

2.3.17 *Material of main container for storage of drinking water*: The materials used for storing of drinking water were classified as: (i) earthen; (ii) plastic; (iii) other non-metal; (iv) iron (galvanised); (v) copper; (vi) stainless steel; (vii) brass; and (viii) other metal. Those households, especially among those relying on tap water, which drank directly from the source (without storing any drinking water at all), were recorded under the category *no storage*.

2.3.18 *Mode of taking out water from container*: Information on mode of taking out drinking water from the main storage container was recorded under the following categories:

- (i) through tap, (ii) poured out, (iii) vessel with handle dipped in to take out water and
- (iv) vessel without handle dipped in to take out water.

2.4 Sanitation

2.4.1 Data collected on sanitation included those on various aspects of bathrooms and latrines used by households as also on drainage arrangement for their waste water and disposal

of their refuse items.

2.4.2 *Bathroom type*: For recording this item, the bathroom *used* by household members was considered. In case more than one bathroom was used by household members, the one most commonly used was considered for recording the bathroom type. An open area without a roof used for bathing purposes was regarded only as a bathing place and *not* as a bathroom for this survey. For those households whose members did not use a bathroom, the bathroom type was recorded as *no bathroom*. The bathroom for a household was considered *attached* or *detachea* depending on whether the bathroom used by it in the structure in which their living rooms were "attached" or "detached". "Attached" here meant that the bathroom was in the same structure as the dwelling unit. If the dwelling unit was housed in a single structure, there was no problem. A dwelling unit may, however, be spread over more than one structure. In such cases, if the structure containing the bathroom had rooms for living purposes, then the bathroom was considered "attached" to the dwelling unit. "Rooms for living purposes" included bedroom, sitting-room, reading room, dining room and prayer room.

2.4.3 *Right of use of bathroom*: Households using no bathroom (see last para) were not questioned in this regard. This item was recorded under the same four categories as in the case of right of use of principal source of drinking water, and hence, the explanations for these categories remain the same as those stated earlier (see para 2.3.4).

2.4.4 *Distance from usual bathing place*: A bathing place was considered to be any place used for taking a bath. It might not be a bathroom. For those households with "no bathroom" (see para 2.4.2) only, the distance of the dwelling unit from the usual bathing place was recorded under one of the same seven categories stated earlier under "distance of

dwelling from the principal source" (see para 2.3.3).

2.4.5 Enough water to have a daily bath:

Information on adequacy of water to have a daily bath was collected from all households, whether using a bathroom or not, through a direct "yes" / "no" response.

2.4.6 Latrine type: For recording information on this item, the latrine used by the majority of the household members was considered. In case more than one kind of latrine was used by the household members, the one most commonly used was considered as the proper latrine type for the purpose of recording. Latrine type was categorised as: (i) *no latrine*, (ii) *service latrine*, (iii) *septic tank*, (iv) *pour flush pit*, (v) *sewerage system* and (vi) *other*. Households whose members did not have any latrine facility, i.e. those using open area as latrine were classified under the category *no latrine*. *Service latrine* referred to the non-sanitary latrine where the excreta accumulated at the excretion spot and was physically removed regularly. A latrine connected to underground septic chambers was categorised as *septic tank* while a flushing toilet with water seal (pan trap) and soak pit, where the liquid leached out from the pit to be dispersed in the soil system, was regarded as *pour flush pit*. When the latrine was part of an off-site sanitation system and was connected to a network of underground pipelines through which the excreta was transported, it was categorised under *sewerage system*. Any other type of latrine was categorised under *others*.

2.4.7 Right of use of latrine: No data was collected on this aspect for households using *no latrine*. For households using a latrine, right of use of latrine was determined by ascertaining "who had access to the latrine used by the household members." The categories for right of use of latrine were identical to those for right of use of principal source of drinking

water (see para 2.3.4) or that of bathroom (see para 2.4.3) and hence the relevant explanations also remain the same.

2.4.8 Number of latrines to which the household has access and number of households using the latrine(s): Data on these items were collected only for households sharing one or more latrines with a restricted set of households. If, for instance, the household used 2 latrines, A and B, and there were 5 other households also had access to the latrines A and B, then the number of latrines to which the household had access was recorded as 2 and the number of households using the latrine was recorded as 6.

2.4.9 Distance of the dwelling from the latrine used: For those households using a latrine, information on the distance of the dwelling unit from the latrine used was collected and recorded as belonging to either of the 4 categories: (i) *within dwelling*, (ii) *outside dwelling but within premises*, (iii) *outside premises at distance < 0.5 km* and (iv) *outside premises at distance beyond 0.5 km*.

2.4.10 Drainage arrangement for waste water: "Drainage arrangement" referred, to built-up channels for carrying waste water away from the premises of a building to a drainage system, a water flow, or a water deposit. Data were collected under the categories: (i) *no drainage*, (ii) *open katcha*, (iii) *open pucca*, (iv) *covered pucca* and (v) *underground*.

2.4.11 Mode of collection of garbage from house: Information on this item was recorded under 4 categories: (i) *by local authorities*, (ii) *by private arrangement among residents*, (iii) *by household members* and (iv) *other*. While the first category is self-explanatory, the second category included cases where a group of residents (including the household) of the area made the arrangement for garbage clearance. The third category included cases where the household made its own arrangement

as also cases where the household members dumped the garbage in a common dumping spot away from the house and the local authorities arranged for its removal from the dumping spot. The category *other* included cases of removal of garbage by charitable bodies.

2.4.12 *Site where garbage was taken:* Such sites were categorised as: (i) *bio-gas plant or manure pit*, (ii) *community dumping spot*, (iii) *household's individual dumping spot* and (iv) *other*. While the second category is self-explanatory, the third one included cases where the household dumped its garbage indiscriminately or where a small number of households dumped their garbage in a particular spot. The first category included cases where the garbage was first taken to a community dumping spot and from there to a bio-gas plant.

2.4.13 *Willingness to contribute towards improving sanitation:* Information on this aspect was sought in terms of improvement in (i) the neighbourhood and (ii) village /town where the household was located. In both cases, such willingness to contribute was sought to be obtained for contribution in terms of (i) *money only*, (ii) *labour only*, (iii) *money and labour* and (iv) *neither money nor labour*. Willingness to contribute to improvement of even one specific aspect of sanitation (e.g. latrine) was construed as "willingness".

2.5 Other aspects of hygiene

2.5.1 Some practices followed by households in relation to drinking water, information on which reflect the awareness of household members towards their personal hygiene have

already been explained (see para 2.3.12). Information on some other practices followed by households for characteristics like use of water for certain purposes other than drinking, as also on their concern for problems like vector menace or foul odour was also collected during the present survey. These aspects are discussed below.

2.5.2 *Principal and supplementary source of water for cooking/ bathing/ washing utensils:* The definitions of *principal* and *supplementary* sources of water for cooking, bathing and dishwashing were the same as those of drinking water. The different sources - principal as well as supplementary - of water for cooking/ bathing / washing utensils were the same as those stated earlier for drinking water. If two sources of cooking water were used simultaneously, the source from which the greater amount of cooking water was taken, was regarded as the principal source and the other as the supplementary source. If different household members used two different sources of bathing water, the source used by the majority was considered as the principal source. If this source was available and used throughout the year, the other source (used by fewer household members) was taken to be the supplementary source. If two different sources were used simultaneously for washing of utensils, the water with which the majority of utensils was washed was regarded as the principal source and the other as the supplementary source.

2.5.3 *Concern about flies/mosquitoes/foul odour:* Information on existence of the problems of *flies/ mosquitoes/ foul odour* as reported by households for their area was collected through a direct "yes"/"no" response.

2.5.4 *Change in the intensity of these problems:* Information on the change in intensity of the problem of flies/ mosquitoes/ foul odour over the last 5 years was sought from respondents by asking them to state whether they considered such problems to have

“increased” or “decreased” or “remained unchanged”. Cases where the informant could not assess whether the problem had increased or decreased or remained unchanged, were recorded under the category “remained unchanged”.

SECTION 3

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1.1 A stratified multi-stage sampling design for rural as well as urban areas was adopted for the survey. The first-stage units were census villages (*panchayat* wards in the case of Kerala) for rural areas and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. Households formed the ultimate stage units in both rural and urban areas.

3.1.2 *Sampling frame for first-stage units (FSUs)*: For rural areas, the list of census villages of 1991 population census (1981 census list for Jammu & Kashmir) constituted the sampling frame for most of the states. For the rural areas of Kerala, however, the list of *panchayat* wards was used as the sampling frame for selection of *panchayat* wards. For Nagaland, the list of villages located within 5 kms. of a bus route constituted the sampling frame, whereas, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of accessible villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban areas, the lists of latest UFS blocks for all cities and towns constituted the sampling frames.

3.1.3 *Stratification in the rural areas*: From the list of villages of each State/Union Territory (U.T.), initially, three separate strata were formed by considering villages (a) with no population, (b) with very small

population and (c) with very high population. These are formally stated below:

stratum 1 : all uninhabited villages (as per 1991 census)

stratum 2 : villages with population 1 to 50 (including both the boundaries) as per 1991 census

stratum 3 : villages with population more than 15,000 as per 1991 census

Each of the above three strata were formed only when there were at least 10 villages of the specified population in the State/U.T. as per 1991 population census. Otherwise, these villages were included in the general strata as described below.

3.1.4 After formation of strata 1, 2 and 3 (wherever applicable), the remaining villages of the State/U.T. were considered for formation of the general strata. Each district with a population less than 2 million as per 1991 census formed a separate stratum. A district having a population of 2 million or more was divided into two or more strata, depending on its population, as per the usual procedure followed in NSS. For Gujarat, some districts cut across NSS regions. In such cases, the part of a district falling in an NSS region formed a separate stratum.

3.1.5 *Stratification in urban areas*: For the urban areas, strata were formed within each NSS region by grouping as towns on the basis of their population as

per 1991 census (1981 population census for Jammu & Kashmir) as specified below:

stratum no.	composition of strata within a NSS region
1	all towns with population less than 50,000
2	all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
3	all towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
4,5	each city with population 10 lakhs or more

3.1.6 *Sub-stratification* : Unlike the rural strata, each urban stratum was further divided into two sub-strata as follows:

sub-stratum 1 : UFS blocks identified as 'slum areas'

sub-stratum 2 : remaining UFS blocks of the stratum

3.1.7 *Allocation of first-stage units (FSUs)* : A total all-India sample of 7030 FSUs

(5242 villages and 1788 urban blocks) for the central sample were allocated to the States/U.Ts in proportion to their investigator strength. State/U.T. level sample size was allocated between rural and urban areas in proportion to their population. State/U.T. level rural/urban allocations are given in table A at the end of this chapter.

3.1.8 Next, a suitable sample size – a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 6

villages, the exact number depending on the total number of villages in the frame - was allocated to stratum type 1 of rural areas of each State and U.T. In all, 68 sample villages were allocated to stratum 1 of the rural areas, considering all those States/U.Ts where stratum type 1 was formed. From stratum 2, a sample of a maximum of 6 villages was selected from each State or U.T. The number of sample villages sampled from stratum 3 was either 2 or 4, depending upon whether the number of villages in the frame of stratum type 3 was less than 20 or more. The remaining sample size (i.e. total allocation for the rural areas less the allocations for strata 1,2 and 3) of rural areas of each State and U.T. was allocated to the general strata (i.e. the strata other than strata 1, 2 and 3) in proportion to their population.

3.1.9 Similarly, the urban sample size at the State/U.T. level was allocated to the urban strata in proportion to their

population. Stratum-level allocations were made in multiples of 4, wherever possible. The sample size for an urban stratum was further allocated between the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in the respective sub-strata by giving double weightage

to sub-stratum 1, while simultaneously, ensuring a minimum sample size of 2 or 4 blocks to sub-stratum 1, depending upon whether the stratum level allocation was 4 or greater than 4. All sub-stratum level allocations were done in multiples of 2.

sector	stratum type	sub-stratum	selection procedure
rural	1	-	css with equal probability @
	2	-	-do- *
	3	-	-do- *
	others	-	css with pps *
urban	each	each	css with equal probability **

(css : circular systematic sampling pps : probability proportional to size, size = population)

@ arrangement of villages in the frame is same as that of census

* after arranging the FSUs in ascending order of population

** after arranging the towns by districts and further arranging the towns in each district in ascending order of their population.

3.1.10 *Selection of first-stage units* :The selection of the sample FSUs was done in the form of two independent sub-samples as follows :

3.1.11 *Selection of hamlet-groups in rural areas*: There are villages in India which contain large populations. Listing all the households of such a village requires considerable amount of time and effort of field officials. To limit their work-load at this stage of survey operation, the large villages were further subdivided into a specified number of

hamlets, in such a way that each group contained natural hamlets, in such a way that each group contained approximately an equal fraction of the village population. These groups of hamlets were called hamlet- parts, by grouping contiguous natural groups(hg).From the specified number of hamlet groups (depending upon the approximate present population) thus formed, a random sample of the hamlet-groups was drawn for the subsequent stages of the survey. The number of hamlet-groups formed and selected for the survey were as follows :

approx. present population of the village	number of hgs formed (D)	number of hgs selected for survey(d)
less than 1200	no hg formation	entire village is selected for survey
1200 - 1999	4	2
2000 - 2499	5	2
2500 - 2999	6	2
3000 - 3499	7	2
3500 - 3999	8	2
4000 - 4499	9	2
4500 - 4999	10	2
5000 - 5499	11	3
9500 - 9999	20	3
10000 - 10499	21	4
14500 - 14999	30	4
15000 - 15499	31	5 @
and so on		

@ 5 hgs were selected for survey from each selected village having a present population of about 15000 or more

However, for the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir, the limit was D=1 for population less than 600, D=4 for population 600 - 1199, D=5 for population 1200 - 1499, D=6 for population 1500 - 1799, and so on. The number of hgs selected for survey was d=2 for D=4 to 10, d=3 for D=11 to 20, d=4 for D=21 to 30 and d=5 for D>30.

3.1.12 It may be noted that UFS blocks did not require further division for limiting the work load. The UFS blocks - the FSUs for the urban sample - were formed in a manner so that each contained a population of 800 to 1200.

3.1.13 *Second-stage stratification (for selection of households):* In rural areas, all the households of a sample village,

or the selected hamlet groups of it, were classified into 3 second-stage strata. The households engaged in free collection (other than fuel-wood and marine fishing) formed second-stage stratum 1. Other rural households were grouped into two second-stage strata - those with wage/salary earning but possessing land less than 0.40 hectare formed second-stage stratum 2 while the rest of the households formed second-stage stratum 3. The households of second-stage stratum 3 in rural areas were arranged by area of land possessed before sample selection. In urban areas also, households were grouped into three second-stage strata, but by following a procedure different from that followed for rural areas. Urban households with means of livelihood (m.l.) category "self-employed" or "regular wage/salary earnings" formed second-stage stratum

1. Those with means of livelihood category "casual labour" constituted second-stage stratum 2, while the remaining urban households were grouped as second-stage stratum 3. The households of second-stage stratum 1 in urban areas were arranged by m.l codes x mpce classes before sample selection.

3.1.14 *Selection of households* : For schedule 31, a sample of 16 households from each selected village (or selected hamlet-group) and 18 households from each selected UFS block were selected for the survey.

3.1.15 The 16 households selected from each selected village (or selected hamlet-group) were allocated among the three second-stage strata in proportion to the number of households in the respective frames with a minimum allocation of 4, 2 and 2 households, respectively, to second-stage strata 1, 2

and 3. In the case of selected urban blocks, the total of 18 households was allocated to the three second-stage strata in proportion to the number of households in the respective frames with a minimum of 2 samples to each second-stage stratum.

3.1.16 While allocating the above total number of sample households among the three second-stage strata, if allocation for one particular second-stage stratum was less than the minimum allocation specified for the second-stage stratum, its quota was increased to the said minimum number and the residual total allocation was made between the other two second-stage strata in proportion to the total number of households in the respective frames. The sample households were selected circular systematically with independent random starts from the respective frame of households in each second-stage stratum.

3.2 Estimation Procedure

3.2.1 The estimation procedure adopted in the 54th round for schedule 31 is briefly indicated here.

3.2.2 *Notation:* The notation used for describing the estimation procedure is as given below:

- s = subscript for stratum
- t = subscript for sub-stratum ($t=1$ & 2 for the urban sector and there is no sub-stratum in the rural sector)
- i = subscript for sample village/block
- j = subscript for second-stage stratum of a sample village/block
- k = subscript for sample household
- b = subscript for sub-sample ($b=1, 2$)
- z = size of the sample village/block used for selection ($z=1$ for each block)
- Z = total size for a stratum or sub-stratum as per the frame
- n = number of sample villages/blocks surveyed including uninhabited and zero cases and excluding casualty and other not received cases (i.e. no. used for tabulation)
- D = number of hamlet-groups formed in the sample village
- d = number of hamlet-groups selected for survey
- H = total number of households listed in the frame
- h = number of sample households available for tabulation
- y = value of any characteristic under estimation in a sample village/block/household
- \hat{Y} = estimate of population total of the characteristic y

3.2.3 Estimates of aggregates:

For schedule 31, the formula used for the estimation of the aggregates of s -th stratum and b -th sub-sample is as specified below:

For rural areas:

$$\hat{Y}_{sb} = \frac{Z_s}{n_{sb}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{sb}} \frac{D_{sbi}}{d_{sbi}} \frac{1}{z_{sbi}} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{H_{sbij}}{h_{sbij}} \sum_k y_{sbijk}$$

For urban areas:

$$\hat{Y}_{sb} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stb}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stb}} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{H_{stbij}}{h_{stbij}} \sum_k y_{stbijk}$$

Note : (i) For strata 1,2 and 3 in the rural sector, $z=1$ and Z = total number of villages in the frame of the respective strata whereas for other strata in the rural sector, z = population of the sample village as per the frame used for selection and Z = total population of the stratum.

(ii) When $D=1$, $d=1$ & for $D \geq 4$, $2 \leq d \leq 5$

(iii) When $H>0$ but $h=0$ for any second-stage stratum, that second-stage stratum was merged with any of the other two second-stage strata. In particular, if $h=0$ for $H>0$ for second-stage stratum 1, it was merged with second-stage stratum 3. If second-stage stratum 2 became a casualty, it was merged

ed with second-stage stratum 3. Lastly, if second-stage stratum 3 became a casualty, it was merged with second-stage stratum 1.

The pooled estimate of s -th stratum based on two sub-samples has been obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{b=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sb}$$

The pooled estimate \hat{Y} at the region/State/U.T./all-India has been obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all the strata of the region/State/U.T./all-India.

3.2.4 *Estimates of ratios*: The estimate of the ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ (where X and Y are the population totals of the two characters) was obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

Table A : Allocation of sample FSUs by State/U.T.

state/u.t.	no. of fsu's in				no. of sample households	
	rural		urban		rural	urban
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed		
(1)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(4)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	364	364	132	132	5721	2356
Arunachal Pradesh *	52	49	8	7	719	126
Assam	214	206	28	28	3243	504
Bihar	478	477	72	72	7464	1283
Goa	18	18	12	12	256	212
Gujarat	190	190	96	96	2939	1701
Haryana	82	82	24	24	1222	430
Himachal Pradesh	132	127	12	12	1914	214
Jammu & Kashmir	192	116	60	27	1719	536
Karnataka	204	204	88	88	3152	1566
Kerala	204	204	72	72	2911	1296
Madhya Pradesh	372	372	112	112	5802	2010
Maharashtra	344	344	212	212	5359	3806
Manipur	60	60	24	16	873	414
Meghalaya	70	70	16	16	1040	277
Mizoram	42	42	36	36	594	648
Nagaland	56	56	12	11	895	196
Orissa	220	220	36	36	3401	646
Punjab	166	166	72	72	2533	1295
Rajasthan	228	228	64	64	3501	1129
Sikkim	60	60	8	8	936	144
Tamil Nadu	338	336	176	176	5324	3138
Tripura	108	76	20	20	1216	360
Uttar Pradesh	638	638	156	156	10003	2792
West Bengal	340	340	124	124	5312	2222
A & N Islands	38	38	12	12	502	216
Chandigarh	4	4	12	12	64	216
D & N Haveli	4	4	4	4	64	72
Daman & Diu	4	4	4	4	64	72
Delhi	10	10	68	68	119	1158
Lakshadweep	6	6	4	4	64	72
Pondicherry	4	4	12	12	64	216
All India	5242	5115	1788	1745	78990	31323

(* no cluster sampling in Arunachal Pradesh)

SECTION 4

MAIN FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As stated in Section 1, the present issue provides estimates on certain characteristics regarding the availability and use of drinking water as also on certain aspects of sanitation and hygiene at the all-India and State levels. All such estimates are based on central sample data only. This section summarises the important findings of the survey and discusses salient features pertaining to these different aspects.

4.1.2 The following para, viz. Para 2, deals with various aspects of drinking water. Some aspects of sanitation are looked into in Para 3. Finally, Para 4 covers certain aspects of hygiene. As stated earlier (in Section 2), these aspects of hygiene have been canvassed for the first time. The following paragraphs provide a more detailed outline of Para 2, 3 and 4.

4.1.3 Para 2, to start with, examines the proportions of households served by different principal sources of drinking water. This is followed by the study on the distribution of households by their distance from their principal sources. Next, the distribution of households by their access to these principal sources is taken up for study. The problem of insufficiency of drinking water for households from their principal sources is then looked into. First, an attempt is made to gauge the intensity (month-wise) of this problem, which is followed by a study on how long, in terms of calendar months, the problem persisted. Measures taken to alleviate this problem are studied

next. Moreover, this problem quite naturally leads one to studying the availability of drinking water through some supplementary source. This aspect is, therefore, taken up next for examination.

1.1.4 Certain aspects of drinking water, like its quality, its treatment before actual consumption by household members, extent of its storage and practices of taking such stored water out of their container, clearly pertain to the hygiene of the household members. However, the households have no control over the quality of water available from the principal source serving them as such while households could take an active role in deciding the other aspects of hygiene stated above. Thus, while quality of water was discussed separately, the other hygiene-related issues on drinking water formed the basis of discussion in the last sub-para under Para 2.

4.1.5 Aspects of sanitation discussed in Para 3 pertain to certain basic human facilities like bathroom and latrine, as also methods of disposal of household refuse. The aspect of bathroom was taken up first, with a study being made on the proportions of households with different bathroom types, on how far the actual bathing places were located from households and in terms of their accessibility to members of household. After the above discussion, similar analysis was taken up for latrine. Issues related to sanitation like extent of garbage removal by different modes and shifting of refuse to various sites are discussed thereafter.

4.1.6 Some aspects of hygiene not related with drinking water are discussed in Para 4. They pertain to water available and used for some important purposes other than drinking, viz. for cooking, for bathing and for washing utensils. The other aspect of hygiene discussed here is the concern of household members over some forms of vector menace, such as flies and mosquitoes, as also that of foul odour.

4.2 Drinking water

4.2.1 Drinking water from principal source

4.2.1.1 It would be of interest to know to what extent households were served by the different principal sources. Table 1 presents the percentages of households served by the principal sources as estimated from the present survey, i.e. the 54th round (January, 1998 – June, 1998).¹

4.2.1.2 It is seen from Table 1 that during 1998, among rural households, about 50% were served by *tubewell / hand pump* while about 26% and 19% were served by *well* and *tap*, respectively. During the same period, as many as 70% of urban households were estimated to have been served by *tap* as their principal source, while *tubewell/ hand pump* served about 21% of these households.

4.2.1.3 *Change over time*: Table 2 presents the percentages over different time periods, corresponding to the earlier NSS surveys in which data were collected on this aspect (see section 1). However, since data were not separately collected for the source *other tank/pond* and *tanker* during the 44th round, they have been grouped under *tanks, ponds etc.* and *others*, respectively, in Table 2 for the purpose of comparability over different rounds.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water during 1998

source of drinking water (1)	% of households in	
	rural (2)	urban (3)
tap	18.7	70.1
tubewell, hand pump	50.1	21.3
well	25.8	6.7
tank/ pond reserved for drinking	1.3	0.2
other tank/ pond	0.6	0.1
river/ canal/ lake	1.3	0.2
spring	1.7	0.1
tanker	0.2	1.0
other	0.2	0.1
all	100.0	100.0

¹ For brevity, 1998 is given as the reference point for the estimates. This practice is followed for the earlier rounds as well.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water during 1988, 1993 and 1998

source of drinking water	% of households in					
	rural			urban		
	1988 (44th rd.)	1993 (49th rd.)	1998 (54th rd.)	1988 (44th rd.)	1993 (49th rd.)	1998 (54th rd.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
tap	15.5	18.9	18.7	72.1	70.4	70.1
tubewell, hand pump	39.1	44.5	50.1	17.2	18.5	21.3
well	39.1	31.7	25.8	9.2	8.6	6.7
tank, ponds etc.	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3
river/ canal/ lake	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
spring	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
other	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.1
all	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.1.4 It is clear from Table 2 that the overall pattern in terms of importance of the different principal sources remained unchanged over the last decade. However, among rural households, the proportion served by *tubewell and hand pump* gradually increased while those served by *well* gradually decreased during the last decade. A similar situation prevailed in urban areas, too.

4.2.1.5 *Drinking water from principal source by distance:* The distance separating the households from their principal source of drinking water is an important indicator of the level of living of the household members. Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of households by these principal sources for various stretches of distance

between the households and their principal sources.

4.2.1.6 Table 3 tells that as per the survey results, when all principal sources were considered, a vast majority of households - an estimated 92% in rural and an estimated 97% in urban areas - had such sources either within their premises or outside their premises, but within a distance of 0.2 km. However, only about 31% of rural and 66% of urban households reported their principal source within the premises of their dwelling units.

4.2.1.7 A closer look at Table 3 reveals that among three percent of rural households, the proportions being served by *river/canal/lake* or *spring* as their principal source, those

Table 3: Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water and distance from source during 1998

principal source of drinking water	percentage of households with principal source								number of sample house- holds	
	within dwell- ing	out- side dwe- lling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.		all
			< 0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	>1.6			
			km	km	km	km	km			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
tap	19.1	22.0	55.9	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	16549
tubewell, hand pump	14.9	19.3	59.8	4.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	35955
well	0.0	22.7	66.4	6.8	2.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	100	19731
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0.0	9.6	65.1	10.7	4.7	4.1	5.7	0.0	100	1264
other tank/pond	0.0	34.9	47.6	9.7	2.5	0.2	5.0	0.0	100	646
river/canal/lake	0.0	0.0	57.6	27.3	11.5	1.3	2.4	0.0	100	1314
spring	0.0	0.0	39.2	22.6	5.6	31.8	0.8	0.0	100	2939
tanker	0.0	22.6	71.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	100	147
other	9.6	13.8	42.9	20.5	7.3	1.0	5.0	0.0	100	261
n.r.	2.0	33.7	48.9	2.3	0.6	0.0	1.4	11.1	100	184
all	11.0	20.1	60.4	5.6	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	100	78990
urban										
tap	45.8	25.3	27.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	22182
tubewell, hand pump	29.8	29.1	37.7	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100	5767
well	0.0	45.2	48.9	3.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	2237
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0.0	10.1	46.9	15.9	19.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	100	165
other tank/pond	0.0	6.7	56.1	15.1	16.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100	77
river/canal/lake	0.0	0.0	54.5	16.6	28.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	133
spring	0.0	0.0	92.5	4.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	315
tanker	1.3	7.5	76.8	8.6	0.2	5.8	1.2	0.0	100	320
other	15.6	3.4	47.6	13.1	5.8	9.6	3.9	1.1	100	80
n.r.	80.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.7	100	47
all	38.6	27.1	31.5	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100	31323

located at more distant places (more than 0.2 km.) were distinctly higher than among households served by any other principal source. In urban areas, the same feature is seen for the principal sources *tank/pond*, *other tank/pond* and for *river/canal/lake*.

4.2.1.8 *Change over time*: It would be interesting to see how the distribution of households by distance from their principal source had changed over the last decade. Table 4 presents the distribution as estimated from the 44th, 49th and the 54th rounds. Since data are not available against all the categories of distance for which data were collected during the 54th round, suitable categories, "within premises", "less than 0.5 km" and "1 km and above" for which comparable data exist over the earlier rounds, have been presented in Table 4.

4.2.1.9 Table 4 reveals that, as per survey results for each of the three rounds, a very high proportion – 96% or more of households, both in rural or urban areas - had their principal source of drinking water within their premises or outside their premises, but within a distance of 0.5 km. The percentage of households enjoying this facility within their premises was much higher - by about 11 percentage points in rural and about 8 percentage points in urban areas - in the 49th round, than in the 44th round (1988-89). However, compared to the 49th round, the percentage of households enjoying such facility was a little lower in both rural and urban areas during the present survey (54th round).

Table 4: Percentage distribution of households by distance from source of drinking water in different NSS rounds

round	survey period	percentage of households with principal source					n.r.	all
		within premises	outside premises at distance					
			< 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 km & above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
rural								
44 th	July '88 - June '89	23.2	72.4	3.5	0.7	0.2	100	
49 th	Jan -June 1993	34.3	62.5	2.2	0.9	0.1	100	
54 th	Jan -June 1998	31.1	66.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	100	
urban								
44 th	July '88 - June '89	58.3	40.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	100	
49 th	Jan -June 1993	66.2	32.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	100	
54 th	Jan -June 1998	65.7	33.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	100	

Source of estimates of 44th and 49th rounds: NSS Report Nos. 376 and 429, respectively

4.2.1.10 In the present survey, distribution of households by their right of use (see Section 2) was done over 4 categories. Of these 4 categories, the category *available to the household alone* is of primary interest. Further, the category *shared by a restricted set of households* was defined in the present survey in such a manner (see Section 2,) that the two categories *for community use* and *others* were strictly not identical with those used in the earlier NSS surveys, where data on such categories were collected. However, the definition for the

4.2.1.11 Table 5 reveals that during 1998, a much higher proportion (41%) of households had *sole access* to their principal source of drinking water in urban areas than in rural areas (23%). Further, a gradual increase in this proportion is observed over the years in both rural and urban areas.

4.2.2 Insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

4.2.2.1 Till now, the various principal sources of drinking water and their

Table 5: Percentage of households having sole access to drinking water in different NSS rounds

round	survey period	% of household with sole access to drinking water	
		rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28 th	Oct. '73 - June '74	11.0	23.2
44 th	July '88 - June '89	17.7	34.8
49 th	Jan -June 1993	20.6	40.2
54 th	Jan -June 1998	23.4	41.3

category *sole access*, i.e. available to members of that household alone, remained the same in all the surveys. Hence, the proportions of households falling under this category for the present survey could be compared with those estimated from the past survey data. Table 5 present the figures obtained from the 28th, 44th and 49th rounds in addition to those reported in the present survey.

distance from the dwelling units of the households they served were discussed. A pertinent question arises: was the quantum of water available to a household from its principal source sufficient to meet the needs of all household members? An attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to address this question.

4.2.2.2 Initially, an attempt is made to find out to what extent – if at all – the households were affected by such insufficiency, and if so, how intense this problem was. Table 6 presents the distribution of households by number of months for which they reported insufficient drinking water from their principal sources during the present survey.

4.2.2.3 As per the survey results, during 1998, an estimated 13% of rural - and an estimated 15% of urban – households did not get sufficient drinking water from their principal sources during at least one month of the previous year. Among households facing this problem, a majority suffered for an extent of 3 months, while many suffered

Table 6 : Percentage distribution of households by number of calendar months in which they experienced insufficiency of drinking water from principal source during 1998

sector	percentage of households reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in							
	no month	1 month	2 month	3 month	4 month	5 month	6 or more months	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural	87.0	0.3	3.4	4.9	3.1	0.6	0.7	100
urban	85.1	0.2	3.4	4.8	3.7	1.0	1.8	100

for 4 or 2 months. Less than 1% of households in rural areas and 2% in urban areas faced the problem for more than 5 months.

4.2.2.4 After having an idea of the intensity of insufficiency of drinking water, a probe is made into the particular period of the year - in terms of calendar months – when the problem was most acute. The findings of the present survey in this regard are given in Table 7.

4.2.2.5 From Table 7, it is seen that as

regards insufficiency in availability of drinking water from principal source, May, June and April were the worst months - in that order – both in rural and in urban areas. The table also suggests that a higher proportion of urban households (than of rural households) faced the problem throughout the year.

4.2.2.6 *Measures normally taken when water is insufficient:* When drinking water from their principal source is insufficient, households are likely take recourse to some

Table 7: Per 1000 number of households reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in specific month of the year during 1998

sector	number of households per thousand reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in the month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural	8	14	42	86	120	99	30	11	7	5	5	6
urban	14	24	53	101	141	120	49	23	14	12	11	13

measure for meeting such shortfall. This aspect was studied with the help of Table 8, which gives the percentages of households taking some specific type of measure (or no measure) as obtained from the survey results.

areas - reported *getting water from neighbours*. About 24% of rural households and 17% of urban households reported *no measures* being normally taken by them.

4.2.2.8 *State-level variations*: A study of the variation among States in the proportions of

Table 8: Percentage distribution of households reporting insufficiency of drinking water for some part of the year by measures normally taken when water was insufficient during 1998

sector	percentage of households among those reporting insufficiency of drinking water for some part of the year who report						all
	no measures taken	water supplied by local authority by vehicle	water supplied by charitable bodies	water obtained from neighbours	water purchase	other measures	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	23.8	4.7	0.7	24.1	1.7	45.1	100
urban	17.2	7.5	0.7	23.8	5.8	45.1	100

4.2.2.7 Table 8 reveals that a substantial portion of households (about 45%) who reported supply of drinking water from their principal source as insufficient (for some part of the year) reported *other measures* been normally taken by them. An estimated 24% of households *in both rural and urban*

households reporting insufficiency of drinking water and adoption of different measures to tackle such insufficiency, throws up some interesting results. Table 9 presents the distribution of such households for each major State as obtained from the present survey.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of households for different States reporting insufficiency of drinking water (DW) for some part of the year by measures normally taken when water was insufficient during 1998

state	% of hhs reporting insufficient DW for some part of the year	percentage of households among those reporting insufficiency of drinking water for some part of the year and report the measures taken as						
		no measures taken	water supplied by local authority by vehicle	water supplied by charitable bodies	water obtained from neighbours	water purchase	other measures	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
Andhra Pradesh	22.1	36.3	2.7	0.8	12.5	2.0	45.8	100
Assam	7.8	43.6	0.0	0.4	31.8	0.0	24.1	100
Bihar	6.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	32.6	100
Gujarat	12.3	10.7	10.2	0.7	27.6	0.3	50.5	100
Haryana	18.0	2.7	0.4	2.0	56.5	4.5	33.9	100
Karnataka	16.2	27.4	0.2	0.0	9.9	2.5	60.1	100
Kerala	30.4	6.0	4.1	0.1	68.6	1.0	20.2	100
Madhya Pradesh	12.9	14.2	0.6	0.2	21.0	0.5	63.5	100
Maharashtra	25.1	16.8	16.6	1.3	15.1	0.8	49.3	100
Orissa	15.9	39.6	1.1	0.2	2.0	1.0	56.1	100
Punjab	3.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	60.2	100
Rajasthan	9.1	13.7	0.7	0.4	5.3	14.7	65.2	100
Tamil Nadu	18.2	32.1	2.4	0.6	18.8	2.9	43.3	100
Uttar Pradesh	5.0	23.9	0.7	1.0	44.3	0.7	29.3	100
West Bengal	6.2	35.6	7.7	0.9	27.2	0.4	28.2	100
India	13.0	23.8	4.7	0.7	24.1	1.7	45.1	100
urban								
Andhra Pradesh	30.1	26.9	13.3	0.3	11.1	7.3	41.0	100
Assam	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	67.9	100
Bihar	18.9	10.7	0.8	0.0	46.3	0.9	41.3	100
Gujarat	17.7	6.0	3.5	0.3	39.7	3.2	47.4	100
Haryana	23.4	11.9	4.2	9.5	56.4	0.0	18.0	100
Karnataka	17.5	24.6	4.9	1.6	22.1	1.8	45.0	100
Kerala	15.4	2.8	16.0	0.5	60.7	1.2	18.8	100
Madhya Pradesh	15.8	6.8	3.5	0.9	8.3	0.0	80.5	100
Maharashtra	13.7	14.9	12.9	0.1	12.5	9.0	50.5	100
Orissa	10.4	44.6	0.1	0.0	6.1	16.6	32.6	100
Punjab	5.7	12.7	0.0	0.0	67.9	0.0	19.4	100
Rajasthan	15.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	25.4	59.6	100
Tamil Nadu	12.9	15.8	9.6	0.4	32.9	11.7	29.6	100
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	9.3	1.9	0.4	31.5	0.4	56.4	100
West Bengal	2.9	26.2	16.6	0.0	21.9	7.0	28.3	100
India	14.9	17.2	7.5	0.7	23.8	5.8	45.1	100

4.2.2.9 *In rural areas:* Among the affected households normally taking some specific measure, *water obtained from neighbours* was reported as the most frequently taken measure in rural India. While about 24% of affected households took recourse to this measure at the all-India level, in some States, this frequency was reported to be much higher. It was about 69% in Kerala, 57% in Haryana, 49% in Bihar and 44% in Uttar Pradesh. However, in States like Punjab, Rajasthan and Karnataka, this frequency was very low. Among the other specific measures, *water supply by charitable bodies* was reported infrequently – by less than 1% of households at the all-India level (and less than 2% at the State-level) among the affected households. The *purchase of water* was normally taken recourse to by an estimated 15% of rural households in Rajasthan but it was reported by very few households in other States – less than 2% of households at the all-India level (and less than 5% at the State-level). *Water supply by local authorities by vehicle* was reported by very few affected households in most states, the exceptions being Maharashtra (17%) and Gujarat (10%). In many States, a sizable proportion of the affected households reported *no measure* at all. The exceptional States were Haryana (3%) and Kerala (6%), where, incidentally, water was reported to be most frequently available from neighbours. Except in Kerala and Assam, where less than a fourth of the affected households normally took *other measures*, the proportion of affected

households normally taking *other measures* was estimated to be quite high (more than 30%) in a majority of the States.

4.2.2.10 *In urban areas:* The situation was a little different in urban areas (see Table 9). Affected households in urban areas of Punjab, Kerala, Haryana and Bihar most frequently reported obtaining water from neighbours rather than any other measure. Of the above mentioned 4 States, *other measures* were reported to have been taken by fewer affected households (less than 20%) in Haryana, Kerala and Punjab than in the other States. In urban Assam, affected households either adopted *other measures* (68%) or *obtained water from neighbours* (32%). A large proportion (80%) of the affected households in urban Madhya Pradesh also reported having taken *other measures*. Very few of the affected households reported *water supply by charitable bodies* in any State, except in Haryana (10%). Similar was the case for affected households reporting *water supply by local authority*, with some notable exceptions, viz. West Bengal (17%), Kerala (16%), Andhra Pradesh (13%), Maharashtra (13%) and Tamil Nadu (10%). *Water purchase* was resorted to by a significant proportion of the affected households in urban areas of Rajasthan (25%), Orissa (17%) and Tamil Nadu (12%) and by quite a number of affected households in Maharashtra (9%), Andhra Pradesh (7%) and West Bengal (7%).

4.2.3 Supplementary source of drinking water

2.3.1 In the above sub-para, it was seen that a high proportion of households, among those reporting insufficient drinking water from their principal source of drinking water, indicated *other measures* as the measure normally taken by them to increase

their water supply. Moreover even among households reporting sufficient drinking water being available to them from their principal source, some could take recourse to a supplementary source for reasons like better quality of such water, closer proximity to it, etc. Thus, it is of interest to know to what extent households used some

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households reporting some supplementary source of drinking water during 1998

sector	percentage reporting supplementary source
(1)	(2)
rural	18.4
urban	18.3

supplementary source of water for the purpose of drinking. This aspect is looked into in the following paragraphs.

4.2.3.2 Table 10 presents the proportion of households reporting some supplementary source of drinking water. It is seen that about 18% of households – be they in rural or urban areas – reported some supplementary source for their drinking water supply.

4.2.3.3 It would be interesting to examine how the households served by different principal sources were distributed among the different supplementary sources of drinking water. Table 11 shows the distributions as estimated from the results of the survey, separately for rural and urban areas. It may be noted that a supplementary source of a household could be of the same type as the principal source when the two are physically different.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of households using a supplementary source of drinking water by type of supplementary source, for each type of principal source during 1998

principal source of drinking water	percentage of hhs among those reporting use of supplementary source for whom the supplementary source of drinking water is										no. of samp. hhs rep. supp. source of drink. water
	tap	tube-well hand-pump	well	tank/pond reserv. for drinking	other tank/pond	river/canal/lake	spr-ing	tan-ker	ot-her	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
tap	2.7	44.3	34.4	2.7	2.4	6.4	5.6	1.0	0.5	100	5991
tubewell, hand pump	9.6	20.1	51.1	2.1	4.4	7.3	1.2	1.8	2.4	100	4640
well	7.7	50.5	23.7	1.9	3.5	6.6	2.3	2.9	1.1	100	3918
tank/pond reserv. for drink.	3.9	22.4	30.4	11.9	12.0	6.3	1.2	9.5	2.2	100	433
other tank/pond	5.6	33.2	33.3	0.1	19.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	2.0	100	194
river/canal/lake	21.3	41.9	14.5	11.3	1.5	2.4	5.2	0.4	1.5	100	393
spring	13.0	22.9	16.2	0.1	0.4	17.2	24.1	2.0	4.0	100	565
tanker	8.1	5.3	28.4	0.0	55.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	48
other	9.4	36.0	15.5	0.0	7.4	2.9	13.4	6.2	9.3	100	63
all	6.9	36.8	36.4	2.6	4.0	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.4	100	16273
urban											
tap	8.9	58.1	22.2	0.7	0.6	3.0	1.0	4.3	1.2	100	4720
tubewell, hand pump	36.8	30.5	15.2	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	12.7	1.5	100	616
well	18.0	24.2	39.3	0.1	2.1	3.7	0.0	4.5	8.2	100	425
tank/pond reserv. for drink.	0.0	1.6	53.8	0.0	17.5	17.4	7.9	0.0	1.7	100	37
other tank/pond	9.7	80.2	4.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	23
river/canal/lake	60.0	20.8	11.4	0.0	2.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	35
spring	8.1	34.4	0.0	1.6	7.3	5.2	16.6	6.9	19.8	100	52
tanker	7.8	39.1	41.9	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.4	100	109
other	46.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	13.3	100	27
all	12.7	52.0	23.2	0.7	0.8	2.9	0.8	5.1	1.8	100	6046

note: the row 'all' includes households with 'n.r.' principal source of drinking water

4.2.3.4 *In rural areas:* Among rural households reporting use of some supplementary source of drinking water, *tube well/hand-pump* and *well* were reported most frequently. An estimated 37% and 36% of such households reported *tube-well/hand-pump* and *well* as their supplementary source, respectively, while about 7% reported *tap* and *river/canal/lake* as their supplementary source. Thus, about

87% of all such households were accounted for by these four sources. This pattern is broadly true for only a few of the marginal distributions of households by their principal source of drinking water. A different pattern is observed for the principal source *tank/pond reserved for drink*, for which as many as 10% to 12% of households reported their supplementary sources as *tank/pond etc.*, *other tank/pond etc.* or *tanker*.

Different patterns are also observed for the principal sources *other tank/pond*, *river/canal/lake*, *spring* and *tanker*.

4.2.3.5 *In urban areas:* The situation differed somewhat in urban areas. More than half (52%) of the urban households which reported use of some supplementary source of drinking water indicated *tubewell*, *handpump* as their supplementary source. Less than a quarter (23%) of such households reported *well*, while about 13% reported *tap* and 5% reported *tanker* as their supplementary source. Thus, about 93% of all households reporting use of some supplementary sources reported use of one of these four supplementary sources. However, this pattern does not hold true in general if the distribution of households using some supplementary source is seen separately for households served by each of the principal sources. For example, among

households served by *river/canal/lake* as their principal source but using some supplementary source also, as many as 60% reported *tap* while only 21% reported *tubewell/ handpump* as their supplementary source.

4.2.4 Quality of drinking water

4.2.4.1 Drinking water available to households from their principal sources is quite likely to be of varying quality. Different causes for quality being unsatisfactory were reported during the present survey (see Section 2). Table 12 presents the distribution of households by various categories of quality for each principal source of drinking water, separately for rural and urban areas. It may be noted that the quality reported was as per the perception of the respondent.

Table 12: Percentage distribution of households with specific principal source of drinking water by quality of drinking water from that source during 1998

principal source of drinking water	percentage of households with drinking water							n.r.	all
	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but contain excess of iron or other mineral	having other defects	of satisfactory quality			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
rural									
tap	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.6	0.8	90.3	4.1	100	
tubewell, hand pump	0.8	1.3	1.4	7.6	1.9	85.3	1.8	100	
well	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.0	83.2	7.1	100	
tank/ pond reserv. for drink.	5.8	6.2	4.7	2.1	3.1	68.6	9.6	100	
other tank/ pond	8.3	3.3	14.5	2.7	10.4	55.4	5.4	100	
river/ canal/ lake	8.4	4.2	9.0	3.5	6.8	67.3	0.7	100	
spring	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	6.2	90.6	0.3	100	
tanker	0.1	1.3	0.6	8.6	0.0	89.3	0.0	100	
other	5.9	2.0	2.0	0.8	12.5	76.9	0.0	100	
all	1.1	1.3	1.7	5.2	1.9	85.1	3.7	100	
urban									
tap	2.0	0.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	92.6	0.1	100	
tubewell, hand pump	0.9	2.7	1.0	7.6	1.3	86.1	0.3	100	
well	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	89.5	1.6	100	
tank/ pond reserv. for drink.	20.8	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	76.8	0.3	100	
other tank/ pond	0.0	5.2	29.6	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.0	100	
river/ canal/ lake	12.7	0.0	27.3	0.1	7.1	52.7	0.0	100	
spring	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	97.0	0.0	100	
tanker	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.6	5.3	89.8	0.2	100	
other	0.5	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.0	91.5	1.1	100	
all	1.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.0	90.8	0.3	100	

4.2.4.2 *In rural areas:* Table 12 shows that, in rural areas, 85% of households reported drinking water served by their principal source to be of satisfactory quality. However, this proportion varied over the principal sources. Only 55% of the households being served by *other tank/pond* as their principal source, and 67% and 69% of those served by *river/canal/lake* and *tank/pond, etc.*, respectively as their principal source, reported quality of such drinking water to be *satisfactory*. Among households using *other tank/ pond* as their

principal source, dissatisfaction over quality was most frequent for the categories *cloudy due to unknown causes* (15%), having *other defects* (10%) and *known to be polluted* (8%). The same categories were also more frequently reported among households using *river/canal/lake* as their principal source. *Excess of iron or other mineral* was reported to be the major cause of dissatisfaction among households served by *tubewell/handpump* or by *tanker* as their principal source. It may be noted that the table reflects

users' perception on the quality of drinking water for a particular principal source.

4.2.4.3 *In urban areas*: Table 12 also shows that although 91% of all urban households reported satisfaction regarding the quality of drinking water available to them from their principal source, the proportion of households reporting such satisfaction was much lower for households served by such principal sources as *river/canal/lake* (53%), *other tank/pond* (65%) and *tank/pond etc.* (77%). Dissatisfaction was reported most frequently for water being *cloudy due to unknown causes*, the proportion being 30% for households served by *other tank/pond* as the principal source and 27% for households served by *river/canal/lake* as the principal source. Dissatisfaction due to water *known to be polluted* was quite high among households using *tank/pond etc.* (21%) and *river/canal/lake* (13%) as their principal sources.

4.2.5 Drinking water and hygiene

4.2.5.1 Some aspects of drinking water such as its treatment before actual consumption by household members, extent of its storage and practices of taking out such stored

drinking water from the container wherein it was stored, throw some light on the sense of hygiene of household members as manifest in the practices followed by them in these matters. These aspects are next looked into.

4.2.5.2 *Treatment before actual consumption*: The proportion of households filtering (either by plain cloth or by some other process) or boiling or chemically treating their drinking water prior to its actual consumption, as estimated from the present survey results, is presented in Table 13, separately for rural and urban areas.

4.2.5.3 Table 13 reveals that only a few households reported as treating their drinking water chemically before use in rural or urban areas. However, a significantly higher percentage of households in urban areas filtered or boiled their drinking water than in rural areas. The survey results indicate that an estimated 36% of urban households practised filtration (23% with plain cloth, 13% by some other process) as against an estimated 18% in rural areas. Further, 11% of urban households resorted to boiling while only 4% reported this practice in rural areas.

Table 13: Percentage of households filtering/chemically treating/ boiling their drinking water during 1998

sector	percentage of households			
	with plain cloth	filtering by other process	chemically treating	boiling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	15.2	2.9	1.2	4.3
urban	22.7	12.9	3.3	11.0

4.2.5.4 Storage of drinking water and mode of taking it out from container: Table 14 presents the proportion of households storing drinking water and the distribution of such households by methods followed by them for taking drinking water out of the container.

4.2.5.5 It is clear from Table 14 that a vast majority of households – 93% in rural and

households but only 13% of rural households. Water taken out by dipping in a vessel without a handle was reported by 56% of rural households as against 49% of urban households.

4.3 SANITATION

4.3.1 Bathroom

4.3.1.1 Bathroom type : The various types of

Table 14: Percentage distribution of households by mode of taking out drinking water from the main storage container during 1998

sector	% of hhs storing drinking water	% of hhs storing drinking water and taking out from main storage container					n.r.	all
		using a tap	by pouring water out	by dipping in a vessel with a handle	by dipping in a vessel without a handle			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
rural	93.1	1.7	28.8	13.1	56.1	0.3	100	
urban	95.5	11.3	13.7	25.4	49.4	0.2	100	

96% in urban areas – reported storing their drinking water. However, rural and urban areas differed quite sharply in terms of prevalence of different practices followed in taking such stored water out of its container. Taps were used by an estimated 11% of urban households as against only 2% in rural areas. Water was taken out by dipping in a vessel with a handle by about 25% of urban

bathrooms available to households have been explained in Section 2. Table 15 presents the distribution of households by their available bathroom type as estimated from the present survey as well as that estimated from the only earlier survey viz. 49th round (January-June 1993), which collected data in this regard.

Table 15: Percentage distribution of households by bathroom type during 1993 and 1998

period	percentage of households with				all
	bathroom attached to dwelling unit	bathroom detached from dwelling unit	no bathroom	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
1993 (49 th rd.)	5.4	7.5	87.0	0.1	100
1998 (54 th rd.)	7.3	11.6	81.0	0.1	100
urban					
1993 (49 th rd.)	27.5	26.0	46.5	0.0	100
1998 (54 th rd.)	34.7	29.9	35.3	0.1	100

Source of estimates of 49th round: NSS Report No. 429

4.3.1.2 It is evident from Table 15 that there was a clear rural-urban divide in 1998, as well as in 1993, in terms of the type of bathroom available to households. The pattern remained the same during the two periods, viz. a much higher proportion (above 80%) of households reported *no bathroom* in rural areas than the proportion in urban areas (47% during 1993 and 35% during 1998).

4.3.1.3 *Change over time* : Table 15 also shows that there has been a perceptible improvement during the intervening period, 1993 to 1998, with regard to the availability of bathroom facility in both rural and urban areas. Although the proportion of households reporting *no bathroom* was estimated during 1998 at a high 81% in rural areas, it was less by 6 percentage points than the corresponding estimate during 1993. In

urban areas too, there was a fall in this proportion by about 12 percentage points from 47% during 1993 to 35 % during 1998. There was a rise of about 7 percentage points in the proportion of households having own *attached* bathroom in urban areas over the same period - from an estimated 28% in 1993 to an estimated 35% in 1998.

4.3.1.4 *Distance from usual bathing place* : It is seen from Table 16 that *no bathroom* is available to a large section of rural as also a quite substantial section of urban households. It would be of interest to see how far the usual bathing place was from such households. Table 16 displays the distribution of households having *no bathroom* by distance from their usual bathing place as estimated from the present survey.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of households having no bathroom by distance from usual bathing place during 1998

sector	percentage of households with usual bathing place							n.r.	all
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance						
			< .2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural	21.4	41.0	29.2	6.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	100
urban	40.0	38.6	17.5	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100

4.3.1.5 *In rural areas* : It is seen from Table 16 that the usual bathing place for the household members having *no bathroom* was mostly (62%) within the same premises. In fact, about 21% of households reported their using bathing place to be *within the dwelling* itself. Another 29% households reported the place to be *outside premises but within 0.2 km*, while another 6% reported it to be *between 0.2 km. to 0.5 km*. Only a small percentage of households reported their usual bathing place to be beyond 0.5 km.

4.3.1.6 *In urban areas* : The situation in urban areas was better than in rural areas. A high 79% of households having *no bathroom* reported their usual bathing place to be *within premises*, more than half of whom reported such place to be *within the dwelling* itself. Another 18% reported such

place to be *outside premises but within 0.2 km*. Less than 4% of households reported the place to be beyond 0.2 km.

4.3.1.7 *Access to bathroom* : After considering households having *no bathroom*, a close look may be taken at the other households, viz. those having *some bathroom*. As stated earlier (see para 4.2.1.10), data on access of households to a facility - in the present case, bathroom - were collected by recording them under four categories. Such data on access to bathroom have been collected for the first time in the present survey, and hence no comparison of the proportions can be attempted with any past data. As such, proportions for each of the four categories, as obtained from the present survey only, separately for rural and urban areas, are obtained. Table 17 presents these proportions.

Table 17: Percentage of households using bathroom by their access to bathroom during 1998

sector	percentage of households where the bathroom facility					
	is available to the household alone	is shared by a restricted set of hhs	is for community use	other	n.r	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural	87.2	11.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	100
urban	75.0	22.6	1.8	0.3	0.4	100

4.3.1.8 Table 17 shows that, among households using some type of bathroom, a very high proportion had *sole access* to their bathroom used - 87% in rural areas and 75% in urban areas. Households sharing their bathroom with a *restricted set of households* were a minority, 11% in rural and 23% in urban areas. A negligible proportion of households used bathrooms which were meant *for community use* in either rural or urban areas.

4.3.2 Latrine

4.3.2.1 *Latrine type* : The distribution of households by type of latrine, as estimated from the present survey, is presented in Table 18 separately for rural and urban areas. The rural-urban divide is quite evident from Table 18. During 1998, a high 83% of rural households reported *no latrine used* as against just 26% of urban households. Only about 8% and 1% of rural households reported using *septic tank* and *sewerage system*, respectively, whereas 35% and 22% of urban households reported using these two types of latrine, respectively

Table 18: Percentage distribution of households for different states by type of latrine used during 1998

state	percentage of households using a latrine of type							n.r.	all
	no latrine used	service latrine	septic tank	pour flush pit	sewerage system	other			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
rural									
Andhra Pradesh	88.5	1.1	9.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100	
Assam	24.7	19.3	5.4	6.5	13.1	30.8	0.2	100	
Bihar	89.4	1.6	4.5	1.3	0.5	2.6	0.1	100	
Gujarat	79.9	0.4	15.3	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	100	
Haryana	84.5	1.0	7.6	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	100	
Karnataka	88.9	0.3	2.6	7.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100	
Kerala	23.1	2.9	26.0	29.3	0.9	17.7	0.0	100	
Madhya Pradesh	94.5	1.1	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	
Maharashtra	85.8	1.6	11.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	100	
Orissa	96.1	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	100	
Punjab	67.9	0.9	16.8	4.2	1.3	8.9	0.0	100	
Rajasthan	87.0	3.4	3.3	2.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	100	
Tamil Nadu	88.5	0.8	7.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	100	
Uttar Pradesh	90.6	2.9	4.5	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	100	
West Bengal	76.1	6.3	9.0	2.6	0.7	5.2	0.0	100	
India	82.5	2.7	7.5	2.9	0.8	3.5	0.0	100	
urban									
Andhra Pradesh	30.8	1.2	42.9	4.6	17.9	2.4	0.1	100	
Assam	2.0	20.1	61.1	3.3	1.0	12.5	0.0	100	
Bihar	45.3	5.2	45.2	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	100	
Gujarat	21.1	1.8	33.8	7.2	35.8	0.4	0.0	100	
Haryana	32.9	9.7	7.5	16.5	32.3	1.1	0.0	100	
Karnataka	30.0	1.8	22.0	18.1	27.4	0.7	0.0	100	
Kerala	5.1	3.6	48.8	25.5	7.8	9.3	0.0	100	
Madhya Pradesh	45.2	6.2	40.3	4.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	
Maharashtra	15.8	1.6	30.3	4.6	47.4	0.3	0.0	100	
Orissa	35.8	7.7	50.5	3.4	0.8	1.7	0.0	100	
Punjab	14.8	1.3	23.4	6.5	50.3	3.7	0.0	100	
Rajasthan	25.5	5.2	33.3	19.3	7.2	9.6	0.0	100	
Tamil Nadu	32.5	3.0	33.8	6.5	22.3	1.8	0.0	100	
Uttar Pradesh	28.2	17.7	32.2	10.7	11.0	0.1	0.0	100	
West Bengal	15.2	5.1	55.8	7.2	11.0	5.8	0.0	100	
India	25.5	5.9	35.2	8.4	22.5	2.5	0.0	100	

4.3.2.2 State-level variation in rural areas :

The distribution of households by latrine type exhibited quite significant variations over the major States during 1998 as seen from Table 18. In Kerala (23%) and Assam(25%), fewer households compared to other States reported *no use of latrines*. In Assam, far higher proportions of households reported *service latrine* (19%), *sewerage system* (13%) and *other type* (31%) than in any other State. In Kerala, *septic tank* was much more in use (26%) than in any other State, although this proportion was reported as quite high in Punjab(17%) and Gujarat(15%). Kerala also reported a high proportion of households using *pour flush pit* (29%).

4.3.2.3 State-level variation in urban areas:

Table 18 shows that in urban areas too, state-level variation was quite remarkable. During 1998, very few households in Kerala (5%) and Assam(2%) reported *use of no latrines*. Use of *septic tank* was reported very frequently in Assam(61%), West Bengal (56%), Orissa(51%) and Kerala (49%). A considerable proportion of

households reported using *service latrine* in Assam (20%) and Uttar Pradesh (18%) during 1998. Use of *sewerage system* was quite frequently reported in Punjab(50%) and Maharashtra (47%). In the States of Kerala, Rajasthan and Karnataka, many households reported use of *pour flush pit* - the proportions being 25%,19% and 18%, respectively.

4.3.2.4 *Change over time in distribution by latrine type:* Among the various type of latrines on which data were collected in the present survey, the types *pour flush pit* and *sewerage system* have been introduced for the first time in this survey. However, these two categories did not fully cover the type *flush system*², which was one of the categories during the earlier rounds (44th and 49th), when data were collected separately by latrine type. As such, proportions of households by these two new types of latrine are not shown in table 19, which has been given to compare the proportions of households by various types of latrine as estimated from these three rounds.

² During the earlier two rounds (44th and 49th), 'flush system' meant latrines connected to underground sewerage system only.

Table 19: Proportion of households by type of latrine used during 1988, 1993 and 1998

year	rural			urban		
	no latrine used	service latrine	septic tank	no latrine used	service latrine	septic tank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1988 (44th rd.)	89.0	1.6	3.7	31.8	11.7	25.8
1993 (49th rd.)	85.8	2.4	5.5	30.6	7.4	29.6
1998 (54th rd.)	82.5	2.7	7.5	25.5	5.9	35.2

4.3.2.5 Table 19 reveals that, in both rural and urban areas, the pattern of usage(or non-usage) of latrine remained broadly the same over the period 1988 to 1998. *No latrine* was quite frequently reported - much more so in rural than in urban areas. However, a gradual fall - though small - in the proportion of such households is noticeable during this ten-year period. Use of *septic tank* was on the rise - more so in urban than in rural areas. However, unlike in urban areas, use of *service latrine* in rural areas did not fall - rather, there was a small increase (by 1 percentage point) in the proportion of such households during this ten-year period.

4.3.2.6 *Access to latrine* : During the present survey, data on access of households to the latrine used by them were collected under the same four categories of right of use as done earlier for the other two facilities, viz. drinking water and bathroom (see paragraphs 2.1.10 and 3.1.7). However, as explained earlier (see paragraph 2.1.10), for the sake of meaningful comparison with the earlier rounds, only the estimated proportions for the category *sole access*, i.e. available to the particular household alone, are compared. Table 20 presents the estimated proportions as obtained from the 28th, 38th, 44th and 49th rounds, in addition to the present one (54th round), separately for rural and urban areas.

Table 20: Percentage of households having sole access to latrine in different NSS rounds

round	survey period	% of households with sole access to latrine	
		rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28 th	Oct '73 – June '74	4.0	24.1
38 th	Jan – Dec 1983	5.9	26.8
44 th	July '88 – June '89	8.2	36.7
49 th	Jan –June 1993	10.2	40.4
54 th	Jan –June 1998	13.0	46.1

4.3.2.7 Table 20 clearly shows that the proportion of households having *sole access* to the latrine used by them is steadily increasing over the years in both rural and urban areas. However, this proportion was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. While the proportions were 46% and 13% in urban and rural areas, respectively, during 1998, they were 24% and 4% in

urban and rural areas, respectively, during 1973-74.

4.3.2.8 *Distance from latrine used* : Among households using some latrine, one could like to know what distance the household members had to traverse to reach the latrine used by them. Table 21 presents the proportions as estimated during 1998, separately for rural and urban areas.

Table 21: Percentage distribution of households using a latrine by distance from latrine used for different States during 1998

state	percentage of households using a latrine				n.r.	all
	within premises	outside premises at distance				
		< 0.5 km	beyond 0.5 km			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
rural						
Andhra Pradesh	89.2	5.5	0.8	4.6		100
Assam	89.5	9.8	0.1	0.6		100
Bihar	72.5	5.9	3.3	18.4		100
Gujarat	82.0	15.8	0.4	1.8		100
Haryana	88.5	8.5	0.4	2.6		100
Karnataka	89.1	8.9	1.8	0.3		100
Kerala	96.9	2.2	0.3	0.6		100
Madhya Pradesh	73.4	9.1	0.3	17.3		100
Maharashtra	62.3	24.1	1.1	12.6		100
Orissa	94.7	0.1	0.8	4.3		100
Punjab	93.2	4.9	0.1	1.8		100
Rajasthan	87.7	6.3	1.1	4.9		100
Tamil Nadu	84.3	4.6	2.6	8.5		100
Uttar Pradesh	88.5	5.5	2.1	3.9		100
West Bengal	79.7	8.3	0.5	11.5		100
India	85.3	8.1	0.9	5.7		100
urban						
Andhra Pradesh	90.5	4.1	1.6	3.8		100
Assam	91.4	7.4	0.0	1.2		100
Bihar	96.7	1.6	0.0	1.7		100
Gujarat	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0		100
Haryana	98.9	1.2	0.0	0.0		100
Karnataka	92.6	7.3	0.0	0.1		100
Kerala	98.5	1.0	0.5	0.0		100
Madhya Pradesh	86.8	3.7	0.1	9.4		100
Maharashtra	75.3	23.6	0.3	0.9		100
Orissa	87.1	0.1	12.8	0.0		100
Punjab	98.1	1.5	0.2	0.2		100
Rajasthan	98.5	2.1	1.4	0.8		100
Tamil Nadu	91.1	7.0	0.1	0.9		100
Uttar Pradesh	97.4	2.1	0.0	0.5		100
West Bengal	86.1	7.5	0.1	6.3		100
India	89.2	8.3	0.5	1.9		100

4.3.2.9 It is seen from Table 21 that in both rural and urban areas, a vast majority (more

than 85%) of households using latrine reported such latrines being located within

their premises itself. Members of an estimated 8% of such households had to travel a distance of up to 0.5 km. to reach the latrine used by them, in rural as well as urban areas.

4.3.2.10 *State-level variation in distance from latrine used:* Table 21 also gives the distribution discussed in the previous paragraph for major States, separately for rural and urban areas. In rural areas, among the major States, the proportion of households using latrine within their premises was reported to be relatively low in Maharashtra (62%), Bihar (73%) and Madhya Pradesh (73%) compared with the national level estimate (85%). In Gujarat and Maharashtra, proportion of households whose members had to travel a distance of up to 0.5 km. to use their latrine, was reported to be relatively higher -16% and 24%, respectively. In urban areas, the pattern in the major States broadly resembled that of all - India, Maharashtra and Orissa being the two glaring exceptions. In Maharashtra, as many as 24% of the households using latrine reported that they had to travel up to 0.5 km. for using their latrine, while in Orissa, as many as 13% of the households reported such distance to be more than 0.5km.

4.3.3 Disposal of household refuse

4.3.3.1 *Removal of garbage :* The various modes of removal of household refuse were stated earlier (in Section 2). The proportions of households reporting removal of their household waste by different modes as estimated by the present survey are presented in Table 22.

4.3.3.2 It is seen from the table that although most of the households reported their members being responsible for removal of garbage away from their houses, the proportion was much higher (94%) in rural areas than (71%) in urban areas. The likely reasons for this feature are much more active role played by local authorities and a higher extent of private arrangement for such removal among residents in urban areas. In urban areas, about 14% and 12% of the households reported their waste removal by *local authorities* and *private arrangement among residents*, respectively, the corresponding proportions being much lower (1% and 2%, respectively) in rural areas.

Table 22: Percentage distribution of households by arrangement of removal of garbage from house during 1998

sector	% of households reporting removal of garbage by					n.r.	all
	local authorities	private arrangement among residents	household members	other arrangement			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
rural	0.7	1.8	94.2	3.2	0.1	100	
urban	13.7	11.9	71.2	3.2	0.0	100	

4.3.3.3 *Site where garbage was taken*: It is of interest to examine where such household refuse was shifted to, after being taken away from the house. Table 23 presents the distributions of households by different sites, separately for rural and urban areas, as estimated by the present survey.

4.3.3.4 About two-thirds (67%) of rural households and less than one-third (30%) of urban households reported their waste being taken to *individual dumping spots*. However, a substantial section of urban households (47%) reported removal of their waste to *community dumping spot*, which was much higher than a meagre 4% of rural households reporting removal to such sites.

hygiene that are not connected with drinking water. Initially, the supply of water from various sources - be they principal or secondary (see Para 2) - for important purposes such as cooking, bathing and washing utensils- all of which have a bearing on the health of the members of the households - is taken up for study.

4.4.1.2 *Water for cooking*: In rural areas, for the purpose of cooking - *tubewell/ handpump* was the most important principal source, followed by *well* and *tap*, the proportions of households being served by them being 52%, 24% and 18%, respectively (see Table 24). Even as supplementary sources, *tubewell/ handpump*

Table 23: Percentage distribution of households by site where garbage is shifted after removal from house during 1998

sector	percentage of households reporting garbage shifted to					
	bio-gas plant or manure pit	community dumping spot	household's individual dumping spot(s)	other	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural	6.9	3.5	66.6	22.8	0.2	100
urban	1.4	47.2	29.6	21.7	0.1	100

An estimated 7% of rural and 1% of urban households reported removal of garbage to a *bio-gas plant or manure pit* during 1998. The category *other* accounted for quite a significant portion of households - 23% in rural and 22% in urban areas.

4.4 OTHER ASPECTS OF HYGIENE

4.4.1.1 As stated earlier (in paras 1 and 2), this section will deal with some aspects of

and *well* were the most frequently reported sources - 37% and 36%, respectively. In urban areas, the situation was a little different. *Tap* was most frequently reported (70%), followed by *tubewell/handpump* (21%) among principal sources, while *tubewell/ handpump* was most frequently reported (53%), followed by *well* (23%), among secondary sources.

Table 24: Percentage distribution of households by principal and supplementary source of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils during 1998

source	percentage of households using water for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source	principal source	supplementary source	principal source	supplementary source
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	rural					
tap	17.9	6.6	15.8	5.5	16.5	6.6
tubewell, hand pump	51.5	36.9	44.2	36.5	48.3	36.8
well	23.9	36.0	21.8	32.4	23.6	32.7
tank/pond reserved for drinking	1.2	2.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	2.4
other tank/pond	1.8	5.0	9.8	9.0	6.4	8.5
river/canal/lake	1.3	6.3	4.1	9.2	1.7	7.5
spring	1.8	3.3	2.0	2.8	1.8	2.8
tanker	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.3
other	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.3
all	100	100	100	100	100	100
	urban					
tap	69.8	12.1	63.8	13.3	63.5	13.1
tubewell, hand pump	21.3	53.1	23.7	52.9	24.7	54.3
well	6.8	22.9	8.6	19.6	9.2	20.1
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7
other tank/pond	0.3	1.3	2.0	4.2	0.9	3.6
river/canal/lake	0.2	3.4	0.8	3.3	0.3	2.1
spring	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
tanker	0.7	3.5	0.3	3.1	0.2	3.2
other	0.3	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.1
all	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.4.1.3 *Water for bathing* : It is seen from Table 24 that in rural areas, for the purpose of bathing also, *tubewell/ handpump* was most frequently reported (44%), followed by *well* (22%), *tap*(16%) and *other tank /pond* (10%), among the principal sources. Among secondary sources, the picture was only slightly different, with *tubewell/ handpump*, *well*, *river/canal /lake* and *other tank/pond* being reported by 37%, 32%, 9% and 9% of rural households, respectively. In urban areas, the distribution closely resembled that for *water for cooking* as discussed in the previous paragraph. Among principal

sources, *tap* and *tubewell/ handpump* were reported by 64% and 24% of the urban households, while among secondary sources, the more frequently reported sources were *tubewell/ handpump* (53%) and *well* (20%).

4.4.1.4 *Water for washing of utensils* : It is seen from Table 24 that in rural areas, among principal sources, *tubewell/ handpump*, *well* and *tap* were the three most important sources, as the proportions of households reported being served by them (for washing utensils) were 48%, 24% and 17%, respectively. About 6% of such

households reported *other tank/pond* as their principal source. Thus the distribution of households by principal source of water for washing of utensils closely resembled that of households by principal source of water for bathing (see previous paragraph). This feature was also true for the corresponding distributions by supplementary source. As in the case of water for bathing, *tubewell/handpump*, *well*, *other tank/pond* and *river/canal/lake* were the sources which were reported quite frequently by rural households, the proportions of households reporting them being 37%, 33%, 9% and 8%, respectively. In urban areas too, a similar situation is noticeable. There too, the distributions of urban households by water served by different sources (be they principal or supplementary source) for washing of utensils closely resembled the corresponding distributions observed for bathing (see previous paragraph). Thus, among principal sources, *tap* and *tubewell/handpump* were reported by many (64% and 25%, respectively) of the urban households, while among secondary sources,

the more frequently reported ones were *tubewell/handpump* (54%) and *well* (20%).

4.4.2.1 Another aspect of hygiene on which data were collected during the present survey pertained to concern expressed by household members with regard to foul odour and some forms of vector menace, viz. flies and mosquitoes. This is examined in the following few paragraphs.

4.4.2.2 *Concern about flies, mosquitoes or foul odour*: Table 25 presents the percentage of households reporting their concern over these problems. It appears from the table that among the three, by and large, people were most concerned over the problems of mosquitoes, an estimated 90% of urban and 84% of rural households having reported such concern. Roughly two-thirds of households (69% in rural and 66% in urban areas) expressed their concern about problems related with flies. A relatively lower proportion of households reported concern regarding foul odour – 36% in rural and about 50% in urban areas.

Table 25: Percentage of households expressing concern about problems of flies, mosquitoes and foul odour during 1998

sector	percentage of households expressing concern about problems of		
	flies	mosquitoes	foul odour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	68.5	84.0	36.1
urban	65.8	89.6	50.1

Table 26: Percentage of households during 1998 reporting growth/ diminution of the problems of flies, mosquitoes and foul odour over the last 5 years

state	percentage of households reporting increase/ decrease in the problems of					
	flies		mosquitoes		foul odour	
	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
Andhra Pradesh	37.9	5.5	57.6	4.9	17.0	6.7
Assam	52.4	1.8	62.5	1.0	24.3	2.5
Bihar	60.6	1.1	78.6	0.8	33.5	1.2
Gujarat	29.3	8.8	38.6	7.3	15.9	10.3
Haryana	80.6	0.8	81.1	0.8	43.5	4.7
Karnataka	29.0	6.0	41.3	4.3	15.9	9.5
Kerala	14.3	10.4	42.3	6.3	3.5	8.8
Madhya Pradesh	43.8	7.3	57.9	3.5	22.1	8.3
Maharashtra	19.1	15.7	32.7	12.4	13.2	19.3
Orissa	60.1	4.0	67.0	2.5	27.1	10.8
Punjab	63.3	1.6	68.1	0.9	29.4	2.3
Rajasthan	45.9	3.8	59.8	3.8	21.1	5.3
Tamil Nadu	24.2	9.7	42.1	8.6	7.3	10.7
Uttar Pradesh	76.6	0.7	88.6	0.5	33.2	2.9
West Bengal	59.1	2.4	80.1	0.7	20.0	3.9
India	48.3	5.2	62.9	3.8	22.4	7.0
urban						
Andhra Pradesh	28.8	10.6	56.2	6.0	26.8	8.8
Assam	43.7	4.2	54.3	4.8	31.5	4.9
Bihar	63.2	1.8	86.1	0.6	52.1	2.5
Gujarat	30.7	11.8	44.4	10.4	29.2	10.5
Haryana	72.2	1.3	76.5	2.1	51.9	1.8
Karnataka	23.8	8.9	44.5	5.2	25.0	9.5
Kerala	12.1	11.6	55.6	6.0	7.6	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	46.2	2.2	76.5	0.4	40.8	2.3
Maharashtra	16.9	26.3	51.8	13.6	16.3	27.9
Orissa	68.3	0.2	74.1	0.8	47.1	2.5
Punjab	71.9	3.6	74.5	4.2	53.4	3.0
Rajasthan	52.3	1.8	78.2	1.3	35.4	2.1
Tamil Nadu	30.3	10.9	47.1	6.0	19.2	11.5
Uttar Pradesh	75.8	1.7	87.9	0.5	44.8	5.6
West Bengal	49.3	1.7	81.5	0.6	22.4	3.2
India	41.6	8.6	64.3	4.8	30.4	9.5

4.4.2.3 *Perception about change in intensity over the last 5 years:* An attempt was made in the present survey to gather data that could be used to form an idea of the perception of households regarding the change in the problems associated with flies, mosquitoes or foul odour over the past 5 years. The relevant information, as obtained from the survey, is presented in Table 26.

4.4.2.4 *All-India estimates:* It is clear from Table 26 that at the national level, more households reported an *increase* rather than a *decrease* in all the three problems in rural or urban areas. However, the perception of *increase* was most pronounced for *mosquitoes*, with 63% of rural and 64% of urban households reporting it. About *flies*, about 48% of rural and 42% of urban households reported an *increase*. As regards the problem of *foul odour*, 22% of rural and 30% of urban households reported an *increase*. Interestingly, about 7% of rural and 10% of urban households reported a *decrease* in this problem. The proportion of households reporting a *decrease* in the *mosquito* problem was low – 4% in rural and 5% in urban areas. The proportion of households reporting a *decrease* in the *fly* problem was also low – 5% in rural and 9% in urban areas.

4.4.2.5 *State-level variation, rural :* There were substantial variations in the reported proportions among the major States during 1998. Compared to any other major State, the proportion of households reporting an *increase* in the problem of *flies* and *foul odour* was much higher (81% for *flies*, 44%

for *foul odour*) in Haryana. As for the problem of *mosquito* being on the *increase* among the States, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest proportion (89%), with Haryana following suit (81%). As regards the problems of *flies* and *foul odour* also, Uttar Pradesh reported very high proportions, next only to Haryana (and Bihar, for *foul odour*), the values being 77% and 33%, respectively. Only in a handful of States, did a significantly high proportion of households report a *decrease* in any of these three problems. Maharashtra was the only major State where households reported – much more frequently than in any other State – a *decrease* in these problems, the proportions reported there being 16% for *flies*, 12% for *mosquitoes* and 19% for *foul odour*. Among other States, 10% households reported a *decrease* in the problem of *flies* in Kerala, while 10% to 11% households reported a *decrease* in the problem of *foul odour* in the States of Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

4.4.2.6 *State-level variation, urban :* In the urban areas of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the proportions of households reporting an *increase* in all three problems were much higher than those reported by households of the other States. The highest proportion of households reporting an *increase* in the problems was in Uttar Pradesh (76% for the problem of *flies* and 88% for the problem of *mosquitoes*) and in Punjab (53% for the problem of *foul odour*). Maharashtra was the only State where a much higher proportion of households reported a *decrease* in each of these problems than in other States.

**A Note on Travel and Use of Mass Media and
Financial Services by Indian Households :
NSS 54th Round (January - June 1998)**

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

The Survey

1.0.0 This issue is based on data collected in the 54th round survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), carried out on an all-India basis during January-June 1998. The survey covered 110,213 sample households spread over 5,115 villages and 1,745 urban blocks of India.

Travel: commuting

1.1.1 The data released through this issue cover, first, particulars of travel undertaken by the Indian population. Travel is understood in a very broad sense and includes much more than tourism or travel on vacation. The 54th round survey investigated two aspects of travel. One was: regular commuting between home and workplace by *workers* and between home and place of study by *students*. Various features of commuting, understood in this sense, were studied: the degree of prevalence of such travel, the distance travelled, the mode of travel, the time spent and the expenses incurred. The results are discussed in Section 3.

Travel: tours involving overnight stay

1.1.2 Section 3 of the issue deals with another side of travel: the longer tours made by people which, unlike commuting, involve starting out from their residence on one day and returning on a different day. Obviously, this covers quite a large part of what is ordinarily understood by the term "travel". The 54th round survey attempted to

throw light on the rate of occurrence of such tours, the purposes behind them, the modes of journey, the distances travelled, the duration of travel and the expenditure incurred.

Exposure to newspapers, radio and television, and access to the telephone

1.1.3 Apart from the results of the enquiry on travel, issue presents data collected on exposure of the Indian population to newspapers, radio and television, and access to the telephone. In the survey, information was collected not only on possession (of radio, TV, telephone, etc.) but also on access to and use of such facilities when these were not in one's possession. Section 3 discusses the findings.

Use of financial services

1.1.4 A third set of data collected through the survey (from the same households) relates to the success of *banks, cooperative credit societies and self-help groups* in meeting the credit needs of the population. These data are presented in Section 3.

Earlier surveys on these subjects

1.2.0 No all-India survey findings on commuting have, to our knowledge, been published. A tourism survey was conducted as part of the 43rd round (1987-88) of NSS at the instance of the Ministry of Tourism. The focus, however, was on tourism only and not on travel for other reasons such as

business, social functions, medical treatment, etc., which the present survey has sought to investigate. In the 47th round (1991) NSS survey on literacy and culture, the information collected and published included data on possession of radio and TV, subscription to newspapers, and time spent by people in watching TV and listening to the radio. The scope of the present survey, though narrower in the sense that it was limited to questions regarding access and regularity of use, includes access through one's community as well as through possession.

Other data collected through the 54th round survey of NSSO

1.3.0 The main subject of the 54th round survey was the use of common property resources by the rural population of India and the extent of such resources available. An enquiry on cultivation practices was simultaneously conducted in rural areas. Rural and urban households were also interviewed for information on availability and quality of drinking water, and on sanitation practices and hygiene in their daily lives.

The National Sample Survey

1.4.0 The NSS was set up in 1950, with the idea of having a permanent survey organisation to collect data on various facets of the economy through nationwide sample surveys in order to assist in socio-economic planning and policy-making. The NSS is a continuing survey in the sense that it is carried out in the form of successive "rounds", each round usually of a year's duration covering several topics of current interest in a specific survey period. At present each NSS round covers, at the all-India level, about 12,000 to 14,000 villages and blocks in the Central sample

(covered by the Central agency NSSO) and an independent sample of about 14,000 to 16,000 villages and blocks in the State sample (covered by the Governments of various States and Union Territories). The 54th round, being a half-year survey, used a smaller sample of villages and blocks but still covered over 110,000 sample households.

The "household"

1.5.0 A classification of the population under study into *sampling units* so that each individual in the population belongs to exactly one such unit is the first step in conducting a sample survey. In NSS socio-economic surveys, the (ultimate stage) sampling unit is a household. A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc. is considered a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

SECTION 2

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Sample Design

2.1.0 A stratified multi-stage sampling design for rural as well as urban areas was adopted for the survey. The first stage units were census villages (panchayat wards in case of Kerala) for rural areas and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for the urban areas. Households formed the ultimate stage units in both rural and urban areas.

2.1.1 *Sampling frame for first stage units (FSU's):* For the rural areas, the list of census villages of 1991 population census (1981 census list for J&K) constituted the sampling frame for most of the States. For rural areas of Kerala, however, the list of panchayat wards was used as the sampling frame for selection of panchayat wards. For Nagaland, the villages located within 5 km of a bus route constituted the sampling frame, whereas, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of accessible villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban areas, the lists of latest UFS blocks constituted the sampling frame for all cities and towns.

2.1.2 *Stratification in the rural areas:* From the list of villages of each State/union territory (UT), three separate strata were initially formed by considering those villages (a) with very small population (b) with no population

and (c) with very high population. These are formally stated below:

Stratum 1: all uninhabited villages (as per 1991 census)

Stratum 2: villages with population 1 to 50 (including both the boundaries) as per 1991 census

Stratum 3: villages with population more than 15,000 as per 1991 census

2.1.3 Each of the above three strata was formed only when there were at least 10 villages of the specified population size category in the State/UT as per 1991 population census. Otherwise, these villages were included in the general strata as described below.

2.1.4 After formation of the strata 1, 2 & 3 (wherever applicable), the remaining villages of the State/UT were considered for formation of the general strata. Each district with population less than 2 million as per 1991 census formed a separate stratum. A district having a population of 2 million or more was divided into two or more strata, depending on its population, as per the usual procedure followed in NSS. For Gujarat, some districts cut across NSS regions. In such cases, the part of a district falling in an NSS region formed a separate stratum:

2.1.5 *Stratification in urban areas:* For the urban areas, strata were formed within each NSS region by grouping towns on the basis of their population as per 1991 census (1981 population census for J & K) as specified below:

stratum no.	composition of strata within a NSS region
1	all towns with population less than 50,000
2	all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
3	all towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
4, 5	each city with population 10 lakhs or more

2.1.6 *Sub-stratification:* Unlike the rural strata, each urban stratum was further divided into two sub-strata as follows:

- sub-stratum 1 : UFS blocks identified "as slum area"
 - sub-stratum 2 : remaining UFS blocks.
- of the stratum

2.1.7 *Allocation of first-stage units (FSU's):* A total all-India sample of 7028 FSU's (240 villages and 1788 urban blocks) for the Central sample were allocated to the States/UTs in proportion to their investigator strength.

State/UT level sample size was allocated between rural and urban areas in proportion to their population. State/UT level rural/urban allocations are given in table S at the end of this chapter.

2.1.8 Next, a suitable sample size - minimum 2 and maximum 6 villages; the exact number depending on the total number of villages in the frame - was allocated to stratum type 1 of rural areas of each State and UT. In all, 68 sample villages were allocated to stratum 1 of the rural areas, considering all those States/UTs where stratum type 1 was formed. From stratum 2, a sample of maximum 6 villages was selected from each State and UT. The number of sample villages sampled from stratum 3 was either 2 or 4 depending upon whether the number of villages in the frame of stratum type 3 was less than 20 or more. The remaining sample size (i.e. total allocation for the rural areas less the allocations for strata 1, 2 & 3) of rural areas of each State and UT was allocated to the general strata (i.e. the strata other than strata 1, 2 & 3) in proportion to their population.

2.1.9 Similarly, the urban sample size at State/UT level was allocated to the urban strata in proportion to their population. Stratum level allocations were made in multiples of 4, wherever possible. The sample size for an urban stratum was further allocated between the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in the respective sub-strata by giving double weightage to sub-stratum 1, while simultaneously, ensuring a minimum sample size of 2 or 4 blocks to sub-stratum 1, depending upon whether the stratum level

allocation was 4 or greater than 4. All sub-stratum level allocations were done in multiples of 2.

2.1.10 Selection of first-stage units: The selection of the sample FSU's was done in the form of two independent sub-samples as follows:

sector	stratum type	sub-stratum	selection procedure
rural	1	-	CSS with equal probability @
	2	-	-do- *
	3	-	-do- *
	others	-	CSS with pps *
urban	each	each	CSS with equal probability **

CSS : circular systematic sampling
 PPS : probability proportional to size, size = population
 @ arrangement of villages in the frame is same as that of census
 * after arranging the FSUs in ascending order of population
 ** after arranging the towns by districts and further arranging the towns in each district in ascending order of their population

2.1.11 Selection of hamlet-groups in rural areas: Sample villages with large population were subjected to a further stage of random sampling to reduce workload, as follows. Depending on its population size, the selected village was subdivided into a specified number of parts with roughly equal population content, by grouping contiguous natural hamlets. These groups of hamlets were called hamlet-groups. A random sample of these hamlet-groups was then selected

for the subsequent stages of the survey. The specification of the number of hamlet-groups to be formed and selected for the survey was as follows:

approx. present population of the village	no. of hgs formed (D)	no. of hgs selected (d)
< 1200	1*	--
1200 - 1999	4	2
2000 - 2499	5	2
2500 - 2999	6	2
3000 - 3499	7	2
3500 - 3999	8	2
4000 - 4499	9	2
4500 - 4999	10	2
5000 - 5499	11	3
.....
9500 - 9999	20	3
10000 - 10499	21	4
.....
14500 - 14999	30	4
15000 - 15499	31	5@
and so on		

*i.e., the entire village is selected for survey
 @5 hgs were selected for survey from each selected village having approx. present population of 15000 or more

However, for rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir, the limit was D=1 for population less than 600, D=4 for population 600 - 1199; D=5 for population 1200-1499; D=6 for population 1500-1799 and so on. Number of

hgs selected for survey was $d=2$ for $D=4$ to 10, $d=3$ for $D=11$ to 20, $d=4$ for $D=21$ to 30 and $d=5$ for $D>30$.

2.1.12 It may be noted that UFS blocks did not require further division for limiting the work load. The UFS blocks - the FSUs for the urban sample - were formed in a manner so that they contain a population of 800 to 1200.

2.1.13 *Second-stage stratification (for selection of households)*: In rural areas, all the households of a sample village, or the selected hamlet groups of it, were classified into 3 second-stage strata. The households engaged in free collection (other than fuel-wood and marine fishing) formed second-stage stratum 1. Other rural households were grouped into two second-stage strata - those with a wage/salary earning member but possessing land less than 0.40 hectare formed second-stage stratum 2 while the rest of the households formed second-stage stratum 3. The households of second-stage stratum 3 in rural areas were arranged by area of land possessed before sample selection. In urban areas also, households were grouped into three second-stage strata, but by following a procedure different from that followed for rural areas. Urban households with means of livelihood (m.l.) as self-employed or regular wage/salary earnings formed second-stage stratum 1. Those with means of livelihood as casual labour constituted second-stage stratum 2, while the remaining urban households were grouped as second-stage stratum 3. The households of second-stage stratum 1 in urban areas

were arranged by m.l. codes x mpce classes before sample selection.

2.1.14 *Selection of households*: For the household schedule, a sample of 16 households from each selected village (or selected hamlet-groups) and 18 households from each selected UFS block were selected for survey.

2.1.15 The 16 households selected from each selected village (or selected hamlet-groups) were allocated among the three second-stage strata in proportion to the number of households in the respective frames with a minimum allocation of 4, 2 and 2 households respectively to second-stage strata 1, 2 and 3. In the case of selected urban blocks, the total of 18 households was allocated to the three second stage strata in proportion to the number of households in the respective frames with a minimum of 2 samples to each second-stage stratum.

2.1.16 While allocating the above total number of sample households among the three second-stage strata, if allocation for one particular second-stage stratum was less than the minimum allocation specified for the second-stage stratum, its quota was increased to this minimum number and the residual total allocation was allocated between the other two second-stage strata in proportion to the total number of households in the respective frames. The sample households were selected circular systematically with independent random starts from the appropriate frame of households in each second-stage stratum.

Estimation Procedure

2.2.0 The estimation procedure adopted in the 54th round for schedule 31 is briefly indicated here.

6.2.1 *Notations:* The notations used for describing the estimation procedure are as given below:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for sub-stratum t (t = 1, 2 for the urban sector and there is no sub-stratum in the rural sector)

i = subscript for i-th sample village/block

j = subscript for j-th second-stage stratum of a sample village/block

k = subscript for k-th sample household

b = subscript for b-th sub-sample (b=1, 2)

z = size of the sample village/block used for selection (z=1 for each block)

Z = total size for a stratum or sub-stratum as per the frame

n = number of sample villages/blocks (i.e., no. used for tabulation) surveyed including uninhabited and zero cases and excluding casualty and other not received cases

D = number of hamlet-groups formed in the sample village

d = number of hamlet-groups selected for survey

H = total number of households listed in the frame.

h = number of sample households available for tabulation

y = value of any characteristic under estimation in a sample village/block/household

\hat{Y} = estimate of population total of the characteristic y

2.2.2 *Estimates of aggregates:* For schedule 31, the formula used for the estimation of the aggregates of s-the stratum and b-th sub-sample is as specified below:

For rural areas:

$$\hat{Y}_{sb} = \frac{Z_s}{n_{sb}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{sb}} \frac{D_{sbi}}{d_{sbi}} \frac{1}{z_{sbi}} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{H_{sbij}}{h_{sbij}} \sum_k y_{sbijk}$$

For urban areas:

$$\hat{Y}_{sb} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{Z_{st}}{n_{sib}} \sum_{l=1}^{n_{sib}} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{H_{stbij}}{h_{stbij}} \sum_k y_{stbijk}$$

Note : (i) For stratum 1, 2 & 3 in the rural sector, $z=1$ and Z = total number of villages in the frame of the respective strata whereas for other strata in the rural sector, z = population of the sample village as per the frame used for selection and Z = total population of the stratum.

(ii) When $D=1$, $d=1$ & for $D \geq 4$, $2 \leq d \leq 5$

(iii) When $H>0$ but $h=0$ for any second-stage stratum, that second-stage stratum was merged with any of the other two second-stage strata. In particular, if $h=0$ for $H>0$ for 1st second-stage stratum, was merged with 3rd second-stage stratum. If second-stage stratum 2 became a casualty, it was merged with second-stage stratum 3. Lastly, if second-stage stratum 3 became a casualty, it was merged with second-stage stratum 1.

The pooled estimate of s -th stratum based on two sub-samples has been obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{b=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sb}$$

The pooled estimate \hat{Y} at the region/State/UT/all-India has been obtained by summing the stratum

Table S: First stage and second stage sample size

State/UT	no. of FSU's				no of sample his	
	rural		urban		rural	urban
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed		
(1)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(4)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	364	364	132	132	5721	2356
Assam	214	206	28	28	3243	504
Bihar	478	477	72	72	7464	1283
Gujarat	190	190	96	96	2939	1701
Haryana	82	82	24	24	1222	430
Karnataka	204	204	88	88	3152	1566
Kerala	204	204	72	72	2911	1296
Madhya Pradesh	372	372	112	112	5802	2010
Maharashtra	344	344	212	212	5359	3806
Orissa	220	220	36	36	3401	646
Punjab	166	166	72	72	2533	1295
Rajasthan	228	228	64	64	3501	1129
Tamil Nadu	338	336	176	176	5324	3138
Uttar Pradesh	638	638	156	156	10003	2792
West Bengal	340	340	124	124	5312	2222
North-Eastern	446	413	124	114	6273	2165
North-Western	338	257	152	119	3816	2124
Southern	74	74	48	48	1014	860
All-India	5240	5115	1788	1745	78990	31323

estimates \hat{Y}_s over all the strata of the region/State/UT/all-India.

2.2.3 Estimates of ratios: The estimate of the ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ (where X and Y are the population totals of the two characters) was obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

SECTION 3

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 COMMUTING

3.1.0 Various reasons compel people to move from one place to another. One important kind of movement that accounts for a sizeable share of the journeys of human beings is the working person's daily movement to his or her place of work and back - when the place of work is at some distance from the home. A similar to-and-fro journey is made by students on all days of the week excluding holidays.

3.1.0.1 In extension of the normal meaning of the work "commuter", originally invented by Americans to mean the holder of a railway season ticket ("commutation ticket" in the USA) travelling daily between his home in the country and his work in town, we have used the word commuter in this report to mean both categories of persons - workers who travel to and from work every day, and students who regularly travel to their educational institution and back.

3.1.0.2 We have also extended the meaning of commuting to such travel in rural areas, even though, according to current usage, commuters travel to workplaces located in a city or a town.

3.1.0.3 *Definition.* **COMMUTER:** A person who travelled regularly during the last 30 days to place of WORK or to attend an EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION for studies, returning on the same day. "Regularly" means that such travel was the rule rather than the exception and the days when he/she did not undertake such travel the exception

rather than the rule. See also PURPOSE OF COMMUTING.

3.1.0.4 **WORK** here normally refers to economic activity but unpaid work such as services provided free (without pay) at institutions such as charitable homes, voluntary organisations, etc., is also covered if performed regularly.

3.1.0.5 **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION** includes schools, colleges and institutions of higher education, centres of adult education, and "pre-schools" (that is, pre-primary schools).

3.1.0.6 However, the following are not considered commuters:

1. Persons in villages travelling to work or for study *within the village of their residence.*
2. Peddlers' movements while peddling their wares.
3. A tailor (say) working at home and travelling one day in the week to get materials for work.
4. A person travelling to attend a course two days in the week.
5. People escorting their children or their friends' or relations' children to school.
6. Railway staff whose work includes travelling in trains.

3.1.0.7 The following are considered commuters:

1. Persons in urban areas travelling to work or for study any distance away from their residence
2. Peddlers' travel between residence and area(s) where they peddle their

wares provided this area is away from their residence (and, for rural peddlers, outside their village).

3. Hired escorts taking children to school.

3.1.0.8 COMMUTING will be understood to mean travelling regularly (see COMMUTER) from residence to place of work or educational institution and back on the same day. All the provisions made in the definition of COMMUTER (paragraphs 3.1.0.3 to 3.1.0.7) apply equally to COMMUTING. Most importantly, *for persons living in rural areas, movement to or from work or educational institution within the village of their residence is not considered commuting.*

3.1.0.9 PURPOSE OF COMMUTING: Two purposes - work and education - are possible. Escorting one's children or relations' children to educational institutions is not considered to be commuting for work or for education. Hired escorts, are however, considered to be commuters travelling to work.

3.1.0.10 MODE OF COMMUTING: This refers to the mode used in the *usual* journey of the commuter to place of work/education and back, as the mode used may vary from day to day. Twelve modes of commuting, including "on foot" were distinguished and modes other than these were classified under "other".

on foot	own car
bus	rickshaw
rail	animal-driven
bicycle	transport: owned
taxi/hired car	animal-driven
auto-rickshaw	transport: hired
motorcycle/	ship, boat, etc.
scooter	other

"Bus" included trams, trucks, vans, trekkers and other vehicles used for public transportation or transportation of a large number of persons. "Owned car" included the case of a government vehicle provided to a government official for commuting between residence and place of work.

3.1.0.11 If the usual journey is performed by two or more *different* modes, then mode of commuting refers to that mode by which the longer/longest distance is travelled. The mode accounting for the second longest distance was recorded in the schedule of enquiry under "minor mode" as a variable of interest in itself. However, it was decided that since some walking forms part of the journey of every able-bodied commuter and information on such minor or trivial part-journeys were *not* of interest, "on foot" would not come under consideration for assigning "minor mode" unless at least 1 km was travelled on foot.

Ratio to population

3.1.1.0 Statement 1 shows proportion of commuting workers and students in the male, female and total population of each State, separately for rural and urban areas. The following important facts emerge.

Urban:

3.1.1.1 39% of urban males commute between home and workplace and 19% commute between home and place of education, making a total of 58% commuters in the urban male population.

3.1.1.2 Only 7.6% of urban females were commuting workers but 17% (nearly as high a percentage as among males) were student commuters. Together, the two different kinds of commuting covered 25% of the urban female population.

3.1.1.3 Considering both sexes together, 24% of the urban population were commuting workers and 18% were student commuters - a total of 42% in urban India.

3.1.1.7 Generally, States with higher percentages of commuting workers among females were also the States with (relatively) high percentages of commuting

Statement 1: Proportion of worker and student commuters per 1000 male, female and total population												
State	per 1000 commuters											
	rural						urban					
	worker		student		all	worker		student		all		
M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP	69	32	51	29	18	24	435	109	274	207	175	191
ASM	220	43	141	90	74	83	373	61	234	194	174	185
BHR	81	14	50	64	33	49	304	32	178	139	131	135
GUJ	103	24	66	40	26	33	431	65	254	176	165	170
HAR	94	17	60	53	31	43	362	65	227	195	188	192
KTK	124	52	89	45	32	39	402	94	255	183	152	168
KRL	247	56	147	151	142	146	413	115	260	206	199	202
MP	95	65	81	47	24	36	382	82	235	191	178	184
MAH	124	52	89	53	36	45	464	118	299	225	203	214
ORS	130	39	85	49	34	41	374	61	227	140	144	142
PNJ	126	10	72	76	55	66	434	58	261	219	229	223
RAJ	58	6	33	35	9	23	238	27	137	133	101	117
TN	154	54	104	76	54	65	466	107	289	200	178	189
UP	84	9	48	93	44	70	288	30	170	164	142	154
WB	173	20	100	97	72	85	387	48	231	181	176	179
NE	183	83	136	109	97	104	317	125	223	247	219	233
NW	186	15	103	190	164	178	456	70	283	264	249	257
S	213	37	127	66	51	59	448	94	262	147	143	145
IND	114	31	74	70	44	58	391	76	241	191	174	183

3.1.1.4 The percentage of male commuting workers was less than 25% in only one major State: Rajasthan. Except for Rajasthan, UP (29%) and Bihar (30%), it was over 35% in all the major States.

3.1.1.5 The same three States had the lowest percentage (only about 3%) of urban female commuting workers, while all other States had at least 5%. Four major States had more than 10% of commuting workers in the urban female population.

3.1.1.6 Rajasthan (12%), Bihar & Orissa (13-14%) and UP (15%) had the lowest percentage of student commuters in the urban population among the major States.

workers among males. Examples are Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (11-12% among females, 46-47% among males), Andhra Pradesh (11% among females, 43-44% among males) and Kerala (11-12% among females, 41% among males)

Rural:

3.1.1.8 11% of males in rural India and 51% of females were workers who commuted between their homes and workplaces.

3.1.1.9 Around 6% of the rural population were student commuters. The proportion was 7% among males and 4.4% for females - a wider differential than seen in the urban population.

3.1.1.10 Commuting workers from rural households were most common in Kerala, where about a quarter of the male population fell in this category. For both sexes combined, the proportion of commuting workers in the population was nearly 15%, double the national average of 7.4%. In Assam, commuting workers formed 22% of the male population and 14% of the entire population. Rajasthan stood out as the State with the lowest proportion of rural commuters of both kinds: worker and student. Next came Andhra Pradesh.

3.1.1.11 The incidence of commuting (for work) among females in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh was one-tenth that among males. The male-female differential was also very high in Punjab. The differential was narrowest in Madhya Pradesh (9.5% for males, 6.5% for females). The highest proportion of female commuters (under "work") is seen in the North-Eastern group of States (8.3%) and the lowest in Rajasthan (0.6%).

3.1.1.12 The difference between the percentages of male and female student commuters was, in every State, much less than in case of workers. It was largest in Rajasthan, where student commuters were four times as common among males as among females.

Age-specific commuter-population ratios

3.1.2.0 Table T1 shows all-India proportions (per 1000 numbers) of working and student commuters among males and females in seven different age groups. The following facts are evident.

sector	age group	per 1000 number of commuting			
		workers		students	
		M	F	M	F
urban	0-4	0	0	63	64
	5-9	41	37	506	491
	10-14	75	54	584	576
	15-29	428	86	211	164
	30-44	740	123	3	2
	45-59	697	114	2	0
	60+	219	31	3	2
	all	391	76	191	174
rural	0-4	0	0	7	6
	5-9	10	9	121	101
	10-14	35	19	218	172
	15-29	157	41	93	40
	30-44	223	52	1	0
	45-59	194	46	2	0
	60+	61	16	1	0
	all	114	31	70	44

Urban:

3.1.2.1 Of the age-groups considered, the group 30-44 had the highest proportion of commuter workers (74% for males, 12% for females), followed by the group 45-59 (70% for males, 11% for females).

3.1.2.2 Among both boys and girls, 4% of those aged 5-9 were reported to be commuting workers. In the 60+ age group, 2% of males and 3% of females were commuting to work.

3.1.2.3 Around 57-58% of those in the age group 10-14 and 49-50% of those in the age group 5-9 were student commuters, the male and female percentages being very similar. Interestingly, as many as 6% of those (of either sex) in the age group 0-4 were reported to be student commuters. The percentages were highest (see Part-II Table I(US)) in Punjab and Tamil Nadu

Rural:

3.1.2.4 The age group 30-44 had the highest proportion of commuter workers (22% among males, 5% among females) and the age group 45-59, the next highest.

3.1.2.5 About 1% of both boys and girls aged 5-9 in rural areas of the country were reported to be working commuters.

3.1.2.6 The proportion of worker commuters in the age group 60-plus (see Part-II Table 1(RW)) was the highest in the North-Eastern States - 18% among males and 6% among females (compared to 11% or less among males and less than 4% among females in all other States, and a national average of 6% for males and 1.6% for females).

Age-specific
commuter-
population
ratios: rural

3.1.2.7 In rural India, 22% of boys and 17% of girls in the age-group 10-14 were student commuters.

3.1.2.8 Around 0.6-0.7% of boys and girls in rural India aged 4 years or less were reported to be student commuters. The proportion (see Part-II Table 1(RS)) was highest in Kerala (3-4%) and also high in the North-Western group of States and Union Territories (over 2%), the North-Eastern group (1.7%) and Tamil Nadu (1.6%).

Distance travelled (one way)

3.1.3.0 *Definition.* DISTANCE here refers to the total distance travelled from residence to place of work or education. For those commuting to more than one spot, distance was understood as distance travelled from residence to that work spot

which is furthest from the residence. For peddlers commuting to an area of work away from their homes, distance was understood as distance from residence to (the nearest point of) the area of operation.

3.1.3.1 The way in which the word "commuting" was defined in this survey imposed no restrictions on the distance a

Table T2: Per 1000 distribution of worker and student commuters by distance of residence from place of work or study

all-India				
rural		distance (one way)	urban	
workers	students		workers	students
163	292	< 1 km	239	492
254	274	1-2 km	251	270
192	210	2-4 km	177	121
162	122	4-8 km	142	69
127	66	8-15 km	98	30
70	27	15-40 km	64	13
18	3	40-100 km	19	2
5	1	> 100 km	5	1
9	6	not recorded	5	2
1000	1000	all	1000	1000

commuter has to travel. Anticipating that reported distances of residence from place of work or study would vary widely in the Indian population, eight distance ranges were used in coding the reported distances, from "< 1 km" to "> 100 km".

3.1.3.2 Per 1000 distributions of worker and student commuters (all-India) by distance to place of work or education are shown in Table T2. Tables 3(RUW) and 3(RUS) of the Part-II give the State-level distributions.

Urban:

3.1.3.3 Nearly one-half (49%) of all student commuters had to travel less than 1 km to reach their place of study. 51% had to travel more than 1 km, 24% had to travel more than 2 km, and 12% had to travel more than 4 km. 5% had to travel more than 8 km.

3.1.3.4 Among workers, 24% had their workplace less than 1 km away from their residence and 49% had their workplace less than 2 km away. But nearly 33% lived more than 4 km away from their place of work and nearly 18% lived more than 8 km away. About 9% reported living more than 15 km away from their place of work.

3.1.3.5 Some differences among States in respect of distance travelled by commuters, especially workers, can be discerned from Tables 3(UW) and 3(US). For instance, only 7% of urban commuting workers in Assam lived more than 8 km away from their place of work compared to over 24% for Kerala and Maharashtra and nearly 34% in the North-Western group (comprising Delhi, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir). Again, 40% of commuting workers in Assam lived within 1 km of their workplace compared to under 20% in U.P., Bihar, Karnataka and Rajasthan. Among students, those in Kerala travelled relatively longer distances compared to the rest of the country.

Rural:

3.1.3.6 A quarter of commuting workers in rural areas of India lived 1-2 km away from their place of work. About 62% lived within 4 km of their workplace. The remaining 38% included 9% who had to travel more than 15 km to reach their place of work. The last-mentioned category made up more than 20% of the rural commuting

workers of Rajasthan and more than 18% of rural commuting workers in Haryana.

3.1.3.7 90% of rural student commuters lived within 8 km of the educational institution they attended and 78%, within 4 km of it. 3% reported having to travel more than 15 km to attend their educational institution.

Mode of commuting

3.1.4.0 Table T3 gives per 1000 distribution (all-India) of commuters by mode of commuting. The State-level distributions are shown in full in the Part-II, and in a truncated form, considering only a few important modes, in Statements 2(R) and 2(U). Tables 4(RUW) and 4(RUS) of the Part-II give State-level distributions of commuters by major mode of commuting, separately for different ranges of distance travelled (one way). Some findings of interest are listed below.

Urban:

3.1.4.1 46% of commuting workers walked to their place of work, around 17% took a bus, while another 16% cycled to their workplaces. Of the remaining 21%, 7% travelled by motorcycle or scooter, 5% used the railway, and 4% hired animal-driven carriages.

3.1.4.2 Among student commuters, nearly 72% walked to their educational institution. It will be recalled that 49% of student commuters lived within 1 km of the educational institution they attended and another 27% lived within 2 km of the institution. 12% travelled by bus and 7% rode a bicycle.

rural			mode	urban		
workers	students	all		workers	students	all
591	700	639	on foot	463	716	572
177	152	166	bus	166	121	146
22	9	16	rail	52	13	35
150	110	132	bicycle	158	70	120
5	3	4	taxi/hired car	4	3	4
6	6	6	auto-rickshaw	13	24	18
13	1	8	motorcycle/scooter	72	12	46
2	1	1	own car	16	5	11
5	3	4	rickshaw	9	22	15
17	6	12	owned animal-driven transport	40	7	26
3	5	4	hired animal-driven transport	4	5	4
5	1	3	ship, boat, etc.	1	0	1
4	2	3	other	3	1	2
2	1	2	not recorded	0	0	0
1000	1000	1000	all	1000	1000	1000

3.1.4.3 Statement 2(U) gives, for each State, per 1000 number of urban commuters using some of the more common modes of commuting: on foot, bus, rail, bicycle and motorcycle/scooter. Figures for animal-driven transport are included for workers and figures for rickshaw, for students. Some of the interesting features are noted below.

3.1.4.4 The railway was used by 17% of urban commuting workers in Maharashtra, 14% in West Bengal, 6% in Haryana, 4% in Tamil Nadu, and less than 2% in all other States. Even among student commuters in West Bengal, there were 5% who travelled by train, compared to well under 1% in most States.

3.1.4.5 Motorcycles/scooters were used by 13-14% of commuting workers in Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat. They were used least in West Bengal (under 1%).

Major mode of commuting: urban

3.1.4.6 The auto-rickshaw carried 4% or more urban student commuters in 6 major States. In two States, Bihar and U.P., its use was more common among workers than students.

3.1.4.7 Rickshaws carried 2-4% of urban student commuters in several major States including all the Eastern and North-Eastern States, and over 6% in U.P.

3.1.4.8 Kerala was the only major State where urban bus travellers (44%) outnumbered pedestrians (38%) among commuting workers.

3.1.4.9 Animal-driven carriages were used by 2-7% of urban working commuters in nearly all States.

3.1.4.10 32% of working commuters in urban Orissa cycled to work compared to 5% in Karnataka and Kerala. The highest percentage of cyclists among students was reported from Punjab (13%), followed by Orissa and U.P. (11-12%).

Statement 2(U): Per 1000 numbers of urban commuters using different (selected) modes of commuting													
per 1000 number of worker commuters commuting by							State	per 1000 number of student commuters commuting by					
(on) foot	bus	rail	bicy-cle	mc/scoot-er	ani-mal trans.		(on) foot	bus	rail	bicy-cle	auto-rickshaw	ani-mal trans.	
	535	160	7	125	65	68	AP	751	139	6	50	16	14
	581	147	7	82	64	28	ASM	793	91	4	31	0	30
	605	33	14	169	37	63	BHR	752	75	2	79	29	24
	463	129	15	176	135	42	GUJ	786	74	3	59	41	0
	423	64	60	242	84	52	HAR	725	59	7	94	8	22
	504	255	10	53	141	14	KTK	715	165	1	41	39	13
U	375	444	13	45	41	40	KRL	513	359	7	8	40	0
R	618	49	7	198	57	57	MP	828	40	0	82	9	23
B	415	149	166	121	80	24	MAH	690	112	26	72	48	15
A	548	50	5	325	46	19	ORS	781	61	1	117	0	38
N	479	43	5	279	87	73	PNJ	714	41	1	133	47	29
	392	120	16	215	133	69	RAJ	777	84	12	50	40	0
	397	243	39	178	75	35	TN	659	192	24	69	10	9
	475	66	20	255	57	47	UP	735	43	3	116	11	66
	440	204	142	149	7	22	WB	698	100	51	77	16	35
	575	226	2	61	25	19	NE	736	114	11	65	13	27
	318	380	12	59	66	83	NW	648	263	3	13	15	15
	254	260	19	188	207	16	S	614	200	8	30	28	5
	463	166	52	158	72	44	IND	716	121	13	70	24	22

3.1.4.11 Commuting on foot, in urban India, was most common among students of M.P. (83%).

Rural:

3.1.4.12 Per 1000 number of rural commuters commuting on foot, and by bus, rail, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter and animal-driven transport, are shown in Statement 2(R).

3.1.4.13 Three modes - on foot, bus, and bicycle - accounted for 94% of commuting among rural workers and 96% of commuting among students in rural India as a whole.

3.1.4.14 The percentage of worker commuters travelling on foot was between 50% and 70% in 8 of the major States (national average: 59%). It was highest in Madhya Pradesh (84%) and high in the

North-Eastern States and Orissa (75-76%). Pedestrian commuters formed less than one-fifth only in Punjab (18%). In all other major States their proportion was 38% or more. Among student commuters the pedestrians made up more than 50% in all but 2 major States: Punjab and Haryana. The national average was 70%.

3.1.4.15 Buses were used by 42% of rural worker commuters in Kerala, 39% in Tamil Nadu and 32% in Rajasthan. In all other major States the proportion was 22% or less. In Madhya Pradesh only 2% of rural workers took a bus to go to work, and in Orissa the percentage was about 5%. Among rural student commuters, the percentage travelling by bus was 4-8% in Kerala, Bihar, U.P., Orissa and West Bengal and 14% or more in the rest of rural India (the national average being 15%).

Statement 2(R): Per 1000 numbers of rural commuters using different (selected) modes of commuting

		per 1000 number of worker commuters commuting by					State	per 1000 number of student commuters commuting by					
	(on) foot	bus	rail	bicy-cle	mc/scoot-er	ani-mal trans.		(on) foot	bus	rail	bicy-cle	mc/scoot-er	ani-mal trans.
	662	147	13	105	24	25	AP	532	329	12	97	2	20
	692	113	4	136	10	29	ASM	709	143	6	93	1	40
	613	133	32	176	3	12	BHR	843	54	3	85	0	3
	527	190	27	96	43	51	GUJ	512	310	9	107	6	3
	389	206	60	220	34	24	HAR	38	343	11	220	13	45
	670	217	7	44	22	13	KTK	673	230	11	35	0	18
R	478	421	7	23	11	29	KRL	602	344	9	5	1	17
U	840	19	3	118	3	9	MP	820	40	1	133	1	1
R	648	168	26	98	22	8	MAH	610	252	15	95	2	2
A	754	51	3	168	3	20	ORS	751	55	6	170	2	10
L	185	158	12	475	57	81	PNJ	413	251	1	232	19	23
	405	323	4	169	15	27	RAJ	660	151	8	151	0	8
	438	391	10	113	19	9	TN	571	334	6	61	2	10
	516	88	21	319	3	19	UP	735	54	6	183	0	8
	550	149	83	160	1	19	WB	773	77	23	106	0	10
	764	144	5	35	9	8	NE	744	138	7	66	2	9
	502	409	5	56	7	16	NW	812	162	2	5	1	4
	148	439	6	243	112	12	S	458	425	18	36	42	2
	591	177	22	150	13	20	IND	700	152	9	110	1	11

3.1.4.16 In rural India as a whole 15% of all commuting workers and 11% of all commuting students cycled to work. In

Punjab the percentage among workers was as high as 47-48% and in U.P. it was 32%. In rural Punjab and Haryana, 22-23% of student commuters were reported to be cycling to

school/college. Except for Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the North-Eastern States, all other States had at least 8% of cyclists among both worker and student commuters.

3.1.4.17 Motorcycles and scooters were used by nearly 6% commuters among rural workers of Punjab and over 4% of them in Gujarat. In the poorer States such as Orissa, Bihar, M.P., U.P. and West Bengal, the percentage was much lower: 0.3% or less.

3.1.4.18 The percentage of workers who commuted between home and workplace by railway was, apart from West Bengal (8%) and Haryana (6%), higher than the all-India percentage of about 2% in only 3 other States. In rural West Bengal, 2% of student commuters were rail travellers

Distance and mode

3.1.5.0 Table 4 of the Part-II gives, for India as a whole, per 1000 distribution of commuters by major mode of commuting, separately for different classes of distance travelled from residence to place of work/education. The salient features are noted below.

Urban:

3.1.5.1 For distances less than 1 km, 88% of commuting workers and 96% of student commuters travel on foot. In the next

range, 1-2 km, bicycles are used by 17% of commuting workers and 9% of student commuters, and buses by about 5% of worker commuters and 6% of student commuters. The proportion of cyclists among commuters is highest in the range 2-8 km, accounting for over a quarter of commuting workers and 18-20% of student commuters.

3.1.5.2 Walking continues to be more common than travelling by bus up to the range of 4 km, after which its prevalence falls off rapidly. The relative prevalence of use of bicycles begins to fall after the range 4-8 km, as does the use of motorcycles/scooters and auto-rickshaws. The typically 'owned' modes of transport bicycle, own car, motorcycle/scooter, and owned animal-driven transport, were more prevalent among working than among student commuters for practically all the ranges of distance considered here.

Rural:

3.1.5.3 Differences among workers and students were narrower in this respect than in urban areas. The proportion of pedestrians among commuters was 96-98% for the range "<1 km", 88% for the range 1-2 km, and 63-64% for the range 2-4 km.

3.1.5.4 In the range 2-4 km, non-manually operated forms of transport were used by only 12% of worker commuters (including 9% who travelled by bus) and 17% of student commuters

Distance
and mode:
rural
commuters

(14 15% by bus).

3.1.5.5 Cyclists formed 30% of the commuters who travelled 4-8 km each way and a quarter of the commuters who travelled 8-15 km each way. The proportions among workers and students are very close to each other. Compared to urban commuters, rural commuters used the bicycle for longer distances on the average.

Percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

3.1.6.0 This information is available in the last column of Table 4 of Part-II.

Urban:

3.1.6.1 Use of a minor mode (see paragraph 3.1.0.11) was reported by 64% of all commuters whose major mode was "rail" and 22% of all those whose major mode was bus. The proportion reporting a minor mode was 5% or less for all the "owned" modes apart from "motorcycle/scooter".

Rural:

3.1.6.2 Among both bus and train riders, the percentage reporting a second mode (regularly used to perform a minor part of the journey) was noticeably higher among workers (37% of those travelling by bus, 67% of those travelling by train) than among students (29% bus, 38% train).

3.1.6.3 Among workers using own or hired car, 21% reported using a second mode for part of the journey. Among students, the percentage was about 40%.

Statement 3: Average duration of commuting per day* by sex for worker and student commuters

Sector	State	average duration (minutes) of commuting per day for								
		work			education			work or education		
		M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
urban	Andhra Pradesh	57.1	48.5	55.4	36.5	31.8	34.4	50.4	38.2	46.8
	Assam	45.5	37.4	44.6	36.1	35.9	36	42.3	36.3	40.8
	Bihar	62.8	50.9	61.8	42.8	36.3	39.9	56.6	39.1	52.4
	Gujarat	51.7	43.4	50.7	31.6	29.2	30.5	45.9	33.2	42.6
	Haryana	63.9	43.5	61.3	33	33.4	33.2	53.1	36	48.4
	Karnataka	62	66	62.7	36.1	37.4	36.7	53.9	48.4	52.4
	Kerala	62.9	50.7	60.1	42.9	39.6	41.2	56.3	43.7	51.9
	Madhya Pradesh	63.4	48.8	60.9	34.3	32.3	33.3	53.7	37.5	48.8
	Maharashtra	66.9	56.1	64.8	38.6	36.3	37.6	57.7	43.6	53.5
	Orissa	45.1	51.6	46	39.9	32.3	36.3	43.7	38.1	42.2
	Punjab	43.7	36.1	42.9	29.7	28.2	29	39	29.8	36.5
	Rajasthan	54.2	58.2	54.6	35.1	34.2	34.7	47.4	39.2	45.4
	Tamil Nadu	58.4	48.9	56.7	37.7	34.7	36.3	52.2	40	48.6
	Uttar Pradesh	71.4	66.8	71.1	39.5	37.1	38.5	59.9	42.2	55.6
	West Bengal	65.9	53.3	64.7	38.8	36	37.5	57.2	39.7	52.8
	North-Eastern	57.7	53.9	56.7	35.2	36	35.6	47.9	42.5	45.9
	North-Western	61.1	63.1	61.3	36.8	35.2	36.1	52.2	41.3	49.3
	Southern	53.3	46.4	52	38.9	35.3	37	49.7	39.7	46.7
	India	61.4	53	60.1	37.2	34.7	36.1	53.5	40.2	49.8
		no. of sample commuters	29252	5755	35008	14906	12166	27072	44158	17921
rural	Andhra Pradesh	80.3	80.7	80.4	59.7	50	56	74.2	69.6	72.6
	Assam	75.3	53.1	72.2	64.7	60	62.8	72.2	57.5	68.7
	Bihar	99.4	66.8	94.9	56.7	49.8	54.6	80.5	55	74.8
	Gujarat	64.8	48.1	61.9	58.1	50.2	55.1	62.9	49.2	59.6
	Haryana	83.4	53.5	79.5	62.5	52.8	59.4	75.9	53	71.1
	Karnataka	70.8	62.6	68.5	55.3	45.3	51.2	66.7	56	63.3
	Kerala	63.6	58.7	62.6	47.5	49.7	48.6	57.5	52.3	55.6
	Madhya Pradesh	61.7	51.8	58	51.4	42.4	48.6	58.3	49.3	55.1
	Maharashtra	77.2	69.6	75	57.4	51.8	55.2	71.2	62.3	68.4
	Orissa	84.7	98.8	87.9	47.7	45.9	47	74.6	74.4	74.5
	Punjab	68.5	46.2	67	47.4	43.7	46	60.5	44.1	56.9
	Rajasthan	95.8	82.5	94.6	64.6	66.2	64.9	83.9	72.7	82.5
	Tamil Nadu	73.9	70.2	72.9	48.8	49.3	49	65.6	59.7	63.7
	Uttar Pradesh	115.4	67.4	111.2	60.2	49	56.8	86.4	52.1	79.1
	West Bengal	81.9	71.7	80.9	50.3	44.5	47.9	70.5	50.5	65.7
	North-Eastern	73.9	68.8	72.4	55.2	52.6	54.1	66.9	60.1	64.5
	North-Western	81.3	63.9	80	56.6	57.3	56.9	68.8	57.9	65.4
	Southern	77.3	79.5	77.6	52.6	52.8	52.7	71.4	64	69.7
	India	83	66.2	79.7	55.7	49.4	53.4	72.6	56.3	68.1
		no. of sample commuters	26742	7005	33747	16594	10536	27131	43336	17541

* i.e. per commuting day

Duration of commuting

3.1.7.0 How many minutes of the commuter's day does commuting take up?

The State-level averages, worked out separately for males and females and separately for workers and students, are shown in Statement 3 and discussed below.

3.1.7.1 *Definition.* DURATION OF COMMUTING does not include waiting times (e.g. waiting for a bus, train or ferry) but only journey time including journeys on foot in between vehicular journeys or at the beginning or end. Journey time for those moving to more than one spot was defined (as in the case of distance) as the journey time spent in travelling from residence to the work spot which is furthest from the residence. For peddlers, journey time was defined in the same way as distance travelled.

Urban:

3.1.7.2 Commuting took up 61 minutes (just over half an hour each way) for the average Indian working man and eight minutes less for the average working woman. The average for both sexes combined was 1 hour. Less time was spent on commuting on the average by students, whom we have seen earlier to travel shorter distances generally than workers. The average time for students was 36 minutes. The male-female differential in this respect among students was smaller than that for workers.

3.1.7.3 Not much variation was exhibited by the different States in average duration of commuting. For students the average time (considering a typical commuting day and leaving holidays out of account) varied between 29 minutes in Punjab to 43 minutes in Bihar. Among workers, the lowest State average was 43 minutes (Punjab) and the highest was 71 minutes (UP). While the relatively low average for workers in Assam (45 minutes) may be put down to shorter distances travelled (see Table 3(US)), the reasons for the low figures for Punjab are probably to be found in better transport facilities. An interesting departure from the usual pattern of male-female differences is found in Orissa, where commuting among female workers is found to take appreciably longer on the average (52 minutes) than

among their male counterparts (45 minutes). Differences between the sexes in mode of commuting (especially the use of bicycles by males whereas females walked) appears to be the most likely reason.

Rural:

3.1.7.4 The average journey time (to and fro) spent by a male commuting between home and workplace in rural India on a typical working day was estimated at 83 minutes - with all major States reporting more than one hour average time - compared to 66 minutes for females. The average time for males and females together comes to nearly 80 minutes

3.1.7.5 In all major States except Orissa (and, possibly, Andhra Pradesh), male commuters spent more time travelling to their place of work than women did. In Orissa the total to-and-fro journey time was about 85 minutes for males but 99 minutes for females.

3.1.7.6 Student commuters spent less than one hour on the average per day (not counting holidays) in most States. The average time was about 56 minutes for males and 49 minutes for females.

3.1.7.7 Taking males and females, workers and students all together, average daily time spent in commuting comes to 68 minutes for rural India as a whole.

Commuting expenses

3.1.8.0 *Definition.* COMMUTING EXPENSES: This refers only to travelling expenses incurred in commuting. In case of travelling by one's own vehicle, travelling expenses include cost of fuel and salary of driver, if any. Driver's salary and, in case of animal-drawn vehicle, the cost of animal feed, was apportioned to commuting and non-commuting purposes on the basis of

number of hours of travel. Actual expenses for commuting were considered, even if reimbursed by the employer. In case the vehicle was provided by the employer and actual expenses were zero, expenses were imputed suitably by the investigator.

3.1.8.1 Statement 4 shows male-female and inter-State variation in commuting expenses incurred over a period of 30 days.

Urban:

3.1.8.2 The national average for male commuting workers is Rs.80 and for female workers, Rs.57. The figures, unfortunately, cannot be reduced to "daily" terms as information on the number of commuting days in the month was not collected for any commuter. Assuming a six-day week on the average would mean 26 commuting days. This would yield approximately Rs.3 per day for males and about Rs.2.20 per day for females. The averages shown have been worked out taking into account all

commuters, including those who commute wholly on foot or by bicycle and incur no expenses. It has been seen earlier (paragraph 3.1.4.1) that the "on foot" category covers 46% of working commuters. This means that the expenses per working commuter not travelling on foot would be much higher than the figure calculated for all commuters.

3.1.8.3 The average monthly expenditure for students was much lower than for workers, only about Rs.26-27 at the national level, that is, about Re.1 per commuting day. Since more than 2 out of 3 students walked to school/college (paragraph 3.1.4.2), the average daily expenses per student incurring some expenditure (that is excluding the zero-expenditure students) would be more than three times this figure, that is, more than Rs.3. There was little male-female variation in expenditure per student commuter.

Statement 4: Average monthly commuting expenses (Rs.) of worker and student commuters by sex

State	workers				students			
	urban		rural		urban		rural	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	77	30	48	12	22	19	36	28
Assam	66	46	19	6	31	16	8	12
Bihar	30	42	21	4	18	19	7	2
Gujarat	75	53	82	26	19	14	32	32
Haryana	66	90	99	9	16	20	49	43
Karnataka	101	67	56	19	28	24	26	15
Kerala	101	65	78	59	46	34	28	25
Madhya Pradesh	48	7	10	1	11	9	8	10
Maharashtra	106	74	61	16	36	42	34	24
Orissa	28	22	11	4	12	9	6	4
Punjab	62	31	75	81	19	22	46	45
Rajasthan	105	88	106	52	20	20	24	10
Tamil Nadu	71	33	65	38	29	25	45	29
Uttar Pradesh	53	66	35	8	15	23	12	6
West Bengal	59	43	37	23	27	23	8	5
North-Eastern	64	50	35	24	21	25	23	22
North-Western	174	213	84	47	57	47	21	17
Southern	121	105	122	138	41	40	55	61
India	80	57	46	18	27	26	19	15
no. of sample commuters	29252	5755	26742	7005	14906	12166	16594	10536

3.1.8.4 The North-Western group of States and UT's (which includes Delhi and Chandigarh) shows the highest expenditure figures (more than twice the national average in case of male workers and about thrice the national average in case of students). Expenditure per commuting worker is also high in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. Expenditure is lower in Orissa (Rs.28 per male and Rs.22 per female commuting worker) and in Bihar (Rs.30 per male commuting worker). Among student commuters, the lowest averages are reported by Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (Rs.9-12 per month) and the highest by the North-Western and Southern groups and Kerala.

3.1.8.5 Departures from the usual pattern of male-female variation in expenses per commuting worker are found in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, where average expenses are clearly higher for females than for males. Differences between the sexes in mode of commuting are likely to be responsible for this. For instance, the presence of men choosing to cycle to work where women take a bus would lower the average expenses for males. For Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, the use of bicycles

(which may safely be assumed to be much more prevalent among males than female commuters) is indeed much higher than the national average (see Statement 2(U)).

Rural:

3.1.8.6 The average travelling expenditure of working commuters in rural India is estimated at Rs.46 per month for males and Rs.18 per month for females: a ratio of around 2.5 : 1.

3.1.8.7 To a great extent, inter-State differentials in expenditure follow the pattern of inter-State differential in income or consumer expenditure, the lowest figures being reported by Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal in that order.

Commuting
expenses:
rural

3.1.8.8 Tables 5(W) and 5(S) of the Part II give State-level estimates of average expenses separately for selected age groups of workers and students. The estimates for specific age groups, obviously, show signs of being affected by sampling fluctuations. Nevertheless, they are useful for judging the validity of certain hypotheses indicated by data.

3.1.8.9 For instance, the State-level average for males appears to be higher than that for females in every State except Punjab. Age-group-specific estimates confirm this hypothesis.

3.1.8.10 Average travelling expenses per month for student commuters in rural India are estimated at Rs.19 for males and Rs.15 for females. Again, the State averages are, on the whole, in tune with inter-State differentials in overall living standards.

3.1.8.11 Note that expenditure could be

higher because distances travelled are longer, or transport services are more expensive, or simply because of higher purchasing power. Analysis of the factors behind the observed expenditure differentials is outside the scope of the present issue.

Expenses using owned and hired modes

3.1.9.0 In Statement 5, a few typically "owned" modes and a few typically "hired" modes have been distinguished and estimates for average commuting expenses worked out separately for the two groups, for the remaining modes (called "mixed"

Statement 5: Average monthly expenditure on commuting by distance commuted (one way) separately for commuting to work and for study, and separately for owned and hired types of transport used

all-India

distance travelled (one way)	average monthly expenditure (Rs.) incurred by a commuter using												no. of sample commuters
	Owned modes*			Hired modes@			Mixed modes§			all modes			
	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
urban													
< 1 km	131	76	120	76	79	78	1	0	0	8	2	4	22683
1-2 km	142	93	133	99	94	96	3	2	3	24	17	21	16951
2-4 km	192	131	184	108	103	105	6	5	6	57	56	57	9644
4-8 km	260	192	252	139	117	130	15	16	15	119	100	114	6172
8-15 km	323	323	323	170	148	164	18	6	16	171	141	165	3432
15-40 km	540	223	536	219	161	210	48	42	48	259	158	246	2148
40-100 km	570	-	570	282	189	274	602	332	359	312	197	303	610
> 100 km	504	91	496	382	238	364	114	-	114	400	234	382	182
all classes	252	142	238	166	115	147	5	2	3	76	26	55	62080
rural													
< 1 km	70	17	51	70	71	71	0	0	0	2	1	1	13168
1-2 km	89	18	75	69	56	62	1	1	1	5	4	4	15987
2-4 km	137	43	113	73	64	68	4	2	3	17	14	16	12524
4-8 km	129	49	115	106	72	90	9	5	8	43	34	39	8934
8-15 km	210	130	202	134	101	122	13	7	12	85	71	81	5737
15-40 km	299	324	300	207	144	191	35	21	32	184	131	172	3116
40-100 km	401	450	402	246	192	240	32	-	31	245	189	239	661
> 100 km	421	-	421	185	127	175	0	800	69	186	156	181	174
all classes	170	56	151	146	88	123	4	2	3	41	17	31	60878

* Owned modes: bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, owned car and owned animal-driven transport

@ Hired modes: bus, rail, hired car, rickshaw and hired animal-driven transport

§ Mixed modes: all other modes

modes in the Statement) taken together, and for all modes together. The "mixed" category includes "on foot", which, it has been seen earlier, applies to a very large proportion of commuters; hence the low average figures for the "mixed" group.

The "owned" modes are: bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, owned car and owned animal-driven transport.

The "hired" modes are: bus, rail, hired car, rickshaw and hired animal-driven transport.

The "mixed" modes are all other modes.

Statement 5 gives estimates of expenses separately for different ranges of commuting distance. The following observations can be made.

Urban:

3.1.9.1 Average monthly commuting expenses per commuter were Rs.238 for "owned modes", about 60% higher than for hired modes (Rs.147).

3.1.9.2 The owned-hired differential was greater among working than among student commuters.

3.1.9.3 The average commuting expenditure for all those who commute 4-8 km each way was Rs.114 per month, double that for those travelling 2-4 km each way (Rs.57).

Rural:

3.1.9.4 As seen in case of urban commuters, working commuters in rural areas using hired vehicles spent less, on the average, than those using owned transport

Expenses
using
owned and
hired modes

However, student commuters using hired vehicles appeared to be spending more (Rs.88 per month) than students using owned transport (Rs.56), unlike their counterparts in urban areas. Closer examination of Statement 5 reveals that up to the distance range 4-8 km, expenditure for "owned" modes of transport is much lower than expenditure for "hired" modes of transport.

3.1.9.5 For commuters using hired transport, there appears to be a threshold level of expenditure of about Rs.60-70 per month, which was incurred however short the distance travelled. A similar situation can be seen to prevail in urban areas.

3.1.9.6 State-level estimates of average expenses by mode type considering all distances together are given in Table 6 of Part-II.

3.2 Journeys on Tours Involving Overnight Stay

3.2.0.0 So far we have dwelt on one important kind of travel: the daily trips to place of work or education and back. Commuting is important because of its daily regularity. However, the word "travel", for most households, stands for a kind of journey quite different from commuting. "Travel" usually signifies an activity undertaken *infrequently*. It involves leaving one's residence and, usually, *not* returning on the same day. It needs some planning, and is often expensive. Like commuting, such travel has several features worthy of a quantitative study.

Table T4: Rate of occurrence of journeys per household and per person

State	number of journeys			
	per 100 hhs in 60 days		per 1000 population in 60 days	
	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5
AP	56	67	131	147
ASM	37	29	71	67
BHR	22	40	40	72
GUJ	48	54	98	112
HAR	100	113	178	243
KTK	57	78	114	175
KRL	71	97	152	228
MP	43	44	83	85
MAH	58	55	124	125
ORS	33	75	70	176
PNJ	71	67	132	153
RAJ	46	65	82	127
TN	29	58	73	147
UP	60	66	107	126
WB	38	47	77	107
NE	30	42	60	91
NW	58	23	116	54
S	47	62	103	150
IND	48	59	95	127

3.2.0.1 Since a very wide range of purposes require men, women and children to move from one location to another, it is necessary for any study of travel to draw its boundaries so as to omit the numerous minor movements that people perform, for instance, the movements within their own homes or neighbourhoods. In the 54th round survey, it was decided to study, apart from commuting, only *travel which involved overnight stay in a place outside the village or urban block of one's residence*.

3.2.0.2 *Definition.* A TOUR INVOLVING OVERNIGHT STAY was understood to have been completed when one or more household members left the village/block of their residence and returned on a different day. To get better information on different features of the journeys made on such tours, information was collected only on tours *completed as on the date of survey*. To measure the rate of occurrence of such journeys per unit day or month, only *tours which had been completed during the last 60 days* were considered. To put migratory travel outside the ambit of the study, *only tours which had been completed within 6 months of their commencement* were taken into account. Each tour was seen as involving one OUTWARD JOURNEY and one RETURN JOURNEY to one's residence. Even tours of the circular kind, where people visited places located not on a "linear" kind of path from their home town/village (e.g. Calcutta - Hyderabad - Madras - Calcutta) but on a circular kind of path (e.g. Calcutta - Bombay - Madras - Calcutta) were split up conceptually into an outward journey (Origin - farthest

destination) and a return journey (Farthest destination - Origin). Thus *the number of journeys on a tour was always counted as two.*

3.2.0.3 When, say, three household members travelled together, it was counted as a single tour and not as three tours.

Magnitude of the phenomenon

3.2.1.0 In Table T4 an attempt is made to describe the magnitude of the phenomenon in terms of incidence of journeys (a) per 100 households (b) per 1000 population. Since the average household size is slightly under 5 in rural areas of most states, 100 households are equivalent to slightly under 500 population in most parts of rural India. As a result the figures in col.4 of Table T4 are roughly twice those in col.2. Where average rural household size is closer to 4 (as in Tamil Nadu) it can be seen that the figure in col.4 is about 2 to 5 times the figure in col.3. Similarly the relationship between col.3 & col.5 figures depends on the average household size in the respective states.

3.2.1.1 It will be recalled that (a) only tours completed on any day within a 60-day period were listed in the schedule of enquiry and (b) each tour was considered as having one outward journey and one return journey. *Hence the average number of tours made per household/person can be obtained as half the average number of journeys.*

3.2.1.2 The following facts are clear from Table T4.

- On an average, monthly number of journeys on tours involving overnight stay was 24 per 100 rural households and 30 per 100 urban households, that is, 12 tours per 100 rural households

and 15 tours per 100 urban households. 48 journeys (24 tours) were reported per month per 1000 rural population and 64 journeys (32 tours) per month per 1000 urban population.

- Among the major states, Haryana reported the highest incidence of journeys (per household or per person) both in rural areas and in urban areas, followed by Kerala and Punjab. The incidence of journeys was the lowest in Bihar and in the North-Eastern States and Union Territories.
- The incidence of journeys in urban areas was everywhere higher than in rural areas except in the North-Western group of States and Union Territories, where the urban rate of incidence of journeys was less than half the rural rate. It may be noted that the populations of Delhi & Chandigarh cities constitute a very large proportion of the urban population of the North-Western group.

Mode of journey

3.2.2.0 The modes distinguished by the survey were: on foot, bus, rail, bicycle, taxi/hired car, auto-rickshaw, motorcycle/scooter, own car, rickshaw, owned animal-driven transport, hired animal-driven transport, ship/boat, air, other.

3.2.2.1 "Bus" included trams, trucks, vans, trekkers and other vehicles used for public transportation or transportation of a large number of persons.

3.2.2.2 According to the way outward and return journey were defined (so that one outward and one return journey made up the entire tour), it was possible that many journeys were made up of two or more parts, the different parts involving different

modes. For instance, a rickshaw trip to the local bus stand and a bus trip to the destination town, (say, Delhi) followed by an auto-rickshaw trip to the ultimate destination could make up the outward journey which is counted as a single journey. The mode by which the longest distance was travelled (here, bus) was, according to the survey procedure laid down, recorded as the MODE OF JOURNEY in case of such composite journeys.

3.2.2.3 Statement 6 (R & U) gives the distribution of journey by mode for each State and all-India. The following facts emerge from a study of the national and State-level distributions.

mode	all-India	
	rural	urban
On foot	58	12
Bus	716	646
Rail	107	248
Bicycle	62	20
Taxi/ hired car	17	17
Auto-rickshaw	6.5	9.7
Motorcycle, scooter	9.7	11
Own car	2.3	19
Rickshaw	4.0	4.8
Owned animal-dr. tr.	6.9	0.6
Hired animal-dr. tr.	3.8	1.1
Ship, boat	2.1	1.3
Air	0.3	3.5
Other	4.8	2.0
Not recorded	1.2	2.8
All	1000	1000

3.2.2.4 Buses (in which category trams, vans and trekkers, and trucks were included) were overwhelmingly the most

popular mode of travel for tours involving overnight stay (**hereafter, OS tours**). They accounted for 72% of journeys on such tours by the rural population of India and 65% for the urban population. The railway was the second most popular mode of transport (11% of journeys for the rural population and 25% for the urban population). Thus the two modes together accounted for 82% of journeys for rural people and 89% for urban people.

3.2.2.5 Journeys performed on foot accounted for 6% of journeys on OS tours for the rural population. The figure was 19% for rural Orissa and 16% for rural areas of North-Western group. Even in urban areas, where only 1.2% of journeys on OS tours were performed on foot, the figure was nearly 8% for Orissa.

3.2.2.6 Rail travel was more common than travel by bus on OS tours in urban areas of two States: Bihar (55% rail, 40% bus) and West Bengal (50% rail, 36% bus). In rural areas of all States except Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and U.P., buses accounted for 71-88% of journeys. In these three States, they accounted for 53-59% of journeys.

3.2.2.7 The bicycle accounted for 6% of journeys on OS tours in rural India and 2% in urban India. In rural U.P., the share of bicycles was 17%. In urban U.P., it was 9%.

3.2.2.8 The taxi or hired car accounted for 1.7% of journeys on OS tours in both rural and urban areas. The "owned car" was used in 2% of journeys in urban areas and 0.2% of journeys in rural areas. In urban areas of Punjab and Haryana, people used their own car on 6% of all journeys on OS tours.

Statement 6: Per 10,000 distribution of journeys on tours involving overnight stay by mode																		
State	on foot	bus	rail	bicy- cle	taxi/ hired car	auto- rick- shaw	mc/ scoo- teer	own car	rick- shaw	own- ed adt*	hir- ed adt*	ship, boat, etc.	air	other	not reco- ded	all	estd. no. of jour.	
R	AP	395	8180	1092	55	26	67	49	16	9	38	30	6	-	20	18	10000	3300
U	ASM	943	7400	812	523	16	105	29	16	93	-	-	48	-	-	16	10000	1181
R	BHR	1047	5328	2230	1107	65	48	47	-	7	29	43	16	11	-	21	10000	1702
A	GUJ	151	8817	542	31	84	100	105	27	34	-	14	-	-	63	12	10000	1412
L	HAR	23	8068	784	113	151	54	347	26	-	168	110	12	15	129	-	10000	1236
	KTK	353	7984	1435	50	50	11	56	-	-	29	20	-	-	12	-	10000	1946
	KRL	517	7718	970	14	303	196	89	67	12	-	60	41	13	-	-	10000	2139
	MP	1004	7084	463	799	91	-	185	-	17	247	13	-	-	55	42	10000	2495
	MAH	306	7766	1162	130	234	34	118	6	48	132	15	-	-	41	7	10000	3279
	ORS	1912	5693	1068	1184	27	54	13	-	21	-	23	-	-	-	5	10000	1086
	PNJ	137	8339	555	267	33	53	301	33	38	13	75	-	-	43	12	10000	1807
	RAJ	586	8141	490	246	205	-	99	15	47	14	2	-	-	131	23	10000	1626
	TN	278	8782	592	22	161	12	27	2	20	12	10	20	-	31	31	10000	1686
	UP	478	5866	1032	1701	372	113	86	32	40	103	78	-	3	96	0	10000	5936
	WB	906	5698	2216	592	33	62	20	20	221	11	17	195	-	-	9	10000	1974
	NE	1119	7491	831	66	189	147	39	27	12	-	35	-	17	-	27	10000	2213
	NW	1568	7642	453	-	101	-	99	72	18	-	-	-	-	15	33	10000	2347
	S	21	7379	777	10	425	-	224	205	-	-	-	934	27	-	-	10000	481
	IND	576	7156	1066	617	169	65	97	23	40	69	38	21	3	48	12	10000	37846
U	AP	101	7279	1903	145	108	95	78	6	16	-	20	21	24	93	112	10000	1638
R	ASM	-	6833	2207	47	-	-	136	306	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	196
B	BHR	43	3992	5486	21	79	42	109	82	-	16	-	130	-	-	-	10000	498
A	GUJ	91	7174	2221	129	6	40	221	117	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	10000	862
N	HAR	79	6673	1436	1	534	-	586	624	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	450
	KTK	93	7799	1674	15	178	-	41	71	22	-	25	-	18	65	-	10000	1106
	KRL	125	6386	2224	59	242	400	179	321	-	-	-	-	54	-	8	10000	1086
	MP	218	7419	1985	120	6	-	164	18	3	2	-	-	20	-	46	10000	961
	MAH	61	6033	3116	52	264	68	44	231	13	-	9	5	80	-	23	10000	2177
	ORS	776	7481	1568	61	9	-	7	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	351
	PNJ	26	6628	2059	244	215	36	61	605	18	-	-	-	4	47	56	10000	933
	RAJ	34	7220	2108	5	222	-	153	120	-	-	-	-	67	70	-	10000	768
	TN	110	7604	1723	148	112	-	1	205	-	1	2	-	65	-	30	10000	1647
	UP	63	5589	2497	909	255	318	82	148	101	37	-	-	1	-	-	10000	1754
	WB	245	3631	4978	164	80	110	36	308	263	-	93	20	6	-	65	10000	922
	NE	199	8035	739	-	272	282	-	279	36	-	-	-	73	49	36	10000	852
	NW	331	4860	3527	51	100	-	392	389	146	-	-	-	203	-	-	10000	769
	S	7	7258	903	23	171	83	277	472	-	-	-	768	39	-	-	10000	469
	IND	121	6464	2477	205	174	97	106	195	48	6	11	13	35	20	28	10000	17439

* Animal-driven transport

3.2.2.9 Motorcycles or scooters were used on 1% of journeys on OS tours in rural and urban India as a whole. In urban Haryana, their share of journeys was nearly 6%.

3.2.2.10 Animal-driven carriages (owned or hired) were used as the main mode of journey in about 1% of OS tours of the rural population. Their use was most widespread in rural Madhya Pradesh (2.5%).

3.2.2.11 Ships or boats were the main mode of transport in 9% of journeys of the rural population and 8% of journeys of the urban population in the Southern group of States and Union Territories (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry).

Purpose of journey

3.2.3.0 Eight purposes were distinguished

Purpose	R	U
Business	804	1039
Leisure	889	1375
Pilgrimage	537	693
Social function	3357	3027
Study	316	381
Sports	16	25
Medical	513	308
Other	3560	3151
Not recorded	8	2
all	10,000	10,000

in the schedule of enquiry: business¹, leisure, pilgrimage, social function, study, sports, medical and other.

¹ "Business" was meant to cover all "work" connected with people's gainful occupation. Unfortunately, the Hindi version of the schedule translated "business" as "vyapar", meaning trade. This fact was detected at a very late stage and the error could not be corrected. It is quite possible that some or all investigators relying on the Hindi translation of the schedule interpreted "business" in the much narrower sense of "trade". If so, the estimates for the "business" category, for the Hindi-speaking States, should have a downward bias and the estimates for the "other" category (where journey on non-trade business would be classified by such investigators) should have an upward bias.

3.2.3.1 If there was more than one purpose involved, the most important one was considered.

3.2.3.2 The purpose for a return journey (say, from a pilgrimage) was recorded as the same as the purpose for outward journey (here, pilgrimage).

3.2.3.3 The estimated per 10,000 distribution of journeys by purpose is shown for each State, separately for rural and urban areas, in Statement 7. The distributions for rural and urban India as a whole are presented in Table T6.

3.2.3.4 The most common identifiable purpose for both rural and urban areas was "social function". Attending such functions (and returning home) necessitated 34% of all OS journeys of the rural population and 30% of journeys of the urban population.

3.2.3.5 14% of journeys of the urban population, but only 9% of journeys of the rural population, were reported to be for "leisure".

3.2.3.6 The share of journeys undertaken on account of social functions was highest among the population of Gujarat (rural: 58%, urban: 56%) and Madhya Pradesh (rural: 55%, urban: 49%).

3.2.3.7 In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, only 1-2% of all journeys on OS tours were reported to be for leisure, compared to 39% in urban Orissa, 30% in urban West Bengal, and 27% in urban Kerala.

3.2.3.8 By far the highest percentage of pilgrimages among journeys was reported for Tamil Nadu (13-14%) followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh (9-10%)

Statement 7: Per 10,000 distribution of journeys on tours involving overnight stay by purpose									
State	business	leisure	pilgrim-age	social function	study	medical	other	all	
R	AP	678	1691	873	2537	405	507	3308	10000
U	ASM	2081	736	298	3275	235	319	3056	10000
R	BHR	1306	329	131	3761	315	639	3520	10000
A	GUJ	881	478	380	5779	126	232	2124	10000
L	HAR	670	843	284	2710	865	303	4324	10000
	KTK	1788	1212	655	1418	677	236	4015	10000
	KRL	571	907	372	1746	254	720	5431	10000
	MP	504	119	398	5496	105	539	2840	10000
	MAH	517	865	936	3134	237	824	3488	10000
	ORS	1493	2221	307	1893	420	460	3207	10000
	PNJ	350	426	595	4438	222	466	3504	10000
	RAJ	775	113	279	4425	134	669	3604	10000
	TN	1133	1280	1355	2629	439	466	2698	10000
	UP	393	398	443	3917	137	520	4193	10000
	WB	1381	2251	315	3097	687	303	1964	10000
	NE	1637	1236	213	1157	448	820	4487	10000
	NW	284	1241	350	2228	225	550	5121	10000
	S	312	1249	888	1546	253	394	5359	10000
	IND	805	890	537	3360	316	513	3579	10000
U	AP	689	1765	969	2314	490	252	3520	10000
R	ASM	1060	833	489	2485	212	790	4130	10000
B	BHR	589	1529	102	2347	335	251	4847	10000
A	GUJ	866	312	608	5611	841	166	1596	10000
N	HAR	939	2130	516	1595	485	739	3596	10000
	KTK	1663	1085	746	1434	749	199	4123	10000
	KRL	794	2715	289	1780	424	311	3687	10000
	MP	914	232	422	4953	99	335	3044	10000
	MAH	583	1161	975	3425	352	199	3304	10000
	ORS	1041	3944	635	1761	424	114	2082	10000
	PNJ	562	344	545	4760	491	289	3010	10000
	RAJ	693	73	906	3698	112	611	3908	10000
	TN	1554	1405	1428	2479	518	262	2356	10000
	UP	1459	769	338	3542	106	350	3437	10000
	WB	1315	2987	221	3509	101	398	1469	10000
	NE	1461	3073	217	1211	302	796	2941	10000
	NW	811	1302	374	2373	479	217	4442	10000
	S	1085	3111	317	2223	653	344	2267	10000
	IND	1039	1375	693	3028	381	308	3177	10000

3.2.3.9 A higher proportion (5%) of journeys were undertaken for medical reasons by the rural population than by the urban population of India (3%).

3.2.3.10 Around 3-4% of journeys on OS tours at all India level were reported to be for "study" and less than 0.3% of journeys were connected with sports.

3.2.3.11 The high percentage of journeys falling in the "other" category indicates that one or two other purposes ought perhaps to have been identified and included in the list of purposes distinguished in the schedule of enquiry. A purpose such as "other social obligation" after "social function" would probably have accounted for a sizeable chunk of the journeys now classified under "other" purposes. Two other choices that suggest themselves are "non-business discussion" and "to bring/take something from one place to another for domestic purposes".

Average number of persons taking part in a journey

3.2.4.0 How many persons took part in a typical journey involving overnight stay? What percentage of travellers were women and what percentage were children below 15 years of age?

3.2.4.1 To get answers to these questions, the number of adults (15+) males, adult females and children having taken part in each reported journey was recorded in the schedule of enquiry. Estimated national averages per 100 journeys are classified by mode of journey in Table T7.

3.2.4.2 In studying the estimates shown in these tables, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that only the number of household members taking part was recorded and the non-household members were left out. Thus the rickshaw-puller is not accounted for in the figure against rickshaw; nor is the motor car driver, if he is not a household member. Also, family friends accompanying household members were not included.

3.2.4.3 The following points are of interest.

- On an average, a journey (on a tour involving overnight stay), for people living in rural areas, involved 1.86 persons. For people living in urban areas, the average journey involved 2.00 persons.
- Of the 186 persons involved in every 100 journeys (on tours involving overnight stay) in rural areas, 87 were adult males. Of the 200 persons involved in every 100 journeys in urban areas, 89 were adult males. The percentage of women among the travellers was around 30% and was slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The percentage of children was around 25%.

Mode of journey and number of persons per journey

3.2.5.0 The average number of persons per bus, rail and on foot journey on OS tours varied between 1.7 and 2.0 in both rural and urban areas.

3.2.5.1 Journeys by "own car" involved around 2.5 household members on an average, and so did auto-rickshaw journeys. 100 rickshaws carried 199 persons apart from the rickshaw puller (average, 2 per rickshaw) in rural areas and as many as 269 persons including 103 children (1 child per rickshaw) in urban areas.

3.2.5.2 100 bicycles used in OS tours in rural areas carried 97 adult males, 18 adult

Table T7: Mode and average number of persons taking part per 100 journeys

mode	RURAL							URBAN		all-India total
	adults		chil- dren	total	adult		chil- dren	total		
	M	F			M	F				
On foot	74	54	66	195	66	70	45	181		
Bus	86	55	49	190	87	63	53	202		
Rail	90	46	36	172	93	58	44	195		
Bicycle	97	18	22	137	92	24	39	155		
Taxi/ hired car	104	53	55	212	83	66	56	204		
Auto-rickshaw	87	75	80	242	10	77	74	256		
Motorcycle, scooter	100	43	46	188	6	85	64	71	219	
Own car	103	67	72	242	10	84	61	250		
Rickshaw	62	62	75	199	80	86	103	269		
Owned animal-dr. tr.	81	61	98	239	10	3	6	109		
Hired animal-dr. tr.	90	47	73	210	10	18	11	131		
Ship, boat	98	17	28	143	1	99	36	28	163	
Air	95	6	1	102	98	43	35	176		
Other	113	41	42	197	90	17	38	145		
Not recorded	58	55	17	131	85	28	10	122		
All	87	52	48	186	89	61	51	200		

persons was lowest for business journeys (1.4 to 1.5 persons). About 14 to 15 percent of the persons undertaking business journeys were children aged 0 - 14 (21/145 or 22/151);presumably they accompanied their parents/guardians who were working adults.

3.2.6.1 Adult (15+) males, who constituted 32-36% of the population (see last row of Table T8), were more than proportionately represented on all kinds of journeys

females, and 22 children. Thus at least 3 in 100 such bicycles in rural areas did not have an adult male rider. In urban areas, at least 8 in 100 bicycles did not have an adult male rider. As for motorcycles and scooters, 100% apparently had an adult male rider in rural areas, compared to 85% in urban areas.

Purpose of journey and number of persons per journey

3.2.6.0 The average number of persons per journey on OS tours was highest on journeys to attend social functions (2.4 in urban areas and 2.2 in rural areas). The average number of

Table T8: Number of persons taking part per 100 journeys

Purpose	RURAL							URBAN		all-India total
	adult		chil- -dren	total	adult		chil- -dren	total		
	M	F			M	F				
Business	96	28	21	145	100	29	22	151		
Leisure	73	63	57	193	77	62	62	201		
Pilgrimage	94	59	46	199	100	78	60	238		
Social function	92	60	63	216	94	77	69	240		
Other	83	46	39	168	83	53	38	175		
All	87	52	48	186	89	61	51	200		
No.of persons per 100 hhs	161	155	186	502	167	147	153	467		

and not only on business journeys. For example, 47% (94/199) of rural persons and 42% (100/238) of urban persons going on pilgrimage were adult males.

Statement 8: Percentage distribution of outward/return journeys on tours involving overnight stay by distance travelled

State	percentage (0.0) of journeys made to (or from) places at a distance of										estd.no. (00) of journeys made in 60 days
	< 1 km	1-5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-50 km	50- 200 km	200- 500 km	> 500 km	not recor- ded	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
RURAL											
Andhra Pradesh	0.2	2.5	5.4	17.1	38.3	28.3	5.2	3.0	0.2	100	66811
Assam	0.2	5.8	15.4	24.9	36.4	14.3	1.6	1.2	0.2	100	13088
Bihar	0.5	4.5	12.6	20.6	29.2	18.7	4.3	8.9	0.7	100	32514
Gujarat	0.4	1.3	4.4	17.6	32.8	35.1	4.6	3.7	0.2	100	26329
Haryana	-	0.2	1.6	8.9	41.7	42.7	4.0	1.0	-	100	25376
Karnataka	0.4	2.8	4.3	20.9	37.6	26.6	5.8	1.7	-	100	39640
Kerala	0.9	8.9	13.4	17.3	25.9	22.6	6.9	4.2	-	100	32283
Madhya Pradesh	0.4	3.4	8.8	17.4	33.3	30.1	4.0	2.4	0.2	100	46451
Maharashtra	0.3	1.9	7.1	12.0	32.7	33.3	9.1	2.5	1.2	100	64837
Orissa	0.1	7.8	10.9	26.3	20.7	28.8	3.9	1.4	0.0	100	21013
Punjab	0.2	2.5	5.6	18.8	35.6	29.8	5.1	2.3	0.1	100	19729
Rajasthan	0.1	3.7	8.0	25.0	28.2	25.9	4.5	4.0	0.7	100	28677
Tamil Nadu	0.9	1.4	6.0	17.1	30.8	31.0	9.4	3.4	0.1	100	28319
Uttar Pradesh	0.4	2.6	6.8	19.2	36.4	26.6	4.7	3.2	0.1	100	139023
West Bengal	1.1	9.1	12.6	20.5	25.6	20.9	2.5	7.4	0.2	100	42302
North-Eastern	0.4	3.1	8.8	17.2	33.2	29.5	2.9	3.9	1.0	100	4644
North-Western	0.4	8.2	15.2	23.2	22.9	18.4	5.8	5.5	0.3	100	12301
Southern	-	0.6	2.7	14.1	29.7	22.1	15.2	15.3	0.5	100	1436
India	0.4	3.6	7.8	18.4	33.1	27.6	5.3	3.5	0.3	100	644774
sample no.of journeys	166	1426	3099	6900	12107	10550	2080	1365	153	37846	-
URBAN											
Andhra Pradesh	0.4	2.4	4.5	8.1	26.5	33.9	15.0	8.9	0.2	100	29362
Assam	1.1	3.1	1.1	7.3	28.9	44.3	11.5	1.5	1.1	100	1290
Bihar	0.6	0.5	2.2	4.9	18.6	28.1	18.3	26.6	0.0	100	9158
Gujarat	0.1	1.2	1.6	4.2	19.3	44.6	15.5	13.6	-	100	11938
Haryana	-	0.8	1.7	7.0	22.2	46.4	17.7	3.5	0.7	100	11536
Karnataka	0.3	2.4	2.7	10.1	23.5	36.9	17.2	7.0	-	100	20563
Kerala	0.2	7.1	8.5	20.4	15.3	32.1	12.2	3.9	0.1	100	14029
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	2.5	1.6	4.8	29.1	38.5	9.8	13.7	-	100	14491
Maharashtra	0.2	0.5	1.4	4.3	16.8	42.1	18.9	15.2	0.5	100	37871
Orissa	5.9	1.0	0.5	6.2	23.5	31.3	21.4	10.2	-	100	7552
Punjab	0.1	0.4	1.0	3.2	20.1	51.6	15.5	8.2	-	100	10988
Rajasthan	-	1.9	0.9	5.5	13.3	40.3	29.8	8.2	0.0	100	12412
Tamil Nadu	0.5	1.9	2.1	7.5	11.6	37.4	31.8	5.7	1.5	100	31602
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.8	2.9	7.9	29.0	33.4	17.8	7.3	-	100	38424
West Bengal	0.6	3.8	6.9	8.5	24.2	26.2	13.8	15.8	0.2	100	18163
North-Eastern	1.7	0.6	4.6	7.3	20.8	43.8	13.2	7.9	0.0	100	1512
North-Western	-	1.9	1.9	5.7	14.1	21.9	28.7	25.6	0.3	100	6120
Southern	-	1.9	1.1	13.5	25.3	23.5	16.1	18.6	-	100	1540
India	0.5	1.9	2.9	7.4	21.1	36.7	18.9	10.4	0.3	100	278551
sample no.of journeys	83	353	558	1294	3690	6379	3214	1828	40	17439	-

* The distances represent one-way (outward or return) distances and not the total distance traversed on the tour.

Statement 9: Average duration of journey by mode of journey and purpose of tour

all-India							
mode of journey	average duration (0.0 hrs) of outward/return journeys on tours undertaken for						estd.no. (00) of journeys in 60 days
	business	leisure	pilgrim- age	social function	other	all	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
rural							
on foot	3.3	2.2	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	37136
bus	3.1	2.7	6.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	461400
rail	9.1	5.5	10.8	5.4	8.2	7.7	68729
bicycle	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	39786
taxi/hired car	8.9	1.8	12.1	2.2	2.1	3.7	10872
auto-rickshaw	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	4188
motorcycle/ scooter	5.4	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	6252
own car	38.2	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.7	5.3	1485
rickshaw	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	2610
owned animal-driven transport	1.6	2.1	8.3	2.2	1.8	2.5	4474
hired animal-driven transport	10.7	1.1	6.1	3.4	3.0	4.8	2478
ship, boat, etc.	4.4	24.8	1.8	3.6	4.1	5.3	1335
air	5.4	6.5	30.1	0.8	7.4	6.5	164
other	3.1	3.0	5.4	2.4	3.8	3.2	3100
All*	4.2	2.9	7.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	644774
estd. no. (000) of journeys	5182	5735	3464	21642	28454	64477	-
urban							
on foot	2.0	5.6	3.2	1.0	3.8	3.3	3375
bus	4.3	3.6	7.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	180065
rail	10.8	10.5	15.4	10.0	10.8	10.9	69000
bicycle	2.8	2.0	14.1	3.3	3.7	3.3	5709
taxi/hired car	5.0	12.5	7.2	3.3	3.8	5.1	4855
auto-rickshaw	1.9	1.1	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.1	2700
motorcycle/ scooter	2.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	2957
own car	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.4	5.2	4.0	5432
rickshaw	-	2.3	-	1.4	6.8	4.3	1338
owned animal-driven transport	-	0.5	10.0	1.0	24.0	0.9	160
hired animal-driven transport	40.0	3.0	33.9	3.4	4.1	13.6	317
ship, boat, etc.	19.9	18.8	72.0	41.7	9.3	16.3	354
air	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.3	7.6	6.6	964
other	1.6	-	6.2	1.4	6.2	5.5	552
all*	5.5	5.3	9.4	5.2	5.9	5.8	278551
estd. no. (000) of journeys	2893	3830	1929	8432	10771	27855	-

* includes not-recorded cases

Distance travelled on outward/ return journey

3.2.7.0 The total distance travelled from origin to destination was considered for the outward journey and the total distance travelled from destination to origin, for the return journey.

3.2.7.1 Statement 8 gives, for each State, the distribution of journeys on OS tours over eight classes of distance travelled. Note that the distances represent one-way (outward or return) distances and not the total distance traversed on the tour. The following features are of interest.

- The range 20-50 km accounted for roughly one-third (33%) of journeys on OS tours of the rural population of India compared to slightly over one-fifth (21%) for the urban population.
- In all, 63% of journeys of rural households were to places less than 50 km away. For the urban population, on the other hand, only 34% of journeys were to places less than 50 km away. Nearly 30% were to places farther than 200 km, compared to 10% for the rural population.
- Inter-state variation, in rural areas, was prominent in the distance range 5-10 km. For Assam, the North-Western States and UT's, Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, the percentage of journeys in this category was significantly above the national average (7.8%). It appears likely that with improvement in transport facilities in these States, more people will be able to make the return journey from places less than 10 km away from their homes on the same day, and the high percentage in the 5-10 km class will come down.

- A very large proportion (36%) of journeys by the urban population of Kerala were to places less than 20 km away, compared to 10-15% for most States.
- Over 26% of the journeys on OS tours reported from Bihar were to places more than 500 km away, compared to 16% or less for all other major States. For the North-Western group of States and UT's, also, over 25% of the journeys were in the over-500-km category.

Duration of journey

3.2.8.0 The duration of each journey reported was recorded in hours and minutes in the schedule of enquiry.

3.2.8.1 It was understood that waiting times, say, between two train journeys making up an outward journey, were to be excluded and only the actual travelling time would be recorded. To give another example, for pilgrims travelling on foot and occasionally halting for shelter at night or for meals, the halts would be excluded in calculating the duration of journey to be recorded.

3.2.8.2 Statement 9 shows the average duration, at all-India level, of journeys on tours involving overnight stay, separately for 14 different modes of journey and 6 different purposes.

3.2.8.3 For many cells in the statement, the sample number of journeys reported is rather small e.g. journeys by air for any purpose and for all purposes together, and the estimates are obviously affected a good deal by sampling fluctuations. Still, the

following inferences may be drawn from the statement.

3.2.8.4 The average duration of outward/return journeys on tours involving overnight stay was about 3 hours for the rural population of India and about 6 hours for the urban population.

3.2.8.5 Except for the fact that pilgrimages involved longer journeys (with average duration more than twice the overall average for the rural sector), average duration of journeys undertaken for different purposes did not differ substantially.

3.2.8.6 The average outward/return journey for OS tours performed by bus took about 3 hours for rural households and about 4 hours for urban households; the average journey performed by rail took about 8 hours for rural households and about 11 hours for urban households.

3.2.8.7 In case of bicycle journeys, duration of journeys on tours involving overnight stay averaged about 2 hours for rural areas. So did duration of journeys performed on foot.

Expenditure on transport per journey

3.2.9.0 This includes passenger transport expenditure incurred in all the stages of the journey, but excludes porter charges and all charges for transportation of goods.

3.2.9.1 All expenses incurred were included regardless of whether they were subsidised (or reimbursed) by the employer. All expenditure incurred on the services of travel agents for passenger transport arrangements (but not food, accommodation etc.) was included.

3.2.9.2 It was ascertained from the reporting households whether the

expenditure on transport was *subsidised*, that is, financed by the employer or any institution (such as a school), as opposed to transport expenditure wholly financed from domestic account.

3.2.9.3 Travelling expenses per journey, again classified by mode and purpose of journey, are shown in Statement 10.

3.2.9.4 It may be noted that "mode" here refers, in case of journeys using more than one mode, to that mode by which the maximum distance was covered. Thus it must be remembered that journeys shown against "on foot" (say) may not have been wholly performed on foot. Thus non-zero expenditure estimates may appear (as they have) against "on foot", as well as against² "bicycle".

3.2.9.5 The main findings on average travelling expenses are the following.

- Average travelling expenses per journey were estimated at Rs.69 for rural households and at Rs.233 for urban households. The difference is partly attributable to the lower average duration of journeys in rural areas (nearly half that in urban areas) and partly to rural-urban differences in prices and incomes.

² It is possible that non-sampling errors such as wrong coding affected some estimates, e.g. the estimates for urban India against "bicycle" appear to be higher than can be explained by assuming the use of other modes of transport along with bicycle. Because expenditure data are more variable than, say, data on duration, expenditure estimates are particularly vulnerable to such influences.

Statement 10: Average expenditure on transport per journey by mode of journey and purpose of tour

all-India							
mode of journey	average expenditure (Rs.) on outward/return journeys of tours undertaken for						estd.no. (00) of journeys in 60 days
	business	leisure	pilgrim-age	social function	other	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							rural
on foot	18	25	4	3	3	7	37136
bus	62	59	189	60	54	64	461400
rail	151	109	282	120	165	160	68729
bicycle	31	12	15	9	8	10	39786
taxi/hired car	149	22	330	99	156	150	10872
auto-rickshaw	17	32	173	40	34	42	4188
motorcycle/ scooter	133	33	87	47	44	57	6252
own car	445	400	168	300	185	255	1485
rickshaw	25	44	17	20	25	28	2610
owned animal-driven transport	2	3	15	11	11	10	4474
hired animal-driven transport	110	31	165	82	40	92	2478
ship, boat, etc.	37	630	9	106	132	119	1335
air	127	3095	3500	875	5080	2124	164
other	54	21	185	18	55	50	3100
all*	75	61	195	57	64	69	644774
estd. no. (000) of journeys	5182	5735	3464	21642	28454	64477	-
% (0.0) of subsidised journeys	3.5	2.3	4.5	2.6	3.7	3.2	-
							urban
on foot	30	50	83	22	9	30	3375
bus	108	94	316	139	106	129	180065
rail	347	445	614	359	319	369	69000
bicycle	42	12	314	35	62	48	5709
taxi/hired car	259	793	861	449	304	519	4855
auto-rickshaw	117	22	213	57	61	70	2700
motorcycle/ scooter	94	52	28	85	81	76	2957
own car	351	345	141	542	417	393	5432
rickshaw	16	76	-	41	227	97	1338
owned animal-driven transport	-	28	70	10	100	21	160
hired animal-driven transport	1200	1000	638	53	255	409	317
ship, boat, etc.	564	1081	5000	2022	36	579	354
air	4796	2407	35723	1472	9632	10438	964
other	48	-	220	5	77	76	552
	251	206	-	1087	55	345	773
all*	185	200	759	200	191	233	278551
Estd. no. (000) of journeys	2893	3830	1929	8432	10771	27855	-
% (0.0) of subsidised journeys	7.2	8.9	11.4	4.1	9.3	7.6	-

* includes not-recorded cases

- The average outward/return bus journey for tours involving overnight stay cost Rs.64 in rural areas - about Rs.34 per person taking into account the average number of persons per bus journey (Table T7). In urban areas the average cost was double - Rs.129 per journey, which comes to Rs.64 per person using Table T7.
- The average outward/return journey by rail for OS tours costs Rs.160 for rural households and Rs.369 for urban households.
- No relationship appears to exist between purpose of tour and average travelling expenses except that expenses were higher for pilgrimages. For rural households, the higher average expenses for pilgrimages were commensurate with the longer average duration of pilgrims' journeys.
- A little over 3% of tours involving overnight stay of the rural population of India are estimated to have been subsidised, the percentage being 4-5% for pilgrimages. For the urban population, 7-8% of tours appear to have been subsidised (over 11% for pilgrimages).

3.3 ACCESS TO THE TELEPHONE AND EXPOSURE TO NEWSPAPERS, TV & RADIO

3.3.0.0 The results presented in this chapter are based on a few simple questions put to the sample households to get a rough all-India and State-level picture of the degree of familiarity with television, radio, newspapers and the telephone reached by

Indian households at the time the survey was carried out.

Access to the telephone

3.3.1.0 Column 2 of Statement 13 shows the proportion of rural and urban households possessing a telephone in different States. The following facts stand out.

Statement 11: Per 1000 distribution of households not possessing a telephone by time elapsed since a telephone was used by any member

State	% of hhs not having a telephone	per 1000 no. of households not having a telephone reporting last use of a telephone						% of hhs not having a telephone	per 1000 no. of households not having a telephone reporting last use of a telephone					
		less than a week ago	7-30 days ago	30 days to 1 year ago	more than a year ago	never	total (incl NR)		less than a week ago	7-30 days ago	30 days to 1 year ago	more than a year ago	never	total (incl NR)
		RURAL							URBAN					
AP	98.9	25	58	108	92	717	1000	90.6	163	199	198	83	357	1000
ASM	99.4	14	39	101	79	763	1000	92.8	97	252	265	73	310	1000
BHR	99.5	8	37	102	59	790	1000	93.5	75	138	229	68	488	1000
GUJ	97.3	34	117	219	153	477	1000	87.9	233	270	233	90	174	1000
HAR	98.3	60	141	185	66	547	1000	77.6	162	251	223	41	324	1000
KTK	97.2	43	92	154	81	630	1000	83.7	253	224	194	54	275	1000
KRL	91.3	154	253	260	127	206	1000	71.9	268	288	201	72	172	1000
MP	99.0	7	28	58	48	859	1000	91.7	111	215	215	65	391	1000
MAH	98.0	32	88	120	66	694	1000	79.1	243	300	175	56	226	1000
ORS	99.7	8	19	43	41	887	1000	96.3	88	175	227	89	420	1000
PNJ	96.1	72	190	173	82	482	1000	84.1	176	204	225	66	329	1000
RAJ	99.0	29	75	153	89	654	1000	85.4	178	267	222	73	260	1000
TN	98.1	24	100	152	86	638	1000	89.2	204	214	180	68	334	1000
UP	99.2	17	39	78	55	810	1000	90.9	134	191	152	50	472	1000
WB	99.3	13	26	57	68	832	1000	91.8	109	205	181	95	409	1000
NE	99.1	17	44	81	57	788	1000	88.4	131	202	221	93	340	1000
NW	96.6	78	181	203	101	436	1000	71.7	381	376	144	13	86	1000
S	92.2	95	164	222	69	450	1000	74.3	194	306	119	48	333	1000
IND	98.5	27	68	113	73	719	1000	86.3	181	231	191	66	331	1000

3.3.1.1 1.5% of rural households in the country reported possession of a telephone. The percentage was under 1% in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal & U.P., around 2% in Haryana, Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra, nearly 3% in Gujarat & Karnataka, 4% in Punjab, and nearly 9% in Kerala.

3.3.1.2 About 14% of urban households in India reported possession of a telephone. In Orissa, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal & U.P., possession of telephones among urban households was about 12 times as common as among rural households. Kerala and the North-Western group of states & UT's had the highest percentage (28%) of urban households reporting possession.

Last use of a telephone by a non-Possessor household

3.3.1.3 The question "How long ago was a telephone last used by any member of your household" was put to informants in households not having a telephone. The responses were classified as shown in Statement 11.

3.3.1.4 Among the households in rural India which did not possess a telephone (98.5% of all rural households), 72% reported that none of their members had ever used a telephone in their lives.

3.3.1.5 In rural areas of Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh, (where 99% or more households did not possess a telephone), 81-89% of the non-possessor households had never used a telephone.

3.3.1.6 Except for Kerala (21%), 44% or more of non-possessor rural households in all other States had never used a telephone.

3.3.1.7 In urban India, one-third of the

86% urban households which did not possess a telephone reported that no member had ever used a telephone. About 41% of the non-possessor households had a member who had used a telephone during the last month. There was not much inter-State variation in this respect.

Distance to be travelled to make a phone call

3.3.1.8 Households not possessing a telephone were also asked how far they would have to travel to make a phone call in an emergency. The responses are tabulated in Statement 12.

3.3.1.9 58% of rural households reported that they would have to travel more than a kilometre and nearly 35% said that they would have to travel more than 5 km to make a telephone call.

3.3.1.10 In Bihar and Assam, 83% of rural households reported that they would have to travel more than a kilometre to make a phone call. In Bihar, 57% said that they would have to travel more than 5 km.

3.3.1.11 In urban India, 78% of non-possessor households reported that the nearest accessible telephone was less than 500 metres away. For 48% it was within 200 metres of their residence. Only for 1.6% of urban non-possessor households the nearest accessible telephone was more than 5 km away.

Subscription to newspapers

3.3.2.0 Statement 13 shows (columns 12 and 13) per 1000 number of households subscribing to (a) one (b) more than one daily newspaper in different states. Note that daily purchase of a newspaper was enough for a household to be considered as SUBSCRIBING.

Statement 12: Per 1000 distribution of households not possessing a telephone by distance from dwelling place of the nearest place from where a telephone call can be made

State	% of hhs not having a telephone	per 1000 no. of households not having a telephone with nearest place from where telephone call can be made by distance						% of hhs not having a telephone	per 1000 no. of households not having a telephone with nearest place from where telephone call can be made by distance					
		< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 5 km	> 5 km	total (incl. NR)		< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 5 km	> 5 km	total (incl. NR)
		RURAL							URBAN					
AP	98.9	264	178	111	191	251	1000	90.6	436	349	164	46	4	1000
ASM	99.4	53	49	56	336	500	1000	92.8	492	307	187	6	7	1000
BHR	99.5	67	57	43	257	574	1000	93.5	224	349	136	226	62	1000
GUJ	97.3	353	165	91	204	188	1000	87.9	550	266	144	39	1	1000
HAR	98.3	327	204	151	92	227	1000	77.6	352	377	242	28	2	1000
KTK	97.2	376	173	139	185	126	1000	83.7	565	234	185	15	1	1000
KRL	91.3	274	296	202	187	42	1000	71.9	541	256	93	104	5	1000
MP	99.0	151	130	85	165	466	1000	91.7	412	346	162	56	23	1000
MAH	98.0	253	164	78	198	305	1000	79.1	575	285	112	22	5	1000
ORS	99.7	173	85	60	183	497	1000	96.3	414	228	293	28	30	1000
PNJ	96.1	457	166	71	157	149	1000	84.1	611	274	78	33	3	1000
RAJ	99.0	208	144	136	222	288	1000	85.4	386	244	292	73	-	1000
TN	98.1	284	203	155	232	125	1000	89.2	470	305	156	59	9	1000
UP	99.2	135	73	57	319	414	1000	90.9	469	377	75	49	29	1000
WB	99.3	67	96	109	305	415	1000	91.8	447	220	182	103	44	1000
NE	99.1	129	95	108	128	532	1000	88.4	622	199	92	50	29	1000
NW	96.6	225	161	172	179	257	1000	71.7	674	235	71	12	0	1000
S	92.2	246	178	297	135	143	1000	74.3	523	225	160	80	13	1000
IND	98.5	195	129	94	233	347	1000	86.3	481	299	145	57	16	1000

3.3.2.1 In rural areas, less than 10% households reported subscription to a daily newspaper in all States with the exception of Kerala, where the proportion was an impressive 26%. In Assam, the proportion was nearly 10%. In rural UP, MP, and Orissa, only about 1% subscribed to a daily newspaper. For India as a whole, the proportion was 3.5%.

3.3.2.2 In rural areas of Kerala, Assam and the North-Eastern States, 1% of households subscribed to more than one daily newspaper.

3.3.2.3 In urban India, 24.5% of all

households reported subscription to a daily newspaper. Kerala again had the largest proportion of subscribers (over 50%), followed closely by Assam (over 46%), and then by the North-Western States (37%), Maharashtra (36%), and the North-Eastern States (33%).

3.3.2.4 At the all-India level about one-tenth of urban households subscribing to a newspaper took in more than one. In Kerala about 15% of subscriber households subscribed to more than one newspaper. In the North-Eastern States as many as 23% of households subscribing to newspapers subscribed to more than one.

Statement 13: Possession of telephone and exposure to TV, radio and newspapers													
State	per 1000 no. of households												
	posse- ssing a tele- phone	possessing a TV set				not possessing a TV set		posse- ssing a radio	not possessing a radio			subscribing to daily newspaper	
		color	black & white	total	with cable conn- ection	but with access to a comm- unity TV set	but with at least 1 regularly watching TV		but access to a comm- unity radio	with at least 1 member regularly listening to radio	with at least 1 member regularly listening to radio	single	more than one
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
RURAL													
AP	11	23	190	213	125	41	126	238	17	30	21	0	
ASM	6	21	141	162	1	85	79	523	14	30	87	9	
BHR	5	4	66	70	1	3	16	305	11	31	12	3	
GUJ	27	64	156	220	92	49	86	231	4	7	50	1	
HAR	17	22	419	442	16	5	23	301	5	8	21	4	
KTK	28	37	147	184	62	8	118	416	3	18	27	4	
KRL	87	172	137	309	32	119	181	669	27	39	253	11	
MP	10	7	144	151	22	48	67	171	2	7	9	1	
MAH	20	33	211	244	44	62	119	187	6	18	46	5	
ORS	3	4	83	86	4	30	24	171	17	19	10	3	
PNJ	39	84	484	568	10	3	49	285	0	6	49	3	
RAJ	10	16	130	146	19	5	21	215	1	15	23	4	
TN	19	51	172	223	65	444	276	414	78	41	27	2	
UP	8	6	131	137	8	7	38	231	4	10	8	1	
WB	7	7	120	128	4	72	74	420	33	43	30	1	
NE	9	42	178	220	14	53	53	467	21	20	45	13	
NW	34	38	480	517	10	11	38	545	9	14	49	3	
S	78	209	263	472	85	35	156	496	2	38	67	3	
IND	15	26	158	184	33	63	83	299	15	22	32	3	
URBAN													
AP	94	171	426	597	393	12	85	337	5	31	165	1	
ASM	72	162	428	590	108	74	129	518	68	68	414	50	
BHR	65	71	326	398	64	41	62	296	19	52	123	8	
GUJ	121	292	357	649	406	11	49	339	0	7	262	9	
HAR	224	254	462	717	258	19	47	352	2	10	232	10	
KTK	163	254	347	600	362	28	86	504	2	16	219	33	
KRL	281	377	186	563	169	87	162	635	39	21	430	76	
MP	83	119	520	640	231	0	62	255	0	22	185	7	
MAH	209	307	386	693	348	17	69	422	16	32	314	49	
ORS	37	89	371	460	129	27	43	383	9	13	167	6	
PNJ	159	238	491	729	199	8	32	270	2	11	173	6	
RAJ	146	159	510	669	195	22	41	320	1	5	266	27	
TN	108	264	337	601	297	52	97	553	13	36	169	24	
UP	91	97	441	538	94	66	39	321	43	17	158	15	
WB	82	124	419	542	134	55	97	394	46	61	185	15	
NE	116	210	329	540	139	49	76	534	19	31	254	78	
NW	283	361	419	780	313	15	27	573	15	26	325	49	
S	257	427	245	672	375	2	81	549	1	15	221	73	
IND	137	210	401	612	250	33	69	403	18	28	221	24	

Colour, black-and-white and cable-connected television

3.3.3.0 Columns 3, 4 and 5 of Statement 13 give, respectively, per 1000 numbers of households in different States possessing colour TV set(s), possessing black-and-white TV set(s) but no colour TV set, and possessing any TV set. Per 1000 number of households whose TV sets are provided with cable connection are shown in column 6. Among the facts revealed are the following.

- In rural India 18% households had TV sets, compared to 61% in urban India.
- Roughly one-seventh (26/184) of rural TV owners had colour TV sets compared to more than one-third (210/612) in urban India.
- About 19% (33/184) of TV sets in rural areas had cable connection compared to more than 40% (250/612) in urban areas.
- Black-and-white TV sets outnumbered colour TV sets not only in the rural sector but also in the urban sector of the country, except in Kerala. In Kerala, even the rural population owned more colour TV sets than black-and-white sets.
- In rural Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and M.P. and West Bengal only 7 per 1000 of households had colour TV sets. In rural Bihar, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal, less than 5 per 1000 households had TV sets with cable connection. Cable connections were most common in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Access to a community TV set

3.3.3.1 Households not owning television sets were asked whether they had access to a community TV set. The proportions answering "yes" (shown in column 7 of Statement 13 in per 1000 form) were under 10% in rural and urban areas of most States.

3.3.3.2 In rural India, 6% of non-TV-owners said they had access to a community TV set, compared to 3% in urban India.

3.3.3.3 In rural Tamil Nadu, an impressive 44% of non-TV-owners reported access to a community TV set. The next highest percentages were reported from Kerala (12% rural, 9% urban) and Assam (7-9%).

3.3.3.4 Generally, access to community TV sets was more common in rural than in urban areas, though there were a few exceptions among the 18 "States", notably, U.P. and Bihar.

Regular watching of TV by non-TV owners

3.3.3.5 Households not owning television were also asked whether there was at least one person in the household who regularly watched television. The proportions answering "yes" are shown in per 1000 form in column 8 of Statement 13.

3.3.3.6 Among urban households, the percentage was 16% in Kerala, 13% in Assam, and 10% or less in all other States. The national urban average was 7%.

3.3.3.7 In rural India as a whole the percentage was 8%. The percentage was over 27% in Tamil Nadu, 18% in Kerala and 12-13% in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Listening to the radio

3.3.4.0 The proportions of rural and urban households in different States possessing a radio are tabulated in column 9 of Statement 13.

3.3.4.1 In rural areas, more households reported possession of radios (30%) than possession of TV sets (18%). In urban households, 40% reported owning radios, much less than the percentage owning TV sets (61%).

3.3.4.2 In both rural and urban India, radios were most popular in Kerala (rural: 67%, urban: 63%), Assam (around 52%), Karnataka (rural: 42%, urban: 50%), and the North-Eastern and North-Western groups of States and Union Territories.

3.3.4.3 The proportion of households with radios was the lowest in rural areas of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh (17%). West Bengal was the only State with a below-average proportion of households owning TV sets (13%) but an above-average proportion of households owning radios (42%) in the rural sector.

3.3.4.4 Inter-State differentials in percentages possessing radios were narrower in urban areas than in rural areas.

Non-owning listeners

3.3.4.5 As in the case of TV sets, households without radios were asked whether they had access to a community radio, and whether there was at least one household member who regularly listened to the radio. Columns 10 and 11 of Statement 13 show the proportions of households which answered "yes" to these questions.

3.3.4.6 Households with access to a community radio formed less than 2% of all non-radio-owning households in both rural and urban areas of the country. In rural India, the percentage was 8% in Tamil Nadu, around 3% in West Bengal and Kerala, and 2% or less in all other States. In urban India, the percentage was 7% in Assam, and about 4% in U.P., West Bengal and Kerala.

3.3.4.7 Households with at least one member regularly listening to the radio formed 2% of all non-radio-owning households in rural areas and 3% of them in urban areas. The percentage was over 6% in urban Assam and West Bengal.

3.4 USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

3.4.0.0 Banks and cooperative credit societies have been functioning in this country for a long time now, but their use by the common people has not been quantified in a national survey in recent years. Some questions on the subject were,

however, included in the 1992 survey of assets and liabilities. A few questions were included in the main household schedule of the 54th round of NSS to gauge the extent to which bank accounts, post office savings accounts, cooperative credit societies & self-help groups have penetrated the everyday lives of Indian people.

Statement 14(R): Percentage of rural households with at least one member having a bank account or post office savings account or belonging to a cooperative credit society (CCS) or self-help group (SHG) and per 1000 distribution of such households by period elapsed since the account was last operated **

RURAL

State	% (0.0) of hhs having bank or P.O. savings account*	per 1000 of such hhs having operated such an account**			total	estd.no. of hhs (00) having bank or P.O. savings account*
		less than 3 months ago	3 months to 1 year ago	more than 1 year ago		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	23.2	471	331	198	1000	27743
Assam	22.7	516	319	165	1000	7965
Bihar	21.0	559	321	120	1000	31456
Gujarat	32.3	621	222	157	1000	17620
Haryana	37.5	694	203	103	1000	9523
Karnataka	30.4	600	276	125	1000	21211
Kerala	57.3	537	264	199	1000	26001
Madhya Pradesh	20.0	453	438	109	1000	21454
Maharashtra	41.6	598	248	154	1000	46267
Orissa	12.3	499	245	256	1000	7819
Punjab	57.1	623	278	99	1000	15960
Rajasthan	23.2	563	311	126	1000	14482
Tamil Nadu	20.1	618	186	196	1000	19341
Uttar Pradesh	32.9	597	297	106	1000	75755
West Bengal	23.7	594	277	129	1000	26151
North-Eastern	15.5	412	235	354	1000	2424
North-Western	44.2	640	165	195	1000	9359
Southern	48.5	783	171	46	1000	1483
India	28.3	574	282	144	1000	382017

*or belonging to a CCS or SHG

**see paragraph 5.1.4

Statement 14(U): Percentage of urban households with at least one member having a bank account or post office savings account or belonging to a cooperative credit society (CCS) or self-help group (SHG) and per 1000 distribution of such households by period elapsed since the account was last operated **

State	URBAN						
	% (0.0) of hhs having bank or P.O. savings account*	per 1000 of such hhs having operated such an account**				total	estd. no. of hhs (00) hav- ing bank or P.O. savings account*
		less than 3 months ago	3 months to 1 year ago	more than 1 year ago			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	38.4	786	151	63	1000	16958	
Assam	67.2	711	136	153	1000	3025	
Bihar	47.9	743	192	65	1000	11062	
Gujarat	58.9	877	77	46	1000	13068	
Haryana	55.7	837	131	32	1000	5665	
Karnataka	55.2	883	74	44	1000	14488	
Kerala	67.2	696	186	118	1000	9694	
Madhya Pradesh	53.2	828	136	36	1000	17454	
Maharashtra	71.7	886	74	40	1000	49139	
Orissa	50.6	611	242	147	1000	5119	
Punjab	54	793	167	40	1000	8901	
Rajasthan	53.4	870	105	25	1000	10125	
Tamil Nadu	42.4	793	98	109	1000	22984	
Uttar Pradesh	52.8	806	150	44	1000	30823	
West Bengal	51.8	765	193	43	1000	20229	
North-Eastern	42.8	487	133	380	1000	1532	
North-Western	61.9	804	124	72	1000	16414	
Southern	67.4	835	89	76	1000	1662	
India	54.3	814	126	60	1000	258341	

*or belonging to a CCS or SHG

**see paragraph 5.1.4

Possession of bank accounts and post office savings accounts, and membership of cooperative credit societies and self-help groups

3.4.1.0 The percentage of households availing of the four types of banking and credit arrangements, namely, bank accounts, post office savings accounts, cooperative credit societies and self-help groups, are shown in col.2 of Statements 14(R) & 14(U) for each State.

3.4.1.1 For India as a whole, 28% of rural households and 54% of urban households

had at least one member having a bank account or post office account or belonging to a cooperative credit society or a self-help group.

3.4.1.2 The percentage was lowest in rural Orissa, only 12%, and in the North-Eastern States (15-16%). In rural areas of all other major States, the percentage was 20% or more. It was 20-24% in M.P., Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. In rural areas of all major States except Punjab and Kerala, the percentage was under 42%. In Punjab & Kerala, it was 57%.

3.4.1.3 Urban areas of most major States reported about 50-60% households having at least one member having a bank account or post office savings account or belonging

to a cooperative credit society or self-help group. The percentage was the lowest in Andhra Pradesh (38%) and Tamil Nadu (42%) and highest in Maharashtra (72%)

Statement 15: Per 1000 number of households which had sought loans, during the preceding two years, from banks, cooperative credit societies and self-help groups, and percentage of loan-seekers who had been granted a loan									
sector	State	per 1000 number of households which sought loans, during the last two years, from				percentage of loan-seeking households to whom the loan was granted			
		bank	CCS	SHG	all	bank	CCS	SHG	all
rural	AP	113	45	17	157	79.3	81.3	63.8	81.9
	ASM	29	11	23	53	48.0	22.7	61.5	56.1
	BHR	44	15	12	53	45.7	31.2	34.6	47.9
	GUJ	41	34	3	73	86.3	94.6	54.0	92.0
	HAR	77	102	14	153	81.5	97.4	92.4	90.7
	KTK	99	47	11	142	88.6	89.5	73.1	87.5
	KRL	161	132	25	293	88.5	93.6	70.7	90.7
	MP	44	76	10	116	76.4	87.4	72.6	84.8
	MAH	68	116	12	176	92.2	95.8	92.6	94.2
	ORS	65	36	13	94	52.1	59.8	36.1	60.1
	PNJ	51	114	8	162	83.2	97.5	72.7	93.8
	RAJ	43	33	7	70	67.3	61.2	23.6	68.3
	TN	51	53	9	103	56.9	76.0	77.4	69.9
	UP	56	28	10	80	75.4	75.0	74.8	76.2
	WB	99	38	10	128	53.2	55.7	33.1	57.4
	NE	26	16	17	32	24.0	8.4	11.5	25.7
	NW	62	44	21	86	52.1	52.0	22.8	58.3
	S	56	52	35	142	87.4	83.5	77.1	83.4
	IND	67	50	12	112	72.0	81.5	60.9	78.1
urban	AP	59	30	35	97	51.3	36.4	73.5	66.7
	ASM	53	23	22	63	41.3	10.1	7.3	40.7
	BHR	45	11	4	55	32.9	96.4	66.6	45.0
	GUJ	26	26	14	57	72.6	75.9	68.9	78.6
	HAR	51	8	1	58	84.7	100.0	100.0	86.7
	KTK	75	21	12	95	84.7	82.7	82.5	86.3
	KRL	157	86	14	244	81.1	97.3	83.8	86.6
	MP	36	12	3	49	35.1	91.7	63.8	50.4
	MAH	42	59	9	102	83.4	94.6	99.2	90.5
	ORS	65	12	5	77	76.7	100.0	100.0	87.3
	PNJ	43	7	9	58	79.4	92.9	95.3	85.2
	RAJ	31	17	5	45	60.4	79.1	12.5	73.2
	TN	45	36	16	87	51.1	72.9	82.3	68.9
	UP	39	14	8	49	56.4	48.9	48.5	61.0
	WB	25	10	2	34	36.2	45.2	57.5	36.9
	NE	22	11	14	31	54.5	44.5	41.3	53.3
	NW	15	1	2	17	49.5	23.8	98.5	57.4
	S	91	76	20	180	90.9	77.4	94.3	88.2
	IND	46	26	11	73	63.4	77.8	74.7	73.9

and Kerala and Assam (67%).

3.4.1.4 Such households were also asked how long ago the account was last operated (for cooperative credit society or self-help group, it meant when a transaction involving the member, such as granting of a loan, took place last). More than 81% urban households in India answered: "Less than three months ago." In rural areas, 57% households answered "less than three months" and 28% answered "three months to one year". "Three months to one year" applied to 12-13% of urban households (24% for Orissa). "More than 1 year" applied to 6% of urban households (15% for Orissa and 38% for the North-Eastern States), and to 14% of urban households (26% for Orissa and 35% for the North-Eastern States).

Loans sought from banks, cooperative credit societies and self-help groups

3.4.2.0 Banks, cooperative credit societies and self-help groups all grant loans to the public/ to their members to meet specific credit requirements. This survey sought to ascertain, by means of a few questions to sample households, what proportion of households in the different States had attempted to use these sources of finance, with what results, and the nature of the difficulties faced by them.

3.4.2.1 Households were asked whether any member had, at any time **during the preceding two years**, sought a loan from (a) a bank (b) a cooperative credit society (c) a self-help group, and whether the loan had been granted. The responses are tabulated in Statement 15.

3.4.2.2 It is, perhaps, necessary to bear in mind that some response bias is likely in answering the question "Did you seek a

bank loan?". A person who went to a bank to seek a loan but was quickly told that his request could not be entertained might feel embarrassed to report the incident. Whether such attempts to obtain loans would be reported would depend, among other things, on the temperament of the loan-seeker and the manner in which the request was turned down. Such under-reporting would depress the estimates of proportion of households seeking loans and inflate the estimates of rate of success experienced by loan-seekers.

3.4.2.3 The following findings deserve mention.

- Seeking of loans was more common in rural than in urban areas, and this was true for each of the three sources considered separately. The percentage of households seeking loans from any one of the three sources during the last 2 years was 11% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas.
- In both rural and urban areas of the country, seeking of **bank** loans was most prevalent in Kerala (16% during the last 2 years), compared to 11% or less in the rest of rural India and 9% or less in urban India. In rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal, the proportion of households having sought loans was comparatively high: 10-11%.
- Seeking of loans from **cooperative credit societies** was twice as prevalent in rural India as in urban India. The highest percentages of households having sought loans during the last 2 years were reported by Kerala (13%), Maharashtra and Punjab (11-12%) and Haryana (10%). At the other extreme were urban Punjab and Haryana, with

percentages much lower than the national average.

- Only 1% of rural and urban households sought loans from **self-help groups** during the last 2 years. The percentage was the highest in urban Andhra Pradesh (over 3%).
- The all-India **rate of success** in obtaining loans was around 80% for cooperative credit societies (the success rate being noticeably low in Assam and Bihar). In the case of bank loans, it was 72% for rural households and 63% for urban households. Again, the rates of success were the lowest in Assam and Bihar. Urban households appear to have been slightly more successful in obtaining loans from self-help groups than rural households.

3.4.3.0 An attempt was made to assess whether the percentage of cases reporting difficulties in obtaining loans (Statement 16) was influenced by the purpose for which the loans were sought. Were some kinds of loans more difficult to obtain than others?

3.4.3.1 Because of the small number of sample households in a State reporting loan sought for a specific purpose, it was not possible to generate meaningful State-level estimates of the type presented in Statement 16. Even at all-India level, many estimates are based on less than 50 sample households. Such estimates appear in Statement 16 with a superscript in parentheses indicating the number of sample households on which the estimate is based (households which reported seeking

Statement 16: Percentage of households reporting difficulty in obtaining loans from banks, cooperative credit societies and self-help groups, by purpose of loan						
purpose of loan	all-India					
	percentage of households who faced difficulty in obtaining loans from					
	banks		cooperative credit societies		self-help groups	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
farm business	28	29	12	22	19	33 ⁽²²⁾
non-farm business	51	49	31	27	32	26
financial investment by household members	40	19 ⁽¹⁹⁾	38 ⁽¹⁰⁾	31 ⁽²²⁾	64 ⁽¹⁷⁾	4 ⁽¹⁴⁾
residential land & building	35	19	15	18	35	15
marriage	24	4 ⁽¹⁷⁾	10	3	8 ⁽²³⁾	18 ⁽²²⁾
medical	41 ⁽²²⁾	0 ⁽¹⁷⁾	22 ⁽²⁶⁾	0 ⁽¹⁵⁾	32 ⁽²³⁾	21 ⁽¹⁶⁾
education	22 ⁽⁷⁾	33 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0 ⁽¹⁵⁾	4 ⁽²⁰⁾	0 ⁽⁹⁾	3 ⁽⁷⁾
debt repayment	37 ⁽⁴⁸⁾	17 ⁽²⁹⁾	12	13 ⁽³¹⁾	15 ⁽²³⁾	1 ⁽¹⁴⁾
other	30	16	12	10	23	12 ⁽⁴⁴⁾
all	34	34	14	17	23	18

A figure in parentheses indicates the number of sample households which sought a loan of that category. No figure is shown in parentheses if the number of sample households is 50 or more.

loan for the specified purpose from the specified agency type).

3.4.3.2 As noted in 5.2.2, the overall incidence of difficulties (bottom row of Statement 16) is likely to have been under-reported as all the households which reported "loan sought but not granted" (on which the per 1000 numbers of Statement 15 are based) ought to have reported "difficulty faced in obtaining loan" (on which Statement 16 is based). A comparison of the bottom rows of Statement 15 and Statement 16 shows that this did not happen. However, the different rows of Statement 16 remain useful in identifying the differences, if any, in the chances of running into difficulties in obtaining loans of different kinds.

3.4.3.3 The purposes of loans specified separately in the survey were: farm business, non-farm business, financial investment by household members, residential land & building, marriage, medical, education, debt repayment, and other purposes.

3.4.3.4 For rural households, obtaining loans for farm business appears to have been easier than obtaining loans for non-farm business, whether from banks, from cooperative credit societies or from self-help groups. For instance, only 28% of those seeking bank loans for farm business reported facing difficulties compared to 51% in case of non-farm business.

3.4.3.5 Over one-third of households seeking finance from banks or self-help groups for expenditure on residential land

or building had difficulty in obtaining it, compared to only 15-20% in urban areas.

Nature of difficulties faced in obtaining loans from different agencies

3.4.4.0 Households reporting that they had had difficulty in obtaining loans from banks/CCSs/SHGs were asked to identify the main difficulty faced from a set of seven alternatives: (a) collateral requirement very high (b) household's ability to repay doubted (c) purpose not acceptable (d) other eligibility criteria not fulfilled (e) bank (CCS/SHG) officials unhelpful (f) prolonged delay (g) other difficulties.

3.4.4.1 The two purposes "farm business" and "non-farm business" accounted for the bulk of the loans sought. The number of loans sought for other specific purposes from any of the agency types, with the exception of the purpose "(investment in) residential land and building", were, even at all-India level, not large enough to generate meaningful estimates of distribution of loan-seekers who faced difficulties by type of difficulty faced. Statement 17, which compares such distributions for different agencies and different purposes of loan, therefore restricts itself to these three purposes for the study of variation in type of difficulty according to purpose.

3.4.4.2 "Officials unhelpful" and "prolonged delay" were the two most-often-cited difficulties in case of rural banks, urban banks and rural CCSs, accounting for 45-55% of those who had difficulties obtaining loans.

Statement 17: Per 1000 distribution of households by nature of (main) difficulty faced in obtaining loan, separately for selected purposes of loan and institution from which loan sought

all-India

institu- tion from which loan sought	purpose of loan	% facing diffi- culty in ob- taining loan	per 1000 no. of hhs among those which faced difficulty in obtaining loan								no. of sample hhs which faced diffi- culty
			reporting difficulty of type								
1	2	3	colla- teral require- ment very high	hh's ability to re- pay doubt- ed	pur- pose not accept- able	other eligi- bili- ty criteria not fulfilled	bank/ CCS/ SHG officials unhelp- ful	pro- longed delay	other	all	12
Banks (R)	FB	27.8	83	88	48	97	328	226	130	1000	2314
	NFB	50.8	69	100	66	166	257	238	103	1000	1169
	RLB	34.9	84	91	60	83	276	305	101	1000	371
	ALL	34.0	74	95	58	122	289	247	116	1000	4582
Banks (U)	FB	28.5	2	103	85	148	445	176	42	1000	132
	NFB	48.6	75	56	50	220	301	187	111	1000	659
	RLB	19.1	85	123	13	171	184	396	28	1000	248
	ALL	34.1	64	64	45	190	305	230	102	1000	1320
Coop. Credit Societies (R)	FB	12.1	83	108	35	85	244	233	212	1000	2207
	NFB	30.7	58	131	61	97	319	212	122	1000	294
	RLB	15.0	208	45	36	53	180	371	107	1000	280
	ALL	14.1	91	135	42	93	242	230	168	1000	3355
Coop. Credit Societies (U)	FB	21.7	156	-	15	38	-	791	-	1000	79
	NFB	27.4	68	27	17	125	174	406	183	1000	111
	RLB	17.6	127	122	-	199	104	259	189	1000	166
	ALL	16.5	102	137	7	97	89	425	143	1000	619
Self-help Groups (R)	FB	19.4	24	239	27	135	165	212	198	1000	241
	NFB	32.0	34	147	19	30	281	281	208	1000	108
	RLB	35.4	234	137	-	229	-	323	77	1000	101
	ALL	23.0	89	212	32	93	149	264	161	1000	722
Self-help Groups (U)	FB	33.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1000	22
	NFB	26.4	132	-	-	8	289	202	370	1000	64
	RLB	14.9	172	-	-	328	-	496	3	1000	76
	ALL	17.5	118	136	-	88	104	345	209	1000	287

FB: farm business. NFB: non-farm business. RLB: residential land and building.

*Per 1000 distribution not shown in view of the small number of sample households facing difficulty (see col.12)

3.4.4.3 For SHGs and urban CCSs, "prolonged delay" was the most important problem in terms of number of loan-seekers who reported it as the main difficulty faced. Here "household's ability to repay doubted" accounted for a larger proportion

of difficulties faced than "officials unhelpful".

3.4.4.4 The proportion of difficulties accounted in rural areas by "officials unhelpful" was highest for banks (29%), followed by CCSs (26%), and SHGs (only 15%). Among the urban population, over

30% of those seeking bank loans encountered difficulties due to the unhelpfulness of officials.

3.4.4.5 Requests for some loans encountered difficulties due to the high collateral requirement. Over 20% of loans sought from CCSs and SHGs by the rural population and 17% of loans sought from SHGs by the urban population had this feature. The percentage was much lower for loans sought from banks.

3.4.4.6 A much larger proportion of loans

sought to finance investment in residential land and building met with difficulties due to high collateral requirement than did loans sought for other purposes.

3.4.4.7 Doubts regarding the household's ability to repay on the part of SHGs were a more common difficulty (24%) for loans sought for farm business than in the case of non-farm business. Apart from this, there was not much association between the purpose of loan and the type of difficulty faced.

PART - II

SURVEY RESULTS

1. **Survey Results on Maternal and Child Health Care in India : NSS 52nd Round (July 1995 - June 1996)**
2. **Survey Results on Drinking water, Sanitation and Hygiene in India : NSS 54th Round (January- June 1998)**
3. **Survey results on Travel and use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households : NSS 54th Round (January- June 1998)**

Note 1: Use of estimated aggregates: The estimates of aggregates of households or population given in the detailed tables of the Part II, generally as marginal column totals, may be used for combining ratios only. To arrive at the absolute number in any category, one may apply the survey estimates of ratios of the category on the population projections given by the office of Registrar General of India or other sources, as on 1.1.96, the mid-point of the survey period of July 1995 to June 1996.

Note 2: Estimates of characteristics for all States/U.Ts: For the sake of completeness, estimates for all States/U.Ts have been given in all the Tables in the Part-II. However, for smaller States/U.Ts, the estimates for some variables may not be very stable because of small size of the samples.

**Survey Results on Maternal and Child Health
Care in India : NSS 52nd Round (July 1995- June 1996)**

List of All-India Detailed Tables

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1.3	Per 1000 distribution of households by type of drainage.....	S7 - S9
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4.5	Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of medical attendance at childbirth.....	S101- S103
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* There are separate tables for rural, urban and combined (rural+urban) sectors. Table No.s have R ,U or C as suffix to denote the sector. For the rural and urban sectors, separate tables are given for males, females and persons (males+females). For the combined (rural+urban) sector, only tables for persons are given.

Table 1.1R : Per 1000 distribution of households by major source of drinking water

rural

state/u.t.	major source of drinking water								households	
	tap	tube well / hand pump	tanker	pucca well	tank/ pond reserved for drinking	river/ canal	other	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	358	370	4	224	17	16	12	1000	127111	4957
Arunachal Pradesh	602	107	7	1	82	80	82	1000	1032	1039
Assam	71	555	9	133	74	30	127	1000	36512	3287
Bihar	30	693	1	224	8	13	25	1000	133819	6668
Goa	441	2	38	490	6	18	6	1000	1459	230
Gujarat	451	335	3	199	5	4	2	1000	53618	2494
Haryana	344	475	3	178	-	0	-	1000	25908	1065
Himachal Pradesh	825	7	-	50	40	12	66	1000	9481	1759
Jammu & Kashmir	503	120	2	42	32	107	193	1000	8661	1945
Karnataka	415	378	12	155	22	17	2	1000	68526	2558
Kerala	115	5	4	794	18	1	61	1000	39368	2850
Madhya Pradesh	105	544	6	283	1	28	32	1000	102483	5161
Maharashtra	457	225	6	281	7	9	13	1000	99177	4286
Manipur	125	47	7	34	429	65	287	1000	2170	911
Meghalaya	413	46	3	108	24	167	239	1000	3096	1090
Mizoram	24	1	-	7	246	289	428	1000	596	503
Nagaland	674	62	27	64	106	12	56	1000	978	950
Orissa	28	503	3	341	38	41	45	1000	54052	3219
Punjab	200	783	1	9	0	0	7	1000	26208	2227
Rajasthan	284	346	3	261	53	31	17	1000	57791	3112
Sikkim	841	-	-	-	42	34	82	1000	790	1169
Tamil Nadu	562	295	8	84	18	3	20	1000	96731	4238
Tripura	324	387	5	63	14	19	187	1000	6090	1290
Uttar Pradesh	83	693	2	205	0	3	13	1000	207186	8651
West Bengal	39	823	1	113	4	3	15	1000	97087	4612
Andaman & N. Islands	828	-	-	58	81	29	3	1000	328	540
Chandigarh	711	289	-	-	-	-	-	1000	241	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	353	394	-	234	-	19	-	1000	322	80
Daman & Diu	652	210	-	138	-	-	-	1000	130	80
Delhi	557	428	-	-	12	-	3	1000	985	78
Lakshadweep	99	13	-	868	19	-	-	1000	129	80
Pondicherry	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	559	80
fractile group (all-India)										
0 - 10	154	544	5	233	11	21	30	1000	100742	5668
10-20	155	539	2	253	10	14	23	1000	106261	5579
20 - 40	187	530	2	222	12	16	27	1000	227317	12064
40 - 60	233	494	4	211	16	13	25	1000	243492	13056
60 - 80	250	475	4	214	16	13	25	1000	265505	15010
80 - 90	282	461	4	194	20	11	25	1000	144081	8519
90 -100	311	418	7	218	16	10	20	1000	175225	11388
social group										
ST	155	442	4	255	27	47	69	1000	136419	12772
SC	209	556	4	190	11	12	15	1000	290844	14311
other	252	475	4	222	14	9	21	1000	834713	44157
n.r.	91	469	-	172	44	71	1	1000	647	44
all	232	490	4	218	15	14	25	1000	1262623	71284
estd. (00) no. of hhds										
estd. (00) no. of hhds	292780	618601	5062	275198	18659	17372	31698	1262623	-	-
sample no. of hhds	15392	31767	294	15352	2235	2386	3641	71284	-	-

Table 1.1U: Per 1000 distribution of households by major source of drinking water

urban

state/u.t.	major source of drinking water								households	
	tap	tube well / hand pump	tanker	pucca well	tank/ pond reserved for drinking	river/ canal	other	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	817	111	18	40	4	3	6	1000	42862	3838
Arunachal Pradesh	808	45	-	-	-	-	-	1000	232	240
Assam	337	415	5	182	12	-	47	1000	4403	868
Bihar	441	434	2	111	3	0	9	1000	19051	2303
Goa	859	32	-	105	-	-	-	1000	979	238
Gujarat	889	98	1	7	2	-	3	1000	26696	2611
Haryana	801	188	-	6	4	-	1	1000	9353	779
Himachal Pradesh	954	12	-	9	-	1	21	1000	1301	399
Jammu & Kashmir	912	66	5	1	1	12	1	1000	3063	807
Karnataka	863	84	1	39	7	0	6	1000	24967	2479
Kerala	378	16	10	567	1	-	27	1000	12711	2078
Madhya Pradesh	744	167	2	77	2	1	5	1000	31576	3275
Maharashtra	924	46	3	17	0	1	7	1000	66879	5597
Manipur	672	27	11	21	175	55	17	1000	631	715
Meghalaya	904	7	-	32	3	2	52	1000	540	559
Mizoram	369	95	36	16	222	30	231	1000	314	950
Nagaland	554	94	7	102	104	10	129	1000	482	467
Orissa	495	253	3	205	3	19	21	1000	9433	1120
Punjab	566	427	1	1	-	-	5	1000	15144	1989
Rajasthan	838	104	6	25	3	-	23	1000	17669	1989
Sikkim	965	-	-	-	-	1	34	1000	93	240
Tamil Nadu	738	134	36	65	8	2	13	1000	47285	4686
Tripura	766	143	-	22	-	-	65	1000	799	720
Uttar Pradesh	540	436	0	20	0	-	3	1000	44023	4789
West Bengal	608	346	5	33	-	0	5	1000	40228	3637
Andaman & N. Islands	998	-	-	1	-	-	-	1000	195	480
Chandigarh	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1312	160
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	456	504	-	39	-	-	-	1000	29	80
Daman & Diu	915	82	-	-	3	-	-	1000	64	80
Delhi	907	70	-	-	1	-	19	1000	21087	1245
Lakshadweep	20	-	-	980	-	-	-	1000	35	80
Pondicherry	956	0	8	35	-	-	-	1000	931	160
fractile group (all-India)										
0 - 10	586	291	11	92	2	3	14	1000	33458	3830
10-20	622	267	7	86	2	3	10	1000	34671	4128
20 - 40	661	235	10	75	6	2	11	1000	74042	8898
40 - 60	737	181	10	56	4	2	8	1000	83554	9575
60 - 80	774	163	5	44	3	1	8	1000	94549	10459
80 - 90	807	137	6	38	2	1	7	1000	56794	6067
90 -100	845	108	6	29	1	0	9	1000	67300	6701
social group										
ST	667	165	10	111	11	5	23	1000	13053	3159
SC	658	260	10	50	4	2	16	1000	64832	6634
other	754	172	7	54	3	1	8	1000	366366	39846
n.r.	459	22	14	258	0	-	-	1000	116	19
all	737	185	8	55	3	1	9	1000	444368	49658
estd. (00) no. of hhds										
estd. (00) no. of hhds	327645	81995	3393	24515	1403	589	4060	444368	-	-
sample no. of hhds	35883	8611	402	3233	501	149	737	49658	-	-

Table 1.1C : Per 1000 distribution of households by major source of drinking water

rural+urban

state/u.t.	major source of drinking water								households	
	tap	tube well / hand pump	tanker	pucca well	tank/ pond reserved for drinking	river/ canal	other	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	474	305	7	177	14	13	10	1000	169973	8795
Arunachal Pradesh	640	95	5	1	67	65	67	1000	1264	1279
Assam	100	540	8	138	67	26	119	1000	40915	4155
Bihar	81	660	1	210	8	12	23	1000	152869	8971
Goa	609	14	23	335	4	11	4	1000	2438	468
Gujarat	597	256	2	135	4	3	2	1000	80314	5105
Haryana	465	399	2	132	1	0	0	1000	35261	1844
Himachal Pradesh	841	8	-	45	35	11	61	1000	10782	2158
Jammu & Kashmir	610	106	3	32	24	82	143	1000	11724	2752
Karnataka	534	300	9	124	18	12	3	1000	93493	5037
Kerala	179	7	6	739	14	1	53	1000	52079	4928
Madhya Pradesh	255	455	5	235	1	22	26	1000	134059	8436
Maharashtra	645	153	5	174	4	6	11	1000	166056	9883
Manipur	248	42	8	31	372	63	226	1000	2801	1626
Meghalaya	486	40	2	97	21	143	211	1000	3637	1649
Mizoram	143	33	13	11	237	199	360	1000	910	1453
Nagaland	634	73	20	76	105	11	80	1000	1460	1417
Orissa	98	466	3	320	33	38	42	1000	63485	4339
Punjab	334	653	1	6	0	0	6	1000	41351	4216
Rajasthan	414	290	4	205	41	24	18	1000	75460	5101
Sikkim	854	-	-	-	38	31	77	1000	883	1409
Tamil Nadu	620	242	17	78	15	3	17	1000	144016	8924
Tripura	375	358	4	58	12	16	173	1000	6888	2010
Uttar Pradesh	163	648	2	173	0	2	11	1000	251209	13440
West Bengal	205	683	2	90	3	2	12	1000	137315	8249
Andaman & N. Islandss	891	-	-	37	51	18	2	1000	523	1020
Chandigarh	955	45	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1553	235
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	361	403	-	218	-	18	-	1000	351	160
Daman & Diu	738	168	-	93	1	-	-	1000	194	160
Delhi	891	86	-	-	2	-	18	1000	22072	1323
Lakshadweep	82	10	-	892	15	-	-	1000	164	160
Pondicherry	973	0	5	22	-	-	-	1000	1490	240
fractile group (all-India)										
0 - 10	181	529	5	228	10	18	27	1000	135117	7939
10-20	201	515	3	227	9	14	26	1000	141118	8200
20 - 40	245	491	4	207	12	14	23	1000	302140	18190
40 - 60	309	450	5	186	14	10	23	1000	326131	21558
60 - 80	376	399	6	170	15	11	22	1000	356748	25841
80 - 90	494	322	6	145	10	6	15	1000	199202	16578
90 -100	649	224	6	98	6	4	12	1000	246534	22636
social group										
ST	200	417	5	242	25	43	65	1000	149472	15931
SC	291	502	5	164	10	10	15	1000	355676	20945
other	405	382	5	171	11	6	17	1000	1201079	84003
n.r.	147	401	2	185	37	60	1	1000	764	63
all	363	410	5	176	12	11	21	1000	1706991	120942
estd. (00) no. of hhds										
estd. (00) no. of hhds	620424	700595	8456	299713	20062	17961	35758	1706991	-	-
sample no. of hhds	51275	40378	696	18585	2736	2535	4378	120942	-	-

Table 1.2R :Per thousand distribution of households by type of latrine

rural

state/u.t.	type of latrine						households	
	no latrine	service latrine	septic tank	flush system	other	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	902	7	73	14	5	1000	127111	4957
Arunachal Pradesh	306	65	63	102	465	1000	1032	1039
Assam	206	210	54	1	528	1000	36512	3287
Bihar	908	21	54	2	15	1000	133819	6668
Goa	567	25	313	13	82	1000	1459	230
Gujarat	898	16	75	8	4	1000	53618	2494
Haryana	899	-	79	12	9	1000	25908	1065
Himachal Pradesh	849	13	96	16	25	1000	9481	1759
Jammu & Kashmir	603	105	26	38	228	1000	8661	1945
Karnataka	933	3	54	4	7	1000	68526	2558
Kerala	266	17	177	6	532	1000	39368	2850
Madhya Pradesh	948	11	32	0	8	1000	102483	5161
Maharashtra	931	2	64	0	4	1000	99177	4286
Manipur	122	99	63	1	715	1000	2170	911
Meghalaya	416	25	154	0	405	1000	3096	1090
Mizoram	40	114	14	44	788	1000	596	503
Nagaland	80	166	137	2	615	1000	978	950
Orissa	971	10	12	-	6	1000	54052	3219
Punjab	655	54	199	30	62	1000	26208	2227
Rajasthan	852	20	58	2	68	1000	57791	3112
Sikkim	92	17	299	-	592	1000	790	1169
Tamil Nadu	907	5	75	11	2	1000	96731	4238
Tripura	125	50	49	30	746	1000	6090	1290
Uttar Pradesh	898	33	42	5	22	1000	207186	8651
West Bengal	778	28	79	2	114	1000	97087	4612
Andaman & N. Islands	631	25	334	2	8	1000	328	540
Chandigarh	843	-	6	151	-	1000	241	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	927	-	65	7	-	1000	322	80
Daman & Diu	641	9	238	-	112	1000	130	80
Delhi	438	22	283	121	136	1000	985	78
Lakshadweep	61	-	294	18	627	1000	129	80
Pondicherry	959	-	41	-	-	1000	559	80
fractile group (all-India)								
0 - 10	944	16	14	2	24	1000	100700	5666
10 - 20	943	12	8	2	35	1000	106309	5580
20 - 40	910	19	23	1	47	1000	227310	12065
40 - 60	876	20	41	4	60	1000	243428	13052
60 - 80	836	26	64	3	70	1000	265572	15012
80 - 90	771	34	98	8	89	1000	143966	8520
90 -100	669	32	185	24	90	1000	175338	11389
social group								
ST	881	25	27	1	66	1000	136419	12772
SC	909	15	29	3	43	1000	290844	14311
other	816	26	82	8	68	1000	834713	44157
n.r.	642	62	48	-	96	1000	647	44
all	844	23	64	6	62	1000	1262623	71284
estd. (00) no. of hhds	1065713	29446	81029	7652	78553	1262623	-	-
sample no. of hhds	55025	2140	3998	396	9707	71284	-	-

Table 1.2U :Per thousand distribution of households by type of latrine

state/u.t.	type of latrine						households	
	no latrine	service latrine	septic tank	flush system	other	total	estd. (00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	286	16	477	217	4	1000	42862	3838
Arunachal Pradesh	49	50	490	97	314	1000	232	240
Assam	39	136	556	35	232	1000	4403	868
Bihar	334	52	543	43	27	1000	19051	2303
Goa	254	28	399	262	57	1000	979	238
Gujarat	205	26	288	473	7	1000	26696	2611
Haryana	213	56	156	551	26	1000	9353	779
Himachal Pradesh	146	15	143	656	39	1000	1301	399
Jammu & Kashmir	113	80	215	314	278	1000	3063	807
Karnataka	253	15	285	432	15	1000	24969	2479
Kerala	102	15	373	49	461	1000	12711	2078
Madhya Pradesh	354	91	337	199	19	1000	31576	3275
Maharashtra	173	27	402	383	15	1000	66879	5597
Manipur	9	213	234	6	539	1000	631	715
Meghalaya	5	40	703	128	125	1000	540	559
Mizoram	9	51	290	11	639	1000	314	950
Nagaland	42	127	527	15	288	1000	482	467
Orissa	424	59	423	49	45	1000	9433	1120
Punjab	175	36	208	560	19	1000	15144	1989
Rajasthan	253	63	425	187	71	1000	17669	1989
Sikkim	27	6	791	96	80	1000	93	240
Tamil Nadu	340	23	380	250	7	1000	47285	4686
Tripura	18	72	521	-	390	1000	799	720
Uttar Pradesh	223	164	232	372	9	1000	44023	4789
West Bengal	116	51	652	80	101	1000	40228	3637
Andaman & N. Islands	227	7	749	16	0	1000	195	480
Chandigarh	125	-	-	875	-	1000	1312	160
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	299	-	598	102	-	1000	29	80
Daman & Diu	357	-	539	80	24	1000	64	80
Delhi	106	120	113	615	46	1000	21087	1245
Lakshadweep	116	-	451	15	418	1000	35	80
Pondicherry	577	75	319	22	8	1000	931	160
fractile group (all-India)								
0 - 10	598	75	203	75	48	1000	33456	3830
10 - 20	457	87	273	117	66	1000	34673	4128
20 - 40	360	80	339	161	60	1000	74049	8899
40 - 60	234	63	418	233	52	1000	83542	9573
60 - 80	136	45	445	334	40	1000	94556	10461
80 - 90	88	36	443	405	29	1000	56792	6066
90 - 100	35	22	341	577	25	1000	67300	6701
social group								
ST	427	59	315	135	65	1000	13053	3159
SC	430	59	262	199	50	1000	64832	6634
other	187	54	397	319	43	1000	366366	39846
n.r.	328	-	429	26	6	1000	116	19
all	230	55	375	296	44	1000	444368	49658
estd. (00) no. of hhds								
sample no. of hhds	102184	24501	166452	131336	19768	444369	-	-
	10674	3131	18982	12959	3895	49658	-	-

Table 1.2C : Per thousand distribution of households by type of latrine

state/u.t.	type of latrine						households	
	no	service	septic	flush	other	total	estd.(00)	sample
	latrine	latrine	tank	system				
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	746	9	175	85	5	1000	169973	8795
Arunachal Pradesh	258	62	142	101	437	1000	1264	1279
Assam	188	202	108	5	496	1000	40915	4155
Bihar	836	25	115	7	17	1000	152869	8971
Goa	441	26	348	113	72	1000	2438	468
Gujarat	667	19	146	162	5	1000	80314	5105
Haryana	717	15	99	155	14	1000	35261	1844
Himachal Pradesh	764	13	102	93	27	1000	10782	2158
Jammu & Kashmir	475	99	76	110	241	1000	11724	2752
Karnataka	751	6	115	118	9	1000	93493	5037
Kerala	226	17	225	17	515	1000	52079	4928
Madhya Pradesh	808	30	104	47	10	1000	134059	8436
Maharashtra	625	12	200	154	8	1000	166056	9883
Manipur	97	124	101	2	675	1000	2801	1626
Meghalaya	355	27	236	19	363	1000	3637	1649
Mizoram	29	92	110	33	736	1000	910	1453
Nagaland	67	153	266	7	507	1000	1460	1417
Orissa	890	17	73	7	12	1000	63485	4339
Punjab	479	47	202	224	47	1000	41351	4216
Rajasthan	712	30	144	45	68	1000	75460	5101
Sikkim	85	16	351	10	538	1000	883	1409
Tamil Nadu	721	11	175	90	3	1000	144016	8924
Tripura	112	52	104	26	705	1000	6888	2010
Uttar Pradesh	780	56	75	70	20	1000	251209	13440
West Bengal	584	35	247	25	110	1000	137315	8249
Andaman & N. Islands	481	19	489	7	5	1000	523	1020
Chandigarh	236	-	1	763	-	1000	1553	235
Dadra & Nagar Havell	876	-	109	15	-	1000	351	160
Daman & Diu	548	6	336	26	83	1000	194	160
Delhi	120	116	121	593	50	1000	22072	1323
Lakshadweep	72	-	327	18	583	1000	164	160
Pondicherry	720	47	214	14	5	1000	1490	240
fractile group (all-India)								
0 - 10	925	21	23	6	25	1000	135117	7939
10 - 20	905	19	27	7	41	1000	141118	8200
20 - 40	859	26	52	12	51	1000	302140	18190
40 - 60	783	34	93	26	64	1000	326131	21558
60 - 80	670	38	163	56	73	1000	356748	25841
80 - 90	493	42	266	130	69	1000	199202	16578
90 -100	255	31	339	322	53	1000	246534	22636
social group								
ST	841	28	52	13	66	1000	149472	15931
SC	822	23	72	39	44	1000	355676	20945
other	624	35	178	103	60	1000	1201079	84003
n.r.	594	52	106	4	82	1000	764	63
all	684	32	145	81	58	1000	1706991	120942
estd. (00) no. of hhds								
sample no. of hhds	1167897	53947	247481	138988	98320	1706991	-	-
	65699	5271	22980	13355	13602	120942	-	-

Table 1.3R :Per 1000 distribution of households by type of drainage

rural

state/u.t.	no drainage	type of drainage					households	
		open kuccha	open pucca	covered pucca	under ground	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	722	199	64	5	10	1000	127111	4957
Arunachal Pradesh	650	224	41	83	2	1000	1032	1039
Assam	682	288	28	1	0	1000	36512	3287
Bihar	551	381	57	7	4	1000	133819	6668
Goa	811	80	89	15	5	1000	1459	230
Gujarat	903	58	17	11	11	1000	53618	2494
Haryana	331	268	380	20	1	1000	25908	1065
Himachal Pradesh	676	286	33	1	2	1000	9481	1759
Jammu & Kashmir	797	129	47	15	11	1000	8661	1945
Karnataka	622	278	76	6	17	1000	68526	2558
Kerala	893	69	25	10	3	1000	39368	2850
Madhya Pradesh	660	287	31	17	5	1000	102483	5161
Maharashtra	737	168	67	21	7	1000	99177	4286
Manipur	671	318	8	-	2	1000	2170	911
Meghalaya	643	268	89	-	-	1000	3096	1090
Mizoram	725	254	2	6	13	1000	596	503
Nagaland	539	359	101	-	1	1000	978	950
Orissa	918	67	11	3	-	1000	54052	3219
Punjab	222	313	426	7	32	1000	26208	2227
Rajasthan	571	319	76	25	8	1000	57791	3112
Sikkim	554	302	139	4	1	1000	790	1169
Tamil Nadu	713	179	86	21	0	1000	96731	4238
Tripura	935	53	7	1	4	1000	6090	1290
Uttar Pradesh	295	534	106	41	25	1000	207186	8651
West Bengal	837	127	31	2	3	1000	97087	4612
Andaman & N. Islands	389	344	266	-	0	1000	328	540
Chandigarh	73	424	503	-	-	1000	241	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	993	-	-	7	-	1000	322	80
Daman & Diu	699	95	188	18	-	1000	130	80
Delhi	99	150	504	227	21	1000	985	78
Lakshadweep	950	-	50	-	-	1000	129	80
Pondicherry	804	39	130	27	-	1000	559	80
fractile group (all-India)								
0 - 10	693	272	23	6	6	1000	100742	5668
10 - 20	675	281	31	5	8	1000	106261	5579
20 - 40	667	273	44	8	8	1000	227317	12064
40 - 60	637	280	60	13	10	1000	243492	13056
60 - 80	623	271	81	18	7	1000	265505	15010
80 - 90	582	276	114	20	7	1000	144081	8519
90 -100	543	245	155	37	19	1000	175225	11388
social group								
ST	784	187	26	1	1	1000	136419	12772
SC	644	288	51	7	10	1000	290844	14311
other	597	279	92	22	11	1000	834713	44157
n.r.	279	526	32	11	-	1000	647	44
all	628	271	75	16	9	1000	1262623	71284
estd. (00) no. of hhds								
sample no. of hhds	792634	342350	95251	20276	11878	1262623	-	-
	47430	18023	4529	767	506	71284	-	-

Table 1.3U : Per 1000 distribution of households by type of drainage

urban

state/u.t.	no drainage	type of drainage					households	
		open kuccha	open pucca	covered pucca	under groun	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	225	112	400	120	142	1000	42862	3838
Arunachal Pradesh	227	277	493	3	-	1000	232	240
Assam	352	319	281	39	6	1000	4403	868
Bihar	249	213	391	115	32	1000	19051	2303
Goa	406	106	100	251	134	1000	979	238
Gujarat	139	97	201	177	387	1000	26696	2611
Haryana	60	88	488	139	225	1000	9353	779
Himachal Pradesh	266	163	489	52	31	1000	1301	399
Jammu & Kashmir	252	38	385	251	73	1000	3063	807
Karnataka	157	132	313	128	270	1000	24967	2479
Kerala	720	97	83	58	41	1000	12711	2078
Madhya Pradesh	230	209	369	131	60	1000	31576	3275
Maharashtra	100	119	314	223	244	1000	66879	5597
Manipur	337	480	178	5	-	1000	631	715
Meghalaya	101	214	641	41	3	1000	540	559
Mizoram	519	362	105	7	1	1000	314	950
Nagaland	324	258	402	9	0	1000	482	467
Orissa	515	46	263	138	38	1000	9433	1120
Punjab	114	57	522	98	209	1000	15144	1989
Rajasthan	151	132	486	174	57	1000	17669	1989
Sikkim	134	142	495	208	21	1000	93	240
Tamil Nadu	297	145	289	143	126	1000	47285	4686
Tripura	665	56	276	2	1	1000	799	720
Uttar Pradesh	93	131	413	198	165	1000	44023	4789
West Bengal	267	115	468	89	60	1000	40228	3637
Andaman & N. Islands	146	113	701	39	-	1000	195	480
Chandigarh	43	41	122	77	717	1000	1312	160
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	773	41	100	28	58	1000	29	80
Daman & Diu	525	214	87	148	25	1000	64	80
Delhi	48	77	220	225	428	1000	21087	1245
Lakshadweep	735	154	62	50	-	1000	35	80
Pondicherry	567	99	151	175	7	1000	931	160
fractile group (all-India)								
0 - 10	427	219	260	47	46	1000	33458	3830
10 - 20	358	205	302	63	73	1000	34671	4128
20 - 40	285	175	349	106	84	1000	74042	8898
40 - 60	213	145	392	134	115	1000	83554	9575
60 - 80	142	101	401	179	177	1000	94549	10459
80 - 90	113	80	370	204	233	1000	56794	6067
90 -100	65	46	272	241	376	1000	67300	6701
social group								
ST	377	145	306	76	96	1000	13053	3159
SC	314	172	317	77	121	1000	64832	6634
other	176	119	356	168	180	1000	366366	39846
n.r.	362	128	206	93	-	1000	116	19
all	202	128	349	152	169	1000	444368	49658
estd. (00) no. of hhds								
sample no. of hhds	89837	56674	155011	67557	75142	444368	-	-
	11220	6979	17755	6485	7199	49658	-	-

Table 1.3C :Per 1000 distribution of households by type of drainage

rural+urban

state/u.t.	no drainage	type of drainage				total	households	
		open kuccha	open pucca	covered pucca	under ground		estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	597	177	149	34	43	1000	169973	8795
Arunachal Pradesh	572	234	124	68	2	1000	1264	1279
Assam	647	292	55	5	1	1000	40915	4155
Bihar	514	360	99	20	7	1000	152869	8971
Goa	648	91	94	110	57	1000	2438	468
Gujarat	649	71	78	66	136	1000	80314	5105
Haryana	259	220	409	52	60	1000	35261	1844
Himachal Pradesh	627	271	88	7	5	1000	10782	2158
Jammu & Kashmir	655	106	135	77	27	1000	11724	2752
Karnataka	498	239	140	39	85	1000	93493	5037
Kerala	851	76	39	22	12	1000	52079	4928
Madhya Pradesh	559	269	110	44	18	1000	134059	8436
Maharashtra	480	148	166	102	102	1000	166056	9883
Manipur	596	355	46	1	2	1000	2801	1626
Meghalaya	563	260	171	6	0	1000	3637	1649
Mizoram	654	292	37	6	9	1000	910	1453
Nagaland	468	326	200	3	0	1000	1460	1417
Orissa	858	64	49	23	6	1000	63485	4339
Punjab	183	219	461	40	97	1000	41351	4216
Rajasthan	472	275	172	60	20	1000	75460	5101
Sikkim	510	285	177	26	3	1000	883	1409
Tamil Nadu	577	168	153	61	41	1000	144016	8924
Tripura	903	53	38	1	4	1000	6888	2010
Uttar Pradesh	259	463	159	68	50	1000	251209	13440
West Bengal	670	123	159	27	20	1000	137315	8249
Andaman & N. Islands	299	258	429	15	0	1000	523	1020
Chandigarh	48	100	181	65	606	1000	1553	235
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	975	3	8	9	5	1000	351	160
Daman & Diu	642	134	155	61	8	1000	194	160
Delhi	51	80	232	225	410	1000	22072	1323
Lakshadweep	904	32	53	10	-	1000	164	160
Pondicherry	656	77	143	120	5	1000	1490	240
fractile group (all-India)								
0 - 10	627	259	82	16	16	1000	134201	9498
10 - 20	597	262	97	19	24	1000	140932	9707
20 - 40	573	249	119	32	27	1000	301358	20962
40 - 60	528	246	145	44	37	1000	327046	22631
60 - 80	497	226	165	60	51	1000	360055	25469
80 - 90	449	221	186	72	71	1000	200874	14586
90 - 100	410	190	187	94	118	1000	242525	18089
social group								
ST	749	183	51	8	10	1000	149472	15931
SC	584	267	99	20	30	1000	355676	20945
other	468	230	173	66	62	1000	1201079	84003
n.r.	292	465	58	23	-	1000	764	63
all	517	234	147	51	51	1000	1706991	120942
estd. (00) no. of hhds								
882471	399023	250262	87833	87020	1706991	-	-	-
sample no. of hhds								
58650	25002	22284	7252	7705	120942	-	-	-

Table 1.4R : Number of households reporting awareness of need for specific health services per 1000 households

rural

state/u.t.	proportion of households aware of need for specific health services				households	
	immu.of children	immu.of pregnant women	iodised salt	ORT for severe diarrhoea	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	891	854	496	516	127111	4957
Arunachal Pradesh	498	448	669	457	1032	1039
Assam	666	630	440	323	36512	3287
Bihar	532	446	307	253	133819	6668
Goa	957	953	635	915	1459	230
Gujarat	927	885	546	561	53618	2494
Haryana	895	853	469	404	25908	1065
Himachal Pradesh	943	929	785	735	9481	1759
Jammu & Kashmir	896	880	670	622	8661	1945
Karnataka	868	824	287	325	68526	2558
Kerala	941	929	630	777	39368	2850
Madhya Pradesh	733	698	738	589	102483	5161
Maharashtra	844	831	688	689	99177	4286
Manipur	454	295	684	202	2170	911
Meghalaya	759	667	521	473	3096	1090
Mizoram	721	693	767	717	596	503
Nagaland	546	402	686	467	978	950
Orissa	649	621	289	342	54052	3219
Punjab	953	937	584	557	26208	2227
Rajasthan	609	505	317	319	57791	3112
Sikkim	837	724	563	522	790	1169
Tamil Nadu	927	912	391	449	96731	4238
Tripura	767	755	729	677	6090	1290
Uttar Pradesh	602	529	306	280	207186	8651
West Bengal	836	792	343	618	97087	4612
Andaman & N. Islands	982	970	871	793	328	540
Chandigarh	789	719	534	679	241	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	901	861	318	460	322	80
Daman & Diu	695	616	322	550	130	80
Delhi	938	938	861	716	985	78
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	937	929	129	80
Pondicherry	986	984	476	459	559	80
fractile group (all-India)						
0 - 10	610	529	254	263	100700	5666
10 - 20	690	620	318	355	106309	5580
20 - 40	736	676	367	387	227310	12065
40 - 60	763	711	427	438	243428	13052
60 - 80	778	742	493	491	265572	15012
80 - 90	816	790	526	521	143966	8520
90 -100	837	813	606	600	175338	11389
social group						
ST	661	583	421	404	136419	12772
SC	720	670	353	387	290844	14311
other	789	748	478	481	834713	44157
n.r.	478	450	239	270	647	44
all	759	712	443	451	1262623	71284
estd. (00) no. of hhds	958657	899275	559644	569519	-	-
sample no. of hhds	53989	50429	33267	32957	-	-

Table 1.4U : Number of households reporting awareness of need for specific health services per 1000 households

urban

state/u.t.	proportion of households aware of need for specific health services				households	
	immu.of children	immu.of pregnant women	iodised salt	ORT for severe diarrhoea	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	933	912	683	702	42862	3838
Arunachal Pradesh	889	829	927	901	232	240
Assam	849	826	721	627	4403	868
Bihar	751	720	633	510	19051	2303
Goa	963	958	840	929	979	238
Gujarat	964	946	759	746	26696	2611
Haryana	934	924	683	676	9353	779
Himachal Pradesh	986	983	975	967	1301	399
Jammu & Kashmir	960	969	880	863	3063	807
Karnataka	929	907	613	639	24969	2479
Kerala	973	967	810	901	12711	2078
Madhya Pradesh	897	894	919	859	31576	3275
Maharashtra	902	879	822	805	66879	5597
Manipur	439	342	884	255	631	715
Meghalaya	710	672	684	588	540	559
Mizoram	811	768	849	823	314	950
Nagaland	698	605	846	487	482	467
Orissa	872	850	650	645	9433	1120
Punjab	927	917	717	681	15144	1989
Rajasthan	790	758	712	632	17669	1989
Sikkim	939	842	837	753	93	240
Tamil Nadu	930	919	610	621	47285	4686
Tripura	844	846	843	803	799	720
Uttar Pradesh	814	792	731	684	44023	4789
West Bengal	917	899	657	803	40228	3637
Andaman & N. Islands	979	963	899	882	195	480
Chandigarh	924	924	857	918	1312	160
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	960	936	708	804	29	80
Daman & Diu	891	840	776	624	64	80
Delhi	916	906	778	775	21087	1245
Lakshadweep	968	968	731	723	35	80
Pondicherry	1000	1000	550	515	931	160
fractile group (all-India)						
0 - 10	794	752	470	490	33456	3830
10 - 20	830	803	557	584	34673	4128
20 - 40	873	848	654	650	74049	8899
40 - 60	914	898	723	719	83542	9573
60 - 80	926	914	786	775	94556	10461
80 - 90	908	900	810	794	56792	6066
90 -100	940	931	883	866	67300	6701
social group						
ST	799	761	645	552	13053	3159
SC	841	817	589	609	64832	6634
other	911	895	756	750	366366	39846
n.r.	894	866	344	599	116	19
all	897	880	728	723	444368	49658
estd. (00) no. of hhds						
estd. (00) no. of hhds	398748	390910	323520	321421	-	-
sample no. of hhds	44523	43531	37177	36247	-	-

Table 1.4C : Number of households reporting awareness of need for specific health services per 1000 households

state/u.t.	proportion of households aware of need for specific health services				households	
	immu.of children	immu.of pregnant women	iodised salt	ORT for severe diarrhoea	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	902	869	543	563	169973	8795
Arunachal Pradesh	570	518	716	539	1264	1279
Assam	685	651	470	356	40915	4155
Bihar	560	480	348	285	152869	8971
Goa	960	955	717	920	2438	468
Gujarat	939	906	617	622	80314	5105
Haryana	905	872	526	476	35261	1844
Himachal Pradesh	948	936	808	763	10782	2158
Jammu & Kashmir	913	903	725	685	11724	2752
Karnataka	884	846	374	409	93493	5037
Kerala	948	938	674	808	52079	4928
Madhya Pradesh	772	744	781	653	134059	8436
Maharashtra	867	850	742	735	166056	9883
Manipur	450	306	729	214	2801	1626
Meghalaya	751	668	545	490	3637	1649
Mizoram	752	719	795	753	910	1453
Nagaland	596	469	739	474	1460	1417
Orissa	683	655	343	387	63485	4339
Punjab	944	930	633	603	41351	4216
Rajasthan	651	564	409	392	75460	5101
Sikkim	847	737	592	546	883	1409
Tamil Nadu	928	914	463	505	144016	8924
Tripura	776	765	743	692	6888	2010
Uttar Pradesh	639	575	381	351	251209	13440
West Bengal	860	824	435	672	137315	8249
Andaman & N. Islands	981	968	882	826	523	1020
Chandigarh	903	892	807	881	1553	235
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	906	867	350	488	351	160
Daman & Diu	759	690	471	575	194	160
Delhi	917	907	782	773	22072	1323
Lakshadweep	993	993	893	885	164	160
Pondicherry	995	994	522	494	1490	240
fractile group (all-India)						
0 - 10	625	551	271	286	135117	7939
10-20	722	648	344	369	141118	8200
20 - 40	751	701	403	422	302140	18190
40 - 60	789	745	483	493	328131	21558
60 - 80	819	791	559	550	356748	25841
80 - 90	868	848	647	642	199202	16578
90 -100	900	886	773	762	246534	22636
social group						
ST	673	599	440	417	149472	15931
SC	742	697	396	428	355676	20945
other	826	793	563	563	1201079	84003
n.r.	542	513	255	321	764	63
all	795	756	517	522	1706991	120942
estd. (00) no. of hhds	1357405	1290185	883164	890940	-	-
sample no. of hhds	98512	93960	70444	69204	-	-

Table 2.1R : Per 1000 distribution of persons by age and sex

rural

state/u.t.	sex	age group (years)								all persons	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	all	std.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	male	18	80	269	397	102	88	47	1000	267243	11363
	female	21	73	245	412	107	93	50	1000	267121	11342
	person	19	76	257	405	104	91	48	1000	534365	22705
Arunachal Pradesh	male	36	106	274	399	104	56	25	1000	2340	2564
	female	27	89	322	407	85	52	19	1000	2100	2461
	person	32	98	296	403	95	54	22	1000	4440	5025
Assam	male	26	84	289	402	99	53	45	1000	101104	9431
	female	29	87	254	444	77	68	40	1000	86002	8021
	person	27	86	273	421	89	60	43	1000	187106	17452
Bihar	male	34	102	300	352	94	71	47	1000	375658	19885
	female	35	107	265	381	89	77	46	1000	351488	18934
	person	34	104	283	366	92	74	46	1000	727146	38819
Goa	male	15	67	170	463	100	113	73	1000	3463	616
	female	10	45	134	486	151	100	74	1000	3527	576
	person	12	56	152	474	126	106	73	1000	6990	1192
Gujarat	male	23	91	239	415	111	73	47	1000	140297	7009
	female	26	85	227	424	102	71	64	1000	136094	6701
	person	25	88	233	420	107	72	55	1000	276391	13710
Haryana	male	27	95	284	393	81	59	61	1000	79587	3275
	female	30	91	278	392	82	57	69	1000	72920	2997
	person	29	93	281	393	82	58	65	1000	152507	6272
Himachal Pradesh	male	26	89	258	373	87	85	82	1000	22559	4584
	female	23	75	234	403	107	80	77	1000	24110	4846
	person	24	82	246	388	98	82	80	1000	46669	9430
Jammu & Kashmir	male	36	69	277	391	98	70	60	1000	25636	5978
	female	35	86	252	422	84	64	57	1000	24296	5560
	person	35	77	265	406	91	67	59	1000	49932	11538
Karnataka	male	21	78	261	397	110	85	48	1000	176909	7222
	female	28	90	244	386	97	86	68	1000	173220	7144
	person	25	84	252	392	104	85	58	1000	350129	14366
Kerala	male	18	60	213	417	116	86	90	1000	87001	6671
	female	17	54	179	449	110	91	102	1000	94294	7319
	person	17	57	195	434	113	88	96	1000	181295	13990
Madhya Pradesh	male	32	86	280	386	92	79	45	1000	276299	14931
	female	32	99	261	382	86	87	52	1000	261639	13891
	person	32	92	271	384	89	83	49	1000	537939	28822
Maharashtra	male	24	90	255	390	91	78	71	1000	244594	11162
	female	25	87	246	387	96	85	74	1000	240781	11296
	person	24	89	251	388	94	82	72	1000	485375	22458
Manipur	male	26	91	225	434	80	98	47	1000	6166	2481
	female	21	82	208	465	76	116	31	1000	5344	2230
	person	24	87	217	448	78	106	39	1000	11510	4711
Meghalaya	male	30	96	272	422	94	53	32	1000	7201	2713
	female	57	90	260	448	84	45	16	1000	6857	2536
	person	43	93	266	435	89	49	24	1000	14058	5249
Mizoram	male	19	74	282	425	85	59	56	1000	1609	1355
	female	23	91	266	409	71	78	61	1000	1456	1230
	person	21	82	275	417	79	68	58	1000	3065	2585
Nagaland	male	29	92	255	431	99	50	43	1000	2604	2621
	female	32	89	266	426	92	63	33	1000	2403	2364
	person	30	91	260	428	96	57	38	1000	5008	4985
Orissa	male	26	87	253	393	100	76	66	1000	129177	8096
	female	23	83	239	425	89	80	61	1000	128868	8205
	person	25	85	246	409	94	78	64	1000	258044	16301
Punjab	male	26	79	248	402	106	81	58	1000	72739	6677
	female	22	77	231	414	116	76	64	1000	64864	5915
	person	24	78	240	407	111	79	61	1000	137603	12592

Table 2.1R : Per 1000 distribution of persons by age and sex

rural

state/u.t.	sex	age group (years)								all persons	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	all*	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rajasthan	male	40	98	296	363	92	74	38	1000	160750	9151
	female	37	103	260	380	96	70	55	1000	146619	8443
	person	39	100	279	371	94	72	46	1000	307369	17594
Sikkim	male	20	71	278	425	96	65	46	1000	1900	3027
	female	22	72	283	443	73	63	43	1000	1721	2855
	person	21	71	280	434	85	64	44	1000	3620	5882
Tamil Nadu	male	19	80	207	419	111	100	63	1000	192381	9027
	female	16	72	200	439	114	106	53	1000	190054	8829
	person	17	76	204	429	113	103	58	1000	382435	17856
Tripura	male	22	67	287	401	115	69	39	1000	14572	3235
	female	21	71	273	448	88	60	39	1000	13440	2871
	person	22	69	280	423	102	65	39	1000	28012	6106
Uttar Pradesh	male	35	111	291	347	79	72	63	1000	621666	27214
	female	36	113	270	361	79	74	68	1000	563927	25078
	person	36	112	281	354	79	73	65	1000	1185592	52292
West Bengal	male	23	85	285	406	94	62	45	1000	249300	12419
	female	27	85	266	423	90	65	44	1000	229299	11676
	person	25	85	276	414	92	63	44	1000	478598	24095
Andaman & N.	male	16	69	240	426	122	102	26	1000	768	1349
	female	20	73	270	459	96	74	8	1000	659	1162
	person	18	71	254	441	110	89	18	1000	1427	2511
Chandigarh	male	30	96	253	473	86	37	25	1000	647	225
	female	4	206	161	547	29	20	33	1000	425	147
	person	20	140	217	502	64	30	28	1000	1072	372
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	male	22	76	237	417	167	59	21	1000	767	205
	female	29	80	185	450	128	63	65	1000	674	200
	person	25	78	213	432	149	61	42	1000	1441	405
Daman & Diu	male	23	52	323	422	110	50	19	1000	305	177
	female	21	154	250	360	99	61	56	1000	304	186
	person	22	103	287	391	104	56	38	1000	608	363
Delhi	male	24	78	267	432	90	68	42	1000	3111	262
	female	20	83	268	420	96	63	50	1000	2766	225
	person	22	80	267	426	93	66	46	1000	5878	487
Lakshadweep	male	44	67	174	517	101	62	35	1000	309	185
	female	34	107	235	432	91	74	28	1000	311	176
	person	39	87	204	474	96	68	31	1000	620	361
Pondicherry	male	22	61	164	429	104	141	79	1000	1089	175
	female	16	93	242	409	89	104	47	1000	1217	184
	person	19	78	205	419	96	122	62	1000	2307	359
all-India	male	28	91	272	383	95	76	55	1000	3269751	195285
	female	29	92	250	397	93	80	59	1000	3098801	185600
	person	28	92	262	390	94	78	57	1000	6368552	380885
estd. persons(00)	male	91046	299178	889696	1251754	310522	248072	179434	3269751	-	-
	female	88759	285382	775996	1231456	287742	246846	182520	3098801	-	-
	person	179805	584560	1665691	2483210	598264	494919	361953	6368552	-	-
sample persons	male	8864	18165	50544	75357	17246	14367	10737	195285	-	-
	female	8455	17206	44926	74756	15907	14126	10213	185600	-	-
	person	17319	35371	95470	150113	33153	28493	20950	380885	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 2.1U : Per 1000 distribution of persons by age and sex

urban

state/u.t.	sex	age group (years)								all persons	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	all*	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	male	17	70	241	443	113	74	42	1000	90876	8811
	female	19	66	231	461	102	71	50	1000	88601	8593
	person	18	68	236	452	107	72	46	1000	179477	17404
Arunachal Pradesh	male	18	90	258	442	115	69	9	1000	486	526
	female	27	115	262	461	98	27	10	1000	405	457
	person	22	101	260	451	107	50	9	1000	890	983
Assam	male	15	49	221	461	135	68	52	1000	9992	2185
	female	16	56	231	484	98	64	51	1000	8287	1948
	person	16	52	225	471	118	66	52	1000	18279	4133
Bihar	male	21	82	287	397	109	66	38	1000	53572	7003
	female	28	87	291	387	103	59	45	1000	45486	6160
	person	24	85	289	392	106	63	41	1000	99058	13163
Goa	male	23	63	209	440	125	107	34	1000	2209	565
	female	18	58	172	509	120	65	58	1000	2153	571
	person	20	61	191	474	122	86	45	1000	4362	1136
Gujarat	male	22	75	229	456	108	71	40	1000	67909	7142
	female	19	76	218	456	113	66	53	1000	62526	6728
	person	20	75	223	456	110	68	46	1000	130435	13870
Haryana	male	22	90	249	422	108	64	45	1000	23227	2092
	female	20	74	237	443	88	77	60	1000	20462	1872
	person	21	83	243	432	99	70	52	1000	43690	3964
Himachal Pradesh	male	14	73	226	428	145	83	31	1000	2437	908
	female	16	49	187	540	114	53	42	1000	1887	792
	person	15	62	209	477	131	70	36	1000	4324	1700
Jammu & Kashmir	male	25	63	207	450	125	71	58	1000	8692	2218
	female	27	68	238	421	111	90	46	1000	7742	2065
	person	26	65	221	436	119	80	52	1000	16433	4283
Karnataka	male	20	69	233	445	116	71	47	1000	60659	6494
	female	21	66	233	460	103	69	47	1000	56385	6233
	person	20	68	233	452	110	70	47	1000	117043	12727
Kerala	male	18	64	202	437	113	87	80	1000	28275	5004
	female	15	60	166	453	116	97	93	1000	29769	5310
	person	17	62	183	445	114	92	86	1000	58044	10314
Madhya Pradesh	male	23	74	249	444	95	76	40	1000	83850	9290
	female	23	79	250	435	94	78	42	1000	75648	8445
	person	23	76	249	440	94	77	41	1000	159498	17735
Maharashtra	male	20	72	217	462	107	74	49	1000	159183	14398
	female	18	76	225	451	102	74	54	1000	144188	13434
	person	19	74	221	457	105	74	51	1000	303371	27832
Manipur	male	24	60	278	400	119	86	32	1000	1650	1899
	female	20	70	210	469	105	90	37	1000	1525	1800
	person	22	65	245	433	112	88	35	1000	3175	3699
Meghalaya	male	24	66	268	469	113	43	17	1000	1061	1252
	female	32	83	254	482	77	39	32	1000	949	1157
	person	28	74	262	475	96	41	24	1000	2010	2409
Mizoram	male	21	67	250	445	103	79	34	1000	760	2333
	female	25	76	233	462	98	72	33	1000	770	2353
	person	23	72	241	454	100	76	34	1000	1530	4686
Nagaland	male	17	119	241	482	56	56	29	1000	1317	1230
	female	20	89	266	475	88	45	16	1000	970	1048
	person	18	106	251	479	70	51	24	1000	2287	2276
Orissa	male	16	72	216	453	118	76	49	1000	21258	2807
	female	19	66	238	451	100	70	55	1000	19192	2615
	person	17	70	227	452	109	73	52	1000	40449	5422
Punjab	male	19	80	228	444	112	70	46	1000	33973	5169
	female	18	71	233	449	105	73	49	1000	28699	4657
	person	19	76	231	447	109	71	47	1000	62672	9826

Table 2.1U : Per 1000 distribution of persons by age and sex |

urban

state/u.t.	sex	age group (years)								all persons	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	all*	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rajasthan	male	25	83	255	434	96	65	40	1000	46628	5556
	female	25	85	262	411	101	61	55	1000	41070	5157
	person	25	84	258	423	98	63	47	1000	87698	10713
Sikkim	male	16	44	180	555	107	61	39	1000	202	639
	female	12	61	267	490	64	61	44	1000	178	526
	person	14	52	221	525	87	61	41	1000	380	1165
Tamil Nadu	male	17	63	201	452	130	84	53	1000	95240	10298
	female	15	65	199	465	115	87	54	1000	94616	10308
	person	16	64	200	458	122	85	54	1000	189856	20606
Tripura	male	16	59	220	454	131	81	39	1000	1647	1630
	female	13	52	210	500	92	78	55	1000	1509	1523
	person	15	55	215	476	112	80	47	1000	3156	3153
Uttar Pradesh	male	23	87	271	414	98	69	39	1000	119918	14405
	female	25	91	271	413	87	63	50	1000	107612	13083
	person	24	89	271	413	93	66	44	1000	227529	27488
West Bengal	male	14	60	201	446	132	89	57	1000	91863	9179
	female	16	61	220	454	106	78	66	1000	80571	8332
	person	15	61	209	450	120	84	61	1000	172434	17511
Andaman & N.	male	17	63	237	497	102	58	26	1000	397	1097
	female	14	56	187	550	90	79	23	1000	299	889
	person	16	60	216	520	97	67	25	1000	696	1986
Chandigarh	male	14	61	223	472	108	91	31	1000	3381	433
	female	12	93	151	479	139	92	34	1000	2641	347
	person	13	75	192	475	122	91	32	1000	6022	780
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	male	9	88	211	575	73	24	20	1000	71	192
	female	29	97	228	533	36	27	49	1000	46	151
	person	17	92	218	559	58	26	31	1000	117	343
Daman & Diu	male	20	79	159	531	86	99	26	1000	133	177
	female	13	69	133	506	95	131	53	1000	164	198
	person	16	73	145	517	91	116	41	1000	297	375
Delhi	male	19	60	224	465	110	66	56	1000	50029	3190
	female	20	81	232	447	99	66	55	1000	44200	2874
	person	19	70	228	457	105	66	56	1000	94229	6064
Lakshadweep	male	22	86	240	404	111	73	64	1000	119	268
	female	30	64	263	453	69	70	51	1000	116	278
	person	26	75	251	428	91	71	57	1000	235	546
Pondicherry	male	25	63	209	471	96	46	91	1000	2071	370
	female	8	61	197	422	112	93	107	1000	2019	341
	person	17	62	203	446	104	69	99	1000	4089	711
all-India	male	20	72	233	443	111	74	47	1000	1063084	128760
	female	20	74	233	444	102	73	53	1000	970685	120243
	person	20	73	233	444	107	73	50	1000	2033769	249003
estd. persons(00)	male	21061	76868	247557	470847	118144	78849	49748	1063084	-	-
	female	19363	71813	226445	431462	99149	70510	51895	970685	-	-
	person	40424	148680	474002	902309	217293	149359	101643	2033769	-	-
sample persons	male	5567	9765	28343	56640	12744	9263	6434	128760	-	-
	female	5102	9223	25985	53185	11035	9105	6598	120243	-	-
	person	10669	18988	54328	109825	23779	18368	13032	249003	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 2.1C : Per 1000 distribution of persons by age and sex

rural+urban

state/u.t.	sex	age group (years)								all persons	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	all*	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	male	18	77	262	409	104	84	46	1000	358120	20174
	female	21	71	241	424	105	88	50	1000	355722	19935
	person	19	74	252	416	105	86	48	1000	713842	40109
Arunachal Pradesh	male	33	103	271	406	106	58	22	1000	2825	3090
	female	27	93	312	416	87	48	17	1000	2505	2918
	person	30	98	290	411	97	53	20	1000	5330	6008
Assam	male	25	81	283	408	103	54	46	1000	111097	11616
	female	28	84	252	447	79	68	41	1000	94289	9969
	person	26	83	269	426	92	60	44	1000	205386	21585
Bihar	male	32	99	299	358	96	70	46	1000	429230	26888
	female	34	105	268	382	91	75	46	1000	396974	25094
	person	33	102	284	369	93	72	46	1000	826204	51982
Goa	male	18	65	185	454	110	110	58	1000	5672	1181
	female	13	50	149	494	139	87	68	1000	5680	1147
	person	16	58	167	474	124	99	63	1000	11352	2328
Gujarat	male	23	86	236	428	110	72	45	1000	208206	14151
	female	24	83	224	434	105	69	60	1000	198620	13429
	person	23	84	230	431	108	71	52	1000	406827	27580
Haryana	male	26	94	276	400	87	60	57	1000	102815	5367
	female	28	87	269	403	83	62	67	1000	93382	4869
	person	27	91	273	401	85	61	62	1000	196197	10236
Himachal Pradesh	male	25	88	255	378	93	84	77	1000	24996	5492
	female	22	73	231	413	108	78	75	1000	25998	5638
	person	24	80	243	396	100	81	76	1000	50993	11130
Jammu & Kashmir	male	33	88	259	406	105	70	60	1000	34328	8196
	female	33	81	248	422	91	71	54	1000	32038	7625
	person	33	74	254	414	98	70	57	1000	66365	15821
Karnataka	male	20	76	254	410	112	81	48	1000	237567	13716
	female	27	84	241	405	99	82	63	1000	229605	13377
	person	23	80	248	407	105	82	55	1000	467172	27093
Kerala	male	18	61	210	422	115	86	87	1000	115277	11675
	female	16	55	176	450	111	92	100	1000	124063	12629
	person	17	58	192	437	113	89	94	1000	239340	24304
Madhya Pradesh	male	30	83	273	400	92	78	44	1000	360150	24221
	female	30	95	259	394	88	85	50	1000	337287	22336
	person	30	89	266	397	90	82	47	1000	697437	46557
Maharashtra	male	23	83	240	418	97	76	62	1000	403777	25560
	female	22	83	238	411	98	81	66	1000	384969	24730
	person	22	83	239	415	98	79	64	1000	788746	50290
Manipur	male	26	84	236	427	88	95	44	1000	7816	4380
	female	21	79	209	466	83	110	33	1000	6869	4030
	person	24	82	223	445	86	102	38	1000	14685	8410
Meghalaya	male	29	92	272	428	97	51	30	1000	8262	3965
	female	54	89	259	453	83	45	18	1000	7806	3693
	person	41	91	266	440	90	48	24	1000	16068	7658
Mizoram	male	20	72	272	431	91	66	49	1000	2369	3688
	female	24	86	255	428	81	76	51	1000	2226	3583
	person	22	79	264	429	86	70	50	1000	4595	7271
Nagaland	male	25	101	250	448	85	52	38	1000	3922	3851
	female	28	89	266	440	91	58	28	1000	3373	3410
	person	27	96	257	444	88	55	33	1000	7295	7261
Orissa	male	25	85	247	402	102	76	64	1000	150434	10903
	female	22	81	238	429	90	79	61	1000	148059	10820
	person	23	83	243	415	96	77	62	1000	298493	21723
Punjab	male	24	79	242	415	108	78	54	1000	106712	11846
	female	21	75	232	425	113	75	60	1000	93563	10572
	person	23	77	237	420	110	77	57	1000	200275	22418

Table 2.1C : Per 1000 distribution of persons by age and sex

rural+urban

state/u.t.	sex	age group (years)								all persons	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-39	40-49	50-59	60 & above	all*	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rajasthan	male	37	94	286	379	93	72	38	1000	207377	14707
	female	34	99	260	387	97	68	55	1000	187689	13600
	person	36	97	274	383	95	70	46	1000	395066	28307
Sikkim	male	19	68	268	438	97	64	45	1000	2102	3666
	female	21	71	282	447	72	63	43	1000	1898	3381
	person	20	69	275	442	85	64	44	1000	4000	7047
Tamil Nadu	male	18	74	205	430	117	95	60	1000	287621	19325
	female	16	69	200	448	114	99	54	1000	284670	19137
	person	17	72	203	439	116	97	57	1000	572291	38462
Tripura	male	22	67	280	406	117	70	39	1000	16219	4865
	female	21	69	267	453	88	62	41	1000	14950	4394
	person	21	68	274	429	103	66	40	1000	31169	9259
Uttar Pradesh	male	34	107	288	358	82	72	59	1000	741583	41619
	female	34	109	270	369	80	72	65	1000	671538	38161
	person	34	108	279	363	81	72	62	1000	1413122	79780
West Bengal	male	20	78	263	417	104	69	48	1000	341163	21598
	female	24	79	254	431	94	68	50	1000	309870	20008
	person	22	79	258	423	100	69	49	1000	651033	41606
Andaman & N.	male	16	67	239	450	115	87	26	1000	1185	2446
	female	18	68	244	487	94	76	13	1000	958	2051
	person	17	67	241	467	106	82	20	1000	2123	4497
Chandigarh	male	16	66	228	472	104	82	30	1000	4028	658
	female	11	109	153	488	124	82	34	1000	3066	494
	person	14	85	195	479	113	82	32	1000	7094	1152
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	male	21	77	235	430	159	56	21	1000	838	397
	female	29	81	188	456	122	60	64	1000	720	351
	person	25	79	213	442	142	58	41	1000	1558	748
Daman & Diu	male	22	60	273	455	103	65	21	1000	437	354
	female	18	124	209	411	98	85	55	1000	468	384
	person	20	93	240	432	100	75	39	1000	905	738
Delhi	male	19	61	227	463	109	66	55	1000	53140	3452
	female	20	81	234	445	99	66	55	1000	46967	3099
	person	19	70	230	455	104	66	55	1000	100107	6551
Lakshadweep	male	38	73	192	486	104	65	43	1000	427	453
	female	33	95	242	438	85	73	34	1000	428	454
	person	36	84	217	462	95	69	39	1000	855	907
Pondicherry	male	24	62	194	456	99	79	87	1000	3160	545
	female	11	73	214	417	103	97	84	1000	3236	525
	person	17	68	204	436	101	88	85	1000	6396	1070
all-India	male	26	87	262	398	99	75	53	1000	4332835	324045
	female	27	88	246	409	95	78	58	1000	4069486	305843
	person	26	87	255	403	97	77	55	1000	8402320	629888
estimated	male	112107	376046	1137253	1722601	428666	326922	229181	4332835	-	-
	female	108123	357195	1002441	1662918	386890	317356	234415	4069486	-	-
	person	220230	733240	2139693	3385519	815556	644278	463596	8402320	-	-
sample persons	male	14431	27930	78887	131997	29990	23630	17171	324045	-	-
	female	13557	26429	70911	127941	26942	23231	16811	305843	-	-
	person	27988	54359	149798	259938	56932	46861	33982	629888	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 2.2R : Population-percentiles of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)

state/u.t.	population-percentiles Rs. of mpce											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	154.83	174.33	203.00	231.00	250.60	272.00	297.62	323.50	370.60	448.40	533.75	
Arunachal Pradesh	94.83	112.16	155.33	223.66	273.42	312.50	350.25	380.00	432.28	512.60	607.00	
Assam	162.11	187.83	217.00	241.75	262.28	287.75	315.25	345.33	384.60	439.40	486.40	
Bihar	144.40	164.00	182.22	200.00	217.50	236.25	257.75	280.75	316.87	376.50	440.00	
Goa	213.00	240.00	263.75	280.50	329.33	357.83	379.00	433.33	486.00	648.00	756.00	
Gujarat	185.83	213.62	253.80	283.50	316.11	348.33	378.57	422.55	476.83	561.00	649.30	
Haryana	218.42	247.16	282.50	315.25	346.50	388.00	422.50	461.00	522.00	628.75	744.66	
Himachal Pradesh	185.00	207.00	246.00	279.00	308.25	338.87	380.66	417.00	492.00	591.00	722.25	
Jammu & Kashmir	213.40	252.00	286.00	325.00	352.60	394.80	430.25	465.00	517.25	580.00	656.16	
Karnataka	142.00	160.00	193.56	221.71	247.75	269.25	294.16	333.40	384.00	447.50	517.33	
Kerala	220.33	246.20	289.80	323.00	352.40	387.75	423.40	473.75	542.85	675.00	840.60	
Madhya Pradesh	153.00	175.10	201.00	222.83	243.88	268.40	291.25	318.20	362.28	420.50	489.50	
Maharashtra	166.50	192.40	225.40	252.60	275.50	302.75	328.80	366.50	410.00	502.50	588.75	
Manipur	220.00	242.62	272.66	290.00	310.66	330.00	344.00	359.00	397.25	423.57	471.00	
Meghalaya	255.83	284.66	322.85	343.60	368.00	404.00	448.50	507.40	573.20	656.66	812.00	
Mizoram	232.00	257.00	295.75	305.00	332.00	361.66	377.00	407.00	449.50	515.50	559.50	
Nagaland	311.77	348.14	386.80	416.00	444.00	464.83	479.60	509.66	554.33	631.00	752.80	
Orissa	144.50	163.83	185.66	205.10	222.50	242.00	266.60	293.25	330.75	386.00	443.60	
Punjab	261.80	297.50	342.57	380.00	417.50	455.66	503.12	550.16	619.00	746.20	888.25	
Rajasthan	200.00	221.77	256.14	277.00	298.57	326.20	353.80	391.00	433.77	516.50	596.66	
Sikkim	189.87	209.33	246.66	263.75	289.25	309.00	336.40	364.75	401.77	476.33	558.00	
Tamil Nadu	163.75	188.30	219.00	246.75	267.00	292.00	317.50	353.25	399.00	469.50	547.00	
Tripura	191.40	220.00	260.80	291.20	316.40	341.60	367.25	400.71	449.11	518.50	610.50	
Uttar Pradesh	153.00	171.80	201.50	224.33	247.00	272.23	298.00	329.37	373.33	443.50	519.50	
West Bengal	164.40	178.40	207.00	227.00	248.08	271.83	297.20	330.33	372.60	434.60	499.50	
Andaman & N. Islands	297.87	341.00	390.00	431.00	471.50	502.33	518.50	538.71	579.66	656.00	771.33	
Chandigarh	221.66	281.25	287.71	318.75	340.20	398.40	459.50	586.63	668.75	815.00	931.00	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	175.57	227.00	297.50	388.50	411.85	467.50	577.00	627.00	657.66	730.66	904.33	
Daman & Diu	275.00	294.33	330.00	338.00	357.83	398.40	402.40	439.00	472.60	597.50	780.00	
Delhi	285.71	356.33	385.71	431.66	489.00	538.60	662.66	765.87	817.87	1046.50	1086.50	
Lakshadweep	306.40	316.00	357.83	454.60	456.09	487.50	588.20	645.75	865.60	786.66	810.40	
Pondicherry	164.85	170.40	195.00	209.80	226.60	242.00	283.00	330.20	374.30	419.50	463.60	
all-India	158.16	178.66	208.57	234.75	258.75	284.42	313.00	350.12	398.40	480.00	570.00	

rural

Table 2.2U : Population-percentiles of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)

state/u.t.	population-percentiles Rs. of mpce											
	5th	10th	20th	30th	40th	50th	60th	70th	80th	90th	95th	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Andhra Pradesh	199.40	230.50	276.85	316.20	358.75	410.50	485.33	541.00	649.40	831.00	1100.83	
Anunachal Pradesh	226.00	268.00	307.37	334.00	364.00	396.80	483.60	573.75	670.50	894.00	1050.00	
Assam	228.33	274.25	312.60	352.00	388.42	424.00	473.00	537.00	622.83	793.00	909.00	
Bihar	169.37	198.00	229.30	269.57	299.50	338.00	380.00	431.44	511.00	652.66	805.00	
Goa	213.00	229.70	296.14	331.00	372.28	405.60	433.20	542.40	659.33	810.00	1046.25	
Gujarat	248.40	289.50	348.90	392.00	439.00	490.71	540.00	604.00	698.20	854.87	1037.00	
Haryana	246.25	293.28	350.25	399.71	445.66	501.50	561.10	640.00	721.00	844.20	1010.00	
Himachal Pradesh	300.28	366.85	422.87	458.20	507.75	553.00	611.50	730.00	863.00	1032.00	1224.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	283.33	340.33	387.66	439.50	476.80	516.80	561.87	645.20	719.00	861.50	1028.25	
Karnataka	200.00	228.66	275.66	319.80	362.54	411.66	466.66	532.25	634.00	815.25	1031.00	
Kerala	225.50	265.00	308.33	346.50	390.60	436.75	488.00	566.66	682.00	918.00	1183.50	
Madhya Pradesh	210.12	236.37	279.50	312.14	347.33	382.50	425.00	481.00	545.60	684.50	832.00	
Maharashtra	215.00	262.50	333.00	388.20	449.80	514.28	583.66	666.16	805.50	1019.00	1284.88	
Manipur	244.66	285.00	295.66	312.80	328.20	348.33	373.60	397.60	436.66	501.25	547.33	
Meghalaya	310.85	355.66	432.00	472.25	520.16	577.85	646.20	713.50	786.00	950.50	1086.00	
Mizoram	302.57	348.00	387.00	420.85	472.25	502.60	534.00	576.00	646.50	735.50	835.00	
Nagaland	383.80	405.50	454.66	506.75	552.00	601.40	673.00	727.71	790.00	943.20	1188.33	
Orissa	190.12	223.50	263.25	298.60	342.66	387.55	441.00	501.00	572.83	733.50	879.25	
Punjab	280.16	330.16	391.60	449.00	485.40	543.57	593.00	668.00	783.00	980.42	1162.33	
Rajasthan	246.00	277.50	317.63	356.00	390.00	431.00	470.00	528.50	604.42	757.00	902.50	
Sikkim	278.33	310.25	361.10	434.00	459.63	508.60	558.71	637.50	708.25	858.00	1035.25	
Tamil Nadu	203.25	234.60	287.57	327.20	366.00	410.00	458.75	516.33	612.25	793.50	1000.00	
Tripura	268.50	293.00	330.50	380.75	440.00	497.33	536.00	614.00	703.00	823.33	980.50	
Uttar Pradesh	199.70	225.83	273.00	309.22	344.00	381.66	433.83	499.50	584.00	751.50	934.00	
West Bengal	201.77	233.33	286.33	325.00	372.20	418.16	478.00	545.40	648.75	819.00	1026.50	
Andaman & N. Islands	362.66	420.75	478.22	519.80	569.00	619.66	668.00	723.50	808.66	996.00	1165.00	
Chandigarh	353.66	386.42	484.25	522.50	572.50	635.50	738.60	908.25	1073.71	1406.00	1631.85	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	270.50	398.20	450.00	464.50	517.33	565.66	732.25	741.33	813.00	1120.40	1214.00	
Daman & Diu	288.00	321.16	375.60	423.33	464.66	501.09	540.00	615.20	756.50	1070.33	1608.75	
Delhi	323.40	385.00	456.66	514.14	573.00	650.00	755.33	902.57	1075.66	1316.00	1636.00	
Lakshadweep	303.57	319.36	373.00	391.09	402.66	418.33	458.00	483.00	547.07	630.00	701.66	
Pondicherry	182.00	195.71	211.42	232.00	258.33	266.66	293.33	320.33	380.33	494.63	558.33	
all-India	209.00	243.28	296.60	341.62	387.57	438.75	497.33	570.00	673.55	875.60	1097.00	

urban

Table 2.2C : Population-percentiles of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)

rural+urban

state/u.t.	population-percentiles Rs. of mpce											
	5th	10th	20th	30th	40th	50th	60th	70th	80th	90th	95th	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Andhra Pradesh	159.80	182.00	215.66	242.75	266.00	284.50	321.60	368.50	434.00	563.50	742.50	
Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	126.05	176.25	247.66	293.20	328.00	363.20	401.25	460.25	577.00	690.00	
Assam	164.62	189.72	220.33	245.20	270.75	296.50	324.25	360.00	401.40	466.00	528.00	
Bihar	145.85	165.25	186.25	203.42	222.66	242.50	267.25	295.44	339.16	405.50	492.25	
Goa	216.33	237.00	264.80	303.57	340.50	373.33	406.60	460.25	550.80	695.00	848.50	
Gujarat	196.80	227.50	270.40	308.60	347.80	382.50	427.28	479.25	547.00	670.50	826.25	
Haryana	223.00	250.71	290.80	327.00	363.80	403.00	441.25	498.75	563.50	705.00	844.00	
Himachal Pradesh	187.92	210.42	249.14	284.88	317.00	354.50	393.57	440.16	514.28	641.66	808.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	231.00	263.00	302.16	345.00	383.83	423.00	461.80	503.66	558.16	674.40	779.00	
Karnataka	146.08	169.28	207.50	237.42	263.83	291.80	329.00	375.87	437.20	546.20	691.00	
Kerala	220.84	250.14	293.15	327.00	359.75	397.62	436.25	490.75	574.50	723.66	939.66	
Madhya Pradesh	160.00	182.28	209.64	236.28	262.66	286.00	314.70	354.50	403.00	496.00	597.66	
Maharashtra	179.40	206.66	246.40	280.00	313.50	353.00	397.14	467.50	567.00	744.80	954.66	
Manipur	225.66	248.00	275.50	297.88	315.11	332.50	347.66	372.20	403.00	441.00	498.00	
Meghalaya	260.71	289.14	328.16	351.62	378.42	420.00	471.00	525.75	600.00	707.60	847.00	
Mizoram	239.77	277.28	303.50	333.75	362.87	391.83	426.00	473.00	529.20	615.60	696.66	
Nagaland	329.50	361.66	403.00	433.75	463.14	485.00	520.00	567.00	652.40	783.83	892.75	
Orissa	148.75	166.66	190.00	211.20	230.00	254.50	281.11	310.37	359.71	438.85	535.62	
Punjab	267.75	304.00	351.75	396.42	437.50	482.00	525.75	587.00	661.00	829.25	1000.00	
Rajasthan	205.50	228.85	265.40	288.33	312.00	343.40	377.37	415.41	476.12	576.42	667.00	
Sikkim	191.33	214.75	252.22	270.00	293.66	317.22	352.00	380.00	435.50	531.66	687.50	
Tamil Nadu	174.60	199.66	234.50	261.50	291.11	319.80	358.16	403.00	465.33	583.75	740.20	
Tripura	195.33	223.16	266.80	295.00	322.28	350.66	378.42	413.50	468.60	573.50	679.00	
Uttar Pradesh	156.83	175.33	207.60	233.83	258.62	285.00	314.50	351.60	402.00	493.33	605.00	
West Bengal	168.87	188.57	215.83	241.50	267.80	296.69	331.00	376.00	434.50	555.00	698.66	
Andaman & N. Islands	324.33	354.25	408.00	455.42	488.85	518.50	545.00	592.50	664.00	775.00	928.66	
Chandigarh	309.33	342.00	432.20	501.60	530.00	621.66	699.33	815.00	1012.33	1334.71	1503.00	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	176.66	227.00	341.83	401.00	416.20	467.66	581.00	651.25	659.14	745.00	1080.00	
Daman & Diu	288.00	314.44	330.57	354.16	398.40	402.40	464.66	487.50	561.80	775.66	1004.50	
Delhi	322.75	382.27	449.25	511.85	571.50	641.83	748.33	898.00	1057.60	1300.00	1607.84	
Lakshadweep	306.16	319.36	363.14	410.66	454.60	467.00	515.00	630.00	684.00	753.00	810.40	
Pondicherry	170.40	186.85	206.50	224.20	243.00	270.16	293.20	328.60	375.66	471.00	545.00	
all-India	163.87	186.58	219.50	249.00	277.75	309.00	346.83	394.00	460.80	588.66	743.75	

Table 2.3R : Per 1000 distribution of households by per centile-groups demarcated in terms of their mpce

state/ut	percentile-group																rural	
	00-05%	05-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%	total	estd. (00)	households sample			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
Andhra Pradesh	36	37	84	85	87	93	106	106	102	119	69	75	1000	127111	4957			
Arunachal Pradesh	26	35	93	94	82	98	84	96	95	91	95	111	1000	1032	1039			
Assam	43	44	91	90	91	99	105	101	107	106	57	66	1000	36512	3287			
Bihar	44	43	85	91	92	95	97	102	105	115	59	73	1000	133819	6668			
Goa	24	43	77	79	87	97	93	95	94	109	83	120	1000	1459	230			
Gujarat	38	37	84	83	92	89	93	95	111	117	73	86	1000	53618	2494			
Haryana	46	42	84	97	92	100	91	96	108	109	64	71	1000	25908	1065			
Himachal Pradesh	36	38	81	90	93	86	102	97	106	120	65	85	1000	9481	1759			
Jammu & Kashmir	40	40	87	91	82	103	98	92	112	111	68	75	1000	8661	1945			
Karnataka	31	37	87	86	90	88	96	97	113	126	67	82	1000	68526	2558			
Kerala	39	38	85	87	90	93	98	105	106	117	67	75	1000	39368	2850			
Madhya Pradesh	40	43	83	86	91	96	98	100	108	109	63	83	1000	102483	5161			
Maharashtra	36	38	81	87	91	89	95	108	102	121	70	79	1000	99177	4286			
Manipur	42	46	96	100	103	103	98	103	108	96	51	53	1000	2170	911			
Meghalaya	37	41	75	75	88	84	91	105	110	111	70	111	1000	3096	1090			
Mizoram	36	39	86	78	87	103	91	88	133	120	64	75	1000	596	503			
Nagaland	42	42	89	80	88	88	100	87	109	113	65	96	1000	978	950			
Orissa	44	44	88	83	96	93	95	101	107	116	60	71	1000	54052	3219			
Punjab	43	43	91	90	92	92	95	94	107	110	61	82	1000	26208	2227			
Kajasthan	34	41	81	81	92	88	96	102	101	128	71	87	1000	57791	3112			
Sikkim	39	33	68	79	78	92	96	97	105	119	73	120	1000	790	1169			
Tamil Nadu	37	36	84	89	93	92	94	108	112	122	60	72	1000	96731	4238			
Tripura	48	42	89	90	90	100	95	97	107	110	61	71	1000	6090	1290			
Uttar Pradesh	39	41	86	85	95	89	92	103	112	116	61	80	1000	207186	8651			
West Bengal	42	43	90	89	89	95	96	108	107	104	62	77	1000	97087	4612			
Andaman & N. Islands	35	33	75	88	91	82	83	114	89	105	75	132	1000	328	540			
Chandigarh	2	70	72	100	46	160	75	138	115	70	60	91	1000	241	75			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	30	105	99	78	97	105	101	50	156	55	100	1000	322	80			
Daman & Diu	24	33	68	75	91	100	70	87	83	145	121	104	1000	130	80			
Delhi	32	60	58	136	93	73	97	105	91	111	59	86	1000	985	78			
Lakshadweep	33	26	67	84	46	78	89	136	106	132	46	147	1000	129	80			
Pondicherry	12	53	71	81	72	78	88	118	110	132	62	123	1000	559	80			
all-India	39	40	84	89	91	94	99	102	109	114	64	75	1000	1262623	71284			

Table 2.3U : Per 1000 distribution of households by percentile-groups demarcated in terms of their mpce

state/u.t.	percentile-group																total	households	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	estd.		sample	
(1)	00-05%	05-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%							
Andhra Pradesh	41	41	83	84	92	95	98	104	105	117	62	77	1000	42862	3838				
Assam	28	36	68	78	77	93	99	114	111	133	67	97	1000	4403	868				
Bihar	36	41	76	81	80	95	96	100	104	122	75	94	1000	19051	2303				
Goa	18	44	84	77	84	96	95	102	108	121	87	85	1000	979	238				
Gujarat	37	38	77	81	83	93	99	98	109	123	71	92	1000	26696	2611				
Haryana	37	34	79	77	88	98	83	104	124	124	63	81	1000	9353	779				
Himachal Pradesh	30	33	59	59	75	78	81	105	126	124	106	125	1000	1301	399				
Jammu & Kashmir	24	40	61	116	71	113	105	97	100	107	50	118	1000	3063	807				
Karnataka	33	37	76	76	86	88	94	103	115	126	76	89	1000	24967	2479				
Kerala	34	35	77	78	82	88	96	106	114	126	83	81	1000	12711	2078				
Madhya Pradesh	39	35	80	83	88	92	92	106	110	122	87	86	1000	31576	3275				
Maharashtra	39	37	78	79	93	95	96	99	113	122	70	78	1000	66879	5597				
Manipur	40	41	95	94	99	91	99	95	110	113	59	65	1000	631	715				
Meghalaya	32	36	67	67	76	75	95	82	115	150	87	119	1000	540	559				
Mizoram	36	44	79	90	107	96	90	100	108	115	60	73	1000	314	950				
Nagaland	48	32	68	86	73	79	90	102	73	148	89	111	1000	452	467				
Orissa	35	41	102	81	87	94	88	89	101	121	74	88	1000	9433	1120				
Punjab	36	36	75	82	81	84	96	105	106	139	61	98	1000	15144	1989				
Rajasthan	33	37	75	76	80	91	93	94	115	132	72	101	1000	17669	1989				
Sikkim	75	35	73	84	65	85	72	121	85	107	87	111	1000	93	240				
Tamil Nadu	39	40	87	85	88	92	93	102	109	117	64	84	1000	47285	4685				
Tripura	39	39	85	90	88	91	89	107	113	112	68	80	1000	799	720				
Uttar Pradesh	36	38	74	82	81	86	93	99	110	131	76	93	1000	44023	4789				
West Bengal	34	34	72	76	78	86	100	104	118	150	77	70	1000	40228	3637				
Andaman & N Islands	26	31	59	69	78	86	122	98	124	140	79	87	1000	195	480				
Chandigarh	32	55	77	50	94	94	99	122	119	129	56	74	1000	1312	160				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22	35	73	80	108	80	132	78	115	131	78	69	1000	29	80				
Daman & Diu	21	34	59	65	107	108	66	116	127	151	65	80	1000	64	80				
Delhi	35	35	83	78	79	94	109	126	111	112	61	76	1000	21087	1245				
Lakshadweep	26	21	100	65	58	88	97	135	92	160	49	108	1000	35	80				
Pondicherry	30	38	84	80	75	82	132	108	122	129	55	66	1000	931	160				
all-India	38	38	78	81	85	91	97	102	110	128	69	82	1000	444366	49658				

urban

Table 2.3C : Per 1000 distribution of households by percentile-groups demarcated in terms of their mpce

state/u.t.	percentile-group																rural+urban	
	00-05%	05-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%	total	estd. (00)	sample			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
Andhra Pradesh	37	39	82	87	90	103	100	99	113	118	62	70	1000	169973	8795			
Arunachal Pradesh	26	36	96	87	81	84	91	93	94	130	91	90	1000	1264	1279			
Assam	42	44	87	87	96	99	95	104	104	106	60	77	1000	40915	4155			
Bihar	43	43	87	89	93	91	98	104	101	113	61	77	1000	152869	8971			
Goa	23	41	74	89	84	96	86	104	94	128	83	97	1000	2438	468			
Gujarat	38	39	83	84	86	89	93	103	110	122	70	83	1000	80314	5105			
Haryana	42	42	82	87	93	89	94	102	103	122	69	75	1000	35261	1844			
Himachal Pradesh	34	39	78	89	90	87	95	95	101	120	70	102	1000	10782	2158			
Jammu & Kashmir	37	37	88	87	92	97	91	105	108	115	63	79	1000	11724	2752			
Karnataka	33	41	79	85	86	93	90	104	114	128	66	82	1000	93493	5037			
Kerala	37	39	81	85	91	91	97	102	110	118	70	79	1000	52079	4928			
Madhya Pradesh	40	41	82	88	92	93	98	100	103	117	67	78	1000	134059	8436			
Maharashtra	38	38	80	87	86	95	97	108	112	118	65	77	1000	166056	9883			
Manipur	44	43	91	103	89	105	97	99	114	92	56	57	1000	2801	1626			
Meghalaya	37	40	73	77	81	87	92	90	118	110	80	115	1000	3637	1649			
Mizoram	36	40	82	86	92	95	99	110	113	115	64	68	1000	910	1453			
Nagaland	46	37	83	78	85	98	85	108	101	102	67	110	1000	1460	1417			
Orissa	44	43	86	83	93	94	99	101	110	113	59	75	1000	63485	4339			
Punjab	40	40	84	86	86	89	92	99	105	120	72	87	1000	41351	4216			
Rajasthan	35	39	78	84	86	88	97	98	111	127	66	91	1000	75460	5101			
Sikkim	41	32	70	79	83	90	100	95	110	115	68	117	1000	883	1409			
Tamil Nadu	38	38	85	91	91	94	103	104	110	113	63	71	1000	144016	8924			
Tripura	47	40	90	88	90	98	95	97	103	115	61	75	1000	6888	2010			
Uttar Pradesh	39	39	85	88	90	89	95	101	111	113	65	86	1000	251209	13440			
West Bengal	39	43	84	85	87	92	99	99	99	119	70	84	1000	137315	8249			
Andaman & N. Islands	33	32	74	78	74	81	100	91	111	119	106	101	1000	523	1020			
Chandigarh	35	41	97	82	68	87	115	110	102	132	52	79	1000	1553	235			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29	21	133	74	64	102	109	95	92	111	65	106	1000	351	160			
Daman & Diu	23	28	77	85	90	47	119	106	90	169	100	67	1000	194	160			
Delhi	35	37	77	85	79	96	105	128	109	112	62	77	1000	22072	1323			
Lakshadweep	25	39	73	62	61	87	82	115	133	127	70	126	1000	164	160			
Pondicherry	30	37	82	78	79	91	84	120	126	136	75	60	1000	1490	240			
all-India	39	40	83	87	90	94	97	102	107	117	66	79	1000	1706991	120942			

Table 2.4R: Average household size by percentile-groups demarcated in terms of their mpce

state/u.t.	average household size by percentile-group															households estd.(00)	sample (16)
	rural																
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
00-05%	05-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%	all	(15)	(16)			
Andhra Pradesh	5.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.2	127111	4957		
Arunachal Pradesh	8.1	6.1	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	2.3	2.0	4.3	1032	1039		
Assam	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	3.9	5.1	36512	3287		
Bihar	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	3.7	5.4	133819	6668		
Goa	9.8	5.6	6.0	6.3	5.4	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.3	4.8	1459	230		
Gujarat	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	5.2	53618	2494		
Haryana	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.6	6.1	5.4	5.5	4.6	4.2	5.9	25908	1065		
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.8	2.9	4.9	9481	1759		
Jammu & Kashmir	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.1	5.2	4.4	3.8	5.8	8661	1945		
Karnataka	7.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.1	5.1	68526	2558		
Kerala	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1	4.6	39368	2850		
Madhya Pradesh	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.2	5.2	102483	5161		
Maharashtra	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.1	4.9	99177	4286		
Manipur	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	2170	911		
Meghalaya	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.1	4.5	3096	1090		
Mizoram	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	5.1	596	503		
Nagaland	5.7	6.4	5.7	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.7	4.7	4.6	3.9	2.7	5.1	978	950		
Orissa	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.8	54052	3219		
Punjab	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.3	3.2	5.3	26208	2227		
Rajasthan	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.3	4.1	3.9	3.1	5.3	57791	3112		
Sikkim	5.8	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	1.9	4.6	790	1169		
Tamil Nadu	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	4.0	96731	4238		
Tripura	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.6	6090	1290		
Uttar Pradesh	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.7	3.6	5.7	207186	8651		
West Bengal	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.2	4.9	97087	4612		
Andaman & N. Islands	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.4	1.7	4.3	328	540		
Chandigarh	6.0	4.0	8.0	4.6	5.6	3.7	6.5	2.8	4.1	6.5	3.8	2.6	4.4	241	75		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.6	6.2	4.6	4.7	5.9	4.5	4.2	3.0	6.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	4.5	322	80		
Daman & Diu	5.2	6.0	7.0	5.6	6.4	5.0	6.2	6.1	4.0	4.2	1.9	2.3	4.7	130	80		
Delhi	8.0	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.0	7.8	6.8	5.6	7.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	6.0	985	78		
Lakshadweep	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.0	11.0	6.0	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.2	5.0	2.3	4.8	129	80		
Pondicherry	4.7	6.1	6.1	5.0	5.9	5.3	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.0	4.1	559	80		
all-India	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.4	5.0	1262623	71284		

Table 2.4U: Average household size by percentile-groups demarcated in terms of their mpce

state/u.t.	average household size by percentile-group														households estd. (00)	sample (16)
	urban															
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
(1)	00-05%	05-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%	all			
Andhra Pradesh	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.4	2.7	4.2	42862	3838	
Arunachal Pradesh	5.3	7.7	5.8	4.8	5.9	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.8	232	240	
Assam	7.5	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.2	4.2	4403	868	
Bihar	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.2	3.5	2.8	5.2	19051	2303	
Goa	7.3	7.1	5.2	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	2.6	2.6	4.5	979	238	
Gujarat	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.9	26696	2611	
Haryana	6.0	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.9	4.7	9353	779	
Himachal Pradesh	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.4	3.3	1301	399	
Jammu & Kashmir	10.7	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.4	2.3	5.4	3063	807	
Karnataka	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.6	4.7	24967	2479	
Kerala	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.8	4.6	12711	2078	
Madhya Pradesh	6.5	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.0	5.1	31576	3275	
Maharashtra	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	4.5	66879	5597	
Manipur	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	5.0	631	715	
Meghalaya	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.1	3.9	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.7	540	559	
Mizoram	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.9	314	950	
Nagaland	4.9	7.4	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.7	7.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	4.7	482	467	
Orissa	6.1	5.3	4.2	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.5	4.3	9433	1120	
Punjab	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.1	4.1	15144	1989	
Rajasthan	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.5	2.5	5.0	17669	1989	
Sikkim	2.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.0	5.3	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.4	1.8	4.1	93	240	
Tamil Nadu	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.4	4.0	47285	4686	
Tripura	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.5	4.0	799	720	
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	5.2	44023	4789	
West Bengal	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	4.3	40228	3637	
Andaman & N. Islands	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	3.6	195	480	
Chandigarh	6.6	4.4	5.6	7.3	5.9	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	4.6	1312	160	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.7	5.7	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.7	5.0	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.1	29	80	
Daman & Diu	6.3	7.5	8.6	6.4	3.7	5.7	7.1	3.9	3.7	3.0	4.1	3.0	4.7	64	80	
Delhi	6.4	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.0	4.5	21087	1245	
Lakshadweep	12.2	11.4	7.9	9.8	11.0	8.2	6.3	5.7	7.1	4.0	6.1	4.4	6.8	35	80	
Pondicherry	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.4	4.4	931	160	
all-India	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.6	444368	49658	

Table 2.4C : Average household size by percentile-groups demarcated in terms of their mpcc

state/u.t.	Average household size by percentile-group															households estd. (00) sample (15)
	rural+urban															
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
	00-05%	05-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%	all			
Andhra Pradesh	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.2	169973	8795	
Anunachal Pradesh	7.4	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	1264	1279	
Assam	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.3	5.0	40915	4155	
Bihar	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.4	3.6	5.4	152869	8971	
Goa	8.9	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.6	2.7	2.5	4.7	2438	468	
Gujarat	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	5.1	80314	5105	
Haryana	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	5.6	35261	1844	
Himachal Pradesh	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.3	4.7	10782	2158	
Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.6	5.7	11724	2752	
Karnataka	7.6	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.0	5.0	93493	5037	
Kerala	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.6	52079	4928	
Madhya Pradesh	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.3	5.2	134059	8436	
Maharashtra	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.1	4.7	166056	9883	
Manipur	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.6	5.2	2801	1626	
Meghalaya	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.0	2.8	1.9	4.4	3637	1649	
Mizoram	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.7	5.0	910	1453	
Nagaland	5.3	6.8	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	3.8	2.3	5.0	1460	1417	
Orissa	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.1	4.7	63485	4339	
Punjab	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.4	2.8	4.8	41351	4216	
Rajasthan	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.0	2.9	5.2	75460	5101	
Sikkim	5.4	6.9	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.0	4.5	883	1409	
Tamil Nadu	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.0	144016	8924	
Trpura	4.7	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.0	4.5	6888	2010	
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.3	3.3	5.6	251209	13440	
West Bengal	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	4.7	137315	8249	
Andaman & N. Islands	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.1	2.0	4.1	523	1020	
Chandigarh	5.8	5.8	4.6	5.9	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.6	1553	235	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.2	6.3	4.1	6.1	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.0	6.5	3.5	4.3	2.6	4.4	351	160	
Daman & Diu	5.5	6.6	7.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.3	4.4	5.3	2.8	2.3	3.7	4.7	194	160	
Delhi	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.0	4.5	22072	1323	
Lakshadweep	9.3	7.3	7.2	8.3	6.3	7.7	6.2	4.6	3.2	4.4	4.1	2.3	5.2	164	160	
Pondicherry	5.8	6.7	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.3	1490	240	
all-India	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	4.9	1706991	120842	

Table 2.5 R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	262	727	8	3	-	1000	133290	5632
	all	497	479	21	3	0	1000	267243	11363
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	329	651	18	2	0	1000	1177	1218
	all	584	393	21	2	1	1000	2340	2564
Assam	15 - 49	424	568	8	1	-	1000	50741	4792
	all	610	371	18	1	0	1000	101104	9431
Bihar	15 - 49	271	711	14	3	0	1000	167753	8556
	all	557	417	24	2	0	1000	375658	19885
Goa	15 - 49	583	415	2	-	-	1000	1949	348
	all	581	402	17	-	-	1000	3463	616
Gujarat	15 - 49	283	699	12	5	1	1000	73859	3613
	all	501	471	25	2	1	1000	140297	7009
Haryana	15 - 49	348	640	11	1	-	1000	37748	1565
	all	573	405	21	1	-	1000	79587	3275
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	420	567	9	4	-	1000	10375	2095
	all	566	404	27	2	1	1000	22559	4584
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	425	565	8	2	-	1000	12520	2906
	all	588	386	25	1	-	1000	25636	5978
Karnataka	15 - 49	399	589	8	3	-	1000	89840	3553
	all	562	419	17	2	-	1000	176909	7222
Kerala	15 - 49	470	522	4	3	1	1000	46423	3478
	all	542	440	14	3	1	1000	87001	6671
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	256	723	17	4	-	1000	132061	7014
	all	519	451	28	3	0	1000	276299	14931
Maharashtra	15 - 49	333	654	6	7	0	1000	117593	5169
	all	531	445	20	4	0	1000	244594	11162
Manipur	15 - 49	496	494	4	7	-	1000	3168	1209
	all	598	378	20	5	0	1000	6166	2481
Meghalaya	15 - 49	352	623	15	10	-	1000	3719	1364
	all	581	380	33	6	-	1000	7201	2713
Mizoram	15 - 49	452	530	13	5	-	1000	821	652
	all	604	361	32	3	0	1000	1609	1355
Nagaland	15 - 49	549	449	2	1	-	1000	1380	1323
	all	663	326	10	1	0	1000	2604	2621
Orissa	15 - 49	349	638	9	4	-	1000	63658	3941
	all	535	440	23	2	-	1000	129177	8096
Punjab	15 - 49	420	570	7	2	0	1000	36925	3275
	all	572	405	19	4	1	1000	72739	6677

Table 2.5 R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

male							rural		
state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rajasthan	15 - 49	256	724	17	3	0	1000	73137	4031
	all	544	430	25	1	0	1000	160750	9151
Sikkim	15 - 49	401	584	9	6	-	1000	990	1515
	all	578	388	29	4	0	1000	1900	3027
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	382	603	12	3	-	1000	102050	4626
	all	510	461	27	2	1	1000	192381	9027
Tripura	15 - 49	398	598	2	2	-	1000	7522	1644
	all	581	403	14	1	-	1000	14572	3235
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	302	674	20	5	0	1000	265108	11482
	all	570	391	36	3	0	1000	621666	27214
West Bengal	15 - 49	350	645	4	2	-	1000	124682	6229
	all	567	419	13	1	-	1000	249300	12419
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	394	602	2	0	1	1000	421	705
	all	541	440	18	0	0	1000	768	1349
Chandigarh	15 - 49	323	675	2	-	-	1000	362	125
	all	571	394	35	-	-	1000	647	225
Dadra & Nagar Havell	15 - 49	351	648	0	1	-	1000	448	105
	all	541	418	40	1	-	1000	767	205
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	280	693	27	-	-	1000	162	102
	all	547	438	14	-	-	1000	305	177
Delhi	15 - 49	415	585	-	-	-	1000	1622	140
	all	585	408	8	-	-	1000	3111	262
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	282	712	-	6	-	1000	191	103
	all	460	529	7	4	-	1000	309	185
Pondicherry	15 - 49	377	559	-	64	-	1000	581	93
	all	448	489	30	34	-	1000	1089	175
age-group (years)									
	0 - 14	995	5	0	0	0	1000	1279920	77573
	15 - 19	938	61	0	1	0	1000	304876	17481
	20 - 29	389	602	5	4	0	1000	506030	31479
	30 - 39	41	941	12	5	0	1000	440848	26397
	40 - 49	15	948	33	4	0	1000	310522	17246
	50 - 59	17	883	95	4	0	1000	248072	14367
	>= 60	18	768	209	3	1	1000	179434	10737
	15 - 49	324	661	12	4	0	1000	1562276	92603
	15 - 59	282	691	23	4	0	1000	1810349	106970
	>= 15	258	698	40	4	0	1000	1989782	117707
	n.r.	927	-	-	-	73	1000	49	5
all-India		546	427	24	2	0	1000	3269751	195285
estimated persons(00)		1786569	1395444	79559	7339	839	3269751	-	-
sample persons		107777	82379	4683	386	60	195285	-	-

Table 2.5 R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

female

rural

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	110	818	62	9	0	1000	138533	5754
	all	396	489	108	6	1	1000	267121	11342
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	185	780	34	1	-	1000	1032	1230
	all	529	417	52	1	1	1000	2100	2461
Assam	15 - 49	229	735	33	3	0	1000	44805	4217
	all	492	437	69	1	0	1000	86002	8021
Bihar	15 - 49	97	880	21	3	-	1000	165224	8675
	all	451	494	54	2	0	1000	351488	18934
Goa	15 - 49	428	556	16	0	-	1000	2246	338
	all	484	427	89	0	-	1000	3527	576
Gujarat	15 - 49	188	784	23	5	-	1000	71652	3463
	all	439	488	66	6	-	1000	136094	6701
Haryana	15 - 49	158	802	38	2	-	1000	34563	1440
	all	473	469	57	1	-	1000	72920	2997
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	224	748	25	3	0	1000	12296	2475
	all	447	463	88	1	0	1000	24110	4846
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	268	702	29	1	-	1000	12309	2798
	all	508	435	56	1	-	1000	24296	5560
Karnataka	15 - 49	166	766	50	18	-	1000	83818	3450
	all	443	438	111	9	-	1000	173220	7144
Kerala	15 - 49	292	649	37	22	0	1000	52679	3994
	all	416	460	107	16	1	1000	94294	7319
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	102	857	24	17	1	1000	122529	6456
	all	440	488	63	8	1	1000	261639	13891
Maharashtra	15 - 49	151	783	49	17	-	1000	116384	5289
	all	431	465	96	8	-	1000	240781	11296
Manipur	15 - 49	372	615	8	5	-	1000	2891	1158
	all	513	439	42	5	-	1000	5344	2230
Meghalaya	15 - 49	226	709	50	14	-	1000	3653	1357
	all	527	401	60	11	-	1000	6857	2536
Mizoram	15 - 49	286	670	13	31	-	1000	699	592
	all	530	395	50	25	-	1000	1456	1230
Nagaland	15 - 49	409	561	25	5	0	1000	1245	1184
	all	602	348	47	3	0	1000	2403	2364
Orissa	15 - 49	233	734	27	7	-	1000	66230	4063
	all	466	456	74	4	0	1000	128868	8205
Punjab	15 - 49	262	715	20	2	1	1000	34349	3049
	all	470	474	53	2	1	1000	64864	5915

Table 2.5 R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

female		marital status					total	persons	
state/u.t.	age-group (years)	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rajasthan	15 - 49	82	886	26	6	0	1000	69741	3932
	all	425	509	63	3	0	1000	146619	8443
Sikkim	15 - 49	304	673	17	6	-	1000	888	1427
	all	536	412	48	4	-	1000	1721	2855
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	202	731	59	8	0	1000	105250	4757
	all	401	486	108	5	0	1000	190054	8829
Tripura	15 - 49	221	739	27	12	1	1000	7196	1505
	all	485	442	66	6	0	1000	13440	2871
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	112	863	23	2	0	1000	248021	11025
	all	467	472	60	1	0	1000	563927	25078
West Bengal	15 - 49	142	810	39	9	-	1000	117631	5826
	all	451	466	78	5	-	1000	229299	11676
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	217	751	23	4	5	1000	366	638
	all	483	463	47	3	3	1000	659	1162
Chandigarh	15 - 49	206	787	7	-	-	1000	245	80
	all	490	473	37	-	-	1000	425	147
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15 - 49	210	786	4	-	-	1000	390	106
	all	416	481	103	-	-	1000	674	200
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	150	823	27	-	-	1000	139	89
	all	515	409	75	-	-	1000	304	186
Delhi	15 - 49	215	727	59	-	-	1000	1427	116
	all	482	468	50	-	-	1000	2766	225
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	224	731	34	10	-	1000	163	88
	all	492	454	49	5	-	1000	311	176
Pondicherry	15 - 49	260	710	11	19	-	1000	606	94
	all	480	436	74	10	-	1000	1217	184
age-group (years)									
	0 - 14	995	5	0	0	0	1000	1150137	70587
	15 - 19	679	316	2	3	-	1000	256605	15299
	20 - 29	88	891	12	8	0	1000	548751	35285
	30 - 39	9	942	37	12	0	1000	426100	24172
	40 - 49	6	880	107	8	0	1000	287742	15907
	50 - 59	8	679	308	5	0	1000	246846	14126
	>= 60	11	401	583	4	1	1000	182520	10213
	15 - 49	150	806	35	8	0	1000	1519198	90663
	15 - 59	130	788	73	8	0	1000	1766044	104789
	>= 15	119	752	121	7	0	1000	1948564	115002
	n.r.	873	-	-	-	127	1000	100	11
all-India		444	475	76	5	0	1000	3098801	185600
estimated persons(00)		1376677	1470930	235870	14591	733	3098801	-	-
sample persons		85206	86999	12596	750	49	185600	-	-

Table 2.5 R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					n.r.	total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	total			estd.(00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	184	773	36	6	0	1000	271822	11386	
	all	447	484	64	5	0	1000	534365	22705	
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	262	711	25	2	0	1000	2209	2448	
	all	558	404	36	1	1	1000	4440	5025	
Assam	15 - 49	332	646	20	2	0	1000	95546	9009	
	all	556	402	41	1	0	1000	187106	17452	
Bihar	15 - 49	185	794	18	3	0	1000	332977	17231	
	all	506	454	38	2	0	1000	727146	38819	
Goa	15 - 49	500	490	9	0	-	1000	4195	686	
	all	532	415	53	0	-	1000	6990	1192	
Gujarat	15 - 49	236	741	17	5	1	1000	145511	7076	
	all	471	479	45	4	0	1000	276391	13710	
Haryana	15 - 49	257	717	24	2	-	1000	72312	3005	
	all	525	436	38	1	-	1000	152507	6272	
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	313	665	18	3	0	1000	22671	4570	
	all	505	434	59	2	1	1000	46669	9430	
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	347	633	18	2	-	1000	24829	5704	
	all	549	409	40	1	-	1000	49932	11538	
Karnataka	15 - 49	287	674	29	10	-	1000	173658	7003	
	all	503	428	63	5	-	1000	350129	14366	
Kerala	15 - 49	375	589	22	13	1	1000	99102	7472	
	all	477	450	62	10	1	1000	181295	13990	
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	182	788	20	10	0	1000	254590	13470	
	all	481	469	45	5	0	1000	537939	28822	
Maharashtra	15 - 49	242	718	28	12	0	1000	233977	10458	
	all	481	455	57	6	0	1000	485375	22458	
Manipur	15 - 49	436	552	6	6	-	1000	6058	2367	
	all	559	406	30	5	0	1000	11510	4711	
Meghalaya	15 - 49	290	666	33	12	-	1000	7372	2721	
	all	555	391	46	8	-	1000	14058	5249	
Mizoram	15 - 49	375	594	13	17	-	1000	1520	1244	
	all	569	377	41	13	0	1000	3065	2585	
Nagaland	15 - 49	482	502	13	3	0	1000	2624	2507	
	all	634	336	28	2	0	1000	5008	4985	
Orissa	15 - 49	289	687	18	5	-	1000	129888	8004	
	all	501	448	48	3	0	1000	258044	16301	
Punjab	15 - 49	344	640	13	2	1	1000	71275	6324	
	all	524	438	35	3	1	1000	137603	12592	

Table 2.5 R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Rajasthan	15 - 49	171	803	22	4	0	1000	142878	7963
	all	487	468	43	2	0	1000	307369	17594
Sikkim	15 - 49	355	626	13	6	-	1000	1878	2942
	all	558	399	38	4	0	1000	3620	5882
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	290	668	36	6	0	1000	207300	9383
	all	456	473	67	4	0	1000	382435	17856
Tripura	15 - 49	311	667	14	7	0	1000	14718	3149
	all	535	422	39	4	0	1000	28012	6106
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	210	765	21	3	0	1000	513129	22507
	all	521	430	47	2	0	1000	1185592	52292
West Bengal	15 - 49	249	725	21	5	-	1000	242313	12055
	all	512	441	44	3	-	1000	478598	24095
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	312	671	12	2	3	1000	786	1343
	all	514	451	32	2	2	1000	1427	2511
Chandigarh	15 - 49	276	720	4	-	-	1000	607	205
	all	539	426	35	-	-	1000	1072	372
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15 - 49	286	712	2	1	-	1000	837	211
	all	482	448	70	0	-	1000	1441	405
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	220	753	27	-	-	1000	301	191
	all	531	424	45	-	-	1000	608	363
Delhi	15 - 49	321	652	27	-	-	1000	3050	256
	all	536	436	28	-	-	1000	5878	487
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	255	721	16	8	-	1000	354	189
	all	476	491	28	5	-	1000	620	361
Pondicherry	15 - 49	317	636	6	41	-	1000	1187	187
	all	465	461	53	21	-	1000	2307	359
age-group (years)									
	0 - 14	995	5	0	0	0	1000	2430057	148160
	15 - 19	819	178	1	2	0	1000	561481	32780
	20 - 29	233	752	8	6	0	1000	1054780	66764
	30 - 39	25	942	25	8	0	1000	866949	50569
	40 - 49	11	915	68	6	0	1000	598264	33153
	50 - 59	12	782	201	5	0	1000	494919	28493
	>= 60	15	583	398	3	1	1000	361953	20950
	15 - 49	238	732	23	6	0	1000	3081474	183266
	15 - 59	207	739	48	6	0	1000	3576393	211759
	>= 15	189	725	80	6	0	1000	3938346	232709
	n.r.	891	-	-	-	109	1000	149	16
all-India		497	450	50	3	0	1000	6368552	380885
estimated persons(00)		3163246	2866374	315430	21930	1572	6368552	-	-
sample persons		192983	169378	17279	1136	109	380885	-	-

Table 2.5 U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

male		urban								
state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					n.r.	total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	total			estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	369	625	5	1	0	1000	50549	4793	
	all	533	452	14	1	0	1000	90876	8811	
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	356	615	12	5	12	1000	270	281	
	all	538	432	13	3	15	1000	486	526	
Assam	15 - 49	460	535	3	1	-	1000	5951	1264	
	all	559	430	9	1	-	1000	9992	2185	
Bihar	15 - 49	401	592	6	1	1	1000	27065	3514	
	all	592	393	13	0	1	1000	53572	7003	
Goa	15 - 49	507	492	1	-	-	1000	1247	315	
	all	582	406	12	-	-	1000	2209	565	
Gujarat	15 - 49	387	600	8	5	-	1000	38283	3905	
	all	546	434	17	4	-	1000	67909	7142	
Haryana	15 - 49	335	657	6	3	-	1000	12320	1078	
	all	539	443	15	2	-	1000	23227	2092	
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	321	668	7	3	-	1000	1397	481	
	all	502	484	12	2	-	1000	2437	908	
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	484	511	5	-	-	1000	5002	1195	
	all	576	413	11	-	-	1000	8692	2218	
Karnataka	15 - 49	456	536	3	4	0	1000	34035	3580	
	all	578	404	14	3	1	1000	60659	6494	
Kerala	15 - 49	475	518	3	2	1	1000	15543	2712	
	all	548	440	9	2	1	1000	28275	5004	
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	411	572	12	4	1	1000	45136	4913	
	all	566	409	21	2	1	1000	83850	9290	
Maharashtra	15 - 49	418	576	4	2	-	1000	90552	7936	
	all	547	437	14	2	-	1000	159183	14398	
Manipur	15 - 49	477	504	8	11	-	1000	856	986	
	all	613	367	14	7	0	1000	1650	1899	
Meghalaya	15 - 49	407	590	2	-	-	1000	618	691	
	all	599	393	9	-	-	1000	1061	1252	
Mizoram	15 - 49	469	512	10	9	-	1000	416	1265	
	all	597	377	17	9	-	1000	760	2333	
Nagaland	15 - 49	543	455	2	-	-	1000	709	644	
	all	669	326	5	0	0	1000	1317	1230	
Orissa	15 - 49	465	528	3	2	3	1000	12140	1562	
	all	569	416	11	2	2	1000	21258	2807	
Punjab	15 - 49	370	626	4	1	-	1000	18899	2721	
	all	532	452	14	2	-	1000	33973	5169	

Table 2.5 U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

male		urban							
state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rajasthan	15 - 49	379	614	6	0	1	1000	24738	2848
	all	564	418	16	1	1	1000	46628	5556
Sikkim	15 - 49	462	524	8	6	-	1000	134	415
	all	544	436	15	4	-	1000	202	639
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	417	576	3	3	1	1000	55385	5861
	all	525	454	17	2	2	1000	95240	10298
Tripura	15 - 49	460	540	-	-	-	1000	963	927
	all	565	429	4	1	2	1000	1647	1630
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	397	588	13	3	-	1000	61346	7099
	all	584	392	22	2	0	1000	119918	14405
West Bengal	15 - 49	432	562	6	1	-	1000	53117	5148
	all	532	451	15	2	0	1000	91863	9179
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	451	545	3	-	-	1000	238	653
	all	589	407	3	1	-	1000	397	1097
Chandigarh	15 - 49	412	588	-	-	-	1000	1961	242
	all	538	453	9	-	-	1000	3381	433
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15 - 49	539	461	-	-	-	1000	46	114
	all	646	354	-	-	-	1000	71	192
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	526	446	27	-	-	1000	82	106
	all	585	393	22	-	-	1000	133	177
Delhi	15 - 49	402	595	3	1	-	1000	28759	1791
	all	534	453	12	1	-	1000	50029	3190
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	381	619	-	-	-	1000	61	134
	all	545	444	10	-	-	1000	119	268
Pondicherry	15 - 49	451	549	-	-	-	1000	1173	210
	all	557	431	12	-	-	1000	2071	370
age-group (years)									
	0 - 14	996	3	0	0	1	1000	345485	43675
	15 - 19	980	19	0	0	0	1000	113491	12532
	20 - 29	594	401	3	2	0	1000	196944	23937
	30 - 39	69	922	7	3	0	1000	160412	20171
	40 - 49	17	963	15	4	0	1000	118144	12744
	50 - 59	17	923	57	2	0	1000	78849	9263
	>= 60	22	793	178	5	1	1000	49748	6434
	15 - 49	410	582	6	2	0	1000	588991	69384
	15 - 59	363	622	12	2	0	1000	667840	78647
	>= 15	340	634	23	2	0	1000	717588	85081
	n.r.	605	-	-	-	395	1000	11	4
all-India		553	429	16	2	0	1000	1063084	128760
estimated persons(00)		587778	456057	16870	1926	453	1063084	-	-
sample persons		71295	55215	1969	224	57	128760	-	-

Table 2.5 U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

female		urban							
state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	214	738	40	9	-	1000	49826	4654
	all	438	469	88	5	0	1000	88601	8593
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	248	714	28	-	10	1000	226	248
	all	544	410	41	-	6	1000	405	457
Assam	15 - 49	298	671	31	1	-	1000	4825	1093
	all	478	450	71	0	-	1000	8287	1948
Bihar	15 - 49	196	778	21	4	-	1000	22314	3016
	all	503	445	50	2	0	1000	45486	6160
Goa	15 - 49	363	623	8	6	-	1000	1353	332
	all	480	443	73	4	-	1000	2153	571
Gujarat	15 - 49	257	708	28	6	-	1000	35569	3675
	all	461	466	69	4	-	1000	62526	6728
Haryana	15 - 49	223	748	25	4	-	1000	10867	973
	all	452	479	67	2	-	1000	20462	1872
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	293	691	16	0	-	1000	1234	463
	all	444	509	47	0	-	1000	1887	792
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	302	653	34	11	-	1000	4119	1091
	all	494	451	49	7	-	1000	7742	2065
Karnataka	15 - 49	261	691	39	9	0	1000	31727	3384
	all	466	445	83	6	0	1000	56385	6233
Kerala	15 - 49	295	663	34	9	0	1000	16928	2952
	all	417	467	110	7	0	1000	29769	5310
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	234	724	36	6	-	1000	40024	4402
	all	476	455	65	4	0	1000	75648	8445
Maharashtra	15 - 49	251	710	29	10	-	1000	79687	7182
	all	459	465	70	6	-	1000	144188	13434
Manipur	15 - 49	413	552	23	11	-	1000	874	996
	all	539	392	56	12	-	1000	1525	1800
Meghalaya	15 - 49	305	677	12	5	-	1000	530	624
	all	540	407	48	5	-	1000	949	1157
Mizoram	15 - 49	403	547	26	25	-	1000	432	1312
	all	562	371	47	20	0	1000	770	2353
Nagaland	15 - 49	356	608	30	6	0	1000	546	533
	all	577	388	31	4	0	1000	970	1046
Orissa	15 - 49	282	677	32	8	1	1000	10581	1405
	all	478	445	70	4	2	1000	19192	2615
Punjab	15 - 49	266	709	23	2	-	1000	15916	2493
	all	470	472	55	3	-	1000	28699	4657

Table 2.5 U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Rajasthan	15 - 49	209	763	26	2	-	1000	21033	2611
	all	477	462	60	1	1	1000	41070	5157
Sikkim	15 - 49	395	565	40	-	-	1000	98	278
	all	560	368	73	-	-	1000	178	526
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	245	693	51	9	2	1000	54838	5796
	all	423	466	103	6	2	1000	94616	10308
Tripura	15 - 49	253	698	43	6	-	1000	893	876
	all	429	466	101	4	1	1000	1509	1523
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	257	711	29	3	-	1000	53856	6406
	all	516	423	59	1	0	1000	107612	13083
West Bengal	15 - 49	257	697	36	10	0	1000	45084	4562
	all	442	457	95	6	0	1000	80571	8332
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	257	720	23	0	-	1000	191	556
	all	422	514	64	0	-	1000	299	889
Chandigarh	15 - 49	297	636	49	18	-	1000	1633	202
	all	440	491	57	11	-	1000	2641	347
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15 - 49	206	783	-	11	-	1000	26	83
	all	472	491	31	6	-	1000	46	151
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	481	467	52	-	-	1000	98	115
	all	504	361	135	-	-	1000	164	198
Delhi	15 - 49	260	706	33	1	-	1000	24142	1563
	all	475	469	54	1	-	1000	44200	2874
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	220	752	22	6	-	1000	61	147
	all	474	463	60	3	-	1000	116	278
Pondicherry	15 - 49	231	673	85	11	-	1000	1077	197
	all	394	450	150	6	-	1000	2019	341
age-group (years)									
	0 - 14	998	1	0	0	0	1000	317621	40310
	15 - 19	872	126	0	2	0	1000	97104	11193
	20 - 29	225	758	9	8	0	1000	184505	24778
	30 - 39	27	927	36	10	0	1000	149854	17214
	40 - 49	14	869	109	7	0	1000	99149	11035
	50 - 59	10	661	324	3	1	1000	70510	9105
	>= 60	13	373	609	4	1	1000	51895	6598
	15 - 49	248	711	34	7	0	1000	530610	64220
	15 - 59	220	705	68	7	0	1000	601120	73325
	>= 15	204	679	111	6	0	1000	653015	79923
	n.r.	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	49	10
all-India		464	457	75	4	0	1000	970685	120243
estimated persons(00)		450154	443590	72442	4138	361	970685	-	-
sample persons		55979	54930	8760	542	32	120243	-	-

Table 2.5 U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		estd.(00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	292	681	22	5	0	1000	100375	9447
	all	486	460	51	3	0	1000	179477	17404
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	307	660	19	3	11	1000	496	529
	all	541	422	25	2	10	1000	890	983
Assam	15 - 49	388	596	15	1	-	1000	10777	2357
	all	523	439	37	1	-	1000	18279	4133
Bihar	15 - 49	308	676	13	2	0	1000	49379	6530
	all	551	417	30	1	1	1000	99058	13163
Goa	15 - 49	432	560	4	3	-	1000	2600	647
	all	532	424	42	2	-	1000	4362	1136
Gujarat	15 - 49	325	652	18	5	-	1000	73852	7580
	all	505	449	42	4	-	1000	130435	13870
Haryana	15 - 49	282	699	15	4	-	1000	23186	2051
	all	498	460	40	2	-	1000	43690	3964
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	308	679	11	2	-	1000	2632	944
	all	476	495	27	2	-	1000	4324	1700
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	402	575	18	5	-	1000	9122	2286
	all	537	431	29	3	-	1000	16433	4283
Karnataka	15 - 49	362	611	20	7	0	1000	65761	6964
	all	524	424	47	4	0	1000	117043	12727
Kerala	15 - 49	381	594	19	6	1	1000	32471	5664
	all	481	454	61	5	0	1000	58044	10314
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	328	643	23	5	0	1000	85160	9315
	all	523	431	42	3	0	1000	159498	17735
Maharashtra	15 - 49	340	638	16	6	-	1000	170239	15118
	all	505	450	41	4	-	1000	303371	27832
Manipur	15 - 49	445	528	16	11	-	1000	1730	1982
	all	577	379	34	9	0	1000	3175	3699
Meghalaya	15 - 49	360	631	7	2	-	1000	1148	1315
	all	571	400	27	2	-	1000	2010	2409
Mizoram	15 - 49	435	530	18	17	-	1000	848	2577
	all	579	374	32	15	0	1000	1530	4686
Nagaland	15 - 49	461	522	14	3	0	1000	1255	1177
	all	630	352	16	2	0	1000	2287	2276
Orissa	15 - 49	380	597	16	4	2	1000	22721	2967
	all	526	430	39	3	2	1000	40449	5422
Punjab	15 - 49	322	664	13	1	-	1000	34815	5214
	all	504	461	33	3	-	1000	62672	9826

Table 2.5 U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					n.r.	total	persons	
		never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	total			estd.(00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Rajasthan	15 - 49	301	683	15	1	0	1000	45771	5459	
	all	523	438	37	1	1	1000	87698	10713	
Sikkim	15 - 49	434	541	21	4	-	1000	232	693	
	all	551	404	42	2	-	1000	380	1165	
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	331	634	27	6	2	1000	110223	11657	
	all	474	460	60	4	2	1000	189856	20606	
Tripura	15 - 49	361	616	21	3	-	1000	1856	1803	
	all	500	447	50	2	1	1000	3156	3153	
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	331	646	20	3	-	1000	115201	13505	
	all	552	407	40	2	0	1000	227529	27488	
West Bengal	15 - 49	351	624	20	5	0	1000	98201	9710	
	all	490	454	52	4	0	1000	172434	17511	
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	365	623	12	0	-	1000	430	1209	
	all	517	453	29	1	-	1000	696	1986	
Chandigarh	15 - 49	360	610	22	8	-	1000	3594	444	
	all	495	470	30	5	-	1000	6022	780	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15 - 49	418	578	-	4	-	1000	72	197	
	all	577	408	12	2	-	1000	117	343	
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	502	457	41	-	-	1000	180	221	
	all	541	375	84	-	-	1000	297	375	
Delhi	15 - 49	337	645	16	1	-	1000	52900	3354	
	all	507	460	32	1	-	1000	94229	6064	
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	301	686	11	3	-	1000	122	281	
	all	510	453	35	2	-	1000	235	546	
Pondicherry	15 - 49	346	609	41	5	-	1000	2250	407	
	all	476	440	80	3	-	1000	4089	711	
age-group (years)										
	0 - 14	997	2	0	0	0	1000	663106	83985	
	15 - 19	930	69	0	1	0	1000	210595	23725	
	20 - 29	416	573	6	5	0	1000	381448	48715	
	30 - 39	49	924	21	6	0	1000	310266	37385	
	40 - 49	16	920	58	5	0	1000	217293	23779	
	50 - 59	14	800	183	3	1	1000	149359	18368	
	>= 60	18	579	398	4	1	1000	101643	13032	
	15 - 49	333	643	19	5	0	1000	1119601	133604	
	15 - 59	295	661	38	4	0	1000	1268960	151972	
	>= 15	275	655	65	4	0	1000	1370603	165004	
	n.r.	927	-	-	-	73	1000	60	14	
all-India		510	442	44	3	0	1000	2033769	249003	
estimated persons(00)		1037932	899647	89312	6065	814	2033769	-	-	
sample persons		127274	110145	10729	766	89	249003	-	-	

Table 2.5 C: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

person	state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	rural+urban	
			never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	n.r.		persons	
									estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Andhra Pradesh	15 - 49	213	748	32	6	0	1000	372198	20833	
	all	457	478	61	4	0	1000	713842	40109	
Arunachal Pradesh	15 - 49	270	702	24	2	2	1000	2706	2977	
	all	555	407	34	1	2	1000	5330	6008	
Assam	15 - 49	338	641	19	2	0	1000	106323	11366	
	all	553	405	41	1	0	1000	205386	21585	
Bihar	15 - 49	201	779	17	3	0	1000	382356	23761	
	all	511	450	37	2	0	1000	826204	51982	
Goa	15 - 49	474	517	7	1	-	1000	6795	1333	
	all	532	418	49	1	-	1000	11352	2328	
Gujarat	15 - 49	266	711	17	5	0	1000	219363	14656	
	all	482	470	44	4	0	1000	406827	27580	
Haryana	15 - 49	263	713	22	2	-	1000	95498	5056	
	all	519	441	39	1	-	1000	196197	10236	
Himachal Pradesh	15 - 49	313	667	17	3	0	1000	25303	5514	
	all	502	439	56	2	1	1000	50993	11130	
Jammu & Kashmir	15 - 49	362	617	18	3	-	1000	33951	7990	
	all	546	415	37	1	-	1000	66365	15821	
Karnataka	15 - 49	307	657	26	9	0	1000	239419	13967	
	all	508	427	59	5	0	1000	467172	27093	
Kerala	15 - 49	377	590	21	11	1	1000	131573	13136	
	all	478	451	62	9	1	1000	239340	24304	
Madhya Pradesh	15 - 49	219	751	21	9	0	1000	339750	22785	
	all	490	460	44	5	0	1000	697437	46557	
Maharashtra	15 - 49	284	684	23	9	0	1000	404216	25576	
	all	490	453	51	5	0	1000	788746	50290	
Manipur	15 - 49	438	547	8	7	-	1000	7789	4349	
	all	563	400	31	6	0	1000	14685	8410	
Meghalaya	15 - 49	300	661	29	11	-	1000	8520	4036	
	all	557	392	44	8	-	1000	16068	7658	
Mizoram	15 - 49	397	571	15	17	-	1000	2368	3821	
	all	572	376	38	14	0	1000	4595	7271	
Nagaland	15 - 49	476	508	13	3	0	1000	3879	3684	
	all	633	341	24	2	0	1000	7295	7261	
Orissa	15 - 49	303	674	18	5	0	1000	152609	10971	
	all	504	445	47	3	0	1000	298493	21723	
Punjab	15 - 49	337	648	13	2	1	1000	106089	11538	
	all	518	445	34	3	1	1000	200275	22418	

Table 2.5 C: Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status and broad age group

state/u.t.	age-group (years)	marital status					total	rural+urban	
		never married	currently married	divorced/ widowed	separated	n.r.		persons	
								estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rajasthan	15 - 49	202	774	20	4	0	1000	188649	13422
	all	495	461	42	2	0	1000	395066	28307
Sikkim	15 - 49	364	617	14	6	-	1000	2110	3635
	all	558	400	38	4	0	1000	4000	7047
Tamil Nadu	15 - 49	305	656	33	6	1	1000	317523	21040
	all	462	469	65	4	1	1000	572291	38462
Tripura	15 - 49	317	661	15	7	0	1000	16574	4952
	all	532	424	40	4	0	1000	31169	9259
Uttar Pradesh	15 - 49	232	743	21	3	0	1000	628331	36012
	all	526	426	46	2	0	1000	1413122	79780
West Bengal	15 - 49	278	696	20	5	0	1000	340514	21765
	all	506	445	46	3	0	1000	651033	41606
Andaman & N. Islands	15 - 49	330	654	12	2	2	1000	1216	2552
	all	515	451	31	1	1	1000	2123	4497
Chandigarh	15 - 49	348	626	19	7	-	1000	4201	649
	all	502	463	31	4	-	1000	7094	1152
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15 - 49	296	701	2	1	-	1000	910	408
	all	490	445	65	1	-	1000	1558	748
Daman & Diu	15 - 49	325	643	32	-	-	1000	482	412
	all	534	408	58	-	-	1000	905	738
Delhi	15 - 49	336	646	17	1	-	1000	55950	3610
	all	508	459	32	1	-	1000	100107	6551
Lakshadweep	15 - 49	267	712	14	7	-	1000	476	470
	all	486	481	30	4	-	1000	855	907
Pondicherry	15 - 49	336	618	29	18	-	1000	3437	594
	all	472	448	70	9	-	1000	6396	1070
age-group (years)									
	0 - 14	995	4	0	0	0	1000	3093163	232145
	15 - 19	850	148	1	2	0	1000	772076	56505
	20 - 29	281	705	8	6	0	1000	1436228	115479
	30 - 39	31	937	24	8	0	1000	1177214	87954
	40 - 49	12	917	66	6	0	1000	815556	56932
	50 - 59	13	786	197	4	0	1000	644278	46861
	>= 60	15	582	398	4	1	1000	463596	33982
	15 - 49	263	709	22	6	0	1000	4201075	316870
	15 - 59	230	719	45	5	0	1000	4845353	363731
	>= 15	211	707	76	5	0	1000	5308949	397713
	n.r.	901	-	-	-	99	1000	209	30
all-India		500	448	48	3	0	1000	8402320	629888
estimated persons(00)		4201178	3766021	404741	27994	2386	8402320	-	-
sample persons		320257	279523	28008	1902	198	629888	-	-

Table 2.6R : Number of ever married women aged below 50 yrs. who were pregnant during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1000 ever married women aged below 50yrs. and their per 1000 distribution by status

rural

state/u.t.	no. of pregnant women per 1000 women	status of pregnancy									pregnancies		ever married women	
		delivered			had	had	n.r.	total	estd. (00)	sample (11)	estd. (00)	sample (13)		
		currently pregnant	live birth	still birth	spon-taneous abortn.	induc-ed abortn.							had MTP	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	113	204	754	4	22	0	-	17	1000	13941	1355	123423	5256	
Arunachal Pradesh	266	383	616	-	1	-	-	-	1000	224	264	842	988	
Assam	201	257	730	2	6	1	1	4	1000	6961	956	34549	3219	
Bihar	221	195	783	4	9	-	0	8	1000	33226	2320	150011	7912	
Goa	95	252	736	3	-	-	-	9	1000	122	50	1285	219	
Gujarat	141	142	841	11	5	0	-	1	1000	8191	624	58241	2838	
Haryana	189	169	797	3	31	0	-	-	1000	5518	290	29245	1195	
Himachal Pradesh	160	184	769	4	39	3	-	1	1000	1530	454	9552	1957	
Jammu & Kashmir	240	154	831	3	11	0	-	1	1000	2158	532	9009	2051	
Karnataka	171	252	730	10	4	1	1	2	1000	11976	746	70048	2928	
Kerala	126	295	682	2	9	3	-	9	1000	4692	704	37280	2939	
Madhya Pradesh	194	138	840	2	6	1	5	8	1000	21418	1707	110382	5859	
Maharashtra	155	165	799	3	7	4	17	5	1000	15338	1101	98928	4639	
Manipur	260	352	544	9	17	32	14	32	1000	473	306	1817	798	
Meghalaya	249	144	839	17	-	-	-	-	1000	703	337	2826	1031	
Mizoram	189	323	672	2	-	-	-	3	1000	94	139	499	441	
Nagaland	244	102	870	14	8	-	-	5	1000	180	240	736	742	
Orissa	164	182	793	10	4	7	-	3	1000	8334	873	50859	3217	
Punjab	162	177	810	5	4	-	-	4	1000	4093	571	25289	2329	
Rajasthan	224	142	835	10	2	-	0	10	1000	14846	971	66140	3743	
Sikkim	137	99	901	-	-	-	-	-	1000	85	346	619	1016	
Tamil Nadu	113	265	696	3	26	-	1	9	1000	9508	1023	84009	3902	
Tripura	168	250	678	12	37	12	6	5	1000	941	325	5600	1229	
Uttar Pradesh	249	181	794	4	13	1	2	6	1000	55070	2853	221379	9824	
West Bengal	154	206	773	3	14	3	1	0	1000	15586	1244	101003	5023	
Andaman & N. Islands	100	71	911	-	18	-	-	-	1000	28	109	284	487	
Chandigarh	159	278	679	43	-	-	-	-	1000	31	20	194	64	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	152	113	887	-	-	-	-	-	1000	47	21	308	85	
Daman & Diu	140	219	781	-	-	-	-	-	1000	17	20	118	74	
Delhi	144	170	830	-	-	-	-	-	1000	162	21	1121	88	
Lakshadweep	248	57	772	171	-	-	-	-	1000	31	16	126	73	
Pondicherry	97	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	44	17	449	71	
age-group (years)														
0 - 14	26	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	142	9	5429	313	
15 - 19	256	290	686	5	16	1	-	3	1000	21119	1606	82456	4658	
20 - 29	303	194	787	4	8	1	2	5	1000	151537	13551	500004	31583	
30 - 39	131	149	814	7	15	2	3	10	1000	55278	4719	422314	23883	
40 - 49	26	101	829	10	28	11	10	10	1000	7493	670	285971	15800	
15 - 49	182	189	785	5	11	1	2	6	1000	235426	20546	1290744	75924	
All (below 50 Yrs.)	182	189	785	5	11	1	2	6	1000	235568	20555	1296173	76237	
Estd .pregnancies (00)	235568	44502	185037	1109	2573	335	518	1495	23556	-	-	-	-	
Sample pregnancies	20555	2471	17661	113	165	39	22	84	20555	-	-	-	-	

Table 2.6U : Number of ever married women aged below 50 yrs. who were pregnant during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1000 ever married women aged below 50yrs. and their per 1000 distribution by status

urban

state/u.t.	no. of pregnant women per 1000 women	status of pregnancy									pregnancies		ever married women	
		delivered			had spon- aneous aborn.	had induc- ed aborn.	had MTP	n.r.	total	estd. (00)	sample (11)	estd. (00)	sample (13)	
		currently pregnant	live birth	still birth	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	107	189	795	3	6	6	1	-	1000	4210	901	39208	3762	
Arunachal Pradesh	154	252	676	27	-	-	-	45	1000	26	58	168	194	
Assam	120	230	720	15	25	6	-	6	1000	406	210	3387	777	
Bihar	162	135	831	5	4	-	2	23	1000	2903	637	17942	2410	
Goa	119	107	848	-	-	4	-	41	1000	102	54	862	220	
Gujarat	123	135	828	18	18	-	-	-	1000	3246	608	26413	2793	
Haryana	142	165	814	-	15	7	-	-	1000	1202	190	8447	773	
Himachal Pradesh	106	265	687	8	41	-	-	-	1000	92	94	873	360	
Jammu & Kashmir	162	79	901	11	10	-	-	-	1000	466	200	2876	770	
Karnataka	133	199	782	9	7	-	-	3	1000	3128	644	23540	2566	
Kerala	117	300	694	-	4	2	-	0	1000	1399	501	11939	2176	
Madhya Pradesh	149	132	838	5	10	0	7	7	1000	4561	851	30667	3415	
Maharashtra	129	226	755	5	2	7	1	5	1000	7680	1307	59730	5526	
Manipur	185	279	714	-	8	-	-	-	1000	95	189	513	613	
Meghalaya	191	197	799	-	-	4	-	-	1000	71	145	370	445	
Mizoram	170	176	794	-	1	-	-	30	1000	44	208	258	817	
Nagaland	144	189	756	-	-	-	-	55	1000	51	98	352	344	
Orissa	131	240	737	7	7	-	-	9	1000	998	275	7598	1036	
Punjab	134	193	769	10	18	-	2	7	1000	1568	478	11701	1900	
Rajasthan	169	167	796	3	21	2	4	7	1000	2828	536	16711	2103	
Sikkim	97	91	904	5	-	-	-	-	1000	6	61	59	189	
Tamil Nadu	105	249	695	8	17	13	3	15	1000	4342	1086	41312	4470	
Tripura	107	269	650	39	7	-	5	30	1000	71	164	667	668	
Uttar Pradesh	178	195	787	6	7	4	-	1	1000	7121	1263	40068	4815	
West Bengal	104	194	745	23	20	7	7	4	1000	3497	819	33524	3462	
Andaman & N. Islands	93	143	824	-	-	-	-	33	1000	13	98	142	418	
Chandigarh	126	450	540	-	-	-	-	10	1000	144	42	1147	150	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	108	86	861	-	-	-	-	53	1000	2	18	21	68	
Daman & Diu	155	358	617	-	25	-	-	-	1000	8	19	51	67	
Delhi	139	163	770	25	12	-	-	31	1000	2476	329	17860	1164	
Lakshadweep	191	213	705	-	83	-	-	-	1000	9	22	47	119	
Pondicherry	93	-	879	56	18	-	-	48	1000	77	38	828	155	
age-group (years)														
0 - 14	21	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	8	1	398	47	
15 - 19	270	284	686	2	21	-	0	7	1000	3356	650	12452	1580	
20 - 29	264	197	781	6	6	4	1	6	1000	37722	8671	142949	19582	
30 - 39	72	144	806	16	19	4	4	7	1000	10560	2587	145748	16664	
40 - 49	12	169	663	36	43	18	17	54	1000	1197	234	97737	10872	
15 - 49	132	191	778	8	10	4	2	7	1000	52834	12142	398885	48698	
All (below 50 Yrs.)	132	191	778	8	10	4	2	7	1000	52843	12143	399283	48745	
Estd. pregnancies (00)	52843	10089	41093	448	540	206	97	369	52843	-	-	-	-	
Sample pregnancies	12143	1180	10719	62	88	27	17	50	12143	-	-	-	-	

Table 2.6C : Number of ever married women aged below 50 yrs. who were pregnant during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1000 ever married women aged below 50yrs. and their per 1000 distribution by status -

rural+urban

state/u.t.	no. of pregnant women per 1000 women	status of pregnancy								pregnancies		ever married women	
		delivered		had	had	had	n.r.	total	estd. (00)	sample (11)	estd. (00)	sample (13)	
		currently pregnant	live birth	still birth	spon-taneous abortn.								induc-ed abortn.
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	112	200	763	4	18	1	0	13	1000	18151	2256	162631	9018
Arunachal Pradesh	248	369	623	3	1	-	-	5	1000	250	322	1010	1182
Assam	194	255	729	3	7	1	1	4	1000	7367	1166	37936	3996
Bihar	215	190	787	4	9	-	0	9	1000	36129	2957	167953	10322
Goa	105	186	787	2	-	2	-	24	1000	224	104	2147	439
Gujarat	135	140	837	13	9	0	-	1	1000	11437	1232	84654	5631
Haryana	178	169	800	2	28	2	-	-	1000	6719	480	37692	1968
Himachal Pradesh	156	189	764	4	39	3	-	1	1000	1622	548	10425	2317
Jammu & Kashmir	221	141	844	4	11	0	-	1	1000	2624	732	11885	2821
Karnataka	161	241	740	10	4	1	1	3	1000	15104	1390	93589	5494
Kerala	124	296	685	2	8	2	-	7	1000	6091	1205	49219	5115
Madhya Pradesh	184	137	840	3	7	1	5	8	1000	25979	2558	141049	9274
Maharashtra	145	185	784	3	5	5	12	5	1000	23018	2408	158659	10165
Manipur	243	340	572	8	15	27	12	27	1000	567	495	2330	1411
Meghalaya	242	149	835	15	-	0	-	-	1000	774	482	3195	1476
Mizoram	182	276	710	1	0	-	-	12	1000	138	347	757	1258
Nagaland	212	121	845	11	7	-	-	16	1000	230	338	1088	1086
Orissa	160	188	787	10	4	6	-	4	1000	9332	1148	58458	4253
Punjab	153	181	799	7	8	-	1	5	1000	5662	1949	36991	4229
Rajasthan	213	146	829	9	5	0	1	10	1000	17674	1507	82850	5846
Sikkim	133	98	901	0	-	-	-	-	1000	90	407	678	1205
Tamil Nadu	111	260	696	4	23	4	2	11	1000	13850	2109	125321	8372
Tripura	162	252	676	14	35	11	6	7	1000	1013	489	6267	1897
Uttar Pradesh	238	183	793	4	12	2	1	5	1000	62191	4116	261447	14639
West Bengal	142	204	768	7	15	4	2	1	1000	19083	2063	134527	8485
Andaman & N. Islands	98	94	883	-	12	-	-	11	1000	42	207	427	905
Chandigarh	131	420	564	8	-	-	-	9	1000	175	62	1342	214
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	149	112	886	-	-	-	-	2	1000	49	39	329	153
Daman & Diu	144	264	728	-	8	-	-	-	1000	24	39	170	141
Delhi	139	163	774	23	11	-	-	29	1000	2637	350	18981	1252
Lakshadweep	232	92	757	132	19	-	-	-	1000	40	38	174	192
Pondicherry	95	-	923	36	11	-	-	30	1000	121	55	1277	226
age-group (years)													
0 - 14	26	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	150	10	5827	360
15 - 19	258	289	686	4	17	1	0	4	1000	24474	2256	94907	6238
20 - 29	294	194	786	4	7	1	2	5	1000	189259	22222	642953	51165
30 - 39	116	148	813	8	16	2	3	9	1000	65838	7306	568062	40547
40 - 49	23	111	806	13	30	12	11	16	1000	8689	904	383708	26672
15 - 49	171	189	784	5	11	2	2	6	1000	288411	32698	1695456	124982
All (below 50 Yrs.)	170	189	784	5	11	2	2	6	1000	288411	32698	1695456	124982
Est'd. pregnancies (00)	288411	54591	226130	1556	3113	540	615	1865	28841	-	-	-	-
Sample pregnancies	32698	3651	28380	175	253	66	39	134	32698	-	-	-	-

Table 3.1 R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

state/u.t.	time of receiving BCG												total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh	381	377	377	361	374	372	93	119	114	163	89	102	1000	1000	1000	4741	21293	26034	605	1017	1622
Arunachal Pradesh	122	138	134	139	73	90	206	140	157	517	528	525	1000	1000	1000	84	248	332	112	255	367
Assam	278	209	225	412	329	349	76	183	158	233	234	234	1000	1000	1000	2635	8531	11166	428	748	1176
Bihar	170	100	117	103	86	90	42	135	112	668	640	647	1000	1000	1000	12643	38255	50898	984	2044	3028
Goa	302	549	504	671	184	272	-	11	9	13	1	3	1000	1000	1000	52	232	284	23	38	61
Gujarat	264	207	219	420	466	457	71	152	136	238	101	129	1000	1000	1000	3239	12747	15986	275	648	923
Haryana	299	306	305	295	370	354	57	190	161	348	127	175	1000	1000	1000	2136	7584	9720	113	329	442
Himachal Pradesh	395	332	346	329	417	397	71	201	171	189	42	75	1000	1000	1000	585	2015	2600	191	441	632
Jammu & Kashmir	198	107	138	448	489	475	195	229	217	156	149	151	1000	1000	1000	914	1772	2686	242	426	668
Karnataka	275	345	330	382	311	326	115	185	170	228	139	157	1000	1000	1000	3648	13785	17433	267	656	923
Kerala	652	609	619	208	272	257	76	57	61	58	26	33	1000	1000	1000	1547	5235	6781	292	421	713
Madhya Pradesh	266	286	280	253	293	282	82	170	146	397	236	279	1000	1000	1000	8812	23701	32513	744	1317	2061
Maharashtra	232	201	208	501	558	546	123	146	142	128	70	83	1000	1000	1000	5955	22102	28057	490	1123	1613
Manipur	48	30	34	432	319	344	69	90	86	440	503	489	1000	1000	1000	163	558	721	131	271	402
Meghalaya	194	94	118	224	360	327	82	208	177	501	330	371	1000	1000	1000	216	690	907	123	297	420
Mizoram	86	124	116	252	212	220	353	156	196	309	496	458	1000	1000	1000	31	119	150	50	129	179
Nagaland	240	273	265	171	245	227	26	60	52	563	387	430	1000	1000	1000	76	241	317	101	238	339
Orissa	218	105	131	360	353	355	62	182	155	357	299	312	1000	1000	1000	3359	11223	14582	375	692	1067
Punjab	310	301	303	456	423	431	79	125	113	141	103	112	1000	1000	1000	1926	5733	7659	283	624	907
Rajasthan	117	111	113	127	142	138	133	139	137	622	572	587	1000	1000	1000	6501	15679	22180	450	942	1392
Sikkim	36	17	21	610	634	629	110	229	203	234	76	110	1000	1000	1000	37	134	171	158	227	385
Tamil Nadu	541	490	500	368	392	387	33	47	45	58	4	14	1000	1000	1000	3581	15406	18986	484	754	1238
Tripura	180	225	214	361	279	299	105	215	188	338	220	250	1000	1000	1000	328	982	1309	133	220	353
Uttar Pradesh	253	200	213	201	230	223	75	97	92	463	446	450	1000	1000	1000	22041	69205	91246	1202	3014	4216
West Bengal	126	104	109	388	406	402	133	208	192	347	250	271	1000	1000	1000	5630	21192	26822	518	1098	1616
Andaman & N. Islands	740	780	772	198	131	144	21	40	37	41	12	17	1000	1000	1000	12	53	65	38	103	141
Chandigarh	536	317	369	396	534	501	68	22	33	-	124	95	1000	1000	1000	19	62	82	10	18	28
Chennai	370	499	470	288	394	370	-	107	83	342	-	77	1000	1000	1000	17	59	76	8	22	30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	426	722	631	55	86	77	-	-	-	519	191	292	1000	1000	1000	7	16	23	9	10	19
Daman & Diu	492	313	355	419	510	488	89	106	102	-	71	54	1000	1000	1000	74	242	315	8	18	26
Delhi	913	840	869	84	78	80	-	-	-	3	-	1	1000	1000	1000	14	21	34	8	15	23
Lakshadweep	905	873	881	95	127	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	24	66	90	9	10	19
Pondicherry	252	226	232	273	300	294	83	137	124	385	302	321	1000	1000	1000	91046	299178	390224	8964	18165	27029

* includes n.r. cases

boys

rural

Table 3.1 R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

girls

rural

state/u.t.	time of receiving BCG												total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh	325	370	360	389	344	354	120	121	121	159	106	118	1000	1000	1000	5604	19406	25011	595	951	1546
Arunachal Pradesh	247	119	149	24	67	57	81	94	91	584	501	520	1000	1000	1000	57	186	243	83	238	321
Assam	204	234	226	393	312	332	100	158	143	302	256	267	1000	1000	1000	2502	7505	10007	383	649	1032
Bihar	140	75	91	101	114	111	92	81	83	663	691	684	1000	1000	1000	12155	37704	49859	936	1949	2885
Goa	502	639	614	353	329	334	21	-	4	125	3	25	1000	1000	1000	36	158	194	21	33	54
Gujarat	288	223	238	348	412	397	54	158	134	291	171	199	1000	1000	1000	3575	11627	15202	288	600	888
Haryana	253	270	266	342	318	324	108	241	208	296	154	190	1000	1000	1000	2213	6646	8859	117	286	403
Himachal Pradesh	260	241	245	252	398	364	191	233	223	268	87	130	1000	1000	1000	552	1807	2359	183	395	578
Jammu & Kashmir	291	191	219	506	371	410	71	163	137	132	227	200	1000	1000	1000	838	2079	2918	210	442	652
Karnataka	360	272	293	298	341	330	108	235	204	229	135	158	1000	1000	1000	4933	15580	20514	338	648	986
Kerala	661	645	649	224	232	230	21	59	50	80	26	39	1000	1000	1000	1574	5072	6646	296	433	729
Madhya Pradesh	301	351	339	243	267	261	72	144	126	377	219	258	1000	1000	1000	8356	26024	34379	729	1408	2137
Maharashtra	274	192	210	427	548	521	92	152	139	203	70	99	1000	1000	1000	5928	20876	26801	450	1060	1510
Manipur	197	60	88	362	229	256	71	107	100	370	532	499	1000	1000	1000	113	439	552	107	228	335
Meghalaya	140	165	155	316	347	335	168	109	132	376	376	376	1000	1000	1000	391	615	1007	171	244	415
Mizoram	164	162	162	427	272	304	91	181	163	319	301	305	1000	1000	1000	34	132	166	53	128	181
Nagaland	465	285	332	135	234	208	17	91	72	383	312	331	1000	1000	1000	76	215	290	99	229	328
Orissa	198	155	164	282	352	336	77	208	179	438	262	300	1000	1000	1000	2963	10659	13622	380	679	1059
Punjab	343	329	332	341	388	378	127	112	115	145	112	120	1000	1000	1000	1395	5020	6415	209	547	756
Rajasthan	164	87	107	190	151	161	48	159	129	594	570	576	1000	1000	1000	5414	15122	20536	359	905	1264
Sikkim	72	37	45	669	495	536	44	335	266	207	101	127	1000	1000	1000	39	124	163	176	212	388
Tamil Nadu	524	510	513	364	391	386	47	61	59	46	10	17	1000	1000	1000	3014	13612	16626	424	697	1121
Tripura	155	185	178	225	311	291	111	227	200	491	235	295	1000	1000	1000	289	952	1241	122	203	325
Uttar Pradesh	234	228	230	199	198	198	34	104	87	530	441	462	1000	1000	1000	20317	63672	83989	1104	2817	3921
West Bengal	116	88	95	329	417	396	81	151	134	471	317	354	1000	1000	1000	6267	19538	25805	523	993	1516
Andaman & N. Islands	718	715	716	188	193	192	-	42	33	31	18	21	1000	1000	1000	13	48	61	52	112	164
Chandigarh	1000	81	97	-	756	742	-	-	-	-	137	135	1000	1000	1000	2	88	89	4	21	25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	243	461	403	662	441	500	-	98	72	95	-	25	1000	1000	1000	20	54	74	11	21	32
Daman & Diu	99	352	321	169	246	236	-	113	100	732	289	343	1000	1000	1000	6	6	53	8	27	35
Delhi	206	518	456	540	275	327	-	-	-	210	99	121	1000	1000	1000	56	229	285	9	22	31
Lakshadweep	996	952	962	-	48	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	10	33	44	7	15	22
Pondicherry	628	940	894	372	55	101	-	6	5	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	19	113	132	8	14	22
all-india	251	232	237	262	286	280	73	132	118	408	317	339	1000	1000	1000	88759	285382	374141	8455	17206	25661

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.1 R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0- 4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

state/u.t. (0)	time of receiving BCG												total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	at birth		within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children			
	0 (1)	1-4 (2)	0 (4)	1-4 (5)	0-4 (6)	0 (7)	1-4 (8)	0-4 (9)	0 (10)	1-4 (11)	0-4 (12)	0 (13)	1-4 (14)	0-4 (15)	0 (16)	1-4 (17)	0-4 (18)	0 (19)	1-4 (20)	0-4 (21)	
Andhra Pradesh	350	374	376	360	363	107	120	117	161	97	110	1000	1000	1000	10346	40699	51045	1200	1968	3168	
Arunchal Pradesh	172	129	93	70	76	155	120	129	544	516	523	1000	1000	1000	141	434	575	195	493	688	
Assam	242	220	402	321	341	87	171	151	267	244	250	1000	1000	1000	5137	16036	21173	811	1397	2208	
Bihar	155	87	104	102	100	66	108	98	665	665	665	1000	1000	1000	24798	75958	100757	1920	3993	5913	
Goa	384	586	549	541	243	9	7	7	58	2	12	1000	1000	1000	87	390	478	44	71	115	
Gujarat	276	215	228	382	440	62	155	135	266	134	163	1000	1000	1000	6814	24373	31187	563	1248	1811	
Haryana	276	290	286	319	346	83	214	183	322	140	182	1000	1000	1000	4349	14230	18579	230	615	845	
Himachal Pradesh	329	289	298	292	408	129	216	196	228	63	101	1000	1000	1000	1137	3822	4960	374	836	1210	
Jammu & Kashmir	242	152	180	476	425	136	194	176	144	191	176	1000	1000	1000	1752	3851	5604	452	868	1320	
Karnataka	324	306	310	334	327	111	211	189	228	137	158	1000	1000	1000	8581	29365	37946	605	1304	1909	
Kerala	656	627	634	216	252	48	58	56	69	26	36	1000	1000	1000	3121	10307	13428	588	854	1442	
Madhya Pradesh	283	320	311	246	279	77	156	136	387	227	268	1000	1000	1000	17168	49725	66893	1473	2725	4198	
Maharashtra	253	197	209	464	553	108	149	140	166	70	91	1000	1000	1000	11880	42978	54858	940	2183	3123	
Manipur	109	43	57	403	279	70	98	92	411	516	493	1000	1000	1000	276	987	1274	238	499	737	
Meghalaya	159	128	138	283	354	137	161	153	420	352	374	1000	1000	1000	608	1306	1913	294	541	835	
Mizoram	127	144	141	344	244	215	169	179	314	393	377	1000	1000	1000	65	251	316	103	257	360	
Nagaland	352	279	297	153	240	22	75	62	473	352	382	1000	1000	1000	152	455	607	200	467	667	
Orissa	208	129	147	323	352	69	195	166	395	281	306	1000	1000	1000	6322	21882	28204	755	1371	2126	
Punjab	324	314	316	408	407	99	119	114	143	107	116	1000	1000	1000	3320	10754	14074	492	1171	1663	
Rajasthan	138	99	110	155	146	94	149	134	610	571	582	1000	1000	1000	11915	30801	42716	809	1847	2656	
Sikkim	55	26	33	640	567	76	280	234	221	88	118	1000	1000	1000	76	258	334	334	439	773	
Tamil Nadu	534	500	506	366	392	39	54	51	53	7	15	1000	1000	1000	6594	29017	35612	908	1451	2359	
Tripura	168	205	197	297	295	108	221	194	410	228	272	1000	1000	1000	617	1934	2550	255	423	678	
Uttar Pradesh	244	213	221	200	215	55	100	90	495	444	456	1000	1000	1000	42358	132876	175235	2306	5831	8137	
West Bengal	121	96	102	357	411	105	181	164	412	282	312	1000	1000	1000	11897	40730	52627	1041	2091	3132	
Andaman & N. Islands	729	749	745	193	160	10	41	35	36	15	19	1000	1000	1000	25	101	126	90	215	305	
Chandigarh	571	179	227	366	627	63	9	16	-	132	116	1000	1000	1000	21	150	171	14	39	53	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	302	481	437	488	417	-	103	77	210	-	51	1000	1000	1000	37	112	149	19	43	62	
Daman & Diu	271	446	415	109	205	-	85	70	620	264	327	1000	1000	1000	13	63	76	17	37	54	
Delhi	368	413	403	472	395	50	55	54	91	84	86	1000	1000	1000	130	471	600	17	40	57	
Lakshadweep	949	909	921	47	60	-	-	-	2	-	1	1000	1000	1000	24	54	78	15	30	45	
Pondicherry	780	915	889	220	81	-	3	3	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	43	179	222	17	24	41	
all-India	251	229	234	267	293	78	134	121	397	309	330	1000	1000	1000	179805	584560	764365	17319	35371	52690	

* includes n.r. cases

children

rural

Table 3.1 U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

state/u.t.	time of receiving BCG												total*			esid. children (00)			sample children		
	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh	556	573	569	229	244	241	42	84	76	158	76	92	1000	1000	1000	1584	6319	7903	393	673	1066
Arunachal Pradesh	567	420	444	297	217	230	33	159	138	23	65	58	1000	1000	1000	9	44	52	25	40	65
Assam	457	338	366	341	444	420	52	120	104	150	70	89	1000	1000	1000	153	486	639	95	137	232
Bihar	253	215	222	190	145	154	86	158	143	471	434	442	1000	1000	1000	1113	4408	5520	278	572	850
Goa	181	284	257	683	523	566	67	41	48	-	80	59	1000	1000	1000	50	139	189	20	38	58
Gujarat	491	391	414	239	339	316	80	133	121	184	80	104	1000	1000	1000	1499	5081	6580	296	564	860
Haryana	408	406	406	256	335	319	45	147	126	282	97	134	1000	1000	1000	522	2088	2609	93	200	293
Himachal Pradesh	464	319	343	290	315	311	123	337	301	124	7	27	1000	1000	1000	35	177	212	48	76	124
Jammu & Kashmir	383	249	287	392	289	318	147	372	308	35	29	31	1000	1000	1000	217	549	766	98	148	246
Karnataka	379	388	386	477	371	394	68	120	108	72	92	88	1000	1000	1000	1198	4196	5394	268	465	733
Kerala	748	673	690	190	188	188	15	66	54	27	11	15	1000	1000	1000	514	1813	2327	223	337	560
Madhya Pradesh	425	420	421	288	322	313	77	134	120	200	98	123	1000	1000	1000	1933	6179	8112	390	724	1114
Maharashtra	494	446	457	315	385	370	50	83	76	136	51	69	1000	1000	1000	3155	11422	14577	622	1107	1729
Manipur	121	83	94	266	361	333	323	310	314	279	185	212	1000	1000	1000	40	99	139	96	140	236
Meghalaya	584	458	492	80	190	161	180	181	181	119	137	132	1000	1000	1000	26	70	95	53	91	144
Mizoram	109	98	101	761	678	698	40	136	113	85	-	20	1000	1000	1000	16	51	67	93	167	260
Nagaland	362	302	309	165	196	192	33	61	58	440	374	382	1000	1000	1000	23	157	179	46	118	164
Orissa	235	208	213	292	391	373	79	153	140	394	170	210	1000	1000	1000	332	1541	1873	113	200	313
Punjab	406	410	409	314	372	360	87	73	76	176	89	106	1000	1000	1000	660	2724	3384	238	452	690
Rajasthan	372	336	344	169	152	156	107	194	174	341	282	295	1000	1000	1000	1171	3893	5064	245	468	713
Sikkim	64	258	207	801	595	649	94	104	101	41	33	35	1000	1000	1000	3	9	12	35	31	66
Tamil Nadu	646	568	585	233	313	296	60	57	58	49	11	19	1000	1000	1000	1599	6004	7803	506	675	1181
Tripura	272	241	248	345	374	368	74	189	164	290	164	192	1000	1000	1000	27	97	124	76	85	161
Uttar Pradesh	403	354	364	228	279	268	69	96	90	298	244	255	1000	1000	1000	2803	10394	13198	577	1307	1884
West Bengal	327	298	304	389	406	403	69	154	137	215	113	133	1000	1000	1000	1332	5552	6884	365	568	933
Andaman & N. Islands	844	871	865	135	91	101	16	28	26	4	-	1	1000	1000	1000	7	25	32	56	67	123
Chandigarh	614	519	537	173	397	355	-	-	18	213	63	91	1000	1000	1000	47	205	252	22	29	51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	607	644	-	328	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1	6	7	7	19	26
Daman & Diu	518	609	591	181	318	290	60	-	12	241	73	107	1000	1000	1000	3	11	13	8	16	24
Delhi	583	673	652	346	259	280	14	23	21	49	22	28	1000	1000	1000	935	2989	3925	149	196	345
Lakshadweep	615	745	719	385	221	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	3	10	13	8	26	36
Pondicherry	509	655	614	419	287	324	72	58	62	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	51	131	182	25	27	52
all-india	453	419	426	280	308	302	65	110	101	194	126	140	1000	1000	1000	21061	76668	97928	5667	9765	15332

* includes n.r. cases

boys

urban

Table 3.1 U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG girls

state/u.t.	time of receiving BCG												total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh	607	523	542	218	285	270	57	86	79	113	73	82	1000	1000	1000	1691	5827	7518	426	603	1029
Anunachal Pradesh	701	331	402	102	311	271	43	115	101	97	216	193	1000	1000	1000	11	47	58	24	43	67
Assam	424	308	334	416	509	488	38	117	100	112	40	56	1000	1000	1000	133	460	594	88	134	222
Bihar	265	232	240	168	161	163	110	154	143	434	367	383	1000	1000	1000	1266	3970	5236	277	519	796
Goa	376	298	316	594	657	642	31	-	7	-	34	26	1000	1000	1000	39	126	164	28	31	59
Gujarat	430	409	413	241	347	326	39	115	100	288	82	123	1000	1000	1000	1172	4761	5933	256	541	797
Haryana	386	343	352	365	421	409	49	167	142	200	68	96	1000	1000	1000	414	1521	1935	67	154	221
Himachal Pradesh	428	342	363	259	343	322	149	292	257	165	17	54	1000	1000	1000	30	92	122	34	57	91
Jammu & Kashmir	113	182	163	490	422	441	363	323	335	34	32	32	1000	1000	1000	208	524	732	79	153	232
Karnataka	409	417	415	395	321	339	66	129	114	129	98	106	1000	1000	1000	1193	3729	4922	284	444	728
Kerala	682	700	696	219	209	211	35	50	47	59	3	14	1000	1000	1000	457	1796	2252	202	326	528
Madhya Pradesh	483	396	415	246	334	314	80	122	113	182	120	134	1000	1000	1000	1720	5989	7709	372	675	1047
Maharashtra	488	458	464	351	380	374	41	94	84	117	47	60	1000	1000	1000	2619	10998	13617	528	1047	1575
Manipur	107	58	69	259	396	366	260	302	293	374	178	221	1000	1000	1000	30	106	136	77	120	197
Meghalaya	598	456	496	187	167	172	46	113	94	169	192	185	1000	1000	1000	31	79	109	75	98	173
Mizoram	207	103	129	657	652	653	64	172	146	67	13	26	1000	1000	1000	19	59	78	99	181	280
Nagaland	276	234	242	281	276	277	41	99	88	401	376	380	1000	1000	1000	19	86	106	46	107	153
Orissa	277	170	193	330	426	405	50	151	129	344	206	236	1000	1000	1000	357	1271	1628	120	183	303
Punjab	342	467	441	426	331	350	29	59	53	200	111	129	1000	1000	1000	528	2040	2568	182	366	548
Rajasthan	425	319	343	144	185	175	116	198	179	297	249	260	1000	1000	1000	1047	3477	4524	219	459	678
Sikkim	194	162	167	645	639	640	37	186	161	125	6	26	1000	1000	1000	2	11	13	25	40	65
Tamil Nadu	617	589	594	302	289	291	23	58	51	35	7	13	1000	1000	1000	1441	6114	7555	458	702	1160
Tripura	271	301	295	458	307	338	65	174	152	177	143	150	1000	1000	1000	20	78	98	66	79	145
Uttar Pradesh	450	329	355	212	277	263	32	115	97	293	253	261	1000	1000	1000	2701	9770	12470	508	1223	1731
West Bengal	279	279	279	415	416	416	60	123	110	234	138	158	1000	1000	1000	1280	4913	6193	345	556	901
Andaman & N. Islands	941	865	880	59	108	99	-	-	-	-	16	13	1000	1000	1000	4	17	21	38	57	95
Chandigarh	535	527	528	205	361	343	137	18	32	122	94	98	1000	1000	1000	32	245	277	11	35	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	238	980	808	503	20	132	-	-	-	260	-	60	1000	1000	1000	1	1	6	10	12	22
Daman & Diu	254	261	260	746	520	557	-	151	126	-	69	57	1000	1000	1000	2	11	13	8	14	22
Delhi	599	671	657	312	213	233	25	49	45	64	20	28	1000	1000	1000	876	3560	4436	132	224	356
Lakshadweep	667	862	798	333	138	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	4	8	11	9	16	25
Pondicherry	737	560	582	147	320	299	116	-	14	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	17	123	140	9	24	33
all-India	456	420	428	283	311	305	58	109	98	194	122	137	1000	1000	1000	19363	71813	91176	5102	9223	14325

* includes n.r. cases

urban

Table 3.1 U - Per-1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

urban

children

state/u.t. (0)	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh	582	549	556	224	264	255	50	85	78	135	75	87	1000	1000	1000	3275	12146	15421	819	1276	2095
Arunachal Pradesh	642	374	422	188	265	251	38	136	119	64	143	129	1000	1000	1000	20	90	110	49	83	132
Assam	442	324	351	376	476	452	46	119	102	132	55	73	1000	1000	1000	286	947	1233	183	271	454
Bihar	259	223	231	178	153	158	99	156	143	451	402	413	1000	1000	1000	2379	8377	10756	555	1091	1646
Goa	266	290	284	644	587	601	51	22	29	-	58	44	1000	1000	1000	89	264	353	48	69	117
Gujarat	464	400	413	240	343	321	62	124	111	230	81	113	1000	1000	1000	2671	9842	12513	552	1105	1657
Haryana	398	380	383	304	371	357	47	155	133	246	85	118	1000	1000	1000	935	3609	4544	160	354	514
Himachal Pradesh	447	327	350	275	325	315	135	321	285	143	11	36	1000	1000	1000	65	269	334	82	133	215
Jammu & Kashmir	251	217	226	440	354	378	252	348	321	35	30	31	1000	1000	1000	425	1073	1498	177	301	478
Karnataka	394	401	400	436	348	368	67	124	111	100	95	96	1000	1000	1000	2391	7926	10317	552	909	1461
Kerala	717	686	693	204	198	199	24	58	51	42	7	15	1000	1000	1000	3652	12168	15821	762	1399	2161
Madhya Pradesh	453	408	418	268	328	314	78	128	117	192	109	128	1000	1000	1000	5774	22420	28194	1150	2154	3304
Maharashtra	491	452	460	331	382	372	46	88	80	127	49	65	1000	1000	1000	70	205	276	173	260	433
Manipur	115	70	82	263	379	349	296	306	304	319	181	217	1000	1000	1000	56	149	205	128	189	317
Meghalaya	592	457	494	138	178	167	107	145	134	146	166	161	1000	1000	1000	35	110	146	192	348	540
Mizoram	162	101	116	704	664	674	53	155	131	75	7	24	1000	1000	1000	42	243	285	92	225	317
Nagaland	323	278	284	218	224	223	37	75	69	422	375	382	1000	1000	1000	690	2811	3501	233	383	616
Orissa	257	191	204	312	407	388	64	152	135	368	186	222	1000	1000	1000	1188	4764	5952	420	818	1238
Punjab	378	434	423	364	354	356	61	67	66	186	98	116	1000	1000	1000	2218	7371	9589	464	927	1391
Rajasthan	397	328	344	157	168	165	111	196	176	320	266	279	1000	1000	1000	5	20	25	60	71	131
Sikkim	117	205	187	738	619	645	71	149	133	75	18	30	1000	1000	1000	3040	12119	15159	964	1377	2341
Tamil Nadu	633	579	589	266	301	294	42	58	55	42	9	16	1000	1000	1000	47	175	222	142	164	306
Tripura	272	268	269	393	344	355	70	182	158	242	155	173	1000	1000	1000	5504	20164	25668	1085	2530	3615
Uttar Pradesh	426	342	360	220	278	266	51	105	93	295	248	258	1000	1000	1000	2612	10465	13077	710	1124	1834
West Bengal	304	289	292	402	411	409	64	139	124	225	125	145	1000	1000	1000	11	42	53	94	124	218
Andaman & N. Islands	880	868	871	107	98	100	10	17	16	3	6	6	1000	1000	1000	79	450	530	33	64	97
Chandigarh	582	523	532	186	377	349	56	20	25	176	80	94	1000	1000	1000	2	11	13	17	31	48
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	485	763	719	340	199	221	-	-	-	175	-	28	1000	1000	1000	5	22	27	16	30	46
Daman & Diu	400	429	424	433	422	424	33	78	70	133	71	82	1000	1000	1000	1811	6549	8360	281	420	701
Delhi	591	672	655	330	234	255	19	37	33	56	21	28	1000	1000	1000	6	18	24	17	44	61
Lakshadweep	645	795	756	355	186	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	66	254	322	34	51	85
Pondicherry	566	609	600	351	303	313	83	30	41	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	4024	148880	189104	10869	18988	29657
all-India	455	419	427	281	310	304	62	110	100	194	124	139	1000	1000	1000	40424	148880	189104	10869	18988	29657

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.1 C : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

state/UT	time of receiving BCG												total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	at birth			within 3 months			after 3 months			never received			0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4	0	1-4	0-4
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh	406	414	412	339	338	338	94	112	108	155	92	105	1000	1000	1000	13621	52845	66466	2019	3244	5263
Arunachal Pradesh	230	172	185	105	104	104	141	123	127	485	452	460	1000	1000	1000	160	524	685	244	576	820
Assam	253	226	233	401	330	347	85	168	148	259	234	240	1000	1000	1000	5423	16983	22406	994	1668	2662
Bihar	164	101	116	109	105	106	69	113	102	647	639	641	1000	1000	1000	27177	84336	111513	2475	5084	7559
Goa	324	466	436	593	382	427	30	13	16	29	25	26	1000	1000	1000	177	654	831	92	140	232
Gujarat	329	266	281	342	412	397	62	146	128	256	119	149	1000	1000	1000	9485	34215	43700	1115	2353	3468
Haryana	298	308	305	316	351	343	77	202	173	308	129	170	1000	1000	1000	5285	17838	23123	390	969	1359
Himachal Pradesh	335	291	301	291	402	377	129	223	201	223	60	97	1000	1000	1000	1202	4091	5294	456	969	1425
Jammu & Kashmir	244	166	190	469	410	428	158	227	206	123	156	146	1000	1000	1000	2177	4924	7102	629	1169	1798
Karnataka	340	326	329	356	331	337	101	193	172	200	128	144	1000	1000	1000	10972	37291	48263	1157	2213	3370
Kerala	671	642	649	213	238	232	42	58	55	63	21	31	1000	1000	1000	4082	13915	18007	1013	1517	2530
Madhya Pradesh	313	337	331	252	289	279	78	151	132	353	204	241	1000	1000	1000	20820	61893	82713	2235	4124	6359
Maharashtra	331	284	294	420	495	479	87	128	120	153	63	82	1000	1000	1000	17654	65398	83052	2090	4337	6427
Manipur	110	48	62	375	296	314	116	133	129	392	459	444	1000	1000	1000	346	1203	1549	411	759	1170
Meghalaya	196	161	172	271	336	316	135	159	152	397	333	353	1000	1000	1000	664	1454	2118	422	730	1152
Mizoram	139	131	133	471	372	393	158	165	164	230	276	266	1000	1000	1000	100	361	461	295	605	900
Nagaland	346	278	293	167	234	220	25	75	64	462	360	382	1000	1000	1000	194	698	892	292	692	984
Orissa	213	136	153	322	359	350	68	190	163	392	270	297	1000	1000	1000	7012	24693	31705	988	1754	2742
Punjab	338	351	348	396	390	392	89	103	100	154	104	116	1000	1000	1000	4508	15518	20026	912	1989	2901
Rajasthan	179	143	153	156	150	152	97	158	141	564	512	526	1000	1000	1000	14133	38172	52305	1273	2774	4047
Sikkim	59	39	44	646	571	588	76	271	227	211	83	112	1000	1000	1000	81	278	359	394	510	904
Tamil Nadu	565	523	531	334	365	359	40	55	52	49	7	15	1000	1000	1000	9634	41136	50770	1872	2828	4700
Tripura	176	211	202	304	289	300	105	218	191	398	222	264	1000	1000	1000	664	2109	2772	397	587	984
Uttar Pradesh	265	230	238	202	223	218	55	101	90	472	418	431	1000	1000	1000	47862	153040	200903	3391	8361	11752
West Bengal	154	136	140	365	411	401	98	172	156	378	250	278	1000	1000	1000	14509	51195	65704	1751	3215	4966
Andaman & N. Islands	775	784	782	167	142	147	10	34	29	26	12	15	1000	1000	1000	36	143	179	184	339	523
Chandigarh	580	437	457	224	449	417	57	17	23	139	93	100	1000	1000	1000	100	600	700	47	103	150
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	311	505	459	481	398	418	-	94	71	208	-	50	1000	1000	1000	39	123	162	36	74	110
Daman & Diu	305	442	417	195	261	249	9	83	70	490	215	264	1000	1000	1000	18	84	103	33	67	100
Delhi	576	655	638	339	245	265	21	38	35	58	25	32	1000	1000	1000	1941	7020	8961	298	460	758
Lakshadweep	887	881	883	110	91	96	-	-	-	-	-	0	1000	1000	1000	30	72	102	32	74	106
Pondicherry	649	736	718	300	211	230	51	19	26	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	111	433	544	51	75	126
all-India	288	266	272	270	297	280	75	129	117	360	272	292	1000	1000	1000	220230	733240	963470	27988	54358	82347

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.2R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

state/u.t.	time of receiving DPT												total*			estd. children (00)			sample children				
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 yrs.			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children							
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Andhra Pradesh	385	291	249	385	509	640	715	164	176	107	282	1000	1000	1000	1000	11525	5201	4567	4741	566	261	190	605
Assam	460	326	197	240	348	329	292	256	280	446	707	1000	1000	1000	1000	5198	2472	861	2835	488	195	65	428
Bihar	98	83	53	133	225	195	190	699	674	721	788	1000	1000	1000	1000	21527	11316	5411	12643	1213	539	292	984
Goa	520	215	37	215	412	963	833	2	-	-	153	1000	1000	1000	1000	151	52	29	52	22	9	7	23
Gujarat	485	431	268	273	484	459	402	159	71	149	590	1000	1000	1000	1000	5991	3700	3055	3239	322	184	142	275
Haryana	575	501	392	299	418	551	596	127	54	57	395	1000	1000	1000	1000	3684	1997	1803	2136	164	92	73	113
Himachal Pradesh	536	566	245	364	353	592	490	88	81	159	482	1000	1000	1000	1000	1163	537	315	585	238	124	79	191
Jammu & Kashmir	386	347	300	374	540	578	708	208	103	99	288	1000	1000	1000	1000	920	518	334	914	242	114	70	242
Karnataka	385	342	364	371	437	506	540	219	190	106	456	1000	1000	1000	1000	7475	3597	2713	3648	368	164	124	267
Kerala	720	442	374	184	475	555	691	51	31	71	238	1000	1000	1000	1000	2680	1496	1059	1547	220	123	78	292
Madhya Pradesh	472	461	321	247	266	383	441	267	261	248	558	1000	1000	1000	1000	12590	6754	4358	8812	740	362	215	744
Maharashtra	508	407	271	403	513	576	615	53	75	117	366	1000	1000	1000	1000	12495	5835	3772	5955	617	306	200	490
Manipur	114	46	49	293	479	316	376	519	369	619	609	1000	1000	1000	1000	285	143	130	163	176	58	37	131
Meghalaya	230	238	129	190	192	270	446	568	579	601	554	1000	1000	1000	1000	467	159	64	216	199	76	22	123
Mizoram	241	223	31	237	230	450	520	520	511	519	456	1000	1000	1000	1000	72	36	11	31	78	40	11	50
Nagaland	112	157	452	284	372	2	395	559	451	542	605	1000	1000	1000	1000	148	70	22	76	144	71	23	101
Orissa	193	109	58	456	557	683	587	260	298	258	412	1000	1000	1000	1000	6269	3020	1933	3359	363	183	116	375
Punjab	409	250	376	437	624	460	704	77	104	139	280	1000	1000	1000	1000	3019	1445	1270	1926	327	164	133	283
Rajasthan	229	219	187	225	226	276	384	474	525	531	607	1000	1000	1000	1000	8187	4436	3057	6501	504	252	186	450
Sikkim	378	308	199	429	613	730	693	132	49	71	271	1000	1000	1000	1000	82	31	21	37	144	53	30	156
Tamil Nadu	651	556	445	266	318	549	713	9	20	0	284	1000	1000	1000	1000	7255	4457	3694	3581	412	195	147	484
Tripura	313	256	186	394	479	457	496	222	180	357	486	1000	1000	1000	1000	681	186	115	328	142	53	25	133
Uttar Pradesh	272	266	217	212	292	251	396	480	418	516	592	1000	1000	1000	1000	37560	17962	1368	22041	1662	771	581	1202
West Bengal	252	158	123	400	476	656	539	312	332	218	456	1000	1000	1000	1000	11485	5432	4274	5630	622	273	203	516
Andaman & N. Islands	701	564	492	272	293	508	782	17	-	20	218	1000	1000	1000	1000	29	12	12	12	56	28	19	38
Chandigarh	490	647	286	201	353	594	860	300	-	20	140	1000	1000	1000	1000	24	14	24	19	8	5	5	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	704	803	314	117	197	686	293	180	-	-	707	1000	1000	1000	1000	20	17	22	17	8	7	7	8
Daman & Diu	308	255	-	491	745	-	403	200	-	-	597	1000	1000	1000	1000	15	1	-	7	8	2	-	9
Delhi	1000	660	275	-	340	725	911	-	-	-	89	1000	1000	1000	1000	140	28	74	74	11	3	4	8
Lakshadweep	666	-	-	175	1000	1000	775	-	-	-	225	1000	1000	1000	1000	11	8	2	14	8	6	1	8
Pondichery	1000	1000	615	-	-	385	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	2	18	24	6	1	3	9
All-India	341	292	238	276	362	425	455	334	317	314	535	1000	1000	1000	1000	161646	81000	5653	91046	10262	4762	3121	8664

includes n.r. cases

Table 3.2R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0- 4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

state/u.t.	time of receiving DPT												total* age			estd. children (00) age			sample children age			rural	
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 yrs. age			1 to 3 doses before 1 year age			never received age																
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Andhra Pradesh	319	361	210	446	460	535	655	163	109	235	338	1000	1000	1000	1000	9031	6060	4316	5604	517	265	169	595
Anaruchal Pradesh	136	40	191	106	183	73	122	528	593	469	867	1000	1000	1000	1000	120	48	19	57	147	64	27	83
Assam	461	271	259	234	369	484	350	243	334	247	617	1000	1000	1000	1000	4161	2405	939	2502	377	207	65	383
Bihar	130	116	81	111	137	127	206	709	695	766	784	1000	1000	1000	1000	20520	11546	5637	12155	1131	529	289	936
Goa	607	902	699	345	85	301	931	-	12	-	69	1000	1000	1000	1000	96	36	26	36	19	8	5	21
Gujarat	517	421	219	228	362	525	401	201	187	248	578	1000	1000	1000	1000	5794	2832	2900	3575	308	172	120	288
Haryana	613	382	313	211	470	580	689	147	139	107	311	1000	1000	1000	1000	3399	1675	1572	2213	147	68	71	117
Himachal Pradesh	440	487	342	331	243	524	550	170	256	100	422	1000	1000	1000	1000	949	484	374	552	217	112	66	183
Jammu & Kashmir	426	356	93	339	502	542	765	174	101	352	235	1000	1000	1000	1000	1145	520	414	838	250	115	77	210
Karnataka	387	354	372	407	443	304	465	177	169	313	526	1000	1000	1000	1000	8540	4429	2611	4933	365	177	106	338
Kerala	686	448	278	203	499	618	703	57	26	71	270	1000	1000	1000	1000	2583	1279	1210	1574	233	106	94	296
Madhya Pradesh	469	479	381	274	257	336	419	232	247	271	574	1000	1000	1000	1000	14690	6805	4529	8356	833	370	205	729
Maharashtra	507	480	249	320	462	669	533	106	46	79	463	1000	1000	1000	1000	10613	5878	4385	5926	547	320	193	450
Manipur	137	119	154	254	197	334	435	524	588	491	559	1000	1000	1000	1000	238	93	108	113	133	54	41	107
Meghalaya	344	237	6	224	180	256	350	428	583	738	645	1000	1000	1000	1000	420	138	57	391	155	69	20	171
Mizoram	493	166	108	134	480	108	528	261	326	785	472	1000	1000	1000	1000	90	35	7	34	84	37	7	53
Nagaland	145	193	127	254	286	-	297	483	521	873	703	1000	1000	1000	1000	140	57	18	76	132	79	18	99
Orissa	214	179	162	483	552	624	509	269	258	182	481	1000	1000	1000	1000	5357	3027	2275	2963	390	168	121	380
Punjab	462	165	286	397	627	545	607	89	152	117	352	1000	1000	1000	1000	2765	1422	834	1395	300	144	103	209
Rajasthan	194	205	185	223	291	219	354	564	432	554	626	1000	1000	1000	1000	8443	4092	2587	5414	510	243	152	359
Sikkim	421	354	96	440	524	720	727	92	110	172	266	1000	1000	1000	1000	68	24	32	39	119	53	40	178
Tamil Nadu	593	444	280	393	504	614	786	5	21	42	187	1000	1000	1000	1000	7120	3043	3449	3014	376	191	130	424
Tripura	263	283	260	464	430	584	487	205	276	156	475	1000	1000	1000	1000	610	200	142	289	139	39	25	122
Uttar Pradesh	252	226	234	261	244	259	330	439	500	491	667	1000	1000	1000	1000	34346	17774	11552	20317	1577	753	487	1104
West Bengal	243	209	104	405	466	622	442	323	308	265	553	1000	1000	1000	1000	10985	5246	3307	6267	569	261	163	523
Andaman & N. Islands	524	782	294	300	185	653	460	103	15	53	477	1000	1000	1000	1000	17	18	14	13	59	31	22	52
Chandigarh	614	695	44	320	-	576	640	22	305	381	360	1000	1000	1000	1000	53	4	30	2	13	2	6	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	447	733	-	553	92	1000	142	-	174	-	858	1000	1000	1000	1000	33	20	1	20	13	7	1	11
Daman & Diu	499	5	173	501	985	827	183	-	-	-	817	1000	1000	1000	1000	36	8	2	8	16	7	4	8
Delhi	706	361	365	57	577	635	837	-	62	-	119	1000	1000	1000	1000	105	69	55	56	10	7	5	9
Lakshadweep	932	945	726	68	55	172	929	-	-	102	71	1000	1000	1000	1000	24	2	7	10	10	2	3	7
Pondicherry	519	362	141	12	-	859	1000	469	638	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	52	38	23	19	7	3	4	8
all-india	335	290	229	288	338	415	424	334	339	335	566	1000	1000	1000	1000	152543	79406	53434	88759	9703	4963	2840	8455

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.2.R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

State/UT	time of receiving DPT												total* age	resid. children (00)				sample children					
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 1 yrs.			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			3-4		1-2		3-4		1-2		3-4					
	age	age	age	age	age	age	age	age	age	age	age	age		age	age	age	age	age	age	age	age		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Andhra Pradesh	356	329	230	412	483	589	682	164	140	170	312	1000	1000	1000	1000	20556	11260	8883	10346	1063	526	359	1200
Assam	461	299	229	237	359	410	320	250	307	342	663	1000	1000	1000	1000	83569	4876	1800	5137	865	402	130	811
Bihar	113	100	67	122	181	160	198	704	684	744	786	1000	1000	1000	1000	42048	22863	11048	24798	2344	1068	581	1920
Goa	554	497	348	266	278	652	873	12	5	119	583	1000	1000	1000	1000	248	87	56	87	41	17	13	44
Gujarat	500	426	244	251	430	491	402	179	122	197	583	1000	1000	1000	1000	11785	6633	5955	6814	630	366	262	563
Haryana	592	447	353	258	442	565	643	136	93	82	353	1000	1000	1000	1000	7382	3672	3176	4349	311	160	144	230
Himachal Pradesh	493	528	298	349	301	555	519	124	164	127	453	1000	1000	1000	1000	2113	1020	688	1137	455	236	145	374
Jammu & Kashmir	408	351	185	355	521	558	735	189	102	239	263	1000	1000	1000	1000	2065	1038	749	1752	492	229	147	452
Karnataka	386	348	368	390	441	407	497	197	189	208	496	1000	1000	1000	1000	16016	8026	5323	8581	733	341	230	605
Kerala	704	445	323	194	486	588	697	54	29	71	284	1000	1000	1000	1000	5262	2775	2269	3121	453	229	172	588
Madhya Pradesh	470	470	351	262	261	359	430	248	254	260	566	1000	1000	1000	1000	27280	13558	8887	17168	1573	732	420	1473
Maharashtra	507	443	259	365	487	626	574	77	60	97	415	1000	1000	1000	1000	23107	11713	8157	11890	1164	626	393	940
Manipur	124	74	97	275	367	324	400	521	456	561	589	1000	1000	1000	1000	524	236	238	276	309	112	78	238
Meghalaya	264	238	71	206	181	263	384	503	581	665	612	1000	1000	1000	1000	888	297	121	608	354	145	42	294
Mizoram	381	195	60	180	354	319	524	376	420	621	465	1000	1000	1000	1000	162	71	18	65	162	77	18	103
Nagaland	128	173	305	269	334	1	346	522	482	692	654	1000	1000	1000	1000	288	127	40	152	276	150	41	200
Orissa	202	144	114	468	555	651	551	264	278	217	444	1000	1000	1000	1000	11627	6047	4208	6322	763	351	237	755
Punjab	434	208	340	418	625	494	664	82	128	130	310	1000	1000	1000	1000	5784	2867	2103	3320	627	308	236	482
Rajasthan	211	212	186	224	257	250	370	520	480	542	616	1000	1000	1000	1000	16630	8528	5644	11915	1014	495	338	809
Sikkim	397	328	137	434	574	724	710	114	76	132	268	1000	1000	1000	1000	150	55	53	76	263	106	70	334
Tamil Nadu	622	510	365	329	393	581	747	7	20	21	240	1000	1000	1000	1000	14375	7500	7143	6594	788	386	277	908
Tripura	289	270	227	427	453	527	492	214	230	246	481	1000	1000	1000	1000	1291	387	256	617	281	92	50	255
Uttar Pradesh	263	246	225	236	268	255	364	461	459	504	628	1000	1000	1000	1000	71906	35736	25234	42358	3239	1524	1068	2306
West Bengal	248	183	114	403	471	641	488	317	320	238	507	1000	1000	1000	1000	22470	10678	7581	11897	1191	534	366	1041
Andaman & N. Islands	636	696	386	282	228	585	615	48	9	28	352	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	29	25	25	115	59	41	90
Chandigarh	575	659	152	283	268	629	843	109	73	220	157	1000	1000	1000	1000	77	18	55	21	21	7	11	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	542	765	304	391	140	686	212	67	94	788	1000	1000	1000	1000	53	37	22	37	21	14	8	19	19
Daman & Diu	442	25	173	498	975	827	299	60	44	701	1000	1000	1000	1000	51	9	2	13	24	9	4	4	17
Delhi	874	448	314	25	508	686	879	-	-	102	1000	1000	1000	1000	245	97	129	130	21	10	9	17	17
Lakshadweep	849	215	564	102	785	358	842	-	-	79	158	1000	1000	1000	1000	34	10	9	24	18	8	4	15
Pondicherry	746	589	345	6	655	1000	1000	248	601	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	98	40	41	43	13	4	7	17
all-India	338	291	233	282	350	420	440	334	328	325	550	1000	1000	1000	1000	314189	160405	109966	179805	19965	9445	5961	17319

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 3.23: Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

state/u.t.	time of receiving DPT												total* age			estd. children (00) age			sample children age			urban
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 yrs. age			1 to 3 doses before 1 year age			never received age			3-4 2 1 0			3-4 2 1 0			3-4 2 1 0						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Andhra Pradesh	538	450	287	325	439	504	640	117	75	200	345	1000	1000	1000	3548	1562	1210	1584	367	181	125	393
Assam	531	456	122	325	474	762	510	113	45	97	490	1000	1000	1000	295	104	88	153	87	32	18	95
Bihar	249	153	101	260	347	336	318	432	428	553	682	1000	1000	1000	2264	1442	701	1113	301	196	75	278
Goa	535	901	65	204	99	935	869	138	-	-	62	1000	1000	1000	80	19	39	50	21	5	12	20
Gujarat	528	399	274	271	441	457	355	128	83	260	632	1000	1000	1000	2697	1127	1257	1499	294	151	119	296
Haryana	601	517	312	243	393	643	628	134	90	30	362	1000	1000	1000	1168	436	484	522	107	45	48	93
Haryana Pradesh	592	604	877	329	378	107	656	37	18	16	344	1000	1000	1000	88	39	50	35	41	17	18	48
Jammu & Kashmir	542	440	344	275	533	601	585	48	22	55	372	1000	1000	1000	248	243	67	217	84	37	27	98
Karnataka	542	500	364	276	339	332	608	131	121	262	385	1000	1000	1000	2336	1068	792	1190	270	118	77	268
Kerala	602	564	310	276	385	662	739	18	30	-	241	1000	1000	1000	917	520	376	514	179	93	65	223
Madhya Pradesh	559	501	381	296	371	421	596	113	98	178	396	1000	1000	1000	3446	1580	1153	1933	411	182	121	390
Maharashtra	620	486	431	254	442	435	561	76	67	103	432	1000	1000	1000	8634	2694	2093	3155	616	286	205	622
Manipur	247	191	41	476	569	544	433	204	142	299	544	1000	1000	1000	59	33	7	40	89	40	11	96
Meghalaya	437	452	50	114	198	51	553	420	297	899	410	1000	1000	1000	43	22	5	26	58	27	6	53
Mizoram	493	328	62	368	631	636	705	31	-	205	290	1000	1000	1000	33	15	4	16	109	44	14	93
Nagaland	268	256	685	199	402	28	382	415	340	249	618	1000	1000	1000	80	48	29	23	72	32	14	46
Orissa	272	61	282	500	689	479	527	145	238	107	473	1000	1000	1000	737	402	401	332	108	50	42	113
Punjab	526	319	392	263	472	544	596	133	159	61	385	1000	1000	1000	1468	776	480	660	246	125	81	238
Rajasthan	445	423	264	226	217	474	582	300	304	204	403	1000	1000	1000	2137	1138	618	1171	256	134	75	245
Sikkim	771	250	-	168	750	1000	837	47	-	-	163	1000	1000	1000	6	2	0	3	23	7	1	35
Tamil Nadu	632	461	386	284	480	555	798	15	26	22	189	1000	1000	1000	2740	1680	1585	1599	350	181	144	506
Tripura	491	133	51	342	658	750	621	142	210	121	366	1000	1000	1000	57	18	22	27	54	16	15	76
Uttar Pradesh	380	430	287	300	289	425	526	285	261	269	472	1000	1000	1000	5686	2271	2438	2803	733	309	285	577
West Bengal	348	350	146	423	495	657	558	201	111	182	441	1000	1000	1000	3051	1311	1190	1332	324	143	101	365
Andaman & N. Islands	663	785	568	321	215	294	625	-	138	-	375	1000	1000	1000	14	6	5	7	40	15	12	56
Chandigarh	803	419	600	111	289	400	589	86	292	-	411	1000	1000	1000	107	64	34	47	16	7	6	22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	293	562	-	707	251	1000	241	-	-	-	759	1000	1000	1000	3	2	1	1	9	8	2	7
Daman & Diu	563	144	-	342	785	1000	410	95	72	-	590	1000	1000	1000	5	5	1	3	6	7	3	8
Delhi	821	662	359	66	302	521	769	66	18	47	206	1000	1000	1000	1307	969	683	935	98	58	40	149
Lakshadweep	631	828	223	317	172	777	714	-	-	-	286	1000	1000	1000	7	2	2	3	17	5	6	8
Pondicherry	708	781	488	292	219	512	992	-	-	-	8	1000	1000	1000	78	33	19	51	14	9	4	25
all India	510	429	315	285	396	483	577	159	141	175	413	1000	1000	1000	41360	19680	1582	21061	5425	2586	1754	5567

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.2U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT girls

state/u.t.	time of receiving DPT												total*			esid. children (00)			sample children			urban	
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 yrs			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			total*			esid. children (00)			sample children							
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Andhra Pradesh	571	427	257	285	432	552	634	99	120	154	358	1000	1000	1000	1000	3303	1216	1308	1691	337	139	127	426
Assam	463	173	450	432	738	543	402	57	89	7	589	1000	1000	1000	1000	255	107	99	133	79	27	28	88
Bihar	288	132	118	205	326	424	330	409	449	406	635	1000	1000	1000	1000	2393	1146	431	1266	319	150	50	277
Goa	623	562	306	355	438	483	695	-	-	211	305	1000	1000	1000	1000	64	36	25	39	18	5	8	28
Gujarat	585	306	138	239	529	497	336	115	142	321	645	1000	1000	1000	1000	2342	1292	1127	1172	271	159	111	256
Haryana	605	718	419	339	263	507	643	56	18	74	357	1000	1000	1000	1000	877	410	234	414	85	41	28	67
Himachal Pradesh	736	803	481	211	150	519	645	40	47	-	355	1000	1000	1000	1000	40	34	17	30	30	18	9	34
Jammu & Kashmir	753	430	407	158	567	501	715	30	-	79	285	1000	1000	1000	1000	341	121	63	208	81	40	32	79
Karnataka	456	341	365	302	529	413	601	211	115	148	390	1000	1000	1000	1000	2053	930	747	1193	243	121	80	284
Kerala	718	497	313	237	448	575	719	11	27	52	271	1000	1000	1000	1000	855	526	415	457	167	90	68	202
Madhya Pradesh	582	549	564	275	254	274	582	114	170	127	407	1000	1000	1000	1000	3132	1591	1266	1720	375	180	120	372
Maharashtra	592	500	386	303	412	448	569	77	79	150	422	1000	1000	1000	1000	6048	2644	2307	2619	596	257	194	528
Manipur	266	360	225	441	489	554	410	230	107	99	559	1000	1000	1000	1000	58	34	15	30	68	38	14	77
Meghalaya	562	287	152	84	286	362	501	242	414	485	499	1000	1000	1000	1000	48	28	2	31	59	34	5	75
Mizoram	502	255	71	386	663	826	839	44	26	77	149	1000	1000	1000	1000	33	19	7	19	103	62	16	99
Nagaland	220	316	114	143	430	713	403	592	254	173	597	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	26	15	19	67	25	15	46
Orissa	242	229	41	546	460	692	586	160	249	255	414	1000	1000	1000	1000	862	377	232	357	103	50	30	120
Punjab	527	411	345	332	420	515	587	107	115	137	411	1000	1000	1000	1000	1075	578	387	528	196	106	64	182
Rajasthan	457	327	293	221	396	370	593	222	252	337	377	1000	1000	1000	1000	1731	1165	582	1047	244	138	77	219
Sikkim	720	670	471	230	330	529	651	40	-	-	349	1000	1000	1000	1000	6	3	2	2	24	9	7	25
Tamil Nadu	616	546	374	308	403	527	764	14	28	21	215	1000	1000	1000	1000	3124	1461	1530	1441	376	175	151	458
Tripura	399	422	-	361	458	660	699	117	85	290	275	1000	1000	1000	1000	40	28	10	20	43	26	10	66
Uttar Pradesh	395	283	364	311	433	333	574	261	255	295	412	1000	1000	1000	1000	5455	2510	1804	2701	687	327	209	508
West Bengal	363	295	235	443	510	616	612	146	128	138	388	1000	1000	1000	1000	2827	973	1113	1280	321	139	96	345
Andaman & N. Islands	905	861	777	72	79	115	429	-	60	108	571	1000	1000	1000	1000	8	5	4	4	27	16	14	38
Chandigarh	630	777	239	156	223	761	783	214	-	-	217	1000	1000	1000	1000	108	59	78	32	19	7	9	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	871	534	308	129	466	692	591	-	-	-	409	1000	1000	1000	1000	2	2	1	1	7	3	2	10
Daman & Diu	47	399	-	953	601	871	731	-	-	129	269	1000	1000	1000	1000	4	4	3	2	7	4	3	8
Delhi	570	773	315	311	155	639	735	42	33	26	254	1000	1000	1000	1000	1843	729	985	876	123	54	47	132
Lakshadweep	549	-	646	451	1000	354	789	-	-	-	211	1000	1000	1000	1000	4	0	3	4	9	1	6	9
Pondicherry	640	477	60	243	244	940	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	68	24	31	17	14	5	5	9
all-India	508	411	328	302	405	474	582	143	153	166	405	1000	1000	1000	1000	38874	18086	1485	19363	5122	2459	1642	5102

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.2U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

children

state/u.t.	time of receiving DPT												total* age			estd. children (00) age			sample children age			urban			
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 yrs. age			1 to 3 doses before 1 year age			never received age			total* age			estd. children (00) age			sample children age									
	3-4 (1)	2 (2)	1 (3)	3-4 (4)	2 (5)	1 (6)	0 (7)	3-4 (8)	2 (9)	1 (10)	0 (11)	3-4 (12)	2 (13)	1 (14)	0 (15)	3-4 (16)	2 (17)	1 (18)	0 (19)	3-4 (20)	2 (21)		1 (22)	0 (23)	
(0)																									
Andhra Pradesh	554	440	271	311	436	529	637	108	95	176	352	1000	1000	1000	1000	6850	2778	2517	3275	704	320	252	819		
Assam	471	353	452	214	365	536	636	229	232	-	297	1000	1000	1000	1000	49	30	11	20	46	29	8	49		
Bihar	500	312	296	375	608	645	460	87	67	49	536	1000	1000	1000	1000	549	211	187	286	166	549	59	46		
Bihar	269	144	107	231	338	370	325	420	437	497	657	1000	1000	1000	1000	4657	2589	1132	2379	620	346	125	555		
Goa	574	680	161	271	320	756	794	77	-	83	168	1000	1000	1000	1000	144	56	64	89	39	10	20	48		
Gujarat	554	349	210	256	488	476	347	122	114	289	638	1000	1000	1000	1000	5039	2419	2383	2671	565	310	230	552		
Haryana	603	614	347	284	330	599	635	101	56	44	360	1000	1000	1000	1000	2045	846	717	935	192	86	76	160		
Himachal Pradesh	637	698	775	292	271	214	651	38	32	12	349	1000	1000	1000	1000	129	73	67	65	71	35	27	82		
Jammu & Kashmir	664	437	377	207	544	549	648	38	15	68	330	1000	1000	1000	1000	589	364	120	425	165	77	59	177		
Karnataka	502	426	364	289	427	371	604	168	119	206	388	1000	1000	1000	1000	4389	1998	1539	2391	513	239	157	552		
Kerala	658	530	311	257	416	616	729	15	29	27	255	1000	1000	1000	1000	1771	1046	791	971	346	183	134	425		
Madhya Pradesh	570	525	471	286	312	344	590	113	134	152	401	1000	1000	1000	1000	6578	3170	2419	3652	786	372	241	762		
Maharashtra	607	493	407	278	427	442	565	76	73	128	428	1000	1000	1000	1000	12682	5338	4400	5774	1212	543	399	1150		
Manipur	256	276	165	458	529	550	423	217	125	164	550	1000	1000	1000	1000	117	67	22	70	157	78	25	173		
Meghalaya	504	360	81	98	247	147	525	325	363	772	458	1000	1000	1000	1000	91	50	8	56	117	61	11	128		
Mizoram	497	287	68	377	649	762	778	38	14	120	213	1000	1000	1000	1000	66	34	11	35	212	106	30	192		
Nagaland	251	277	487	179	412	265	392	480	310	223	608	1000	1000	1000	1000	125	74	44	42	139	57	29	92		
Orissa	258	142	193	522	579	557	557	152	243	161	443	1000	1000	1000	1000	1399	779	633	690	211	100	72	233		
Punjab	526	359	371	292	450	531	593	122	140	95	396	1000	1000	1000	1000	2543	1354	867	1188	442	231	145	420		
Rajasthan	450	374	278	224	308	424	587	265	278	268	391	1000	1000	1000	1000	3868	2303	1200	2218	503	272	152	464		
Sikkim	745	471	421	200	529	579	761	43	-	-	239	1000	1000	1000	1000	13	5	2	5	47	16	8	60		
Tamil Nadu	623	500	380	297	444	541	781	14	27	21	201	1000	1000	1000	1000	5864	3140	3114	3040	726	356	295	964		
Tripura	454	308	35	350	537	721	655	132	134	176	327	1000	1000	1000	1000	97	46	32	47	97	42	25	142		
Uttar Pradesh	368	353	320	305	365	386	549	273	258	280	443	1000	1000	1000	1000	11141	4781	4243	5504	1420	636	474	1085		
West Bengal	355	326	189	432	502	637	595	174	118	161	415	1000	1000	1000	1000	5878	2284	2303	2612	645	282	197	710		
Andaman & N. Islands	750	819	665	231	154	211	552	-	27	124	448	1000	1000	1000	1000	23	10	9	11	67	31	26	94		
Chandigarh	716	592	350	134	257	650	668	150	151	-	332	1000	1000	1000	1000	215	123	112	79	35	14	15	33		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	502	550	159	498	346	841	478	-	-	-	522	1000	1000	1000	1000	5	4	2	2	16	11	4	17		
Daman & Diu	319	256	-	631	704	907	553	50	40	93	447	1000	1000	1000	1000	9	8	5	5	13	11	6	16		
Delhi	674	709	333	209	240	591	753	52	24	34	229	1000	1000	1000	1000	3150	1728	1671	1811	221	112	87	281		
Lakshadweep	600	740	498	367	260	502	757	-	-	-	243	1000	1000	1000	1000	11	2	5	6	26	6	12	17		
Pondicherry	677	653	225	269	230	775	994	-	-	-	6	1000	1000	1000	1000	146	58	50	68	28	14	9	34		
All-India	509	421	321	293	401	479	580	151	147	171	409	1000	1000	1000	1000	8234	37767	3068	40424	10547	5045	3396	10669		

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 3.2C : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received DPT by time of receiving DPT

children

state/u.t.	time of receiving DPT												total* age						esstd. children (00) age						sample children age						rural+urban			
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 yrs. age			1 to 3 doses before 1 year age			never received age			3-4			2			1			0			3-4			2			1				0		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		(31)	(32)	
Andhra Pradesh	405	351	239	387	473	576	671	150	131	171	322	1000	1000	1000	27406	14039	11400	13621	1787	846	611	2019												
Assam	463	299	235	245	369	432	327	241	297	314	657	1000	1000	1000	9909	5087	1987	5423	347	161	68	244												
Bihar	129	104	71	133	197	179	209	676	659	721	775	1000	1000	1000	46704	25451	12180	27177	2664	1414	706	2475												
Goa	561	568	247	268	294	708	833	29	3	45	143	1000	1000	1000	392	143	119	177	80	27	33	92												
Gujarat	517	406	234	252	446	487	386	162	120	224	599	1000	1000	1000	16825	9052	8339	9485	1195	666	492	1115												
Haryana	595	478	352	264	421	571	642	128	86	75	354	1000	1000	1000	9427	4518	3893	5285	503	246	220	390												
Himachal Pradesh	501	540	340	346	299	524	526	119	155	117	447	1000	1000	1000	2241	1093	756	1202	526	271	172	456												
Jammu & Kashmir	465	373	212	322	527	557	718	156	79	215	276	1000	1000	1000	2654	1402	968	2177	657	306	206	629												
Karnataka	411	364	367	368	438	399	520	191	175	207	472	1000	1000	1000	20405	10024	6862	10972	1246	580	387	1157												
Kerala	692	468	320	210	467	596	705	44	29	60	277	1000	1000	1000	7034	3821	3060	4092	799	412	306	1013												
Madhya Pradesh	490	481	377	266	271	356	458	222	231	236	537	1000	1000	1000	33858	16729	11307	20820	2359	1104	661	2235												
Maharashtra	543	459	311	334	469	562	571	77	64	107	419	1000	1000	1000	35789	17051	12568	17654	2376	1189	792	2090												
Manipur	148	119	103	308	403	343	405	466	383	527	581	1000	1000	1000	641	303	259	346	486	190	103	411												
Meghalaya	304	255	72	196	191	256	396	485	550	672	599	1000	1000	1000	979	347	129	964	471	206	53	422												
Mizoram	415	225	63	237	449	486	614	279	289	432	376	1000	1000	1000	228	105	29	100	374	183	48	295												
Nagaland	165	211	399	242	362	138	356	509	419	448	644	1000	1000	1000	413	201	84	194	415	207	70	292												
Orissa	208	144	125	474	557	639	551	252	274	210	444	1000	1000	1000	13026	6826	4841	7012	994	451	309	988												
Punjab	462	256	349	379	569	504	645	94	132	120	333	1000	1000	1000	8327	4221	2970	4508	1069	539	381	912												
Rajasthan	257	247	202	224	268	280	404	472	437	494	580	1000	1000	1000	20497	10831	6944	14133	1517	767	490	1273												
Sikkim	424	340	146	416	570	719	713	106	69	127	266	1000	1000	1000	163	60	55	81	310	122	78	394												
Tamil Nadu	623	507	370	320	409	569	758	9	22	21	228	1000	1000	1000	20239	10640	10257	9634	1514	742	572	1872												
Tripura	301	274	206	422	462	549	503	208	220	238	470	1000	1000	1000	1388	432	288	994	378	134	75	387												
Uttar Pradesh	279	258	239	245	279	274	386	436	435	472	606	1000	1000	1000	83047	40517	29477	47862	4659	2160	1542	3391												
West Bengal	270	208	132	409	476	640	505	288	284	220	490	1000	1000	1000	26346	12962	9885	14509	1836	816	563	1751												
Andaman & N Islands	673	727	459	265	209	487	596	33	14	53	381	1000	1000	1000	69	40	34	36	182	90	67	184												
Chandigarh	679	600	285	173	258	643	705	139	141	72	295	1000	1000	1000	292	141	167	100	56	21	26	47												
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	539	745	292	400	160	708	226	61	85	-	774	1000	1000	1000	57	41	24	39	37	25	12	36												
Daman & Diu	424	133	57	518	848	880	396	58	19	63	634	1000	1000	1000	60	17	7	18	37	20	10	33												
Delhi	689	695	332	196	254	597	761	48	25	32	221	1000	1000	1000	3394	1825	1800	1941	242	122	96	298												
Lakshadweep	790	303	540	164	697	408	824	-	-	51	176	1000	1000	1000	45	12	15	30	44	14	16	32												
Pondicherry	704	548	279	164	135	721	996	99	247	-	4	1000	1000	1000	244	98	91	111	41	18	16	51												
all-india	373	316	253	284	360	433	465	287	293	291	524	1000	1000	1000	394422	198172	14064	220230	30512	14490	9357	27988												

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.3R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

states/u.t.	time of receiving OPV												total*					estd children (00) age					sample children age				
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			total*			estd children (00) age			sample children age											
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1						
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)				
Andhra Pradesh	471	355	310	360	486	623	819	98	132	62	176	1000	1000	1000	1000	11525	5201	4567	4741	566	261	190	605				
Arunachal Pradesh	36	103	341	121	120	44	368	585	600	312	594	1000	1000	1000	1000	150	67	31	84	154	68	33	112				
Assam	458	377	263	237	266	283	347	244	303	424	626	1000	1000	1000	1000	5198	2472	861	2635	488	195	65	428				
Bihar	230	237	202	187	264	323	441	520	479	452	536	1000	1000	1000	1000	21527	11316	5411	12643	1213	539	292	984				
Goa	297	159	138	438	468	862	904	2	-	-	82	1000	1000	1000	1000	151	52	29	52	22	9	7	23				
Gujarat	463	390	270	296	495	424	490	156	101	183	494	1000	1000	1000	1000	5991	3700	3055	3239	322	184	142	275				
Haryana	549	494	414	299	410	473	557	152	70	113	436	1000	1000	1000	1000	3984	1987	1603	2136	164	92	73	113				
Himachal Pradesh	531	560	264	314	277	600	522	142	163	131	446	1000	1000	1000	1000	11653	537	315	585	238	124	79	191				
Jammu & Kashmir	415	242	334	457	633	591	745	96	115	51	251	1000	1000	1000	1000	920	518	334	914	242	114	70	242				
Karnataka	401	485	387	367	373	485	603	200	108	121	396	1000	1000	1000	1000	7475	3597	2713	3648	368	164	124	267				
Kerala	719	454	331	179	448	596	712	46	34	73	270	1000	1000	1000	1000	26880	1496	1059	1547	220	123	78	292				
Madhya Pradesh	448	467	318	245	287	382	519	290	229	242	471	1000	1000	1000	1000	12590	6754	4358	8812	740	362	215	744				
Maharashtra	479	351	291	401	555	535	621	85	87	152	362	1000	1000	1000	1000	12495	5835	3772	5955	617	306	200	490				
Manipur	63	77	-	518	622	864	619	344	236	94	359	1000	1000	1000	1000	285	143	130	163	176	58	37	131				
Meghalaya	328	459	333	232	202	270	625	428	339	397	375	1000	1000	1000	1000	467	159	64	216	199	76	22	123				
Mizoram	267	291	126	136	152	354	593	585	479	519	363	1000	1000	1000	1000	72	36	11	31	78	40	11	50				
Nagaland	292	429	666	249	265	316	603	412	286	14	383	1000	1000	1000	1000	148	70	22	76	144	71	23	101				
Orissa	243	170	73	398	577	687	853	257	209	239	338	1000	1000	1000	1000	6269	3020	1933	3359	393	183	116	375				
Punjab	404	234	372	439	645	499	691	78	98	104	292	1000	1000	1000	1000	3019	1445	1270	1926	327	164	133	283				
Rajasthan	340	333	277	206	201	309	551	386	441	409	442	1000	1000	1000	1000	8187	4436	3057	6501	504	252	186	450				
Sikkim	317	320	204	528	612	785	753	94	38	11	211	1000	1000	1000	1000	82	31	21	37	144	53	30	158				
Tamil Nadu	639	458	453	278	345	527	725	4	89	14	272	1000	1000	1000	1000	7255	4457	3694	3581	412	195	147	484				
Tripura	312	261	288	295	464	519	557	319	193	194	419	1000	1000	1000	1000	681	186	115	328	142	53	25	133				
Uttar Pradesh	280	276	231	220	296	333	480	460	399	411	493	1000	1000	1000	1000	37560	17962	13862	22041	1652	771	581	1202				
West Bengal	263	184	124	423	542	680	605	275	239	183	380	1000	1000	1000	1000	11485	5432	4274	5630	622	273	203	518				
Andaman & N. Islands	715	546	492	263	311	508	837	11	-	-	163	1000	1000	1000	1000	29	12	12	12	56	28	19	38				
Chandigarh	490	647	286	201	353	714	860	300	-	-	140	1000	1000	1000	1000	24	14	24	19	8	5	5	10				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	300	664	314	521	336	323	293	180	-	364	707	1000	1000	1000	1000	20	17	22	17	8	7	7	8				
Daman & Diu	42	255	-	745	745	-	388	213	-	-	612	1000	1000	1000	1000	15	1	-	7	8	2	-	9				
Delhi	1000	660	275	-	340	725	307	-	-	-	693	1000	1000	1000	1000	140	28	74	74	11	3	4	8				
Lakshadweep	666	215	-	175	785	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	11	8	2	14	8	6	1	8				
Pondicherry	1000	1000	615	-	-	-	385	921	-	-	79	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	2	18	24	6	1	3	9				
all-India	369	327	270	283	372	453	550	297	269	253	433	1000	1000	1000	1000	161646	81000	56532	91046	10262	4782	3121	8864				

* includes n.r. cases

rural

boys

Table 3.3R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

state/u.t.	time of receiving OPV																total*					never received					3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years					1 to 3 doses before 1 year					3-4					age																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	3-4					2					1					0					3-4					2					1					0					3-4					2					1					0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Andhra Pradesh	386	321	265	425	545	607	796	116	63	109	183	1000	1000	1000	1000	9031	6060	4316	5604	517	265	189	595	81	53	269	64	116	43	253	501	568	351	626	1000	1000	1000	1000	120	48	19	57	147	64	27	83	445	299	395	227	365	315	430	258	306	240	509	1000	1000	1000	1000	20520	11546	5637	12155	377	207	65	383	216	336	199	186	204	332	473	545	416	453	508	1000	1000	1000	1000	96	36	26	36	119	19	8	21	428	8	699	524	980	301	902	171	140	209	479	1000	1000	1000	1000	5794	2932	2800	3575	308	172	120	288	594	314	311	224	439	540	660	153	238	149	340	1000	1000	1000	1000	3399	1675	1572	2213	147	68	71	117	481	508	326	275	261	438	515	184	218	198	462	1000	1000	1000	1000	949	484	374	552	217	112	66	183	328	391	117	445	497	691	817	131	70	180	183	1000	1000	1000	1000	1145	520	414	838	250	115	77	210	421	363	523	385	450	253	601	159	141	213	384	1000	1000	1000	1000	8540	4429	2611	4933	385	177	106	338	667	506	339	208	450	582	732	66	17	40	232	1000	1000	1000	1000	2583	1279	1210	1574	233	106	94	296	445	494	395	294	284	364	470	236	201	229	511	1000	1000	1000	1000	14880	6905	4529	8396	833	370	205	729	475	470	244	363	422	668	621	94	85	86	372	1000	1000	1000	1000	10613	5878	4385	5926	547	320	193	450	175	48	72	399	328	639	567	341	482	267	433	1000	1000	1000	1000	238	93	108	113	133	54	41	107	461	569	39	266	203	396	612	270	238	565	383	1000	1000	1000	1000	420	138	57	391	155	69	20	171	374	233	147	247	368	108	521	267	348	745	479	1000	1000	1000	1000	90	35	7	34	84	37	7	53	264	428	693	230	298	251	588	387	266	57	412	1000	1000	1000	1000	140	57	18	76	132	79	18	99	234	167	172	514	538	650	668	217	223	145	323	1000	1000	1000	1000	5357	3027	2275	2963	390	168	121	360	475	178	272	373	605	545	638	100	148	131	318	1000	1000	1000	1000	2785	1422	634	1395	300	144	103	209	320	320	326	204	262	194	532	456	345	461	450	1000	1000	1000	1000	8443	4092	2587	5414	510	243	152	359	399	398	111	485	575	788	803	68	15	89	184	1000	1000	1000	1000	68	24	32	39	119	53	40	176	616	460	282	326	475	578	798	42	33	61	173	1000	1000	1000	1000	7120	3043	3449	3014	376	191	130	424	278	356	348	440	308	513	621	218	325	140	334	1000	1000	1000	1000	610	200	142	289	139	39	25	122	251	251	250	271	289	333	415	427	425	397	573	1000	1000	1000	1000	34346	17774	11552	20317	1577	753	487	1104	224	228	90	434	491	699	533	311	261	202	459	1000	1000	1000	1000	10965	5246	3307	6287	568	261	163	523	530	694	294	326	274	685	532	71	15	21	405	1000	1000	1000	1000	17	18	14	13	59	31	22	52	254	695	44	649	576	640	13	305	381	360	1000	1000	1000	1000	53	4	4	30	2	13	2	6	609	733	-	391	92	1000	138	-	174	-	862	1000	1000	1000	1000	33	20	1	20	13	7	1	11	458	249	173	526	751	827	183	15	-	-	817	1000	1000	1000	1000	36	6	2	6	16	7	4	8	706	361	560	57	577	440	837	-	62	-	119	1000	1000	1000	1000	105	69	55	56	10	7	5	9	932	945	828	68	55	172	996	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	24	2	2	7	10	10	2	3	519	362	141	12	-	859	1000	469	638	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	52	38	23	19	7	7	3	4	354	336	271	303	364	457	539	297	264	252	444	1000	1000	1000	1000	152543	79406	53434	88759	9703	4663	2840	8455

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.3R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

state/UT	time of receiving OPV												total*				gestd. children (00)				sample children			
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			AGE			AGE			AGE			AGE					
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Andhra Pradesh	434	336	288	389	518	615	807	106	95	85	186	1000	1000	1000	1000	20556	11260	8883	10346	1083	526	359	1200	
Assam	452	339	332	232	310	299	388	250	305	326	569	1000	1000	1000	1000	270	115	49	141	301	132	60	195	
Bihar	223	287	201	187	233	327	457	533	447	452	522	1000	1000	1000	1000	42048	22863	11048	24798	2344	1068	581	1920	
Goa	348	97	402	472	678	598	903	1	5	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	248	87	55	87	41	17	13	44	
Gujarat	486	361	269	280	479	469	482	163	118	195	486	1000	1000	1000	1000	11785	6633	5955	6814	630	356	262	563	
Haryana	570	412	363	264	423	506	609	153	147	131	387	1000	1000	1000	1000	7382	3672	3176	4349	311	160	144	230	
Himachal Pradesh	509	535	298	297	269	512	518	161	189	167	454	1000	1000	1000	1000	2113	1020	689	1137	455	236	145	374	
Jammu & Kashmir	367	317	214	450	565	646	779	115	92	122	219	1000	1000	1000	1000	2085	1038	749	1752	492	229	147	452	
Karnataka	412	430	454	376	415	371	602	178	126	166	389	1000	1000	1000	1000	18016	8626	5323	8581	733	341	230	605	
Kerala	694	478	335	193	449	589	722	56	26	55	251	1000	1000	1000	1000	5282	2775	2289	3121	453	229	172	588	
Madhya Pradesh	446	480	357	271	285	373	495	261	215	235	491	1000	1000	1000	1000	27280	13558	8887	17168	1573	732	420	1473	
Maharashtra	477	410	266	384	488	606	621	89	86	116	367	1000	1000	1000	1000	23107	11713	8157	11880	1164	626	393	940	
Madhya Pradesh	114	65	33	464	506	762	598	343	334	172	389	1000	1000	1000	1000	524	296	238	276	309	112	78	238	
Mizoram	327	262	134	198	259	260	555	353	292	476	380	1000	1000	1000	1000	888	297	121	608	354	145	42	294	
Nagaland	279	428	678	240	280	286	596	400	277	34	398	1000	1000	1000	1000	288	127	40	152	276	150	41	200	
Orissa	239	196	124	452	557	667	660	238	216	188	331	1000	1000	1000	1000	11627	6047	4208	6322	783	351	237	755	
Punjab	438	207	333	407	625	517	669	88	123	114	303	1000	1000	1000	1000	5784	2867	2103	3320	627	308	238	492	
Rajasthan	330	327	300	205	230	256	542	422	395	433	445	1000	1000	1000	1000	18630	8528	5644	11915	1014	495	338	809	
Sikkim	354	354	148	509	596	787	778	83	28	58	197	1000	1000	1000	1000	150	55	53	76	263	106	70	334	
Tamil Nadu	628	459	370	301	398	552	758	23	67	37	227	1000	1000	1000	1000	14375	7500	7143	6594	788	386	277	908	
Tripura	296	311	321	363	383	515	587	271	261	164	379	1000	1000	1000	1000	1291	387	256	617	281	92	50	255	
Uttar Pradesh	266	263	240	244	292	333	449	445	412	405	531	1000	1000	1000	1000	71906	35736	25234	42358	3239	1524	1068	2306	
West Bengal	244	205	109	428	517	694	567	292	250	191	422	1000	1000	1000	1000	22470	10678	7581	11897	1191	534	366	1041	
Andaman & N. Islands	648	635	386	286	288	603	679	33	9	11	289	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	29	25	25	115	59	41	90	
Chandigarh	355	659	152	509	268	637	843	103	73	211	157	1000	1000	1000	1000	77	18	55	21	21	7	14	14	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	494	702	304	440	204	343	210	67	94	353	790	1000	1000	1000	1000	53	37	22	37	21	14	8	19	
Daman & Diu	335	249	173	591	751	827	291	74	-	-	709	1000	1000	1000	1000	51	9	2	13	24	9	4	17	
Delli	874	448	398	102	508	602	537	-	44	-	444	1000	1000	1000	1000	245	97	129	130	21	10	9	17	
Lakshadweep	848	381	642	102	619	358	998	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	34	10	9	24	18	8	4	15	
Pondicherry	746	399	345	6	-	655	957	248	601	-	43	1000	1000	1000	1000	96	40	41	43	13	4	7	17	
all-India	362	331	270	283	368	455	545	297	266	253	439	1000	1000	1000	1000	314189	160405	109666	17380	19665	9445	5861	17319	

* includes n.r. cases

rural

children

Table 3.3U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

boys

urban

state/u.t.	time of receiving OPV												total*			est'd. children (00)			sample children							
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			age			age			age			age							
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Andhra Pradesh	575	465	342	313	426	484	712	91	70	165	272	1000	1000	1000	1000	3548	1562	1210	1584	367	181	125	393			
Assam	483	412	-	13	186	607	475	208	362	383	445	1000	1000	1000	1000	21	19	4	9	22	16	2	25			
Bihar	465	347	73	289	436	762	385	158	192	146	555	1000	1000	1000	1000	285	104	88	153	87	32	18	95			
Goa	285	240	200	307	386	540	483	327	312	251	496	1000	1000	1000	1000	2284	1442	701	1113	301	196	75	278			
Gujarat	365	436	65	374	564	935	877	138	-	-	54	1000	1000	1000	1000	80	19	39	50	21	5	12	20			
Haryana	503	351	322	296	480	451	459	129	84	218	511	1000	1000	1000	1000	2697	1127	1257	1499	294	151	119	296			
Himachal Pradesh	620	517	303	236	393	647	651	122	90	36	340	1000	1000	1000	1000	1168	436	484	522	107	45	48	93			
Jammu & Kashmir	721	604	877	199	378	95	665	37	18	27	335	1000	1000	1000	1000	88	39	50	35	41	17	18	48			
Karnataka	543	451	328	267	530	561	594	58	15	95	363	1000	1000	1000	1000	248	243	57	217	84	37	27	98			
Kerala	579	552	532	244	281	277	669	124	126	149	324	1000	1000	1000	1000	2336	1068	752	1198	270	118	77	268			
Madhya Pradesh	611	568	292	254	381	662	747	31	30	-	228	1000	1000	1000	1000	917	520	376	514	179	93	65	223			
Maharashtra	547	506	427	315	352	391	613	105	111	162	380	1000	1000	1000	1000	3446	1580	1153	1933	411	192	121	380			
Manipur	597	427	382	256	470	445	563	95	88	141	419	1000	1000	1000	1000	6634	2684	2093	3155	616	286	205	622			
Meghalaya	166	197	41	506	520	764	616	208	115	78	354	1000	1000	1000	1000	59	33	7	40	89	40	11	96			
Mizoram	595	433	50	89	219	335	663	288	296	615	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	43	22	5	26	58	27	6	53			
Nagaland	499	338	62	353	622	636	724	21	-	-	228	1000	1000	1000	1000	33	15	4	16	109	44	14	93			
Orissa	349	345	655	255	513	264	457	194	141	42	521	1000	1000	1000	1000	80	48	29	23	72	32	14	46			
Punjab	260	149	319	549	689	541	668	107	150	8	316	1000	1000	1000	1000	737	402	401	332	108	50	42	113			
Rajasthan	545	307	488	263	496	456	580	115	147	52	423	1000	1000	1000	1000	1468	776	480	690	246	125	81	238			
Sikkim	522	517	294	201	193	519	589	248	234	129	396	1000	1000	1000	1000	2137	1138	618	1171	259	134	75	245			
Tamil Nadu	638	250	-	348	750	1000	846	-	-	-	154	1000	1000	1000	1000	6	2	0	3	23	7	1	35			
Uttar Pradesh	605	412	374	288	501	527	809	23	9	40	164	1000	1000	1000	1000	2740	1680	1565	1599	350	181	144	506			
West Bengal	611	190	174	309	519	515	574	56	217	233	387	1000	1000	1000	1000	57	18	22	27	54	16	15	76			
Andaman & N. Islands	374	394	278	300	289	453	526	288	298	249	471	1000	1000	1000	1000	5686	2271	2438	2803	733	309	265	577			
Chandigarh	312	333	173	414	477	665	594	241	146	147	378	1000	1000	1000	1000	3051	1311	1190	1332	324	143	101	365			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	663	785	568	311	215	294	633	10	-	138	367	1000	1000	1000	1000	14	6	5	7	40	15	12	56			
Daman & Diu	803	419	600	111	289	400	589	86	292	-	411	1000	1000	1000	1000	107	64	34	47	16	7	6	22			
Delhi	284	562	-	716	251	1000	218	-	-	-	782	1000	1000	1000	1000	3	2	1	1	9	8	2	7			
Lakshadweep	742	144	-	258	785	828	880	-	-	172	120	1000	1000	1000	1000	5	5	1	3	6	7	3	8			
Pondicherry	817	661	319	61	302	521	702	75	20	85	281	1000	1000	1000	1000	1307	999	683	935	98	58	40	149			
all-India	708	781	488	292	219	512	992	-	-	-	286	1000	1000	1000	1000	7	2	2	3	17	5	6	8			
	510	426	335	287	400	489	606	153	136	146	377	1000	1000	1000	1000	41360	19680	15627	21061	5425	2586	1754	5967			

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 3.3U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

state/UT	time of receiving OPV												total*			resid. children (00)				sample children			
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			age			age			age			age				
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Andhra Pradesh	594	477	258	290	377	579	731	79	124	127	265	1000	1000	1000	1000	3303	1216	1306	1691	337	139	127	426
Assam	424	135	367	411	697	503	348	94	169	25	619	1000	1000	1000	1000	255	107	96	133	79	27	28	88
Bihar	314	206	192	257	311	543	524	333	381	214	440	1000	1000	1000	1000	2383	1146	431	1266	319	150	50	277
Goa	815	234	306	163	766	483	828	-	-	211	172	1000	1000	1000	1000	64	36	25	39	18	5	8	28
Gujarat	568	312	221	259	513	576	472	111	151	160	507	1000	1000	1000	1000	2342	1262	1127	1172	271	159	111	256
Haryana	638	703	419	321	278	507	739	41	18	74	261	1000	1000	1000	1000	877	410	234	414	85	41	26	67
Himachal Pradesh	794	850	481	153	150	519	692	40	-	-	293	1000	1000	1000	1000	40	34	17	30	30	18	9	34
Jammu & Kashmir	747	436	312	164	557	531	633	13	4	144	364	1000	1000	1000	1000	341	121	63	208	81	40	32	79
Karnataka	504	343	415	286	469	360	663	165	148	149	293	1000	1000	1000	1000	2053	930	747	1193	243	121	80	284
Kerala	712	518	344	226	427	575	731	12	27	21	252	1000	1000	1000	1000	855	526	415	457	167	90	69	202
Madhya Pradesh	574	540	523	296	279	280	583	109	151	152	407	1000	1000	1000	1000	3132	1591	1266	1720	375	180	120	372
Maharashtra	221	473	462	317	399	393	592	82	93	129	392	1000	1000	1000	1000	6048	2644	2307	2619	596	257	194	526
Manipur	484	236	98	374	680	808	842	239	201	638	319	1000	1000	1000	1000	58	34	15	30	68	38	14	77
Mizoram	573	461	-	53	271	362	681	48	26	68	144	1000	1000	1000	1000	33	19	7	19	103	62	16	99
Nagaland	202	408	182	342	469	668	700	400	78	150	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	46	26	15	19	67	25	15	46
Orissa	161	263	158	643	556	692	735	144	119	138	265	1000	1000	1000	1000	662	377	232	357	103	50	30	120
Punjab	476	464	363	367	378	513	592	122	104	121	391	1000	1000	1000	1000	1075	578	387	528	196	106	64	182
Rajasthan	583	451	497	174	338	336	709	134	186	167	261	1000	1000	1000	1000	1731	1165	582	1047	244	138	77	219
Sikkim	720	659	471	240	341	529	806	30	-	-	194	1000	1000	1000	1000	6	3	2	2	24	9	7	25
Tamil Nadu	610	546	376	296	396	506	757	20	17	21	207	1000	1000	1000	1000	3124	1461	1530	1441	376	175	151	458
Tripura	274	422	161	447	300	592	650	157	244	197	324	1000	1000	1000	1000	40	28	10	20	43	26	10	66
Uttar Pradesh	389	299	300	305	401	352	612	266	255	338	370	1000	1000	1000	1000	5455	2510	1804	2701	687	327	209	508
West Bengal	327	235	238	488	511	619	630	133	185	132	364	1000	1000	1000	1000	2627	973	1113	1280	321	139	96	345
Andaman & N. Islands	912	861	777	65	79	115	571	-	60	108	429	1000	1000	1000	1000	8	5	4	4	27	16	14	38
Chandigarh	664	777	239	122	223	761	589	214	-	-	411	1000	1000	1000	1000	108	59	78	32	19	7	9	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	923	534	308	77	466	692	414	-	-	-	586	1000	1000	1000	1000	2	4	1	1	7	3	2	10
Daman & Diu	47	63	129	876	937	871	657	-	-	-	343	1000	1000	1000	1000	4	4	3	3	7	4	3	8
Delh	578	773	340	305	155	602	663	40	33	38	290	1000	1000	1000	1000	1843	729	988	876	123	54	47	132
Lakshadweep	563	1000	800	437	-	200	789	-	-	-	211	1000	1000	1000	1000	4	0	3	4	9	1	6	9
Pondicherry	581	477	-	270	244	1000	1000	33	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	66	24	31	17	14	5	5	9
all-india	509	424	353	310	389	472	634	131	147	141	347	1000	1000	1000	1000	36874	18066	14853	19363	5122	2459	1642	5102

* includes n.r. cases

Table 2.31: - Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

state/u.t.	time of receiving OPV												total*				estd. children (00) age				sample children age			
	3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years			1 to 3 doses before 1 year			never received			total*			estd. children (00) age			sample children age								
	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0	3-4	2	1	0		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Andhra Pradesh	584	470	298	302	404	533	722	85	93	145	268	1000	1000	1000	1000	6850	2778	2517	3275	704	320	252	819	
Assam	311	354	16	136	135	408	551	332	391	365	381	1000	1000	1000	1000	49	30	11	20	46	29	8	49	
Bihar	446	239	229	346	588	624	368	129	180	82	585	1000	1000	1000	1000	548	211	167	286	166	59	46	183	
Goa	301	226	197	282	353	541	504	330	343	237	466	1000	1000	1000	1000	4657	2589	1132	2379	620	346	25	555	
Gujarat	564	304	161	281	696	756	856	77	-	83	105	1000	1000	1000	1000	144	56	64	89	39	10	20	48	
Haryana	533	330	274	279	498	510	464	121	120	191	509	1000	1000	1000	1000	5039	2419	2383	2671	585	310	230	552	
Himachal Pradesh	628	607	341	272	337	601	690	87	56	48	305	1000	1000	1000	1000	2045	846	717	935	192	86	76	160	
Jammu & Kashmir	744	720	775	185	271	205	677	38	10	20	316	1000	1000	1000	1000	129	73	67	65	71	35	27	82	
Karnataka	661	446	320	207	539	545	613	32	11	121	363	1000	1000	1000	1000	589	364	120	425	165	77	59	177	
Kerala	544	455	475	264	369	317	676	144	136	149	308	1000	1000	1000	1000	4389	1998	1538	2391	513	239	157	552	
Madhya Pradesh	659	543	319	241	404	616	739	22	29	11	239	1000	1000	1000	1000	1771	1046	791	971	346	183	134	425	
Maharashtra	560	523	477	306	315	333	599	107	131	157	353	1000	1000	1000	1000	6578	3170	2419	3652	786	372	241	762	
Manipur	584	450	424	285	435	418	576	88	91	135	407	1000	1000	1000	1000	12682	5338	4400	5774	1212	543	398	1150	
Meghalaya	193	254	151	457	507	597	632	235	114	132	334	1000	1000	1000	1000	117	67	22	70	157	78	25	173	
Mizoram	492	281	86	364	655	751	788	35	14	45	183	1000	1000	1000	1000	91	50	8	56	117	61	11	128	
Nagaland	295	367	491	287	498	404	568	269	119	79	420	1000	1000	1000	1000	66	34	11	35	212	106	30	192	
Orissa	213	204	260	594	625	596	703	124	135	55	289	1000	1000	1000	1000	125	74	44	42	139	57	29	92	
Punjab	516	374	432	307	446	481	575	118	129	83	409	1000	1000	1000	1000	1399	779	633	690	211	100	72	233	
Rajasthan	549	483	393	189	267	430	646	197	210	147	332	1000	1000	1000	1000	2543	1354	867	1188	442	231	145	420	
Sikkim	690	466	421	293	534	579	830	15	-	170	407	1000	1000	1000	1000	3988	2303	1200	2218	503	272	152	464	
Tamil Nadu	608	474	375	292	453	517	784	21	13	31	184	1000	1000	1000	1000	13	5	2	5	47	18	8	60	
Tripura	473	331	170	365	386	540	606	97	233	221	360	1000	1000	1000	1000	5864	3140	3114	3040	726	356	285	964	
Uttar Pradesh	361	344	287	303	348	410	589	277	276	287	422	1000	1000	1000	1000	97	46	32	47	97	42	25	142	
West Bengal	319	292	204	450	491	643	611	189	163	140	371	1000	1000	1000	1000	11141	4781	4243	5504	1420	636	474	1085	
Andaman & N. Islands	753	819	665	223	154	211	610	6	27	124	390	1000	1000	1000	1000	5878	2284	2303	2612	645	282	197	710	
Chandigarh	733	592	350	117	257	650	589	150	151	-	411	1000	1000	1000	1000	23	10	9	11	67	31	26	94	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	515	550	159	485	346	841	351	-	-	-	649	1000	1000	1000	1000	215	123	112	79	35	35	14	33	
Daman & Diu	413	108	93	550	852	859	780	-	-	48	220	1000	1000	1000	1000	9	8	5	5	16	11	4	17	
Delhi	677	708	331	204	240	569	683	54	25	57	285	1000	1000	1000	1000	9	8	5	5	13	11	6	16	
Lakshadweep	659	847	599	308	153	401	757	-	-	243	1000	1000	1000	1000	3150	1728	1671	1811	221	112	87	281		
Pondicherry	649	653	188	282	230	812	994	15	-	-	6	1000	1000	1000	1000	11	2	5	6	26	6	12	17	
all-India	510	425	343	298	384	481	619	142	141	144	363	1000	1000	1000	1000	80234	37767	30680	40424	10547	5045	3396	10669	

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.3C: Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received OPV by time of receiving OPV

state/u.t.	time of receiving OPV												total*												never received												3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years												1 to 3 doses before 1 year												3-4												total children (00)												sample children																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	3 years				2				1				0				3-4				2				1				0				3-4				2				1				0				3-4				2				1				0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
(0)	472	363	290	367	495	597	786	101	95	98	205	1000	1000	1000	1000	27408	14039	11400	13621	1787	846	611	2019	96	139	261	102	121	109	350	350	320	145	60	160	347	161	68	244	1031	461	176	994	452	335	323	238	321	330	386	452	9609	5087	1987	5423	2964	1414	708	2475	46704	25451	12180	27177	80	27	33	92	382	143	119	177	1195	666	482	1115	16825	9052	8339	9485	503	246	220	390	9427	4518	3983	5285	526	271	172	456	2241	1093	756	1202	657	306	206	629	2654	1402	868	2177	20405	10024	6862	10972	1246	590	387	1157	7034	3821	3060	4092	799	412	306	1013	33958	16729	11307	20820	2369	1104	661	2235	35789	17051	12558	17654	2378	1169	792	2090	641	303	258	346	466	190	103	411	979	347	129	664	471	206	53	422	228	105	29	100	374	183	48	296	413	201	84	194	415	207	70	292	13026	6826	4841	7012	994	451	309	988	8327	4221	2970	4508	1068	539	381	912	20497	10631	6844	14133	1517	767	490	1273	163	80	55	81	310	122	78	394	20238	10640	10257	9634	1514	742	572	1872	1398	432	286	664	378	134	75	397	83047	40517	25477	47862	4659	2180	1542	3381	28348	12962	9885	14508	1836	816	563	1751	69	40	34	36	182	90	67	184	292	141	167	100	56	21	26	47	57	41	24	39	37	25	12	36	60	17	7	18	37	20	10	33	3394	1825	1800	1941	242	122	96	298	45	12	15	30	44	14	16	32	244	96	91	111	244	96	91	111	39442	198172	140646	220230	30512	14490	9357	27988

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.4R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

boys

state/u.t.	time of receiving measles vaccine																total*	never received				estd. children (00)				sample children			
	taken before 12 months				taken between 12 to 24 months				taken after 24 months				0					1				2-4				0-4			
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Andhra Pradesh	269	535	362	376	35	211	142			28	18	728	428	345	430	1000	1000	1000	1000	4741	4567	16726	26034	606	190	827	1622		
Assam	217	185	245	234	157	210	156			90	62	782	828	408	513	1000	1000	1000	1000	2635	861	7670	11166	112	33	222	367		
Bihar	92	89	64	73	24	62	42			16	11	891	863	815	839	1000	1000	1000	1000	12643	5411	32844	50898	428	65	683	1176		
Goa	567	642	374	458	158	260	202			-	-	418	-	75	129	1000	1000	1000	1000	52	29	203	284	23	7	31	61		
Gujarat	241	492	352	356	74	336	218			59	36	743	310	196	329	1000	1000	1000	1000	3238	3055	9691	15986	275	142	506	923		
Haryana	245	507	544	472	224	231	179			25	15	756	269	191	328	1000	1000	1000	1000	2136	1603	5980	9720	113	73	256	442		
Himachal Pradesh	320	497	423	409	299	333	254			147	96	678	199	88	234	1000	1000	1000	1000	585	315	1700	28500	191	79	362	832		
Jammu & Kashmir	359	264	263	296	401	320	221			64	34	634	311	330	431	1000	1000	1000	1000	914	334	1438	2686	242	70	356	868		
Karnataka	208	314	266	261	124	167	126			56	36	792	557	487	561	1000	1000	1000	1000	3648	2713	11072	17433	267	124	532	923		
Kerala	214	581	471	430	137	182	134			43	27	780	255	253	374	1000	1000	1000	1000	1547	1059	4176	6781	292	78	343	713		
Madhya Pradesh	267	433	409	374	105	219	144			27	16	728	425	332	452	1000	1000	1000	1000	8812	4356	19344	32513	744	215	1102	2061		
Maharashtra	219	362	385	346	155	305	220			78	51	785	461	208	360	1000	1000	1000	1000	5955	3772	18330	28057	490	200	923	1613		
Manipur	270	180	243	238	14	82	51			52	31	719	764	551	628	1000	1000	1000	1000	163	130	428	721	131	37	234	402		
Meghalaya	85	39	68	70	273	238	184			33	23	915	688	652	717	1000	1000	1000	1000	216	64	626	907	123	22	275	420		
Mizoram	620	402	243	332	78	157	119			80	57	380	519	508	482	1000	1000	1000	1000	31	11	108	150	50	11	118	179		
Nagaland	114	68	82	89	162	131	102			92	63	886	766	658	720	1000	1000	1000	1000	76	22	219	317	101	23	215	339		
Orissa	196	181	177	182	100	161	116			42	26	796	719	544	625	1000	1000	1000	1000	3359	1933	9290	14582	375	116	576	1067		
Punjab	239	274	429	355	221	216	163			98	58	744	480	196	381	1000	1000	1000	1000	1926	1270	4464	7659	283	133	491	907		
Rajasthan	167	239	215	204	45	75	49			26	15	832	709	635	703	1000	1000	1000	1000	6601	3057	12623	22180	450	186	756	1392		
Sikkim	200	376	460	393	209	227	175			40	26	790	415	221	368	1000	1000	1000	1000	37	21	113	171	158	30	197	385		
Tamil Nadu	424	701	514	533	173	264	196			43	27	575	121	89	187	1000	1000	1000	1000	3581	3694	11712	18986	484	147	607	1236		
Tripura	258	10	141	159	194	304	218			55	36	718	796	424	530	1000	1000	1000	1000	328	115	867	1309	133	25	195	353		
Uttar Pradesh	185	250	154	176	76	117	83			33	20	804	655	665	697	1000	1000	1000	1000	22041	13882	55522	91246	1202	581	2433	4216		
West Bengal	171	426	267	272	98	224	157			52	33	822	472	420	513	1000	1000	1000	1000	5630	4274	18918	26822	518	203	885	1616		
Andaman & N. Islands	259	395	138	207	49	731	471			60	38	741	557	23	254	1000	1000	1000	1000	12	12	41	85	36	19	84	141		
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	235	109	-			-	-	1000	20	191	332	1000	1000	1000	1000	19	24	38	82	10	5	13	28		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	109	600	324			65	32	1000	570	192	482	1000	1000	1000	1000	17	22	37	76	8	7	15	30		
Daman & Diu	271	-	288	283	-	455	315			31	22	729	-	225	380	1000	1000	1000	1000	7	-	16	23	9	-	10	19		
Delhi	218	432	630	488	-	345	184			-	-	782	588	25	329	1000	1000	1000	1000	74	74	168	315	8	4	14	26		
Lakshadweep	560	-	397	437	1000	281	213			92	49	440	-	139	251	1000	1000	1000	1000	14	2	19	34	8	1	14	23		
Pondicherry	131	872	826	650	-	47	25			-	-	869	128	127	324	1000	1000	1000	1000	24	18	48	90	9	3	7	19		
all-India	204	350	262	262	96	176	124			41	26	787	531	480	559	1000	1000	1000	1000	91046	56532	242646	390224	8864	3121	15044	27029		

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 3.4R : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received measles vaccines by time of receiving the vaccine

rural

states/U.T.	time of receiving measles vaccine												total*				estd. children (00)				sample children								
	taken before 12 months			taken between 12 to 24 months			taken after 24 months			never received			total*				estd. children (00)				sample children								
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Andhra Pradesh	317	473	451	425	68	157	107	40	24	676	443	280	397	1000	1000	1000	1000	5604	4316	15090	25011	595	169	782	1546				
Assam	75	57	38	48	-	46	32	10	7	908	676	687	738	1000	1000	1000	1000	57	19	168	243	83	27	211	321				
Bihar	127	106	76	92	37	65	46	6	4	867	847	809	827	1000	1000	1000	1000	12155	5637	32067	49859	936	289	1660	2985				
Goa	406	553	59	190	301	798	585	59	40	592	146	48	161	1000	1000	1000	1000	36	26	132	194	21	6	27	54				
Gujarat	236	444	386	362	118	253	168	48	28	743	432	258	405	1000	1000	1000	1000	3575	2900	8727	15202	288	120	480	888				
Haryana	235	511	406	382	177	275	189	64	37	765	312	232	380	1000	1000	1000	1000	2213	1572	5074	8859	117	71	215	403				
Himachal Pradesh	261	321	401	355	438	258	226	128	78	720	208	170	304	1000	1000	1000	1000	552	374	1433	2359	183	68	328	578				
Jammu & Kashmir	302	164	251	253	78	340	205	83	47	698	745	271	461	1000	1000	1000	1000	838	414	1665	2918	210	77	365	652				
Karnataka	260	437	357	344	96	174	122	80	51	733	456	368	467	1000	1000	1000	1000	4933	2611	12969	20514	338	106	542	996				
Kerala	200	642	440	420	88	226	144	57	33	777	257	237	368	1000	1000	1000	1000	1574	1210	3961	6646	298	94	338	729				
Madhya Pradesh	203	420	372	337	91	207	141	60	37	791	481	341	469	1000	1000	1000	1000	8356	4529	21494	34379	729	205	1203	2137				
Maharashtra	259	468	409	386	197	252	187	47	29	720	333	244	364	1000	1000	1000	1000	5926	4385	18490	26801	450	193	867	1510				
Mizoram	320	466	194	273	-	27	16	34	21	680	513	657	634	1000	1000	1000	1000	113	106	332	552	107	41	187	335				
Nagaland	168	131	55	103	16	190	106	44	24	832	853	708	764	1000	1000	1000	1000	381	57	558	1007	171	20	224	415				
Orissa	635	147	383	425	108	248	191	13	9	355	745	268	306	1000	1000	1000	1000	34	7	125	166	53	7	121	181				
Punjab	155	84	206	185	47	211	145	26	18	845	870	473	595	1000	1000	1000	1000	76	18	196	290	99	18	211	328				
Rajasthan	66	231	156	149	48	204	133	46	29	919	689	571	666	1000	1000	1000	1000	2963	2275	8384	13622	380	121	556	1059				
Tamil Nadu	211	351	362	328	187	271	201	86	56	753	410	223	362	1000	1000	1000	1000	1395	834	4187	6415	209	103	444	756				
Uttar Pradesh	188	246	159	178	75	133	90	18	11	807	661	652	694	1000	1000	1000	1000	5414	2587	12535	20536	359	152	753	1264				
West Bengal	185	242	439	340	156	295	197	38	21	807	596	190	415	1000	1000	1000	1000	38	32	92	163	176	40	172	388				
Andaman & N. Islands	453	484	535	510	182	269	202	73	45	527	271	108	218	1000	1000	1000	1000	3014	3449	10163	16626	424	130	567	1121				
Chandigarh	235	443	183	224	216	250	188	86	56	727	341	432	491	1000	1000	1000	1000	289	142	810	1241	122	25	178	325				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	149	184	166	164	46	125	84	20	12	849	760	656	717	1000	1000	1000	1000	20317	11552	52120	83969	1104	487	2330	3921				
Daman & Diu	112	245	215	194	110	229	158	52	33	885	635	477	597	1000	1000	1000	1000	6267	3307	16231	25805	523	163	830	1516				
Delhi	84	138	118	115	142	665	409	19	11	852	720	154	427	1000	1000	1000	1000	13	14	35	61	52	22	90	164				
Lakshadweep	-	60	134	107	-	190	122	-	-	1000	940	635	745	1000	1000	1000	1000	2	30	57	89	4	6	15	25				
Pondicherry	613	-	198	224	27	7	9	-	-	1000	-	66	315	1000	1000	1000	1000	20	1	53	74	11	1	20	32				
All-India	197	327	264	257	94	171	120	41	25	795	563	486	571	1000	1000	1000	1000	88759	53434	231848	374141	8455	2840	14366	25661				

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.4R. Per 1000 distribution of children [0-4 yrs.] who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

children

state/u.t.	time of receiving measles vaccine														total*					estd. children (00)					sample children						
	taken before 12 months				taken between 12 to 24 months				taken after 24 months				never received				total*					estd. children (00)					sample children				
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4				
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)						
Andhra Pradesh	295	505	405	400	51	186	125	33	21	700	435	315	414	1000	1000	1000	1000	10346	8883	31816	51045	1200	359	1609	3168						
Arunchal Pradesh	90	59	65	70	60	43	34	33	22	894	733	692	745	1000	1000	1000	1000	141	49	385	575	195	60	433	888						
Assam	246	315	248	254	117	171	125	91	61	752	548	443	527	1000	1000	1000	1000	5137	1800	14236	21173	811	130	1267	2208						
Bihar	109	97	70	82	31	64	44	11	7	879	855	812	833	1000	1000	1000	1000	24798	11048	64910	100757	1920	561	3412	5913						
Goa	502	707	250	349	225	473	358	23	16	489	69	64	142	1000	1000	1000	1000	87	55	335	478	44	13	58	115						
Gujarat	238	468	368	359	95	297	193	54	32	743	369	225	366	1000	1000	1000	1000	6814	5955	18418	31187	563	262	866	1811						
Haryana	240	509	481	429	201	251	184	43	26	760	290	210	353	1000	1000	1000	1000	4349	3176	11054	18579	230	144	471	845						
Himachal Pradesh	291	402	413	383	373	299	240	139	88	698	204	125	268	1000	1000	1000	1000	1137	689	3133	4960	374	145	681	1210						
Jammu & Kashmir	332	209	257	274	222	331	213	74	41	665	551	298	447	1000	1000	1000	1000	1752	749	3103	5604	452	147	721	1320						
Karnataka	238	374	315	306	110	171	124	69	44	756	506	423	510	1000	1000	1000	1000	8581	5323	24042	37946	605	230	1074	1909						
Kerala	207	614	456	425	100	203	139	50	30	778	256	245	371	1000	1000	1000	1000	3121	2269	8037	13428	588	172	682	1442						
Madhya Pradesh	236	426	389	355	98	213	143	44	27	758	454	336	460	1000	1000	1000	1000	17168	8887	40838	66893	1473	420	2305	4198						
Maharashtra	239	419	396	366	178	280	204	63	40	743	392	225	362	1000	1000	1000	1000	11880	8157	34820	54858	940	393	1790	3123						
Manipur	290	309	222	253	7	58	36	44	26	703	650	598	630	1000	1000	1000	1000	276	238	780	1274	238	78	421	737						
Meghalaya	138	82	62	88	152	216	143	38	24	862	786	678	742	1000	1000	1000	1000	668	121	1184	1913	294	42	499	835						
Mizoram	628	304	318	381	90	206	157	44	32	367	606	379	389	1000	1000	1000	1000	85	18	233	316	103	18	239	360						
Nagaland	134	75	141	135	109	169	123	61	42	866	813	570	660	1000	1000	1000	1000	152	40	415	607	200	41	426	667						
Orissa	135	208	167	166	72	181	124	44	27	853	703	557	645	1000	1000	1000	1000	6322	4208	17674	28204	755	237	1134	2126						
Punjab	227	304	397	343	208	243	180	93	57	748	452	209	373	1000	1000	1000	1000	3320	2103	8650	14074	492	236	935	1663						
Rajasthan	177	243	187	191	58	104	69	22	13	821	687	644	699	1000	1000	1000	1000	11915	5644	25158	42716	809	338	1509	2656						
Sikkim	193	295	451	367	177	257	186	39	24	799	518	207	391	1000	1000	1000	1000	76	53	205	334	334	70	369	773						
Tamil Nadu	437	596	524	522	177	266	199	57	35	553	193	96	201	1000	1000	1000	1000	6594	7143	21875	35612	908	277	1174	2359						
Tripura	247	249	161	191	206	278	203	70	46	722	545	428	511	1000	1000	1000	1000	617	256	1677	2550	255	50	373	678						
Uttar Pradesh	168	220	160	170	63	121	83	27	16	826	703	660	707	1000	1000	1000	1000	42358	26234	107642	175235	2306	1068	4763	8137						
West Bengal	140	347	242	234	104	227	158	52	33	855	543	448	554	1000	1000	1000	1000	11897	7581	33149	52627	1041	366	1725	3132						
Andaman & N. Islands	168	258	129	163	98	700	441	41	25	799	644	83	336	1000	1000	1000	1000	25	25	76	126	90	41	174	305						
Chandigarh	-	470	307	321	-	208	116	-	-	1000	530	459	548	1000	1000	1000	1000	21	55	95	171	14	11	28	53						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	341	169	153	106	678	425	36	22	1000	553	117	400	1000	1000	1000	1000	37	22	90	149	19	8	35	62						
Daman & Diu	190	612	174	190	-	353	279	8	7	810	388	465	524	1000	1000	1000	1000	13	2	60	76	17	4	33	54						
Delhi	277	643	607	543	33	295	175	-	-	704	324	25	236	1000	1000	1000	1000	130	129	341	600	17	9	31	57						
Lakshadweep	565	776	667	649	224	194	137	38	22	435	-	62	170	1000	1000	1000	1000	24	9	45	78	15	4	26	45						
Pondicherry	348	374	419	397	15	21	16	-	-	652	610	560	587	1000	1000	1000	1000	43	41	138	222	17	7	17	41						
all-India	201	339	263	259	96	174	122	41	26	791	547	483	565	1000	1000	1000	1000	179805	106966	474584	764365	17319	5961	29410	52690						

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 3.4U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

state/u.t.	time of receiving measles vaccine												total*			esid. children (00)					sample children				
	taken before 12 months			taken between 12 to 24 months			taken after 24 months			never received			total*			esid. children (00)					sample children				
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Andhra Pradesh	277	367	411	378	126	202	150	64	41	708	499	296	411	1000	1000	1000	1000	1594	1210	5110	7903	393	125	548	1066
Andhra Pradesh	422	1000	502	522	-	118	90	37	28	418	-	230	245	1000	1000	1000	1000	9	4	40	52	25	2	36	65
Assam	141	340	317	279	87	341	224	89	56	851	553	223	419	1000	1000	1000	1000	153	86	399	639	95	18	119	232
Bihar	159	159	196	184	47	143	102	57	38	841	784	548	637	1000	1000	1000	1000	1113	701	3707	5520	278	75	497	850
Goa	89	862	366	394	42	424	232	-	-	843	96	111	303	1000	1000	1000	1000	50	39	100	189	20	12	26	58
Gujarat	271	514	331	353	146	334	222	94	54	723	331	167	325	1000	1000	1000	1000	1499	1257	3624	6580	296	119	445	860
Haryana	344	670	429	456	171	326	232	66	41	647	145	164	257	1000	1000	1000	1000	522	484	1604	2609	93	48	152	293
Himachal Pradesh	277	765	671	628	152	130	114	119	71	723	84	51	170	1000	1000	1000	1000	35	50	127	212	48	18	58	124
Jammu & Kashmir	644	522	421	492	196	244	171	209	134	313	282	54	144	1000	1000	1000	1000	217	57	492	766	98	27	121	246
Karnataka	262	430	408	379	58	210	141	66	43	732	470	271	403	1000	1000	1000	1000	1198	792	3405	5394	268	77	368	733
Kerala	259	567	521	471	188	210	160	66	41	720	217	129	274	1000	1000	1000	1000	514	376	1437	2327	223	65	272	560
Madhya Pradesh	324	523	516	471	117	239	165	35	21	669	341	179	319	1000	1000	1000	1000	1933	1153	5028	8112	390	121	603	1114
Maharashtra	237	508	394	377	153	287	205	62	40	757	309	221	350	1000	1000	1000	1000	3155	2093	9328	14577	622	205	902	1729
Manipur	174	194	201	193	-	160	106	29	19	798	888	553	631	1000	1000	1000	1000	40	7	92	139	96	11	129	236
Meghalaya	426	424	339	367	-	119	81	53	36	538	576	452	482	1000	1000	1000	1000	26	5	65	95	53	6	85	144
Mizoram	665	523	555	579	212	264	198	79	56	330	168	16	99	1000	1000	1000	1000	16	4	4	67	93	14	153	260
Nagaland	175	472	217	252	-	109	78	35	25	825	489	566	586	1000	1000	1000	1000	23	29	128	179	46	14	104	164
Orissa	154	389	270	275	166	130	115	70	43	846	313	471	504	1000	1000	1000	1000	332	401	1140	1873	113	42	158	313
Punjab	210	561	510	459	163	166	133	68	45	773	272	188	314	1000	1000	1000	1000	660	480	2244	3384	238	81	371	690
Rajasthan	326	396	378	367	170	167	129	52	33	663	370	367	436	1000	1000	1000	1000	1171	618	3275	5064	245	75	363	713
Sikkim	514	1000	537	539	-	419	302	-	-	486	-	34	152	1000	1000	1000	1000	3	0	9	12	35	1	30	66
Tamilnadu	437	605	604	569	194	215	165	51	29	549	163	75	193	1000	1000	1000	1000	1599	1585	4420	7603	506	144	531	1181
Tripura	323	417	435	407	77	247	163	61	37	665	429	239	365	1000	1000	1000	1000	27	22	75	124	76	15	70	161
Uttar Pradesh	272	429	335	339	55	167	111	41	25	727	496	426	503	1000	1000	1000	1000	2803	2438	7956	13198	577	265	1042	1864
West Bengal	197	450	229	261	151	264	194	67	42	803	384	396	473	1000	1000	1000	1000	1332	1190	4362	6884	365	101	467	933
Andaman & N. Island	201	306	344	307	368	361	284	175	111	799	326	108	291	1000	1000	1000	1000	7	5	20	32	56	12	55	123
Chandigarh	172	656	642	556	-	174	118	-	-	828	344	185	326	1000	1000	1000	1000	47	34	171	252	22	6	23	51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	161	708	178	251	292	527	444	164	125	839	-	55	121	1000	1000	1000	1000	1	1	5	7	7	2	17	26
Daman & Diu	217	828	106	201	-	691	481	119	83	783	172	84	235	1000	1000	1000	1000	3	1	9	13	8	3	13	24
Delhi	297	628	687	583	15	141	86	25	15	677	285	111	276	1000	1000	1000	1000	935	683	2306	3925	149	40	156	345
Lakshadweep	264	803	406	433	-	468	308	42	28	736	197	42	205	1000	1000	1000	1000	3	2	8	13	8	6	22	36
Pondichery	321	897	917	748	103	-	11	-	-	679	-	83	242	1000	1000	1000	1000	51	19	112	182	25	4	23	52
All India	278	480	403	389	122	221	156	58	36	714	370	274	384	1900	1000	1000	1000	21061	15827	61040	97928	5667	1754	8011	15332

* includes n.r. cases

boys

urban

Table 3.4U : Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

states/u.t.	time of receiving measles vaccine												total*					esid. children (00)					sample children				
	taken before 12 months			taken between 12 to 24 months			taken after 24 months			never received			total*			esid. children (00)			sample children								
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)			
Andhra Pradesh	241	362	397	360	98	277	184	45	27	754	482	248	403	1000	1000	1000	1000	1891	1306	4519	7516	426	127	476	1029		
Assam	153	260	312	288	174	359	248	68	41	822	566	228	418	1000	1000	1000	1000	133	99	361	594	86	28	106	222		
Bihar	116	206	237	205	148	103	82	4	28	861	561	529	611	1000	1000	1000	1000	1266	431	3539	5236	277	50	469	796		
Goa	430	735	502	521	54	480	301	4	2	570	211	-	168	1000	1000	1000	1000	39	25	100	164	28	8	23	59		
Gujarat	320	395	315	331	161	345	242	105	64	678	400	186	324	1000	1000	1000	1000	1172	1127	3634	5933	256	111	430	797		
Haryana	216	555	512	454	192	348	255	34	23	784	252	106	269	1000	1000	1000	1000	414	234	1287	1935	67	28	126	221		
Himachal Pradesh	414	731	522	525	269	303	224	69	42	586	-	99	204	1000	1000	1000	1000	30	17	75	122	34	9	48	91		
Jammu & Kashmir	384	547	418	419	270	252	182	234	148	613	171	51	221	1000	1000	1000	1000	208	63	462	732	79	32	121	232		
Karnataka	313	422	412	389	97	222	149	82	50	677	406	259	382	1000	1000	1000	1000	1193	747	2983	4922	284	80	364	728		
Kerala	231	472	523	454	164	281	202	62	38	763	303	103	274	1000	1000	1000	1000	457	415	1381	2252	202	66	257	528		
Madhya Pradesh	309	537	500	463	66	253	166	28	17	681	352	195	329	1000	1000	1000	1000	1720	1266	4723	7709	372	120	555	1047		
Maharashtra	278	468	426	405	160	314	227	52	33	719	356	186	318	1000	1000	1000	1000	2619	2307	6691	13617	528	194	853	1575		
Manipur	86	236	156	149	109	223	162	34	23	876	533	524	602	1000	1000	1000	1000	30	15	92	136	77	14	106	197		
Meghalaya	438	152	251	302	-	121	84	31	22	562	848	521	540	1000	1000	1000	1000	31	2	76	108	75	5	93	173		
Mizoram	873	477	563	632	267	239	182	98	65	122	230	37	75	1000	1000	1000	1000	19	7	52	78	99	16	165	280		
Nagaland	300	53	251	232	-	93	63	55	37	700	947	582	656	1000	1000	1000	1000	19	15	71	106	46	15	92	153		
Orissa	144	492	174	212	-	161	103	70	45	858	496	539	603	1000	1000	1000	1000	357	232	1039	1628	120	30	153	303		
Punjab	202	640	520	472	77	207	145	61	40	796	280	172	317	1000	1000	1000	1000	528	387	1653	2588	182	64	302	548		
Rajasthan	322	307	365	348	71	188	130	61	39	652	603	301	421	1000	1000	1000	1000	1047	582	2896	4524	219	77	382	678		
Sikkim	294	939	752	700	61	115	89	87	62	706	-	39	144	1000	1000	1000	1000	2	2	9	13	25	7	33	65		
Tamilnadu	406	591	569	543	150	210	158	61	37	571	148	106	203	1000	1000	1000	1000	1441	1530	4585	7555	458	151	551	1190		
Tripura	419	282	333	345	-	217	149	-	-	548	667	364	434	1000	1000	1000	1000	20	10	67	98	66	10	86	145		
Uttar Pradesh	208	344	328	305	115	191	136	52	33	777	533	397	499	1000	1000	1000	1000	2701	1804	7965	12470	508	209	1014	1731		
West Bengal	178	334	278	267	64	269	176	61	37	822	592	335	482	1000	1000	1000	1000	1280	1113	3800	6193	345	96	460	901		
Andaman & N. Island	349	350	259	295	423	648	476	58	35	651	228	21	186	1000	1000	1000	1000	4	4	13	21	38	14	43	95		
Chandigarh	441	1000	316	522	-	546	330	-	-	559	-	138	149	1000	1000	1000	1000	32	78	167	277	11	9	26	46		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	199	1000	419	471	-	546	323	35	20	801	-	-	186	1000	1000	1000	1000	1	1	3	6	10	2	10	22		
Daman & Diu	-	871	-	224	-	411	239	269	156	1000	129	319	381	1000	1000	1000	1000	2	3	8	13	8	3	11	22		
Delhi	307	590	632	559	121	194	139	3	2	685	268	104	255	1000	1000	1000	1000	876	988	2572	4436	132	47	177	356		
Lakshadweep	585	457	256	423	343	658	352	-	-	415	200	85	226	1000	1000	1000	1000	4	3	4	11	9	6	10	25		
Pondichery	118	785	796	713	-	42	28	-	-	884	215	-	154	1000	1000	1000	1000	17	31	92	140	9	5	19	33		
All India	263	449	408	362	118	243	171	55	34	727	396	254	378	1000	1000	1000	1000	19363	14853	56960	91176	5102	1642	7581	14325		

* Includes n.r. cases

urban

girls

Table 3.4J: Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

state/u.t.	time of receiving measles vaccine																		total*				estd. children (00)				sample children			
	taken before 12 months						taken between 12 to 24 months						taken after 24 months						never received			total*			estd. children (00)			sample children		
	0 (1)	1 (2)	2-4 (3)	0-4 (4)	0 (5)	1-2-4 (6)	0-4 (7)	0 (8)	1-2-4 (9)	0-4 (10)	1-2-4 (11)	0-4 (12)	0 (13)	0 (14)	1 (15)	2-4 (16)	0-4 (17)	0 (18)	1 (19)	2-4 (20)	0-4 (21)	0 (22)	1 (23)	2-4 (24)	0-4 (25)					
Andhra Pradesh	259	375	405	369	112	237	166	55	34	732	491	275	407	1000	1000	1000	1000	3275	2517	9629	15421	819	252	1024	2095					
Assam	147	288	315	273	133	349	236	79	49	838	560	226	418	1000	1000	1000	1000	266	187	760	1233	183	46	225	454					
Bihar	136	177	216	194	86	124	92	49	33	852	699	539	625	1000	1000	1000	1000	2379	1132	7245	10756	555	125	966	1946					
Goa	237	812	434	453	47	452	264	2	1	724	141	56	240	1000	1000	1000	1000	89	64	200	353	48	20	49	117					
Gujarat	292	458	324	343	153	338	231	99	59	703	363	176	324	1000	1000	1000	1000	2671	2383	7458	12513	552	230	875	1657					
Haryana	287	632	466	455	178	336	242	52	33	708	180	138	262	1000	1000	1000	1000	935	717	2691	4544	160	76	278	514					
Himachal Pradesh	340	756	616	590	182	194	154	100	61	660	62	69	182	1000	1000	1000	1000	85	87	202	334	82	27	106	215					
Jammu & Kashmir	517	535	419	456	234	248	176	221	141	459	224	52	182	1000	1000	1000	1000	425	120	963	1498	177	59	242	478					
Karnataka	287	426	410	384	77	216	145	75	46	705	439	265	393	1000	1000	1000	1000	2391	1539	6387	10317	562	157	752	1461					
Kerala	246	517	522	463	176	245	181	64	39	740	245	117	274	1000	1000	1000	1000	971	781	2818	4579	425	134	529	1088					
Madhya Pradesh	317	531	508	467	90	246	165	31	19	674	347	187	324	1000	1000	1000	1000	3652	2419	9749	15821	762	241	1158	2161					
Maharashtra	256	487	409	390	156	300	216	57	37	740	333	205	334	1000	1000	1000	1000	5774	4400	18020	28194	450	399	1755	3304					
Manipur	136	222	178	171	74	192	133	32	21	831	583	538	617	1000	1000	1000	1000	70	22	183	276	173	25	235	433					
Meghalaya	432	340	292	332	-	120	82	41	28	551	660	490	513	1000	1000	1000	1000	56	8	141	205	128	11	178	317					
Mizoram	778	492	559	608	249	251	190	89	61	217	210	27	86	1000	1000	1000	1000	35	11	99	146	192	30	318	540					
Nagaland	232	327	229	245	-	103	72	42	29	768	647	571	612	1000	1000	1000	1000	42	44	199	265	92	29	196	317					
Orissa	149	426	224	246	105	145	109	70	44	851	380	504	550	1000	1000	1000	1000	690	633	2179	3501	233	72	311	616					
Punjab	206	596	514	465	125	183	138	65	43	783	276	181	315	1000	1000	1000	1000	1188	867	3897	5952	420	145	673	1238					
Rajasthan	324	352	371	358	122	177	129	56	36	658	483	336	429	1000	1000	1000	1000	2218	1200	6170	9598	464	152	775	1391					
Sikkim	424	946	648	623	54	262	191	45	32	576	-	36	148	1000	1000	1000	1000	5	2	18	25	60	8	63	131					
Tamil Nadu	422	598	586	556	172	212	162	56	33	559	155	91	198	1000	1000	1000	1000	3040	3114	9004	15159	964	295	1082	2341					
Tripura	364	373	386	380	52	233	157	32	21	615	506	298	396	1000	1000	1000	1000	47	32	143	222	142	25	139	306					
Uttar Pradesh	241	393	332	322	81	179	124	47	29	751	512	412	501	1000	1000	1000	1000	5504	4243	15921	25668	1085	474	2056	3615					
West Bengal	188	394	252	264	109	266	185	64	40	812	485	368	477	1000	1000	1000	1000	2612	2303	8162	13077	710	197	927	1834					
Andaman & N. Islands	256	326	311	302	393	472	360	130	80	744	280	75	249	1000	1000	1000	1000	11	9	33	53	94	26	98	218					
Chandigarh	282	894	480	538	-	358	229	-	-	718	106	162	233	1000	1000	1000	1000	79	112	336	530	33	15	49	97					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	187	859	273	352	141	534	388	113	77	813	-	33	151	1000	1000	1000	1000	2	2	9	13	17	4	27	48					
Daman & Diu	120	859	58	213	-	563	359	188	120	880	141	192	309	1000	1000	1000	1000	5	5	17	27	16	6	24	46					
Delhi	302	605	658	570	77	169	114	13	8	681	275	107	265	1000	1000	1000	1000	1811	1671	4678	8360	281	87	333	701					
Lakshadweep	449	578	356	428	223	532	328	28	15	551	199	56	215	1000	1000	1000	1000	6	5	13	24	17	12	32	61					
Pondicherry	270	828	863	732	40	19	18	-	-	730	132	45	204	1000	1000	1000	1000	68	50	204	322	34	9	42	85					
All-India	271	465	404	386	120	232	164	57	35	720	383	265	381	1000	1000	1000	1000	40424	30680	118000	180104	10669	3396	15592	29457					

* includes n.f. cases

children

urban

Table 3.4C: Per 1000 distribution of children (0-4 yrs.) who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the vaccine

states/u.t.	time of receiving measles vaccine													total*	resid. children (00)					rural†urban†										
	taken before 12 months			taken between 12 to 24 months			taken after 24 months			never received			total*					resid. children (00)					rural†urban†							
	0	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4		0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4	0-4	0	1	2-4
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Andhra Pradesh	286	476	405	393	64	198	134	38	24	708	448	305	412	1000	1000	1000	1000	13621	11400	41445	66466	2019	611	2633	5263	2019	611	2633	5263	
Andhra Pradesh	146	152	108	121	85	67	53	32	22	828	638	641	685	1000	1000	1000	1000	160	60	465	685	244	66	508	820	244	66	508	820	
Assam	241	314	252	255	119	180	131	91	61	757	549	432	521	1000	1000	1000	1000	5423	1987	14996	22406	994	176	1482	2862	994	176	1482	2862	
Bihar	112	105	84	93	36	70	49	15	10	876	840	785	813	1000	1000	1000	1000	27177	12180	72156	111513	2475	706	4378	7559	2475	706	4378	7559	
Goa	368	763	319	393	129	465	318	15	10	608	108	61	184	1000	1000	1000	1000	177	118	535	831	92	33	107	232	92	33	107	232	
Gujarat	254	465	355	354	112	309	204	67	40	732	368	211	354	1000	1000	1000	1000	9485	8339	25876	43700	1115	492	1861	3468	1115	492	1861	3468	
Haryana	248	532	477	434	197	269	195	45	27	751	270	195	335	1000	1000	1000	1000	5285	3893	13945	23123	390	220	749	1359	390	220	749	1359	
Himachal Pradesh	294	433	425	396	356	282	235	136	86	696	191	122	262	1000	1000	1000	1000	1202	756	3335	5294	456	172	797	1425	456	172	797	1425	
Jammu & Kashmir	368	254	295	312	224	311	205	108	62	625	506	240	391	1000	1000	1000	1000	2177	868	4056	7102	629	206	963	1798	629	206	963	1798	
Karnataka	249	386	335	322	103	180	128	70	44	746	482	390	485	1000	1000	1000	1000	10872	6862	30429	48263	1157	387	1826	3370	1157	387	1826	3370	
Kerala	216	589	473	434	120	214	149	53	32	769	257	212	346	1000	1000	1000	1000	4092	3060	10855	18007	1013	306	1211	2530	1013	306	1211	2530	
Madhya Pradesh	250	448	412	376	96	219	147	42	26	744	431	308	434	1000	1000	1000	1000	20820	11307	50587	82713	2235	661	3483	6359	2235	661	3483	6359	
Maharashtra	245	443	401	374	170	287	208	61	39	742	372	218	353	1000	1000	1000	1000	17854	12558	52840	83052	2080	792	3545	6427	2080	792	3545	6427	
Manipur	259	302	213	236	13	84	53	42	25	729	645	596	628	1000	1000	1000	1000	346	259	943	1549	411	103	656	1170	411	103	656	1170	
Meghalaya	163	98	87	111	143	205	137	38	24	835	759	658	720	1000	1000	1000	1000	664	129	1325	2118	422	53	677	1152	422	53	677	1152	
Mizoram	681	375	390	452	149	219	167	57	41	314	457	274	294	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	28	332	461	295	48	557	900	295	48	557	900	
Nagaland	155	206	169	170	53	147	106	55	38	845	727	571	645	1000	1000	1000	1000	194	84	614	892	292	70	622	984	292	70	622	984	
Orissa	137	237	173	175	76	177	122	47	29	853	661	551	634	1000	1000	1000	1000	7012	4841	19852	31705	988	309	1445	2742	988	309	1445	2742	
Punjab	222	389	433	379	184	224	168	84	53	757	401	200	355	1000	1000	1000	1000	4508	2970	12547	20026	912	381	1808	2901	912	381	1808	2901	
Rajasthan	200	262	223	222	70	118	80	29	17	795	651	583	649	1000	1000	1000	1000	14133	6844	31328	52305	1273	490	2284	4047	1273	490	2284	4047	
Sikkim	208	317	467	385	173	258	186	39	24	784	501	193	374	1000	1000	1000	1000	81	55	223	359	394	78	432	904	394	78	432	904	
Tamil Nadu	433	597	542	532	176	251	188	57	34	555	182	96	200	1000	1000	1000	1000	9634	10257	30879	50770	1872	572	2256	4700	1872	572	2256	4700	
Tripura	255	263	179	206	189	274	200	67	44	715	540	418	502	1000	1000	1000	1000	864	288	1820	2772	397	75	512	984	397	75	512	984	
Uttar Pradesh	176	245	182	190	65	128	88	29	18	817	675	628	680	1000	1000	1000	1000	47862	29477	123563	200903	3391	1542	6819	11752	3391	1542	6819	11752	
West Bengal	148	358	244	240	105	235	163	55	34	847	530	432	539	1000	1000	1000	1000	14509	9885	41310	65704	1751	563	2652	4966	1751	563	2652	4966	
Andaman & N. Islands	195	276	184	204	176	632	417	68	41	782	549	81	312	1000	1000	1000	1000	36	34	108	179	184	67	272	523	184	67	272	523	
Chandigarh	223	755	442	485	-	325	201	-	-	777	245	227	310	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	167	433	700	47	26	77	150	47	26	77	150	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	384	178	169	109	665	422	43	26	990	507	110	380	1000	1000	1000	1000	39	24	99	162	36	12	62	110	36	12	62	110	
Daman & Diu	171	778	148	196	-	399	300	48	36	829	222	405	468	1000	1000	1000	1000	18	7	77	103	33	10	57	100	33	10	57	100	
Delhi	300	608	655	568	74	177	118	13	7	682	279	102	263	1000	1000	1000	1000	1941	1800	5219	8961	298	96	364	758	298	96	364	758	
Lakshadweep	541	706	599	597	224	268	182	36	20	459	70	61	181	1000	1000	1000	1000	30	15	57	102	32	16	58	106	32	16	58	106	
Pondicherry	300	623	684	595	29	20	17	-	-	700	348	253	360	1000	1000	1000	1000	111	91	342	544	51	16	59	126	51	16	59	126	
all-India	214	366	291	284	101	185	130	44	28	778	511	440	528	1000	1000	1000	1000	220230	140646	582594	953470	27986	9357	45002	82347	27986	9357	45002	82347	

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 3.5R : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

boys

rural

state/u.t.	propn. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	674	385	149	466	1000	17555	1052
Arunachal Pradesh	338	334	571	95	1000	112	109
Assam	616	676	185	138	1000	6878	693
Bihar	116	224	463	313	1000	5898	372
Goa	858	651	339	11	1000	243	49
Gujarat	566	357	147	495	1000	9044	473
Haryana	480	427	84	489	1000	4668	206
Himachal Pradesh	849	747	30	224	1000	2209	532
Jammu & Kashmir	752	927	73	-	1000	2020	494
Karnataka	517	434	109	457	1000	9014	485
Kerala	566	732	212	56	1000	3839	412
Madhya Pradesh	577	306	42	651	1000	18765	1058
Maharashtra	741	307	146	547	1000	20787	1115
Manipur	438	797	154	49	1000	316	139
Meghalaya	559	884	109	7	1000	507	206
Mizoram	359	636	55	309	1000	54	51
Nagaland	261	823	147	30	1000	83	101
Orissa	553	363	105	532	1000	8068	560
Punjab	644	801	107	92	1000	4932	532
Rajasthan	275	603	174	223	1000	6108	379
Sikkim	636	680	106	214	1000	109	232
Tamil Nadu	770	346	156	498	1000	14610	895
Tripura	497	864	136	-	1000	650	138
Uttar Pradesh	267	472	204	323	1000	24319	1095
West Bengal	581	593	103	304	1000	15572	905
Andaman & N. Islands	639	926	49	25	1000	41	107
Chandigarh	844	997	3	-	1000	69	22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	647	9	144	847	1000	49	22
Daman & Diu	371	827	113	60	1000	9	6
Delhi	530	769	38	193	1000	167	18
Lakshadweep	897	945	55	-	1000	31	17
Pondicherry	168	851	149	-	1000	15	5
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	365	338	153	509	1000	19393	1280
10-20	413	379	123	498	1000	20716	1239
20 - 40	440	395	145	460	1000	37720	2552
40 - 60	469	464	144	393	1000	37166	2437
60 - 80	465	484	144	372	1000	32419	2496
80 - 90	515	510	159	331	1000	15317	1250
90 -100	625	610	174	217	1000	14008	1226
all	470	491	156	353	1000	176740	12480
estd. (00) children	-	78598	25861	72281	176740	-	-
sample children registered	-	6191	1730	4559	12480	-	-

Table 3.5R : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

girls

rural

state/u.t.	propn. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	691	347	181	472	1000	17288	1005
Arunachal Pradesh	388	216	711	73	1000	94	127
Assam	650	632	249	119	1000	6506	596
Bihar	146	194	360	445	1000	7282	418
Goa	720	917	33	50	1000	140	41
Gujarat	528	331	125	544	1000	8030	451
Haryana	515	361	59	580	1000	4560	200
Himachal Pradesh	852	720	94	186	1000	2009	489
Jammu & Kashmir	774	915	85	-	1000	2260	477
Karnataka	525	356	96	548	1000	10776	549
Kerala	566	742	150	108	1000	3762	410
Madhya Pradesh	549	289	42	669	1000	18882	1053
Maharashtra	726	292	134	573	1000	19452	1006
Manipur	454	796	149	55	1000	251	118
Meghalaya	644	911	70	19	1000	649	229
Mizoram	422	596	168	236	1000	70	60
Nagaland	296	772	213	15	1000	86	102
Orissa	576	245	75	679	1000	7846	556
Punjab	622	774	149	77	1000	3991	444
Rajasthan	273	573	184	244	1000	5612	303
Sikkim	557	683	83	234	1000	91	234
Tamil Nadu	796	356	107	538	1000	13242	821
Tripura	484	885	115	-	1000	601	134
Uttar Pradesh	248	427	159	414	1000	20791	1007
West Bengal	538	633	94	273	1000	13878	819
Andaman & N. Islands	732	915	54	31	1000	45	135
Chandigarh	653	960	40	-	1000	58	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	355	92	-	908	1000	26	15
Daman & Diu	144	12	-	988	1000	8	5
Delhi	440	666	334	-	1000	126	15
Lakshadweep	959	1000	-	-	1000	42	19
Pondicherry	89	1000	-	-	1000	12	7
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	342	267	169	564	1000	18918	1346
10-20	427	370	113	517	1000	20820	1269
20 - 40	445	382	125	493	1000	37888	2484
40 - 60	468	413	126	461	1000	35119	2361
60 - 80	499	467	125	408	1000	31884	2317
80 - 90	481	512	194	294	1000	12624	1088
90 -100	565	581	128	291	1000	11209	1019
all	450	413	134	453	1000	168463	11864
estd. (00) children	-	69599	22585	76280	168463	-	-
sample children registered	-	5629	1687	4548	11864	-	-

Table 3.5R : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of Institution/personnel registered with

children

rural

state/u.t.	propn. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	683	366	165	469	1000	34843	2057
Arunachal Pradesh	359	280	635	85	1000	206	236
Assam	632	655	216	129	1000	13384	1289
Bihar	131	208	406	386	1000	13180	790
Goa	802	748	227	25	1000	383	90
Gujarat	547	345	137	518	1000	17074	924
Haryana	497	394	72	534	1000	9227	406
Himachal Pradesh	850	734	60	206	1000	4218	1021
Jammu & Kashmir	764	921	79	-	1000	4279	971
Karnataka	522	391	102	507	1000	19790	1034
Kerala	566	737	181	82	1000	7601	822
Madhya Pradesh	563	298	42	660	1000	37647	2111
Maharashtra	734	300	141	560	1000	40239	2121
Manipur	445	796	151	52	1000	567	257
Meghalaya	604	899	87	13	1000	1155	435
Mizoram	392	613	119	268	1000	124	111
Nagaland	278	797	181	22	1000	169	203
Orissa	564	305	90	605	1000	15914	1116
Punjab	634	789	126	85	1000	8923	976
Rajasthan	274	589	179	233	1000	11720	682
Sikkim	597	681	95	223	1000	199	466
Tamil Nadu	782	351	132	517	1000	27852	1716
Tripura	491	874	126	-	1000	1251	272
Uttar Pradesh	257	452	184	365	1000	45110	2102
West Bengal	560	612	99	289	1000	29450	1724
Andaman & N. Islands	685	920	51	28	1000	86	242
Chandigarh	744	980	20	-	1000	127	41
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	503	38	94	868	1000	75	37
Daman & Diu	213	441	59	500	1000	16	11
Delhi	487	725	165	110	1000	293	33
Lakshadweep	932	977	23	-	1000	73	36
Pondicherry	121	916	84	-	1000	27	12
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	353	303	161	536	1000	38311	2626
10-20	420	375	118	507	1000	41536	2508
20 - 40	443	389	135	476	1000	75609	5016
40 - 60	469	439	135	426	1000	72285	4798
60 - 80	481	476	134	390	1000	64304	4813
80 - 90	499	511	175	314	1000	27941	2338
90 -100	597	597	154	249	1000	25218	2245
all	452	429	140	430	1000	345203	24344
estd. (00) children	-	148196	48446	148560	345203	-	-
sample children registered	-	11820	3417	9107	24344	-	-

Table 3.5U : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

boys

urban

state/u.t.	proph. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	650	603	222	175	1000	5135	718
Arunachal Pradesh	661	847	153	-	1000	34	46
Assam	715	774	191	35	1000	457	172
Bihar	278	482	473	45	1000	1535	228
Goa	847	815	171	14	1000	160	50
Gujarat	567	618	273	110	1000	3728	503
Haryana	457	888	98	14	1000	1194	134
Himachal Pradesh	921	946	38	16	1000	195	117
Jammu & Kashmir	815	857	139	3	1000	624	202
Karnataka	576	686	245	69	1000	3106	440
Kerala	608	782	191	27	1000	1414	337
Madhya Pradesh	650	697	135	167	1000	5273	721
Maharashtra	544	710	237	53	1000	7936	1007
Manipur	514	697	245	59	1000	72	124
Meghalaya	807	929	71	-	1000	77	121
Mizoram	541	559	188	253	1000	36	153
Nagaland	413	575	425	-	1000	74	60
Orissa	569	575	188	238	1000	1065	179
Punjab	520	857	127	16	1000	1759	401
Rajasthan	493	809	147	45	1000	2495	376
Sikkim	812	967	9	24	1000	10	55
Tamil Nadu	730	588	232	180	1000	5552	834
Tripura	691	908	82	11	1000	86	109
Uttar Pradesh	337	674	261	64	1000	4448	642
West Bengal	528	660	293	46	1000	3632	522
Andaman & N. Islands	660	962	26	11	1000	21	93
Chandigarh	697	962	38	-	1000	176	37
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	546	658	108	233	1000	4	14
Daman & Diu	589	348	409	242	1000	8	14
Deihi	685	836	147	18	1000	2688	248
Lakshadweep	1000	973	27	-	1000	13	36
Pondicherry	406	987	13	-	1000	74	17
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	400	667	183	150	1000	5916	898
10-20	504	650	180	170	1000	6732	1012
20 - 40	514	702	194	104	1000	11670	1891
40 - 60	577	694	225	82	1000	11358	1880
60 - 80	623	726	217	57	1000	9879	1655
80 - 90	627	692	282	26	1000	4212	774
90 -100	687	633	357	11	1000	3314	600
all	542	689	219	92	1000	53083	8710
estd. (00) children	-	36577	11620	4886	53083	-	-
sample children registered	-	6206	1786	718	8710	-	-

Table 3.5U : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

girls

urban

state/u.t.	propn. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	642	631	185	184	1000	4827	683
Arunachal Pradesh	638	604	396	-	1000	37	45
Assam	813	826	107	66	1000	483	184
Bihar	297	391	538	71	1000	1557	218
Goa	810	780	220	-	1000	133	53
Gujarat	558	669	204	127	1000	3313	441
Haryana	362	885	70	45	1000	699	89
Himachal Pradesh	898	990	5	6	1000	110	85
Jammu & Kashmir	868	846	151	3	1000	635	194
Karnataka	587	697	242	81	1000	2892	421
Kerala	637	873	114	12	1000	1435	336
Madhya Pradesh	583	675	162	163	1000	4496	660
Maharashtra	572	751	196	53	1000	7789	951
Manipur	513	626	295	78	1000	70	103
Meghalaya	807	868	132	-	1000	88	144
Mizoram	502	738	124	138	1000	39	148
Nagaland	281	890	110	-	1000	30	42
Orissa	546	657	139	204	1000	888	182
Punjab	545	848	100	51	1000	1399	333
Rajasthan	537	791	165	43	1000	2427	370
Sikkim	883	994	6	-	1000	11	54
Tamil Nadu	742	604	214	181	1000	5605	849
Tripura	723	898	102	-	1000	71	102
Uttar Pradesh	311	731	205	64	1000	3878	581
West Bengal	528	667	257	76	1000	3269	495
Andaman & N. Islands	767	984	16	-	1000	16	73
Chandigarh	893	1000	-	-	1000	248	38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	383	823	-	177	1000	2	10
Daman & Diu	443	918	82	-	1000	6	11
Delhi	667	806	172	23	1000	2957	243
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	-	-	1000	11	25
Pondicherry	510	794	206	-	1000	71	9
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	413	602	188	210	1000	5951	931
10-20	474	709	146	145	1000	5926	934
20 - 40	529	695	186	119	1000	11332	1899
40 - 60	580	715	203	82	1000	10548	1716
60 - 80	613	768	195	37	1000	8963	1482
80 - 90	633	757	214	29	1000	3543	678
90 -100	727	653	341	6	1000	3231	532
all	543	705	199	96	1000	49494	8172
estd. (00) children registered							
estd. (00) children registered	-	34880	9841	4773	49494	-	-
sample children registered	-	5894	1569	709	8172	-	-

Table 3.5U : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

state/u.t.	propn. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	646	617	204	179	1000	9963	1401
Arunachal Pradesh	649	722	278	-	1000	71	91
Assam	762	801	148	51	1000	940	356
Bihar	288	436	505	59	1000	3092	446
Goa	830	799	194	7	1000	293	103
Gujarat	563	642	240	118	1000	7040	944
Haryana	417	887	87	26	1000	1893	223
Himachal Pradesh	912	962	26	12	1000	305	202
Jammu & Kashmir	841	852	145	3	1000	1260	396
Karnataka	581	691	243	65	1000	5998	861
Kerala	622	828	152	20	1000	2849	673
Madhya Pradesh	617	687	148	166	1000	9769	1381
Maharashtra	558	730	217	53	1000	15725	1958
Manipur	514	662	269	69	1000	142	227
Meghalaya	807	896	104	-	1000	165	265
Mizoram	520	652	155	194	1000	76	301
Nagaland	364	665	335	-	1000	104	102
Orissa	558	612	166	222	1000	1954	361
Punjab	531	853	115	32	1000	3157	734
Rajasthan	513	800	156	44	1000	4922	746
Sikkim	849	982	7	11	1000	21	109
Tamil Nadu	736	596	223	180	1000	11157	1683
Tripura	705	903	91	6	1000	157	211
Uttar Pradesh	324	701	235	64	1000	8327	1223
West Bengal	528	663	276	60	1000	6901	1017
Andaman & N. Islands	702	972	22	7	1000	37	166
Chandigarh	799	984	16	-	1000	423	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	471	720	68	212	1000	6	24
Daman & Diu	515	594	268	138	1000	14	25
Delhi	675	820	160	20	1000	5646	491
Lakshadweep	1000	986	14	-	1000	24	61
Pondicherry	451	892	108	-	1000	145	26
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	407	635	185	180	1000	11867	1829
10-20	489	678	164	158	1000	12659	1946
20 - 40	521	699	190	111	1000	23002	3790
40 - 60	579	704	214	82	1000	21906	3596
60 - 80	618	746	207	47	1000	18842	3137
80 - 90	630	722	251	27	1000	7755	1452
90 -100	706	643	349	9	1000	6546	1132
all	542	697	209	94	1000	102576	16882
estd. (00) children	-	71456	21460	9659	102576	-	-
sample children registered	-	12100	3355	1427	16882	-	-

Table 3.5C : Number of children registered for paediatric care per 1000 children (0- 4 yrs.) and their per 1000 distribution by type of institution/personnel registered with

children

rural+urban

state/u.t.	propn. (per 1000) registered	type of institution/personnel registered with				children registered	
		hospital	doctor	auxiliary nurse/LHV	total	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	674	422	174	404	1000	44806	3458
Arunachal Pradesh	405	394	543	63	1000	278	327
Assam	639	664	212	124	1000	14324	1845
Bihar	146	251	425	324	1000	16272	1236
Goa	814	770	213	18	1000	676	193
Gujarat	552	432	167	401	1000	24115	1868
Haryana	481	478	75	447	1000	11121	629
Himachal Pradesh	854	749	58	193	1000	4523	1223
Jammu & Kashmir	780	905	94	1	1000	5539	1367
Karnataka	534	461	135	404	1000	25788	1895
Kerala	580	762	173	65	1000	10450	1495
Madhya Pradesh	573	378	64	558	1000	47416	3492
Maharashtra	674	421	162	417	1000	55964	4079
Manipur	458	770	175	55	1000	709	484
Meghalaya	623	899	89	12	1000	1321	700
Mizoram	432	628	132	240	1000	199	412
Nagaland	305	747	239	14	1000	272	305
Orissa	564	338	99	563	1000	17868	1477
Punjab	603	806	123	71	1000	12080	1710
Rajasthan	318	651	172	177	1000	16643	1428
Sikkim	615	710	87	203	1000	221	575
Tamil Nadu	768	421	158	421	1000	39009	3399
Tripura	508	877	122	1	1000	1408	483
Uttar Pradesh	266	490	192	318	1000	53437	3325
West Bengal	553	622	132	246	1000	36351	2741
Andaman & N. Islands	690	936	43	22	1000	123	408
Chandigarh	786	983	17	-	1000	551	116
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	500	88	92	820	1000	81	61
Daman & Diu	291	511	155	333	1000	30	36
Delhi	663	815	160	25	1000	5938	524
Lakshadweep	948	979	21	-	1000	97	97
Pondicherry	316	896	104	-	1000	172	38
fractile group (all-India)							
0 - 10	366	336	165	499	1000	51312	3678
10-20	421	392	124	483	1000	53131	3691
20 - 40	447	436	139	425	1000	98077	7603
40 - 60	482	494	142	363	1000	91956	7989
60 - 80	510	566	165	269	1000	82945	8813
80 - 90	590	651	166	183	1000	39010	4770
90 -100	649	669	253	78	1000	31347	4682
all	470	491	156	353	1000	447779	41226
estd. (00) children	-	219653	69906	158220	447779	-	-
sample children registered	-	23920	6772	10534	41226	-	-

Table 3.6R : Number of children (1-4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy (0 yr) per 1000 children (PTSF) and their per 1000 distribution by age at introduction of supplementary food

state / u.t.	rural														
	boys					girls					children				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	PTSF	less than 3 months	4-6 months	more than 6 months	total	PTSF	less than 3 months	4-6 months	more than 6 months	total	PTSF	less than 3 months	4-6 months	more than 6 months	total
(0)															
Andhra Pradesh	235	120	351	529	1000	221	32	440	525	1000	228	79	392	527	1000
Arunchal Pradesh	216	25	72	869	1000	105	65	14	879	1000	169	36	56	871	1000
Assam	190	44	456	499	1000	187	65	458	458	1000	189	54	457	480	1000
Bihar	92	215	343	434	1000	92	185	324	415	1000	92	200	333	424	1000
Goa	682	355	562	83	1000	813	479	473	48	1000	735	410	522	67	1000
Gujarat	354	1	381	608	1000	359	12	373	592	1000	357	6	377	600	1000
Haryana	233	142	547	311	1000	197	308	501	190	1000	216	213	528	260	1000
Himachal Pradesh	408	79	404	506	1000	367	127	488	365	1000	389	101	441	443	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	515	82	324	583	1000	384	90	405	466	1000	444	86	362	529	1000
Karnataka	312	56	446	482	1000	249	62	339	595	1000	278	59	395	535	1000
Kerala	561	93	687	207	1000	524	42	761	183	1000	542	69	722	196	1000
Madhya Pradesh	109	23	116	845	1000	113	21	187	761	1000	111	22	154	801	1000
Maharashtra	272	57	303	640	1000	247	35	299	664	1000	260	47	301	651	1000
Manipur	106	93	517	390	1000	80	535	68	397	1000	94	259	349	392	1000
Meghalaya	81	86	633	282	1000	70	77	905	18	1000	76	82	751	167	1000
Mizoram	115	-	235	501	1000	133	-	575	312	1000	125	-	426	394	1000
Nagaland	133	21	346	633	1000	159	64	11	924	1000	145	43	173	783	1000
Orissa	116	190	526	284	1000	127	102	468	414	1000	122	145	496	350	1000
Punjab	365	121	327	548	1000	357	141	365	456	1000	361	130	344	506	1000
Rajasthan	90	8	269	722	1000	92	185	217	534	1000	91	96	243	629	1000
Sikkim	379	270	551	122	1000	423	172	747	81	1000	400	220	651	102	1000
Tamil Nadu	329	94	623	283	1000	344	66	694	234	1000	336	81	657	260	1000
Tripura	552	44	614	301	1000	641	53	565	326	1000	596	49	588	314	1000
Uttar Pradesh	154	200	256	544	1000	163	125	288	568	1000	159	163	271	556	1000
West Bengal	437	124	361	513	1000	461	125	369	499	1000	448	124	365	506	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	559	9	788	197	1000	665	38	397	559	1000	610	24	584	385	1000
Chandigarh	365	-	681	319	1000	715	-	857	143	1000	569	-	810	190	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	683	-	6	994	1000	816	-	15	985	1000	747	-	11	989	1000
Daman & Diu	523	-	896	104	1000	607	-	664	336	1000	586	-	717	283	1000
Delhi	300	-	423	577	1000	267	-	594	406	1000	284	-	502	498	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	1000	1000	41	-	-	1000	1000
Pondicherry	943	-	901	99	1000	917	-	941	59	1000	927	-	926	74	1000
all-India	217	109	380	505	1000	212	92	393	497	1000	215	101	386	501	1000
estid. (taking supp)(00)	-	7114	24703	32832	64875	-	5589	23787	30120	60608	-	12704	48499	62953	125583
estid. (all) (00)	299178	-	-	-	-	285382	-	-	-	-	584560	-	-	-	-
sample (taking supp)	-	453	1733	2022	4256	-	387	1659	1853	3874	-	840	3392	3875	8230
sample (all)	18165	-	-	-	-	17206	-	-	-	-	35371	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6U : Number of children (1-4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy (0 yr) per 1000 children (PTSE) and their per 1000 distribution by age at introduction of supplementary food

state / u.t.	boys				girls				children				total		
	PTSE	age at introduction		total	PTSE	age at introduction		total	PTSE	age at introduction		total			
		less than 3 months	4-6 months			more than 6 months	less than 3 months			4-6 months	more than 6 months			less than 3 months	4-6 months
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	372	144	535	321	1000	367	48	453	399	1000	370	146	496	358	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	431	238	705	57	1000	465	149	946	5	1000	449	137	834	29	1000
Assam	289	349	369	160	1000	240	192	470	249	1000	270	282	413	198	1000
Bihar	209	139	346	510	1000	176	238	483	280	1000	183	181	405	411	1000
Goa	692	63	706	231	1000	898	-	685	315	1000	790	29	695	276	1000
Gujarat	375	52	391	549	1000	389	26	347	594	1000	387	39	369	571	1000
Haryana	349	241	614	145	1000	302	302	394	304	1000	318	263	534	203	1000
Himachal Pradesh	284	287	408	305	1000	493	48	461	491	1000	355	173	433	393	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	408	102	557	333	1000	440	144	311	541	1000	423	123	432	439	1000
Karnataka	334	65	469	459	1000	352	125	493	350	1000	343	94	481	406	1000
Kerala	499	64	699	238	1000	484	52	637	300	1000	491	58	668	268	1000
Madhya Pradesh	188	59	261	625	1000	158	119	163	704	1000	174	86	217	661	1000
Maharashtra	261	125	458	411	1000	250	128	407	465	1000	255	126	434	437	1000
Manipur	75	375	450	105	1000	57	-	268	428	1000	66	207	369	250	1000
Meghalaya	183	162	756	66	1000	323	185	793	22	1000	257	178	780	37	1000
Mizoram	135	-	500	491	1000	186	-	683	299	1000	162	-	612	373	1000
Nagaland	324	133	391	476	1000	318	7	142	840	1000	322	89	303	604	1000
Orissa	299	244	460	278	1000	260	361	374	265	1000	281	293	424	271	1000
Punjab	448	111	489	400	1000	467	131	600	269	1000	456	120	537	343	1000
Rajasthan	237	129	262	568	1000	231	47	311	540	1000	234	91	285	555	1000
Sikkim	385	218	452	330	1000	566	429	380	190	1000	485	354	406	240	1000
Tamil Nadu	355	84	704	207	1000	404	145	597	256	1000	380	117	647	234	1000
Tripura	693	68	591	292	1000	761	218	614	131	1000	723	138	602	217	1000
Uttar Pradesh	230	200	325	459	1000	242	265	315	402	1000	236	232	320	431	1000
West Bengal	603	172	468	348	1000	652	148	455	375	1000	626	160	462	361	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	624	15	698	287	1000	561	127	741	132	1000	599	57	714	229	1000
Chandigarh	477	76	282	642	1000	432	235	667	98	1000	452	158	482	360	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	918	-	410	590	1000	814	-	255	745	1000	875	-	349	651	1000
Daman & Diu	511	60	194	745	1000	804	-	584	416	1000	662	23	436	539	1000
Delhi	437	110	633	228	1000	612	85	617	287	1000	532	94	623	265	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	624	-	955	45	1000	528	-	1000	-	1000	577	-	975	25	1000
all-India	326	128	477	383	1000	337	139	456	390	1000	331	133	467	386	1000
estd. (taking supp)(00)	-	3194	11928	9594	25028	-	3360	11029	9423	24183	-	6554	22958	19017	49211
estd. (all) (00)	76668	-	-	1203	3239	71813	431	1428	1182	3065	148680	858	2895	2385	6324
sample (taking supp)	-	427	1567	-	-	8223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sample (all)	9785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

urban

Table 3.8C: Number of children (1-4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy (0 yr) per 1000 children (PTSF) and their per 1000 distribution by age at introduction of supplementary food

state / u.t.	boys						girls						children					
	less than 3 months		4-6 months		more than 6 months		less than 3 months		4-6 months		more than 6 months		less than 3 months		4-6 months		more than 6 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
Andhra Pradesh	266	127	410	462	1000	255	71	444	483	1000	261	101	426	472	1000			
Arunachal Pradesh	248	80	236	658	1000	177	57	503	420	1000	217	72	333	572	1000			
Assam	196	69	449	471	1000	190	74	459	442	1000	183	71	454	458	1000			
Bihar	104	199	344	450	1000	100	194	350	393	1000	102	197	347	422	1000			
Goa	686	245	616	139	1000	851	255	572	172	1000	757	250	595	155	1000			
Gujarat	360	16	384	590	1000	371	16	365	593	1000	365	16	375	592	1000			
Haryana	258	171	567	263	1000	212	307	475	218	1000	237	227	529	244	1000			
Himachal Pradesh	398	91	404	494	1000	373	122	486	373	1000	387	105	441	440	1000			
Jammu & Kashmir	490	86	370	534	1000	395	102	384	483	1000	440	94	376	510	1000			
Karnataka	317	58	452	476	1000	269	78	378	533	1000	292	67	417	503	1000			
Kerala	545	86	690	214	1000	513	45	730	212	1000	529	66	709	213	1000			
Madhya Pradesh	125	34	161	777	1000	122	45	181	747	1000	123	40	171	762	1000			
Maharashtra	268	80	354	564	1000	248	67	336	595	1000	258	74	346	579	1000			
Manipur	101	125	510	358	1000	76	457	97	401	1000	89	252	351	375	1000			
Meghalaya	91	100	656	242	1000	98	117	863	19	1000	94	109	759	131	1000			
Mizoram	121	-	324	498	1000	150	-	616	307	1000	136	-	494	387	1000			
Nagaland	208	90	374	537	1000	205	39	69	887	1000	207	68	244	686	1000			
Orissa	138	204	509	282	1000	362	152	449	385	1000	140	179	480	332	1000			
Punjab	392	117	386	494	1000	389	138	446	391	1000	391	126	414	447	1000			
Rajasthan	119	56	266	661	1000	118	135	251	536	1000	118	94	259	600	1000			
Sikkim	379	266	545	135	1000	435	199	708	93	1000	406	231	630	113	1000			
Tamil Nadu	336	91	647	260	1000	349	93	660	242	1000	349	92	654	251	1000			
Tripura	565	47	611	300	1000	650	68	569	308	1000	606	58	589	304	1000			
Uttar Pradesh	164	200	268	528	1000	173	151	283	538	1000	169	176	280	533	1000			
West Bengal	471	137	389	469	1000	498	131	392	466	1000	485	134	390	468	1000			
Andaman & N. Islands	580	11	757	228	1000	638	58	475	462	1000	606	33	622	340	1000			
Chandigarh	451	61	357	581	1000	506	148	738	115	1000	482	112	579	310	1000			
Daadra & Nagar Haveli	706	-	56	944	1000	816	-	34	966	1000	758	-	45	955	1000			
Daman & Diu	518	24	620	356	1000	645	-	645	355	1000	606	6	638	355	1000			
Delhi	426	104	622	246	1000	591	82	616	290	1000	515	91	618	274	1000			
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1000	54	-	-	1000	1000	31	-	-	1000	1000			
Pondicherry	731	-	932	68	1000	714	-	963	37	1000	722	-	949	51	1000			
all-India	239	115	407	471	1000	237	106	411	466	1000	238	110	409	469	1000			
estd. (taking supp)(00)	-	10308	36631	42427	90003	-	8950	34826	38543	84791	-	19258	71457	81970	174794			
estd. (all) (00)	376046	-	-	-	-	357195	-	-	-	-	733240	-	-	-	-			
sample (taking supp)	-	880	3300	3225	7496	-	818	3087	3035	7059	-	1698	6387	6260	14554			
sample (all)	27930	-	-	-	-	26429	-	-	-	-	54359	-	-	-	-			

Table 3.7B : Per 1000 distribution of children (1 - 4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy by type of breast feed supplements

rural

state / u.t.	boys			girls			children											
	types of supplement			type of supplement			type of supplement											
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	milk	home-made weaning food	home-commer-cial weaning food	bis-cuits	family food mashed	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	home-commer-cial weaning food	bis-cuits	family food mashed	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	home-commer-cial weaning food	bis-cuits	family food mashed	total*
Andhra Pradesh	184	190	45	3	556	1000	105	313	117	7	455	1000	148	247	79	5	510	1000
Anunachal Pradesh	49	846	53	-	28	1000	17	737	95	-	128	1000	40	817	65	-	56	1000
Assam	354	263	245	2	121	1000	315	334	204	5	120	1000	336	296	226	3	120	1000
Bihar	515	193	39	5	211	1000	515	223	38	-	129	1000	515	208	39	3	170	1000
Goa	178	381	198	141	92	1000	244	526	210	-	21	1000	208	451	203	78	60	1000
Gujarat	230	568	12	84	99	1000	154	558	14	94	157	1000	194	563	13	89	127	1000
Haryana	550	118	19	-	313	1000	592	274	51	-	83	1000	568	184	33	-	215	1000
Himachal Pradesh	191	460	109	4	225	1000	258	356	149	-	227	1000	221	413	127	2	226	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	390	547	15	-	35	1000	307	486	8	-	73	1000	351	518	12	-	53	1000
Karnataka	104	539	36	0	317	1000	110	461	55	35	325	1000	107	502	45	17	321	1000
Kerala	144	612	97	4	113	1000	155	573	115	9	141	1000	149	593	105	7	127	1000
Madhya Pradesh	328	182	25	-	436	1000	371	237	9	-	346	1000	350	211	16	-	388	1000
Maharashtra	149	374	104	24	343	1000	143	402	54	53	-	1000	146	387	81	37	344	1000
Manipur	819	10	23	-	148	1000	615	123	-	-	263	1000	742	52	14	-	191	1000
Meghalaya	255	209	371	-	165	1000	283	427	37	-	253	1000	267	303	226	-	203	1000
Mizoram	-	489	198	171	49	1000	-	774	-	-	112	1000	-	649	87	74	85	1000
Nagaland	3	643	350	-	4	1000	53	922	25	-	-	1000	29	787	182	-	2	1000
Orissa	143	327	457	4	68	1000	279	424	149	12	135	1000	212	376	300	8	102	1000
Punjab	644	145	59	6	140	1000	682	154	39	9	79	1000	662	149	50	7	112	1000
Rajasthan	613	163	-	-	223	1000	592	196	-	-	209	1000	602	179	-	-	216	1000
Sikkim	95	649	140	-	56	1000	26	784	104	-	59	1000	60	717	122	-	58	1000
Tamil Nadu	338	285	225	-	146	1000	261	533	118	1	86	1000	301	404	174	1	117	1000
Tripura	101	441	234	-	195	1000	127	486	117	-	232	1000	115	465	172	-	214	1000
Uttar Pradesh	525	213	48	1	213	1000	549	159	46	8	214	1000	537	186	47	5	213	1000
West Bengal	305	254	101	8	331	1000	317	284	95	2	297	1000	311	269	98	5	314	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	86	232	678	-	4	1000	19	360	616	-	3	1000	51	299	645	-	3	1000
Chandigarh	426	21	-	-	553	1000	541	278	-	-	180	1000	511	210	-	-	279	1000
Dehra & Nagar Haveli	-	784	-	216	-	1000	102	878	-	19	-	1000	54	833	-	113	-	1000
Daman & Diu	-	935	-	-	65	1000	91	523	-	256	130	1000	70	617	-	198	115	1000
Delhi	-	132	799	-	69	1000	196	406	69	-	329	1000	90	257	485	-	188	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Pondicherry	-	513	-	-	487	1000	-	71	-	-	929	1000	-	237	-	-	763	1000
all-India	325	309	87	11	258	1000	323	337	70	17	234	1000	324	322	79	14	247	1000
east. (taking supp)	21137	20067	5671	712	16782	64975	19573	20410	4267	1009	14186	60606	40711	40478	9638	1721	30968	125583
sample (taking supp)	1409	1430	412	44	909	4256	1268	1369	314	43	882	3974	2677	2819	726	87	1791	6230

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.7U: Per 1000 distribution of children (1 - 4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy by type of breast feed supplements

state / u.l.	boys						girls						children					
	type of supplement			type of supplement			type of supplement			type of supplement			type of supplement			type of supplement		
	milk	home-made weaning food	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	total*	milk	home-made weaning food	total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Andhra Pradesh	203	135	335	-	324	1000	219	190	258	-	318	1000	211	161	298	-	321	1000
Assam	443	102	301	-	32	1000	159	315	409	-	29	1000	320	201	159	538	-	1000
Bihar	576	168	108	-	125	1000	570	164	161	22	83	1000	573	194	348	-	31	1000
Goa	116	621	56	51	156	1000	145	341	109	156	246	1000	132	470	85	108	206	1000
Gujarat	294	376	158	38	123	1000	282	396	185	38	85	1000	288	386	172	38	104	1000
Haryana	484	95	199	25	196	1000	707	178	70	17	29	1000	565	125	152	22	135	1000
Himachal Pradesh	449	91	214	-	246	1000	171	54	433	-	343	1000	317	73	318	-	292	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	234	631	120	-	15	1000	318	413	130	36	98	1000	277	521	125	18	57	1000
Karnataka	183	255	239	3	310	1000	220	262	252	-	257	1000	201	258	245	2	284	1000
Kerala	201	474	123	7	195	1000	225	425	137	7	175	1000	212	450	130	7	185	1000
Madhya Pradesh	394	151	146	8	265	1000	321	193	151	4	298	1000	361	170	148	6	280	1000
Maharashtra	478	198	163	24	134	1000	402	231	190	11	164	1000	442	214	176	18	148	1000
Manipur	375	450	175	-	-	1000	412	285	-	-	-	1000	391	376	97	-	-	1000
Meghalaya	698	45	242	-	-	1000	537	9	454	-	-	1000	591	21	383	-	-	1000
Mizoram	35	235	487	-	234	1000	112	349	389	-	132	1000	83	305	427	-	171	1000
Nagaland	17	195	732	-	56	1000	31	381	548	-	31	1000	22	261	667	-	47	1000
Orissa	161	175	580	31	33	1000	198	274	526	-	2	1000	177	217	557	18	20	1000
Punjab	539	169	125	-	166	1000	570	147	54	-	229	1000	553	159	94	-	194	1000
Rajasthan	464	221	82	9	185	1000	571	156	32	16	132	1000	514	190	59	12	160	1000
Sikkim	227	352	335	-	86	1000	304	447	228	-	21	1000	277	413	266	-	44	1000
Tamil Nadu	263	265	372	16	83	1000	267	286	337	2	95	1000	265	276	354	9	89	1000
Tripura	56	397	279	2	215	1000	78	400	391	-	94	1000	67	399	331	1	158	1000
Uttar Pradesh	625	198	78	17	56	1000	605	205	111	-	62	1000	615	202	95	9	59	1000
West Bengal	243	157	420	-	170	1000	182	165	399	5	219	1000	213	161	410	3	194	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	50	107	835	-	7	1000	38	462	500	-	-	1000	45	242	708	-	5	1000
Chandigarh	76	-	135	-	789	1000	221	160	139	-	480	1000	151	83	137	-	629	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	981	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	-	-	1000	6	994	-	-	-	1000
Daman & Diu	435	242	-	30	292	1000	441	368	-	-	171	1000	439	334	-	11	216	1000
Delhi	203	143	480	-	147	1000	212	234	466	6	75	1000	209	200	471	4	102	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	285	404	-	311	1000	-	341	314	-	345	1000	-	310	364	-	326	1000
all-India	348	214	247	11	167	1000	329	237	249	9	180	1000	339	225	248	10	164	1000
estd. (taking suppo)	8717	5347	6171	286	4192	25028	7968	5738	6011	210	3859	24183	16894	11085	12183	496	8051	49211
sample (taking suppo)	1121	737	812	28	498	3239	1027	793	749	26	444	3085	2146	1530	1561	54	942	6324

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.7C: Per 1000 distribution of children (1-4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy by type of breast feed supplements

state / u.t.	rural+urban																	
	boys						girls						children					
	type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement		type of supplement	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Andhra Pradesh	190	172	138	2	482	1000	143	272	164	5	410	1000	168	219	150	3	448	1000
Anunachal Pradesh	43	626	264	-	22	1000	194	506	176	-	61	1000	98	583	233	-	36	1000
Assam	362	250	250	2	113	1000	304	333	219	4	113	1000	335	288	236	3	113	1000
Bihar	527	188	53	4	193	1000	524	213	59	4	421	1000	526	200	56	4	158	1000
Goa	155	478	144	107	116	1000	198	440	163	73	127	1000	176	459	153	90	121	1000
Gujarat	249	511	55	70	106	1000	194	508	67	77	134	1000	222	509	61	73	120	1000
Haryana	531	111	71	7	279	1000	619	251	56	4	70	1000	567	168	65	6	194	1000
Himachal Pradesh	206	439	115	4	226	1000	252	337	167	-	235	1000	227	393	138	2	230	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	359	564	36	-	31	1000	309	469	36	8	78	1000	336	519	36	4	54	1000
Karnataka	123	469	86	1	315	1000	138	411	105	26	308	1000	130	441	95	13	312	1000
Kerala	157	579	103	5	132	1000	172	536	120	9	150	1000	164	559	111	7	141	1000
Madhya Pradesh	347	172	63	3	382	1000	359	226	43	1	334	1000	353	200	53	2	358	1000
Maharashtra	258	315	124	24	274	1000	233	343	101	38	282	1000	246	328	113	31	278	1000
Manipur	769	59	40	-	132	1000	585	146	-	-	224	1000	699	93	25	-	167	1000
Meghalaya	337	178	347	-	135	1000	377	272	192	-	159	1000	357	225	270	-	147	1000
Mizoram	12	404	295	113	111	1000	43	611	149	-	120	1000	30	524	210	47	116	1000
Nagaland	11	369	584	-	36	1000	43	681	257	-	14	1000	25	502	445	-	26	1000
Orissa	148	287	489	11	59	1000	263	395	223	10	109	1000	204	340	359	11	84	1000
Punjab	606	154	84	4	150	1000	643	152	44	6	131	1000	623	153	66	5	141	1000
Rajasthan	554	186	33	4	208	1000	584	181	12	6	181	1000	569	184	23	5	195	1000
Sikkim	103	630	152	-	58	1000	55	749	117	-	55	1000	78	682	134	-	57	1000
Tamil Nadu	316	279	269	5	127	1000	263	448	194	2	89	1000	289	363	232	3	108	1000
Tripura	96	437	239	0	197	1000	123	478	141	-	220	1000	110	458	188	0	209	1000
Uttar Pradesh	543	211	53	4	184	1000	559	167	58	7	186	1000	551	189	56	5	185	1000
West Bengal	288	228	186	6	286	1000	282	253	175	3	277	1000	285	240	181	4	282	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	74	189	732	-	5	1000	23	384	590	-	2	1000	49	282	664	-	4	1000
Chandigarh	142	4	109	-	745	1000	340	204	87	-	368	1000	257	121	97	-	526	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	810	-	189	-	1000	95	888	-	18	-	1000	49	850	-	102	-	1000
Daman & Diu	171	663	-	12	154	1000	175	491	-	194	140	1000	174	537	-	145	144	1000
Delhi	193	142	496	-	143	1000	211	238	455	6	82	1000	204	202	471	4	105	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Pondicherry	-	384	229	-	387	1000	-	175	121	-	704	1000	-	271	171	-	568	1000
all-India	332	282	132	11	233	1000	325	308	121	14	213	1000	328	295	127	13	223	1000
estd. (taking suppo)	28854	25414	11842	969	20974	90003	27541	26148	10278	1219	18045	84791	57385	51562	22121	2218	38019	174794
sample (taking suppo)	2530	2167	1224	72	1407	7485	2295	2182	1063	68	1326	7959	4825	4348	2287	141	2733	14554

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.8 R: Per 1000 distribution of children (1-4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy (0 yr) by reason for introduction of supplements

rural

state / u.t.	boys				girls				children						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*
Andhra Pradesh	35	606	83	254	1000	67	508	59	361	1000	49	561	72	303	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	854	26	14	58	1000	656	86	-	258	1000	800	42	10	112	1000
Assam	95	405	261	239	1000	223	229	293	207	1000	154	324	276	224	1000
Bihar	7	753	15	203	1000	3	761	20	142	1000	5	757	18	173	1000
Goa	142	109	661	87	1000	175	137	501	187	1000	157	122	589	132	1000
Gujarat	27	247	169	551	1000	13	288	201	469	1000	20	267	184	511	1000
Haryana	128	495	4	373	1000	213	556	-	232	1000	164	521	2	313	1000
Himachal Pradesh	101	462	102	334	1000	119	304	183	373	1000	109	391	138	351	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	227	390	66	304	1000	225	483	72	183	1000	226	434	69	248	1000
Karnataka	33	400	212	350	1000	21	426	206	334	1000	27	412	209	343	1000
Kerala	16	487	104	358	1000	36	577	125	252	1000	25	529	114	308	1000
Madhya Pradesh	9	563	12	398	1000	14	556	2	390	1000	11	559	6	394	1000
Maharashtra	106	320	120	433	1000	177	264	157	398	1000	139	294	137	417	1000
Manipur	151	626	-	223	1000	469	257	-	263	1000	270	488	-	238	1000
Meghalaya	62	690	-	247	1000	98	220	-	682	1000	78	486	-	436	1000
Mizoram	309	-	-	598	1000	227	-	32	627	1000	263	-	18	614	1000
Nagaland	630	90	273	7	1000	884	55	-	61	1000	761	72	132	35	1000
Orissa	46	694	143	116	1000	18	723	62	192	1000	32	709	102	155	1000
Punjab	33	320	28	610	1000	23	366	18	549	1000	29	342	23*	582	1000
Rajasthan	114	601	70	211	1000	147	614	20	212	1000	130	608	45	211	1000
Sikkim	17	725	72	126	1000	17	764	74	67	1000	17	745	73	96	1000
Tamil Nadu	54	640	243	64	1000	39	676	237	42	1000	47	657	240	54	1000
Tripura	42	495	105	317	1000	35	493	77	352	1000	38	494	90	335	1000
Uttar Pradesh	64	662	38	236	1000	79	686	16	196	1000	71	674	27	216	1000
West Bengal	14	471	64	449	1000	13	552	45	386	1000	13	511	55	418	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	54	712	74	160	1000	56	595	36	310	1000	55	651	54	238	1000
Chandigarh	-	447	-	553	1000	-	847	-	153	1000	-	741	-	259	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	994	6	1000	-	-	970	30	1000	-	-	982	18	1000
Daman & Diu	65	84	39	813	1000	65	600	97	238	1000	65	483	84	368	1000
Delhi	-	577	201	222	1000	-	369	157	69	1000	-	482	180	152	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	1000
Pondicherry	-	210	646	145	1000	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	79	867	54	1000
all-India	51	510	102	327	1000	63	529	96	293	1000	57	520	99	310	1000
estd. (taking supp)	3342	33168	6615	21263	64975	3831	32075	5803	17730	60608	7172	65244	12418	38993	125583
sample (taking supp)	295	2167	430	1302	4256	283	2054	383	1164	3974	578	4221	813	2466	8230

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.8 U : Per 1000 distribution of children (1 - 4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy (0 yr) by reason for introduction of supplements

urban

state / u.t.	boys				girls				children						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*
Andhra Pradesh	7	486	250	255	1000	3	489	228	264	1000	5	487	239	259	1000
Anuchal Pradesh	74	488	326	-	1000	353	307	174	68	1000	224	391	245	36	1000
Assam	31	456	191	158	1000	126	418	186	202	1000	72	440	180	177	1000
Bihar	51	767	77	82	1000	58	688	177	78	1000	54	733	120	80	1000
Goa	36	493	425	46	1000	-	290	603	107	1000	17	383	521	79	1000
Gujarat	46	473	168	302	1000	16	472	186	312	1000	31	473	177	307	1000
Haryana	72	604	68	256	1000	43	607	85	265	1000	62	605	74	259	1000
Himachal Pradesh	31	466	170	333	1000	93	641	123	143	1000	60	549	148	243	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	11	730	90	169	1000	161	459	62	314	1000	87	592	76	243	1000
Karnataka	17	253	263	426	1000	32	491	198	246	1000	24	368	232	339	1000
Kerala	33	393	156	418	1000	67	308	100	493	1000	50	351	128	455	1000
Madhya Pradesh	39	428	117	350	1000	17	494	81	376	1000	29	458	101	362	1000
Maharashtra	55	510	268	164	1000	41	519	234	205	1000	48	515	252	184	1000
Manipur	45	435	-	450	1000	-	268	-	428	1000	25	360	-	440	1000
Meghalaya	354	383	-	247	1000	336	393	-	270	1000	342	390	-	263	1000
Mizoram	249	307	-	435	1000	213	285	94	390	1000	227	294	58	407	1000
Nagaland	134	409	158	299	1000	237	106	31	615	1000	170	302	114	410	1000
Orissa	31	675	172	103	1000	44	596	243	117	1000	36	642	202	109	1000
Punjab	22	367	48	560	1000	36	319	39	603	1000	28	346	44	579	1000
Rajasthan	30	679	50	200	1000	54	698	42	104	1000	41	688	46	156	1000
Sikkim	-	639	258	103	1000	-	926	8	66	1000	-	824	97	79	1000
Tamil Nadu	36	602	240	120	1000	24	616	189	166	1000	30	610	212	145	1000
Tripura	94	203	219	434	1000	-	358	394	211	1000	50	276	301	330	1000
Uttar Pradesh	39	688	146	101	1000	40	746	126	72	1000	39	717	136	87	1000
West Bengal	0	612	204	174	1000	18	501	201	250	1000	9	558	202	211	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	45	654	242	58	1000	124	486	89	301	1000	75	591	184	150	1000
Chandigarh	135	281	-	584	1000	125	194	-	681	1000	130	236	-	634	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	231	364	405	1000	-	33	712	255	1000	-	154	500	347	1000
Daman & Diu	-	556	444	-	1000	133	72	569	226	1000	84	253	522	142	1000
Delhi	38	303	440	201	1000	20	320	381	279	1000	27	314	403	249	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	22	978	-	1000	-	28	972	-	1000	-	25	975	-	1000
all-India	32	523	199	230	1000	32	514	193	245	1000	32	518	196	237	1000
estd. (taking supp)	802	13078	4989	5764	25028	767	12427	4664	5914	24183	1568	25504	9653	11679	49211
sample (taking supp)	124	1660	597	803	3239	134	1558	535	811	3085	258	3218	1132	1614	6324

* includes n.r. cases

Table 3.8 C : Per 1000 distribution of children (1 - 4 yrs.) who were introduced supplementary food (other than breast milk) during infancy (0 yr) by reason for introduction of supplements

state / u.t.	rural+urban														
	boys					girls					children				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	working mother	inadeq-uate breast milk	doctor's / nurse's advice	other	total*	
Andhra Pradesh	26	568	137	254	1000	45	502	115	329	1000	35	537	127	289	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	651	146	95	43	1000	497	202	91	158	1000	595	166	94	85	1000
Assam	90	409	255	232	1000	216	243	284	207	1000	148	333	268	221	1000
Bihar	16	756	28	178	1000	12	749	46	131	1000	14	753	37	155	1000
Goa	102	254	572	72	1000	93	209	548	149	1000	98	232	561	110	1000
Gujarat	33	314	169	477	1000	14	346	197	420	1000	24	330	182	449	1000
Haryana	112	527	22	339	1000	172	568	21	240	1000	136	544	22	298	1000
Himachal Pradesh	97	462	106	334	1000	118	326	179	358	1000	106	401	139	345	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	185	457	71	277	1000	210	478	70	213	1000	197	467	71	247	1000
Karnataka	29	364	224	369	1000	24	442	204	312	1000	27	401	215	342	1000
Kerala	20	464	116	372	1000	44	510	119	311	1000	31	486	118	343	1000
Madhya Pradesh	18	521	44	383	1000	14	541	21	387	1000	16	531	33	385	1000
Maharashtra	89	383	169	344	1000	130	353	184	331	1000	108	369	176	338	1000
Manipur	139	605	-	248	1000	400	259	-	287	1000	239	472	-	263	1000
Meghalaya	117	633	-	247	1000	187	284	-	529	1000	152	459	-	388	1000
Mizoram	289	103	-	543	1000	222	110	56	536	1000	250	107	33	539	1000
Nagaland	326	285	203	186	1000	595	78	14	308	1000	441	197	122	238	1000
Orissa	42	689	150	113	1000	23	698	98	178	1000	33	694	125	145	1000
Punjab	29	337	36	592	1000	28	350	25	568	1000	28	343	31	581	1000
Rajasthan	81	632	62	207	1000	113	645	28	172	1000	96	638	46	190	1000
Sikkim	16	720	83	125	1000	15	781	67	67	1000	15	751	75	95	1000
Tamil Nadu	48	629	242	81	1000	34	655	220	85	1000	41	642	231	83	1000
Tripura	48	463	117	330	1000	32	481	105	339	1000	40	472	111	335	1000
Uttar Pradesh	59	667	57	211	1000	71	697	36	173	1000	65	682	47	193	1000
West Bengal	10	509	101	376	1000	14	539	86	350	1000	12	523	94	363	1000
Andaman & N. Islands	51	692	132	125	1000	71	570	48	308	1000	61	634	92	213	1000
Chandigarh	-	313	-	578	1000	78	437	-	485	1000	91	385	-	524	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	29	915	56	1000	-	3	950	48	1000	-	15	933	51	1000
Daman & Diu	39	269	198	493	1000	81	472	211	235	1000	70	418	207	304	1000
Delhi	36	317	428	202	1000	20	322	375	273	1000	26	320	395	246	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	1000
Pondicherry	-	103	834	63	1000	-	11	989	-	1000	-	54	918	29	1000
all-India	46	514	129	300	1000	54	525	123	279	1000	50	519	126	290	1000
estd. (laking supp)	4143	46246	11604	27027	90003	4598	44502	10468	23644	84791	8741	90748	22072	50672	174794
sample (laking supp)	419	3827	1027	2105	7495	417	3612	918	1975	7059	836	7439	1945	4080	14554

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.1R : Number of pregnant women registered for pre-natal care per 1000 pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.), average number of times attended and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking pre-natal care rural

state/u.t.	no registered per 1000 pregnant women	ave. no. of times attended	reason for seeking pre-natal care					pregnant women			
			routine pre-natal care	felt ill	ANM/LHV advised	other	total*	estd. (00)		sample	
								regd.	all	regd.	all
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	767	5.1	686	86	188	37	1000	10686	13939	960	1354
Arunachal Pradesh	103	3.2	320	15	495	81	1000	23	224	34	264
Assam	644	3.1	668	135	128	40	1000	4482	6962	516	957
Bihar	83	3.5	452	113	305	54	1000	2745	33216	188	2319
Goa	785	4.1	844	93	63	-	1000	96	122	44	50
Gujarat	630	4.1	662	30	264	26	1000	5159	8191	335	624
Haryana	400	4.9	550	91	333	17	1000	2208	5518	120	290
Himachal Pradesh	744	4.1	673	63	139	104	1000	1139	1530	351	454
Jammu & Kashmir	677	5.1	635	117	81	160	1000	1461	2158	322	532
Karnataka	711	4.6	663	95	186	46	1000	8520	11976	511	746
Kerala	865	7.4	820	63	42	63	1000	4060	4692	625	704
Madhya Pradesh	380	3.2	392	83	467	50	1000	8134	21428	567	1708
Maharashtra	686	4.1	597	38	332	21	1000	10527	15338	800	1101
Manipur	228	2.5	330	242	118	302	1000	108	473	64	306
Meghalaya	402	4.5	759	118	43	76	1000	283	703	90	337
Mizoram	516	4	434	176	326	63	1000	49	94	54	139
Nagaland	178	5	599	253	68	74	1000	32	180	55	240
Orissa	478	3.4	323	113	502	58	1000	3985	8334	399	873
Punjab	597	4.1	746	93	131	25	1000	2446	4098	318	572
Rajasthan	237	4.2	454	70	436	18	1000	3489	14716	161	964
Sikkim	538	2.9	769	24	144	57	1000	45	85	180	346
Tamil Nadu	823	4.2	781	16	181	1	1000	7829	9508	870	1023
Tripura	371	2.9	564	114	111	203	1000	349	941	113	325
Uttar Pradesh	164	3.4	489	84	343	50	1000	9041	55070	500	2853
West Bengal	611	3.7	728	55	177	24	1000	9523	15586	813	1244
Andaman & N. Islands	921	5.7	765	37	157	36	1000	26	28	93	109
Chandigarh	711	5.2	1000	-	-	-	1000	22	31	15	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	768	4.2	214	136	650	-	1000	36	47	17	21
Daman & Diu	694	2.8	767	141	8	84	1000	11	17	15	20
Delhi	527	4.7	732	-	153	115	1000	85	162	15	21
Lakshadweep	1000	12.4	752	58	-	190	1000	31	31	16	16
Pondicherry	833	2.9	1000	-	-	-	1000	36	44	14	17
fractile group (all-India)											
0 - 10	313	3.8	476	71	403	27	1000	9687	30916	863	2585
10-20	351	4	510	78	344	62	1000	9300	26480	854	2200
20 - 40	387	3.6	563	55	331	36	1000	19479	50291	1776	4256
40 - 60	389	4.2	625	68	246	39	1000	18446	47389	1745	4021
60 - 80	446	4.5	678	84	183	41	1000	19750	44237	1881	3888
80 - 90	514	4.8	686	92	186	24	1000	10485	20401	997	1853
90 -100	605	4.7	723	70	145	42	1000	9519	15728	1059	1746
all	411	4.2	613	73	259	38	1000	96667	235442	9175	20549
estd. (00) preg. women regd.	-	-	59304	7036	25028	3721	96667	-	-	-	-
sample preg. women regd.	-	-	5873	675	2039	420	9175	-	-	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.1U : Number of pregnant women registered for pre-natal care per 1000 pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.), average number of times attended and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking pre-natal care

urban

state/u.t.	no. regi- stered per 1000 pregnant women	ave. no of times attended	reason for seeking pre-natal care					pregnant women			
			routine pre- natal care	felt ill	ANM/ LHV advised	other	total*	estd.(00)		sample	
								regd.	all	regd.	all
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	791	5.8	873	60	23	37	1000	3332	4210	758	901
Arunachal Pradesh	721	3.7	688	-	68	51	1000	19	28	45	58
Assam	755	5.4	690	126	100	68	1000	306	406	172	210
Bihar	290	5.1	699	112	119	12	1000	841	2903	192	637
Goa	883	4.1	917	15	33	-	1000	90	102	47	54
Gujarat	678	4.1	874	37	61	24	1000	2201	3246	447	608
Haryana	518	4.3	731	61	130	78	1000	622	1202	101	190
Himachal Pradesh	964	3.6	792	78	70	58	1000	89	92	88	94
Jammu & Kashmir	859	6.9	756	128	45	60	1000	400	466	155	200
Karnataka	760	4.9	838	49	39	63	1000	2377	3128	511	644
Kerala	903	6.7	883	66	10	37	1000	1264	1399	455	501
Madhya Pradesh	593	4.3	708	84	123	71	1000	2703	4561	522	851
Maharashtra	829	5	846	34	58	45	1000	6366	7680	1128	1307
Manipur	403	3	778	77	59	72	1000	38	95	75	189
Meghalaya	825	3.4	916	28	22	34	1000	58	71	124	145
Mizoram	810	5.2	570	14	277	112	1000	35	44	173	208
Nagaland	322	2.8	518	95	67	320	1000	16	51	33	98
Orissa	577	4.4	594	139	154	101	1000	576	998	165	275
Punjab	554	4.6	859	62	39	33	1000	868	1568	297	478
Rajasthan	443	3.9	802	11	76	95	1000	1250	2820	264	535
Sikkim	710	3.8	786	33	105	76	1000	4	6	47	61
Tamil Nadu	837	5.4	815	43	99	26	1000	3634	4342	943	1086
Tripura	674	3.6	749	127	45	63	1000	48	71	123	164
Uttar Pradesh	403	4.5	713	63	110	61	1000	2873	7121	536	1263
West Bengal	752	4.5	900	55	16	14	1000	2629	3497	666	819
Andaman & N. Islands	953	4.3	773	7	128	85	1000	13	13	95	98
Chandigarh	797	4.7	1000	-	-	-	1000	115	144	34	42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	907	4.3	650	58	292	-	1000	2	2	16	18
Daman & Diu	741	3.4	972	28	-	-	1000	6	8	16	19
Delhi	715	6.9	737	27	101	119	1000	1770	2476	265	329
Lakshadweep	940	8.9	1000	-	-	-	1000	9	9	20	22
Pondicherry	835	3.7	886	-	-	114	1000	64	77	31	38
fractile group (all-India)											
0 - 10	429	4.2	757	65	107	45	1000	2962	6909	709	1472
10-20	537	4.1	793	57	94	41	1000	3486	6495	838	1435
20 - 40	636	4.4	807	49	70	55	1000	7650	12021	1810	2733
40 - 60	714	5	809	54	68	48	1000	7525	10546	1831	2443
60 - 80	746	5.3	823	59	54	52	1000	6696	8982	1739	2169
80 - 90	762	6.2	841	49	75	27	1000	3189	4185	869	1040
90 -100	841	6.5	842	38	33	70	1000	3110	3696	748	850
all	655	5	811	53	69	49	1000	34619	52834	8544	12142
estd. (00) preg. women regd.	-	-	28081	1849	2396	1711	34619	-	-	-	-
sample preg.women regd.	-	-	6982	442	572	411	8544	-	-	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.1C : Number of pregnant women registered for pre-natal care per 1000 pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.), average number of times attended and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking pre-natal care

rural+urban

state/u.t.	no. registered per 1000 pregnant women	ave. no. of times attended	reason for seeking pre-natal care					pregnant women			
			routine pre-natal care	felt ill	ANW/LHV advised	other	total*	estd.(00)		sample	
								regd.	all	regd.	all
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	772	5.3	730	80	149	37	1000	14018	18149	1718	2255
Arunachal Pradesh	167	3.4	484	9	305	68	1000	42	250	79	322
Assam	650	3.2	669	135	126	42	1000	4789	7368	688	1167
Bihar	99	3.8	510	113	261	44	1000	3587	36119	380	2956
Goa	829	4.1	880	55	49	-	1000	186	224	91	104
Gujarat	644	4.1	726	32	203	26	1000	7360	11437	782	1232
Haryana	421	4.7	589	85	288	31	1000	2831	6719	221	480
Himachal Pradesh	757	4	682	64	134	101	1000	1228	1622	439	548
Jammu & Kashmir	709	5.5	661	119	73	139	1000	1861	2624	477	732
Karnataka	721	4.7	701	85	154	49	1000	10897	15104	1022	1390
Kerala	874	7.2	835	64	34	57	1000	5323	6091	1080	1205
Madhya Pradesh	417	3.5	471	83	381	55	1000	10837	25989	1089	2559
Maharashtra	734	4.4	691	37	229	30	1000	16892	23018	1928	2408
Manipur	258	2.7	447	199	102	242	1000	146	567	139	495
Meghalaya	441	4.3	786	103	39	68	1000	341	774	214	482
Mizoram	609	4.5	492	108	306	84	1000	84	138	227	347
Nagaland	210	4.3	571	199	68	157	1000	48	230	88	338
Orissa	489	3.5	357	116	458	63	1000	4560	9332	564	1148
Punjab	585	4.3	775	85	107	27	1000	3314	5666	615	1050
Rajasthan	270	4.1	545	54	341	39	1000	4739	17536	425	1499
Sikkim	549	2.9	770	24	141	58	1000	50	90	227	407
Tamil Nadu	828	4.5	791	24	155	9	1000	11464	13850	1813	2109
Tripura	392	3	587	115	103	186	1000	397	1013	236	489
Uttar Pradesh	192	3.6	543	79	287	53	1000	11913	62191	1036	4116
West Bengal	637	3.9	765	55	142	22	1000	12152	19083	1479	2063
Andaman & N. Islands	931	5.3	767	27	148	52	1000	39	42	188	207
Chandigarh	782	4.8	1000	-	-	-	1000	137	175	49	62
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	774	4.2	237	132	631	-	1000	38	49	33	39
Daman & Diu	709	3	837	103	5	55	1000	17	24	31	39
Delhi	703	6.8	737	25	104	119	1000	1855	2637	280	350
Lakshadweep	986	11.7	805	46	-	149	1000	40	40	36	36
Pondicherry	834	3.4	927	-	-	73	1000	101	121	45	55
fractile group (all-India)											
0 - 10	330	3.8	501	65	382	33	1000	13203	40020	1258	3531
10-20	351	3.8	550	77	309	51	1000	11696	33279	1294	3177
20 - 40	406	3.8	594	60	291	39	1000	25728	63446	2840	6187
40 - 60	438	4.3	688	69	185	38	1000	26320	60045	3228	6446
60 - 80	527	4.7	729	78	135	44	1000	27635	52453	3938	6517
80 - 90	629	4.9	740	70	124	44	1000	13606	21630	2409	3433
90 -100	753	5.7	818	50	74	45	1000	13096	17403	2752	3400
all	455	4.4	666	68	209	41	1000	131286	288277	17719	32691
regd. (00) preg. women regd.	-	-	87386	8885	27424	5432	131286	-	-	-	-
sample preg.women regd.	-	-	12855	1117	2611	831	17719	-	-	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.2R : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) registered for pre-natal care with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

rural

state/u.t.	type of hospital /doctor										women registered for pre-natal care		
	public	public	private	nursing	chart-	ESI	privat				total*	estd. (00)	sample
	hospi- tal	PHC	ensary	hospi- tal	home	able home	doctor/ AMA	e doctor	other				
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Andhra Pradesh	296	215	11	223	71	-	-	176	8	1000	7399	643	
Arunachal Pradesh	312	271	-	159	-	-	-	168	39	1000	20	31	
Assam	172	575	161	51	1	5	-	24	12	1000	3516	411	
Bihar	149	226	-	211	74	-	-	315	-	1000	1885	122	
Goa	507	15	19	341	19	-	-	99	-	1000	94	42	
Gujarat	123	540	5	184	51	10	-	72	15	1000	2763	185	
Haryana	492	224	9	28	64	4	-	165	-	1000	1275	62	
Himachal Pradesh	465	281	227	3	-	-	-	24	-	1000	1000	290	
Jammu & Kashmir	531	203	239	13	0	-	-	14	-	1000	1440	320	
Karnataka	384	271	20	116	64	-	2	124	13	1000	5899	351	
Kerala	317	60	6	468	27	3	5	108	2	1000	3959	613	
Madhya Pradesh	431	426	29	17	13	-	55	27	4	1000	2661	184	
Maharashtra	156	484	34	180	48	2	3	86	7	1000	5729	417	
Manipur	704	266	1	6	-	-	-	15	8	1000	106	59	
Meghalaya	558	405	3	1	-	-	-	30	3	1000	274	85	
Mizoram	304	625	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	24	22	
Nagaland	225	188	410	14	-	-	-	161	-	1000	31	49	
Orissa	323	480	66	44	-	-	-	86	-	1000	1573	187	
Punjab	303	83	363	85	76	-	-	82	6	1000	2089	278	
Rajasthan	270	538	56	16	55	-	-	32	11	1000	2431	108	
Sikkim	286	502	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	40	152	
Tamil Nadu	279	278	7	300	35	6	-	93	1	1000	5159	581	
Tripura	558	304	-	6	-	-	-	65	66	1000	346	112	
Uttar Pradesh	338	572	3	9	35	-	-	32	5	1000	5834	294	
West Bengal	253	411	52	18	14	4	-	246	1	1000	7985	693	
Andaman & N. Islands	306	688	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1000	28	91	
Chandigarh	391	220	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	22	15	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	413	381	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	1000	24	11	
Daman & Diu	396	18	-	-	586	-	-	-	-	1000	11	13	
Delhi	508	291	74	-	-	-	-	127	-	1000	85	15	
Lakshadweep	729	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	31	16	
Pondicherry	918	21	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	1000	36	14	
all-India	293	357	50	133	39	2	3	113	6	1000	63768	6466	
estd.(00) women regd.	18686	22781	3161	8469	2492	137	196	7227	384	63768	-	-	
sample women regd.	2141	2056	433	883	227	15	13	626	41	6466	-	-	

Table 4.2U : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) registered for pre-natal care with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

urban

state/u.t.	type of hospital /doctor										women registered for pre-natal care	
	public hospital	PHC	public dispensary	private hospital	nursing home	charitable home	ESI doctor/AMA	private doctor	other	total*	estd. (00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	298	38	13	252	265	13	6	108	7	1000	3223	725
Arunachal Pradesh	721	220	-	21	-	-	-	-	39	1000	19	45
Assam	476	92	65	56	153	2	7	135	-	1000	295	166
Bihar	293	40	4	193	150	36	21	260	-	1000	802	184
Goa	632	36	-	205	42	-	11	74	-	1000	90	47
Gujarat	389	58	3	337	150	33	7	22	2	1000	2142	433
Haryana	440	87	20	143	123	120	-	67	-	1000	692	98
Himachal Pradesh	787	172	30	7	-	-	-	5	-	1000	89	87
Jammu & Kashmir	755	60	36	13	59	3	-	74	-	1000	399	154
Karnataka	473	40	6	168	145	7	8	153	0	1000	2316	496
Kerala	400	17	-	461	12	3	8	99	1	1000	1260	454
Madhya Pradesh	563	130	25	88	130	10	2	40	6	1000	2553	490
Maharashtra	314	51	12	370	132	9	5	99	8	1000	6260	1117
Manipur	459	152	58	77	-	-	-	254	-	1000	36	71
Meghalaya	798	8	-	160	2	-	-	32	-	1000	58	124
Mizoram	603	230	67	18	-	-	-	13	3	1000	29	125
Nagaland	479	18	-	41	62	-	-	400	-	1000	16	33
Orissa	558	56	5	4	48	18	-	308	3	1000	522	149
Punjab	446	33	110	202	123	10	-	77	-	1000	833	280
Rajasthan	665	77	49	36	127	4	4	17	22	1000	1213	254
Sikkim	914	39	-	7	25	-	-	9	7	1000	4	47
Tamil Nadu	358	79	12	348	64	18	2	107	13	1000	3314	879
Tripura	848	40	-	-	3	-	-	104	-	1000	48	123
Uttar Pradesh	475	93	10	99	230	12	-	77	-	1000	2766	518
West Bengal	534	85	8	34	69	6	1	254	6	1000	2587	655
Andaman & N. Islands	801	99	93	7	-	-	-	-	-	1000	13	95
Chandigarh	353	-	621	26	-	-	-	-	-	1000	113	33
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	391	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2	12
Daman & Diu	440	-	69	211	280	-	-	-	-	1000	6	15
Delhi	576	105	21	137	136	13	-	5	7	1000	1754	261
Lakshadweep	520	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	9	20
Pondicherry	694	-	138	168	-	-	-	-	-	1000	64	31
all-India	433	68	18	219	135	14	4	102	6	1000	33426	8221
estd(00) women regd.	14473	2261	610	7324	4499	470	133	3419	191	33426	-	-
sample women regd.	3632	556	177	1760	1032	102	39	856	49	8221	-	-

Table 4.2C : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) registered for pre-natal care with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

rural+urban

state/u.t.	type of hospital /doctor										women registered for pre-natal care	
	public hospital	PHC	public dispensary	private hospital	nursing home	charitable home	ESI doctor/AMA	private doctor	other	total*	estd. (00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	296	161	12	232	130	4	2	155	8	1000	10623	1368
Arunachal Pradesh	508	246	-	93	-	-	-	88	39	1000	39	76
Assam	196	537	154	51	13	4	1	32	11	1000	3811	577
Bihar	192	171	1	206	97	11	6	299	-	1000	2687	306
Goa	568	25	10	275	30	-	5	87	-	1000	184	89
Gujarat	239	329	4	251	94	20	3	50	10	1000	4904	618
Haryana	475	180	12	65	82	41	-	134	-	1000	1867	160
Himachal Pradesh	491	272	211	3	-	-	-	22	-	1000	1088	377
Jammu & Kashmir	580	172	195	13	13	1	-	27	-	1000	1839	474
Karnataka	409	206	16	131	87	2	4	132	9	1000	8215	847
Kerala	337	50	5	466	24	3	6	106	2	1000	5220	1067
Madhya Pradesh	495	281	27	51	70	5	29	33	5	1000	5214	674
Maharashtra	239	258	22	279	92	6	4	93	8	1000	11989	1534
Manipur	642	237	15	24	-	-	-	76	6	1000	142	130
Meghalaya	600	335	2	29	0	-	-	31	2	1000	332	209
Mizoram	467	410	57	10	-	-	-	7	2	1000	53	147
Nagaland	313	129	268	23	22	-	-	244	-	1000	47	82
Orissa	382	375	51	34	12	5	-	141	1	1000	2094	338
Punjab	344	69	291	118	89	3	-	81	5	1000	2922	558
Rajasthan	401	384	53	22	78	1	1	27	15	1000	3644	362
Sikkim	345	458	192	1	2	-	-	1	1	1000	44	199
Tamil Nadu	310	200	9	319	46	11	1	99	6	1000	8473	1480
Tripura	594	272	-	6	0	-	-	70	58	1000	394	235
Uttar Pradesh	382	418	5	38	98	4	-	46	3	1000	8600	812
West Bengal	322	331	41	22	27	5	0	248	2	1000	10572	1348
Andaman & N. Islands	470	493	31	6	-	-	-	-	-	1000	38	186
Chandigarh	359	36	583	22	-	-	-	-	-	1000	135	48
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	411	356	-	40	193	-	-	-	-	1000	25	23
Daman & Diu	411	12	24	73	481	-	-	-	-	1000	16	28
Delhi	573	113	24	131	129	13	-	10	6	1000	1839	276
Lakshadweep	684	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	40	36
Pondicherry	775	7	88	107	-	-	-	22	-	1000	101	45
all-India	341	258	39	163	72	6	3	110	6	1000	97193	14687
estd(00) women regd.	33158	25042	3771	15794	6991	607	331	10646	575	97193	-	-
sample women regd.	5773	2612	610	2643	1259	117	52	1482	90	14687	-	-

Table 4.3R : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) by number of doses of anti-tetanus taken

rural

state/u.t.	number of doses					no. of pregnant women	
	received		not received	n.r.	total	estd.(00)	sample
	1	2					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	226	540	157	77	1000	13939	1354
Arunachal Pradesh	45	63	728	163	1000	224	264
Assam	324	362	288	26	1000	6962	957
Bihar	144	214	571	71	1000	33216	2319
Goa	409	383	27	181	1000	122	50
Gujarat	188	469	297	46	1000	8191	624
Haryana	208	425	325	43	1000	5518	290
Himachal Pradesh	306	407	243	44	1000	1530	454
Jammu & Kashmir	437	330	199	35	1000	2158	532
Karnataka	189	520	261	30	1000	11976	746
Kerala	139	645	110	106	1000	4692	704
Madhya Pradesh	215	235	474	76	1000	21428	1708
Maharashtra	248	465	255	32	1000	15338	1101
Manipur	64	226	549	161	1000	473	306
Meghalaya	166	232	581	20	1000	703	337
Mizoram	470	128	324	79	1000	94	139
Nagaland	134	412	384	69	1000	180	240
Orissa	213	440	274	73	1000	8334	873
Punjab	153	595	215	37	1000	4098	572
Rajasthan	116	203	626	55	1000	14716	964
Sikkim	378	209	411	1	1000	85	346
Tamil Nadu	213	582	143	62	1000	9508	1023
Tripura	165	277	389	168	1000	941	325
Uttar Pradesh	168	230	562	40	1000	55070	2853
West Bengal	122	567	255	56	1000	15586	1244
Andaman & N. Islands	283	593	106	18	1000	28	109
Chandigarh	43	668	245	43	1000	31	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	640	337	-	1000	47	21
Daman & Diu	243	411	321	24	1000	17	20
Delhi	428	252	319	-	1000	162	21
Lakshadweep	704	238	58	-	1000	31	16
Pondicherry	9	731	199	61	1000	44	17
all-India	185	353	408	55	1000	235442	20549
estd.(00) preg. women	43454	83114	95972	12903	235442	-	-
sample preg. women	3820	7779	7887	1063	20549	-	-

Table 4.3U : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) by number of doses of anti-tetanus taken

urban

state/u.t.	number of doses					no. of pregnant women	
	received		not received			estd.(00)	sample
	1	2	n.r.	total	(6)		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	230	565	148	57	1000	4210	901
Arunachal Pradesh	307	409	178	107	1000	26	58
Assam	134	637	142	88	1000	406	210
Bihar	175	419	334	72	1000	2903	637
Goa	173	706	12	109	1000	102	54
Gujarat	248	484	247	20	1000	3246	608
Haryana	233	514	222	31	1000	1202	190
Himachal Pradesh	493	465	33	9	1000	92	94
Jammu & Kashmir	336	595	51	19	1000	466	200
Karnataka	253	570	123	54	1000	3128	644
Kerala	197	641	82	79	1000	1399	501
Madhya Pradesh	262	433	222	82	1000	4561	851
Maharashtra	271	540	156	32	1000	7680	1307
Manipur	282	272	297	149	1000	95	189
Meghalaya	473	308	117	102	1000	71	145
Mizoram	612	195	54	139	1000	44	208
Nagaland	168	620	182	31	1000	51	98
Orissa	152	557	216	75	1000	998	275
Punjab	207	562	170	61	1000	1568	478
Rajasthan	143	398	400	59	1000	2820	535
Sikkim	254	479	267	-	1000	6	61
Tamil Nadu	181	638	108	73	1000	4342	1086
Tripura	136	524	101	239	1000	71	164
Uttar Pradesh	252	365	351	32	1000	7121	1263
West Bengal	156	642	129	73	1000	3497	819
Andaman & N. Islands	235	672	59	33	1000	13	98
Chandigarh	324	450	218	8	1000	144	42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	113	742	146	-	1000	2	18
Daman & Diu	235	506	259	-	1000	8	19
Delhi	365	426	63	146	1000	2476	329
Lakshadweep	267	587	86	60	1000	9	22
Pondicherry	126	682	77	116	1000	77	38
all-India	232	506	203	58	1000	52834	12142
estd.(00) preg. women	12272	26746	10750	3067	52834	-	-
sample preg. women	2817	6842	1947	536	12142	-	-

Table 4.3C : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) by number of doses of anti-tetanus taken

rural+urban

state/u.t.	number of doses					no. of pregnant women	
	received		not received	n.r.	total	estd.(00)	sample
	1	2					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	227	546	155	72	1000	18149	2255
Arunachal Pradesh	72	99	672	157	1000	250	322
Assam	314	377	280	30	1000	7368	1167
Bihar	146	231	552	71	1000	36119	2956
Goa	302	530	20	148	1000	224	104
Gujarat	205	474	283	39	1000	11437	1232
Haryana	212	441	306	41	1000	6719	480
Himachal Pradesh	317	410	231	42	1000	1622	548
Jammu & Kashmir	419	377	173	32	1000	2624	732
Karnataka	203	531	232	35	1000	15104	1390
Kerala	152	644	104	100	1000	6091	1205
Madhya Pradesh	223	270	430	77	1000	25989	2559
Maharashtra	256	490	222	32	1000	23018	2408
Manipur	100	234	507	159	1000	567	495
Meghalaya	194	239	539	28	1000	774	482
Mizoram	515	149	238	98	1000	138	347
Nagaland	142	458	340	61	1000	230	338
Orissa	206	453	268	73	1000	9332	1148
Punjab	168	586	203	43	1000	5666	1050
Rajasthan	120	234	590	55	1000	17536	1499
Sikkim	370	227	402	1	1000	90	407
Tamil Nadu	203	600	132	65	1000	13850	2109
Tripura	163	295	369	173	1000	1013	489
Uttar Pradesh	177	246	538	39	1000	62191	4116
West Bengal	128	580	232	59	1000	19083	2063
Andaman & N. Islands	268	618	91	23	1000	42	207
Chandigarh	275	488	223	14	1000	175	62
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27	645	328	-	1000	49	39
Daman & Diu	240	442	301	17	1000	24	39
Delhi	369	416	79	137	1000	2637	350
Lakshadweep	606	318	64	14	1000	40	38
Pondicherry	83	700	121	96	1000	121	55
all-India	193	381	370	55	1000	288277	32691
estd.(00) preg. women	55726	109859	106721	15970	288277	-	-
sample preg. women	6637	14621	9834	1599	32691	-	-

Table 4.4R : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) by number of Iron folic acid (IFA) tablets taken

rural

state/u.t.	number of IFA tablets						number of pregnant women	
	received			not received	n.r.	total	estd.(00)	sample
	1-49	50-99	100 or more					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	227	360	73	257	83	1000	13939	1354
Arunachal Pradesh	30	26	22	669	253	1000	224	264
Assam	242	333	39	356	30	1000	6962	957
Bihar	31	63	14	790	102	1000	33216	2319
Goa	314	389	77	40	181	1000	122	50
Gujarat	184	380	61	328	48	1000	8191	624
Haryana	109	211	67	577	36	1000	5518	290
Himachal Pradesh	212	279	196	258	55	1000	1530	454
Jammu & Kashmir	302	250	73	320	56	1000	2158	532
Karnataka	181	285	160	342	32	1000	11976	746
Kerala	159	317	300	124	100	1000	4692	704
Madhya Pradesh	155	168	45	552	80	1000	21428	1708
Maharashtra	141	273	228	319	39	1000	15338	1101
Manipur	58	33	-	747	162	1000	473	306
Meghalaya	103	158	71	622	46	1000	703	337
Mizoram	235	153	66	459	88	1000	94	139
Nagaland	126	49	7	751	67	1000	180	240
Orissa	170	258	90	402	79	1000	8334	873
Punjab	116	327	63	454	40	1000	4098	572
Rajasthan	96	96	73	660	75	1000	14716	964
Sikkim	259	111	15	613	3	1000	85	346
Tamil Nadu	234	417	86	200	63	1000	9508	1023
Tripura	113	177	42	494	174	1000	941	325
Uttar Pradesh	59	58	33	791	59	1000	55070	2853
West Bengal	146	278	126	386	64	1000	15586	1244
Andaman & N. Islands	75	408	377	122	18	1000	28	109
Chandigarh	43	427	196	291	43	1000	31	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	307	280	343	-	1000	47	21
Daman & Diu	137	423	96	320	24	1000	17	20
Delhi	313	46	61	514	65	1000	162	21
Lakshadweep	626	249	68	57	-	1000	31	16
Pondicherry	-	791	-	149	61	1000	44	17
all-India	122	188	75	547	67	1000	235442	20549
estd(00) preg. women	28798	44214	17724	128825	15881	235442	-	-
sample preg. women	2721	4277	1677	10551	1323	20549	-	-

Table 4.4U: Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) by number of iron folic acid (IFA) tablets taken

urban

state/u.t.	number of IFA tablets						number of pregnant women	
	received			not received	n.r.	total	estd.(00)	sample
	1-49	50-99	100 or more					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	218	350	136	237	58	1000	4210	901
Arunachal Pradesh	290	230	149	185	147	1000	26	58
Assam	160	357	104	280	98	1000	406	210
Bihar	96	116	109	585	94	1000	2903	637
Goa	304	480	76	38	103	1000	102	54
Gujarat	190	329	124	334	23	1000	3246	608
Haryana	166	204	180	419	31	1000	1202	190
Himachal Pradesh	123	331	331	205	9	1000	92	94
Jammu & Kashmir	338	164	130	321	45	1000	466	200
Karnataka	194	414	116	223	53	1000	3128	644
Kerala	227	276	302	115	80	1000	1399	501
Madhya Pradesh	186	232	126	371	85	1000	4561	851
Maharashtra	161	385	163	258	33	1000	7680	1307
Manipur	74	13	-	718	194	1000	95	189
Meghalaya	251	306	25	310	109	1000	71	145
Mizoram	382	314	65	87	151	1000	44	208
Nagaland	249	94	25	597	35	1000	51	98
Orissa	166	206	153	400	75	1000	998	275
Punjab	136	302	55	440	67	1000	1568	478
Rajasthan	108	144	156	512	79	1000	2820	535
Sikkim	233	314	24	429	-	1000	6	61
Tamil Nadu	234	394	128	160	85	1000	4342	1086
Tripura	139	383	114	89	275	1000	71	164
Uttar Pradesh	143	137	104	576	40	1000	7121	1263
West Bengal	147	354	177	229	93	1000	3497	819
Andaman & N. Islands	111	310	395	143	41	1000	13	98
Chandigarh	97	376	193	326	8	1000	144	42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86	301	467	93	53	1000	2	18
Daman & Diu	346	280	115	259	-	1000	8	19
Delhi	254	177	190	222	157	1000	2476	329
Lakshadweep	375	327	105	133	60	1000	9	22
Pondicherry	169	539	-	177	116	1000	77	38
all-India	175	279	140	340	66	1000	52834	12142
estd(00) preg. women	9255	14744	7383	17986	3466	52834	-	-
sample preg. women	2190	3654	1900	3752	646	12142	-	-

Table 4.4C : Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (aged 15-49 yrs.) by number of iron folic acid (IFA) tablets taken

state/u.t.	number of IFA tablets						number of pregnant women	
	received			not received	n.r.	total	estd.(00)	sample
	1-49	50-99	100 or more					
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	225	358	87	253	77	1000	18149	2255
Arunachal Pradesh	57	47	35	619	242	1000	250	322
Assam	237	335	43	352	34	1000	7368	1167
Bihar	36	67	22	774	102	1000	36119	2956
Goa	309	430	76	39	145	1000	224	104
Gujarat	185	365	79	329	41	1000	11437	1232
Haryana	119	210	87	549	35	1000	6719	480
Himachal Pradesh	207	282	204	255	53	1000	1622	548
Jammu & Kashmir	308	235	83	320	54	1000	2624	732
Karnataka	184	311	151	317	36	1000	15104	1390
Kerala	175	308	300	122	96	1000	6091	1205
Madhya Pradesh	161	179	59	520	81	1000	25989	2559
Maharashtra	148	310	207	298	37	1000	23018	2408
Manipur	61	30	-	742	168	1000	567	495
Meghalaya	116	172	67	593	52	1000	774	482
Mizoram	282	204	66	341	108	1000	138	347
Nagaland	153	59	11	717	60	1000	230	338
Orissa	170	253	97	402	79	1000	9332	1148
Punjab	121	320	61	451	48	1000	5666	1050
Rajasthan	98	104	87	636	76	1000	17536	1499
Sikkim	257	124	15	601	2	1000	90	407
Tamil Nadu	234	410	99	187	70	1000	13850	2109
Tripura	114	192	47	465	181	1000	1013	489
Uttar Pradesh	69	67	41	767	57	1000	62191	4116
West Bengal	146	292	135	357	69	1000	19083	2063
Andaman & N. Islands	87	377	383	129	26	1000	42	207
Chandigarh	87	385	194	319	14	1000	175	62
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71	307	289	331	2	1000	49	39
Daman & Diu	204	377	102	300	17	1000	24	39
Delhi	257	169	183	240	151	1000	2637	350
Lakshadweep	569	266	77	74	14	1000	40	38
Pondicherry	108	630	-	165	96	1000	121	55
all-India	132	205	87	509	67	1000	288277	32691
estd(00) preg. women	38053	58958	25106	146811	19347	288277	-	-
sample preg. women	4911	7931	3577	14303	1969	32691	-	-

Table 4.5R: Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of medical attention at childbirth

rural

state/u.t.	type of medical attention at childbirth							number of mothers	
	no attendance	govt. appointed doctor	other doctor	govt. appointed nurse/ midwife	other nurse/ midwife	other	total*	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	130	68	184	97	269	233	1000	10505	1218
Arunachal Pradesh	634	28	18	49	-	226	1000	138	193
Assam	400	73	23	86	84	308	1000	5082	799
Bihar	470	17	42	40	178	195	1000	26016	2018
Goa	44	470	304	72	33	47	1000	90	45
Gujarat	198	78	163	132	132	282	1000	6887	569
Haryana	188	48	121	152	452	37	1000	4396	235
Himachal Pradesh	251	112	42	105	303	168	1000	1176	376
Jammu & Kashmir	471	139	29	7	266	57	1000	1794	455
Karnataka	300	142	157	90	84	204	1000	8737	612
Kerala	36	367	456	44	41	16	1000	3201	600
Madhya Pradesh	389	55	14	128	203	153	1000	18016	1532
Maharashtra	244	95	153	129	228	124	1000	12256	970
Manipur	187	294	-	63	247	174	1000	257	224
Meghalaya	318	142	17	33	140	326	1000	590	286
Mizoram	234	145	12	221	112	230	1000	63	102
Nagaland	367	9	2	237	174	179	1000	156	204
Orissa	452	71	21	85	84	217	1000	6609	777
Punjab	19	50	121	101	663	25	1000	3319	491
Rajasthan	513	95	14	43	156	138	1000	12394	845
Sikkim	199	83	-	134	60	523	1000	76	334
Tamil Nadu	117	290	226	121	116	113	1000	6621	915
Tripura	324	206	37	80	95	191	1000	638	260
Uttar Pradesh	504	24	46	82	193	126	1000	43705	2360
West Bengal	145	134	55	68	250	330	1000	12041	1051
Andaman & N. Islands	101	592	-	111	42	128	1000	26	94
Chandigarh	-	418	27	-	555	-	1000	21	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	492	118	118	-	135	20	1000	41	20
Daman & Diu	-	88	358	235	277	42	1000	13	16
Delhi	73	82	260	97	408	80	1000	134	18
Lakshadweep	103	542	-	294	62	-	1000	24	14
Pondicherry	-	561	94	221	-	63	1000	44	17
fractile group (all-India)									
0 - 10	482	28	16	71	168	205	1000	25478	2358
10-20	425	35	41	107	174	177	1000	22189	1971
20 - 40	398	53	52	84	188	191	1000	41447	3745
40 - 60	350	89	68	82	200	176	1000	36913	3463
60 - 80	278	108	129	82	219	145	1000	34235	3311
80 - 90	266	104	148	115	224	116	1000	14117	1509
90 -100	182	177	217	70	205	124	1000	10690	1307
all	358	76	80	86	195	170	1000	185069	17664
estd. (00) number of	66327	14072	14841	15881	36157	31517	185069	-	-
sample number of	5803	1616	1549	1442	3259	3393	17664	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.5U : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of medical attention at childbirth

urban

state/u.t.	type of medical attention at childbirth							number of mothers	
	no attendance	govt. appointed doctor	other doctor	govt. appointed nurse/ midwife	other nurse/ midwife	other	total*	estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	78	172	437	98	136	60	1000	3349	829
Arunachal Pradesh	309	409	-	-	-	260	1000	17	45
Assam	110	336	202	78	92	167	1000	292	184
Bihar	403	77	205	51	129	97	1000	2414	572
Goa	30	601	256	30	60	-	1000	87	48
Gujarat	86	183	330	88	175	134	1000	2689	553
Haryana	68	162	276	67	376	34	1000	979	165
Himachal Pradesh	232	384	88	63	203	30	1000	64	81
Jammu & Kashmir	154	302	124	28	183	203	1000	419	178
Karnataka	123	296	311	69	90	81	1000	2447	566
Kerala	31	375	500	13	19	15	1000	971	424
Madhya Pradesh	223	269	144	105	145	74	1000	3823	771
Maharashtra	110	215	427	106	91	41	1000	5795	1145
Manipur	253	304	69	169	76	69	1000	68	161
Meghalaya	102	501	204	52	21	56	1000	57	128
Mizoram	85	245	17	572	47	14	1000	35	187
Nagaland	314	32	93	138	270	135	1000	38	89
Orissa	287	351	102	33	80	94	1000	735	246
Punjab	15	92	251	77	537	6	1000	1207	425
Rajasthan	272	246	106	68	202	68	1000	2252	469
Sikkim	97	522	39	159	57	127	1000	5	58
Tamil Nadu	53	329	435	83	42	45	1000	3020	963
Tripura	154	669	17	80	19	43	1000	46	141
Uttar Pradesh	301	128	185	50	241	87	1000	5603	1090
West Bengal	67	317	184	173	132	103	1000	2607	709
Andaman & N. Islands	55	770	8	56	58	53	1000	11	93
Chandigarh	-	309	199	48	420	-	1000	78	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	269	131	473	-	54	19	1000	2	16
Daman & Diu	133	-	787	33	-	47	1000	5	16
Delhi	73	307	235	61	247	5	1000	1906	283
Lakshadweep	167	356	126	212	104	-	1000	6	18
Pondicherry	-	709	132	131	13	-	1000	68	34
fractile group (all-India)									
0 - 10	300	160	98	88	180	150	1000	6027	1363
10-20	216	232	154	100	175	101	1000	5258	1288
20 - 40	204	248	202	88	162	73	1000	9838	2426
40 - 60	104	264	296	85	187	44	1000	8228	2176
60 - 80	89	235	399	88	141	36	1000	6451	1865
80 - 90	28	233	483	60	110	25	1000	3086	903
90 -100	25	124	721	19	78	12	1000	2205	698
all	159	226	279	83	160	70	1000	41093	10719
estd. (00) number of sample number of	6524	9304	11464	3413	6555	2858	41093	-	-
	1449	2733	3138	1017	1476	652	10719	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.5C : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of medical attention at childbirth

state/u.t.	type of medical attention at childbirth							number of mothers	
	no attendance	govt. appointed doctor	other doctor	govt. appointed nurse/ midwife	other nurse/ midwife	other	total*	estd. (00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	118	93	245	97	237	191	1000	13854	2047
Arunachal Pradesh	598	71	16	43	-	230	1000	156	238
Assam	384	87	33	86	84	301	1000	5374	983
Bihar	464	22	56	41	174	186	1000	28430	2590
Goa	37	534	280	51	46	24	1000	177	93
Gujarat	166	108	210	119	144	240	1000	9576	1122
Haryana	166	69	149	136	438	36	1000	5374	400
Himachal Pradesh	250	126	44	103	297	161	1000	1240	457
Jammu & Kashmir	411	170	47	11	250	85	1000	2213	633
Karnataka	261	175	191	86	86	177	1000	11185	1178
Kerala	35	369	466	37	36	16	1000	4172	1024
Madhya Pradesh	360	92	37	124	193	139	1000	21838	2303
Maharashtra	201	133	241	121	184	97	1000	18051	2115
Manipur	201	296	14	85	211	152	1000	325	385
Meghalaya	299	173	33	35	130	302	1000	647	414
Mizoram	181	180	14	345	89	153	1000	98	289
Nagaland	357	14	20	218	193	170	1000	195	293
Orissa	436	99	29	80	84	205	1000	7345	1023
Punjab	18	61	156	95	629	20	1000	4526	916
Rajasthan	476	118	28	47	163	127	1000	14646	1314
Sikkim	193	111	2	136	60	497	1000	81	392
Tamil Nadu	96	302	292	109	93	91	1000	9641	1878
Tripura	313	238	36	80	90	181	1000	684	401
Uttar Pradesh	481	36	61	79	198	121	1000	49308	3450
West Bengal	131	167	78	87	229	289	1000	14648	1760
Andaman & N. Islands	87	645	2	94	47	106	1000	37	187
Chandigarh	-	332	162	37	449	-	1000	99	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	482	118	134	-	131	20	1000	43	36
Daman & Diu	37	64	475	180	201	43	1000	18	32
Delhi	73	292	236	63	258	10	1000	2040	301
Lakshadweep	116	503	26	277	71	-	1000	31	32
Pondicherry	-	651	118	166	8	25	1000	112	51
fractile group (all-India)									
0 - 10	471	31	28	74	175	194	1000	32940	3219
10-20	416	51	41	107	160	181	1000	27983	2837
20 - 40	364	84	64	79	199	178	1000	51853	5492
40 - 60	300	116	103	88	206	150	1000	46765	5573
60 - 80	239	149	172	88	206	117	1000	39656	5601
80 - 90	157	189	254	99	185	97	1000	15136	2867
90 -100	77	198	458	53	134	47	1000	11829	2794
all	322	103	116	85	189	152	1000	226162	28383
estd. (00) number of	72851	23375	26306	19294	42712	34375	226162	-	-
sample number of	7252	4349	4687	2459	4735	4045	28383	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.6R : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by place of childbirth

state/u.t.	place of childbirth				rural	
	home	hospital	other place	total*	number of mothers estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	721	258	4	1000	10505	1218
Arunachal Pradesh	873	83	-	1000	138	193
Assam	868	105	1	1000	5082	799
Bihar	858	69	14	1000	26016	2018
Goa	85	886	-	1000	90	45
Gujarat	773	211	1	1000	6887	569
Haryana	840	154	3	1000	4396	235
Himachal Pradesh	817	157	6	1000	1176	376
Jammu & Kashmir	812	158	4	1000	1794	455
Karnataka	575	396	4	1000	8737	612
Kerala	34	923	2	1000	3201	600
Madhya Pradesh	846	97	4	1000	18016	1532
Maharashtra	656	302	14	1000	12256	970
Manipur	660	294	11	1000	257	224
Meghalaya	740	235	-	1000	590	286
Mizoram	658	295	-	1000	63	102
Nagaland	916	37	10	1000	156	204
Orissa	837	91	1	1000	6609	777
Punjab	775	195	8	1000	3319	491
Rajasthan	854	103	1	1000	12394	845
Sikkim	882	118	-	1000	76	334
Tamil Nadu	317	649	14	1000	6621	915
Tripura	586	347	-	1000	638	260
Uttar Pradesh	885	76	13	1000	43705	2360
West Bengal	744	230	8	1000	12041	1051
Andaman & N. Islands	300	666	7	1000	26	94
Chandigarh	555	445	-	1000	21	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	647	235	-	1000	41	20
Daman & Diu	349	651	-	1000	13	16
Delhi	593	407	-	1000	134	18
Lakshadweep	411	589	-	1000	24	14
Pondicherry	63	876	-	1000	44	17
fractile group (all-India)						
0 - 10	903	60	8	1000	25478	2358
10-20	849	98	13	1000	22189	1971
20 - 40	823	134	8	1000	41447	3745
40 - 60	779	181	7	1000	36913	3463
60 - 80	710	242	10	1000	34235	3311
80 - 90	671	297	4	1000	14117	1509
90 -100	527	441	6	1000	10690	1307
all	779	179	8	1000	185069	17664
estd. (00) number of mothers	144112	33139	1539	185069	-	-
sample number of mothers	13283	3635	142	17664	-	-

* includes n.f. cases

Table 4.6U : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by place of childbirth

state/u.t.	place of childbirth				urban	
	home	hospital	other place	total*	number of mothers estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	275	704	5	1000	3349	829
Arunachal Pradesh	524	450	15	1000	17	45
Assam	311	648	13	1000	292	184
Bihar	574	377	15	1000	2414	572
Goa	39	937	-	1000	87	48
Gujarat	353	642	0	1000	2689	553
Haryana	555	416	-	1000	979	165
Himachal Pradesh	339	661	-	1000	64	81
Jammu & Kashmir	549	441	0	1000	419	178
Karnataka	285	679	5	1000	2447	566
Kerala	25	928	1	1000	971	424
Madhya Pradesh	477	482	2	1000	3823	771
Maharashtra	185	800	4	1000	5795	1145
Manipur	658	306	-	1000	68	161
Meghalaya	154	782	-	1000	57	128
Mizoram	151	829	-	1000	35	187
Nagaland	723	250	12	1000	38	89
Orissa	455	492	-	1000	735	246
Punjab	606	372	-	1000	1207	425
Rajasthan	562	391	8	1000	2252	469
Sikkim	332	668	-	1000	5	58
Tamil Nadu	111	869	8	1000	3020	963
Tripura	167	815	-	1000	48	141
Uttar Pradesh	642	341	10	1000	5603	1090
West Bengal	279	689	9	1000	2607	709
Andaman & N. Islands	167	833	-	1000	11	93
Chandigarh	420	556	-	1000	78	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	273	673	-	1000	2	16
Daman & Diu	213	787	-	1000	5	16
Delhi	327	606	1	1000	1906	283
Lakshadweep	212	752	-	1000	6	18
Pondicherry	-	985	-	1000	68	34
fractile group (all-India)						
0 - 10	615	354	7	1000	6027	1363
10-20	506	464	8	1000	5258	1288
20 - 40	436	535	7	1000	9838	2426
40 - 60	343	632	5	1000	8228	2176
60 - 80	243	742	3	1000	6451	1865
80 - 90	105	830	3	1000	3086	903
90 -100	69	914	1	1000	2205	698
all	378	594	6	1000	41093	10719
estd. (00) number of mothers	15518	24397	226	41093	-	-
sample number of mothers	3443	6978	52	10719	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.6C : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by place of childbirth

state/u.t.	place of childbirth				rural+urban	
	home	hospital	other place	total*	number of mothers estd.(00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	613	365	4	1000	13854	2047
Arunachal Pradesh	834	124	2	1000	156	238
Assam	838	135	2	1000	5374	983
Bihar	834	95	14	1000	28430	2590
Goa	62	911	-	1000	177	93
Gujarat	655	332	1	1000	9576	1122
Haryana	788	202	3	1000	5374	400
Himachal Pradesh	792	183	6	1000	1240	457
Jammu & Kashmir	762	211	3	1000	2213	633
Karnataka	511	458	4	1000	11185	1178
Kerala	32	924	2	1000	4172	1024
Madhya Pradesh	781	164	4	1000	21838	2303
Maharashtra	505	462	11	1000	18051	2115
Manipur	660	297	9	1000	325	385
Meghalaya	689	283	-	1000	647	414
Mizoram	478	484	-	1000	98	289
Nagaland	878	79	10	1000	195	293
Orissa	799	131	1	1000	7345	1023
Punjab	730	242	6	1000	4526	916
Rajasthan	810	147	2	1000	14646	1314
Sikkim	846	154	-	1000	81	392
Tamil Nadu	252	718	12	1000	9641	1878
Tripura	558	379	-	1000	684	401
Uttar Pradesh	858	106	13	1000	49308	3450
West Bengal	661	312	8	1000	14648	1760
Andaman & N. Islands	261	715	5	1000	37	187
Chandigarh	449	532	-	1000	99	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	630	255	-	1000	43	36
Daman & Diu	312	688	-	1000	18	32
Delhi	344	593	1	1000	2040	301
Lakshadweep	369	623	-	1000	31	32
Pondicherry	25	943	-	1000	112	51
fractile group (all-India)						
0 - 10	882	79	11	1000	32940	3219
10-20	834	116	7	1000	27983	2837
20 - 40	781	179	8	1000	51853	5492
40 - 60	700	256	8	1000	46765	5573
60 - 80	616	348	8	1000	39656	5601
80 - 90	460	516	5	1000	15136	2867
90 -100	219	745	3	1000	11829	2794
all	706	254	8	1000	226162	28383
estd. (00) number of mothers	159631	57536	1765	226162	-	-
sample number of mothers	16726	10613	194	28383	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.7R : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of delivery

state/u.t.	type of delivery				rural	
	normal	operation	other	total*	number of mothers estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	917	52	8	1000	10505	1218
Arunachal Pradesh	950	2	-	1000	138	193
Assam	962	11	1	1000	5082	799
Bihar	918	10	14	1000	26016	2018
Goa	672	299	-	1000	90	45
Gujarat	954	21	9	1000	6887	569
Haryana	913	61	24	1000	4396	235
Himachal Pradesh	940	38	2	1000	1176	376
Jammu & Kashmir	914	58	1	1000	1794	455
Karnataka	942	24	11	1000	8737	612
Kerala	779	171	12	1000	3201	600
Madhya Pradesh	929	9	8	1000	18016	1532
Maharashtra	940	29	3	1000	12256	970
Manipur	896	9	55	1000	257	224
Meghalaya	910	7	58	1000	590	286
Mizoram	939	9	-	1000	63	102
Nagaland	940	1	13	1000	156	204
Orissa	920	5	4	1000	6609	777
Punjab	903	57	19	1000	3319	491
Rajasthan	949	9	0	1000	12394	845
Sikkim	979	13	8	1000	76	334
Tamil Nadu	916	58	8	1000	6621	915
Tripura	914	12	8	1000	638	260
Uttar Pradesh	957	13	4	1000	43705	2360
West Bengal	960	13	10	1000	12041	1051
Andaman & N. Islands	948	3	23	1000	26	94
Chandigarh	769	231	-	1000	21	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	765	-	118	1000	41	20
Daman & Diu	872	-	128	1000	13	16
Delhi	1000	-	-	1000	134	18
Lakshadweep	928	72	-	1000	24	14
Pondicherry	747	192	-	1000	44	17
all-India	935	23	8	1000	185069	17664
estd.(00) number of mothers	173109	4225	1448	185069	-	-
sample number of mothers	16410	505	139	17664	-	-

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 4.7U : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of delivery

state/u.t.	type of delivery				urban	
	normal	operation	other	total*	number of mothers estd.(00)	sample
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	848	118	15	1000	3349	829
Arunachal Pradesh	967	16	-	1000	17	45
Assam	847	133	-	1000	292	184
Bihar	935	31	0	1000	2414	572
Goa	953	23	-	1000	87	48
Gujarat	918	67	10	1000	2689	553
Haryana	939	37	7	1000	979	165
Himachal Pradesh	865	127	8	1000	64	81
Jammu & Kashmir	912	46	35	1000	419	178
Karnataka	868	83	1	1000	2447	566
Kerala	753	197	4	1000	971	424
Madhya Pradesh	903	46	12	1000	3823	771
Maharashtra	903	86	2	1000	5795	1145
Manipur	896	33	32	1000	68	161
Meghalaya	890	37	8	1000	57	128
Mizoram	963	18	-	1000	35	187
Nagaland	957	16	11	1000	38	89
Orissa	902	24	21	1000	735	246
Punjab	876	83	19	1000	1207	425
Rajasthan	922	19	19	1000	2252	469
Sikkim	904	87	8	1000	5	58
Tamil Nadu	860	108	17	1000	3020	963
Tripura	784	170	19	1000	46	141
Uttar Pradesh	944	44	4	1000	5603	1090
West Bengal	833	133	10	1000	2607	709
Andaman & N. Islands	960	40	-	1000	11	93
Chandigarh	924	52	-	1000	78	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	662	31	254	1000	2	16
Daman & Diu	587	47	367	1000	5	16
Delhi	830	102	1	1000	1906	283
Lakshadweep	784	126	-	1000	6	18
Pondicherry	967	18	-	1000	68	34
all-India	891	76	9	1000	41093	10719
estd.(00) number of mothers	36623	3122	356	41093	-	-
sample number of mothers	9360	986	116	10719	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.7C : Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of delivery

state/u.t.	type of delivery				rural+urban	
	normal	operation	other	total*	number of mothers estd.(00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	900	68	9	1000	13854	2047
Arunachal Pradesh	952	3	-	1000	156	238
Assam	956	17	1	1000	5374	983
Bihar	920	12	13	1000	28430	2590
Goa	810	164	-	1000	177	93
Gujarat	944	34	9	1000	9576	1122
Haryana	918	56	21	1000	5374	400
Himachal Pradesh	936	42	2	1000	1240	457
Jammu & Kashmir	913	56	7	1000	2213	633
Karnataka	926	37	9	1000	11185	1178
Kerala	773	177	10	1000	4172	1024
Madhya Pradesh	925	16	9	1000	21838	2303
Maharashtra	928	47	3	1000	18051	2115
Manipur	896	14	50	1000	325	385
Meghalaya	908	10	53	1000	647	414
Mizoram	947	12	-	1000	98	289
Nagaland	943	4	12	1000	195	293
Orissa	919	7	6	1000	7345	1023
Punjab	896	64	19	1000	4526	916
Rajasthan	945	11	3	1000	14646	1314
Sikkim	974	18	8	1000	81	392
Tamil Nadu	898	74	11	1000	9641	1878
Tripura	905	23	9	1000	684	401
Uttar Pradesh	956	17	4	1000	49308	3450
West Bengal	937	34	10	1000	14648	1760
Andaman & N. Islands	951	14	16	1000	37	187
Chandigarh	891	90	-	1000	99	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	760	1	124	1000	43	36
Daman & Diu	794	13	193	1000	18	32
Delhi	841	95	1	1000	2040	301
Lakshadweep	898	83	-	1000	31	32
Pondicherry	881	86	-	1000	112	51
all-India	927	32	8	1000	226162	28383
estd.(00) number of mothers	209732	7347	1804	226162	-	-
sample number of mothers	25770	1491	255	28383	-	-

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.8R : Number of mothers registered for post-natal care per 1000 mothers, average number of times attended and per 1000 distribution of mothers registered with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

state/u.t.	type of hospital/doctor										number (per 000) of mothers regd.	average number of times attended (0.0)	number of mothers estimated (00)			sample regd.	all	all			
	public hospital	PHC	public disp- ensary	private hospital	nursing home	charit- able home	ESI doctor/ AMA	private doctor	other	total			(11)	(12)	(13)				(14)	(15)	(16)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)					
Andhra Pradesh	279	243	26	176	67	-	-	172	-	1000	408	4.1	4291	10505	480	1218					
Andhra Pradesh	204	350	-	139	-	-	-	227	-	1000	138	3.6	19	138	25	193					
Assam	228	636	38	67	-	-	-	1	25	1000	354	2.2	1797	5082	236	799					
Bihar	283	173	55	88	88	2	-	224	-	1000	60	2.9	1557	26016	127	2018					
Goa	562	39	-	288	25	-	-	86	-	1000	801	4.5	72	90	33	45					
Gujarat	119	569	4	156	67	22	-	21	17	1000	422	2.8	2903	6887	194	569					
Haryana	406	316	-	59	111	47	-	60	-	1000	252	2.3	1106	4396	51	235					
Himachal Pradesh	638	189	97	5	3	-	-	32	-	1000	404	2.4	475	1176	147	376					
Jammu & Kashmir	457	305	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	402	5.3	720	1794	130	455					
Karnataka	521	213	11	82	90	18	-	65	-	1000	330	2.9	288048	873736	228	612					
Kerala	360	74	4	489	20	8	5	18	-	1000	497	2.3	159215	320096	310	600					
Madhya Pradesh	427	341	55	80	9	-	32	34	-	1000	289	2.1	5202	18016	379	1532					
Maharashtra	168	425	42	145	69	2	-	132	16	1000	519	3.8	6360	12256	495	970					
Manipur	732	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	286	2.5	74	257	44	224					
Meghalaya	651	346	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	246	1.8	145	590	38	286					
Mizoram	673	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	318	2.7	20	63	26	102					
Nagaland	130	117	593	7	-	-	-	3	-	1000	70	1.4	11	156	18	204					
Orissa	317	413	35	119	-	-	30	79	-	1000	276	2.3	1823	6609	192	777					
Punjab	176	188	412	106	62	-	-	43	6	1000	243	3.2	807	3319	118	491					
Rajasthan	250	718	24	4	4	-	-	-	-	1000	92	2.4	1136	12394	44	845					
Sikkim	458	502	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	258	2.1	20	76	97	334					
Tamil Nadu	348	244	31	271	19	4	-	38	1	1000	534	2.6	3534	6621	482	915					
Tripura	567	229	-	-	-	-	122	34	34	1000	292	2.2	186	638	75	260					
Uttar Pradesh	385	368	8	34	56	-	33	64	21	1000	123	2.1	5366	43705	279	2360					
West Bengal	280	301	65	2	46	-	-	303	-	1000	224	2.1	2696	12041	214	1051					
Andaman & N. Islands	450	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1000	433	1.4	11	26	52	94					
Chandigarh	465	-	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	673	8.5	14	21	11	14					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	599	-	401	-	-	-	-	-	1000	512	2.9	21	41	12	20					
Daman & Diu	143	-	-	-	857	-	-	-	-	1000	49	2.1	1	13	3	16					
Delhi	362	-	457	-	181	-	-	-	-	1000	102	3.0	14	134	5	18					
Lakshadweep	772	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	866	1.9	21	24	10	14					
Pondicherry	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	43	4.0	2	44	1	17					
all-India	325	335	45	125	45	5	8	86	7	1000	242	2.8	44878	185069	4556	17664					

* Includes n.r. cases

Table 4.8U : Number of mothers registered for post-natal care per 1000 mothers, average number of times attended and per 1000 distribution of mothers registered with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

urban

state/u.t.	type of hospital/doctor										number (per 1000) of mothers regd.	average number of times attended (0.0)	number of mothers				
	public hospital	PHC	public dispensary	private hospital	nursing home	charitable home	ESI doctor/AMA		private doctor	other			total	regd.	all	regd.	all
							(7)	(8)									
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	251	40	23	304	239	9	5	113	8	1000	441	3.0	1477	3349	407	829	
Arunachal Pradesh	822	48	-	107	-	-	-	-	23	1000	573	2.5	10	17	28	45	
Assam	435	79	53	99	249	-	13	71	-	1000	582	2.6	170	292	104	184	
Bihar	303	42	32	128	101	115	29	229	-	1000	229	2.7	553	2414	127	572	
Goa	554	22	-	314	50	-	-	44	15	1000	936	2.9	81	87	40	48	
Gujarat	347	71	8	315	193	6	3	40	-	1000	412	2.0	1107	2689	255	553	
Haryana	181	261	7	170	261	56	-	48	17	1000	250	2.6	245	979	46	165	
Himachal Pradesh	893	57	-	-	11	-	-	5	-	1000	584	2.1	37	64	51	81	
Jammu & Kashmir	478	101	95	25	149	-	-	19	-	1000	323	4.9	135	419	52	178	
Karnataka	469	80	14	130	115	2	6	121	14	1000	485	2.5	118747	244733	261	566	
Kerala	356	17	-	538	14	4	-	58	8	1000	489	2.3	47473	97063	226	424	
Madhya Pradesh	645	95	17	50	118	4	8	46	13	1000	377	2.3	1440	3823	333	771	
Maharashtra	338	43	14	396	140	9	5	47	5	1000	516	2.6	2992	5795	636	1145	
Manipur	332	493	10	44	121	-	-	-	-	1000	217	2.1	15	68	29	161	
Meghalaya	876	-	-	107	3	-	-	10	-	1000	600	2.7	34	57	78	128	
Mizoram	611	205	96	2	-	-	-	-	7	1000	433	2.6	15	35	87	187	
Nagaland	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	-	1000	141	2.3	5	38	15	89	
Orissa	701	62	10	-	11	7	-	207	-	1000	292	2.0	214	735	70	246	
Punjab	445	25	175	235	58	27	-	28	-	1000	335	3.0	404	1207	145	425	
Rajasthan	632	82	37	29	175	-	-	5	33	1000	276	2.0	622	2252	136	469	
Sikkim	960	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	556	2.2	3	5	28	58	
Tamil Nadu	373	73	13	355	50	20	6	92	9	1000	598	2.5	1805	3020	567	963	
Tripura	739	127	4	4	-	-	-	84	36	1000	669	2.9	31	46	85	141	
Uttar Pradesh	467	105	5	78	257	22	5	55	2	1000	284	2.6	1590	5603	314	1090	
West Bengal	435	47	9	47	163	12	3	238	22	1000	349	2.0	911	2607	270	709	
Andaman & N. Islands	869	37	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	595	2.0	7	11	58	93	
Chandigarh	157	103	680	60	-	-	-	-	-	1000	633	4.2	49	78	21	32	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	469	6.4	1	2	9	16	
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	275	725	-	-	-	-	1000	580	4.0	3	5	10	16	
Delhi	560	18	-	252	148	-	-	8	12	1000	395	3.8	752	1906	133	283	
Lakshadweep	280	607	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	1000	964	3.9	6	6	17	18	
Pondicherry	826	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	1000	167	7.4	11	68	3	34	
all-India	421	65	21	229	146	14	5	78	9	1000	399	2.6	16388	41093	4641	10719	

* includes n.r. cases

Table 4.8C : Number of mothers registered for post-natal care per 1000 mothers, average number of times attended and per 1000 distribution of mothers registered with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

state/u.t.	type of hospital/doctor										number (per 000) of mothers regd.	average number of times attended (0.0)	number of mothers			
	public hospital	PHC	public dispensary	private hospital	nursing home	charitable home	ESI doctor/AMA	private doctor	other	total			estimated (00)		sample	
													regd.	all	regd.	all
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	270	175	25	219	125	3	2	152	3	1000	416	3.8	5768	13854	867	2047
Andhra Pradesh	452	229	-	126	-	-	-	136	9	1000	187	3.2	29	156	53	238
Assam	251	574	40	71	28	-	1	9	22	1000	366	2.2	1967	5374	340	983
Bihar	290	123	47	103	93	44	11	225	-	1000	74	2.9	2110	28430	254	2590
Goa	558	30	-	302	38	-	-	64	8	1000	867	3.6	153	177	73	93
Gujarat	224	340	6	229	125	15	1	29	9	1000	419	2.6	4010	9576	449	1122
Haryana	351	303	2	86	148	49	-	57	4	1000	251	2.3	1351	5374	97	400
Himachal Pradesh	659	178	88	4	4	-	-	30	-	1000	413	2.4	512	1240	198	457
Jammu & Kashmir	460	272	211	4	24	-	7	3	-	1000	387	5.3	856	2213	182	633
Karnataka	500	159	12	102	100	11	3	88	6	1000	364	2.8	406795	1118468	489	1178
Kerala	359	61	3	501	19	7	3	28	2	1000	495	2.3	206688	417159	536	1024
Madhya Pradesh	516	241	40	68	53	2	22	39	5	1000	304	2.1	6642	21838	712	2303
Maharashtra	253	235	28	270	104	5	2	90	11	1000	518	3.4	9352	18051	1131	2115
Manipur	681	297	1	6	15	-	-	-	-	1000	272	2.5	88	325	73	385
Meghalaya	694	279	-	23	1	-	-	2	-	1000	277	2.0	179	647	116	414
Mizoram	632	247	63	1	-	-	-	-	5	1000	358	2.6	35	98	113	289
Nagaland	309	78	394	5	-	-	-	115	-	1000	84	1.7	16	195	33	293
Orissa	384	352	31	98	2	1	24	101	-	1000	277	2.3	2037	7345	262	1023
Punjab	275	128	325	153	60	10	-	38	4	1000	268	3.1	1211	4526	263	916
Rajasthan	393	480	29	14	68	-	-	2	12	1000	120	2.3	1759	14646	180	1314
Sikkim	538	428	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	277	2.1	23	81	125	392
Tamil Nadu	358	177	24	304	31	10	2	59	4	1000	554	2.6	5339	9641	1049	1878
Tripura	589	215	1	-	-	-	-	117	35	1000	317	2.3	217	684	160	401
Uttar Pradesh	410	288	7	47	117	7	24	61	15	1000	141	2.2	6957	49308	593	3450
West Bengal	332	216	46	17	85	4	1	281	7	1000	246	2.0	3607	14648	484	1760
Andaman & N. Islands	614	343	37	-	-	-	-	-	7	1000	481	1.6	16	37	110	187
Chandigarh	226	80	648	47	-	-	-	-	-	1000	642	5.2	63	99	32	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	574	-	426	-	-	-	-	-	1000	510	3.0	22	43	21	36
Daman & Diu	31	-	-	215	754	-	-	-	-	1000	194	3.6	3	18	13	32
Delhi	557	18	8	247	149	-	-	8	12	1000	376	3.8	766	2040	138	301
Lakshadweep	660	314	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	1000	887	2.4	27	31	27	32
Pondicherry	850	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	1000	118	6.9	13	112	4	51
all-india	360	236	36	163	82	8	7	83	8	1000	271	2.7	61267	226162	9197	28383

* includes n.r. cases

Survey Results on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene In India : NSS 54TH Round (January – June 1998)

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Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source								estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh											
rural											
tap	131	179	651	36	1	-	1	-	1000	31234	1421
tubewell, hand pump well	25	117	805	44	7	0	1	-	1000	55943	2703
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	141	655	125	70	1	8	-	1000	24591	1216
other tank/pond	-	39	862	74	25	-	-	-	1000	3105	151
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	310	17
spring	-	-	771	76	146	7	-	-	1000	2761	129
tanker	-	-	363	577	-	60	-	-	1000	527	44
other	-	-	993	7	-	-	-	-	1000	390	18
n.r.	-	60	883	57	-	-	-	-	1000	324	18
all	-	606	394	-	-	-	-	-	1000	148	4
all	46	133	733	62	22	1	2	-	1000	119333	5721
Assam											
rural											
tap	106	81	718	90	5	-	-	-	1000	2554	231
tubewell, hand pump well	86	490	410	12	3	-	-	-	1000	17395	1541
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	464	501	25	10	-	-	-	1000	9752	970
other tank/pond	-	619	381	-	-	-	-	-	1000	753	74
river/canal/lake	-	719	260	21	-	-	-	-	1000	2427	231
spring	-	-	719	272	8	-	-	-	1000	1523	136
tanker	-	-	258	607	100	-	35	-	1000	379	28
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	42	105	-	55	45	753	-	1000	184	17
all	-	329	490	-	73	-	-	108	1000	147	15
all	50	442	457	39	7	0	4	0	1000	35114	3243
Bihar											
rural											
tap	426	351	223	-	-	-	-	-	1000	995	57
tubewell, hand pump well	239	221	510	26	3	-	1	0	1000	105481	5179
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	184	762	43	10	1	-	-	1000	41803	2125
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	54	2
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	124	6
spring	-	-	185	356	459	-	-	-	1000	386	26
tanker	-	-	344	647	-	-	9	-	1000	442	32
other	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	18	1
n.r.	285	310	405	-	-	-	-	-	1000	210	11
all	33	411	335	71	-	-	-	150	1000	514	25
all	172	211	577	33	6	0	0	1	1000	150028	7464

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source								estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat											rural
tap	314	339	312	23	11	-	-	-	1000	25368	1359
tubewell, hand pump	47	165	716	41	25	5	-	-	1000	17283	966
well	-	201	639	88	51	12	9	-	1000	8781	450
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	791	147	62	-	-	-	1000	1385	84
other tank/pond	-	-	880	120	-	-	-	-	1000	9	6
river/canal/lake	-	-	583	357	60	-	-	-	1000	406	21
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	504	496	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1204	48
other	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	33	5
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	161	254	512	44	23	4	1	-	1000	54468	2939
Haryana											rural
tap	119	131	696	49	2	3	-	-	1000	7892	380
tubewell, hand pump	151	248	362	130	99	8	1	0	1000	12656	605
well	-	86	334	315	243	21	-	-	1000	4840	237
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	112	181	461	140	96	9	1	0	1000	25388	1222
Karnataka											rural
tap	106	178	692	23	2	-	-	-	1000	18523	787
tubewell, hand pump	23	84	828	59	5	1	-	-	1000	37585	1747
well	-	348	586	54	11	-	-	-	1000	10895	494
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	83	894	23	-	-	-	-	1000	1316	57
other tank/pond	-	255	453	292	-	-	-	-	1000	118	6
river/canal/lake	-	-	770	172	58	-	-	-	1000	1154	57
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	78	3
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	24	1
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	41	149	754	50	6	0	-	-	1000	69692	3152

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source									estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala											
rural											
tap	140	179	607	37	25	4	8	-	1000	4808	318
tubewell, hand pump	44	619	232	87	18	-	-	-	1000	619	43
well	-	598	357	31	11	3	1	-	1000	38656	2473
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	503	367	91	-	39	-	-	1000	662	35
other tank/pond	-	601	281	118	-	-	-	-	1000	337	20
river/canal/lake	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	1000	31	2
spring	-	-	437	435	127	-	-	-	1000	138	10
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	666	131	203	-	-	-	-	1000	161	10
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	15	550	381	36	13	3	2	-	1000	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh											
rural											
tap	346	252	386	17	-	-	-	-	1000	5335	298
tubewell, hand pump	19	64	819	90	8	-	-	0	1000	56061	3053
well	-	162	723	90	20	4	1	-	1000	42394	2263
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	86	914	-	-	-	-	-	1000	21	2
other tank/pond	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	78	3
river/canal/lake	-	-	378	318	146	8	150	-	1000	2069	102
spring	-	-	298	112	590	-	-	-	1000	1364	71
tanker	-	-	461	-	277	-	263	-	1000	68	3
other	534	-	-	466	-	-	-	-	1000	40	2
n.r.	-	544	379	-	-	-	-	77	1000	53	5
all	27	110	743	92	23	2	3	0	1000	107483	5802
Maharashtra											
rural											
tap	138	349	499	9	4	-	0	-	1000	45707	2215
tubewell, hand pump	24	112	762	81	15	3	1	-	1000	27171	1301
well	-	195	657	90	34	18	6	-	1000	33165	1580
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	356	-	644	-	-	-	-	1000	61	2
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	17	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	524	385	85	7	-	-	1000	2923	148
spring	-	-	697	303	-	-	-	-	1000	1572	90
tanker	-	-	831	85	-	-	85	-	1000	386	13
other	-	-	-	146	854	-	-	-	1000	164	6
n.r.	-	322	678	-	-	-	-	-	1000	80	3
all	63	229	614	66	19	6	2	-	1000	111247	5359

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source								estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa											rural
tap	87	121	747	44	-	-	-	-	1000	1813	78
tubewell, hand pump well	13	56	844	78	6	-	2	-	1000	33738	1860
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	205	733	54	7	-	1	-	1000	21414	1141
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	863	44
river/canal/lake	-	-	631	264	85	-	20	-	1000	1359	66
spring	-	-	654	201	145	-	-	-	1000	1725	93
tanker	-	-	876	100	24	-	-	-	1000	1434	60
other	-	278	722	-	-	-	-	-	1000	262	16
n.r.	-	-	470	521	9	-	-	-	1000	803	41
all	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	39	2
all	9	104	791	81	12	-	2	-	1000	63451	3401
Punjab											rural
tap	275	205	492	13	13	1	-	-	1000	4140	351
tubewell, hand pump well	489	409	99	1	1	1	-	-	1000	23145	2126
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	192	721	87	-	-	-	-	1000	648	53
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	495	-	505	-	1000	24	2
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	15	1
n.r.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	446	373	171	5	3	1	0	-	1000	27971	2533
Rajasthan											rural
tap	320	177	443	53	2	-	-	4	1000	11989	727
tubewell, hand pump well	27	79	725	136	23	2	7	-	1000	22590	1243
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	62	696	181	28	23	10	-	1000	20552	1123
other tank/pond	-	64	367	186	113	173	97	-	1000	3778	215
river/canal/lake	-	427	523	24	13	-	13	-	1000	1444	87
spring	-	-	112	590	221	77	-	-	1000	1660	77
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	466	-	-	-	-	53	-	1000	95	4
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
other	578	-	281	133	8	-	-	-	1000	269	25
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	74	98	616	147	31	21	13	1	1000	62377	3501

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source										estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all			
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Tamil Nadu												rural
tap	74	95	801	23	6	1	-	0	1000	48137	2627	
tubewell, hand pump	42	147	725	48	20	15	2	1	1000	29938	1669	
well	-	139	751	68	37	4	1	-	1000	13708	748	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	56	623	208	83	8	23	-	1000	2348	148	
other tank/pond	-	-	552	307	113	28	-	-	1000	528	34	
river/canal/lake	-	-	702	149	131	18	-	-	1000	813	52	
spring	-	-	652	343	5	-	-	-	1000	239	16	
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	610	30	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	50	114	765	45	18	6	1	0	1000	96319	5324	
Uttar Pradesh												rural
tap	566	197	237	-	-	-	1	-	1000	20188	876	
tubewell, hand pump	310	278	400	10	1	-	1	-	1000	146096	6711	
well	-	153	764	26	15	2	40	-	1000	50942	2238	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	67	652	35	19	-	227	-	1000	1031	60	
other tank/pond	-	-	293	-	-	-	707	-	1000	263	15	
river/canal/lake	-	-	477	230	-	120	174	-	1000	282	14	
spring	-	-	46	269	17	668	-	-	1000	10870	73	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	77	177	439	154	77	77	-	-	1000	256	12	
n.r.	141	338	328	-	-	-	-	193	1000	80	4	
all	247	228	451	26	5	32	11	0	1000	230008	10003	
West Bengal												rural
tap	181	97	654	62	5	-	-	-	1000	4580	219	
tubewell, hand pump	82	186	637	77	12	2	2	1	1000	83596	4014	
well	-	195	747	9	1	-	48	-	1000	20110	965	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	43	620	-	-	-	336	-	1000	959	46	
other tank/pond	-	107	196	-	-	-	697	-	1000	232	13	
river/canal/lake	-	-	829	-	-	-	171	-	1000	230	10	
spring	-	-	822	178	-	-	-	-	1000	221	12	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	709	291	-	-	-	-	-	1000	70	3	
n.r.	-	61	891	-	-	-	48	-	1000	554	30	
all	70	181	659	63	9	2	15	1	1000	110552	5312	

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source										estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all			
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North-Eastern												rural
tap	101	289	589	13	4	-	4	-	1000	4424	1751	
tubewell, hand pump	126	384	476	3	2	-	9	-	1000	2899	722	
well	-	376	592	13	2	1	16	-	1000	3031	959	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	156	748	70	2	20	4	-	1000	740	319	
other tank/pond	-	381	605	14	-	-	-	-	1000	300	109	
river/canal/lake	-	-	951	26	22	-	-	-	1000	514	270	
spring	-	-	919	49	28	2	2	-	1000	3174	1949	
tanker	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	1	
other	25	306	536	26	107	-	-	-	1000	323	97	
n.r.	38	521	8	25	-	-	-	409	1000	224	96	
all	53	255	646	22	11	1	6	6	1000	15630	6273	
North-Western												rural
tap	146	358	481	9	2	3	2	-	1000	12233	2262	
tubewell, hand pump	241	429	322	5	2	0	-	-	1000	2952	439	
well	-	88	671	206	27	4	4	-	1000	1866	350	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	67	933	-	-	-	-	-	1000	109	22	
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	277	31	
river/canal/lake	-	-	640	339	21	-	-	-	1000	889	159	
spring	-	-	724	144	46	27	59	-	1000	2679	536	
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	103	5	
other	-	156	844	-	-	-	-	-	1000	55	12	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	118	275	525	57	10	6	9	-	1000	21164	3816	
Southern												rural
tap	265	244	478	9	4	-	-	-	1000	1914	592	
tubewell, hand pump	184	191	534	73	18	-	-	-	1000	194	33	
well	-	360	601	24	13	2	-	-	1000	778	346	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	152	848	-	-	-	-	-	1000	5	3	
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	1	
river/canal/lake	-	-	509	491	-	-	-	-	1000	40	16	
spring	-	-	731	192	78	-	-	-	1000	67	15	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1000	53	7	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1000	8	1	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
all	178	256	510	27	9	1	20	-	1000	3059	1014	

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source								n.r.	all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance									
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Andhra Pradesh												
											urban	
tap	222	250	483	38	6	2	-	0	1000	33143	1826	
tubewell, hand pump well	147	348	459	31	0	15	-	-	1000	5648	280	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	255	549	192	4	-	-	-	1000	2944	124	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	897	103	-	-	-	-	1000	236	7	
spring	-	-	796	-	204	-	-	-	1000	30	15	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	993	5	2	-	-	-	1000	2114	104	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	186	249	511	46	5	3	-	0	1000	44115	2356	
Assam												
											urban	
tap	285	481	233	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1900	208	
tubewell, hand pump well	220	621	155	-	-	4	-	-	1000	1729	198	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	671	329	-	-	-	-	-	1000	875	98	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	205	572	222	-	-	1	-	-	1000	4504	504	
Bihar												
											urban	
tap	446	200	342	2	-	10	-	-	1000	8161	523	
tubewell, hand pump well	373	331	285	11	-	-	-	-	1000	9948	598	
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	265	622	37	77	-	-	-	1000	4404	137	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	998	2	-	-	-	-	1000	243	4	
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	7	1	
tanker	-	-	57	943	-	-	-	-	1000	301	17	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	35	3	
all	318	264	374	25	15	3	-	2	1000	23100	1283	

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source									estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hh:
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujrat											urban
tap	542	268	137	50	3	-	-	-	1000	20223	1582
tubewell, hand pump well	144	344	512	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1611	106
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	505	495	-	-	-	-	-	1000	108	5
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	253	8
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	504	283	164	46	3	-	-	-	1000	22196	1701
Haryana											urban
tap	629	215	153	1	2	-	-	-	1000	8187	360
tubewell, hand pump well	547	220	164	48	21	-	-	-	1000	1970	55
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	69	63	868	-	-	-	-	-	1000	16	15
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	612	216	156	10	5	-	-	-	1000	10172	430
Karnataka											urban
tap	390	272	320	6	11	-	-	-	1000	21234	1300
tubewell, hand pump well	94	68	741	33	38	26	-	-	1000	2953	165
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	706	283	-	11	-	-	-	1000	1732	84
other tank/pond	-	168	542	-	-	-	290	-	1000	248	12
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	74	4
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	23	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	326	276	369	8	14	3	4	-	1000	26262	1566

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source									estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala											urban
tap	608	206	164	14	7	-	-	-	1000	5808	589
tubewell, hand pump well	164	344	384	107	-	-	-	-	1000	507	27
well	-	658	336	3	4	-	-	-	1000	7995	672
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	89	4
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	28	3
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	5	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	251	459	273	11	5	-	0	-	1000	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh											urban
tap	388	248	352	9	1	1	-	1	1000	24957	1469
tubewell, hand pump well	245	253	476	25	0	1	-	-	1000	4300	309
well	-	310	631	54	5	-	-	-	1000	2981	220
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	116	4
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	961	-	4	-	-	-	-	35	1000	462	8
all	341	250	391	15	1	1	-	2	1000	32817	2010
Maharashtra											urban
tap	516	301	175	6	1	-	-	0	1000	63000	3528
tubewell, hand pump well	177	280	463	19	48	13	-	-	1000	3608	192
well	-	279	681	40	-	-	-	-	1000	1723	76
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	9	1
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	39	4
other	-	-	27	649	324	-	-	-	1000	126	5
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	484	298	203	9	4	1	-	0	1000	68505	3806

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source									estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa											urban
tap	578	107	314	1	-	-	-	-	1000	3919	312
tubewell, hand pump	72	102	742	70	14	-	0	-	1000	3264	186
well	-	520	398	31	51	-	-	-	1000	2643	117
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	1
other tank/pond	-	-	84	312	604	-	-	-	1000	124	4
river/canal/lake	-	-	105	895	-	-	-	-	1000	118	13
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	791	209	-	-	-	-	1000	51	13
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	247	210	471	46	25	-	0	-	1000	10120	646
Punjab											urban
tap	724	221	44	-	2	7	3	-	1000	10614	872
tubewell, hand pump	387	544	50	-	4	-	13	2	1000	5852	421
well	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	13	1
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	1
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	604	336	46	-	2	5	6	1	1000	16480	1295
Rajasthan											urban
tap	565	355	76	4	0	-	-	-	1000	16184	960
tubewell, hand pump	130	135	734	0	0	-	-	-	1000	1964	131
well	-	193	807	-	-	-	-	-	1000	82	13
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	220	780	-	-	-	1000	211	14
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	193	-	-	807	-	-	1000	329	5
other	-	-	638	-	-	362	-	-	1000	186	5
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	496	318	154	6	9	18	-	-	1000	18957	1129

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source									estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu											urban
tap	204	278	492	14	4	6	1	1	1000	40119	2282
tubewell, hand pump	186	452	322	12	19	8	-	1	1000	10155	504
well	-	301	619	19	22	39	-	-	1000	1866	189
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	427	434	138	-	-	-	1000	232	3
other tank/pond	-	239	-	-	-	761	-	-	1000	31	2
river/canal/lake	-	-	193	-	807	-	-	-	1000	123	2
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	57	839	67	-	-	37	-	1000	1477	140
other	255	70	675	-	-	-	-	-	1000	191	15
n.r.	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	1
all	186	303	473	17	10	8	2	1	1000	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh											urban
tap	672	211	114	3	-	-	-	-	1000	25199	1260
tubewell, hand pump	493	224	249	12	22	-	-	-	1000	31071	1401
well	-	230	749	1	20	-	-	-	1000	2092	131
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	553	218	209	8	13	-	-	-	1000	58362	2792
West Bengal											urban
tap	308	266	411	13	0	2	-	1	1000	21867	1286
tubewell, hand pump	85	229	663	20	-	-	4	-	1000	14906	788
well	-	730	245	25	-	-	-	-	1000	1827	119
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	257	743	-	-	-	1000	271	23
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	13	1
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	880	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	1000	67	2
n.r.	884	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	1000	74	3
all	208	270	496	18	5	1	1	0	1000	39025	2222

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source								estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North - Eastern											urban
tap	310	416	269	1	-	-	-	4	1000	1868	1116
tubewell, hand pump	212	538	246	-	-	-	4	-	1000	526	236
well	-	187	781	-	-	-	32	-	1000	392	185
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	275	670	55	-	-	-	-	1000	189	125
other tank/pond	-	439	431	104	25	-	-	-	1000	52	62
river/canal/lake	-	-	988	-	-	-	12	-	1000	57	64
spring	-	-	987	11	2	-	-	-	1000	314	302
tanker	-	12	919	69	-	-	-	-	1000	80	22
other	32	255	502	-	-	-	-	211	1000	37	21
n.r.	-	-	394	-	-	-	41	565	1000	63	32
all	193	341	439	7	1	-	5	14	1000	3578	2165
North - Western											urban
tap	734	96	167	3	1	-	-	-	1000	24990	1962
tubewell, hand pump	430	465	105	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1431	144
well	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	36	4
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	15	3
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	9	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	370	342	265	24	-	-	1000	39	10
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	715	117	164	3	1	0	-	-	1000	26520	2124
Southern											urban
tap	589	190	183	1	33	4	-	-	1000	2067	672
tubewell, hand pump	388	494	50	2	66	-	-	-	1000	141	58
well	-	522	437	34	7	-	-	-	1000	222	106
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	7	3
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	290	584	33	94	-	-	-	1000	25	20
other	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	3	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	516	240	203	4	33	4	-	-	1000	2465	860

Table 1: Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households with principal source									estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India											rural
tap	191	220	559	23	4	1	1	0	1000	251833	16549
tubewell, hand pump well	149	193	598	48	9	1	1	0	1000	675343	35955
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	227	664	68	24	5	11	-	1000	347926	19731
other tank/pond	-	96	651	107	47	41	57	-	1000	17190	1264
river/canal/lake	-	349	476	97	25	2	50	-	1000	7823	646
spring	-	-	576	273	115	13	24	-	1000	17430	1314
tanker	-	-	392	226	56	318	8	-	1000	23184	2939
other	-	226	710	11	6	-	48	-	1000	3215	147
n.r.	96	138	429	205	73	10	50	-	1000	2914	261
all	20	337	489	23	6	-	14	111	1000	1839	184
India											urban
tap	458	253	271	13	3	2	0	0	1000	333441	22107
tubewell, hand pump well	298	291	377	17	13	3	1	0	1000	101583	5799
tank/pond resv. for drinking	-	452	489	36	20	2	0	-	1000	31933	2281
other tank/pond	-	101	469	159	198	-	72	-	1000	992	165
river/canal/lake	-	67	561	151	168	52	-	-	1000	452	77
spring	-	-	545	166	288	-	1	-	1000	1062	133
tanker	-	-	925	44	29	2	-	-	1000	382	315
other	-	75	768	86	2	58	12	-	1000	4619	320
n.r.	156	34	476	131	58	96	39	11	1000	706	79
all	804	-	56	-	-	-	4	137	1000	634	47
all	386	271	315	17	7	3	1	0	1000	475803	31323

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh											
											rural
tap	133	178	650	37	1	-	1	-	1000	134085	6100
tubewell, hand pump	25	119	806	43	6	0	0	-	1000	243041	11860
well	-	147	653	129	65	1	4	-	1000	102836	5208
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	39	879	68	14	-	-	-	1000	12125	594
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1255	73
river/canal/lake	-	-	793	97	102	8	-	-	1000	11419	550
spring	-	-	384	539	-	76	-	-	1000	2670	214
tanker	-	-	994	6	-	-	-	-	1000	1421	65
other	-	116	844	40	-	-	-	-	1000	1391	75
n.r.	-	630	370	-	-	-	-	-	1000	997	26
all	47	135	734	63	19	1	1	-	1000	511241	24765
Assam											
											rural
tap	109	76	712	94	10	-	-	-	1000	12954	1186
tubewell, hand pump	95	523	368	11	3	-	-	-	1000	91222	8117
well	-	498	475	19	8	-	-	-	1000	52750	5141
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	693	307	-	-	-	-	-	1000	4112	400
other tank/pond	-	733	245	23	-	-	-	-	1000	13085	1236
river/canal/lake	-	-	683	315	2	-	-	-	1000	7304	643
spring	-	-	265	600	113	-	22	-	1000	1797	133
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	27	56	-	44	36	838	-	1000	1157	101
n.r.	-	421	442	-	45	-	-	93	1000	725	77
all	54	474	422	37	6	0	5	0	1000	185105	17034
Bihar											
											rural
tap	409	437	153	-	-	-	-	-	1000	5839	330
tubewell, hand pump	283	234	459	20	2	-	1	0	1000	575558	28886
well	-	209	737	43	10	0	-	-	1000	224922	11561
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	327	12
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	868	42
river/canal/lake	-	-	160	311	529	-	-	-	1000	1918	132
spring	-	-	438	555	-	-	7	-	1000	2082	147
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	109	6
other	414	126	459	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1122	70
n.r.	40	470	264	74	-	-	-	152	1000	2951	143
all	203	228	533	28	5	0	1	1	1000	815696	41329

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat											
											rural
tap	313	347	305	23	12	-	-	-	1000	124493	6803
tubewell, hand pump	48	166	710	45	25	6	-	-	1000	87609	4872
well	-	175	646	97	57	15	10	-	1000	42060	2248
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	786	150	63	-	-	-	1000	7652	455
other tank/pond	-	-	826	174	-	-	-	-	1000	51	41
river/canal/lake	-	-	591	307	102	-	-	-	1000	2146	107
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	439	561	-	-	-	-	-	1000	5799	239
other	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	163	23
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	160	251	511	47	25	4	2	-	1000	269972	14788
Haryana											
											rural
tap	117	117	703	54	3	6	-	-	1000	41993	2037
tubewell, hand pump	162	260	334	136	96	10	1	0	1000	72283	3475
well	-	82	352	326	226	14	-	-	1000	27922	1354
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	117	183	447	149	94	9	1	0	1000	142198	6866
Karnataka											
											rural
tap	124	174	680	20	3	-	-	-	1000	91062	3873
tubewell, hand pump	21	76	841	56	5	1	-	-	1000	188965	8768
well	-	354	585	52	9	-	-	-	1000	54436	2470
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	113	858	30	-	-	-	-	1000	7050	300
other tank/pond	-	135	532	333	-	-	-	-	1000	669	36
river/canal/lake	-	-	753	178	69	-	-	-	1000	5519	269
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	676	26
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	146	6
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	44	145	757	48	6	0	-	-	1000	348523	15748

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source										estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance						n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Kerala												rural
tap	130	184	606	40	33	5	3	-	1000	21705	1448	
tubewell, hand pump	45	631	241	62	21	-	-	-	1000	2762	195	
well	-	598	362	28	10	2	0	-	1000	182761	11875	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	541	321	94	-	44	-	-	1000	2936	152	
other tank/pond	-	475	411	115	-	-	-	-	1000	1042	59	
river/canal/lake	-	-	455	545	-	-	-	-	1000	170	11	
spring	-	-	402	468	129	-	-	-	1000	567	45	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	656	183	161	-	-	-	-	1000	806	49	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	14	553	385	33	13	3	1	-	1000	212750	13834	
Madhya Pradesh												rural
tap	379	245	362	14	-	-	-	-	1000	30309	1713	
tubewell, hand pump	23	64	813	92	8	-	-	0	1000	285768	15597	
well	-	165	722	89	21	3	0	-	1000	222623	11944	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	72	928	-	-	-	-	-	1000	126	11	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	363	14	
river/canal/lake	-	-	372	295	122	4	207	-	1000	11779	578	
spring	-	-	294	92	614	-	-	-	1000	6094	316	
tanker	-	-	590	-	354	-	56	-	1000	321	13	
other	697	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	1000	310	15	
n.r.	-	683	301	-	-	-	-	15	1000	265	24	
all	33	112	736	91	22	1	4	0	1000	557958	30225	
Maharashtra												rural
tap	151	359	479	8	3	-	0	-	1000	213058	10594	
tubewell, hand pump	27	118	757	78	13	5	2	-	1000	128483	6195	
well	-	197	641	93	44	17	8	-	1000	157129	7531	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	436	-	564	-	-	-	-	1000	347	12	
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	86	5	
river/canal/lake	-	-	503	395	95	6	-	-	1000	13469	676	
spring	-	-	716	284	-	-	-	-	1000	7899	450	
tanker	-	-	838	65	-	-	97	-	1000	2026	69	
other	-	-	-	199	801	-	-	-	1000	839	31	
n.r.	-	292	708	-	-	-	-	-	1000	266	10	
all	68	235	601	66	21	6	3	-	1000	523603	25573	

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source								all	estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa											rural
tap	92	80	761	67	-	-	-	-	1000	7989	347
tubewell, hand pump	17	73	833	70	6	-	2	-	1000	158742	8877
well	-	219	717	54	8	-	1	-	1000	104353	5596
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	4603	227
other tank/pond	-	-	654	285	44	-	18	-	1000	5893	293
river/canal/lake	-	-	666	196	138	-	-	-	1000	8076	445
spring	-	-	888	101	11	-	-	-	1000	6304	259
tanker	-	349	651	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1253	76
other	-	-	487	502	11	-	-	-	1000	4142	222
n.r.	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	145	8
all	11	118	781	78	11	-	2	-	1000	301499	16350
Punjab											rural
tap	282	221	475	11	10	2	-	-	1000	21564	1810
tubewell, hand pump	499	411	87	1	1	0	-	-	1000	123887	11365
well	-	199	697	104	-	-	-	-	1000	3245	269
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	257	-	743	-	1000	274	23
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	58	4
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	456	378	156	5	3	0	1	-	1000	149028	13471
Rajasthan											rural
tap	328	171	431	66	1	-	-	3	1000	63863	3869
tubewell, hand pump	33	74	726	135	21	3	8	-	1000	127088	6991
well	-	67	693	183	28	20	8	-	1000	119020	6497
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	71	412	167	109	146	96	-	1000	20986	1187
other tank/pond	-	448	501	26	16	-	10	-	1000	7997	481
river/canal/lake	-	-	133	539	251	77	-	-	1000	9076	423
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	309	-	-	-	-	691	-	1000	427	17
other	607	-	274	110	8	-	-	-	1000	1303	135
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	74	96	619	149	31	19	13	0	1000	349760	19600

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu											
											rural
tap	82	100	787	23	6	1	-	1	1000	192452	10640
tubewell, hand pump	48	152	718	49	19	12	1	0	1000	121312	6863
well	-	140	751	70	36	3	1	-	1000	55002	3034
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	67	628	198	74	9	24	-	1000	9636	609
other tank/pond	-	-	507	310	126	57	-	-	1000	2358	156
river/canal/lake	-	-	654	154	164	28	-	-	1000	3147	213
spring	-	-	610	381	9	-	-	-	1000	1032	75
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2215	114
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	56	119	754	46	18	6	1	0	1000	387155	21704
Uttar Pradesh											
											rural
tap	602	185	212	-	-	-	1	-	1000	107917	4996
tubewell, hand pump	338	285	366	10	1	-	1	-	1000	853140	39543
well	-	164	750	29	16	3	38	-	1000	273884	12150
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	52	667	51	26	-	204	-	1000	5316	301
other tank/pond	-	-	248	-	-	-	752	-	1000	1566	85
river/canal/lake	-	-	422	298	-	107	173	-	1000	1267	68
spring	-	-	51	275	17	658	-	-	1000	51082	362
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	86	142	389	124	148	111	-	-	1000	1589	75
n.r.	120	460	223	-	-	-	-	197	1000	468	23
all	273	238	423	24	5	27	10	0	1000	1296229	57603
West Bengal											
											rural
tap	207	72	653	65	3	-	-	-	1000	20872	1006
tubewell, hand pump	89	191	624	76	14	2	3	1	1000	419237	20207
well	-	205	733	9	0	-	52	-	1000	97075	4668
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	67	628	-	-	-	304	-	1000	4951	236
other tank/pond	-	90	121	-	-	-	789	-	1000	1099	63
river/canal/lake	-	-	810	-	-	-	190	-	1000	1132	48
spring	-	-	831	169	-	-	-	-	1000	1048	57
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	810	190	-	-	-	-	-	1000	428	18
n.r.	-	104	863	-	-	-	33	-	1000	2406	137
all	76	187	645	63	11	2	16	1	1000	548247	26440

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North - Eastern											
rural											
tap	88	280	614	11	4	-	3	-	1000	21376	8607
tubewell, hand pump	143	387	458	2	1	-	9	-	1000	14004	3511
well	-	349	613	16	3	2	17	-	1000	14486	4598
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	155	753	65	3	21	5	-	1000	3878	1638
other tank/pond	-	389	597	14	-	-	-	-	1000	1572	592
river/canal/lake	-	-	941	34	25	-	-	-	1000	2637	1354
spring	-	-	912	50	33	2	2	-	1000	15888	9647
tanker	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	3	3
other	20	286	526	31	137	-	-	-	1000	1604	483
n.r.	35	607	4	14	-	-	-	341	1000	1348	565
all	52	247	652	22	13	2	6	6	1000	76796	30998
North - western											
rural											
tap	150	362	472	11	1	3	2	-	1000	60846	11424
tubewell, hand pump	262	456	273	5	4	0	-	-	1000	13592	2308
well	-	116	650	190	30	7	6	-	1000	9149	1773
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	11	989	-	-	-	-	-	1000	663	133
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1887	196
river/canal/lake	-	-	601	374	24	-	-	-	1000	5036	910
spring	-	-	716	143	43	30	68	-	1000	14191	2923
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	517	25
other	-	60	940	-	-	-	-	-	1000	288	63
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	120	276	517	60	10	6	11	-	1000	106169	19755
Southern											
rural											
tap	278	239	466	10	6	-	-	-	1000	8646	2598
tubewell, hand pump	134	185	567	90	25	-	-	-	1000	870	156
well	-	371	585	34	7	3	-	-	1000	3621	1886
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	35	965	-	-	-	-	-	1000	20	11
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2	8
river/canal/lake	-	-	470	530	-	-	-	-	1000	231	55
spring	-	-	710	186	103	-	-	-	1000	353	77
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	166	22
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	23	3
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	181	256	504	34	10	1	14	-	1000	13933	4816

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh											
urban											
tap	232	245	476	37	7	2	-	1	1000	150830	8279
tubewell, hand pump	106	333	510	35	1	15	-	-	1000	23813	1158
well	-	218	583	196	3	-	-	-	1000	13528	547
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	864	136	-	-	-	-	1000	1070	33
river/canal/lake	-	-	794	-	206	-	-	-	1000	142	75
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	995	2	3	-	-	-	1000	10111	487
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	188	239	516	46	6	3	-	1	1000	199494	10579
Assam											
urban											
tap	301	496	203	-	-	-	-	-	1000	7678	823
tubewell, hand pump	285	586	126	-	-	3	-	-	1000	7847	870
well	-	704	296	-	-	-	-	-	1000	3723	414
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	236	573	190	-	-	1	-	-	1000	19248	2107
Bihar											
urban											
tap	486	179	323	1	-	11	-	-	1000	45154	2803
tubewell, hand pump	406	292	295	7	-	-	-	-	1000	55100	3222
well	-	243	646	53	59	-	-	-	1000	24339	790
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	997	3	-	-	-	-	1000	972	18
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	52	7
tanker	-	-	60	940	-	-	-	-	1000	1430	81
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	169	12
all	348	236	375	24	11	4	-	1	1000	127217	6933

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat											
urban											
tap	562	260	131	43	3	-	-	-	1000	97315	7552
tubewell, hand pump	236	305	459	-	-	-	-	-	1000	8503	495
well	-	551	449	-	-	-	-	-	1000	365	16
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	253	8
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	533	266	158	39	3	-	-	-	1000	106436	8071
Haryana											
urban											
tap	650	204	143	0	3	-	-	-	1000	39156	1703
tubewell, hand pump	528	205	177	66	25	-	-	-	1000	8249	245
well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	75	58	867	-	-	-	-	-	1000	88	82
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	628	204	150	12	7	-	-	-	1000	47494	2030
Karnataka											
urban											
tap	378	265	338	5	15	-	-	-	1000	93692	5854
tubewell, hand pump	110	63	713	35	30	49	-	-	1000	13636	759
well	-	733	255	-	12	-	-	-	1000	9334	412
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	126	636	-	-	-	238	-	1000	991	44
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	90	8
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	23	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	313	277	378	8	16	6	2	-	1000	117766	7078

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala											
tap	571	204	205	14	7	-	-	-	1000	23947	2699
tubewell, hand pump	178	330	389	104	-	-	-	-	1000	2314	125
well	-	647	346	3	5	-	-	-	1000	35033	3231
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	89	4
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	139	15
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	5	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	229	460	295	11	6	-	0	-	1000	61527	6075
Madhya Pradesh											
tap	396	235	360	7	1	1	-	1	1000	129282	7458
tubewell, hand pump	266	260	452	21	0	1	-	-	1000	22969	1582
well	-	326	622	48	3	-	-	-	1000	14186	1086
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	511	19
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	980	-	7	-	-	-	-	13	1000	2543	44
all	353	242	391	12	1	1	-	1	1000	169491	10189
Maharastra											
tap	521	289	183	5	1	-	-	1	1000	278105	16268
tubewell, hand pump	187	260	453	24	61	16	-	-	1000	17805	958
well	-	325	635	40	-	-	-	-	1000	7296	329
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	60	7
tanker	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	206	21
other	-	-	17	843	140	-	-	-	1000	581	23
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	487	288	210	9	4	1	-	0	1000	304054	17606

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source								estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons	
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa											urban
tap	593	88	318	1	-	-	-	-	1000	17109	1326
tubewell, hand pump	73	36	795	90	6	-	0	-	1000	15061	892
well	-	533	395	29	42	-	-	-	1000	9559	472
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	6	8
other tank/pond	-	-	102	529	369	-	-	-	1000	511	17
river/canal/lake	-	-	88	912	-	-	-	-	1000	552	58
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	806	194	-	-	-	-	1000	203	53
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	261	166	499	58	16	-	0	-	1000	43000	2826
Punjab											urban
tap	751	189	47	-	1	8	2	-	1000	47687	4068
tubewell, hand pump	451	484	38	-	3	-	23	2	1000	24127	1856
well	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	63	5
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	11	8
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	649	289	44	-	2	6	9	1	1000	71888	5937
Rajasthan											urban
tap	591	334	73	1	0	-	-	-	1000	82033	4872
tubewell, hand pump	117	117	766	0	0	-	-	-	1000	11598	674
well	-	202	798	-	-	-	-	-	1000	392	63
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	94	906	-	-	-	1000	967	65
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	3
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	154	-	-	846	-	-	1000	1647	25
other	-	-	565	-	-	435	-	-	1000	930	22
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	511	296	163	2	9	18	-	-	1000	97569	5724

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source								estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu											urban
tap	224	267	486	15	2	5	1	0	1000	157706	9188
tubewell, hand pump	193	452	312	15	19	9	-	0	1000	41089	1996
well	-	282	622	22	16	58	-	-	1000	7921	759
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	239	607	154	-	-	-	1000	829	11
other tank/pond	-	239	-	-	-	761	-	-	1000	156	10
river/canal/lake	-	-	193	-	807	-	-	-	1000	491	8
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	48	826	85	-	-	41	-	1000	5831	537
other	146	175	679	-	-	-	-	-	1000	334	30
n.r.	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	3
all	202	295	465	20	8	8	2	0	1000	214357	12542
Uttar Pradesh											urban
tap	749	143	107	2	-	-	-	-	1000	123694	6761
tubewell, hand pump	518	190	259	9	24	-	-	-	1000	169731	7714
well	-	243	734	1	23	-	-	-	1000	11247	712
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	592	173	215	6	14	-	-	-	1000	304672	15187
West Bengal											urban
tap	319	247	418	13	0	2	-	0	1000	92170	5409
tubewell, hand pump	89	251	640	17	-	-	2	-	1000	65493	3483
well	-	814	181	5	-	-	-	-	1000	9321	633
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	306	694	-	-	-	1000	1260	106
spring	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	80	6
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	962	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	1000	428	9
n.r.	944	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	1000	309	11
all	212	277	487	16	5	1	1	0	1000	169062	9657

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source									estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	within dwelling - ing	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.	all		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North - Eastern											urban
tap	303	411	279	1	-	-	-	6	1000	8463	5190
tubewell, hand pump	217	501	276	-	-	-	6	-	1000	2325	1027
well	-	171	815	-	-	-	14	-	1000	1973	926
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	258	695	46	-	-	-	-	1000	865	593
other tank/pond	-	481	424	80	16	-	-	-	1000	293	333
river/canal/lake	-	-	982	-	-	-	18	-	1000	315	337
spring	-	-	985	12	3	-	-	-	1000	1465	1406
tanker	-	17	898	85	-	-	-	-	1000	389	99
other	57	329	382	-	-	-	-	232	1000	125	80
n.r.	-	-	348	-	-	-	56	595	1000	327	184
all	186	326	459	8	1	-	4	17	1000	16540	10175
North - Western											urban
tap	753	76	168	3	0	-	-	-	1000	106867	8463
tubewell, hand pump	403	520	77	-	-	-	-	-	1000	6115	688
well	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	69	16
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	44	9
other tank/pond	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	61	7
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	327	330	328	15	-	-	1000	189	51
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	732	100	164	3	1	0	-	-	1000	113345	9234
Southern											urban
tap	574	194	177	1	51	3	-	-	1000	8563	2744
tubewell, hand pump	438	409	56	8	89	-	-	-	1000	417	218
well	-	432	543	18	6	-	-	-	1000	1182	581
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	19	8
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	272	605	32	91	-	-	-	1000	103	80
other	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	10	3
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	495	232	219	3	48	3	-	-	1000	10293	3634

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

principal source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons with principal source								estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n.r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India											
											rural
tap	211	225	534	24	4	1	0	0	1000	1181023	79381
tubewell, hand pump well	175	205	563	45	9	1	1	0	1000	3507564	187786
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	232	658	70	25	5	11	-	1000	1747274	99803
other tank/pond	-	109	648	101	45	40	57	-	1000	84728	6278
river/canal/lake	-	363	468	92	17	3	56	-	1000	39793	3380
spring	-	-	552	283	114	14	36	-	1000	84599	6505
tanker	-	-	406	223	55	307	9	-	1000	111684	14731
other	-	216	719	10	8	-	47	-	1000	14404	655
n.r.	112	125	411	192	81	14	65	-	1000	15222	1367
all	23	419	410	25	3	-	8	112	1000	9570	1013
											urban
tap	480	236	268	11	3	2	0	0	1000	1509454	101460
tubewell, hand pump well	328	263	374	16	14	3	1	0	1000	496193	27962
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	447	495	37	18	3	0	-	1000	149531	10992
other tank/pond	-	96	412	166	264	-	62	-	1000	3810	742
river/canal/lake	-	85	556	210	92	57	-	-	1000	2091	403
spring	-	-	510	199	290	-	1	-	1000	4483	652
tanker	-	-	919	43	36	2	-	-	1000	1846	1477
other	-	28	793	95	2	70	12	-	1000	19970	1338
n.r.	174	38	395	194	30	148	10	11	1000	2728	304
all	832	-	45	-	-	-	6	118	1000	3349	254
all	406	253	313	16	7	3	1	0	1000	2193454	145584

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh									
									rural
tap	746	353	232	153	13	-	109	-	262
tubewell, hand pump	254	414	515	329	149	209	251	-	469
well	-	219	184	414	654	269	639	-	206
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	8	31	31	30	-	-	-	26
other tank/pond	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3
river/canal/lake	-	-	24	28	153	197	-	-	23
spring	-	-	2	41	-	325	-	-	4
tanker	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	3
other	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	3
n.r.	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	5506	15859	87523	7420	2637	96	291	-	119333
no. of sample hhs	267	780	4200	355	104	7	8	-	5721
Assam									
									rural
tap	154	13	114	166	60	-	-	-	73
tubewell, hand pump	846	549	444	151	219	-	-	-	495
well	-	292	304	180	410	-	-	-	278
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	21
other tank/pond	-	112	39	37	-	-	-	-	69
river/canal/lake	-	-	68	300	55	-	-	-	43
spring	-	-	6	166	166	-	88	-	11
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	0	1	-	44	1000	912	-	5
n.r.	-	3	4	-	47	-	-	1000	4
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	1759	15515	16051	1384	229	8	152	16	35114
no. of sample hhs	156	1435	1489	124	23	1	13	2	3243
Bihar									
									rural
tap	16	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
tubewell, hand pump	981	737	621	548	370	-	948	135	703
well	-	243	368	360	441	1000	-	-	279
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
other tank/pond	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	28	188	-	-	-	3
spring	-	-	2	57	-	-	52	-	3
tanker	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
other	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
n.r.	1	7	2	7	-	-	-	865	3
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	25740	31625	86528	4993	941	37	74	89	150028
no. of sample hhs	1341	1551	4253	260	47	3	3	6	7464

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Gujrat										
										rural
tap	907	622	284	242	225	-	-	-	-	466
tubewell, hand pump	93	206	444	295	339	457	-	-	-	317
well	-	128	201	318	349	543	1000	-	-	161
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	39	84	67	-	-	-	-	25
other tank/pond	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
river/canal/lake	-	-	8	60	19	-	-	-	-	7
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	44	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	8794	13841	2787	2416	1275	193	79	-	-	54468
no. of sample hhs	460	693	1579	130	59	14	4	-	-	2939
Haryana										
										rural
tap	328	226	470	108	7	117	-	-	-	311
tubewell, hand pump	672	683	392	463	513	441	1000	1000	-	499
well	-	91	138	429	481	443	-	-	-	191
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	2853	4590	11692	3556	2446	231	17	3	-	25388
no. of sample hhs	127	248	551	165	116	13	1	1	-	1222
Karnataka										
										rural
tap	692	317	244	122	88	-	-	-	-	266
tubewell, hand pump	308	305	592	633	477	1000	-	-	-	539
well	-	365	122	170	277	-	-	-	-	156
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	11	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	19
other tank/pond	-	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
river/canal/lake	-	-	17	57	158	-	-	-	-	17
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
tanker	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	2826	10397	52522	3495	424	28	-	-	-	69692
no. of sample hhs	123	481	2367	160	20	1	-	-	-	3152

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								n. r.	all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Kerala											
tap	961	34	169	110	209	133	530	-	106		
tubewell, hand pump	39	15	8	33	20	-	-	-	14		
well	-	925	798	730	740	696	470	-	851		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	13	14	37	-	171	-	-	15		
other tank/pond	-	8	5	24	-	-	-	-	7		
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	1		
spring	-	-	3	37	31	-	-	-	3		
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other	-	4	1	20	-	-	-	-	4		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000		
estd. no. of hhs(00)	698	24996	17288	1635	573	152	69	-	45411		
no. of sample hhs	44	1575	1151	96	33	9	3	-	2911		
Madhya Pradesh											
tap	634	114	26	9	-	-	-	-	50		
tubewell, hand pump	359	303	575	510	190	-	-	816	522		
well	-	581	384	388	349	907	85	-	394		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0		
other tank/pond	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1		
river/canal/lake	-	-	10	67	124	93	865	-	19		
spring	-	-	5	16	329	-	-	-	13		
tanker	-	-	0	-	8	-	50	-	1		
other	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0		
n.r.	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	184	0		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
estd. no. of hhs(00)	2913	11825	79910	9836	2446	172	358	22	107483		
no. of sample hhs	165	627	4311	541	130	9	17	2	5802		
Maharashtra											
tap	905	625	334	59	89	-	52	-	411		
tubewell, hand pump	95	120	303	302	195	120	111	-	244		
well	-	254	319	407	534	850	713	-	298		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1		
other tank/pond	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0		
river/canal/lake	-	-	22	154	116	30	-	-	26		
spring	-	-	16	65	-	-	-	-	14		
tanker	-	-	5	4	-	-	124	-	3		
other	-	-	-	3	66	-	-	-	1		
n.r.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000		
estd. no. of hhs(00)	6993	25507	68333	7302	2131	717	265	-	111247		
no. of sample hhs	336	1206	3274	388	106	35	14	-	5359		

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								n. r.	all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Orissa										rural	
tap	264	33	27	16	-	-	-	-	-	29	
tubewell, hand pump well	736	285	567	513	284	-	517	-	-	532	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	665	313	224	184	-	244	-	-	337	
other tank/pond	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
river/canal/lake	-	-	17	70	152	-	239	-	-	21	
spring	-	-	22	68	326	-	-	-	-	27	
tanker	-	-	25	28	45	-	-	-	-	23	
other	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
n.r.	-	-	8	81	10	-	-	-	-	13	
all	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	-	1000	
no. of sample hhs	600	6618	50214	5143	765	-	112	-	-	63451	
Punjab	33	378	2710	236	39	-	5	-	-	3401	
rural											
tap	91	82	424	410	577	294	-	-	-	148	
tubewell, hand pump well	907	907	478	176	295	706	-	-	-	827	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	12	97	414	-	-	-	-	-	23	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	128	-	1000	-	-	1	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	12479	10438	4795	136	91	19	12	-	-	27971	
no. of sample hhs	1154	958	400	10	8	2	1	-	-	2533	
Rajasthan										rural	
tap	833	350	138	69	10	-	-	1000	-	192	
tubewell, hand pump well	133	294	426	335	268	42	205	-	-	362	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	208	373	405	297	365	259	-	-	329	
other tank/pond	-	40	36	77	224	496	450	-	-	61	
river/canal/lake	-	101	20	4	10	-	24	-	-	23	
spring	-	-	5	107	191	97	-	-	-	27	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	7	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	2	
n.r.	34	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	
all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
no. of sample hhs	4609	6083	38407	9179	1917	1319	813	52	-	62377	
	298	360	2130	501	106	62	42	2	-	3501	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Tamil Nadu										
tap	737	415	524	257	152	101	-	471	500	
tubewell, hand pump	263	400	295	331	350	730	439	529	311	
well	-	173	140	214	291	89	125	-	142	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	12	20	113	111	30	436	-	24	
other tank/pond	-	-	4	37	34	25	-	-	5	
river/canal/lake	-	-	8	28	61	25	-	-	8	
spring	-	-	2	19	1	-	-	-	2	
tanker	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	4809	10980	73681	4331	1749	600	125	44	96319	
no. of sample hhs	282	600	4040	255	100	36	9	2	5324	
Uttar Pradesh										
tap	201	76	46	-	-	-	5	-	88	
tubewell, hand pump	798	773	564	251	123	-	36	-	635	
well	-	148	375	228	671	16	782	-	221	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	6	6	18	-	89	-	4	
other tank/pond	-	-	1	-	-	-	70	-	1	
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	11	-	5	19	-	1	
spring	-	-	5	497	170	977	-	-	47	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	0	1	1	7	18	3	-	-	1	
n.r.	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	1000	0	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	56720	52514	103709	5877	1108	7428	2637	15	230008	
no. of sample hhs	2548	2411	4679	165	53	19	127	1	10003	
West Bengal										
tap	108	22	41	41	21	-	-	-	41	
tubewell, hand pump	892	775	732	928	961	1000	114	1000	756	
well	-	196	206	25	18	-	565	-	182	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	2	8	-	-	-	188	-	9	
other tank/pond	-	1	1	-	-	-	94	-	2	
river/canal/lake	-	-	3	-	-	-	23	-	2	
spring	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	
n.r.	-	2	7	-	-	-	16	-	5	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	7706	20044	72835	6960	1049	176	1712	69	110552	
no. of sample hhs	364	976	3492	331	54	9	83	3	5312	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-Eastern									
	rural								
tap	539	321	258	163	114	-	163	-	283
tubewell, hand pump	441	280	137	24	35	-	267	-	185
well	-	287	178	117	28	119	477	-	194
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	29	55	149	8	627	33	-	47
other tank/pond	-	29	18	12	-	-	-	-	19
river/canal/lake	-	-	48	39	70	-	-	-	33
spring	-	-	289	454	537	254	60	-	203
tanker	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
other	10	25	17	24	208	-	-	-	21
n.r.	10	29	0	16	-	-	-	1000	14
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	829	3978	10098	345	166	23	99	92	15630
no. of sample hhs	279	1392	4240	185	74	20	43	40	6273
North-Western									
	rural								
tap	714	751	529	94	87	344	110	-	578
tubewell, hand pump	286	218	85	13	32	5	-	-	139
well	-	28	113	320	228	64	42	-	88
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	5
other tank/pond	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	13
river/canal/lake	-	-	51	251	86	-	-	-	42
spring	-	-	174	322	567	587	848	-	127
tanker	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	5
other	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	2494	5820	11121	1202	218	121	187	-	21164
no. of sample hhs	342	1105	2015	244	39	24	47	-	3816
Southern									
	rural								
tap	935	595	587	206	302	-	-	-	626
tubewell, hand pump	65	47	66	172	129	-	-	-	63
well	-	357	300	227	379	1000	-	-	254
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
other tank/pond	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
river/canal/lake	-	-	13	238	-	-	-	-	13
spring	-	-	32	157	189	-	-	-	22
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	-	17
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	2
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	543	784	1560	82	28	2	61	-	3059
no. of sample hhs	154	239	567	36	9	1	8	-	1014

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		10
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh										
tap	899	753	710	616	893	381	-	1000	751	
tubewell, hand pump well	101	179	115	86	10	619	-	-	128	
well	-	68	72	281	51	-	-	-	67	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	9	12	-	-	-	-	5	
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	-	26	-	-	-	1	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	93	5	20	-	-	-	48	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	8184	10990	22535	2019	240	137	-	10	44115	
no. of sample hhs	414	608	1194	82	50	7	-	1	2356	
Assam										
tap	588	355	444	-	-	-	-	-	422	
tubewell, hand pump well	412	417	268	-	-	1000	-	-	384	
well	-	228	288	-	-	-	-	-	194	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	922	2576	999	-	-	7	-	-	4504	
no. of sample hhs	92	292	118	-	-	2	-	-	504	
Bihar										
tap	495	268	323	28	-	1000	-	-	353	
tubewell, hand pump well	505	540	328	193	-	-	-	-	431	
well	-	191	317	282	1000	-	-	-	191	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	28	1	-	-	-	-	11	
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	
tanker	-	-	2	496	-	-	-	-	13	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	7349	6093	8632	573	337	81	-	35	23100	
no. of sample hhs	487	328	419	38	7	1	-	3	1283	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								n. r.	all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Gujrat											
										urban	
tap	979	863	759	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	911	
tubewell, hand pump	21	88	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	
well	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	11196	6276	3645	1017	63	-	-	-	-	22196	
no. of sample hhs	781	441	444	33	2	-	-	-	-	1701	
Haryana											
										urban	
tap	827	802	788	60	254	-	-	-	-	805	
tubewell, hand pump	173	197	203	940	746	-	-	-	-	194	
well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	0	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	6226	2198	1592	101	55	-	-	-	-	10172	
no. of sample hhs	224	59	135	8	4	-	-	-	-	430	
Karnataka											
										urban	
tap	968	798	702	557	648	-	-	-	-	809	
tubewell, hand pump	32	28	226	443	301	1000	-	-	-	112	
well	-	169	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	66	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	6	14	-	-	-	760	-	-	9	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	1	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	8565	7248	9689	217	371	77	95	-	-	26262	
no. of sample hhs	416	403	704	24	11	3	5	-	-	1566	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		10
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Kerala										
tap	977	181	241	511	580	-	-	-	402	
tubewell, hand pump	23	26	49	334	-	-	-	-	35	
well	-	793	680	155	420	-	-	-	554	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	6	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	0	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	3616	6630	3946	163	72	-	5	-	14431	
no. of sample hhs	257	594	402	28	14	-	1	-	1296	
urban										
Madhya Pradesh										
tap	866	754	684	461	594	900	-	678	761	
tubewell, hand pump	94	133	160	216	8	100	-	-	131	
well	-	113	147	323	398	-	-	-	91	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	40	-	0	-	-	-	-	322	14	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	11179	8195	12821	499	40	33	-	50	32817	
no. of sample hhs	552	407	953	74	10	10	-	4	2010	
urban										
Maharashtra										
tap	981	927	792	646	205	-	-	1000	920	
tubewell, hand pump	19	49	120	112	645	1000	-	-	53	
well	-	24	84	110	-	-	-	-	25	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	
tanker	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	
other	-	-	0	132	151	-	-	-	2	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	33154	20446	13940	619	271	47	-	28	68505	
no. of sample hhs	1687	1099	970	37	10	1	-	2	3806	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa									urban
tap	906	197	258	11	-	-	-	-	387
tubewell, hand pump	94	156	508	487	177	-	1000	-	323
well	-	647	221	173	530	-	-	-	261
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
other tank/pond	-	-	2	82	293	-	-	-	12
river/canal/lake	-	-	3	225	-	-	-	-	12
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	8	23	-	-	-	-	5
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	2500	2124	4769	470	255	-	1	-	10120
no. of sample hhs	149	93	370	27	6	-	1	-	646
Punjab									urban
tap	772	423	616	-	442	1000	263	-	644
tubewell, hand pump	228	575	382	-	558	-	737	1000	355
well	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	9946	5542	758	-	40	78	106	10	16480
no. of sample hhs	867	317	100	-	3	3	4	1	1295
Rajasthan									urban
tap	973	953	421	572	17	-	-	-	854
tubewell, hand pump	27	44	493	4	3	-	-	-	104
well	-	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	4
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	424	980	-	-	-	11
other tank/pond	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	22	-	-	798	-	-	17
other	-	-	41	-	-	202	-	-	10
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	9399	6024	2922	110	168	333	-	-	18957
no. of sample hhs	619	273	204	12	16	5	-	-	1129

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Tamil Nadu										
urban										
tap	809	679	769	613	315	590	444	847	740	
tubewell, hand pump	187	280	127	135	365	188	-	153	187	
well	-	34	45	38	75	168	-	-	34	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	4	108	60	-	-	-	4	
other tank/pond	-	0	-	-	-	54	-	-	1	
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	-	185	-	-	-	2	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	5	48	106	-	-	556	-	27	
other	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	
n.r.	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	10102	16407	25642	934	535	438	98	38	54195	
no. of sample hhs	607	901	1479	90	28	23	7	3	3138	
Uttar Pradesh										
urban										
tap	525	417	235	189	-	-	-	-	432	
tubewell, hand pump	475	545	636	808	943	-	-	-	532	
well	-	38	129	3	57	-	-	-	36	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	32256	12748	12169	449	741	-	-	-	58362	
no. of sample hhs	1599	461	690	22	20	-	-	-	2792	
West Bengal										
urban										
tap	828	550	465	418	28	1000	-	1000	560	
tubewell, hand pump	157	323	511	417	-	-	1000	-	382	
well	-	126	23	66	-	-	-	-	47	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	100	972	-	-	-	7	
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	7	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	
n.r.	8	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	8125	10551	19337	700	207	39	53	12	39025	
no. of sample hhs	450	621	1099	25	19	2	4	2	2222	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
North-Eastern									urban	
tap	837	638	320	57	-	-	-	136	522	
tubewell, hand pump	161	232	82	-	-	-	126	-	147	
well	-	60	195	-	-	-	692	-	110	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	43	81	398	-	-	-	-	53	
other tank/pond	-	19	14	206	662	-	-	-	15	
river/canal/lake	-	-	36	-	-	-	39	-	16	
spring	-	-	197	131	338	-	-	-	88	
tanker	-	1	47	208	-	-	-	-	22	
other	2	8	12	-	-	-	-	158	10	
n.r.	-	-	16	-	-	-	143	707	18	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	692	1219	1571	26	2	-	18	50	3578	
no. of sample hhs	470	612	1024	22	3	-	8	26	2165	
North-Western									urban	
tap	968	773	957	834	603	-	-	-	942	
tubewell, hand pump	32	215	35	-	-	-	-	-	54	
well	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	
other tank/pond	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	3	166	397	1000	-	-	1	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	18961	3094	4358	80	26	1	-	-	26520	
no. of sample hhs	1493	317	301	9	3	1	-	-	2124	
Southern									urban	
tap	957	663	756	192	840	1000	-	-	839	
tubewell, hand pump	43	118	14	30	114	-	-	-	57	
well	-	195	194	703	18	-	-	-	90	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	12	29	75	29	-	-	-	10	
other	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	1272	592	499	11	82	9	-	-	2465	
no. of sample hhs	377	232	227	12	11	1	-	-	860	

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								n. r.	all
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance							
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
India										rural
tap	324	205	173	77	55	14	19	181	187	
tubewell, hand pump well	674	481	496	430	302	89	111	311	501	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	291	284	316	418	159	546	-	258	
other tank/pond	-	6	14	24	40	63	139	-	13	
river/canal/lake	-	10	5	10	10	1	56	-	6	
spring	-	-	12	63	99	21	58	-	13	
tanker	-	-	11	70	64	650	26	-	17	
other	-	3	3	0	1	-	22	-	2	
n.r.	2	1	2	8	11	2	21	-	2	
	0	2	1	1	1	-	4	508	1	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	148874	271413	814136	75291	20194	11324	7063	402	1348695	
no. of sample hhs	8473	17015	47448	4182	1120	265	428	59	78990	
India										urban
tap	832	655	603	527	266	427	190	527	701	
tubewell, hand pump well	165	229	255	215	371	236	357	67	213	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	112	104	144	181	57	33	-	67	
other tank/pond	-	1	3	20	56	-	191	-	2	
river/canal/lake	-	0	2	9	22	19	-	-	1	
spring	-	-	4	22	87	-	2	-	2	
tanker	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	1	
other	-	3	24	50	2	208	146	-	10	
n.r.	1	0	2	12	12	53	73	34	1	
	3	-	0	-	-	-	7	372	1	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of hhs(00)	183642	128953	149826	7988	3505	1280	375	233	475803	
no. of sample hhs	11541	8058	10833	543	217	59	30	42	31323	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located							n. r.	all
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance						
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh									
									rural
tap	746	345	232	155	15	-	212	-	262
tubewell, hand pump	254	418	522	327	157	138	128	-	475
well	-	219	179	412	691	222	660	-	201
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	7	28	25	18	-	-	-	24
other tank/pond	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
river/canal/lake	-	-	24	34	120	203	-	-	22
spring	-	-	3	45	-	436	-	-	5
tanker	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	3
other	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	3
n.r.	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	23957	69066	375130	32297	9724	467	600	-	511241
no. of sample persons	1159	3384	18207	1572	392	31	20	-	24765
Assam									
									rural
tap	141	11	118	176	111	-	-	-	70
tubewell, hand pump	859	544	430	147	220	-	-	-	493
well	-	299	321	142	400	-	-	-	285
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	22
other tank/pond	-	109	41	43	-	-	-	-	71
river/canal/lake	-	-	64	334	11	-	-	-	39
spring	-	-	6	157	182	-	40	-	10
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	0	1	-	46	1000	960	-	6
n.r.	-	3	4	-	29	-	-	1000	4
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	10034	87777	78181	6884	1111	41	1009	67	185105
no. of sample persons	884	8037	7279	631	106	5	83	9	17034
Bihar									
									rural
tap	14	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
tubewell, hand pump	982	725	608	498	259	-	979	118	706
well	-	253	381	417	513	1000	-	-	276
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
other tank/pond	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	26	228	-	-	-	2
spring	-	-	2	50	-	-	21	-	3
tanker	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
other	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
n.r.	1	7	2	9	-	-	-	882	4
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	165659	186098	434981	23186	4450	99	715	508	815696
no. of sample persons	8818	9262	21733	1227	225	8	24	32	41329

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								n. r.	all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Gujrat											
tap	903	638	275	226	227	-	-	-	461		
tubewell, hand pump	97	216	451	311	316	470	-	-	325		
well	-	109	197	320	353	530	1000	-	156		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	44	91	71	-	-	-	28		
other tank/pond	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	0		
river/canal/lake	-	-	9	52	32	-	-	-	8		
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
tanker	-	38	24	-	-	-	-	-	21		
other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000		
estd. no. of persons(00)	43149	67646	138044	12713	6799	1180	441	-	269972		
no. of sample persons	2251	3516	7930	683	318	69	21	-	14788		
Haryana											
tap	295	189	465	107	9	181	-	-	295		
tubewell, hand pump	705	723	380	465	520	525	1000	1000	508		
well	-	88	155	429	471	294	-	-	196		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
estd. no. of persons(00)	16626	26039	63501	21217	13378	1338	85	14	142198		
no. of sample persons	756	1412	2999	987	632	70	5	5	6866		
Karnataka											
tap	741	314	235	107	126	-	-	-	261		
tubewell, hand pump	259	286	602	637	471	1000	-	-	542		
well	-	383	121	171	224	-	-	-	156		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	16	23	13	-	-	-	-	20		
other tank/pond	-	2	1	13	-	-	-	-	2		
river/canal/lake	-	-	16	59	178	-	-	-	16		
spring	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2		
tanker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000		
estd. no. of persons(00)	15202	50410	263997	16666	2134	113	-	-	348523		
no. of sample persons	637	2332	11895	775	105	4	-	-	15748		

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								all
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	
	2	3	< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
			4	5	6	7		9	10
Kerala									rural
tap	958	34	161	123	271	156	473	-	102
tubewell, hand pump	42	15	8	25	21	-	-	-	13
well	-	929	809	725	680	644	527	-	859
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	14	12	40	-	200	-	-	14
other tank/pond	-	4	5	17	-	-	-	-	5
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	1
spring	-	-	3	38	28	-	-	-	3
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	4	2	19	-	-	-	-	4
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	2943	117564	81814	6965	2661	647	155	-	212750
no. of sample persons	181	7472	5562	415	159	38	7	-	13834
Madhya Pradesh									rural
tap	634	118	27	9	-	-	-	-	54
tubewell, hand pump	355	292	566	517	192	-	-	930	512
well	-	587	391	387	376	942	19	-	399
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
other tank/pond	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	11	68	117	58	973	-	21
spring	-	-	4	11	305	-	-	-	11
tanker	-	-	0	-	9	-	7	-	1
other	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
n.r.	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	70	0
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	18137	62623	410525	51017	12275	821	2501	58	557958
no. of sample persons	1028	3356	22186	2828	666	42	115	4	30225
Maharashtra									rural
tap	903	623	324	51	54	-	33	-	407
tubewell, hand pump	97	123	309	290	154	189	139	-	245
well	-	252	320	425	618	786	713	-	300
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	1
other tank/pond	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
river/canal/lake	-	-	22	155	114	25	-	-	26
spring	-	-	18	65	-	-	-	-	15
tanker	-	-	5	4	-	-	116	-	4
other	-	-	-	5	60	-	-	-	2
n.r.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	35608	122811	314463	34441	11225	3354	1700	-	523603
no. of sample persons	1736	5878	15323	1828	553	164	91	-	25573

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located							n. r.	all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance							
	2	3	< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			8
Orissa										rural
tap	218	18	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	26
tubewell, hand pump	782	324	562	478	286	-	516	-	-	527
well	-	642	318	243	256	-	271	-	-	346
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
other tank/pond	-	-	16	72	79	-	213	-	-	20
river/canal/lake	-	-	23	68	343	-	-	-	-	27
spring	-	-	24	27	21	-	-	-	-	21
tanker	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
other	-	-	9	89	14	-	-	-	-	14
n.r.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	3377	35656	235354	23367	3240	-	503	-	-	301499
no. of sample persons	183	2058	12803	1114	170	-	22	-	-	16350
Punjab										rural
tap	89	85	440	315	504	715	-	-	-	145
tubewell, hand pump	910	904	463	216	331	285	-	-	-	831
well	-	11	97	469	-	-	-	-	-	22
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	165	-	1000	-	-	2
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	67966	56375	23290	720	426	48	204	-	-	149028
no. of sample persons	6261	5140	1957	52	37	7	17	-	-	13471
Rajasthan										rural
tap	809	326	127	82	7	-	-	1000	-	183
tubewell, hand pump	160	280	426	331	251	62	224	-	-	363
well	-	239	381	419	306	367	231	-	-	340
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	45	40	67	212	465	460	-	-	60
other tank/pond	-	107	18	4	12	-	18	-	-	23
river/canal/lake	-	-	6	94	211	106	-	-	-	26
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	31	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	25866	33520	216520	51963	10779	6569	4377	164	-	349760
no. of sample persons	1655	1959	12013	2838	592	310	226	7	-	19600

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Tamil Nadu										
									rural	
tap	732	417	519	253	168	120	-	690	497	
tubewell, hand pump	268	401	298	334	335	676	356	310	313	
well	-	168	141	216	279	64	75	-	142	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	14	21	107	102	40	569	-	25	
other tank/pond	-	-	4	41	42	60	-	-	6	
river/canal/lake	-	-	7	27	74	40	-	-	8	
spring	-	-	2	22	1	-	-	-	3	
tanker	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	21604	45952	291929	17869	7015	2221	414	151	387155	
no. of sample persons	1266	2562	16220	1068	412	138	31	7	21704	
Uttar Pradesh										
									rural	
tap	184	65	42	-	-	-	6	-	83	
tubewell, hand pump	815	788	570	265	103	-	34	-	658	
well	-	145	374	254	703	22	775	-	211	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	6	9	21	-	81	-	4	
other tank/pond	-	-	1	-	-	-	88	-	1	
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	12	-	4	16	-	1	
spring	-	-	5	454	136	969	-	-	39	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	0	1	1	6	37	5	-	-	1	
n.r.	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	1000	0	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	353228	308816	548632	30936	6417	34662	13446	92	1296229	
no. of sample persons	16258	14406	24919	965	312	97	640	6	57603	
West Bengal										
									rural	
tap	104	15	39	40	11	-	-	-	38	
tubewell, hand pump	896	781	740	929	983	1000	145	1000	765	
well	-	195	201	26	6	-	559	-	177	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	3	9	-	-	-	167	-	9	
other tank/pond	-	1	0	-	-	-	96	-	2	
river/canal/lake	-	-	3	-	-	-	24	-	2	
spring	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	
n.r.	-	2	6	-	-	-	9	-	4	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	41461	102477	353367	34357	6115	938	9027	504	548247	
no. of sample persons	1963	5001	17012	1640	325	47	430	22	26440	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		10
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
rural										
North-Eastern										
tap	476	316	262	133	89	-	148	-	278	
tubewell, hand pump	504	286	128	20	18	-	244	-	182	
well	-	267	177	137	38	156	500	-	189	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	32	58	146	12	567	36	-	50	
other tank/pond	-	32	19	13	-	-	-	-	20	
river/canal/lake	-	-	50	52	69	-	-	-	34	
spring	-	-	289	460	547	276	73	-	207	
tanker	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
other	8	24	17	29	226	-	-	-	21	
n.r.	12	43	0	11	-	-	-	1000	18	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	3966	18943	50103	1716	969	141	499	460	76796	
no. of sample persons	1320	6846	20979	906	415	124	212	196	30998	
rural										
North-Western										
tap	720	751	523	102	46	273	92	-	573	
tubewell, hand pump	280	212	68	11	44	6	-	-	128	
well	-	36	108	273	251	90	49	-	86	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	0	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	
other tank/pond	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	18	
river/canal/lake	-	-	55	295	110	-	-	-	47	
spring	-	-	185	318	549	632	859	-	134	
tanker	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	
other	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	12690	29315	54874	6379	1110	676	1126	-	106169	
no. of sample persons	1737	5775	10299	1333	203	144	264	-	19755	
rural										
Southern										
tap	954	579	574	179	391	-	-	-	621	
tubewell, hand pump	46	45	70	164	154	-	-	-	62	
well	-	376	301	261	192	1000	-	-	260	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	
other tank/pond	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	
river/canal/lake	-	-	15	258	-	-	-	-	17	
spring	-	-	36	138	263	-	-	-	25	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	880	-	12	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	2	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	2523	3573	7024	476	139	10	189	-	13933	
no. of sample persons	648	1283	2618	187	49	6	25	-	4816	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								n. r.	all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.			all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Andhra Pradesh											
										urban	
tap	933	773	698	604	908	449	-	1000	756		
tubewell, hand pump	67	166	118	91	10	551	-	-	119		
well	-	62	77	287	32	-	-	-	68		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other tank/pond	-	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	5		
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	1		
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
tanker	-	-	98	2	25	-	-	-	51		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000		
estd. no. of persons(00)	37555	47754	102970	9261	1170	666	-	118	199494		
no. of sample persons	1914	2658	5360	373	225	37	-	12	10579		
Assam											
										urban	
tap	509	345	426	-	-	-	-	-	399		
tubewell, hand pump	491	417	271	-	-	1000	-	-	408		
well	-	237	302	-	-	-	-	-	193		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	-	-	1000		
estd. no. of persons(00)	4543	11033	3650	-	-	22	-	-	19248		
no. of sample persons	429	1243	428	-	-	7	-	-	2107		
Bihar											
										urban	
tap	495	268	306	16	-	1000	-	-	355		
tubewell, hand pump	505	535	341	124	-	-	-	-	433		
well	-	196	330	419	1000	-	-	-	191		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
river/canal/lake	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	8		
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		
tanker	-	-	2	440	-	-	-	-	11		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1		
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000		
estd. no. of persons(00)	44315	30081	47668	3057	1441	484	-	169	127217		
no. of sample persons	2789	1634	2279	184	29	6	-	12	6933		

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Gujrat										
									urban	
tap	965	892	759	1000	1000	-	-	-	914	
tubewell, hand pump	35	92	232	-	-	-	-	-	80	
well	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	56724	28350	16847	4203	312	-	-	-	106436	
no. of sample persons	3881	2017	2043	124	6	-	-	-	8071	
Haryana										
									urban	
tap	854	825	785	32	352	-	-	-	824	
tubewell, hand pump	146	174	205	968	648	-	-	-	174	
well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	0	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	29805	9694	7119	560	316	-	-	-	47494	
no. of sample persons	1089	237	638	43	23	-	-	-	2030	
Karnataka										
									urban	
tap	959	761	712	491	726	-	-	-	796	
tubewell, hand pump	41	26	219	509	215	1000	-	-	116	
well	-	209	54	-	60	-	-	-	79	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	4	14	-	-	-	912	-	8	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	0	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	36881	32661	44461	929	1908	669	258	-	117766	
no. of sample persons	1865	1819	3191	107	56	26	14	-	7078	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								all
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	
	2	3	< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala									
urban									
tap	971	173	271	494	476	-	-	-	389
tubewell, hand pump	29	27	50	361	-	-	-	-	38
well	-	801	667	145	524	-	-	-	569
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	0
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	14077	28293	18144	664	343	-	5	-	61527
no. of sample persons	1054	2840	1925	167	88	-	1	-	6075
Madhya Pradesh									
urban									
tap	856	741	702	435	673	828	-	857	763
tubewell, hand pump	102	146	157	232	15	172	-	-	136
well	-	113	133	333	311	-	-	-	84
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	3
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	42	-	0	-	-	-	-	143	15
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	59772	40958	66231	2036	155	116	-	225	169491
no. of sample persons	2946	2074	4738	334	46	35	-	16	10189
Maharashtra									
urban									
tap	978	920	797	558	123	-	-	1000	915
tubewell, hand pump	22	53	126	156	815	1000	-	-	59
well	-	27	72	106	-	-	-	-	24
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
tanker	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
other	-	-	0	180	62	-	-	-	2
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	148169	87440	63972	2727	1324	282	-	139	304054
no. of sample persons	7648	5135	4593	172	42	6	-	10	17606

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								all	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.		
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Orissa										
tap	903	211	254	9	-	-	-	-	398	
tubewell, hand pump	97	77	558	549	132	-	1000	-	350	
well	-	713	176	113	593	-	-	-	222	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	
other tank/pond	-	-	2	109	275	-	-	-	12	
river/canal/lake	-	-	2	203	-	-	-	-	13	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	5	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	11233	7146	21461	2474	684	-	2	-	43000	
no. of sample persons	668	320	1689	130	16	-	3	-	2826	
Punjab										
tap	767	435	709	-	498	1000	169	-	663	
tubewell, hand pump	233	562	288	-	502	-	831	1000	336	
well	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	
								0		
estd. no. of persons(00)	46683	20773	3192	-	134	401	656	49	71888	
no. of sample persons	4044	1413	425	-	10	15	25	5	5937	
Rajasthan										
tap	973	950	375	527	14	-	-	-	841	
tubewell, hand pump	27	47	557	10	3	-	-	-	119	
well	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	463	983	-	-	-	10	
other tank/pond	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	16	-	-	775	-	-	17	
other	-	-	33	-	-	225	-	-	10	
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	
estd. no. of persons(00)	49873	28859	15951	196	891	1798	-	-	97569	
no. of sample persons	3261	1342	966	45	83	27	-	-	5724	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu									
	urban								
tap	815	665	769	571	195	467	355	911	736
tubewell, hand pump	184	294	129	150	434	209	-	89	192
well	-	35	49	41	74	257	-	-	37
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	2	120	72	-	-	-	4
other tank/pond	-	1	-	-	-	67	-	-	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	1	-	224	-	-	-	2
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	4	48	118	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	1	2	-	-	-	645	-	27
n.r.	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	43269	63218	99700	4194	1765	1777	369	65	214357
no. of sample persons	2616	3460	5876	382	89	91	23	5	12542
Uttar Pradesh									
	urban								
tap	513	336	202	110	-	-	-	-	406
tubewell, hand pump	487	612	672	886	941	-	-	-	557
well	-	52	126	4	59	-	-	-	37
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	180440	52628	65507	1778	4319	-	-	-	304672
no. of sample persons	9173	2293	3513	86	122	-	-	-	15187
West Bengal									
	urban								
tap	818	486	469	431	26	1000	-	1000	545
tubewell, hand pump	162	351	509	410	-	-	1000	-	387
well	-	162	20	17	-	-	-	-	55
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	142	974	-	-	-	7
spring	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	11	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	8	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	3
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	35906	46847	82298	2726	897	199	162	26	169062
no. of sample persons	1936	2811	4699	101	82	11	12	5	9657

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution by principal source of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5- 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-Eastern									
tap	833	645	310	85	-	-	-	184	512
tubewell, hand pump	164	216	84	-	-	-	209	-	141
well	-	62	212	-	-	-	423	-	119
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	41	79	324	-	-	-	-	52
other tank/pond	-	26	16	189	495	-	-	-	18
river/canal/lake	-	-	41	-	-	-	86	-	19
spring	-	-	190	138	505	-	-	-	89
tanker	-	1	46	265	-	-	-	-	24
other	2	8	6	-	-	-	-	106	8
n.r.	-	-	15	-	-	-	281	710	20
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	3075	5397	7595	124	9	-	66	274	16540
no. of sample persons	2244	2687	4936	102	14	-	44	148	10175
North-Western									
tap	970	714	966	831	336	-	-	-	943
tubewell, hand pump	30	280	25	-	-	-	-	-	54
well	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0
other tank/pond	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	3	169	664	1000	-	-	2
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	82933	11361	18586	369	93	3	-	-	113345
no. of sample persons	6643	1289	1241	44	14	3	-	-	9234
Southern									
tap	964	696	672	200	890	1000	-	-	832
tubewell, hand pump	36	71	10	93	76	-	-	-	40
well	-	214	285	615	15	-	-	-	115
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	12	28	92	19	-	-	-	10
other	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
n.r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	5097	2392	2251	35	490	28	-	-	10293
no. of sample persons	1545	951	1024	49	62	3	-	-	3634

source of drinking water	per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within pre-mises	outside premises at distance					n. r.	all
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India									
	rural								
tap	289	187	160	75	52	16	14	133	174
tubewell, hand pump	709	505	501	426	301	93	118	337	516
well	-	285	291	327	430	158	517	-	257
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	6	14	23	38	63	131	-	12
other tank/pond	-	10	5	10	7	3	60	-	6
river/canal/lake	-	-	12	64	97	22	83	-	12
spring	-	-	12	67	61	643	29	-	16
tanker	-	2	3	0	1	-	18	-	2
other	2	1	2	8	12	4	27	-	2
n.r.	0	3	1	1	0	-	2	531	1
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	863998	1424662	3941729	373172	99967	53325	36992	2018	6795862
no. of sample persons	48741	89679	231934	21049	5671	1304	2233	288	400899
India									
	urban								
tap	813	642	588	489	259	363	160	550	688
tubewell, hand pump	183	235	270	228	414	269	477	52	226
well	-	121	108	156	161	71	18	-	68
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	1	2	18	62	-	155	-	2
other tank/pond	-	0	2	12	12	18	-	-	1
river/canal/lake	-	-	3	25	80	-	4	-	2
spring	-	-	2	2	4	0	-	-	1
tanker	-	1	23	54	2	216	157	-	9
other	1	0	2	15	5	63	18	27	1
n.r.	3	-	0	-	-	-	12	372	2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of persons(00)	890349	554885	687605	35334	16252	6445	1517	1066	2193454
no. of sample persons	55745	36223	49564	2443	1007	267	122	213	145584

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of ths						
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-th		no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
tap																	rural		
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	12	101	87	40	8	747	-	1000	31234	1421		
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	55	-	20	-	921	-	1000	2554	231		
Bihar	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	995	57		
Gujarat	28	-	-	-	-	10	27	12	78	46	4	1	878	-	1000	25368	1359		
Haryana	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	105	72	15	-	759	-	1000	7892	380		
Karnataka	29	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	110	70	35	4	721	-	1000	18523	787		
Kerala	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	53	72	95	-	779	-	1000	4808	318		
Madhya Pradesh	6	0	2	6	2	1	4	12	141	129	29	3	667	-	1000	5335	298		
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	12	3	-	904	-	1000	45707	2215		
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	99	20	-	869	-	1000	1813	78		
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	13	25	8	923	-	1000	4140	351		
Rajasthan	3	-	0	-	1	4	-	2	44	88	31	8	817	-	1000	11989	727		
Tamil Nadu	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	11	44	44	86	3	838	-	1000	48137	2627		
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	5	44	86	3	887	-	1000	20188	876		
West Bengal	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	57	4	11	6	906	-	1000	4580	219		
North-Eastern	9	-	-	-	-	1	18	21	23	17	11	-	715	-	1000	4424	1751		
North-Western	2	-	1	0	-	5	11	10	46	118	80	5	805	-	1000	12233	2262		
Southern	7	0	0	1	0	1	5	10	70	78	34	3	789	-	1000	1914	592		
India																		251833	16549

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- ths	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no n. r.	all	esid (00)	sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
well																	rural
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	0	1	8	69	121	71	8	720	-	1000	24591	1216
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	42	34	21	5	893	-	1000	9752	970
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	52	89	2	843	-	1000	41803	2125
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	15	39	95	8	-	836	-	1000	8781	450
Haryana	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	37	-	-	908	-	1000	4840	237
Karnataka	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	32	137	71	10	745	-	1000	10895	494
Kerala	0	-	-	1	-	2	10	18	46	105	95	31	691	-	1000	38656	2473
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	14	57	76	1	850	-	1000	42394	2263
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	6	67	66	64	1	790	-	1000	33165	1580
Orissa	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	35	170	69	1	722	-	1000	21414	1141
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	32	-	-	934	-	1000	648	53
Rajasthan	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	35	-	947	-	1000	20552	1123
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	36	29	55	10	-	834	-	1000	13708	748
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	25	34	2	931	-	1000	50942	2238
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	41	59	5	872	-	1000	20110	965
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	7	40	20	7	3	917	-	1000	3031	959
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	41	35	5	911	-	1000	1866	350
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	57	19	15	900	-	1000	778	346
India	1	-	-	0	0	1	2	6	29	68	60	6	827	-	1000	347926	19731

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- hs	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
tank, pond reserved for drinking																	
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	13	-	37	5	20	133	71	47	676	-	1000	3105	151
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	5	-	-	-	883	-	1000	753	74
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	54	2
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	56	17	116	-	1.3	-	1000	1385	84
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	911	-	1000	1316	57
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	80	30	32	-	756	-	1000	662	35
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	21	2
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	61	2
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	364	-	559	-	1000	863	44
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	180	70	106	69	-	565	-	1000	3778	215
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	103	149	200	15	-	476	-	1000	2348	148
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	-	966	-	1000	1031	60
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	934	-	1000	959	46
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	94	-	-	902	-	1000	740	319
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	67	-	808	-	1000	109	22
India	-	-	-	-	3	-	24	63	47	93	65	8	696	-	1000	17190	1264

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- ths	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no n. r.	all	estd sample (00)		
other tank, pond	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	924	-	1000	310	17
Assam	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	16	40	32	-	893	-	1000	2427	231
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	124	6
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	442	439	120	-	-	-	1000	9	6
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	1000	118	6
Kerala	-	-	-	-	290	-	-	61	119	-	-	-	530	-	1000	337	20
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	78	3
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	17	1
Orissa	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	175	1	-	805	-	1000	1359	66
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	13	-	-	-	1000	1444	87
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	575	-	1000	528	34
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	263	15
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	893	-	1000	232	13
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	5	23	5	141	-	-	-	-	825	-	1000	300	109
North-Western	-	-	-	-	25	-	13	165	-	-	-	-	759	-	1000	277	31
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	0	1
India	-	-	-	-	1	37	27	113	14	14	14	808	808	-	1000	7823	646

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in																		no. of hhs
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-th	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
river, canal, lake																		rural	
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	96	48	841	-	1000	2761	129		
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	83	12	-	860	-	1000	1523	136		
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	386	26		
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	244	84	17	595	-	1000	406	21		
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	37	4	-	935	-	1000	1154	57		
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	31	2		
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	113	-	687	-	1000	2069	102		
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	110	17	33	831	-	1000	2923	148		
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	178	53	-	739	-	1000	1725	93		
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1000	24	2		
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	56	-	9	-	892	-	1000	1660	77		
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	183	125	-	562	-	1000	813	52		
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	840	-	1000	282	14		
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	922	-	1000	230	10		
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	26	37	23	14	-	857	-	1000	514	270		
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	934	-	1000	889	159		
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	134	613	7	-	1000	40	16		
India	-	-	-	-	3	7	24	49	91	812	15	812	1314	-	1000	17430	1314		

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- ths	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no n. r. th	all	estd (00)	sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
spring																	rural
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	60	-	913	-	1000	527	44
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	560	-	238	-	1000	379	28
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	442	32
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	138	-	1000	-	1000	78	3
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	1000	138	10
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	58	-	1000	-	1000	1364	71
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	231	-	-	707	-	1000	1572	90
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1434	60
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	352	90	-	-	550	-	1000	239	16
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	995	-	1000	10870	73
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	221	12
North-Eastern	0	-	-	-	1	6	12	15	27	27	16	0	895	-	1000	3174	1949
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	29	36	24	905	-	1000	2679	536
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	78	-	-	848	-	1000	67	15
India	0	-	-	-	0	1	2	3	12	43	24	3	913	-	1000	23184	2939

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-ths	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
tanker																	rural
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	390	18
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	18	1
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	791	-	1000	1204	48
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	24	1
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	737	-	1000	68	3
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	678	-	-	-	238	-	1000	386	13
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	262	16
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	95	4
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	610	30
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793	-	-	207	-	1000	103	5
India	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	10	179	28	-	-	782	-	1000	3215	147

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 months	10 months	9 months	8 months	7 months	6 months	5 months	4 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample	
1 other	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	324	18
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	38	-	917	-	1000	184	17
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	210	11
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	33	5
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	206	100	-	591	-	1000	161	10
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	854	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	40	2
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	33	-	146	-	1000	164	6
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932	-	1000	803	41
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1000	-	1000	15	1
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	830	-	-	1000	269	25
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	77	-	757	-	1000	256	12
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	70	3
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	4	58	-	-	917	-	1000	323	97
North-Western	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	160	480	-	156	-	124	-	1000	55	12
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	8	1
India	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	75	45	27	7	840	-	1000	2914	261

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-th		no n. r. th	all	estd (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
all																	rural
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	0	0	1	3	11	71	76	53	6	779	-	1000	119333	5721
Assam	0	-	-	-	-	0	2	7	22	27	18	1	922	0	1000	35114	3243
Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	4	18	34	1	940	0	1000	150028	7464
Gujarat	10	-	-	-	0	-	7	4	38	50	12	1	877	-	1000	54468	2939
Haryana	46	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	46	61	7	-	820	-	1000	25388	1222
Karnataka	5	-	-	-	-	0	6	9	55	67	18	2	838	-	1000	69692	3152
Kerala	3	-	-	1	-	1	9	22	54	100	87	27	696	-	1000	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	0	0	-	0	1	2	19	51	56	0	871	0	1000	107483	5802
Maharashtra	2	0	0	2	1	1	4	11	97	91	39	3	749	-	1000	111247	5359
Orissa	2	-	-	0	-	-	1	1	23	89	43	1	841	-	1000	63451	3401
Punjab	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	2	26	9	-	963	-	1000	27971	2533
Rajasthan	5	-	-	-	0	1	1	12	18	22	30	2	909	-	1000	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	2	-	0	-	0	2	7	16	44	80	29	0	818	-	1000	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	0	0	0	0	-	3	3	16	25	2	950	0	1000	230008	10003
West Bengal	1	-	-	0	-	-	1	1	9	23	25	2	938	-	1000	110552	5312
North-Eastern	1	-	-	-	1	2	10	13	26	27	10	1	908	2	1000	15630	6273
North-Western	5	-	0	0	-	3	7	10	31	87	55	7	795	-	1000	21164	3816
Southern	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	83	42	27	813	-	1000	3059	1014
India	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	31	49	34	3	870	0	1000	1348695	78990

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in																		no. of hhs
	all 12 months	11 months	10 months	9 months	8 months	7 months	6 months	5 months	4 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	no months	n. r.	all	esid (00)	sample		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	urban	
tap																			
Andhra Pradesh	9	0	-	-	-	1	9	42	129	83	24	5	697	-	1000	33143	1826		
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	20	-	961	-	1000	1900	208		
Bihar	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	181	53	-	746	-	1000	8161	523		
Gujarat	43	-	1	0	0	2	2	4	43	56	13	6	829	-	1000	20223	1582		
Haryana	39	-	-	-	-	4	-	25	21	138	40	-	733	-	1000	8187	360		
Karnataka	21	-	-	4	0	2	1	9	44	67	44	-	808	-	1000	21234	1300		
Kerala	20	-	-	2	0	0	0	3	1	27	31	1	915	-	1000	5808	589		
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	14	12	44	71	1	822	-	1000	24957	1469		
Maharashtra	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	35	39	30	2	872	-	1000	63000	3528		
Orissa	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	21	1	-	931	-	1000	3919	312		
Punjab	0	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	10	8	17	0	956	-	1000	10614	872		
Rajasthan	2	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	53	66	45	-	825	-	1000	16184	960		
Tamil Nadu	10	0	3	-	0	0	1	12	50	57	9	1	857	-	1000	40119	2282		
Uttar Pradesh	18	-	1	-	0	7	10	16	32	10	31	3	874	-	1000	25199	1260		
West Bengal	3	1	-	-	-	-	11	1	10	7	6	-	961	-	1000	21867	1286		
North-Eastern	0	-	-	-	-	18	40	34	13	50	3	4	836	-	1000	1868	1116		
North-Western	1	-	2	1	30	-	21	7	61	80	66	2	731	-	1000	24990	1962		
Southern	4	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	7	5	26	19	938	-	1000	2067	672		
India	11	0	1	1	2	2	8	12	44	53	32	2	834	-	1000	333441	22107		

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-th	no mon-th	n. r.	all	esid (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
tubewell, hand pump																	urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	56	35	83	7	807	-	1000	5648	280
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1729	198
Bihar	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	18	2	974	-	1000	9948	598
Gujarat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	222	1	-	720	-	1000	1611	106
Haryana	1	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	908	-	1000	1970	55
Karnataka	6	-	-	2	2	7	3	3	6	7	-	-	964	-	1000	2953	165
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	910	-	1000	507	27
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	34	57	-	899	-	1000	4300	309
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	118	44	15	17	8	793	-	1000	3608	192
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	28	-	953	-	1000	3264	186
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	79	-	917	-	1000	5852	421
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	905	-	1000	1964	131
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	7	33	13	2	934	-	1000	10155	504
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	0	1	0	8	5	9	0	975	-	1000	31071	1401
West Bengal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	991	-	1000	14906	788
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	189	-	5	765	-	1000	526	236
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	193	55	-	703	-	1000	1431	144
Southern	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	-	1000	141	58
India	1	-	0	0	1	0	1	6	10	20	21	1	938	-	1000	101583	5799

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-th	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample	
well	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	78	11	4	887	-	1000	2944	124
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	993	-	1000	875	98
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	314	29	548	-	1000	4404	137
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	849	-	1000	108	5
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	46	83	45	797	-	1000	1732	84
Kerala	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	20	58	109	12	789	-	1000	7995	672
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	63	10	-	899	-	1000	2981	220
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	54	236	24	659	-	1000	1723	76
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	185	18	-	770	-	1000	2643	117
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	13	1
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	82	13
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	68	12	-	817	-	1000	1866	189
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	92	-	876	-	1000	2092	131
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	3	-	916	-	1000	1827	119
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	37	22	90	28	-	800	-	1000	392	185
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	-	280	-	1000	36	4
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	11	949	-	1000	222	106
India	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	20	76	100	11	789	-	1000	31933	2281

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- ths	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
tank, pond reserved for drinking																	
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	-	1000	248	12
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	89	4
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1	1
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	211	14
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	232	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	37	-	-	-	956	-	1000	189	125
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	15	3
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	7	3
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	7	-	-	-	950	-	1000	992	165

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 months	10 months	9 months	8 months	7 months	6 months	5 months	4 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	no n. r.	all	esid (00)	sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
other tank, pond																	urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	166	-	-	-	-	1000	236	7
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	916	-	1000	124	4
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	0	1
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	761	-	-	239	-	1000	31	2
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	59	-	-	-	-	-	1000	52	62
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	9	1
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	335	-	181	-	-	470	-	1000	452	77

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- ths	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no mon- th	n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
river, canal, lake																	urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	300	-	-	204	-	1000	30	15
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	243	4
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	946	-	1000	74	4
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	28	3
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	116	4
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	27	-	939	-	1000	118	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1	1
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	807	-	-	-	1000	123	2
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	271	23
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	57	64
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	39	96	-	851	-	1000	1062	133

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon-ths	10 mon-ths	9 mon-ths	8 mon-ths	7 mon-ths	6 mon-ths	5 mon-ths	4 mon-ths	3 mon-ths	2 mon-ths	1 mon-th		no mon-th	n. r.	all	estd (00)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
spring																	urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	7	1
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	9	1
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	13	1
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	43	55	26	8	2	858	-	1000	314	302
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	39	10
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	3	22	4	35	45	21	7	2	861	-	1000	382	315

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 mon- ths	10 mon- ths	9 mon- ths	8 mon- ths	7 mon- ths	6 mon- ths	5 mon- ths	4 mon- ths	3 mon- ths	2 mon- ths	1 mon- th	no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
tanker																	
Andhra Pradesh	4	-	-	-	10	-	30	30	426	228	23	-	250	-	1000	2114	104
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	301	17
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	253	8
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	39	4
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	41	9	-	1000	-	1000	329	5
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	927	-	1000	1477	140
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1000	80	22
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	4	-	-	-	5	-	30	14	201	118	13	-	967	-	1000	25	20
													617	-	1000	4619	320

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hbs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
tap														rural
Andhra Pradesh	5	14	103	191	251	216	57	6	3	2	2	3	31234	1421
Assam	5	66	68	71	59	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	2554	231
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	995	57
Gujarat	28	28	64	111	121	100	52	27	22	23	23	23	25368	1359
Haryana	31	35	33	98	239	239	216	139	60	33	31	31	7892	380
Karnataka	12	36	102	200	198	162	54	18	10	10	10	10	18523	787
Kerala	50	172	229	275	269	49	38	34	34	34	34	34	4808	318
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	22	101	219	215	47	19	2	2	2	2	5335	298
Maharashtra	17	34	188	290	325	253	61	17	15	14	13	15	45707	2215
Orissa	-	-	81	96	96	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1813	78
Punjab	1	1	10	44	116	122	85	6	7	4	5	7	4140	351
Rajasthan	1	1	4	39	69	75	35	6	8	5	4	4	11989	727
Tamil Nadu	5	7	43	130	171	155	68	30	11	5	5	5	48137	2627
Uttar Pradesh	7	26	21	53	148	155	25	9	3	3	6	10	20188	876
West Bengal	19	25	100	109	99	87	19	-	-	-	-	-	4580	219
North-Eastern	58	61	64	48	33	13	3	3	2	23	53	57	4424	1751
North-Western	29	15	23	127	244	260	119	43	24	23	24	34	12233	2262
Southern	7	16	70	158	185	51	10	7	2	2	2	6	1914	592
India	14	24	83	156	201	171	60	22	13	11	11	12	251833	16549

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	rural
tubewell, handpump															
Andhra Pradesh	4	27	80	128	174	134	30	7	3	2	1	3	55943	2703	
Assam	24	33	34	9	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	14	17395	1541	
Bihar	1	1	2	8	21	21	6	2	1	1	1	1	105481	5179	
Gujarat	1	1	9	53	76	69	27	11	3	1	-	-	17283	966	
Haryana	58	61	59	94	167	173	169	82	58	57	57	58	12656	605	
Karnataka	13	25	91	118	119	80	6	4	4	4	4	13	37585	1747	
Kerala	31	64	64	136	155	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	619	43	
Madhya Pradesh	2	6	21	59	100	100	10	1	1	1	1	1	56061	3053	
Maharashtra	7	14	84	133	161	141	24	0	0	0	0	0	27171	1301	
Orissa	4	4	15	47	66	61	7	7	6	6	5	5	33738	1860	
Punjab	0	0	-	1	13	18	18	1	-	-	-	-	23145	2126	
Rajasthan	11	11	12	31	60	61	27	11	11	11	11	11	22590	1243	
Tamil Nadu	5	5	14	93	134	116	56	27	6	3	5	7	29938	1669	
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	3	7	26	28	8	3	2	1	1	2	146096	6711	
West Bengal	2	5	21	32	36	20	5	3	1	1	1	1	83596	4014	
North-Eastern	37	39	19	16	7	5	5	6	4	4	21	30	2899	722	
North-Western	8	-	14	41	50	27	-	24	24	24	-	-	2952	439	
Southern	-	-	-	51	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	33	
India	5	9	24	45	66	57	16	6	3	3	3	4	675343	35955	

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
well														rural
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	74	184	269	236	52	18	5	5	5	2	24591	1216
Assam	72	87	94	33	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	45	9752	970
Bihar	-	-	2	42	147	153	35	13	2	-	-	-	41803	2125
Gujarat	5	3	19	118	137	134	62	33	30	26	4	4	8781	450
Haryana	46	46	46	46	92	92	92	55	46	46	46	46	4840	237
Karnataka	2	4	45	193	251	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	10895	494
Kerala	19	50	150	268	291	81	20	3	3	3	3	7	38656	2473
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	7	68	150	147	19	0	-	0	1	0	42394	2263
Maharashtra	7	21	71	176	209	147	33	2	1	0	-	2	33165	1580
Orissa	1	2	47	223	275	229	24	2	2	1	1	2	21414	1141
Punjab	-	-	-	66	66	66	34	-	-	-	-	-	648	53
Rajasthan	2	2	3	15	51	53	16	2	2	2	2	2	20552	1123
Tamil Nadu	1	-	32	99	141	163	126	93	57	-	-	1	13708	748
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3	21	62	62	27	3	3	2	2	2	50942	2238
West Bengal	-	9	67	102	89	50	18	-	1	1	-	-	20110	965
North-Eastern	32	47	60	56	32	30	2	4	3	8	18	21	3031	959
North-Western	-	-	4	32	77	83	30	4	-	-	-	-	1866	350
Southern	1	5	33	85	100	32	4	-	-	-	-	0	778	346
India	7	13	44	112	161	124	31	9	5	3	2	4	347926	19731

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
tank, pond reserved for drinking														
Andhra Pradesh	50	50	83	84	277	225	131	52	11	11	22	16	3105	151
Assam	117	117	117	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	753	74
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	2
Gujarat	-	-	11	149	287	287	142	120	98	-	-	-	1385	84
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	21	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	1316	57
Kerala	102	184	184	244	241	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	35
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2
Maharashtra	-	-	-	76	418	418	23	23	-	-	-	-	61	2
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	44
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	87	260	364	431	435	107	6	5	5	-	-	3778	215
Tamil Nadu	-	-	69	248	363	410	287	289	290	108	17	17	2348	148
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	34	34	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1031	60
West Bengal	-	-	66	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	959	46
North-Eastern	2	96	96	94	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	740	319
North-Western	67	-	-	-	125	125	125	-	-	-	-	67	109	22
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
India	19	44	102	171	261	246	100	61	51	18	6	11	17190	1264

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no. of hbs (00)	no. of sample households		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
other tank, pond															rural *	
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	76	76	76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	17	
Assam	79	91	87	30	4	4	4	-	-	7	7	27	-	2427	231	
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	6	
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	880	442	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	6	
Kerala	290	290	470	470	470	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	20	
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	3	
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	
Orissa	-	-	57	180	195	158	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1359	66	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajasthan	-	-	-	18	275	284	252	9	-	-	-	-	-	1444	87	
Tamil Nadu	-	-	207	352	425	425	255	218	37	-	-	-	-	528	34	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	15	
West Bengal	-	107	107	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	13	
North-Eastern	41	41	170	163	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	300	109	
North-Western	-	-	-	47	203	216	205	76	-	25	25	25	277	277	31	
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
India	39	45	84	102	154	125	79	20	3	3	3	10	7823	646		

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
river, canal, lake														
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2	151	119	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Assam	15	102	102	89	15	23	38	38	30	23	-	-	2761	136
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1523	26
Gujarat	60	60	60	60	94	321	329	295	-	-	-	-	386	21
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	-
Karnataka	-	-	23	23	33	65	32	32	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1154	57
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	204	313	294	16	-	-	-	-	-	31	2
Maharashtra	-	-	107	119	169	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	2069	102
Orissa	-	10	49	68	131	217	140	130	15	-	-	-	2923	148
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1725	93
Rajasthan	-	-	43	99	108	108	99	-	-	-	-	-	24	2
Tamil Nadu	-	-	131	392	438	314	47	-	-	-	-	-	1660	77
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	160	160	160	160	-	-	-	813	52
West Bengal	-	-	78	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	14
North-Eastern	108	116	102	78	6	17	19	8	8	-	-	-	230	10
North-Western	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	91	514	270
Southern	-	245	245	380	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	889	159
India	9	19	49	94	142	123	49	28	7	2	2	6	17430	1314

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
spring														rural
Andhra Pradesh	28	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	28	28	28	28	527	44
Assam	762	762	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	379	28
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	442	32
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	3
Kerala	-	-	138	382	382	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	10
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	187	203	288	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1364	71
Maharashtra	-	-	62	293	293	293	43	-	-	-	-	-	1572	90
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1434	60
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	117	360	450	450	333	8	-	-	239	16
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10870	73
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	12
North-Eastern	66	73	84	70	36	12	3	1	1	3	23	44	3174	1949
North-Western	2	-	-	7	63	93	35	5	2	-	2	3	2679	536
Southern	-	74	152	152	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	15
India	22	23	31	45	57	44	12	5	4	1	4	8	23184	2939

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of lhrs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
tanker															
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	18
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	209	209	209	-	-	-	1204	48
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	263	263	263	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762	762	762	762	85	-	386	13
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	16
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	4
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	30
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
North-Western	-	-	196	793	793	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	5
Southern	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	7
India	0	0	12	48	48	42	92	170	170	170	92	10	10	3215	147

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
other															rural
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	18
Assam	38	83	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	17
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	11
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	5
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	103	409	409	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	10
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	854	854	854	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	2
Maharashtra	-	-	-	7	68	68	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	6
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	803	41
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1
Rajasthan	-	-	98	98	98	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	25
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	77	243	166	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	12
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3
North-Eastern	25	25	22	58	58	58	-	-	-	0	25	25	323	97	
North-Western	719	719	160	-	156	156	-	-	160	719	719	719	55	12	
Southern	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	
India	19	22	23	100	132	126	73	-	-	3	16	16	2914	261	

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
all															rural
Andhra Pradesh	5	18	82	151	214	178	43	10	4	3	3	3	119333	5721	
Assam	49	67	63	27	7	2	3	2	2	3	6	25	35114	3243	
Bihar	1	1	2	17	56	58	14	6	1	1	1	1	150028	7464	
Gujarat	15	14	36	92	111	100	53	31	23	20	11	11	54468	2939	
Haryana	47	50	49	86	175	178	169	94	56	47	46	47	25388	1222	
Karnataka	10	24	83	148	158	124	18	7	5	5	5	10	69692	3152	
Kerala	25	67	160	269	288	77	21	6	6	6	6	10	45411	2911	
Madhya Pradesh	1	3	15	67	128	126	15	2	1	1	1	1	107483	5802	
Maharashtra	11	24	124	211	245	186	43	10	9	9	8	7	111247	5359	
Orissa	3	3	30	117	151	134	17	9	4	3	3	3	63451	3401	
Punjab	0	0	1	8	29	35	29	1	1	1	1	1	27971	2533	
Rajasthan	5	10	23	49	88	90	37	6	6	6	5	5	62377	3501	
Tamil Nadu	4	5	35	119	162	153	79	46	24	6	5	5	96319	5324	
Uttar Pradesh	3	4	4	14	44	46	13	4	2	1	2	2	230008	10003	
West Bengal	2	6	33	48	48	28	8	2	1	1	1	1	110552	5312	
North-Eastern	50	60	62	53	29	15	4	3	3	10	30	40	15630	6273	
North-Western	23	13	17	87	170	180	79	30	17	17	16	25	21164	3816	
Southern	5	16	59	152	181	64	24	4	1	1	1	4	3059	1014	
India	8	14	42	86	120	99	30	11	7	5	5	6	1348695	78990	

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
tap														urban
Andhra Pradesh	18	97	209	291	301	191	41	13	9	11	10	14	33143	1826
Assam	-	7	26	26	12	12	12	10	-	-	-	-	1900	208
Bihar	11	4	5	129	250	253	85	10	4	4	4	4	8161	523
Gujarat	46	48	69	136	169	155	91	59	45	45	45	45	20223	1582
Haryana	40	40	40	80	262	267	227	83	43	43	39	39	8187	360
Karnataka	32	57	117	178	186	95	29	26	25	25	25	28	21234	1300
Kerala	28	29	47	82	83	28	20	20	20	22	22	22	5808	589
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	52	105	177	172	60	39	3	-	1	-	24957	1469
Maharashtra	14	19	59	103	126	104	21	11	11	11	12	12	63000	3528
Orissa	3	3	67	69	69	48	3	3	3	3	3	3	3919	312
Punjab	1	1	7	9	28	39	36	23	6	1	1	1	10614	872
Rajasthan	5	7	9	88	172	172	101	7	6	5	5	5	16184	960
Tamil Nadu	10	27	44	100	141	125	59	45	13	13	13	13	40119	2282
Uttar Pradesh	18	18	33	81	123	125	88	58	29	19	19	21	25199	1260
West Bengal	12	12	17	25	38	38	15	11	6	4	4	4	21867	1286
North-Eastern	102	138	128	88	30	16	11	10	5	56	83	91	1868	1116
North-Western	27	28	77	122	235	239	131	61	59	35	6	30	24990	1962
Southern	4	4	14	42	58	13	4	4	4	4	6	7	2067	672
India	17	30	67	117	160	135	59	30	18	16	14	16	333441	22107

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
tubewell, hand pump															urban
Andhra Pradesh	0	8	29	141	193	135	63	-	-	-	-	-	5648	280	
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1729	198
Bihar	-	-	4	6	23	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	9948	598	
Gujarat	24	24	82	259	259	234	2	2	2	2	2	24	1611	106	
Haryana	2	2	2	52	90	90	90	52	1	1	1	1	1970	55	
Karnataka	19	23	36	36	36	29	13	6	6	7	7	11	2953	165	
Kerala	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	27	
Madhya Pradesh	10	3	9	29	94	94	11	5	-	-	7	10	4300	309	
Maharashtra	117	125	172	178	200	69	1	3	5	2	5	7	3608	192	
Orissa	-	-	-	20	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	3264	186	
Punjab	-	-	-	1	77	83	8	1	-	-	-	-	5852	421	
Rajasthan	-	-	-	87	95	95	8	-	-	-	-	-	1964	131	
Tamil Nadu	2	-	2	22	64	63	35	15	9	9	9	9	10155	504	
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	11	24	24	12	3	2	2	2	2	31071	1401	
West Bengal	3	3	3	5	9	9	5	3	3	3	3	3	14906	788	
North-Eastern	26	196	196	186	5	-	5	22	27	34	42	15	526	236	
North-Western	-	-	-	212	297	297	78	-	-	-	-	-	1431	144	
Southern	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	141	58	
India	7	9	13	35	58	50	16	5	3	2	3	3	101583	5799	

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	-	11	41	99	113	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	2944	124
Assam	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	98
Bihar	-	-	-	66	369	405	91	55	-	-	-	-	4404	137
Gujarat	-	151	151	151	151	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	5
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	5	29	75	158	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	1732	84
Kerala	13	19	107	194	166	44	3	3	3	3	3	5	7995	672
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	27	91	101	101	0	-	-	-	-	-	2981	220
Maharashtra	-	-	-	42	268	332	101	-	-	-	26	-	1723	76
Orissa	-	-	23	190	230	230	22	4	-	-	-	-	2643	117
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	13
Tamil Nadu	-	-	2	155	167	154	92	19	17	17	9	9	1866	189
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	124	124	32	-	-	-	-	-	2092	131
West Bengal	-	-	6	84	84	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1827	119
North-Eastern	56	121	89	66	-	12	26	26	51	96	134	60	392	185
North-Western	-	-	-	-	720	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4
Southern	-	-	7	30	51	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	106
India	4	8	39	113	179	156	28	10	2	3	4	2	31933	2281

urban

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
tank, pond reserved for drinking															urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	168	168	168	168	168	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	12	
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	4	
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	14	
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	3	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	7	44	44	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	189	125	
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	
India	1	50	50	49	49	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	992	165	

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
other tank, pond																urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	629	795	795	629	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	7
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	84	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	4
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	761	761	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	2
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	156	174	149	104	83	-	-	-	-	24	49	70	52	62	-	-
North-Western	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	18	20	17	435	519	510	328	87	-	3	6	8	452	77	-	-

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of bhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
river, canal, lake														urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	148	796	796	796	348	-	-	-	-	-	30	15
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	4
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	54	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	4
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	3
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	4
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	34	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	193	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	2
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	23
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	64
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	4	53	149	149	10	-	-	-	-	-	1062	133

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
spring															urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	9	1
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1
North-Eastern	90	124	96	78	40	11	10	3	3	9	53	67	314	302	302
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	10
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	96	124	101	87	56	32	8	3	3	8	43	77	382	315	315

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Andhra Pradesh	16	68	183	686	717	674	397	50	33	17	16	30	2114	104	
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	urban
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	17	
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	8	
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	4	
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	5	
Tamil Nadu	6	6	6	69	73	64	27	6	6	6	6	6	1477	140	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North-Eastern	942	955	955	955	13	-	-	-	-	-	942	942	80	22	
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	
India	26	50	102	352	352	329	190	25	17	10	25	32	4619	320	

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
other														urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	799	16	15
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	5
Maharashtra	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	13
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	5
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	15
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	2
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	37	21
North-Eastern	559	559	535	141	-	-	-	-	-	7	559	559	-	-
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
India	49	49	48	28	21	21	20	27	20	20	49	48	706	79

Table 6: Per 1000 number of households with a specific principal source of drinking water reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in specific months of the year

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficient drinking water from principal source in												estd. no of hhs (00)	no. of sample households	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
all															urban
Andhra Pradesh	14	78	172	280	297	204	61	13	9	9	8	12	44115	2356	
Assam	1	4	13	11	5	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	4504	504	
Bihar	4	1	4	60	169	178	49	14	1	1	1	1	23100	1283	
Gujarat	43	47	69	143	174	159	83	54	41	41	41	43	22196	1701	
Haryana	34	34	34	76	229	234	201	78	36	36	33	33	10172	430	
Karnataka	28	51	102	155	166	95	25	21	21	21	24	24	26262	1566	
Kerala	22	25	78	140	125	36	9	9	9	10	10	12	14431	1296	
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	43	92	156	153	47	30	2	-	1	1	32817	2010	
Maharashtra	19	24	64	105	134	107	22	10	10	10	12	12	68505	3806	
Orissa	1	1	32	84	104	96	7	2	1	1	1	1	10120	646	
Punjab	0	0	4	6	45	54	26	15	4	1	1	0	16480	1295	
Rajasthan	4	6	8	84	157	157	87	6	4	4	4	4	18957	1129	
Tamil Nadu	8	20	33	86	127	114	54	37	12	12	12	12	54195	3138	
Uttar Pradesh	9	9	15	41	71	71	45	27	14	9	9	10	58362	2792	
West Bengal	8	8	11	20	29	28	10	7	5	4	3	3	39025	2222	
North-Eastern	104	160	147	115	24	10	10	13	12	46	100	93	3578	2165	
North-Western	25	26	72	127	239	242	128	58	55	33	6	28	26520	2124	
Southern	4	4	13	38	54	13	3	3	3	3	5	6	2465	860	
India	14	24	53	101	141	120	49	23	14	12	11	13	475803	31323	

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source for some part of the year by measures normally taken when water is insufficient

state	no. of households per 1000 among those reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source for some part of the year who report							all	rural		
	no. measures taken	water supplied by local authorities by vehicle	water supplied by charitable bodies	water obtained from neighbours	water purchase	other measures	n. r.		no. of hhs. report. insuff. DW from any principal source	estd. (00)	sample
Andhra Pradesh	363	27	8	125	20	458	-	1000	26432	1266	
Assam	436	-	4	318	-	241	-	1000	2722	255	
Bihar	189	-	-	486	-	326	-	1000	8905	484	
Gujarat	107	102	7	276	3	505	-	1000	6698	387	
Haryana	27	4	20	565	45	339	-	1000	4558	224	
Karnataka	274	2	-	99	25	601	-	1000	11298	492	
Kerala	60	41	1	686	10	202	-	1000	13806	866	
Madhya Pradesh	142	6	2	210	5	635	-	1000	13896	717	
Maharashtra	168	166	13	151	8	493	-	1000	27915	1417	
Orissa	396	11	2	20	10	561	-	1000	10080	528	
Punjab	91	-	-	308	-	602	-	1000	1042	90	
Rajasthan	137	7	4	53	147	652	-	1000	5664	311	
Tamil Nadu	321	24	6	188	29	433	-	1000	17510	989	
Uttar Pradesh	239	7	10	443	7	293	-	1000	11509	524	
West Bengal	356	77	9	272	4	282	-	1000	6864	354	
North-Eastern	405	16	10	50	6	513	-	1000	1406	855	
North-Western	322	46	7	81	1	543	-	1000	4332	826	
Southern	195	151	-	151	-	503	-	1000	572	176	
India	238	47	7	241	17	451	-	1000	175210	10761	

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source for some part of the year by measures normally taken when water is insufficient

state	no. of households per 1000 among those reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source for some part of the year who report								urban	
	no. measures taken	water supplied by local authorities by vehicle	water supplied by charitable bodies	water obtained from neighbours	water purchase	other measures	n. r.	all	no. of hhs report. insuff. DW from any principal source (00)	sample
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	269	133	3	111	73	410	-	1000	13276	724
Assam	-	-	-	321	-	679	-	1000	80	8
Bihar	107	8	-	463	9	413	-	1000	4319	164
Gujarat	60	35	3	397	32	474	-	1000	3929	287
Haryana	119	42	95	564	-	180	-	1000	2385	115
Karnataka	246	49	16	221	18	450	-	1000	4585	315
Kerala	28	160	5	607	12	188	-	1000	2224	222
Madhya Pradesh	68	35	9	83	0	805	-	1000	5167	434
Maharashtra	149	129	1	125	90	505	-	1000	9404	592
Orissa	446	1	-	61	166	326	-	1000	1051	63
Punjab	127	-	-	679	-	194	-	1000	946	86
Rajasthan	80	-	-	70	254	596	-	1000	3012	154
Tamil Nadu	158	96	4	329	117	296	-	1000	6996	510
Uttar Pradesh	93	19	4	315	4	564	-	1000	4231	291
West Bengal	262	166	-	219	70	283	-	1000	1129	82
North-Eastern	414	5	4	36	166	374	-	1000	678	340
North-Western	241	45	2	224	-	488	-	1000	7186	450
Southern	169	130	-	325	72	304	-	1000	140	66
India	172	75	7	238	58	451	-	1000	70738	4903

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)																
	no. of hhs per 1000 using principal source	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh																	
tap	262	34.1	18	602	310	20	31	-	-	-	11	8	1000	10651	466	65.7	0.2
tubewell, hand pump	469	17.5	25	191	625	17	25	54	-	-	11	53	1000	9814	465	81.7	0.7
well	206	27.7	37	545	294	14	16	57	14	14	14	9	1000	6805	372	72.3	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	26	34.7	85	235	292	22	-	130	-	-	169	67	1000	1076	52	65.3	-
other tank/pond	3	7.6	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	24	1	92.4	-
river/canal/lake	23	17.1	-	128	46	826	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	472	23	82.2	0.7
spring	4	2.8	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	15	1	97.2	-
tanker	3	92.5	62	-	-	-	937	-	-	-	-	-	1000	360	16	7.5	-
other	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
all	1000	24.6	27	423	404	30	35	36	36	3	17	25	1000	29326	1398	75.0	0.4
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	119333	29326	803	12391	11837	888	1027	1056	96	500	728	29326	-	-	-	89526	480
no. of sample hhs	5721	1398	43	586	573	40	43	49	5	25	34	1398	1398	1398	4294	29	29
Assam																	
tap	73	49.4	-	205	109	117	367	202	-	-	-	-	1000	1261	100	43.6	7.0
tubewell, hand pump	495	11.8	46	146	174	25	234	285	88	88	2	2	1000	2049	188	87.8	0.4
well	278	17.2	6	126	107	12	240	465	44	44	-	-	1000	1676	157	82.6	0.2
tank/pond reserved for drinking	21	11.7	-	39	-	961	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	88	10	88.3	-
other tank/pond	69	10.4	66	419	81	-	336	54	-	-	44	44	1000	253	25	89.0	0.6
river/canal/lake	43	21.5	29	176	274	31	-	-	490	-	-	-	1000	328	28	77.6	0.9
spring	11	78.1	-	583	-	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	1000	296	22	18.1	3.8
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1000	8	1	56.6	38.9
all	1000	17.0	22	185	131	52	241	295	71	3	3	1000	5981	534	81.8	1.1	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	35114	5981	131	1108	784	313	1444	1763	423	-	16	5981	-	-	-	28737	395
no. of sample hhs	3243	534	10	99	75	23	128	159	38	-	2	534	534	534	2667	42	42

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source*																	no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) repositing 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n. r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Bihar																				
tap	7	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	33	2	96.7	-				
tubewell, hand pump	703	6.1	11	50	817	-	-	71	-	-	50	1000	6407	336	93.0	0.9				
well	279	23.7	11	595	174	3	43	164	-	6	5	1000	9927	521	71.5	4.7				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0	100.0	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	54	2	-	-				
other tank/pond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
river/canal/lake	3	25.4	165	-	835	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	98	6	74.6	-				
spring	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
tanker	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
all	1000	11.1	12	376	430	2	25	127	-	4	24	1000	16610	871	86.9	2.0				
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	150028	16610	196	6242	7147	27	422	2111	-	63	402	16610	-	-	130446	2972				
no. of sample hhs	7464	871	11	335	376	1	19	106	-	4	19	871	871	871	6417	176				
Gujrat																				
tap	466	13.0	134	350	144	80	124	78	-	83	7	1000	3287	180	87.0	-				
tubewell, hand pump	317	10.3	30	152	647	68	-	104	-	-	-	1000	1785	115	89.7	-				
well	161	17.9	42	398	344	156	-	-	-	60	-	1000	1570	80	82.1	-				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	25	28.7	-	-	886	-	-	-	-	114	-	1000	397	26	71.3	-				
other tank/pond	0	100.0	-	-	880	-	-	-	-	-	120	1000	9	6	-	-				
river/canal/lake	7	40.5	-	272	728	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	164	10	59.5	-				
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
tanker	22	20.9	-	62	-	-	938	-	-	-	-	1000	251	16	79.1	-				
other	1	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	1	3	97.4	-				
all	1000	13.7	75	282	355	84	86	59	0	55	3	1000	7465	436	86.3	-				
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	54468	7465	559	2107	2648	627	644	443	1	413	23	7465	-	-	47003	-				
no. of sample hhs	2939	436	31	108	171	35	31	26	3	26	5	436	436	436	2503	-				

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source*																	no. of hhs using any SS of DW	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Haryana																				
tap	311	35.8	9	515	444	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	1000	2828	144	63.9	0.3			
tubewell, hand pump	499	34.4	504	325	171	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1000	4352	199	65.4	0.2			
well	191	34.2	392	586	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	1000	1654	75	64.9	1.0	-			
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	34.8	325	435	230	-	-	0	10	-	0	1000	8833	418	64.8	0.4	-			
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	25388	8833	2868	3839	2030	-	-	0	91	-	4	8833	-	-	16459	96	-			
no. of sample hhs	1222	418	132	172	108	-	-	1	4	-	1	418	418	418	800	800	4	-		
Karnataka																				
tap	266	37.1	17	850	91	4	1	37	-	-	-	-	1000	6877	296	62.9	-	-		
tubewell, hand pump	539	16.0	86	169	601	5	6	133	-	-	-	-	1000	6017	275	84.0	-	-		
well	156	29.6	26	658	241	16	32	19	-	8	-	-	1000	3229	140	70.4	-	-		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	19	8.9	-	255	-	537	208	-	-	-	-	-	1000	118	5	91.1	-	-		
other tank/pond	2	8.3	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	10	1	91.7	-	-		
river/canal/lake	17	6.5	-	650	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	75	7	93.5	-	-		
spring	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-		
tanker	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	23.4	44	556	309	11	10	68	-	2	-	1000	16326	724	76.6	-	-			
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	69692	16326	720	9079	5048	172	167	1115	-	25	-	16326	-	-	53366	-	-			
no. of sample hhs	3152	724	31	399	220	9	11	53	-	1	-	724	724	724	2428	-	-			

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	% of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)											no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n. r. SS of DW	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13
Kerala																
tap	106	41.6	42	50	810	74	15	-	9	-	-	1000	1998	132	58.4	-
tubewell, hand pump	14	12.0	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	74	5	88.0	-
well	851	19.5	190	66	632	21	38	20	6	24	2	1000	7522	481	80.5	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	15	21.7	181	-	670	-	148	-	-	-	-	1000	144	7	78.3	-
other tank/pond	7	52.1	-	98	346	-	-	556	-	-	-	1000	176	11	47.9	-
river/canal/lake	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
spring	3	38.2	-	-	722	-	-	-	-	-	278	1000	53	3	61.8	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	4	40.9	-	-	749	-	-	251	-	-	-	1000	66	4	59.1	-
all	1000	22.1	153	61	667	31	34	27	6	18	3	1000	10032	643	77.9	-
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	45411	10032	1536	617	6691	309	338	267	65	179	31	10032	-	-	35379	-
no. of sample hhs	2911	643	101	44	425	17	20	17	4	13	2	643	643	643	2268	-
Madhya Pradesh																
tap	50	23.7	-	382	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1266	66	73.4	2.9
tubewell, hand pump	522	14.6	31	59	680	-	23	121	77	-	7	1000	8184	427	85.1	0.3
well	394	20.0	74	563	267	-	9	42	44	-	-	1000	8494	432	79.4	0.5
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0	100.0	-	914	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	21	2	-	-
other tank/pond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
river/canal/lake	19	19.6	259	332	200	-	-	70	-	-	139	1000	406	18	73.9	6.4
spring	13	1.3	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	17	1	98.7	-
tanker	1	27.7	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	19	1	72.3	-
other	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
all	1000	17.1	54	323	473	-	15	75	55	-	6	1000	18408	947	82.2	0.7
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	107483	18408	993	5938	8704	-	269	1380	1008	-	116	18408	-	-	88352	723
no. of sample hhs	5802	947	39	314	452	-	12	80	45	-	5	947	947	947	4820	35

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0) for whom the (main) supplementary source (SS) of drinking water (DW) is																	no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Maharashtra																					
tap	411	36.4	7	321	615	-	7	15	18	18	-	1000	16645	836	63.6	0.0					
tubewell, hand pump	244	17.3	39	0	670	-	6	42	-	230	14	1000	4711	245	82.6	0.1					
well	298	17.2	43	445	148	-	7	69	37	245	7	1000	5694	279	82.8	0.1					
tank/pond reserved for drinking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-					
other tank/pond	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	347	18	88.1	-					
river/canal/lake	26	11.9	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	110	6	93.0	-					
spring	14	7.0	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	295	9	23.8	-					
tanker	3	76.2	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	140	5	14.6	-					
other	1	85.4	-	800	200	-	-	-	18	99	4	1000	27941	1398	74.8	0.0					
all	1000	25.1	19	299	525	-	6	30	502	2776	104	27941	-	-	83266	40					
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	111247	27941	541	8342	14661	-	180	834	502	2776	104	27941	1398	1398	3958	3					
no. of sample hhs	5359	1398	30	392	742	-	9	54	30	136	5	1398	1398	1398	3958	3					
Orissa																					
tap	29	66.4	18	407	65	-	172	339	-	-	-	1000	1205	49	33.6	0.2					
tubewell, hand pump	532	28.2	27	87	445	115	98	189	18	1	18	1000	9528	494	71.6	0.1					
well	337	36.8	12	654	132	11	51	58	43	-	39	1000	7871	436	63.1	-					
tank/pond reserved for drinking	14	62.6	-	831	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	540	27	37.4	-					
other tank/pond	21	46.1	-	484	432	-	41	-	43	-	-	1000	626	31	53.9	-					
river/canal/lake	27	70.0	207	640	151	-	-	-	-	-	2	1000	1208	64	30.0	-					
spring	23	23.5	-	917	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	337	12	76.5	-					
tanker	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-					
other	13	13.2	-	248	-	-	159	-	487	-	106	1000	106	9	86.8	-					
all	1000	33.8	29	389	277	55	74	125	28	1	23	1000	21419	1122	66.1	0.1					
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	63451	21419	621	8331	5933	1179	1585	2669	594	13	494	21419	-	-	41943	89					
no. of sample hhs	3401	1122	31	447	295	70	81	132	35	1	30	1122	1122	1122	2275	4					

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hbs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source*																	no. of hbs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n. r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Punjab																				
tap	148	29.7	24	930	7	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1230	110	70.3	-			
tubewell, hand pump	827	6.5	696	274	15	7	-	1	-	-	9	1000	1515	140	93.4	0.0				
well	23	5.1	372	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	33	3	94.9	-				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
river/canal/lake	1	100.0	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	24	2	-	-				
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
all	1000	10.0	391	572	11	4	17	0	-	-	5	1000	2802	255	90.0	0.0				
estd. no. of hbs. (00)	27971	2802	1096	1603	31	10	48	1	-	-	13	2802	-	-	25165	4				
no. of sample hbs	2533	255	106	138	4	1	4	1	-	-	1	255	255	255	2277	1				
Rajasthan																				
tap	192	15.6	9	455	225	165	31	43	-	46	27	1000	1869	111	84.2	0.2				
tubewell, hand pump	362	23.4	58	116	670	4	74	4	-	59	15	1000	5289	284	76.6	-				
well	329	12.0	16	782	141	-	11	7	-	18	25	1000	2456	132	87.8	0.3				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	61	48.2	11	16	205	183	256	132	-	188	9	1000	1823	101	51.8	-				
other tank/pond	23	76.8	-	208	432	-	326	-	-	-	34	1000	1108	66	21.9	1.3				
river/canal/lake	27	19.0	38	952	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1000	315	21	81.0	-				
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
tanker	2	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1000	31	1	67.3	-				
other	4	23.1	-	-	-	-	423	-	-	577	-	1000	62	3	76.9	-				
all	1000	20.8	31	305	398	52	103	30	-	63	19	1000	12954	719	79.1	0.2				
estd. no. of hbs. (00)	62377	12954	399	3945	5159	668	1330	388	-	822	244	12954	-	-	49326	97				
no. of sample hbs	3501	719	24	228	272	33	82	22	-	44	14	719	719	719	2777	5				

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)																	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	reporting a supplementary source	tap	tube-well, hand pump	w	well, reserv. for drinking	pond tank/ reserv. for drinking	other pond lake	spr- ing	tan- ker	other	all	no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	sample	repor- ting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0)		
Tamil Nadu																		
tap	500	36.8	47	522	325	40	8	54	2	-	1	1000	17736	1026	63.1	0.1		
tubewell, hand pump	311	26.4	166	266	479	23	42	13	-	-	11	1000	7917	489	73.4	0.2		
well	142	25.0	119	528	105	145	13	6	77	6	-	1000	3424	207	75.0	-		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	24	58.5	45	408	394	58	96	-	-	-	-	1000	1373	89	41.5	-		
other tank/pond	5	47.3	281	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	249	14	52.7	-		
river/canal/lake	8	48.6	419	300	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	1000	395	27	51.4	-		
spring	2	56.7	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	135	10	43.3	-		
tanker	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-		
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all	1000	32.4	91	449	339	51	21	35	9	1	3	1000	31229	1862	67.5	0.1		
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	96319	31229	2856	14037	10601	1586	654	1081	294	21	100	31229	-	-	65005	85		
no. of sample hhs	5324	1862	172	839	636	101	37	54	16	1	6	1862	1862	1862	3456	6		
Uttar Pradesh																		
tap	88	16.8	-	137	185	-	-	327	328	-	23	1000	3398	163	39.4	43.8		
tubewell, hand pump	635	4.0	21	410	552	-	3	4	0	-	8	1000	5792	255	91.1	4.9		
well	221	6.9	52	731	143	-	-	12	9	-	53	1000	3534	159	64.9	28.2		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	100.0		
other tank/pond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	65	2	59.6	17.4		
river/canal/lake	1	23.0	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	54	6	99.5	-		
spring	47	0.5	-	-	226	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
other	1	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	42	2	83.4	-		
all	1000	5.6	29	420	338	-	1	95	90	-	27	1000	12924	589	80.8	13.6		
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	230008	12924	374	5422	4374	-	19	1221	1159	-	354	12924	-	-	185781	31303		
no. of sample hhs	10003	589	18	238	202	-	1	63	49	-	18	589	589	589	8041	1373		

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of bhs per 1000 using the principal source	% no. of bhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0) for whom the (main) supplementary source (SS) of drinking water (DW) is											no. of bhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n. r. SS of DW		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13	14
West Bengal																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	rural
tubewell, hand pump	41	26.0	20	546	200	-	-	-	234	-	-	1000	1190	50	55.9	18.1	
well	756	9.8	111	554	134	8	105	19	2	-	66	1000	8194	396	87.1	3.1	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	182	7.8	207	433	140	-	191	-	29	-	667	1000	1559	76	52.6	39.6	
other tank/pond	9	6.5	-	-	-	-	333	-	-	-	-	1000	63	3	-	93.5	
river/canal/lake	2	21.4	-	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	1000	50	2	8.9	69.7	
spring	2	15.9	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	36	1	67.1	17.1	
tanker	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	10.1	115	530	143	6	108	14	31	-	52	1000	11114	529	78.7	11.3	
estd. no. of bhs. (00)	110552	11114	1282	5890	1591	68	1205	154	344	-	580	11114	-	529	86959	12478	
no. of sample bhs	5312	529	75	272	68	3	51	12	17	-	31	529	529	529	4194	589	rural
North-Eastern																	
tubewell, hand pump	283	41.8	68	310	190	177	16	92	121	-	25	1000	1851	776	55.6	2.5	
well	185	35.1	133	132	512	13	118	6	20	-	67	1000	1019	223	64.7	0.1	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	194	24.5	164	264	269	94	110	51	40	-	9	1000	742	218	75.3	0.2	
other tank/pond	47	38.4	87	14	-	464	201	-	220	-	14	1000	284	106	48.1	13.5	
river/canal/lake	19	18.7	-	23	129	45	58	726	-	-	19	1000	56	25	81.3	-	
spring	33	37.7	113	66	129	30	364	259	19	-	20	1000	194	67	62.2	0.1	
tanker	203	16.8	11	26	28	4	16	7	782	12	114	1000	532	375	82.8	0.4	
other	0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	1	1	-	-	
all	21	32.8	141	664	117	-	-	-	77	-	-	1000	106	25	67.2	-	
estd. no. of bhs. (00)	1000	30.9	94	209	235	115	77	64	165	1	40	1000	4824	1832	67.1	2.1	
no. of sample bhs	15630	4824	454	1006	1136	554	370	309	796	6	193	4824	-	-	10482	324	
	6273	1832	136	218	296	323	142	133	513	5	66	1832	1832	1832	4308	133	

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)																	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	reporting supplementary source	tap	tubewell, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	
North-Western																		
tap	578	59.1	18	189	220	1	16	192	348	1	16	1000	7233	1387	40.8	0.0		
tubewell, hand pump	139	17.2	456	97	83	-	-	363	-	-	-	1000	509	102	82.8	-		
well	88	24.7	667	95	111	-	74	53	-	-	-	1000	462	92	75.3	-		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	5	19.2	651	-	93	-	-	-	349	-	-	1000	21	3	80.8	-		
other tank/pond	13	24.1	907	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	13	1000	67	12	75.9	-		
river/canal/lake	42	47.6	760	-	-	-	-	79	148	58	21	1000	423	86	52.4	0.3		
spring	127	25.0	416	-	-	-	-	323	182	-	-	1000	671	126	74.7	-		
tanker	5	79.3	753	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	82	4	20.7	-		
other	3	87.6	822	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	1000	48	11	12.4	-		
all	1000	45.0	152	155	177	1	15	194	285	5	14	1000	9515	1823	55.0	0.1		
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	21164	9515	1448	1478	1688	7	147	1851	2716	45	136	9515	-	-	11637	13		
no. of sample hhs	3816	1823	295	238	338	1	26	314	575	4	32	1823	1823	1823	1991	2		
Southern																		
tap	626	21.0	-	110	787	-	3	80	16	2	2	1000	402	97	79.0	-		
tubewell, hand pump	63	5.8	-	875	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	11	2	94.2	-		
well	254	25.1	847	-	-	-	-	100	-	53	-	1000	195	58	74.5	0.4		
tank/pond reserved for drinking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-		
other tank/pond	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-		
river/canal/lake	13	99.3	247	-	12	-	-	-	247	494	-	1000	40	13	0.7	-		
spring	22	24.5	382	-	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	17	3	75.5	-		
tanker	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.7	14.3		
other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-		
all	1000	21.7	273	81	494	-	2	78	24	46	1	1000	665	173	77.9	0.3		
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	3059	665	181	54	328	-	1	52	16	31	1	665	-	-	2384	11		
no. of sample hhs	1014	173	53	7	84	-	3	13	4	8	1	173	173	173	838	3		

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	%
Andhra Pradesh																		
tap		751	32.8	72	592	239	6	3	19	-	63	6	1000	10863	557	65.9		1.3
tubewell, hand pump		128	19.8	141	426	114	-	-	-	-	289	31	1000	1119	61	80.2		-
well		67	15.0	37	694	70	-	-	47	-	-	152	1000	442	19	85.0		-
tank/pond reserved for drinking		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond		5	79.5	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	188	5	20.5		-
river/canal/lake		1	64.9	-	463	537	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	20	5	35.1		-
spring		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker		48	62.6	-	429	514	51	5	-	-	-	-	1000	1322	50	37.4		-
other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all		1000	31.6	68	572	247	9	3	16	-	72	12	1000	13953	697	67.4		1.0
estd. no. of hhs. (00)		44115	13953	954	7977	3446	130	44	225	-	1008	170	13953	-	-	29721		441
no. of sample hhs		2356	697	54	383	156	4	2	14	-	75	9	697	697	697	1636		23
Assam																		
tap		422	19.8	82	886	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	376	33	80.2		0.1
tubewell, hand pump		384	5.1	197	85	-	126	-	593	-	-	-	1000	88	23	94.9		-
well		194	4.4	338	259	163	-	240	-	-	-	-	1000	39	4	95.6		-
tank/pond reserved for drinking		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all		1000	11.2	122	697	37	22	19	104	-	-	-	1000	503	60	88.8		0.0
estd. no. of hhs. (00)		4504	503	61	350	18	11	9	52	-	-	-	503	-	-	4000		2
no. of sample hhs		504	60	7	31	2	1	1	18	-	-	-	60	60	60	443		1

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)																	no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Bihar																					
tap	353	43.9	-	333	399	-	54	146	64	-	4	1000	3583	190	55.5	0.6					
tubewell, hand pump	431	4.8	199	257	190	-	-	51	-	291	12	1000	482	32	95.2	-					
well	191	36.7	8	169	774	-	7	21	-	-	21	1000	1617	27	56.7	6.5					
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
other tank/pond	11	0.2	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	1	99.8	-					
river/canal/lake	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-					
spring	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-					
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
all	1000	24.6	19	280	488	-	36	102	41	25	10	1000	5682	250	73.8	1.6					
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	23100	5682	108	1590	2774	-	204	581	231	140	55	5682	-	-	17048	369					
no. of sample hhs	1283	250	6	131	57	-	4	19	18	9	6	250	250	250	1021	12					
Gujrat																					
tap	911	16.9	418	350	83	48	0	-	-	69	31	1000	3426	273	83.0	0.0					
tubewell, hand pump	73	28.9	36	889	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	1000	465	26	71.1	-					
well	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-					
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
tanker	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-					
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
all	1000	17.5	373	415	73	43	0	-	-	61	36	1000	3891	299	82.4	0.0					
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	22196	3891	1450	1614	284	166	0	-	-	237	140	3891	-	-	18300	5					
no. of sample hhs	1701	299	98	144	16	16	1	-	-	18	6	299	299	299	1401	1					

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* for whom the (main) supplementary source (SS) of drinking water (DW) is										no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW		
		reporting a supplementary source	tap	tube-well, hand pump	well, hand pump	other tank/pond for drinking	river/canal/lake	sprinkling tank	other	all	1000				12	13
Haryana																
tap	805	28.2	114	824	39	-	0	-	-	17	6	1000	2309	104	71.8	-
tubewell, hand pump	194	1.8	872	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	36	9	98.2	-
well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	2	100.0	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	16	15	-	-
all	1000	23.2	132	808	38	-	0	-	-	16	5	1000	2361	128	76.8	-
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	10172	2361	311	1908	90	-	0	-	-	38	13	2361	-	-	7811	-
no. of sample hhs	430	128	24	95	2	-	1	-	-	3	3	128	128	128	302	-
Karnataka																
tap	809	29.0	45	735	193	0	9	10	-	1	7	1000	6154	488	71.0	-
tubewell, hand pump	112	4.0	324	374	-	-	-	-	-	302	-	1000	117	15	96.0	-
well	66	22.2	167	809	809	-	24	-	-	-	-	1000	385	12	77.8	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	9	16.8	-	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	42	1	83.2	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	3	5.4	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	4	1	94.6	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
all	1000	25.5	56	682	230	0	10	9	-	6	6	1000	6702	517	74.5	-
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	26262	6702	378	4570	1540	0	64	63	-	43	43	6702	-	-	19561	-
no. of sample hhs	1566	517	25	384	83	1	2	10	-	9	3	517	517	517	1049	-

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)											no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% reporting 'no' SS of DW (0.0)	% with n.r. SS of DW (0.0)	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13
Kerala																
tap	402	16.2	15	76	883	27	-	-	-	-	-	1000	941	115	83.8	-
tubewell, hand pump	35	16.6	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	84	3	83.4	-
well	554	23.2	349	69	356	-	56	-	163	8	1000	1857	139	76.8	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
other tank/pond	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
all	1000	20.0	229	69	546	9	36	105	5	1000	2882	257	80.0	-	-	-
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	14431	2882	661	200	1575	25	104	303	14	2882	-	11549	-	-	-	-
no. of sample hhs	1296	257	55	15	165	2	12	6	2	257	257	257	1039	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh																
tap	761	23.7	31	592	359	-	-	-	18	-	-	1000	5926	396	76.0	0.3
tubewell, hand pump	131	16.1	479	152	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	691	60	75.5	8.5
well	91	20.0	130	219	517	-	125	8	-	-	-	1000	598	51	80.0	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	22.0	82	519	373	-	10	15	-	1000	7214	507	76.6	1.4	-	-
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	32817	7214	593	3747	2688	-	75	111	-	7214	-	25153	450	-	-	-
no. of sample hhs	2010	507	63	226	209	-	2	7	-	507	507	1477	26	-	-	-

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source*																	no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n. r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Maharashtra																				
tap	920	11.9	95	617	192	5	12	-	-	78	1	1000	7487	428	88.1	0.0				
tubewell, hand pump	53	18.3	113	47	133	-	-	-	-	708	-	1000	660	50	81.7	-				
well	25	32.7	21	63	106	-	-	-	-	-	809	1000	564	26	67.3	-				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
spring	0	100.0	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	9	1	-	-				
tanker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
other	2	0.5	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1	1	99.5	-				
all	1000	12.7	91	538	182	4	10	-	-	120	54	1000	8720	506	87.2	0.0				
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	68505	8720	798	4695	1588	35	87	-	-	1050	467	8720	-	-	59757	28				
no. of sample hhs	3806	506	66	253	109	2	5	-	-	53	18	506	506	506	3298	2				
Orissa																				
tap	387	32.0	123	520	331	-	-	24	-	1	1	1000	1253	91	68.0	-				
tubewell, hand pump	323	21.9	570	-	366	-	63	-	-	-	-	1000	714	19	78.1	-				
well	261	27.0	183	691	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	1000	713	29	73.0	-				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
other tank/pond	12	8.4	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	10	1	91.6	-				
river/canal/lake	12	95.6	621	188	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	113	11	4.4	-				
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
other	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
all	1000	27.7	272	416	253	-	48	11	-	1	1	1000	2803	151	72.3	-				
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	10120	2803	761	1165	708	-	135	30	-	1	1	2803	-	-	7317	-				
no. of sample hhs	646	151	18	67	58	-	3	3	-	1	1	151	151	151	495	-				

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0)																
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	reporting supplementary source	reporting a supplementary source	tap	tube-well, hand pump	well, hand pump	other tank/pond reserv. for drinking	river/canal/lake	spr-ing	tan-ker	other	all	estd. sample (00)	no. of hhs using any SS of DW	reporting 'no' of SS of DW	% with n.r. SS of DW	
Punjab																	
tap	644	8.4	87	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1000	887	103	91.6	-	
tubewell, hand pump	355	8.5	868	92	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	1000	495	53	91.5	-	
well	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	8.4	367	613	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	1000	1382	126	91.6	-	
std. no. of hhs. (00)	16480	1382	507	847	-	-	20	-	-	-	9	1382	-	-	15098	-	
no. of sample hhs	1295	126	29	94	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	126	126	126	1169	-	
Rajasthan																	
tap	854	20.1	29	522	177	5	-	-	-	242	27	1000	3259	190	79.9	0.0	
tubewell, hand pump	104	11.2	176	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	221	8	88.8	-	
well	4	6.5	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	5	1	93.5	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
other tank/pond	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
other	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
all	1000	18.4	38	541	165	4	-	-	-	226	25	1000	3485	199	81.6	0.0	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	18957	3485	132	1887	575	15*	-	-	-	789	86	3485	-	-	15470	1	
no. of sample hhs	1129	199	13	114	30	1	-	-	-	38	3	199	199	199	929	1	

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source*																	no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Tamil Nadu																				
tap	740	21.8	104	392	375	9	-	60	3	16	42	1000	8735	571	78.2	-				
tubewell, hand pump	187	10.0	311	395	95	-	-	22	-	138	39	1000	1018	75	89.9	0.1				
well	34	19.0	519	406	8	-	-	-	-	21	45	1000	355	38	81.0	-				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
other tank/pond	1	76.1	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	24	1	23.9	-				
river/canal/lake	2	100.0	807	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	123	2	-	-				
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
tanker	27	21.0	420	331	116	-	-	-	-	133	-	1000	310	37	79.0	-				
other	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-				
all	1000	19.5	158	388	323	7	-	52	2	31	40	1000	10564	724	80.5	0.0				
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	54195	10564	1665	4094	3409	76	-	546	26	329	420	10564	-	-	43625	6				
no. of sample hhs	3138	724	107	314	179	4	-	52	2	57	9	724	724	724	2413	1				
Uttar Pradesh																				
tap	432	19.0	58	777	133	2	-	-	-	30	-	1000	4775	308	81.0	-				
tubewell, hand pump	532	4.7	510	251	225	14	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1465	84	95.3	-				
well	36	18.5	273	427	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	387	20	80.7	0.9				
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
all	1000	11.4	170	640	163	4	-	-	-	22	-	1000	6627	412	88.6	0.0				
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	58362	6627	1129	4243	1082	28	-	-	-	145	-	6627	-	-	51717	18				
no. of sample hhs	2792	412	81	244	79	4	-	-	-	4	-	412	412	412	2379	1				

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0) for whom the (main) supplementary source (SS) of drinking water (DW) is:											no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW			% (0.0) with n.f. SS of DW
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	
		reporting a supplementary source	tap	tube-well, hand pump	well, hand pump	tank/pond reserved for drinking	pond reserv. for drinking	other tank/pond	river/canal/lake	spr-ing	tan-ker	other	all	estd. sample (00)	re-peating 'no' SS of DW	of DW	DW
West Bengal																	
tap	560	15.5	34	910	15	-	-	33	7	-	-	1000	3397	199	83.9	0.6	
tubewell, hand pump	382	4.1	829	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	610	37	94.3	1.6	
well	47	3.5	169	82	749	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	65	6	96.5	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other tank/pond	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
river/canal/lake	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
all	1000	10.4	156	786	25	-	-	27	6	-	-	1000	4072	242	88.6	0.9	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	39025	4072	633	3202	101	-	-	112	24	-	-	4072	-	-	34590	363	
no. of sample hhs	2222	242	42	179	11	-	-	9	1	-	-	242	242	242	1960	20	
North-Eastern																	
tap	522	27.8	66	208	193	168	49	71	122	6	117	1000	520	277	71.0	1.2	
tubewell, hand pump	147	42.6	159	179	54	51	397	10	13	69	69	1000	224	69	36.6	20.8	
well	110	26.2	57	124	142	46	304	270	-	58	-	1000	103	39	44.0	29.8	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	53	18.9	-	35	-	-	380	377	171	-	37	1000	36	36	77.7	3.4	
other tank/pond	15	27.7	-	-	-	297	268	255	180	-	-	1000	14	15	72.3	-	
river/canal/lake	16	38.0	-	-	-	-	285	715	-	-	-	1000	22	15	62.0	-	
spring	88	10.3	103	170	-	20	93	66	210	87	251	1000	32	51	89.3	0.4	
tanker	22	95.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	986	1000	76	17	4.5	-	
other	10	61.6	105	-	393	-	-	-	273	-	229	1000	23	11	31.4	7.0	
all	1000	29.6	77	158	134	102	163	96	84	26	161	1000	1060	532	62.1	8.3	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	3578	1060	81	167	142	108	172	102	89	28	171	1060	-	-	2222	296	
no. of sample hhs	2165	532	43	85	48	64	61	71	76	15	69	532	532	532	1486	147	

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source*													no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	no. of hhs with n.r. SS of DW	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
North-Western																	
tap	942	18.8	168	564	19	-	1	128	73	44	4	1000	4698	364	81.1	0.2	
tubewell, hand pump	54	26.1	47	950	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1000	374	17	73.9	-	
well	1	72.0	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	26	1	28.0	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
other tank/pond	0	100.0	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	9	1	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	19.3	158	595	17	-	1	118	67	40	4	1000	5106	383	80.6	0.1	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	26520	5106	805	3040	88	-	3	603	341	205	21	5106	-	-	21376	38	
no. of sample hhs	2124	383	41	220	15	-	1	18	38	41	9	383	383	383	1739	2	
Southern																	
tap	839	5.0	9	71	808	-	-	-	-	113	-	1000	104	33	95.0	-	
tubewell, hand pump	57	1.6	-	-	676	-	-	-	-	-	324	1000	2	5	98.4	-	
well	90	8.0	581	-	397	-	-	-	-	21	-	1000	18	13	92.0	-	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
tanker	10	14.2	769	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	4	5	85.8	-	
other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
all	1000	5.2	110	58	732	-	-	-	-	95	6	1000	127	56	94.8	-	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	2465	127	14	7	93	-	-	-	-	12	1	127	-	-	2338	-	
no. of sample hhs	860	56	16	4	30	-	-	-	-	4	2	56	56	56	804	-	

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households using a supplementary source by type of supplementary source, separately for each type of principal source

principal source of drinking water	no. of hhs per 1000 using the principal source	% no. of hhs per 1000 among those reporting use of a supplementary source* (0.0) for whom the (main) supplementary source (SS) of drinking water (DW) is										no. of hhs using any SS of DW (00)	% (0.0) reporting 'no' SS of DW	% (0.0) with n.r. SS of DW			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12	13	14
		reporting a supplementary source	tube-well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	well, hand pump	tank/pond reserv. for drinking	other tank/pond	river/canal/lake	sprinkling	tanker	other	all				
India																	
tap	187	32.1	27	443	344	27	24	64	56	10	5	1000	80959	5991	63.8	4.1	
tubewell, hand pump	501	12.3	96	201	511	21	44	73	12	18	24	1000	83167	4640	86.0	1.7	
well	258	19.2	77	505	237	19	35	66	23	29	11	1000	66846	3918	73.7	7.1	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	13	34.9	39	224	304	119	120	63	12	95	22	1000	6001	433	56.0	9.1	
other tank/pond	6	33.6	56	332	333	1	190	58	10	-	20	1000	2627	194	60.6	5.9	
river/canal/lake	13	26.3	213	419	145	113	15	24	52	4	15	1000	4591	393	72.2	1.5	
spring	17	9.6	130	229	162	1	4	172	241	20	40	1000	2237	565	90.2	0.2	
tanker	2	32.3	81	53	284	-	552	30	1	-	-	1000	1039	48	67.4	0.2	
other	2	19.9	94	360	155	-	74	29	134	62	93	1000	580	63	77.7	2.5	
all	1000	18.4	69	368	364	26	40	67	33	20	14	1000	248369	16273	77.9	3.6	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	1348695	248369	17057	91430	90392	6409	9850	16695	8105	4892	3539	248369	-	-	1051216	49110	
no. of sample hhs	78990	16273	1338	5074	5337	657	700	1289	1338	268	272	16273	16273	16273	60312	2405	
India																	
tap	701	20.6	89	581	222	7	6	30	10	43	12	1000	68691	4720	79.2	0.2	
tubewell, hand pump	213	8.7	368	305	152	5	15	14	0	127	15	1000	8864	616	90.6	0.7	
well	67	22.5	180	242	393	1	21	37	-	45	82	1000	7171	425	76.2	1.3	
tank/pond reserved for drinking	2	7.8	-	16	538	-	175	174	79	-	17	1000	77	37	91.6	0.6	
other tank/pond	1	54.2	97	802	42	18	16	15	11	-	-	1000	245	23	45.8	-	
river/canal/lake	2	26.5	600	208	114	-	22	55	-	-	-	1000	282	35	73.5	-	
spring	1	10.7	81	344	-	16	73	52	166	69	198	1000	41	52	89.0	0.3	
tanker	10	37.1	78	391	419	39	4	-	0	24	44	1000	1712	109	62.9	-	
other	1	5.6	465	-	244	-	-	-	158	-	133	1000	40	27	94.0	0.4	
all	1000	18.3	127	520	232	7	8	29	8	51	18	1000	87134	6046	81.3	0.4	
estd. no. of hhs. (00)	475803	87134	11041	45304	20201	594	720	2513	711	4440	1611	87134	-	-	386653	2017	
no. of sample hhs	31323	6046	788	2983	1249	99	81	230	135	340	141	6046	6046	6046	25040	237	

note: the row 'all' includes 'n.r.' cases of principal sources of drinking water

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of hhs per 1000 served by the source	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water										no of hhs	
		known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	n.r.	total	estd. (00)	sample		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
tap													
Andhra Pradesh	262	11	5	3	9	13	959	-	1000	31234	1421		
Assam	73	70	-	14	163	26	727	-	1000	2554	231		
Bihar	7	-	-	45	51	31	857	15	1000	995	57		
Gujarat	466	1	3	1	91	-	904	-	1000	25368	1359		
Haryana	311	-	2	-	6	3	988	1	1000	7892	380		
Karnataka	266	1	-	2	-	12	985	-	1000	18523	787		
Kerala	106	9	24	25	64	24	854	-	1000	4808	318		
Madhya Pradesh	50	-	7	-	-	2	991	-	1000	5335	298		
Maharashtra	411	8	10	18	10	7	947	-	1000	45707	2215		
Orissa	29	-	-	-	24	10	967	-	1000	1813	78		
Punjab	148	8	43	17	9	15	908	-	1000	4140	351		
Rajasthan	192	0	-	3	17	7	971	1	1000	11989	727		
Tamil Nadu	500	8	10	5	18	1	957	0	1000	48137	2627		
Uttar Pradesh	88	1	-	0	16	2	541	440	1000	20188	876		
West Bengal	41	-	-	25	97	25	649	205	1000	4580	219		
North-Eastern	283	12	2	14	113	50	726	83	1000	4424	1751		
North-Western	578	21	5	35	15	25	895	3	1000	12233	2262		
Southern	626	51	8	9	45	2	886	-	1000	1914	592		
India	187	7	6	9	26	8	903	41	1000	251833	16549		

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no. of hhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory factory quality	n.r.						
tubewell, hand pump														
Andhra Pradesh	469	14	11	2	14	44	911	4	1000	55943	2703			
Assam	495	3	17	15	283	7	653	22	1000	17395	1541			
Bihar	703	17	18	31	144	16	765	8	1000	105481	5179			
Gujarat	317	1	5	7	2	7	976	1	1000	17283	966			
Haryana	499	3	15	2	6	11	959	2	1000	12656	605			
Karnataka	539	2	2	4	14	6	973	-	1000	37585	1747			
Kerala	14	-	26	-	127	105	742	-	1000	619	43			
Madhya Pradesh	522	2	1	2	26	6	961	1	1000	56061	3053			
Maharashtra	244	9	13	6	32	25	916	-	1000	27171	1301			
Orissa	532	5	17	14	99	5	856	3	1000	33738	1860			
Punjab	827	4	42	6	44	55	849	1	1000	23145	2126			
Rajasthan	362	2	6	5	43	4	941	-	1000	22590	1243			
Tamil Nadu	311	6	24	19	28	23	900	1	1000	29938	1669			
Uttar Pradesh	635	1	11	9	26	16	887	50	1000	146096	6711			
West Bengal	756	15	11	30	199	25	688	33	1000	83596	4014			
North-Eastern	185	24	11	48	378	20	499	21	1000	2899	722			
North-Western	139	33	2	28	4	54	876	3	1000	2952	439			
Southern	63	-	73	-	86	-	841	-	1000	194	33			
India	501	8	13	14	76	19	853	18	1000	675343	35955			

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water													no of hbs		
	2	3	having bad taste due to unknown causes				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
			known to be polluted	4	5	containing excess of iron or other minerals										
per 1000 served by the source	no. of hbs served by the source	known to be polluted	4	5	containing excess of iron or other minerals	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
well																
Andhra Pradesh	206	12	21	2	4	36	923	3	1000	24591	1216					
Assam	278	22	41	43	129	86	675	4	1000	9752	970					
Bihar	279	21	33	38	80	30	788	10	1000	41803	2125					
Gujarat	161	31	17	-	69	9	874	-	1000	8781	450					
Haryana	191	-	-	-	56	6	935	3	1000	4840	237					
Karnataka	156	-	1	48	-	0	952	-	1000	10895	494					
Kerala	851	2	9	22	2	5	958	1	1000	38656	2473					
Madhya Pradesh	394	1	8	9	23	13	947	0	1000	42394	2263					
Maharashtra	298	7	8	8	1	9	967	-	1000	33165	1580					
Orissa	337	23	23	36	40	47	830	1	1000	21414	1141					
Punjab	23	-	-	342	26	-	630	2	1000	648	53					
Rajasthan	329	-	9	0	13	7	967	3	1000	20552	1123					
Tamil Nadu	142	35	58	28	20	7	849	3	1000	13708	748					
Uttar Pradesh	221	16	14	19	13	14	633	290	1000	50942	2238					
West Bengal	182	6	5	17	34	36	449	453	1000	20110	965					
North-Eastern	194	39	16	66	202	24	639	15	1000	3031	959					
North-Western	88	14	14	22	-	7	940	3	1000	1866	350					
Southern	254	12	29	44	18	2	895	-	1000	778	346					
India	258	12	17	20	29	20	832	71	1000	347926	19731					

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no of fhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	no. of fhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	n.r.						
tank, pond reserved for drinking														
Andhra Pradesh	26	110	94	87	-	15	694	-	1000	3105	151	1000	-	151
Assam	21	-	-	19	118	-	793	70	1000	753	74	1000	-	74
Bihar	0	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	54	2	1000	-	2
Gujarat	25	-	-	-	105	-	895	-	1000	1385	84	1000	-	84
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	19	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1316	57	1000	-	57
Kerala	15	-	22	27	-	46	905	-	1000	662	35	1000	-	35
Madhya Pradesh	0	-	-	914	-	-	86	-	1000	21	2	1000	-	2
Maharashtra	1	-	644	-	-	-	356	-	1000	61	2	1000	-	2
Orissa	14	257	-	69	54	299	321	-	1000	863	44	1000	-	44
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	61	-	80	43	14	7	849	7	1000	3778	215	1000	-	215
Tamil Nadu	24	126	168	112	11	32	552	-	1000	2348	148	1000	-	148
Uttar Pradesh	4	-	-	-	-	-	426	574	1000	1031	60	1000	-	60
West Bengal	9	22	-	-	-	-	43	935	1000	959	46	1000	-	46
North-Eastern	47	78	27	-	-	40	749	106	1000	740	319	1000	-	319
North-Western	5	492	12	-	-	142	354	-	1000	109	22	1000	-	22
Southern	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	5	3	1000	-	3
India	13	58	62	47	21	31	686	96	1000	17190	1264	1000	-	1264

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no of hhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	no. of hhs per 1000 served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	n.r.						
1	other tank, pond													
Andhra Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	310	17	1000	310	17
Assam	69	49	87	263	86	160	356	-	1000	2427	231	1000	2427	231
Bihar	1	-	-	647	-	-	353	-	1000	124	6	1000	124	6
Gujarat	0	439	-	-	-	-	531	30	1000	9	6	1000	9	6
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	118	6	1000	118	6
Kerala	7	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	337	20	1000	337	20
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	78	3	1000	78	3
Maharashtra	0	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	17	1	1000	17	1
Orissa	21	345	-	123	-	42	490	-	1000	1359	66	1000	1359	66
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	23	-	-	33	-	148	820	-	1000	1444	87	1000	1444	87
Tamil Nadu	5	-	-	261	-	85	654	-	1000	528	34	1000	528	34
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	263	15	1000	263	15
West Bengal	2	89	-	-	-	107	107	697	1000	232	13	1000	232	13
North-Eastern	19	134	149	106	-	151	460	-	1000	300	109	1000	300	109
North-Western	13	-	-	120	-	89	791	-	1000	277	31	1000	277	31
Southern	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	0	1	1000	0	1
India	6	83	33	145	27	104	554	54	1000	7823	646	1000	7823	646

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												total	no of hhs estd. (00)	sample
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
	no. of hhs served by the source														
	having bad taste due to unknown causes														
	having cloudy due to unknown causes														
	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals														
	having other defects														
	of satisfactory quality														
	n.r.														
	rural														
1	river, canal, lake														
Andhra Pradesh	23	234	-	-	-	31	735	-	1000	2761	129				
Assam	43	68	9	227	136	260	301	-	1000	1523	136				
Bihar	3	-	54	42	-	45	860	-	1000	386	26				
Gujarat	7	-	-	140	-	488	372	-	1000	406	21				
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Karnataka	17	88	-	-	-	-	912	-	1000	1154	57				
Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	31	2				
Madhya Pradesh	19	-	24	179	112	72	613	-	1000	2069	102				
Maharashtra	26	93	137	85	-	20	666	-	1000	2923	148				
Orissa	27	89	90	27	17	46	724	7	1000	1725	93				
Punjab	1	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	24	2				
Rajasthan	27	63	-	47	-	33	857	-	1000	1660	77				
Tamil Nadu	8	-	-	1	-	-	999	-	1000	813	52				
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	280	-	-	546	174	1000	282	14				
West Bengal	2	-	-	159	78	-	592	171	1000	230	10				
North-Eastern	33	24	89	240	73	4	538	32	1000	514	270				
North-Western	42	72	58	137	100	172	461	-	1000	889	159				
Southern	13	368	-	491	-	-	142	-	1000	40	16				
India	13	84	42	90	35	68	673	7	1000	17430	1314				

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no of hhs sample	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satis- factory quality	n.r.						
spring														
Andhra Pradesh	4	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	527	44	1000	527	44
Assam	11	-	-	-	-	935	65	-	1000	379	28	1000	379	28
Bihar	3	-	9	101	-	787	104	-	1000	442	32	1000	442	32
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1	333	-	-	-	-	667	-	1000	78	3	1000	78	3
Kerala	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	138	10	1000	138	10
Madhya Pradesh	13	-	-	-	-	179	821	-	1000	1364	71	1000	1364	71
Maharashtra	14	14	-	16	-	-	970	-	1000	1572	90	1000	1572	90
Orissa	23	84	-	41	-	193	683	-	1000	1434	60	1000	1434	60
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	-	-	8	-	559	433	-	1000	239	16	1000	239	16
Uttar Pradesh	47	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	10870	73	1000	10870	73
West Bengal	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	221	12	1000	221	12
North-Eastern	203	5	1	10	72	23	867	22	1000	3174	1949	1000	3174	1949
North-Western	127	7	11	13	-	-	968	-	1000	2679	536	1000	2679	536
Southern	22	187	-	-	-	-	813	-	1000	67	15	1000	67	15
India	17	9	2	9	10	62	906	3	1000	23184	2939	1000	23184	2939

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no of hhs sample
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	no. of hhs per 1000 served by the source	known to be pollu- ted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	satis- factory quality	n.r.	total	estd. (00)	rural		
tanker													
Andhra Pradesh	3	-	-	-	68	-	932	-	1000	390	18		
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bihar	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	18	1		
Gujarat	22	3	36	-	209	-	752	-	1000	1204	48		
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Karnataka	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	24	1		
Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	263	-	-	737	-	1000	68	3		
Maharashtra	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	386	13		
Orissa	4	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	262	16		
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rajasthan	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	95	4		
Tamil Nadu	6	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	610	30		
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
North-Eastern	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1	1		
North-Western	5	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	103	5		
Southern	17	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	53	7		
India	2	1	13	6	86	-	893	-	1000	3215	147		

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no of hhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	n.r.						rural
1	other													
Andhra Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	324	18	1000	324	18
Assam	5	55	-	-	38	865	42	-	1000	184	17	1000	184	17
Bihar	1	-	-	58	-	-	942	-	1000	210	11	1000	210	11
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	33	5	1000	33	5
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	4	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	161	10	1000	161	10
Madhya Pradesh	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	40	2	1000	40	2
Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	164	6	1000	164	6
Orissa	13	130	30	-	-	183	657	-	1000	803	41	1000	803	41
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	15	1	1000	15	1
Rajasthan	4	-	-	98	-	-	902	-	1000	269	25	1000	269	25
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	93	907	-	1000	256	12	1000	256	12
West Bengal	1	-	354	-	-	-	646	-	1000	70	3	1000	70	3
North-Eastern	21	52	27	58	53	107	703	-	1000	323	97	1000	323	97
North-Western	3	719	-	-	-	-	281	-	1000	55	12	1000	55	12
Southern	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	8	1	1000	8	1
India	2	59	20	20	8	125	769	-	1000	2914	261	1000	2914	261

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of hhs per 1000 served by the source	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water										no of hhs					
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample		
all																	
Andhra Pradesh	1000	20	14	5	10	8	33	917	3	1000	119333	5721					
Assam	1000	20	26	49	204	204	66	622	14	1000	35114	3243					
Bihar	1000	18	22	34	125	125	22	770	9	1000	150028	7464					
Gujarat	1000	6	7	4	62	62	7	915	0	1000	54468	2939					
Haryana	1000	1	8	1	16	16	8	964	2	1000	25388	1222					
Karnataka	1000	3	1	10	8	8	6	972	-	1000	69692	3152					
Kerala	1000	3	11	22	11	11	9	943	1	1000	45411	2911					
Madhya Pradesh	1000	1	4	8	25	25	12	948	1	1000	107483	5802					
Maharashtra	1000	10	14	14	14	12	12	938	-	1000	111247	5359					
Orissa	1000	27	20	25	68	68	31	826	3	1000	63451	3401					
Punjab	1000	4	41	16	38	38	48	852	1	1000	27971	2533					
Rajasthan	1000	2	10	7	24	24	10	945	2	1000	62377	3501					
Tamil Nadu	1000	14	25	17	21	21	11	912	1	1000	96319	5324					
Uttar Pradesh	1000	5	10	10	21	21	13	802	139	1000	230008	10003					
West Bengal	1000	13	9	27	165	165	26	634	126	1000	110552	5312					
North-Eastern	1000	25	14	39	159	159	36	682	45	1000	15630	6273					
North-Western	1000	27	8	35	14	14	32	882	2	1000	21164	3816					
Southern	1000	44	17	23	38	38	2	877	-	1000	3059	1014					
India	1000	11	13	17	52	52	19	851	37	1000	1348695	78990					

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	no. of households per 1000 with drinking water												no. of hhs			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample	
		no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	n.r.							
tap																
Andhra Pradesh		751	62	5	33	16	12	868	4	1000	33143	1826				
Assam		422	73	60	42	67	41	709	8	1000	1900	208				
Bihar		353	49	5	73	3	17	853	-	1000	8161	523				
Gujarat		911	3	12	66	80	2	837	0	1000	20223	1582				
Haryana		805	10	9	13	-	1	962	5	1000	8187	360				
Karnataka		809	8	-	18	2	1	969	1	1000	21234	1300				
Kerala		402	19	7	18	2	2	952	-	1000	5808	589				
Madhya Pradesh		761	5	1	37	4	9	942	2	1000	24957	1469				
Maharashtra		920	9	10	8	2	4	967	0	1000	63000	3528				
Orissa		387	2	-	0	4	45	950	-	1000	3919	312				
Punjab		644	6	6	3	7	8	970	-	1000	10614	872				
Rajasthan		854	19	9	3	28	4	936	0	1000	16184	960				
Tamil Nadu		740	34	3	8	2	4	949	0	1000	40119	2282				
Uttar Pradesh		432	7	10	3	14	5	962	-	1000	25199	1260				
West Bengal		560	5	11	15	59	8	899	3	1000	21867	1286				
North-Eastern		522	5	3	15	95	26	829	28	1000	1868	1116				
North-Western		942	38	5	32	29	13	882	1	1000	24990	1962				
Southern		839	9	9	13	84	67	818	-	1000	2067	672				
India		701	20	7	20	18	7	926	1	1000	333441	22107				

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water												no. of hhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory factory quality	nr						
tubewell, hand pump														
Andhra Pradesh	128	7	117	-	51	51	774	-	1000	5648	280	1000	5648	280
Assam	384	-	102	29	373	32	464	-	1000	1729	198	1000	1729	198
Bihar	431	9	19	22	108	18	824	-	1000	9948	598	1000	9948	598
Gujarat	73	22	111	0	316	-	551	-	1000	1611	106	1000	1611	106
Haryana	194	-	-	21	-	-	979	-	1000	1970	55	1000	1970	55
Karnataka	112	-	-	-	102	1	897	-	1000	2953	165	1000	2953	165
Kerala	35	-	64	-	-	-	936	-	1000	507	27	1000	507	27
Madhya Pradesh	131	5	3	7	15	7	963	-	1000	4300	309	1000	4300	309
Maharashtra	53	-	172	-	8	41	760	20	1000	3608	192	1000	3608	192
Orissa	323	-	-	-	25	24	951	-	1000	3264	186	1000	3264	186
Punjab	355	3	62	18	30	30	856	0	1000	5852	421	1000	5852	421
Rajasthan	104	-	0	-	15	-	985	-	1000	1964	131	1000	1964	131
Tamil Nadu	187	51	20	12	39	11	867	1	1000	10155	504	1000	10155	504
Uttar Pradesh	532	3	6	8	24	5	954	-	1000	31071	1401	1000	31071	1401
West Bengal	382	10	7	11	205	10	756	1	1000	14906	788	1000	14906	788
North-Eastern	147	-	17	9	174	9	351	439	1000	526	236	1000	526	236
North-Western	54	-	2	18	119	5	856	-	1000	1431	144	1000	1431	144
Southern	57	-	10	27	196	-	766	-	1000	141	58	1000	141	58
India	213	9	27	10	76	13	861	3	1000	101583	5799	1000	101583	5799

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water												
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	sample	
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	nr	total	estd. (00)	no of hhs		
1													urban
well													
Andhra Pradesh	67	4	47	-	10	3	936	-	1000	2944	124		
Assam	194	-	-	82	133	136	650	-	1000	875	98		
Bihar	191	99	5	14	31	10	779	62	1000	4404	137		
Gujarat	5	-	-	-	151	-	849	-	1000	108	5		
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Karnataka	66	-	-	6	-	12	982	-	1000	1732	84		
Kerala	554	5	18	5	4	1	967	-	1000	7995	672		
Madhya Pradesh	91	-	7	7	5	9	973	-	1000	2981	220		
Maharashtra	25	3	11	-	-	8	978	-	1000	1723	76		
Orissa	261	51	1	51	43	52	801	-	1000	2643	117		
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	13	1		
Rajasthan	4	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	82	13		
Tamil Nadu	34	30	48	8	24	13	872	4	1000	1866	189		
Uttar Pradesh	36	56	9	0	1	-	934	-	1000	2092	131		
West Bengal	47	15	34	25	67	0	860	-	1000	1827	119		
North-Eastern	110	-	15	22	44	9	318	593	1000	392	185		
North-Western	1	203	-	-	-	-	797	-	1000	36	4		
Southern	90	-	-	-	45	-	955	-	1000	222	106		
India	67	26	16	13	20	13	895	16	1000	31933	2281		

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	nr	total	estd. (00)	no of hhs sample	
1												
	tank, pond reserved for drinking											
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	9	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	248	12	
Kerala	6	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	89	4	
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orissa	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1	1	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajasthan	11	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	211	14	
Tamil Nadu	4	862	-	-	-	-	138	-	1000	232	3	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North-Eastern	53	33	48	10	37	14	840	17	1000	189	125	
North-Western	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	15	3	
Southern	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	7	3	
India	2	208	9	2	7	3	768	3	1000	992	165	

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	2	3	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water				7	8	9	10	no. of hhs	
			per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes					clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects
1			4	5	6						11	12
other tank, pond												
Andhra Pradesh	5	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	236	7
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	12	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000	-	124	4
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	0	1
Tamil Nadu	1	-	761	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	31	2
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Eastern	15	-	-	191	-	-	-	-	809	-	52	62
North-Western	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	9	1
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1	-	52	296	-	-	652	-	1000	-	452	77

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water												no. of hhs sample
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory factory quality	nr	total	estd. (00)			
1													
	river, canal, lake												urban
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	30	15		
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bihar	11	-	-	998	-	-	2	-	1000	243	4		
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Karnataka	3	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	74	4		
Kerala	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	28	3		
Madhya Pradesh	4	-	-	322	-	650	28	-	1000	116	4		
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Orissa	12	61	-	-	-	-	939	-	1000	118	13		
Punjab	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	1	1		
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tamil Nadu	2	807	-	-	-	-	193	-	1000	123	2		
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
West Bengal	7	59	-	-	-	-	941	-	1000	271	23		
North-Eastern	16	228	-	182	14	-	576	-	1000	57	64		
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
India	2	127	-	273	1	71	527	-	1000	1062	133		

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	nr	total	estd. (00)	no of hhs sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
spring											urban	
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bihar	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	7	1	
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maharashtra	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	9	1	
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Bengal	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	13	1	
North-Eastern	88	-	4	3	-	29	964	-	1000	314	302	
North-Western	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	39	10	
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India	1	-	3	3	-	24	970	-	1000	382	315	

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	nr.	total	estd. (00)	no of hhs sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
tanker											urban	
Andhra Pradesh	48	-	15	12	-	107	866	-	1000	2114	104	
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bihar	13	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	301	17	
Gujarat	11	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	253	8	
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	-	250	750	-	1000	39	4	
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajasthan	17	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	329	5	
Tamil Nadu	27	6	22	-	80	6	886	-	1000	1477	140	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North-Eastern	22	-	-	-	-	-	863	137	1000	80	22	
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern	10	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	25	20	
India	10	2	14	5	26	53	898	2	1000	4619	320	

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water												no of hhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	nr						
1														
other														urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	2	69	-	-	-	-	931	-	1000	-	16	-	-	15
Karnataka	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	23	-	-	1
Kerala	0	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	5	-	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	126	-	-	5
Orissa	5	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	51	-	-	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	10	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	186	-	-	5
Tamil Nadu	4	-	-	-	231	-	769	-	1000	-	191	-	-	15
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	2	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	67	-	-	2
North-Eastern	10	65	-	35	76	-	613	211	1000	-	37	-	-	21
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	1	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	-	3	-	-	1
India	1	5	-	2	67	-	915	11	1000	-	706	-	-	79

Table 9: Per 1000 distributions of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source

State	per 1000 no. of households with drinking water												no of hhs	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total	estd. (00)	sample
	per 1000 no. of hhs served by the source	known to be polluted	having bad taste due to unknown causes	cloudy due to unknown causes	clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	having other defects	of satisfactory quality	nr						
all														
Andhra Pradesh	1000	48	22	25	20	21	861	3	1000	44115	2356			
Assam	1000	31	65	45	197	56	604	3	1000	4504	504			
Bihar	1000	40	11	48	53	16	818	13	1000	23100	1283			
Gujarat	1000	4	19	60	96	2	818	0	1000	22196	1701			
Haryana	1000	8	7	14	-	1	965	4	1000	10172	430			
Karnataka	1000	7	-	15	13	2	962	1	1000	26262	1566			
Kerala	1000	10	15	10	3	1	960	-	1000	14431	1296			
Madhya Pradesh	1000	4	2	31	5	11	945	2	1000	32817	2010			
Maharashtra	1000	8	19	7	2	6	957	1	1000	68505	3806			
Orissa	1000	15	0	26	21	38	900	-	1000	10120	646			
Punjab	1000	5	26	8	15	16	930	0	1000	16480	1295			
Rajasthan	1000	16	8	2	26	3	944	0	1000	18957	1129			
Tamil Nadu	1000	41	8	8	12	6	923	0	1000	54195	3138			
Uttar Pradesh	1000	6	8	5	19	4	957	-	1000	58362	2792			
West Bengal	1000	8	10	14	115	8	842	2	1000	39025	2222			
North-Eastern	1000	9	9	18	83	21	706	155	1000	3578	2165			
North-Western	1000	36	5	31	34	12	880	1	1000	26520	2124			
Southern	1000	7	8	13	85	56	830	-	1000	2465	860			
India	1000	19	12	18	30	10	908	3	1000	475803	31323			

Table 10: Number of households per 1000 filtering / chemically treating / boiling their drinking water in different States

State	per 1000 no. of households				number of households	
	filtering		chemically treating	boiling	estimated (00)	sample
	with plain cloth	by other process				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						rural
Andhra Pradesh	218	36	7	26	119333	5721
Assam	117	193	67	216	35114	3243
Bihar	32	18	5	7	150028	7464
Gujarat	745	64	5	4	54468	2939
Haryana	26	8	1	4	25388	1222
Karnataka	90	13	14	28	69692	3152
Kerala	84	33	50	493	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	243	31	13	4	107483	5802
Maharashtra	415	26	19	12	111247	5359
Orissa	85	16	7	18	63451	3401
Punjab	1	11	4	3	27971	2533
Rajasthan	397	18	4	2	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	76	16	15	81	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	3	11	7	2	230008	10003
West Bengal	46	17	8	13	110552	5312
North-Eastern	81	200	28	340	15630	6273
North-Western	43	24	14	86	21164	3816
Southern	173	77	9	366	3059	1014
India	152	29	12	43	1348695	78990
						urban
Andhra Pradesh	287	206	10	61	44115	2356
Assam	62	441	67	281	4504	504
Bihar	89	96	120	35	23100	1283
Gujarat	796	144	28	12	22196	1701
Haryana	22	37	4	20	10172	430
Karnataka	104	216	50	120	26262	1566
Kerala	35	120	114	653	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	465	89	26	12	32817	2010
Maharashtra	480	117	32	91	68505	3806
Orissa	194	152	5	106	10120	646
Punjab	3	28	5	16	16480	1295
Rajasthan	450	84	26	16	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	182	133	43	337	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	18	41	7	12	58362	2792
West Bengal	22	164	39	50	39025	2222
North-Eastern	74	409	62	500	3578	2165
North-Western	38	175	16	90	26520	2124
Southern	106	261	12	489	2465	860
India	227	129	33	110	475803	31323

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of households by material of container in which drinking water is stored

State	no. of households per 1000 with														no. of bhs esid (00)	sample
	no storage	earthen	plastic	other non- metal	iron (galva- nised)	copper	stain- less steel	brass	other metal	n. r.	all	12	13	14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Andhra Pradesh	3	324	21	8	5	7	387	195	48	C	1000	119333	5721			
Assam	27	444	133	40	188	2	49	31	85	0	1000	35114	3243			
Bihar	142	316	15	26	371	2	19	4	105	2	1000	150028	7464			
Gujarat	12	934	-	8	2	-	44	1	0	-	1000	54468	2939			
Haryana	24	903	16	4	35	3	8	4	3	-	1000	25388	1222			
Karnataka	1	255	55	26	11	189	368	63	32	-	1000	69692	3152			
Kerala	85	54	131	46	6	7	203	7	462	-	1000	45411	2911			
Madhya Pradesh	0	451	3	6	36	1	143	311	49	0	1000	107483	5802			
Maharashtra	-	493	14	2	8	19	356	101	8	-	1000	111247	5359			
Orissa	1	526	7	15	43	3	40	115	250	-	1000	63451	3401		rural	
Punjab	487	356	64	19	26	-	29	2	16	0	1000	27971	2533			
Rajasthan	3	944	2	13	2	1	21	11	2	-	1000	62377	3501			
Tamil Nadu	0	22	209	6	5	20	604	115	20	-	1000	96319	5324			
Uttar Pradesh	180	135	13	16	571	24	25	18	18	0	1000	230008	10003			
West Bengal	72	438	30	31	111	18	27	151	122	1	1000	110552	5312			
North-Eastern	45	324	173	78	39	45	31	34	230	2	1000	15630	6273			
North-Western	51	553	164	28	56	49	17	52	31	0	1000	21164	3816			
Southern	9	135	132	10	32	33	603	11	35	-	1000	3059	1014			
India	69	371	42	17	162	21	161	86	70	0	1000	1348695	78990			

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of households by material of container in which drinking water is stored

State	per 1000 no. of households with													
	storage in container of material													all
	no storage		earthen	plastic	other non-metal	iron (galva-mised)	copper	stain-less steel	brass	other metal	nr	no of hhs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Andhra Pradesh	0	246	38	7	1	16	595	78	19	-	1000	44115	2356	
Assam	13	95	265	47	252	3	221	13	91	-	1000	4504	504	
Bihar	83	324	91	32	371	0	66	1	29	3	1000	23100	1283	
Gujarat	0	894	23	10	3	1	68	1	-	-	1000	22196	1701	
Haryana	26	593	127	45	110	-	90	0	9	-	1000	10172	430	
Karnataka	-	104	109	13	24	70	620	22	37	-	1000	26262	1566	
Kerala	137	76	193	41	4	16	307	1	224	-	1000	14431	1296	
Madhya Pradesh	2	363	29	6	13	0	297	280	9	0	1000	32817	2010	
Maharashtra	4	396	69	4	11	9	456	36	14	-	1000	68505	3806	
Orissa	50	329	19	3	26	10	177	73	313	-	1000	10120	646	
Punjab	356	158	321	33	48	-	72	1	10	-	1000	16480	1295	
Rajasthan	0	893	11	7	1	3	47	32	6	1	1000	18957	1129	
Tamil Nadu	6	26	144	19	1	7	733	50	14	0	1000	54195	3138	
Uttar Pradesh	138	175	106	19	432	2	103	9	17	-	1000	58362	2792	
West Bengal	30	218	240	48	188	14	99	81	81	0	1000	39025	2222	
North-Eastern	17	81	388	158	34	24	59	7	230	2	1000	3578	2165	
North-Western	27	228	467	34	42	3	185	4	9	0	1000	26520	2124	
Southern	10	61	123	10	5	18	720	6	46	-	1000	2465	860	
India	45	288	129	20	100	10	322	50	36	0	1000	475803	31323	

urban

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of households by way in which water is taken out for drinking from the main storage container

State	no. of households per 1000 storing drinking water	no. of households per 1000 where drinking water is taken out from the main storage container					n. r.	all	no. of hhs storing drinking water	
		using a tap	by pouring water out	by dipping in a vessel with a handle	by dipping in a vessel without a handle	estd (00)			sample	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
rural										
Andhra Pradesh	997	18	33	81	867	1	1000	118953	5705	
Assam	972	18	433	457	88	4	1000	34145	3158	
Bihar	857	8	581	85	318	8	1000	128544	6417	
Gujarat	988	38	10	258	693	1	1000	53838	2924	
Haryana	976	8	169	104	719	-	1000	24768	1191	
Karnataka	999	36	94	125	743	1	1000	69637	3150	
Kerala	915	50	274	400	275	-	1000	41554	2643	
Madhya Pradesh	1000	3	188	189	614	6	1000	107453	5799	
Maharashtra	1000	29	21	124	824	2	1000	111247	5359	
Orissa	999	6	574	59	359	1	1000	63404	3398	
Punjab	513	71	407	184	337	1	1000	14341	1285	
Rajasthan	997	2	117	93	787	1	1000	62196	3492	
Tamil Nadu	1000	8	60	45	886	1	1000	96291	5322	
Uttar Pradesh	819	12	427	59	496	5	1000	188476	8183	
West Bengal	927	9	692	128	167	4	1000	102515	4933	
North-Eastern	953	81	358	416	143	2	1000	14895	6004	
North-Western	949	18	511	229	241	1	1000	20087	3592	
Southern	991	76	67	154	703	-	1000	3033	1000	
India	931	17	288	131	561	3	1000	1255375	73555	
urban										
Andhra Pradesh	1000	151	19	64	753	12	1000	44112	2352	
Assam	987	157	201	561	73	8	1000	4446	499	
Bihar	914	46	357	286	310	1	1000	21119	1162	
Gujarat	1000	80	13	444	464	0	1000	22195	1700	
Haryana	974	85	70	309	536	-	1000	9905	421	
Karnataka	1000	215	101	145	539	-	1000	26262	1566	
Kerala	863	108	312	370	210	-	1000	12455	1137	
Madhya Pradesh	998	25	99	482	393	1	1000	32745	2002	
Maharashtra	996	182	34	170	614	1	1000	68203	3784	
Orissa	950	35	358	232	375	-	1000	9617	629	
Punjab	644	199	179	214	407	1	1000	10609	916	
Rajasthan	999	15	32	336	617	1	1000	18943	1126	
Tamil Nadu	994	55	67	92	783	3	1000	53861	3121	
Uttar Pradesh	862	53	209	338	399	0	1000	50335	2430	
West Bengal	970	151	395	246	204	4	1000	37837	2129	
North-Eastern	981	200	168	458	169	5	1000	3511	2097	
North-Western	973	195	152	439	213	-	1000	25807	2033	
Southern	990	139	44	149	669	-	1000	2440	855	
India	955	113	137	254	494	2	1000	454404	29959	

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households by extent of sharing of principal source of drinking water, bathroom (if any) and latrine (if any used)

facility	no. of households per 1000 where the facility						Rural	
	is avail- able to the household alone	is shared by a re- stricted set of hhs	is for comm -unity use	o t h e r	n. r.	all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
hh's principal source of drinking water	113	80	712	94	1	1000	119333	5721
bathroom	840	153	1	2	5	1000	27606	1341
latrine used by hh member	717	226	12	11	34	1000	13730	661
Assam								
hh's principal source of drinking water	453	120	317	109	1	1000	35114	3243
bathroom	946	27	2	9	16	1000	14320	1328
latrine used by hh member	882	41	9	27	41	1000	26362	2460
Bihar								
hh's principal source of drinking water	217	240	500	41	1	1000	150028	7464
bathroom	793	106	38	2	62	1000	10150	518
latrine used by hh member	600	133	5	65	19	1000	15690	852
Gujarat								
hh's principal source of drinking water	308	170	477	45	-	1000	54468	2939
bathroom	851	141	6	3	-	1000	16280	846
latrine used by hh member	750	234	0	6	10	1000	10968	547
Haryana								
hh's principal source of drinking water	197	119	592	91	0	1000	25388	1222
bathroom	884	103	0	6	7	1000	8036	406
latrine used by hh member	787	131	22	16	44	1000	3933	183
Karnataka								
hh's principal source of drinking water	124	65	747	64	-	1000	69692	3152
bathroom	964	35	1	-	-	1000	36735	1649
latrine used by hh member	815	167	14	2	3	1000	7747	353
Kerala								
hh's principal source of drinking water	572	244	100	85	-	1000	45411	2911
bathroom	969	26	0	4	1	1000	25510	1678
latrine used by hh member	954	38	1	5	2	1000	34915	2250

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households by extent of sharing of principal source of drinking water, bathroom (if any) and latrine (if any used)

facility	no. of households per 1000 where the facility					all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs	Rural
	is avail-able to the household alone	is shared by a re-stricted set of hhs	is for comm-unity use	o t h e r	n. r.				1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Madhya Pradesh									
hh's principal source of drinking water	82	112	718	88	1	1000	107483	5802	
bathroom	830	136	1	12	20	1000	7901	439	
latrine used by hh member	514	239	9	68	170	1000	5825	312	
Maharashtra									
hh's principal source of drinking water	161	150	638	50	0	1000	111247	5359	rural
bathroom	861	132	-	3	4	1000	21832	1021	
latrine used by hh member	463	204	218	29	86	1000	15765	675	
Orissa									
hh's principal source of drinking water	69	106	738	86	0	1000	63451	3401	
bathroom	867	106	-	-	27	1000	1291	83	
latrine used by hh member	777	182	-	22	19	1000	2443	153	
Punjab									
hh's principal source of drinking water	639	228	117	15	-	1000	27971	2533	
bathroom	854	133	1	6	6	1000	12664	1180	
latrine used by hh member	856	115	4	11	14	1000	8963	822	
Rajasthan									
hh's principal source of drinking water	151	141	589	118	1	1000	62377	3501	
bathroom	862	113	7	7	11	1000	7936	508	
latrine used by hh member	607	189	109	11	83	1000	8107	513	
Tamil Nadu									
hh's principal source of drinking water	97	108	729	65	0	1000	96319	5324	
bathroom	863	127	1	3	6	1000	18271	1032	
latrine used by hh member	722	164	1	32	80	1000	11048	635	
Uttar Pradesh									
hh's principal source of drinking water	402	170	351	76	1	1000	230008	10003	
bathroom	778	205	9	1	6	1000	22617	981	
latrine used by hh member	680	261	10	17	32	1000	21677	902	

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households by extent of sharing of principal source of drinking water, bathroom (if any) and latrine (if any used)

facility	no. of households per 1000 where the facility					all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	is avail-able to the household alone	is shared by a re-stricted set of hhs	is for .omm -unity use	o t h e r	n. r.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal								
hh's principal source of drinking water	250	124	564	59	3	1000	110552	5312
bathroom	797	173	7	4	18	1000	10471	545
latrine used by hh member	696	216	3	7	77	1000	26448	1298
North- Eastern								
hh's principal source of drinking water	181	102	617	95	5	1000	15630	6273
bathroom	839	113	7	26	16	1000	3529	2062
latrine used by hh member	774	145	7	34	39	1000	12773	4990
North-Western								
hh's principal source of drinking water	221	241	504	35	-	1000	21164	3816
bathroom	780	199	9	8	4	1000	8846	1360
latrine used by hh member	629	234	72	50	15	1000	8097	1326
Southern								
hh's principal source of drinking water	319	282	388	11	-	1000	3059	1014
bathroom	835	163	2	1	-	1000	1321	510
latrine used by hh member	856	135	1	-	8	1000	999	418
India								
hh's principal source of drinking water	233	148	548	70	1	1000	1348695	78990
bathroom	872	112	4	4	8	1000	255317	17487
latrine used by hh member	744	155	26	21	53	1000	235489	19350

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households by extent of sharing of principal source of drinking water, bathroom (if any) and latrine (if any used)

facility	no. of households per 1000 where the facility						Urban	
	is avail- able to the household alone	is shared by a re- stricted set of hhs	is for comm -unity use	o t h e r	n. r.	all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
hh's principal source of drinking water	196	265	441	99	-	1000	44115	2356
bathroom	671	319	4	1	5	1000	31648	1652
latrine used by hh member	626	345	16	6	6	1000	30477	1570
Assam								
hh's principal source of drinking water	552	251	151	45	1	1000	4504	504
bathroom	736	238	8	18	-	1000	3895	430
latrine used by hh member	686	235	24	51	4	1000	4415	489
Bihar								
hh's principal source of drinking water	359	276	345	19	2	1000	23100	1283
bathroom	731	222	37	5	4	1000	9805	579
latrine used by hh member	664	289	18	16	13	1000	12577	761
Gujarat								
hh's principal source of drinking water	592	193	158	57	-	1000	22196	1701
bathroom	871	120	6	2	1	1000	15716	1069
latrine used by hh member	737	202	57	3	2	1000	17516	1263
Haryana								
hh's principal source of drinking water	528	285	176	11	-	1000	10172	430
bathroom	793	207	-	-	-	1000	7300	269
latrine used by hh member	768	224	8	-	0	1000	6824	244
Karnataka								
hh's principal source of drinking water	398	258	301	42	-	1000	26262	1566
bathroom	880	117	1	2	-	1000	19164	1063
latrine used by hh member	641	324	34	1	-	1000	18376	1010

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households by extent of sharing of principal source of drinking water, bathroom (if any) and latrine (if any used)

facility	no. of households per 1000 where the facility					all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	is avail-able to the household alone	is shared by a re-stricted set of hhs	is for comm-unity use	o t h e r	n. r.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala								
hh's principal source of drinking water	647	217	100	37	-	1000	14431	1296
bathroom	867	122	9	2	-	1000	12532	1058
latrine used by hh member	858	140	1	2	-	1000	13701	1176
Madhya Pradesh								
hh's principal source of drinking water	381	220	353	45	0	1000	32817	2010
bathroom	851	137	0	-	11	1000	19730	1041
latrine used by hh member	694	169	18	.11	108	1000	17991	1029
Maharashtra								
hh's principal source of drinking water	505	301	164	30	0	1000	68505	3806
bathroom	843	140	8	2	6	1000	41508	2154
latrine used by hh member	464	285	243	2	5	1000	57666	2980
Orissa								
hh's principal source of drinking water	261	222	480	37	-	1000	10120	646
bathroom	810	181	-	8	1	1000	4634	270
latrine used by hh member	714	255	-	6	25	1000	6498	360
Punjab								
hh's principal source of drinking water	569	389	37	4	-	1000	16480	1295
bathroom	682	310	-	7	1	1000	11397	940
latrine used by hh member	615	371	3	2	9	1000	14033	1037
Rajasthan								
hh's principal source of drinking water	502	322	125	49	2	1000	18957	1129
bathroom	666	329	1	2	2	1000	12484	771
latrine used by hh member	654	322	8	6	9	1000	14128	839
Tamil Nadu								
hh's principal source of drinking water	210	347	411	31	1	1000	54195	3138
bathroom	673	296	23	8	1	1000	38426	2003
latrine used by hh member	597	373	24	2	3	1000	36575	2021

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households by extent of sharing of principal source of drinking water, bathroom (if any) and latrine (if any used)

facility	no. of households per 1000 where the facility						estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	is available to the household alone	is shared by a restricted set of hhs	is for community use	other	n. r.	all		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urban								
Uttar Pradesh								
hh's principal source of drinking water	499	239	247	16	-	1000	58362	2792
bathroom	685	215	96	0	4	1000	31285	1366
latrine used by hh member	656	253	80	2	9	1000	41903	1952
West Bengal								
hh's principal source of drinking water	258	208	518	16	0	1000	39025	2222
bathroom	604	374	13	2	6	1000	24010	1329
latrine used by hh member	542	419	29	6	3	1000	33099	1812
North - Eastern								
hh's principal source of drinking water	355	312	283	45	5	1000	3578	2165
bathroom	734	239	2	4	22	1000	2134	1370
latrine used by hh member	614	357	1	14	14	1000	3484	2088
North-Western								
hh's principal source of drinking water	634	194	168	4	-	1000	26520	2124
bathroom	776	217	6	1	0	1000	20115	1567
latrine used by hh member	616	232	148	0	4	1000	23371	1757
Southern								
hh's principal source of drinking water	570	248	175	7	-	1000	2465	860
bathroom	855	144	0	-	1	1000	1879	620
latrine used by hh member	820	160	12	-	8	1000	1777	585
India								
hh's principal source of drinking water	413	266	286	35	0	1000	475803	31323
bathroom	750	226	18	3	4	1000	307663	19551
latrine used by hh member	619	292	74	5	11	1000	354410	22973

Table 14: Particulars of availability of bathroom and adequacy of bathing water

State	number of households per 1000 with					per 1000 no. of hhs without enough water for a daily bath	no. of hhs	
	bathroom attached to dwelling unit	bathroom detached from dwelling unit	no bathroom	n. r.	all		estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rural								
Andhra Pradesh	40	191	769	0	1000	49	119333	5721
Assam	14	394	591	2	1000	23	35114	3243
Bihar	22	45	930	2	1000	38	150028	7464
Gujarat	133	166	701	0	1000	63	54468	2939
Haryana	137	179	683	1	1000	23	25388	1222
Karnataka	363	164	473	-	1000	26	69692	3152
Kerala	191	371	438	-	1000	57	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	20	54	926	1	1000	21	107483	5802
Maharashtra	114	82	802	1	1000	35	111247	5359
Orissa	5	16	979	1	1000	75	63451	3401
Punjab	186	267	547	-	1000	22	27971	2533
Rajasthan	52	75	872	0	1000	37	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	64	126	809	2	1000	25	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	33	66	901	0	1000	14	230008	10003
West Bengal	17	78	904	1	1000	35	110552	5312
North-Eastern	65	160	769	5	1000	45	15630	6273
North-Western	219	199	580	2	1000	37	21164	3816
Southern	197	235	568	-	1000	26	3059	1014
India	73	116	810	1	1000	34	1348695	78990
urban								
Andhra Pradesh	200	518	282	0	1000	38	44115	2356
Assam	173	692	134	1	1000	41	4504	504
Bihar	264	161	571	4	1000	48	23100	1283
Gujarat	487	221	292	-	1000	92	22196	1701
Haryana	433	285	282	-	1000	62	10172	430
Karnataka	531	199	270	-	1000	58	26262	1566
Kerala	485	384	132	-	1000	25	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	251	350	397	2	1000	11	32817	2010
Maharashtra	493	113	394	0	1000	18	68505	3806
Orissa	168	290	542	-	1000	72	10120	646
Punjab	433	258	307	2	1000	9	16480	1295
Rajasthan	308	350	340	2	1000	58	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	338	371	291	0	1000	22	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	224	312	463	0	1000	16	58362	2792
West Bengal	260	355	383	2	1000	51	39025	2222
North-Eastern	336	260	399	5	1000	111	3578	2165
North-Western	481	278	241	1	1000	45	26520	2124
Southern	515	247	238	-	1000	19	2465	860
India	347	299	353	1	1000	35	475803	31323

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of households not having a bathroom by distance from usual bathing place

State	no. of households per 1000 with usual bathing place												no of households having no bathroom				
	within dwelling			outside dwelling but within premises			outside premises at distance						n. r.		all	estimated sample (00)	rural
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Andhra Pradesh	121	792	72	6	0	-	1	9	1000	91709	4379						
Assam	69	589	279	40	13	-	-	10	1000	20736	1908						
Bihar	213	250	451	53	5	5	6	17	1000	139547	6930						
Gujarat	216	626	137	13	8	-	0	1	1000	38166	2092						
Haryana	654	331	15	-	-	-	-	-	1000	17330	815						
Karnataka	698	257	42	2	-	-	-	-	1000	32957	1503						
Kerala	28	644	226	67	29	1	3	2	1000	19901	1233						
Madhya Pradesh	54	366	426	117	26	3	1	7	1000	99500	5358						
Maharashtra	202	752	40	1	0	-	-	5	1000	89254	4329						
Orissa	8	48	594	238	86	14	8	4	1000	62097	3315						
Punjab	509	465	19	5	1	-	-	1	1000	15307	1353						
Rajasthan	195	420	258	98	21	5	0	3	1000	54416	2992						
Tamil Nadu	80	462	333	100	18	2	1	4	1000	77890	4284						
Uttar Pradesh	447	367	165	14	3	0	0	4	1000	207310	9017						
West Bengal	18	167	682	118	3	-	0	12	1000	99923	4760						
North-Eastern	77	448	414	31	9	0	16	5	1000	12022	4191						
North-Western	290	496	146	30	10	5	13	9	1000	12286	2449						
Southern	299	490	197	13	-	-	-	1	1000	1738	504						
India	214	410	292	60	12	2	2	7	1000	1092089	61412						

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of households not having a bathroom by distance from usual bathing place

State	no. of households per 1000 with usual bathing place											no of households having no bathroom estimated sample (00)	urban	
	within dwelling		outside dwelling but premises		outside premises at distance				n. r.		all			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Andhra Pradesh	194	711	76	8	-	-	0	12	1000	12448	703			
Assam	36	777	133	-	-	-	-	53	1000	604	73			
Bihar	254	280	364	99	1	-	0	2	1000	13193	697			
Gujarat	509	413	62	4	-	-	-	12	1000	6480	632			
Haryana	786	193	-	20	-	-	-	-	1000	2872	161			
Karnataka	720	194	86	-	-	-	0	-	1000	7098	503			
Kerala	128	634	133	62	43	0	-	-	1000	1899	238			
Madhya Pradesh	196	536	214	38	-	0	0	17	1000	13025	966			
Maharashtra	642	290	54	7	-	-	-	7	1000	26967	1651			
Orissa	146	220	419	126	85	-	-	4	1000	5485	376			
Punjab	370	580	35	-	-	-	4	10	1000	5053	354			
Rajasthan	540	364	64	26	-	2	3	0	1000	6441	357			
Tamil Nadu	154	586	231	14	2	0	1	12	1000	15768	1133			
Uttar Pradesh	637	283	74	2	-	-	-	4	1000	27050	1425			
West Bengal	78	318	549	35	3	-	-	17	1000	14956	892			
North-Eastern	174	540	267	7	-	-	0	13	1000	1428	785			
North-Western	506	288	144	4	2	1	-	55	1000	6379	555			
Southern	197	696	83	16	-	-	-	7	1000	586	240			
India	400	386	175	24	4	0	0	10	1000	167733	11741			

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of households by type of latrine used

State	number of households per 1000 using a latrine of type								no. of hhs	
	no latrine used	service latrine	septic tank	pour flush pit	sewage system	other	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
rural										
Andhra Pradesh	885	11	93	6	1	4	0	1000	119333	5721
Assam	247	193	54	65	131	308	2	1000	35114	3243
Bihar	894	16	45	13	5	26	1	1000	150028	7464
Gujarat	799	4	153	25	18	1	0	1000	54468	2939
Haryana	845	10	76	51	13	4	-	1000	25388	1222
Karnataka	889	3	26	77	2	3	-	1000	69692	3152
Kerala	231	29	260	293	9	177	-	1000	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	946	11	34	8	-	1	0	1000	107483	5802
Maharashtra	858	16	116	3	3	3	-	1000	111247	5359
Orissa	961	9	17	5	1	6	-	1000	63451	3401
Punjab	679	9	168	42	13	89	0	1000	27971	2533
Rajasthan	870	34	33	23	0	40	-	1000	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	885	8	79	9	6	13	-	1000	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	906	29	45	12	2	6	0	1000	230008	10003
West Bengal	761	63	90	26	7	52	0	1000	110552	5312
North-Eastern	181	105	82	46	64	520	1	1000	15630	6273
North-Western	617	96	168	42	6	70	0	1000	21164	3816
Southern	673	2	231	48	-	46	-	1000	3059	1014
India	825	27	75	29	8	35	0	1000	1348695	78990
urban										
Andhra Pradesh	308	12	429	46	179	24	1	1000	44115	2356
Assam	20	201	611	33	10	125	-	1000	4504	504
Bihar	453	52	452	36	2	3	2	1000	23100	1283
Gujarat	211	18	338	72	358	4	-	1000	22196	1701
Haryana	329	97	75	165	323	11	-	1000	10172	430
Karnataka	300	18	220	181	274	7	-	1000	26262	1566
Kerala	51	36	488	255	78	93	-	1000	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	452	62	403	49	35	0	0	1000	32817	2010
Maharashtra	158	16	303	46	474	3	-	1000	68505	3806
Orissa	358	77	505	34	8	17	-	1000	10120	646
Punjab	148	13	234	65	503	37	-	1000	16480	1295
Rajasthan	255	52	333	193	72	96	-	1000	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	325	30	338	65	223	18	-	1000	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	282	177	322	107	110	1	-	1000	58362	2792
West Bengal	152	51	558	72	110	58	-	1000	39025	2222
North-Eastern	24	104	483	22	14	351	2	1000	3578	2165
North-Western	119	135	113	101	496	36	-	1000	26520	2124
Southern	279	4	500	47	142	29	-	1000	2465	860
India	255	59	352	84	225	25	0	1000	475803	31323

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of households using a latrine by distance from latrine used

State	number of households per 1000 using a latrine					number of households using a latrine		
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at distance		n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
			< 0.5 km	beyond 0.5 km				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rural								
Andhra Pradesh	194	698	55	8	46	1000	13730	661
Assam	84	811	98	1	6	1000	26362	2460
Bihar	412	313	59	33	184	1000	15690	852
Gujarat	364	456	158	4	18	1000	10968	547
Haryana	571	314	85	4	26	1000	3933	183
Karnataka	261	630	89	18	3	1000	7747	353
Kerala	296	673	22	3	6	1000	34915	2250
Madhya Pradesh	242	491	92	3	173	1000	5825	312
Maharashtra	187	436	241	11	126	1000	15765	675
Orissa	195	752	1	8	43	1000	2443	153
Punjab	499	433	49	1	18	1000	8963	822
Rajasthan	299	578	63	11	49	1000	8107	513
Tamil Nadu	413	430	46	26	85	1000	11048	635
Uttar Pradesh	493	392	55	21	39	1000	21677	902
West Bengal	137	660	83	5	115	1000	26448	1298
North-Eastern	85	809	82	1	23	1000	12773	4990
North-Western	222	593	134	7	43	1000	8097	1326
Southern	334	562	94	1	9	1000	999	418
India	271	582	81	9	57	1000	235489	19350
urban								
Andhra Pradesh	336	569	41	16	38	1000	30477	1570
Assam	327	587	74	-	12	1000	4415	489
Bihar	603	364	16	-	17	1000	12577	761
Gujarat	592	304	104	0	-	1000	17516	1263
Haryana	635	354	12	-	0	1000	6824	244
Karnataka	500	426	73	-	1	1000	18376	1010
Kerala	584	401	10	5	0	1000	13701	1176
Madhya Pradesh	572	296	37	1	94	1000	17991	1029
Maharashtra	412	341	236	3	9	1000	57666	2980
Orissa	250	621	1	128	-	1000	6498	360
Punjab	646	335	15	2	2	1000	14033	1037
Rajasthan	532	426	21	14	8	1000	14128	839
Tamil Nadu	353	566	70	1	9	1000	36575	2021
Uttar Pradesh	682	292	21	0	5	1000	41903	1952
West Bengal	346	515	75	1	63	1000	33099	1812
North-Eastern	245	698	30	1	26	1000	3484	2088
North-Western	702	140	152	3	3	1000	23371	1757
Southern	660	307	27	-	6	1000	1777	585
India	493	399	83	5	19	1000	354410	22973

Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of households by system of sharing of latrine used

State	number of households per 1000							number of households using a latrine		
	with sole access to a latrine	sharing more than one latrine jointly with a restricted set of hhs	sharing a single latrine with a restricted set of hhs		using a community latrine	other	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sam-ple
			1 - 2 other hhs	3 or more other hhs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
rural										
Andhra Pradesh	717	46	165	15	12	11	34	1000	13730	661
Assam	882	13	23	6	9	27	41	1000	26362	2460
Bihar	600	10	67	55	5	65	198	1000	15690	852
Gujarat	750	144	65	25	0	6	10	1000	10968	547
Haryana	787	6	119	6	22	16	44	1000	3933	183
Karnataka	815	79	72	16	14	2	3	1000	7747	353
Kerala	954	7	26	5	1	5	2	1000	34915	2250
Madhya Pradesh	514	55	174	11	9	68	170	1000	5825	312
Maharashtra	463	50	113	41	218	29	86	1000	15765	675
Orissa	777	24	68	90	-	22	19	1000	2443	153
Punjab	856	6	99	10	4	11	14	1000	8963	822
Rajasthan	607	20	144	26	109	11	83	1000	8107	513
Tamil Nadu	722	42	102	20	1	32	80	1000	11048	635
Uttar Pradesh	680	20	143	98	10	17	32	1000	21677	902
West Bengal	696	22	130	64	3	7	77	1000	26448	1298
North-Eastern	774	17	106	23	7	34	39	1000	12773	4990
North-Western	629	90	100	45	72	50	15	1000	8097	1326
Southern	856	27	92	16	1	-	8	1000	999	418
India	744	30	92	33	26	21	53	1000	235489	19350
urban										
Andhra Pradesh	626	59	220	67	16	6	6	1000	30477	1570
Assam	686	59	95	80	24	51	4	1000	4415	489
Bihar	664	117	99	73	18	16	13	1000	12577	761
Gujarat	737	53	109	40	57	3	2	1000	17516	1263
Haryana	768	59	152	12	8	-	0	1000	6824	244
Karnataka	641	87	172	65	34	1	-	1000	18376	1010
Kerala	858	58	56	25	1	2	-	1000	13701	1176
Madhya Pradesh	694	51	90	26	18	11	108	1000	17991	1029
Maharashtra	464	191	54	36	243	2	5	1000	57666	2980
Orissa	714	39	76	140	-	6	25	1000	6498	360
Punjab	615	70	169	132	3	2	9	1000	14033	1037
Rajasthan	654	88	195	40	8	6	9	1000	14128	839
Tamil Nadu	597	162	127	84	24	2	3	1000	36575	2021
Uttar Pradesh	656	54	146	53	80	2	9	1000	41903	1952
West Bengal	542	147	118	155	29	6	3	1000	33099	1812
North-Eastern	614	90	176	92	1	14	14	1000	3484	2088
North-Western	616	58	83	92	148	0	4	1000	23371	1757
Southern	820	31	86	43	12	-	8	1000	1777	585
India	619	103	121	69	73	5	11	1000	354410	22973

Table 19: Per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement for removal of garbage from house

State	number of households per 1000 reporting removal of garbage by						no. of hhs	
	local authorities	private arrangement among residents	household members	other arrangement	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rural								
Andhra Pradesh	24	21	944	10	0	1000	119333	5721
Assam	-	12	919	67	2	1000	35114	3243
Bihar	1	32	871	95	1	1000	150028	7464
Gujarat	12	8	909	71	-	1000	54468	2939
Haryana	1	12	942	43	1	1000	25388	1222
Karnataka	3	10	968	19	-	1000	69692	3152
Kerala	1	6	977	16	-	1000	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	2	48	913	37	-	1000	107483	5802
Maharashtra	7	5	981	7	0	1000	111247	5359
Orissa	1	4	984	10	1	1000	63451	3401
Punjab	6	25	946	22	1	1000	27971	2533
Rajasthan	9	25	948	18	-	1000	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	17	6	960	17	0	1000	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	5	21	963	11	0	1000	230008	10003
West Bengal	0	7	955	36	2	1000	110552	5312
North-Eastern	5	25	809	156	5	1000	15630	6273
North-Western	14	26	936	24	-	1000	21164	3816
Southern	76	3	826	96	-	1000	3059	1014
India	7	18	942	32	1	1000	1348695	78990
urban								
Andhra Pradesh	145	81	753	22	-	1000	44115	2356
Assam	40	93	781	87	-	1000	4504	504
Bihar	20	76	826	76	2	1000	23100	1283
Gujarat	288	91	609	13	-	1000	22196	1701
Haryana	84	146	769	1	-	1000	10172	430
Karnataka	204	48	703	45	-	1000	26262	1566
Kerala	24	19	934	23	-	1000	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	57	67	849	26	1	1000	32817	2010
Maharashtra	69	226	652	53	-	1000	68505	3806
Orissa	30	4	964	2	0	1000	10120	646
Punjab	34	136	787	43	-	1000	16480	1295
Rajasthan	151	88	746	15	-	1000	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	179	30	764	27	0	1000	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	144	145	690	21	-	1000	58362	2792
West Bengal	287	88	597	28	1	1000	39025	2222
North-Eastern	49	38	775	131	6	1000	3578	2165
North-Western	179	398	408	15	-	1000	26520	2124
Southern	215	60	719	6	-	1000	2465	860
India	137	119	712	32	0	1000	475803	31323

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal from house

State	number of households per 1000 reporting garbage being taken to													rural
	community dumping spot and being removed from there with			periodicity			hh's			n. r.	all	number of households estd. (00)	sample	
	bio-gas plant or manure pit	daily	not daily but at least once a week	daily	not daily but less than once a week	un-known	all	indi-vidual dumping spot(s)	other					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Andhra Pradesh	57	11	33	21	19	87	694	161	1	1000	119333	5721		
Assam	2	1	1	-	2	4	795	197	3	1000	35114	3243		
Bihar	16	3	4	1	3	13	559	409	3	1000	150028	7464		
Gujarat	37	50	53	0	25	129	424	410	0	1000	54468	2939		
Haryana	54	9	14	17	4	44	662	238	2	1000	25388	1222		
Karnataka	32	0	11	28	6	46	808	115	-	1000	69692	3152		
Kerala	3	0	1	-	-	2	762	234	-	1000	45411	2911		
Madhya Pradesh	161	1	2	1	4	10	670	157	2	1000	107483	5802		
Maharashtra	148	2	16	7	10	39	618	195	.1	1000	111247	5359		
Orissa	5	8	-	1	1	10	833	150	2	1000	63451	3401		
Punjab	47	6	40	54	11	111	434	407	1	1000	27971	2533		
Rajasthan	128	3	14	10	1	29	654	189	-	1000	62377	3501		
Tamil Nadu	38	10	31	13	22	77	716	168	1	1000	96319	5324		
Uttar Pradesh	106	5	5	4	2	16	661	217	0	1000	230008	10003		
West Bengal	38	3	1	1	1	7	776	172	6	1000	110552	5312		
North-Eastern	7	3	5	2	1	13	517	457	6	1000	15630	6273		
North-Western	86	12	20	4	9	46	454	414	1	1000	21164	3816		
Southern	40	21	29	0	2	53	480	426	-	1000	3059	1014		
India	69	7	13	8	7	35	666	228	2	1000	1348695	78990		

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal from house

State	number of households per 1000 reporting garbage being taken to													
	community dumping spot and being removed from there with			periodicity				hh's			n. r.	all	number of households estd. (00)	sample
	bio-gas plant or manure pit	daily	not daily but at least once a week	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	urban	
Andhra Pradesh	11	62	409	45	43	559	298	131	1	1000	44115	2356		
Assam	1	15	35	105	45	204	559	236	-	1000	4504	504		
Bihar	16	1	109	19	14	143	479	359	4	1000	23100	1283		
Gujarat	28	306	197	15	54	572	220	179	-	1000	22196	1701		
Haryana	56	200	67	88	1	356	214	374	-	1000	10172	430		
Karnataka	10	84	296	68	81	529	261	200	-	1000	26262	1566		
Kerala	22	25	48	4	0	76	752	150	-	1000	14431	1296		
Madhya Pradesh	15	97	190	45	15	350	337	296	1	1000	32817	2010		
Maharashtra	19	285	368	21	30	704	115	160	1	1000	68505	3806		
Orissa	-	130	102	16	15	263	615	122	-	1000	10120	646		
Punjab	2	85	197	20	149	454	152	392	-	1000	16480	1295		
Rajasthan	1	89	137	19	82	327	277	395	-	1000	18957	1129		
Tamil Nadu	31	178	232	60	20	491	328	149	1	1000	54195	3138		
Uttar Pradesh	4	169	139	25	17	350	322	324	1	1000	58362	2792		
West Bengal	3	96	342	20	38	498	366	131	1	1000	39025	2222		
North-Eastern	0	27	103	25	36	192	476	322	9	1000	3578	2165		
North-Western	6	150	445	89	49	733	126	134	0	1000	26520	2124		
Southern	5	65	399	94	33	591	307	98	-	1000	2465	860		
India	14	144	252	38	37	472	296	217	1	1000	475803	31323		

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
	rural					
tap	247	26	209	23	209	25
tubewell, hand pump	477	422	507	359	511	357
well	212	429	216	465	218	468
tank/pond reserved for drinking	26	35	22	45	22	46
other tank/pond	6	16	13	26	12	23
river/canal/lake	23	46	26	61	20	60
spring	2	3	3	3	3	3
tanker	0	11	0	6	0	7
other	5	12	3	11	3	11
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	119333	28299	119333	27956	119333	27083
no. of sample hhs	5721	1365	5721	1322	5721	1273
Assam						
	rural					
tap	67	49	28	36	29	40
tubewell, hand pump	496	183	470	218	482	155
well	270	89	246	129	265	111
tank/pond reserved for drinking	15	36	19	29	22	32
other tank/pond	85	284	114	276	119	331
river/canal/lake	44	287	96	255	65	252
spring	15	61	18	49	8	71
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	9	10	9	8	9	8
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	35114	6608	35114	8313	35114	7703
no. of sample hhs	3243	585	3243	742	3243	681
Bihar						
	rural					
tap	2	7	1	4	3	18
tubewell, hand pump	718	375	662	261	686	359
well	271	442	271	356	299	366
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0	2	1	25	1	-
other tank/pond	1	24	34	117	4	60
river/canal/lake	2	103	25	190	4	147
spring	3	2	3	11	3	13
tanker	-	4	-	2	-	3
other	0	42	1	33	1	34
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	150028	16694	150028	21109	150028	16887
no. of sample hhs	7464	854	7464	1085	7464	882

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplemen- tary source (if any)	principal source	supplemen- tary source (if any)	principal source	supplemen- tary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat						
	rural					
tap	468	51	456	72	454	85
tubewell, hand pump	320	219	334	279	338	281
well	157	409	149	362	151	382
tank/pond reserved for drinking	26	147	20	111	19	107
other tank/pond	0	97	7	82	15	72
river/canal/lake	7	20	13	80	5	62
spring	-	0	-	4	-	0
tanker	22	53	22	8	17	8
other	0	3	0	2	0	2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	54468	6545	54468	9576	54468	9726
no. of sample hhs	2939	373	2939	538	2939	548
Haryana						
	rural					
tap	332	393	431	225	435	224
tubewell, hand pump	486	389	451	497	449	509
well	181	209	107	255	108	250
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	1	3	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	0	7	11	6	8
spring	-	9	-	9	-	9
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	1	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	25388	9886	25388	10168	25388	10145
no. of sample hhs	1222	469	1222	481	1222	480
Karnataka						
	rural					
tap	269	24	265	32	266	36
tubewell, hand pump	540	562	549	572	549	542
well	152	296	147	295	147	304
tank/pond reserved for drinking	19	28	19	8	19	7
other tank/pond	1	8	2	9	1	10
river/canal/lake	14	74	14	72	14	92
spring	0	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	0	1	0	1	0	1
other	3	6	3	10	4	7
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	69692	16446	69692	17679	69692	19020
no. of sample hhs	3152	735	3152	780	3152	838

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala						
						rural
tap	106	158	86	146	93	186
tubewell, hand pump	12	55	15	48	15	56
well	826	684	748	490	808	576
tank/pond reserved for drinking	31	23	28	14	29	18
other tank/pond	7	27	34	123	18	58
river/canal/lake	1	21	67	140	18	69
spring	3	7	8	23	4	12
tanker	-	20	0	9	0	16
other	14	4	14	7	14	8
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	45411	8718	45411	11359	45411	9859
no. of sample hhs	2911	561	2911	734	2911	634
Madhya Pradesh						
						rural
tap	52	45	38	34	47	51
tubewell, hand pump	544	331	378	349	534	299
well	371	522	340	425	377	483
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0	1	20	3	1	3
other tank/pond	1	8	120	60	4	71
river/canal/lake	19	47	84	93	24	45
spring	13	42	18	33	12	45
tanker	0	-	0	-	0	-
other	0	3	2	3	0	2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	107483	24021	107483	30191	107483	24839
no. of sample hhs	5802	1249	5802	1572	5802	1290
Maharashtra						
						rural
tap	409	15	404	23	404	23
tubewell, hand pump	246	325	239	327	240	329
well	299	514	306	505	305	505
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	13	0	23	0	23
river/canal/lake	26	28	32	30	32	28
spring	14	16	14	6	14	6
tanker	3	87	3	86	3	86
other	2	2	0	1	0	1
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	111247	27207	111247	27387	111247	27385
no. of sample hhs	5359	1339	5359	1349	5359	1351

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa						rural
tap	32	24	8	30	24	21
tubewell, hand pump	520	370	103	393	441	335
well	323	253	105	288	303	226
tank/pond reserved for drinking	14	70	52	16	19	70
other tank/pond	26	71	471	122	104	164
river/canal/lake	28	128	169	75	47	132
spring	26	32	66	36	38	13
tanker	4	-	1	5	4	-
other	24	51	25	36	19	40
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	63451	22286	63451	24280	63451	23804
no. of sample hhs	3401	1166	3401	1266	3401	1237
Punjab						rural
tap	157	337	152	273	151	394
tubewell, hand pump	822	628	827	686	828	556
well	19	16	19	19	19	30
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	18	-	22	-	19
river/canal/lake	1	0	1	0	1	0
spring	-	-	-	-	1	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	27971	2689	27971	2213	27971	2481
no. of sample hhs	2533	246	2533	205	2533	228
Rajasthan						rural
tap	199	11	198	9	201	10
tubewell, hand pump	360	317	335	354	370	320
well	323	404	327	365	318	397
tank/pond reserved for drinking	61	52	65	47	60	53
other tank/pond	23	112	21	121	17	116
river/canal/lake	24	31	45	43	25	32
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	2	66	2	56	2	66
other	8	7	8	6	8	7
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	62377	12349	62377	14359	62377	12004
no. of sample hhs	3501	680	3501	765	3501	658

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu						
tap	492	91	348	110	404	124
tubewell, hand pump	333	449	351	384	408	420
well	132	340	145	291	132	300
tank/pond reserved for drinking	20	41	14	24	12	22
other tank/pond	7	22	64	75	32	50
river/canal/lake	8	29	69	98	7	58
spring	2	9	1	7	1	8
tanker	5	2	2	1	2	2
other	0	18	6	10	1	17
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	96319	34515	96319	43820	96319	36940
no. of sample hhs	5324	1986	5324	2460	5324	2106
rural						
Uttar Pradesh						
tap	51	30	51	32	51	37
tubewell, hand pump	713	454	712	411	713	432
well	182	329	180	364	181	346
tank/pond reserved for drinking	2	3	3	-	2	3
other tank/pond	-	-	0	7	0	1
river/canal/lake	1	62	2	82	1	66
spring	51	98	51	83	50	93
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	24	1	21	1	23
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	230008	13337	230008	14918	230008	13972
no. of sample hhs	10003	617	10003	671	10003	639
rural						
West Bengal						
tap	39	88	13	18	13	40
tubewell, hand pump	705	451	280	534	321	548
well	109	123	60	68	72	55
tank/pond reserved for drinking	3	5	9	13	8	17
other tank/pond	139	255	595	262	573	267
river/canal/lake	1	30	38	84	8	50
spring	2	28	2	13	2	14
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	21	1	10	2	9
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	110552	16421	110552	32422	110552	30814
no. of sample hhs	5312	789	5312	1580	5312	1491

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North-Eastern						
						rural
tap	295	71	195	75	206	97
tubewell, hand pump	163	230	76	147	91	172
well	140	182	125	146	132	151
tank/pond reserved for drinking	51	83	60	96	60	81
other tank/pond	60	110	235	175	209	150
river/canal/lake	38	122	85	167	68	145
spring	209	156	188	152	196	169
tanker	0	1	0	5	0	1
other	35	45	28	37	33	34
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	15630	5336	15630	5030	15630	4851
no. of sample hhs	6273	2018	6273	2006	6273	1974
North-Western						
						rural
tap	584	147	561	136	580	158
tubewell, hand pump	150	141	160	124	158	130
well	73	188	71	203	68	202
tank/pond reserved for drinking	1	1	5	1	5	1
other tank/pond	13	15	14	21	13	16
river/canal/lake	41	190	60	194	52	185
spring	126	300	123	296	117	284
tanker	5	5	-	13	-	12
other	5	14	6	13	7	12
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	21164	9657	21164	9218	21164	9133
no. of sample hhs	3816	1850	3816	1762	3816	1741
Southern						
						rural
tap	629	361	545	375	520	428
tubewell, hand pump	52	6	135	103	150	79
well	259	489	260	377	265	356
tank/pond reserved for drinking	5	-	3	1	2	-
other tank/pond	0	-	3	14	0	10
river/canal/lake	13	72	26	85	21	82
spring	22	25	28	16	41	17
tanker	20	47	-	30	-	29
other	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	3059	636	3059	939	3059	970
no. of sample hhs	1014	155	1014	172	1014	194

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
						urban
tap	697	56	497	91	459	88
tubewell, hand pump	167	648	312	688	335	703
well	105	213	171	155	173	155
tank/pond reserved for drinking	2	14	9	5	10	4
other tank/pond	4	3	-	8	-	1
river/canal/lake	2	12	1	14	2	13
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	20	32	3	15	3	13
other	2	21	6	24	18	24
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	44115	12829	44115	11309	44115	11233
no. of sample hhs	2356	632	2356	598	2356	591
Assam						
						urban
tap	424	35	334	47	327	25
tubewell, hand pump	384	737	474	664	478	701
well	178	78	178	102	174	107
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	20	-	17	5	17
other tank/pond	1	17	1	46	2	37
river/canal/lake	-	94	-	92	-	81
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	13	18	13	32	13	32
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	4504	553	4504	647	4504	641
no. of sample hhs	504	67	504	79	504	76
Bihar						
						rural
tap	348	9	266	134	263	159
tubewell, hand pump	433	254	418	251	454	245
well	186	500	204	291	223	304
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	13	-	14
other tank/pond	-	46	63	157	15	216
river/canal/lake	11	139	40	118	38	20
spring	-	40	-	36	-	41
tanker	14	12	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	23100	5797	23100	6348	23100	5598
no. of sample hhs	1283	239	1283	244	1283	236

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujrat						
	urban					
tap	940	427	892	364	896	328
tubewell, hand pump	44	386	93	509	88	557
well	4	39	4	55	4	40
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	59	-	1	-	1
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	11	74	11	59	11	61
other	-	15	-	12	-	13
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	22196	2297	22196	3712	22196	3592
no. of sample hhs	1701	197	1701	291	1701	295
Haryana						
	urban					
tap	807	44	827	22	825	22
tubewell, hand pump	191	885	171	891	173	891
well	-	49	-	48	-	48
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	21	-	38	-	38
other	2	1	2	1	2	1
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	10172	1835	10172	1887	10172	1887
no. of sample hhs	430	118	430	118	430	118
Karnataka						
	urban					
	rural					
tap	810	93	820	64	819	65
tubewell, hand pump	109	644	88	652	90	634
well	60	234	62	246	62	225
tank/pond reserved for drinking	14	-	17	-	17	-
other tank/pond	-	7	1	17	1	61
river/canal/lake	3	11	9	15	9	14
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	3	-	1	-	2
other	4	7	3	5	3	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	26262	5537	26262	7105	26262	7797
no. of sample hhs	1566	443	1566	524	1566	554

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala						
						urban
tap	385	328	339	261	340	289
tubewell, hand pump	33	56	48	50	50	48
well	522	555	574	467	589	452
tank/pond reserved for drinking	8	11	6	9	5	9
other tank/pond	-	-	10	38	2	21
river/canal/lake	-	46	21	43	-	47
spring	-	-	-	2	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	126	-	130
other	6	4	2	4	7	4
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	14431	2278	14431	2798	14431	2717
no. of sample hhs	1296	216	1296	268	1296	261
Madhya Pradesh						
						urban
tap	759	81	715	127	749	93
tubewell, hand pump	152	460	156	421	161	449
well	84	446	81	384	85	442
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	3	3	0	3
other tank/pond	-	-	29	53	-	1
river/canal/lake	3	12	17	12	5	12
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	1	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	32817	6038	32817	6593	32817	6195
no. of sample hhs	2010	445	2010	490	2010	454
Maharashtra						
						urban
						rural
tap	918	33	897	30	893	36
tubewell, hand pump	53	474	70	508	74	479
well	25	236	30	264	30	276
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	6	-	5	-	5
other tank/pond	-	15	-	12	-	12
river/canal/lake	-	4	0	-	0	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	1	166	0	131	1	137
other	2	66	2	52	2	54
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	68505	5875	68505	7469	68505	7129
no. of sample hhs	3806	390	3806	488	3806	476

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa						urban
tap	395	221	326	287	347	225
tubewell, hand pump	300	457	201	304	249	417
well	267	269	205	215	355	246
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	19	35	236	173	40	89
river/canal/lake	12	16	24	19	2	19
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	7	3	8	2	8	3
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	10120	2599	10120	3411	10120	2724
no. of sample hhs	646	150	646	148	646	132
Punjab						urban
tap	655	428	642	431	642	425
tubewell, hand pump	345	572	358	569	357	575
well	-	-	-	-	-	-
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	-	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	16480	1736	16480	1544	16480	1535
no. of sample hhs	1295	124	1295	116	1295	116
Rajasthan						urban
						rural
tap	857	71	866	61	867	67
tubewell, hand pump	100	633	97	616	101	635
well	6	56	8	67	8	65
tank/pond reserved for drinking	12	-	-	-	-	-
other tank/pond	0	-	0	5	0	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	3	26	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	17	240	17	225	17	232
other	8	-	8	-	8	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	18957	2545	18957	2715	18957	2628
no. of sample hhs	1129	160	1129	176	1129	167

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu						
urban						
tap	718	151	521	118	512	135
tubewell, hand pump	216	439	362	499	382	491
well	29	267	80	230	88	244
tank/pond reserved for drinking	4	8	4	6	4	9
other tank/pond	-	-	7	24	2	8
river/canal/lake	2	52	13	48	2	33
spring	-	6	0	6	0	5
tanker	25	16	9	9	2	9
other	5	61	3	60	6	66
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	54195	9964	54195	12837	54195	11650
no. of sample hhs	3138	651	3138	877	3138	795
Uttar Pradesh						
urban						
tap	433	185	450	170	450	162
tubewell, hand pump	532	679	514	687	515	693
well	35	135	35	140	35	144
tank/pond reserved for drinking	0	1	0	1	0	1
other tank/pond	0	-	-	-	-	-
river/canal/lake	-	-	0	3	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	0	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	58362	6817	58362	7145	58362	7292
no. of sample hhs	2792	450	2792	448	2792	451
West Bengal						
urban						
tap	592	139	532	184	536	185
tubewell, hand pump	314	692	232	545	252	585
well	56	51	111	36	110	34
tank/pond reserved for drinking	-	-	-	23	-	9
other tank/pond	19	53	102	139	81	116
river/canal/lake	6	23	8	19	1	7
spring	-	35	-	34	-	38
tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	9	7	16	21	20	26
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	39025	5280	39025	5532	39025	4864
no. of sample hhs	2222	294	2222	336	2222	278

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North - Eastern						urban
tap	619	62	526	35	508	49
tubewell, hand pump	89	166	71	132	88	127
well	29	96	30	93	29	98
tank/pond reserved for drinking	71	194	86	184	79	195
other tank/pond	20	216	90	231	98	224
river/canal/lake	26	59	51	119	38	88
spring	90	60	89	72	90	66
tanker	28	24	28	21	28	22
other	24	124	27	114	34	131
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	3578	1108	3578	1158	3578	1069
no. of sample hhs	2165	582	2165	598	2165	557
North - Western						urban
tap	951	111	943	91	942	111
tubewell, hand pump	47	608	54	676	56	657
well	0	87	0	69	0	70
tank/pond reserved for drinking	1	-	1	-	1	3
other tank/pond	0	1	0	1	0	1
river/canal/lake	-	139	0	120	-	114
spring	1	7	1	9	1	7
tanker	-	46	-	34	-	38
other	-	1	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	26520	4320	26520	5387	26520	5322
no. of sample hhs	2124	334	2124	378	2124	367
Southern						urban
						rural
tap	809	289	711	253	703	252
tubewell, hand pump	83	265	181	295	184	298
well	90	408	96	445	96	443
tank/pond reserved for drinking	2	20	-	-	1	-
other tank/pond	-	-	2	7	-	7
river/canal/lake	-	-	-	-	-	-
spring	-	-	-	-	-	-
tanker	9	19	4	-	4	-
other	6	-	6	-	13	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	2465	364	2465	359	2465	363
no. of sample hhs	860	69	860	71	860	68

Table 21: Per 1000 distributions of households by principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, water for bathing and water for washing utensils

source of water	number of households per 1000 using for					
	cooking		bathing		washing utensils	
	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)	principal source	supplementary source (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India						rural
tap	179	66	158	55	165	66
tubewell, hand pump	515	369	442	365	483	368
well	239	360	218	324	236	327
tank/pond reserved for drinking	12	27	15	21	12	24
other tank/pond	18	50	98	90	64	85
river/canal/lake	13	63	41	92	17	75
spring	18	33	20	28	18	28
tanker	2	16	1	13	1	13
other	4	16	4	12	3	13
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	1348695	261650	1348695	310937	1348695	287616
no. of sample hhs	78990	17037	78990	19490	78990	18245
India						urban
tap	698	121	638	133	635	131
tubewell, hand pump	213	531	237	529	247	543
well	68	229	86	196	92	201
tank/pond reserved for drinking	3	9	3	8	3	7
other tank/pond	3	13	20	42	9	36
river/canal/lake	2	34	8	33	3	21
spring	1	7	1	7	1	7
tanker	7	35	3	31	2	32
other	3	20	4	20	6	21
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
estd. no. of hhs(00)	475803	77773	475803	87955	475803	84237
no. of sample hhs	31323	5561	31323	6248	31323	5992

note : the row 'all' includes 'n. r.' cases of principal source (i.e. column 2, 4 & 6)

Table 22: Number of households per 1000 expressing concern about problems of flies, mosquitoes and foul odour and percentage of households reporting growth / diminution of such problems over the last 5 years

State	no. of hhs per 1000 expressing concern about problem of			% (0.0) of hhs reporting increase / decrease during last 5 years in problem of						no. of hhs	
				flies		mosquitoes		foul odour			
	flies	mosquitoes	foul odour	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
rural											
Andhra Pradesh	729	926	383	379	55	576	49	170	67	119333	5721
Assam	721	837	388	524	18	625	10	243	25	35114	3243
Bihar	680	861	403	606	11	786	8	335	12	150028	7464
Gujarat	549	776	239	293	88	386	73	159	103	54468	2939
Haryana	962	984	589	806	8	811	8	435	47	25388	1222
Karnataka	626	767	401	290	60	413	43	159	95	69692	3152
Kerala	424	754	112	143	104	423	63	35	88	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	511	658	300	438	73	579	35	221	83	107483	5802
Maharashtra	566	773	345	191	157	327	124	132	193	111247	5359
Orissa	797	841	546	601	40	670	25	271	108	63451	3401
Punjab	950	976	556	633	16	681	9	294	23	27971	2533
Rajasthan	641	772	295	459	38	598	38	211	53	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	546	801	230	242	97	421	86	73	107	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	855	950	409	766	7	886	5	332	29	230008	10003
West Bengal	719	867	321	591	24	801	7	200	39	110552	5312
North-Eastern	678	815	421	377	109	497	74	188	129	15630	6273
North-Western	786	805	388	461	45	482	38	255	57	21164	3816
Southern	363	715	242	209	127	425	111	172	88	3059	1014
India	685	840	361	483	52	629	38	224	70	1348695	78990
urban											
Andhra Pradesh	531	868	476	288	106	562	60	268	88	44115	2356
Assam	772	835	581	437	42	543	48	315	49	4504	504
Bihar	744	953	648	632	18	861	6	521	25	23100	1283
Gujarat	529	773	396	307	118	444	104	292	105	22196	1701
Haryana	895	984	704	722	13	765	21	519	18	10172	430
Karnataka	575	811	509	238	89	445	52	250	95	26262	1566
Kerala	377	890	197	121	116	556	60	76	100	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	663	904	540	462	22	765	4	408	23	32817	2010
Maharashtra	522	888	475	169	263	518	136	163	279	68505	3806
Orissa	897	920	760	683	2	741	8	471	25	10120	646
Punjab	978	991	702	719	36	745	42	534	30	16480	1295
Rajasthan	629	902	406	523	18	782	13	354	21	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	611	825	423	303	109	471	60	192	115	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	860	982	568	758	17	879	5	448	56	58362	2792
West Bengal	731	970	434	493	17	815	6	224	32	39025	2222
North-Eastern	592	771	443	339	152	430	113	271	198	3578	2165
North-Western	675	868	555	348	34	543	21	310	50	26520	2124
Southern	491	835	370	364	144	626	75	271	174	2465	860
India	658	896	501	416	86	643	48	304	95	475803	31323

Table 23: Number of households per 1000 willing to contribute money and/or labour towards improvement of sanitation in their neighbourhood and in their village/town

State	number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own neighbourhood					number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own village/town					no. of hhs			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	money and labour	money only	labour only	neither	n. r.	all	money and labour	money only	labour only	neither	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
1														rural
Andhra Pradesh	159	75	586	178	2	1000	150	76	558	209	7	1000	119333	5721
Assam	168	43	472	274	44	1000	153	40	419	304	84	1000	35114	3243
Bihar	185	49	597	154	15	1000	195	36	524	222	23	1000	150028	7464
Gujarat	92	28	530	350	-	1000	105	30	399	466	0	1000	54468	2939
Haryana	318	60	452	170	1	1000	309	37	218	427	9	1000	25388	1222
Karnataka	70	93	326	511	-	1000	70	98	226	605	-	1000	69692	3152
Kerala	226	178	376	220	-	1000	198	190	333	278	-	1000	45411	2911
Madhya Pradesh	148	88	551	213	0	1000	140	40	471	342	7	1000	107483	5802
Maharashtra	98	30	709	160	3	1000	96	29	599	265	10	1000	111247	5359
Orissa	75	54	594	275	1	1000	105	28	608	257	3	1000	63451	3401
Punjab	280	126	393	201	1	1000	251	112	324	311	1	1000	27971	2533
Rajasthan	203	52	433	309	3	1000	158	38	360	437	8	1000	62377	3501
Tamil Nadu	177	127	350	346	0	1000	158	125	322	394	1	1000	96319	5324
Uttar Pradesh	209	39	524	228	1	1000	181	35	442	340	2	1000	230008	10003
West Bengal	96	56	570	230	47	1000	106	54	537	277	27	1000	110552	5312
North-Eastern	222	54	421	269	33	1000	182	47	295	314	162	1000	15630	6273
North-Western	275	95	462	163	4	1000	242	89	421	240	9	1000	21164	3816
Southern	70	117	674	137	2	1000	105	224	406	266	-	1000	3059	1014
India	162	66	523	241	8	1000	153	58	454	323	12	1000	1348695	78990

Table 23: Number of households per 1000 willing to contribute money and/or labour towards improvement of sanitation in their neighbourhood and in their village/town

State	number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own neighbourhood				number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own village/town				no. of hhs					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	money and labour	money only	labour only	neither	n. r.	all	money and labour	money only	labour only	neither	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
1														
Size Class of town : < 50,000														
Andhra Pradesh	95	187	422	296	-	1000	43	203	321	433	-	1000	9591	504
Assam	246	275	144	259	77	1000	274	272	143	303	8	1000	2496	252
Bihar	131	183	552	131	3	1000	166	93	510	127	104	1000	8042	499
Gujarat	163	126	367	344	-	1000	186	162	225	423	3	1000	5616	452
Haryana	239	200	162	399	-	1000	238	194	127	442	-	1000	2439	143
Karnataka	92	179	125	604	-	1000	83	133	84	701	-	1000	8652	540
Kerala	175	170	258	397	-	1000	170	166	190	474	-	1000	7714	720
Madhya Pradesh	249	94	380	276	1	1000	143	96	249	509	3	1000	13615	719
Maharashtra	155	174	545	123	4	1000	136	202	472	182	7	1000	10131	647
Orissa	102	218	392	287	-	1000	95	228	410	267	-	1000	4233	215
Punjab	195	400	177	229	-	1000	174	264	163	398	-	1000	2137	288
Rajasthan	200	208	247	343	2	1000	150	180	223	443	4	1000	5519	376
Tamil Nadu	197	215	216	372	-	1000	171	224	202	403	-	1000	16484	935
Uttar Pradesh	231	69	491	209	-	1000	103	62	361	470	3	1000	18754	898
West Bengal	163	203	471	140	23	1000	103	273	354	183	87	1000	11365	575
North-Eastern	363	84	231	307	16	1000	267	89	206	294	143	1000	2077	1375
North-Western	157	332	408	103	-	1000	192	254	315	239	-	1000	3491	514
Southern	124	247	468	158	2	1000	117	399	204	206	74	1000	948	394
India	180	170	367	279	4	1000	137	169	290	386	18	1000	133305	10046

Table 23: Number of households per 1000 willing to contribute money and/or labour towards improvement of sanitation in their neighbourhood and in their village/town

State	number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own neighbourhood				number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own village/town				no. of hhs					
	money and labour	money only	labour only	n. r.	money and labour	money only	labour only	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Size Class of town : < 50,000 - 200,000														
Andhra Pradesh	120	134	477	267	3	1000	127	120	423	323	7	1000	16722	646
Assam	151	173	348	322	7	1000	111	97	320	431	40	1000	912	144
Bihar	153	76	626	142	3	1000	159	54	512	272	3	1000	8544	388
Gujarat	29	60	481	431	-	1000	22	60	141	774	3	1000	6851	468
Haryana	273	266	50	410	-	1000	281	121	1	598	-	1000	6306	215
Karnataka	32	178	50	740	-	1000	27	83	58	832	-	1000	6302	396
Kerala	293	237	340	130	-	1000	307	252	295	146	-	1000	2898	288
Madhya Pradesh	97	127	338	438	-	1000	63	93	136	703	5	1000	6961	576
Maharashtra	226	179	471	124	-	1000	218	154	404	224	-	1000	9500	502
Orissa	38	173	247	542	0	1000	38	161	259	542	0	1000	3005	216
Punjab	360	308	239	93	-	1000	313	274	234	179	-	1000	4891	360
Rajasthan	202	242	265	291	-	1000	129	180	221	469	2	1000	4235	322
Tamil Nadu	153	240	199	408	-	1000	117	165	183	534	-	1000	13662	935
Uttar Pradesh	213	118	211	457	-	1000	145	112	192	551	-	1000	13710	610
West Bengal	90	354	256	259	42	1000	89	275	216	320	100	1000	11595	755
North-Eastern	406	122	288	174	10	1000	339	113	182	203	164	1000	1501	790
North-Western	462	135	152	244	7	1000	124	20	115	741	-	1000	1676	212
Southern	94	212	389	305	-	1000	114	270	294	322	-	1000	981	394
India	162	185	317	332	5	1000	139	142	249	456	14	1000	120251	8217

Table 23: Number of households per 1000 willing to contribute money and/or labour towards improvement of sanitation in their neighbourhood and in their village/town

State	number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own neighbourhood				number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own village/town				no. of hhs					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	money and labour	money only	labour only	neither	n. r.	all	money and labour	money only	labour only	neither	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
Size Class of town : > 200,000														
Andhra Pradesh	205	324	262	209	-	1000	168	316	260	224	32	1000	17803	1206
Assam	103	24	187	686	-	1000	41	-	64	726	169	1000	1097	108
Bihar	166	184	496	136	18	1000	158	138	230	418	56	1000	6513	396
Gujarat	110	104	336	451	-	1000	107	78	249	566	-	1000	9729	781
Haryana	866	-	38	96	-	1000	905	-	42	53	-	1000	1427	72
Karnataka	20	285	67	629	-	1000	56	221	46	677	-	1000	11308	630
Kerala	256	490	95	160	-	1000	181	478	109	231	-	1000	3819	288
Madhya Pradesh	310	114	300	276	0	1000	240	97	221	443	0	1000	12241	715
Maharashtra	207	271	283	238	0	1000	260	145	209	385	2	1000	48874	2657
Orissa	36	370	112	483	-	1000	37	356	116	492	-	1000	2882	215
Punjab	161	171	193	475	0	1000	147	127	195	530	0	1000	9452	647
Rajasthan	263	249	292	196	-	1000	239	149	284	328	0	1000	9203	431
Tamil Nadu	111	233	160	495	1	1000	102	246	140	511	0	1000	24049	1268
Uttar Pradesh	303	173	322	201	1	1000	245	97	206	448	4	1000	25898	1284
West Bengal	128	352	304	213	4	1000	94	270	213	315	108	1000	16064	892
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North-Western	190	370	329	112	-	1000	165	146	150	539	-	1000	21353	1398
Southern	75	538	147	240	-	1000	45	116	539	300	-	1000	536	72
India	193	255	266	285	1	1000	184	177	193	432	14	1000	222247	13060

Table 23: Number of households per 1000 willing to contribute money and/or labour towards improvement of sanitation in their neighbourhood and in their village/town

State	number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own neighbourhood			number of hhs per 1000 willing to contribute towards improvement of sanitation in own village/town			no. of hhs							
	money and labour	neither	n. r.	money and labour	neither	n. r.	all	estd. (00)	sample					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Size Class of town : all														
Andhra Pradesh	149	222	378	250	1	1000	126	217	335	307	16	1000	44115	2356
Assam	192	193	196	375	44	1000	184	170	159	432	54	1000	4504	504
Bihar	149	144	563	137	7	1000	161	91	432	263	53	1000	23100	1283
Gujarat	98	96	388	418	-	1000	101	94	210	594	2	1000	22196	1701
Haryana	348	213	75	363	-	1000	358	121	37	484	-	1000	10172	430
Karnataka	47	224	82	647	-	1000	58	159	61	722	-	1000	26262	1566
Kerala	220	268	231	281	-	1000	200	266	190	344	-	1000	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	240	108	341	310	0	1000	162	96	215	526	2	1000	32817	2010
Maharashtra	202	244	348	205	1	1000	236	154	275	332	2	1000	68505	3806
Orissa	64	248	269	419	0	1000	61	245	281	413	0	1000	10120	646
Punjab	224	242	205	330	0	1000	200	188	203	409	0	1000	16480	1295
Rajasthan	231	235	273	260	1	1000	189	165	252	393	2	1000	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	148	229	187	436	0	1000	127	219	170	484	0	1000	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	259	127	350	264	0	1000	176	89	252	480	3	1000	58362	2792
West Bengal	127	309	338	205	21	1000	95	272	255	278	100	1000	39025	2222
North-Eastern	381	100	255	251	13	1000	297	99	196	256	152	1000	3578	2165
North-Western	203	350	328	119	0	1000	166	152	170	512	-	1000	26520	2124
Southern	102	296	367	235	1	1000	100	286	313	272	29	1000	2465	860
India	182	213	307	295	3	1000	160	166	234	425	15	1000	475803	31323

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Table 1(RW) : Age-sex-specific ratios of commuting workers to rural population

Purpose: work		rural								
State	sex	no. of commuters per 1000 population in the age-group								
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	M	-	5	33	98	127	91	28	69	
	F	-	6	15	46	51	46	16	32	
	all	-	6	24	71	90	69	22	51	
Assam	M	-	30	74	290	366	396	107	220	
	F	-	33	56	64	45	42	7	43	
	all	-	31	66	190	215	246	62	141	
Bihar	M	-	10	29	109	161	164	47	81	
	F	-	7	13	20	24	17	7	14	
	all	-	9	22	66	94	96	30	50	
Gujarat	M	-	5	14	135	231	138	33	103	
	F	-	0	6	32	49	29	15	24	
	all	-	3	10	87	141	87	23	66	
Haryana	M	-	2	28	135	222	178	11	94	
	F	-	-	23	32	20	15	9	17	
	all	-	1	26	89	126	101	10	60	
Karnataka	M	-	9	35	186	208	187	57	124	
	F	-	9	35	61	87	92	20	52	
	all	-	9	35	125	148	140	39	89	
Kerala	M	-	23	14	312	502	370	89	247	
	F	-	11	10	54	108	96	25	56	
	all	-	17	12	172	285	232	56	147	
Madhya Pradesh	M	-	16	39	130	171	176	65	95	
	F	-	15	33	95	110	108	31	65	
	all	-	16	37	114	141	144	49	81	
Maharashtra	M	-	4	15	181	245	198	77	124	
	F	-	5	17	72	91	82	37	52	
	all	-	4	16	129	168	141	55	89	
Orissa	M	-	29	57	144	248	215	83	130	
	F	-	11	29	50	72	43	16	39	
	all	-	20	43	96	161	130	51	85	
Punjab	M	-	17	37	177	247	212	53	126	
	F	-	11	20	11	10	5	6	10	
	all	-	15	29	100	130	114	31	72	
Rajasthan	M	-	2	22	84	147	73	13	58	
	F	-	1	8	11	7	9	-	6	
	all	-	2	16	50	78	43	7	33	
Tamil nadu	M	-	11	33	217	255	211	84	154	
	F	-	15	24	73	82	66	24	54	
	all	-	13	28	142	168	139	55	104	
Uttar Pradesh	M	-	8	46	124	161	172	54	84	
	F	-	5	11	11	14	12	6	9	
	all	-	7	30	71	87	93	32	48	
West Bengal	M	-	6	32	228	336	277	112	173	
	F	-	10	19	24	36	21	9	20	
	all	-	8	26	127	196	159	62	100	
North-Eastern	M	2	22	45	203	354	361	180	183	
	F	1	22	38	104	130	157	62	83	
	all	2	22	42	154	245	273	126	136	
North-Western	M	-	14	52	216	443	296	54	186	
	F	-	27	23	12	20	18	1	15	
	all	-	20	38	115	229	158	31	103	
Southern	M	-	8	36	225	453	296	80	213	
	F	-	10	33	46	59	51	-	37	
	all	-	9	34	137	271	175	37	127	
India	M	0	10	35	157	223	194	61	114	
	F	0	9	19	41	52	46	16	31	
	all	0	9	28	101	139	122	40	74	
no. of sample commuters	M	4	333	921	8978	10265	5304	921	26742	
	F	1	258	487	2502	2385	1135	227	7005	
	all	5	591	1408	11480	12650	6439	1148	33747	

Table 1(RS) : Age-sex-specific ratios of student commuters to rural population

Purpose: education		rural							
State	sex	no.of commuters per 1000 population in the age-group							
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	M	2	52	96	43	1	2	-	29
Pradesh	F	3	48	68	15	2	-	-	18
	all	3	51	82	29	1	1	-	24
Assam	M	10	112	244	146	3	1	2	90
	F	9	114	241	99	1	-	-	74
	all	9	113	243	125	2	0	1	83
Bihar	M	5	110	198	76	0	1	-	64
	F	3	83	128	19	-	-	-	33
	all	4	98	167	49	0	1	-	49
Gujarat	M	3	56	149	54	-	1	2	40
	F	2	66	100	25	-	-	-	26
	all	2	61	126	40	-	0	1	33
Haryana	M	5	47	167	83	-	2	3	53
	F	8	32	103	49	-	-	-	31
	all	7	40	141	67	-	1	2	43
Karnataka	M	1	77	160	53	-	-	-	45
	F	7	80	114	32	-	-	-	32
	all	4	78	139	43	-	-	-	39
Kerala	M	33	430	542	176	1	-	-	151
	F	39	429	589	151	0	-	-	142
	all	36	430	565	163	1	-	-	146
Madhya Pradesh	M	4	93	142	57	1	-	-	47
	F	2	61	98	15	1	-	-	24
	all	3	78	123	38	1	-	-	36
Maharashtra	M	3	49	157	102	1	1	1	53
	F	1	51	154	47	1	-	-	36
	all	2	50	155	76	1	1	0	45
Orissa	M	3	90	165	67	3	4	-	49
	F	0	68	144	30	1	0	-	34
	all	2	79	155	48	2	2	-	41
Punjab	M	17	135	229	109	2	-	2	76
	F	8	112	212	65	-	-	-	55
	all	13	125	221	89	1	-	1	66
Rajasthan	M	2	37	111	59	0	-	-	35
	F	1	18	36	7	-	-	-	9
	all	1	29	78	34	0	-	-	23
Tamil nadu	M	15	174	311	84	2	3	-	76
	F	16	154	275	34	0	0	0	54
	all	16	164	293	58	1	1	0	65
Uttar Pradesh	M	8	161	260	123	2	5	1	93
	F	7	111	159	33	0	-	1	44
	all	8	138	215	80	1	2	1	70
West Bengal	M	5	172	329	115	4	1	4	97
	F	5	164	294	53	0	1	-	72
	all	5	168	313	84	2	1	2	85
North-Eastern	M	20	199	279	148	5	3	-	109
	F	14	189	280	122	1	2	-	97
	all	17	194	280	135	3	3	-	104
North-Western	M	23	424	585	219	2	6	1	190
	F	20	452	568	145	-	-	-	164
	all	22	437	576	182	1	3	1	178
Southern	M	5	211	167	89	0	1	-	66
	F	16	131	169	58	-	-	1	51
	all	11	171	168	74	0	1	1	59
India	M	7	121	218	93	1	2	1	70
	F	6	101	172	40	0	0	0	44
	all	6	112	197	67	1	1	1	58
no. of sample commuters	M	204	3921	6568	5721	94	72	13	16594
	F	160	3014	4617	2715	19	6	3	10536
	all	364	6936	11185	8436	113	78	16	27131

Table 1(RWS) : Age-sex-specific ratios of all rural commuters to rural population

Purpose: work or education		no. of commuters per 1000 population in the age-group								rural
State	sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra	M	2	58	129	141	128	93	28	98	
Pradesh	F	3	54	83	61	52	46	16	50	
	all	3	56	107	100	91	70	22	75	
Assam	M	10	142	318	436	369	397	109	311	
	F	9	146	297	163	45	42	7	118	
	all	9	144	309	315	217	246	63	224	
Bihar	M	5	120	227	185	161	165	47	144	
	F	3	89	141	39	24	17	7	48	
	all	4	106	189	115	94	97	30	99	
Gujarat	M	3	62	163	189	231	139	35	143	
	F	2	66	106	57	49	29	15	50	
	all	2	64	136	127	141	87	24	99	
Haryana	M	5	48	195	218	222	180	14	147	
	F	8	32	126	81	20	15	9	48	
	all	7	41	167	156	126	103	12	103	
Karnataka	M	1	86	196	239	208	187	57	169	
	F	7	89	149	93	87	92	20	85	
	all	4	87	175	168	148	140	39	128	
Kerala	M	33	454	556	488	503	370	89	398	
	F	39	440	599	205	109	96	25	198	
	all	36	447	578	334	286	232	56	293	
Madhya Pradesh	M	4	109	182	187	171	176	65	142	
	F	2	76	131	110	111	108	31	89	
	all	3	93	160	151	142	144	49	117	
Maharashtra	M	3	53	172	284	246	199	78	177	
	F	1	56	171	120	92	82	37	88	
	all	2	54	171	205	169	141	56	134	
Orissa	M	3	119	222	211	251	219	83	179	
	F	0	79	173	81	72	43	16	73	
	all	2	99	198	145	163	132	51	126	
Punjab	M	17	153	266	286	249	212	55	202	
	F	8	123	231	76	10	5	6	65	
	all	13	139	250	188	131	114	32	138	
Rajasthan	M	2	40	133	143	148	73	13	93	
	F	1	19	44	18	7	9	-	15	
	all	1	30	94	84	78	43	7	56	
Tamil nadu	M	15	185	344	301	257	214	84	230	
	F	16	170	298	107	82	67	24	108	
	all	16	177	322	201	169	141	55	169	
Uttar Pradesh	M	8	169	306	247	163	177	55	177	
	F	7	116	170	44	14	12	6	53	
	all	8	144	246	151	88	95	33	118	
West Bengal	M	5	178	361	343	340	278	116	270	
	F	5	174	313	77	37	22	9	92	
	all	5	176	339	211	198	160	64	185	
North-Eastern	M	22	221	324	351	359	364	180	293	
	F	15	211	318	225	131	159	62	181	
	all	19	216	322	289	247	275	126	240	
North-Western	M	23	438	636	435	445	302	56	376	
	F	20	479	591	157	20	18	1	180	
	all	22	457	614	297	230	161	32	280	
Southern	M	5	220	203	315	453	297	80	280	
	F	16	141	201	104	59	51	1	88	
	all	11	180	202	211	271	175	38	186	
India	M	7	132	253	250	224	196	62	183	
	F	6	109	191	81	53	46	16	75	
	all	6	121	225	168	140	123	40	131	
no. of sample commuters	M	208	4254	7489	14699	10359	5376	934	43336	
	F	161	3272	5104	5217	2404	1141	230	17541	
	all	369	7527	12593	19916	12763	6517	1164	60878	

Table 1(U/W) : Age-sex-specific ratios of commuting workers to urban population

Purpose: work		no. of commuters per 1000 population in the age-group								urban
State	sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra	M	-	74	118	505	782	737	247	435	
Pradesh	F	-	72	122	126	152	141	39	109	
	all	-	73	120	315	481	458	138	274	
Assam	M	-	104	123	330	684	686	75	373	
	F	-	169	106	32	62	63	-	61	
	all	-	132	116	198	396	423	40	234	
Bihar	M	-	71	120	281	570	657	279	304	
	F	-	23	75	23	31	64	12	32	
	all	-	47	99	168	315	400	147	178	
Gujarat	M	-	33	86	511	801	661	208	431	
	F	-	37	60	87	98	74	3	65	
	all	-	35	74	309	463	382	99	254	
Haryana	M	-	22	90	486	681	768	72	362	
	F	-	37	77	95	77	68	8	65	
	all	-	28	84	298	377	469	47	227	
Karnataka	M	-	38	93	455	764	672	154	402	
	F	-	7	42	118	149	138	47	94	
	all	-	23	71	287	473	416	103	255	
Kerala	M	-	57	24	444	756	680	167	413	
	F	-	54	25	120	189	188	26	115	
	all	-	55	24	273	456	432	97	260	
Madhya Pradesh	M	-	38	55	430	776	698	252	382	
	F	-	18	36	93	161	153	23	82	
	all	-	28	46	264	484	436	133	235	
Maharashtra	M	-	48	83	502	858	787	211	464	
	F	-	52	72	120	219	141	81	118	
	all	-	50	78	320	557	479	146	299	
Orissa	M	-	138	117	329	669	640	243	374	
	F	-	22	111	51	89	109	3	61	
	all	-	78	114	202	408	405	109	227	
Punjab	M	-	39	86	499	776	757	322	434	
	F	-	16	30	60	81	161	8	58	
	all	-	28	61	303	447	489	158	261	
Rajasthan	M	-	19	26	270	528	492	128	238	
	F	-	28	14	26	46	44	5	27	
	all	-	23	21	151	300	279	66	137	
Tamil nadu	M	-	39	71	513	809	713	219	466	
	F	-	58	57	118	176	129	56	107	
	all	-	48	64	309	510	436	139	289	
Uttar Pradesh	M	-	28	71	338	594	589	231	288	
	F	-	36	28	38	35	38	3	30	
	all	-	32	52	206	324	346	124	170	
West Bengal	M	-	7	35	344	696	694	204	387	
	F	-	20	43	49	64	85	11	48	
	all	-	13	39	206	398	458	115	231	
North-Eastern	M	-	42	52	266	660	673	200	317	
	F	13	56	36	119	227	247	68	125	
	all	7	48	45	189	448	491	135	223	
North-Western	M	-	14	55	475	855	826	313	456	
	F	-	5	5	84	116	148	15	70	
	all	-	10	31	310	515	522	180	283	
Southern	M	-	36	39	399	813	730	289	448	
	F	-	14	9	100	220	100	44	94	
	all	-	24	23	237	538	393	162	262	
India	M	-	41	75	428	740	697	219	391	
	F	0	37	54	86	123	114	31	76	
	all	0	39	65	265	446	430	127	241	
no. of sample commuters	M	-	374	730	9373	11629	6107	1016	29252	
	F	2	339	460	1791	1982	1003	171	5755	
	all	2	713	1190	11165	13611	7110	1187	35008	

Table 1(US) : Age-sex-specific ratios of student commuters to urban population

Purpose: education		urban							
State	sex	no. of commuters per 1000 population in the age-group							
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	M	74	584	571	222	0	-	-	207
Pradesh	F	117	519	562	117	-	-	0	175
	all	95	552	567	169	0	-	0	191
Assam	M	-	315	558	299	-	-	-	194
	F	22	282	541	269	7	-	-	174
	all	10	301	551	286	3	-	-	185
Bihar	M	13	251	405	192	2	8	-	139
	F	38	293	426	118	5	-	12	131
	all	25	272	415	159	3	5	6	135
Gujarat	M	40	494	608	188	2	-	-	176
	F	34	468	601	155	2	-	4	165
	all	37	480	604	172	2	-	2	170
Haryana	M	113	438	568	168	0	15	6	195
	F	31	509	633	206	-	-	-	188
	all	73	464	596	186	0	9	4	192
Karnataka	M	57	541	537	199	6	-	-	183
	F	33	483	533	145	2	1	4	152
	all	46	513	535	172	4	1	2	168
Kerala	M	81	679	791	226	0	-	15	206
	F	112	667	761	244	4	-	-	199
	all	96	673	776	235	2	-	7	202
Madhya Pradesh	M	35	487	563	197	2	5	-	191
	F	59	488	569	145	0	-	-	178
	all	47	487	566	171	1	2	-	184
Maharashtra	M	92	645	720	260	3	0	2	225
	F	55	631	667	218	1	-	4	203
	all	75	639	694	240	2	0	3	214
Orissa	M	20	362	488	173	7	-	-	140
	F	75	432	480	139	5	-	-	144
	all	46	398	484	157	6	-	-	142
Punjab	M	118	702	725	181	-	1	-	219
	F	149	722	734	196	-	-	-	229
	all	132	712	729	187	-	1	-	223
Rajasthan	M	45	321	337	134	3	-	-	133
	F	45	277	303	63	-	-	-	101
	all	45	300	321	99	2	-	-	117
Tamil nadu	M	117	711	752	183	1	2	-	200
	F	112	747	736	129	1	-	-	178
	all	114	728	744	155	1	1	-	189
Uttar Pradesh	M	30	361	440	179	6	1	5	164
	F	27	305	421	160	3	2	-	142
	all	28	335	432	170	5	1	3	154
West Bengal	M	44	471	636	251	2	-	8	181
	F	70	480	622	187	5	-	4	176
	all	57	475	629	221	3	-	6	179
North-Eastern	M	40	514	665	323	8	11	-	247
	F	38	476	620	287	-	3	9	219
	all	39	496	643	304	4	7	4	233
North-Western	M	133	720	840	281	3	1	-	264
	F	66	703	861	235	1	-	-	249
	all	102	712	850	262	2	1	-	257
Southern	M	102	519	549	177	6	-	-	147
	F	78	561	554	113	-	-	-	143
	all	89	542	552	142	3	-	-	145
India	M	63	506	584	211	3	2	3	191
	F	64	491	576	164	2	0	2	174
	all	63	499	580	189	2	1	2	183
no. of sample commuters	M	454	4353	5406	4612	51	21	8	14906
	F	409	3866	4583	3277	20	3	8	12166
	all	863	8219	9989	7889	71	24	16	27072

Table 1(UWS) : Age-sex-specific ratios of all urban commuters to urban population

Purpose: work or education		no. of commuters per 1000 population in the age-group								urban
State	sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	M	74	657	689	727	783	737	247	642	
	F	117	591	684	243	152	141	39	283	
	all	95	625	687	484	481	458	138	465	
Assam	M	-	419	680	629	684	686	75	567	
	F	22	451	647	302	69	63	-	235	
	all	10	433	666	484	399	423	40	419	
Bihar	M	13	322	525	473	573	665	279	443	
	F	38	315	501	141	35	64	24	163	
	all	25	319	514	327	318	405	153	313	
Gujarat	M	40	526	693	699	803	661	208	607	
	F	34	505	661	242	100	74	7	230	
	all	37	515	678	481	465	382	101	424	
Haryana	M	113	460	658	654	682	784	78	557	
	F	31	546	710	301	77	68	8	253	
	all	73	492	680	484	377	477	50	419	
Karnataka	M	57	579	630	653	770	672	154	585	
	F	33	490	574	263	151	139	51	246	
	all	46	536	606	459	477	417	105	423	
Kerala	M	81	736	816	669	756	680	182	619	
	F	112	721	785	363	194	188	26	314	
	all	96	729	801	508	458	432	104	463	
Madhya Pradesh	M	35	525	618	627	777	702	252	573	
	F	59	506	605	238	161	153	23	260	
	all	47	515	612	435	485	438	133	419	
Maharashtra	M	92	693	802	762	861	788	213	688	
	F	55	683	739	338	219	141	84	322	
	all	75	688	772	560	559	479	148	513	
Orissa	M	20	500	604	502	676	640	243	514	
	F	75	454	591	190	94	109	3	206	
	all	46	476	598	360	413	405	109	369	
Punjab	M	118	741	811	679	776	758	322	653	
	F	149	738	764	256	81	161	8	287	
	all	132	740	790	490	447	490	158	484	
Rajasthan	M	45	339	363	405	532	492	128	370	
	F	45	305	317	89	46	44	5	127	
	all	45	323	341	250	302	279	66	254	
Tamil nadu	M	117	750	823	696	810	714	219	666	
	F	112	805	793	247	177	129	56	285	
	all	114	775	809	465	511	437	139	479	
Uttar Pradesh	M	30	389	511	516	600	590	236	452	
	F	27	341	449	198	38	39	3	172	
	all	28	367	484	376	329	347	127	324	
West Bengal	M	44	478	671	595	698	694	212	568	
	F	70	500	666	236	69	85	15	223	
	all	57	488	668	427	401	458	121	409	
North-Eastern	M	40	556	717	589	668	683	200	564	
	F	51	531	656	406	227	250	77	344	
	all	46	545	688	493	452	498	139	456	
North-Western	M	133	734	895	757	857	827	313	720	
	F	66	708	866	319	116	148	15	319	
	all	102	722	881	572	517	523	180	540	
Southern	M	102	555	589	576	820	730	289	595	
	F	78	575	563	213	220	100	44	237	
	all	89	566	575	379	541	393	162	407	
India	M	63	547	659	639	743	699	222	582	
	F	64	528	630	250	125	114	33	250	
	all	63	538	645	454	449	431	129	424	
no. of sample commuters	M	454	4727	6136	13955	11680	6128	1024	44158	
	F	411	4205	5043	5068	2002	1006	179	17921	
	all	865	8932	11179	19054	13682	7134	1203	62080	

Table (2R) : Distribution of rural population by age and sex

State	sex	per 1000 no.of persons in the age-group									rural	
											estd.no.of	
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	NR	all	hhs (00)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Andhra	M	52	62	60	128	109	61	36	0	507	-	-
Pradesh	F	46	60	55	133	104	58	37	0	492	-	-
	all	98	122	115	261	212	118	73	0	1000	119333	-
Assam	M	51	68	72	162	111	59	27	0	550	-	-
	F	44	55	57	128	98	44	22	0	450	-	-
	all	95	123	129	290	210	103	49	1	1000	35114	-
Bihar	M	66	85	74	126	98	55	27	1	531	-	-
	F	63	70	57	115	94	47	22	0	469	-	-
	all	130	154	131	241	192	102	49	1	1000	150028	-
Gujarat	M	59	62	62	147	101	64	29	-	525	-	-
	F	50	55	55	129	99	57	31	-	475	-	-
	all	109	117	117	277	200	121	60	-	1000	54468	-
Haryana	M	70	74	79	145	96	46	41	-	551	-	-
	F	52	61	55	119	86	41	35	-	449	-	-
	all	122	135	134	264	182	87	76	-	1000	25388	-
Karnataka	M	49	61	67	140	103	60	34	0	514	-	-
	F	45	59	56	133	101	59	33	-	486	-	-
	all	94	119	123	273	204	119	67	0	1000	69692	-
Kerala	M	41	42	55	127	93	67	49	0	474	-	-
	F	44	42	55	151	115	68	51	0	526	-	-
	all	85	84	109	277	208	136	100	0	1000	45411	-
Madhya Pradesh	M	64	75	69	135	98	58	29	0	529	-	-
	F	60	67	54	118	92	53	28	0	471	-	-
	all	124	142	123	252	190	111	57	0	1000	107483	-
Maharashtra	M	56	64	66	131	98	57	40	0	513	-	-
	F	52	60	56	121	98	56	45	0	487	-	-
	all	108	123	122	252	196	113	85	0	1000	111247	-
Orissa	M	52	63	59	129	105	57	39	0	503	-	-
	F	51	64	57	133	101	56	35	0	497	-	-
	all	103	127	116	263	206	112	73	0	1000	63451	-
Punjab	M	63	65	62	146	96	55	46	-	533	-	-
	F	49	53	53	128	94	50	41	-	467	-	-
	all	112	117	116	274	189	104	87	-	1000	27971	-
Rajasthan	M	68	82	71	130	94	51	32	-	528	-	-
	F	65	68	56	116	92	45	30	-	472	-	-
	all	133	150	127	246	186	95	63	-	1000	62377	-
Tamil nadu	M	44	50	53	137	104	72	40	-	500	-	-
	F	40	49	51	147	106	71	36	-	500	-	-
	all	83	99	103	283	210	144	77	-	1000	96319	-
Uttar Pradesh	M	70	82	71	131	79	52	40	0	526	-	-
	F	66	70	56	117	81	51	32	-	474	-	-
	all	137	152	127	248	160	104	72	0	1000	230008	-
West Bengal	M	51	68	67	140	106	60	28	0	520	-	-
	F	51	62	57	138	94	51	26	0	479	-	-
	all	103	131	123	278	200	110	54	1	1000	110552	-
North-Eastern	M	51	75	76	137	112	56	24	0	530	-	-
	F	45	61	62	133	107	42	20	0	470	-	-
	all	96	136	137	270	219	98	44	0	1000	15630	-
North-Western	M	51	64	63	145	92	56	41	0	513	-	-
	F	49	56	59	142	95	55	32	0	487	-	-
	all	100	120	122	287	187	111	73	0	1000	21164	-
Southern	M	47	47	59	157	113	62	29	-	513	-	-
	F	44	48	53	151	96	61	33	-	487	-	-
	all	91	95	112	308	209	123	63	-	1000	3059	-
India	M	59	71	67	134	97	57	35	0	520	-	-
	F	55	63	56	126	95	53	32	0	480	-	-
	all	114	133	123	260	191	111	67	0	1000	1348695	-
no. of sample persons	M	23270	28154	26977	54187	39484	23279	13530	74	208955	-	-
	F	21469	24846	22596	51062	38552	20902	12376	62	191865	-	-
	all	44739	53004	49575	105253	78038	44182	25906	139	400836	-	-

Table 2 (U) : Distribution of urban population by age and sex

State	sex	per 1000 no. of persons in the age-group									urban estd. no. of hhs (00)
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	NR	all	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	M	48	63	57	146	114	55	25	-	507	-
	F	49	59	58	146	104	48	28	-	492	-
	all	97	122	114	292	218	103	53	-	1000	44115
Assam	M	39	54	74	165	136	63	24	1	555	-
	F	34	42	53	132	118	46	21	-	445	-
	all	73	95	127	297	254	109	45	1	1000	4504
Bihar	M	60	65	66	156	98	66	25	0	536	-
	F	56	64	59	122	89	50	25	-	464	-
	all	115	128	125	278	187	116	50	0	1000	23100
Gujarat	M	48	50	58	150	113	63	32	0	516	-
	F	42	55	51	137	105	57	37	-	484	-
	all	91	106	110	287	218	120	69	0	1000	22196
Haryana	M	51	87	68	137	108	61	34	-	546	-
	F	49	50	51	127	109	46	22	-	454	-
	all	100	137	119	264	217	107	56	-	1000	10172
Karnataka	M	50	53	62	153	115	60	30	-	522	-
	F	44	50	46	152	103	55	27	1	478	-
	all	94	102	108	305	218	115	57	1	1000	26262
Kerala	M	34	43	49	128	104	79	50	-	487	-
	F	34	41	47	143	118	80	50	-	513	-
	all	68	84	96	271	222	158	101	-	1000	14431
Madhya Pradesh	M	53	60	66	142	108	54	26	-	509	-
	F	57	65	57	138	97	50	28	0	491	-
	all	110	126	123	280	205	103	53	0	1000	32817
Maharashtra	M	48	51	53	160	112	66	33	0	523	-
	F	42	48	49	146	99	60	33	0	477	-
	all	89	99	101	306	211	126	66	1	1000	68505
Orissa	M	47	42	57	169	122	66	28	0	530	-
	F	42	45	52	142	100	52	36	-	470	-
	all	89	87	109	312	222	117	65	0	1000	10120
Punjab	M	55	52	59	175	106	63	28	0	539	-
	F	44	50	48	142	96	51	31	-	461	-
	all	99	102	107	317	202	114	58	0	1000	16480
Rajasthan	M	61	76	71	135	107	51	23	-	523	-
	F	53	67	63	129	96	46	23	-	477	-
	all	113	142	134	264	203	97	46	-	1000	18957
Tamil nadu	M	39	45	51	144	123	70	36	0	509	-
	F	45	38	46	153	110	63	34	-	491	-
	all	85	83	98	297	234	134	70	0	1000	54195
Uttar Pradesh	M	59	72	75	156	95	56	32	0	544	-
	F	52	61	59	123	89	44	28	0	456	-
	all	111	132	134	278	184	100	60	0	1000	58362
West Bengal	M	32	49	57	146	126	86	45	1	541	-
	F	30	41	55	129	112	54	38	0	459	-
	all	62	89	112	276	238	140	83	1	1000	39025
North-Eastern	M	46	62	69	138	111	61	23	0	511	-
	F	50	55	56	153	107	45	22	0	488	-
	all	96	118	125	292	218	106	44	0	1000	3578
North-Western	M	48	58	53	187	114	64	28	0	552	-
	F	42	50	48	137	97	52	23	-	448	-
	all	90	107	102	325	210	115	51	0	1000	26520
Southern	M	37	38	40	134	123	61	43	-	476	-
	F	48	48	48	158	106	70	46	-	524	-
	all	85	86	87	292	229	132	89	-	1000	2465
India	M	49	58	60	152	111	63	31	0	525	-
	F	46	53	53	138	101	53	30	0	475	-
	all	95	110	114	290	212	117	62	0	1000	475803
no. of sample persons	M	6972	8494	9065	21778	15891	8988	4721	30	75939	-
	F	6562	7816	8035	19914	14670	7879	4705	12	69593	-
	all	13534	16310	17103	41698	30561	16870	9426	42	145544	-

Table 3 (RW) : Per 1000 distribution of rural commuting workers by distance commuted (one way)

State	per 1000 no.of rural commuting workers travelling (one way)									all	rural estd.no. of com- muters (00)
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40- 100 km	> 100 km	NR		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	243	201	164	212	105	51	14	4	4	1000	26004
Assam	223	318	207	145	65	27	5	1	10	1000	26015
Bihar	120	214	208	183	128	77	23	6	39	1000	40395
Gujarat	178	246	202	139	125	80	22	2	5	1000	17733
Haryana	39	325	83	168	194	131	47	6	7	1000	8471
Karnataka	85	397	258	87	102	55	12	5	-	1000	31073
Kerala	126	319	136	145	141	109	20	2	1	1000	31239
Madhya Pradesh	309	367	143	89	65	18	2	0	7	1000	45220
Maharashtra	194	236	174	166	128	69	16	13	4	1000	46442
Orissa	160	268	250	136	145	23	15	-	4	1000	25512
Punjab	91	163	171	272	174	107	20	0	2	1000	10657
Rajasthan	25	78	229	236	216	183	16	5	11	1000	11690
Tamil Nadu	128	191	195	191	184	86	13	5	7	1000	40297
Uttar Pradesh	117	167	182	242	194	79	11	3	4	1000	62660
West Bengal	179	296	220	103	53	81	46	7	17	1000	54684
North-Eastern	215	272	238	125	90	25	4	3	28	1000	10476
North-Western	178	139	192	212	147	93	16	17	6	1000	10925
Southern	40	89	127	209	365	133	25	11	-	1000	1776
India	163	254	192	162	127	70	18	5	9	1000	501270
no. of sample commu.	5467	8328	6873	5459	4060	2429	593	146	392	33747	-

Table 3 (RS) : Per 1000 distribution of rural student commuters by distance commuted (one way)

State	per 1000 no. of rural student commuters travelling (one way)										rural
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40- 100 km	> 100 km	NR	all	estd.no. of com- muters (00)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	349	93	144	192	142	67	1	2	10	1000	12169
Assam	286	286	240	146	31	7	-	-	4	1000	15351
Bihar	334	314	187	91	41	17	1	1	15	1000	40359
Gujarat	189	197	298	165	79	61	8	4	-	1000	8992
Haryana	106	223	264	142	142	112	8	-	3	1000	6129
Karnataka	303	229	235	101	82	47	3	-	-	1000	13481
Kerala	183	369	186	111	97	49	4	1	-	1000	31103
Madhya Pradesh	430	205	177	125	32	14	8	-	8	1000	20162
Maharashtra	261	182	218	212	76	42	5	1	3	1000	23455
Orissa	390	230	211	100	49	16	-	0	4	1000	12456
Punjab	219	257	210	194	78	34	6	0	1	1000	9872
Rajasthan	152	226	336	185	63	25	-	9	3	1000	8010
Tamil Nadu	224	262	221	141	110	27	3	3	9	1000	25142
Uttar Pradesh	269	304	233	104	63	22	3	-	3	1000	90356
West Bengal	389	280	179	81	46	14	1	1	10	1000	46656
North-Eastern	336	275	201	132	29	7	1	0	20	1000	7969
North-Western	323	322	163	110	49	18	1	6	9	1000	18848
Southern	143	245	152	190	243	24	-	1	2	1000	820
India	292	274	210	122	66	27	3	1	6	1000	391330
no. of sample commu.	7701	7659	5651	3475	1677	687	68	28	185	27131	-

Table 3(RWS) : Per 1000 distribution of rural worker and student commuters by distance commuted (one way)

State	per 1000 no.of rural worker and student commuters travelling (one way)										rural estd.no. of com- muters (00)
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40- 100 km	> 100 km	NR	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	277	166	158	206	117	56	10	3	6	1000	38174
Assam	246	306	219	145	53	19	3	1	8	1000	41366
Bihar	227	264	197	137	85	47	12	3	27	1000	80754
Gujarat	182	230	234	148	110	74	18	3	3	1000	26725
Haryana	67	283	159	157	172	123	31	4	5	1000	14599
Karnataka	151	346	251	91	96	53	9	3	-	1000	44554
Kerala	154	344	161	128	119	79	12	2	1	1000	62342
Madhya Pradesh	346	317	153	100	55	17	4	0	7	1000	65382
Maharashtra	217	218	189	182	111	60	12	9	4	1000	69898
Orissa	235	255	237	124	113	20	10	0	4	1000	37968
Punjab	152	208	190	235	128	72	13	0	2	1000	20529
Rajasthan	77	138	273	215	154	119	10	7	7	1000	19701
Tamil Nadu	165	218	205	171	156	63	10	4	8	1000	65439
Uttar Pradesh	207	247	212	161	117	46	6	1	3	1000	153016
West Bengal	275	289	201	93	50	50	25	4	14	1000	101340
North-Eastern	267	273	222	128	64	17	2	2	24	1000	18445
North-Western	270	255	174	147	85	45	6	10	8	1000	29773
Southern	73	138	135	203	327	99	17	8	1	1000	2596
India	220	263	200	144	100	51	11	3	8	1000	892599
no. of sample commu.	13168	15987	12524	8934	5737	3116	661	174	577	60878	-

Table 3(UW): Per 1000 distribution of urban commuting workers by distance commuted (one way)

State	per 1000 no.of urban commuting workers travelling (one way)										urban estd.no. of com- muters (00)
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40- 100 km	> 100 km	NR	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	256	275	187	136	90	38	8	4	7	1000	54683
Assam	403	260	155	101	34	25	9	4	9	1000	4508
Bihar	198	333	235	130	67	19	6	4	9	1000	22640
Gujarat	267	274	169	149	68	51	16	7	0	1000	27033
Haryana	347	165	139	153	81	61	50	4	0	1000	10784
Karnataka	194	253	167	187	125	53	15	5	2	1000	30004
Kerala	238	200	137	179	109	109	22	6	-	1000	16024
Madhya Pradesh	266	300	238	96	48	23	9	3	15	1000	39750
Maharashtra	221	241	151	141	96	107	38	4	1	1000	90808
Orissa	291	345	172	102	23	30	25	3	8	1000	9760
Punjab	294	286	194	135	51	29	8	2	-	1000	18739
Rajasthan	195	260	198	187	86	49	16	6	3	1000	13372
Tamil Nadu	214	240	177	160	133	52	18	4	2	1000	61883
Uttar Pradesh	191	286	179	149	105	73	8	8	2	1000	51932
West Bengal	308	177	191	111	86	83	30	8	6	1000	38882
North-Eastern	295	287	233	81	42	23	12	13	15	1000	3687
North-Western	232	141	129	147	216	101	15	5	14	1000	32057
Southern	170	254	178	259	81	49	7	1	0	1000	2710
India	239	251	177	142	98	64	19	5	5	1000	529256
no. of sample commu.	9106	9292	6480	4592	2808	1860	554	153	163	35008	-

Table 3(US) : Per 1000 distribution of urban student commuters by distance commuted (one way)

State	per 1000 no.of urban student commuters travelling (one way)										urban
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40- 100 km	> 100 km	NR	all	estd.no. of com- muters (00)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	558	236	84	72	36	12	-	-	3	1000	38142
Assam	597	169	159	57	-	11	-	-	7	1000	3556
Bihar	470	280	166	54	24	1	0	2	4	1000	17223
Gujarat	563	243	109	66	10	5	2	2	-	1000	18143
Haryana	585	251	81	41	16	23	2	-	-	1000	9110
Karnataka	463	271	121	111	21	8	4	1	-	1000	19794
Kerala	330	254	174	122	87	25	5	3	-	1000	12456
Madhya Pradesh	532	338	89	31	9	1	-	0	0	1000	31228
Maharashtra	464	267	135	82	31	14	5	0	2	1000	65125
Orissa	583	275	73	40	6	24	-	-	-	1000	6091
Punjab	524	311	103	39	14	10	-	-	-	1000	16047
Rajasthan	541	316	69	52	8	8	1	-	4	1000	11451
Tamil Nadu	476	245	123	87	44	18	6	-	1	1000	40519
Uttar Pradesh	425	356	132	54	18	12	1	2	1	1000	46898
West Bengal	466	271	147	65	25	18	3	1	3	1000	30061
North-Eastern	438	342	135	34	12	6	2	7	25	1000	3855
North-Western	552	130	128	87	83	16	1	1	2	1000	29193
Southern	425	261	149	109	44	11	-	-	-	1000	1493
India	492	270	121	69	30	13	2	1	2	1000	400387
no. of sample commu.	13577	7659	3164	1580	624	288	56	29	95	27072	-

Table 3(UWS): Per 1000 distribution of urban worker and student commuters by distance commuted (one way)

State	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									all	urban estd.no. of com- muters (00)
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40- 100 km	> 100 km	NR		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	380	259	145	110	67	27	5	2	5	1000	92825
Assam	488	220	157	82	19	19	5	2	8	1000	8064
Bihar	315	310	205	98	48	11	3	3	7	1000	39864
Gujarat	386	261	145	116	45	32	10	5	0	1000	45176
Haryana	456	204	112	102	51	44	28	2	0	1000	19895
Karnataka	301	260	149	157	83	35	11	3	1	1000	49798
Kerala	278	224	153	154	99	72	14	5	-	1000	28480
Madhya Pradesh	383	317	173	67	31	13	5	2	9	1000	70978
Maharashtra	322	252	144	116	69	68	24	2	2	1000	155933
Orissa	403	318	134	78	17	28	16	2	5	1000	15851
Punjab	400	297	152	91	34	20	5	1	-	1000	34786
Rajasthan	355	286	139	125	50	30	9	3	3	1000	24823
Tamil Nadu	318	242	156	131	98	39	13	2	1	1000	102401
Uttar Pradesh	302	319	157	104	63	44	5	5	2	1000	98830
West Bengal	377	218	172	91	60	55	18	5	5	1000	68943
North-Eastern	368	315	183	57	27	14	7	10	20	1000	7541
North-Western	385	136	129	119	152	60	8	3	8	1000	61250
Southern	261	256	168	206	68	36	4	1	0	1000	4204
India	348	259	153	111	69	42	12	3	3	1000	929643
no. of sample commu.	22683	16951	9644	6172	3432	2148	610	182	258	62080	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	972	915	718	462	222	-	-	-	662	0.7
bus	4	17	95	244	347	636	121	505	147	23.9
rail	3	1	4	5	14	35	317	495	13	36.6
bicycle	9	53	104	212	238	106	-	-	105	5.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	1	-	-	-	47	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	3	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
motorcycle/ scooter	5	14	1	15	97	66	194	-	24	-
own car	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	3	-
rickshaw	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.5
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	36	49	60	26	-	-	24	2.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	67	238	-	7	-
other	-	-	-	-	15	63	82	-	6	9.5
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	1.7	2.2	4.2	20.6	14.6	26.3	-	5.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	6323	5222	4274	5525	2736	1324	375	110	26004	-
no.of sample commuters	317	256	253	275	147	90	15	7	1365	-
Andhra Pradesh	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	954	657	608	224	24	-	-	-	532	0.4
bus	46	172	240	432	789	933	1000	-	329	21.9
rail	-	20	-	29	14	43	-	-	12	16.6
bicycle	-	134	81	275	113	23	-	-	97	2.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	3	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	2	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	52	17	1	-	-	-	11	1.2
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	8	13	25	-	-	1000	9	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	100
other	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.8	1.7	1.2	6	30.6	25.7	-	-	8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4246	1129	1749	2342	1729	817	16	19	12169	-
no.of sample commuters	220	75	103	129	83	44	1	1	661	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	944	889	613	339	289	-	-	-	692	8.8
bus	7	9	83	223	496	766	989	1000	113	68.1
rail	1	2	5	2	3	43	-	-	4	53.6
bicycle	46	74	235	290	111	55	-	-	136	32.1
taxi/hired car	-	-	1	9	9	-	-	-	2	79.2
auto-rickshaw	-	-	2	8	-	16	-	-	2	66.1
motorcycle/ scooter	-	0	5	31	42	55	-	-	10	27
own car	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	1	56.5
rickshaw	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	36.8
owned animal-driven transport	3	17	38	69	32	66	-	-	28	55.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	7	-	-	11	-	1	4.7
ship, boat, etc.	-	2	12	12	10	-	-	-	6	74.8
other	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	100
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	21.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	10.3	12	20.9	30.8	61.8	53.8	65.6	93.3	21.2	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5808	8267	5376	3764	1692	696	119	22	26015	-
no.of sample commuters	550	731	548	376	195	66	13	3	2506	-
Assam	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	986	854	609	199	155	-	-	-	709	5.3
bus	2	27	204	430	522	649	-	-	143	44.4
rail	-	3	6	20	29	42	-	-	6	25.3
bicycle	9	54	129	267	130	177	-	-	93	14.8
taxi/hired car	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
auto-rickshaw	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	100
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	76.7
owned animal-driven transport	3	44	43	81	115	132	-	-	40	57.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	2	55.2
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	14.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	2.1	13.3	16.3	31.6	32.1	57.5	-	-	14.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4384	4394	3679	2239	483	107	-	-	15351	-
no.of sample commuters	410	408	363	226	40	11	-	-	1466	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	942	904	864	474	139	24	-	-	613	0.2
bus	17	8	22	85	283	691	706	81	133	65
rail	8	2	2	31	52	111	202	776	32	60.6
bicycle	33	72	93	340	476	134	24	-	176	10.5
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	4	-
auto-rickshaw	-	11	3	8	9	6	-	-	6	4.5
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	6	4	5	27	-	3	39
own car	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100
rickshaw	-	-	12	14	13	-	-	-	7	5.6
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	4	19	17	18	-	77	9	4.8
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	1	-	8	10	40	66	3	20.6
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	12.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.7	1.6	1.8	5.8	30.9	61.7	64.3	45.7	12.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4867	8661	8398	7409	5185	3099	942	250	40395	-
no.of sample commuters	273	444	461	411	300	191	58	15	2243	-
Bihar	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	993	941	814	557	112	-	-	-	843	0.7
bus	3	1	28	194	389	809	368	-	54	66.7
rail	2	4	2	5	-	-	-	1000	3	46.7
bicycle	2	52	132	219	454	158	384	-	85	18.5
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	14	-	33	-	-	2	69.5
auto-rickshaw	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
own car	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100
rickshaw	-	-	21	4	-	-	-	-	4	9.3
owned animal-driven transport	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	7	45	-	248	-	3	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	2.8	4.8	21.7	38.1	36	36.8	100	6.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	13483	12663	7539	3659	1667	678	51	26	40359	-
no.of sample commuters	725	683	410	213	98	40	3	1	2202	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	969	900	524	132	29	-	-	-	527	1.5
bus	15	33	75	302	496	676	248	-	190	30.4
rail	-	4	-	21	23	79	617	-	27	56.9
bicycle	14	35	246	188	73	5	-	-	96	8
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	2	52.3
auto-rickshaw	-	-	91	77	41	81	-	-	41	52.5
motorcycle/ scooter	1	4	20	77	185	33	-	431	43	28.8
own car	-	-	6	7	24	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
owned animal-driven transport	-	25	34	113	101	37	61	-	46	24.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	6	27	59	569	5	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	84	14	50	-	-	17	60.4
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	14.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.7	0	9.4	37.9	33.6	23.3	49.5	-	14.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3160	4370	3581	2467	2219	1418	394	37	17733	-
no.of sample commuters	199	259	207	140	151	100	27	3	1093	-
Gujarat	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	986	943	412	110	-	-	-	-	512	0.9
bus	5	53	216	548	926	966	1000	1000	310	28.5
rail	-	-	19	18	-	-	-	-	9	33.8
bicycle	9	4	194	247	74	-	-	-	107	15.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	134	78	-	-	-	-	53	49.7
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.4	19.8	18.9	29.4	40.4	-	-	13.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1698	1769	2678	1481	710	549	75	32	8992	-
no.of sample commuters	95	86	143	73	40	30	6	2	475	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	922	899	408	93	20	-	-	-	389	1.2
bus	-	-	106	237	290	455	765	1000	206	48.2
rail	-	-	-	-	168	122	231	-	60	86.9
bicycle	-	84	444	516	323	53	-	-	220	7.2
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	13	2	31	-	-	7	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	18	60	212	-	-	42	71.4
motorcycle/ scooter	78	-	42	55	40	77	4	-	34	7.1
own car	-	-	-	16	15	-	-	-	6	-
rickshaw	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5.7
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	30	42	38	-	-	18	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	23	12	-	-	6	74.4
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	8	-	23	16	-	-	-	10	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	1.6	3.2	16.6	34.3	53.1	67.9	33.1	20.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	334	2756	701	1420	1645	1107	399	53	8471	-
no.of sample commuters	14	124	37	74	88	65	23	4	432	-
Haryana	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	1000	501	442	21	-	-	-	-	338	-
bus	-	102	205	638	581	765	1000	-	343	29.1
rail	-	-	-	20	59	-	-	-	11	75.1
bicycle	-	340	281	262	159	93	-	-	220	-
taxi/hired car	-	30	-	-	18	12	-	-	11	24
auto-rickshaw	-	-	28	-	-	56	-	-	16	54.4
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	15	73	-	-	-	13	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	28	45	43	87	74	-	-	45	9.9
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	3	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	12.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	8.2	20.3	23.9	26.3	100	-	12.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	651	1368	1620	869	873	686	46	-	6129	-
no.of sample commuters	27	82	98	46	40	32	3	-	329	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	956	952	754	182	9	11	-	-	670	5.6
bus	29	17	102	562	779	805	500	677	217	27.2
rail	-	-	3	10	10	23	255	-	7	-
bicycle	1	22	71	110	46	46	-	-	44	4.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	3	25.4
auto-rickshaw	15	-	5	9	10	-	-	-	4	17.8
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	36	92	32	27	-	9	22	20.8
own car	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	100
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	7	27	-	7	-	-	170	11	77.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	3	8	64	39	-	-	10	-
other	-	2	-	2	29	50	110	143	9	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	7.5	5.5	10.3	19.6	24.9	24.6	11.5	46.7	11.4	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	2628	12330	8012	2703	3170	1715	361	154	31073	-
no. of sample commuters	118	535	369	151	160	90	15	7	1445	-
Karnataka	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	994	909	608	174	45	-	-	-	673	2.4
bus	6	29	256	494	788	916	1000	-	230	29.2
rail	-	-	-	70	-	84	-	-	11	-
bicycle	-	16	113	6	59	-	-	-	35	15
taxi/hired car	-	13	-	-	20	-	-	-	5	34.7
auto-rickshaw	-	7	16	128	-	-	-	-	18	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
own car	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	4	100
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	91	39	-	-	-	12	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	7	-	49	-	-	-	6	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	9.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	3.7	-	10.6	30.1	21.5	20.8	-	-	9.4	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	4085	3086	3162	1366	1104	632	46	-	13481	-
no. of sample commuters	190	161	162	64	60	29	4	-	670	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	975	865	395	137	31	-	-	-	478	0.9
bus	4	83	456	674	845	910	705	683	421	33.9
rail	-	-	5	9	4	13	111	317	7	69.7
bicycle	7	10	54	69	6	11	-	-	23	11.6
taxi/hired car	-	1	3	8	4	10	-	-	4	71.2
auto-rickshaw	3	2	14	17	7	5	-	-	7	20.3
motorcycle/ scooter	-	6	4	14	29	21	12	-	11	4.3
own car	-	3	17	14	11	4	10	-	8	-
rickshaw	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100
owned animal-driven transport	6	20	47	26	23	12	72	-	23	5.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	6	12	11	91	-	6	21.4
ship, boat, etc.	5	9	5	26	28	4	-	-	12	39.1
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	16.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	2.3	20.1	29.1	31.4	34.3	33.7	53.4	16.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3928	9975	4259	4524	4403	3405	629	78	31239	-
no.of sample commuters	276	671	273	314	292	233	51	6	2119	-
Kerala	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	955	896	457	71	37	-	-	-	602	1.2
bus	31	85	453	814	846	932	1000	1000	344	25.3
rail	-	-	4	23	45	20	-	-	9	34.6
bicycle	3	5	-	14	-	18	-	-	5	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	15	20	15	-	-	-	6	87.7
auto-rickshaw	-	2	33	15	17	-	-	-	10	31.8
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	-
own car	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
owned animal-driven transport	-	4	10	-	12	7	-	-	5	24
hired animal-driven transport	0	6	15	31	24	23	-	-	12	18.2
ship, boat, etc.	10	1	0	-	3	-	-	-	3	21.7
other	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	2.1	18.4	27.3	25.5	27.1	11.2	-	11.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5679	11486	5781	3453	3011	1539	126	26	31103	-
no.of sample commuters	367	758	392	226	194	103	9	2	2051	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	977	937	828	628	239	7	-	-	840	0.8
bus	4	1	18	31	49	425	399	-	19	32.8
rail	1	2	7	8	-	-	-	-	3	36.5
bicycle	12	52	144	303	558	513	487	-	118	7.4
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	16	43	23	-	-	5	9.8
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	3	3	-	-	4	-	-	1000	3	74.8
own car	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	1	100
rickshaw	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
owned animal-driven transport	1	-	3	14	69	3	114	-	7	13.7
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	2	100
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-
NR	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	1.2	1.8	5	12.8	29	18.6	-	2.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	13977	16574	6447	4045	2945	807	109	19	45220	-
no.of sample commuters	691	856	335	230	159	58	8	1	2354	-
Madhya Pradesh	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	990	955	824	366	12	-	-	-	820	0.4
bus	-	14	6	71	202	759	980	-	40	56.2
rail	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	-
bicycle	7	31	158	545	756	241	-	-	133	5.7
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	4	-	-	20	-	1	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	50
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	3.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	-	4	7.3	11.1	46	66.5	-	3.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	8670	4139	3573	2524	638	284	169	-	20162	-
no.of sample commuters	439	213	196	150	38	11	6	-	1058	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	988	918	714	497	239	-	-	-	648	0.2
bus	7	12	71	224	446	693	346	287	168	20.4
rail	-	-	-	11	35	124	317	464	26	70.5
bicycle	3	45	153	181	192	80	-	-	98	2.9
taxi/hired car	-	-	10	18	4	10	-	-	6	-
auto-rickshaw	-	11	5	15	7	-	-	-	7	-
motorcycle/ scooter	3	8	22	28	41	68	97	-	22	4.9
own car	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	-	-	8	0	11	-	-	-	3	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	4	15	20	-	-	-	-	7	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	4	19	-	240	249	10	-
other	-	-	2	-	1	13	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.5	2.5	5	14	24.3	25.6	44.6	5.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	9022	10950	8098	7729	5945	3190	727	585	46442	-
no.of sample commuters	441	563	476	379	331	173	38	27	2441	-
Maharashtra	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	962	831	615	305	92	-	-	-	610	0.2
bus	8	62	210	464	719	855	422	-	252	12.4
rail	-	-	4	17	47	83	578	1000	15	54.3
bicycle	18	62	126	192	112	45	-	-	95	11.2
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	4	11	26	4	30	-	-	-	12	8.2
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	4	4	-	16	-	-	2	38.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	8	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	75
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	4.5	1.6	11.5	17.1	9.4	68	100	5.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	6132	4258	5117	4981	1780	995	107	24	23455	-
no.of sample commuters	334	225	248	259	91	48	6	1	1214	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	976	914	819	477	553	-	-	-	754	0.8
bus	-	6	22	54	93	484	781	-	51	31.6
rail	-	-	3	-	5	23	69	-	3	32.5
bicycle	20	71	122	441	319	352	58	-	168	10.9
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	2	-	-	9	36	-	-	3	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	4	39	-	-	1	-
owned animal-driven transport	5	7	30	28	16	67	17	-	18	31
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	3	-	-	-	76	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	4.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	2.8	2.5	11.1	7.7	19.4	17.4	-	4.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4072	6827	6384	3462	3704	575	384	-	25512	-
no.of sample commuters	221	349	364	214	152	46	16	-	1369	-
Orissa	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	983	830	730	167	70	-	-	-	751	1.9
bus	4	21	33	207	309	241	-	1000	55	40.2
rail	-	8	2	-	30	164	-	-	6	-
bicycle	7	125	222	593	474	595	-	-	170	15.8
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	6	15	13	14	-	-	-	-	10	6.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	6	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	6.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	5.2	9	15	23	26.3	-	-	6.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4859	2869	2628	1249	604	198	-	3	12456	-
no.of sample commuters	283	183	163	75	35	12	-	1	754	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	931	409	113	36	20	-	-	-	185	2.3
bus	-	1	47	191	236	414	596	-	158	36.8
rail	-	-	-	-	-	68	223	-	12	61.9
bicycle	41	474	644	555	540	363	-	-	475	3.1
taxi/hired car	-	7	-	-	2	14	105	-	5	19.8
auto-rickshaw	-	-	3	30	6	-	16	-	10	5.5
motorcycle/ scooter	17	47	72	71	60	44	28	-	57	2.5
own car	-	-	5	-	18	19	-	-	6	-
rickshaw	-	-	17	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
owned animal-driven transport	11	61	87	103	103	29	-	-	75	5.7
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	49	33	-	6	21.6
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	-
other	-	-	12	15	9	-	-	-	8	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	9.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.4	2.4	3.9	10.5	7.9	31.7	22.7	-	9.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	965	1732	1824	2902	1859	1139	215	1	10657	-
no.of sample commuters	87	157	170	295	184	134	33	1	1063	-
Punjab	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	951	621	152	69	-	-	-	-	413	0.1
bus	6	115	224	383	817	818	1000	-	251	18
rail	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1000	1	32
bicycle	12	233	408	388	94	29	-	-	232	0.3
taxi/hired car	-	6	1	56	3	86	-	-	16	12.2
auto-rickshaw	-	-	27	67	40	29	-	-	23	12.8
motorcycle/ scooter	9	-	80	1	-	-	-	-	19	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	14	25	33	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
owned animal-driven transport	8	-	2	13	16	-	-	-	6	21.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	52	23	18	-	-	-	17	18.7
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	23	0	-	-	-	-	5	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.7	1.3	4.8	8.6	16.1	33.1	-	100	5.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2164	2536	2072	1920	768	335	60	4	9872	-
no.of sample commuters	178	216	187	218	74	34	6	1	915	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	935	716	770	492	142	-	-	-	405	0.4
bus	-	35	74	114	454	869	759	307	323	48.6
rail	-	-	-	2	8	1	-	307	4	42.5
bicycle	65	102	151	303	175	83	-	-	169	7.8
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	27	11	-	-	12	16.6
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	-	4	8.1
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	2	27	22	4	147	33	15	3.2
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	0	100
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	131	4	6	23	9	94	-	21	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	302	6	100
ship, boat, etc.	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
other	-	-	-	34	142	0	-	-	39	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	18.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	3.8	2.6	11.9	23.3	48.3	17.9	66	18.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	294	917	2683	2754	2527	2141	193	59	11690	-
no.of sample commuters	14	49	153	158	144	129	18	5	677	-

Rajasthan	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	976	912	726	305	36	-	-	-	660	-
bus	24	8	89	330	567	606	-	358	151	27.3
rail	-	-	-	-	37	220	-	-	8	29.6
bicycle	-	60	152	342	325	97	-	-	151	6.8
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	100
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	24	78	-	-	3	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	642	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	20	23	-	-	-	-	11	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	5.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	1.6	14.2	19.1	43.6	-	-	5.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1220	1810	2695	1483	508	201	-	72	8010	-
no.of sample commuters	75	119	154	84	36	12	-	3	484	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Tamil Nadu	Purpose: work										rural
on foot	941	731	540	229	131	-	-	-	438	2.6	
bus	22	129	210	513	723	883	778	738	391	28.3	
rail	-	3	4	0	20	23	143	168	10	30.9	
bicycle	28	103	196	194	54	50	-	-	113	7.1	
taxi/hired car	4	1	8	4	6	0	-	-	4	8.4	
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
motorcycle/ scooter	4	10	22	30	21	29	22	-	19	14.5	
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
rickshaw	-	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
owned animal-driven transport	-	11	10	8	8	5	-	-	7	20.7	
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	1	3	0	-	57	94	2	38.1	
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	4	8	30	-	-	-	8	40.2	
other	-	3	3	9	8	9	-	-	5	7.8	
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	14.2	
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	2	7.8	17.1	30.8	32.9	28	11	14.2	-	
estd.no. of commuters (00)	5156	7699	7862	7687	7424	3467	543	194	40297	-	
no. of sample commuters	304	437	444	450	438	233	43	14	2378	-	
Tamil Nadu	Purpose: education										rural
on foot	968	754	529	201	27	-	-	-	571	0.7	
bus	29	193	324	588	821	1000	919	497	334	20.4	
rail	-	2	-	-	45	-	81	230	6	18.7	
bicycle	-	43	123	126	48	-	-	-	61	3.6	
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	
auto-rickshaw	-	-	4	5	14	-	-	-	3	3.2	
motorcycle/ scooter	-	2	-	6	2	-	-	-	2	-	
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
rickshaw	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	
owned animal-driven transport	3	-	2	24	10	-	-	-	6	-	
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	-	13	16	-	-	-	4	23.2	
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	274	1	-	
other	-	-	19	21	8	-	-	-	8	11.5	
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.7	
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	1.6	6.1	18.1	16.2	37.5	43.7	45.9	7.7	-	
estd.no. of commuters (00)	5626	6591	5568	3535	2756	687	80	68	25142	-	
no. of sample commuters	331	397	334	211	152	48	6	4	1502	-	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	953	836	534	431	318	-	-	-	516	1.4
bus	4	10	16	66	174	328	395	579	88	49.4
rail	1	3	4	7	11	104	523	421	21	64.3
bicycle	42	131	392	450	389	443	-	-	319	5.4
taxi/hired car	-	-	5	11	36	27	24	-	13	21.9
auto-rickshaw	-	2	0	5	24	43	-	-	10	25.9
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	5	5	5	-	26	-	3	-
own car	-	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	2	16.3
rickshaw	-	4	21	2	4	7	-	-	6	8.4
owned animal-driven transport	-	14	6	15	30	26	25	-	15	12.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	12	4	2	4	7	-	4	38.7
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	3	3	18	-	-	3	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	9.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.6	2.5	5.8	4.5	15.7	31.7	69.9	25.4	9.1	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	7359	10441	11424	15189	12134	4975	720	188	62660	-
no. of sample commuters	319	449	513	611	454	279	41	10	2689	-
Uttar Pradesh	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	983	939	665	241	76	-	-	-	735	0.6
bus	6	8	47	106	261	423	407	-	54	33.3
rail	1	-	5	12	16	61	365	-	6	40.1
bicycle	6	43	258	600	576	389	-	-	183	3.7
taxi/hired car	-	-	2	11	32	58	-	-	5	36.1
auto-rickshaw	1	-	6	8	5	-	-	-	3	55.1
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-
own car	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	32.6
owned animal-driven transport	2	1	1	14	10	-	-	-	3	15
hired animal-driven transport	-	7	4	8	-	16	228	-	5	8.4
ship, boat, etc.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	1	-
NR	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	28
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	3.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	0.3	4.9	7.5	15.9	19.8	19.5	-	3.7	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	24274	27425	21042	9404	5704	1992	265	-	90356	-
no. of sample commuters	1130	1350	1016	460	290	102	11	-	4370	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	923	816	511	210	124	-	-	-	550	1.5
bus	14	27	84	253	503	526	446	286	149	42
rail	-	13	15	81	110	357	511	432	83	78.1
bicycle	51	118	269	382	197	67	13	-	160	14.8
taxi/hired car	-	2	0	-	-	-	9	-	1	62.1
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	21
motorcycle/ scooter	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42.8
own car	3	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	3	65.5
rickshaw	5	6	59	6	11	11	-	-	19	8.6
owned animal-driven transport	5	7	27	49	9	37	-	75	18	4.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	73	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	8	28	16	27	-	10	134	13	29
other	-	-	-	-	7	-	11	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	16.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	2.5	5.4	8	20.2	42.1	57.6	62.4	53.6	16.9	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	9766	16196	12020	5623	2874	4423	2509	368	54684	-
no. of sample commuters	450	741	585	303	168	255	132	18	2703	-
West Bengal	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	970	855	657	367	100	25	-	-	773	3.1
bus	-	33	67	262	440	780	871	1000	77	44.6
rail	10	5	26	29	157	194	129	-	23	46.7
bicycle	16	91	194	327	289	-	-	-	106	15.1
taxi/hired car	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
own car	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	70
rickshaw	2	5	15	-	13	-	-	-	5	10
owned animal-driven transport	-	6	39	14	-	-	-	-	10	4
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	5	3	7.7	14.7	42.4	70.5	12.9	100	8.8	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	18131	13046	8345	3775	2167	640	26	50	46656	-
no. of sample commuters	843	702	433	186	106	35	2	2	2328	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-eastern	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	941	920	828	557	370	4	-	-	764	3.3
bus	42	26	67	260	507	931	1000	762	144	46.1
rail	-	4	2	21	-	8	-	124	5	44.3
bicycle	8	30	53	63	46	24	-	-	35	26.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	10	12	5	-	-	-	4	65.1
auto-rickshaw	3	3	3	9	13	-	-	-	4	34.5
motorcycle/ scooter	-	5	7	24	26	-	-	-	9	14.3
own car	-	4	9	23	3	22	-	-	7	31.8
rickshaw	4	4	12	14	4	-	-	-	8	19.6
owned animal-driven transport	1	6	7	12	25	10	-	-	7	34.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	114	1	74
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	-
NR	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3.7
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	7.7	4.6	5.5	19.7	33.6	53.6	33.5	66.2	11.6	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	2254	2848	2496	1314	947	261	39	27	10476	-
no. of sample commuters	880	1319	1216	595	311	83	17	11	4557	-
North-eastern	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	967	917	604	269	230	-	-	-	744	3.5
bus	11	37	205	461	524	855	1000	1000	138	37.4
rail	8	11	1	8	-	-	-	-	7	2.8
bicycle	7	14	89	189	164	111	-	-	66	12.8
taxi/hired car	-	-	55	4	28	-	-	-	12	18.1
auto-rickshaw	-	-	6	13	18	-	-	-	3	11.5
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	7	-	-	33	-	-	2	13.8
own car	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	4	36	-	-	-	-	6	16.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	7	19	12	15	-	-	-	-	16	73.2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	7.4	5	12	25.2	9.3	33.1	56.7	-	10.2	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	2677	2192	1600	1050	233	52	5	3	7969	-
no. of sample commuters	927	774	592	397	74	19	2	1	2829	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-western	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	972	902	596	309	120	6	-	-	502	2.5
bus	-	57	279	523	802	928	963	1000	409	45.5
rail	8	-	-	5	10	10	-	-	5	46.1
bicycle	0	32	79	120	46	39	-	-	56	3.5
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	49.5
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	9	11	9	9	8	-	-	7	11.5
own car	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
owned animal-driven transport	17	-	30	29	-	6	37	-	16	9.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	3.2	14.1	27.7	45.3	42.5	49.4	3.1	20.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1949	1519	2099	2318	1605	1014	177	181	10925	-
no.of sample commuters	267	298	374	386	278	153	34	12	1813	-
North-western	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	993	940	803	381	128	-	-	-	812	0.4
bus	4	52	181	481	786	964	1000	1000	162	47.2
rail	2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	16.1
bicycle	-	5	8	14	3	26	-	-	5	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	0	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	12	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	3	82	-	-	-	4	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	1.2	11.2	27	35.2	56	100	-	8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	6090	6073	3074	2071	928	333	13	104	18848	-
no.of sample commuters	1051	1109	582	367	158	67	3	8	3382	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	846	710	312	52	2	-	-	-	148	1.8
bus	11	14	276	385	524	789	626	883	439	46.7
rail	-	-	-	-	11	17	-	-	6	100
bicycle	-	149	247	334	351	2	-	-	243	1.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	3	100
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	114	80	106	116	112	162	-	-	112	10.1
own car	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	13	-
rickshaw	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	117	12	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	29	48	12	-	0	6	374	-	17	73.4
other	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	5	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	24.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	3.7	17.5	16.1	32.6	35.1	80.6	-	24.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	72	158	226	371	649	236	45	20	1776	-
no.of sample commuters	46	90	95	97	108	51	11	2	500	-
Southern	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	994	890	531	80	1	-	-	-	458	7.4
bus	6	32	291	653	918	1000	-	1000	425	46.2
rail	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	18	100
bicycle	-	27	61	102	1	-	-	-	36	2.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	6	57	72	75	-	-	-	42	34.8
own car	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	26.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	3.5	10.1	28.7	73.4	27.6	-	-	26.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	117	201	125	156	199	20	-	1	820	-
no.of sample commuters	76	118	75	91	68	10	-	1	441	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All-India	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	959	876	645	362	194	3	-	-	591	1.9
bus	9	26	93	240	421	658	539	457	177	37.2
rail	1	3	5	14	25	98	321	357	22	66.9
bicycle	23	72	193	297	245	142	15	-	150	8.8
taxi/hired car	0	1	3	9	13	9	9	-	5	21.1
auto-rickshaw	1	2	7	9	11	19	0	-	6	30.6
motorcycle/ scooter	2	4	11	21	29	24	27	16	13	13
own car	0	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	21.1
rickshaw	1	2	13	3	4	3	-	-	5	8.9
owned animal-driven transport	2	10	21	30	27	19	15	32	17	17.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	2	3	5	7	27	44	3	34.2
ship, boat, etc.	0	2	5	5	12	5	35	84	5	24.6
other	-	1	1	7	11	11	11	9	4	12.2
NR	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.8	3.3	7	13	24.5	38.4	47.5	36.5	11.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	81935	127442	96164	81208	63662	34992	8879	2345	501270	-
no.of sample commuters	5467	8328	6873	5459	4060	2429	593	146	33747	-
All-India	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	979	885	634	260	62	2	-	-	700	1.3
bus	8	43	145	361	584	779	756	646	152	29.4
rail	2	2	6	14	36	49	155	162	9	37.8
bicycle	7	54	169	306	254	120	18	-	110	7.9
taxi/hired car	-	1	3	8	13	17	-	-	3	40
auto-rickshaw	0	1	12	18	9	6	-	-	6	25.5
motorcycle/ scooter	0	0	3	4	3	0	3	-	1	2.3
own car	0	0	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	41.2
rickshaw	1	3	9	2	1	-	-	-	3	17.6
owned animal-driven transport	1	4	9	15	9	4	-	-	6	21.8
hired animal-driven transport	0	4	5	8	15	13	67	149	5	10.1
ship, boat, etc.	1	2	0	-	2	-	-	43	1	54.1
other	-	0	3	3	7	10	-	-	2	3.5
NR	1	0	0	0	2	-	-	-	1	26.7
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.4	2.2	7.6	15.8	24.1	30.3	34.1	31.4	7.2	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	114187	107037	82047	47556	25863	10745	1086	434	391330	-
no.of sample commuters	7701	7659	5651	3475	1677	687	68	28	27131	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	Purpose: work										urban
on foot	895	733	419	125	65	-	-	-	535	2.2	
bus	6	35	115	479	362	593	529	426	160	18.6	
rail	5	1	2	8	16	20	159	134	7	19.2	
bicycle	44	133	243	160	69	63	-	-	125	5.2	
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	52	185	-	3	21.6	
auto-rickshaw	6	5	19	35	22	23	-	-	14	14.3	
motorcycle/ scooter	24	24	78	115	211	83	-	-	65	2.5	
own car	2	3	5	12	10	27	-	-	6	2	
rickshaw	1	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
owned animal-driven transport	16	40	89	40	204	130	79	305	62	4.1	
hired animal-driven transport	-	1	7	20	20	-	-	-	6	-	
ship, boat, etc.	0	-	-	-	6	-	-	134	1	43.9	
other	1	2	2	6	14	9	49	-	4	0.2	
NR	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.7	
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.9	3.9	4.5	12.2	10.1	19.5	12.1	35.4	5.7	-	
estd.no.of commuters (00)	13990	15054	10214	7450	4900	2074	425	197	54683	-	
no.of sample commuters	750	769	577	355	259	95	17	10	2856	-	
Andhra Pradesh	Purpose: education										urban
on foot	963	790	254	49	14	-	-	-	751	0.2	
bus	3	40	378	744	866	1000	-	-	139	9	
rail	4	3	6	30	-	-	-	-	6	-	
bicycle	15	100	153	48	56	-	-	-	50	-	
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
auto-rickshaw	2	11	119	30	18	-	-	-	16	5.7	
motorcycle/ scooter	6	6	33	13	25	-	-	-	9	-	
own car	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
rickshaw	4	31	51	0	-	-	-	-	14	-	
owned animal-driven transport	1	3	7	46	-	-	-	-	6	-	
hired animal-driven transport	-	5	-	25	-	-	-	-	3	-	
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
other	-	12	-	13	20	-	-	-	5	-	
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1.5	
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	8.8	4.9	7.1	8.4	-	-	1.5	-	
estd.no.of commuters (00)	21294	8992	3205	2741	1357	446	-	-	38142	-	
no.of sample commuters	1169	438	166	117	59	20	-	-	1975	-	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	965	634	131	10	-	-	-	-	581	16.8
bus	13	70	221	431	696	630	560	420	147	54.6
rail	-	-	13	-	79	-	-	580	7	38.5
bicycle	4	129	219	94	71	-	-	-	82	30.4
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	37	84	370	-	176	-	-	64	22.9
own car	-	34	70	23	-	63	440	-	28	7.2
rickshaw	-	32	144	7	-	-	-	-	31	53.4
owned animal-driven transport	17	16	28	66	87	131	-	-	28	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	48	72	-	67	-	-	-	28	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	23.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	18	25.1	26.7	29.2	39.4	58.2	-	42	23.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1815	1173	700	456	151	114	42	17	4508	-
no.of sample commuters	188	150	81	48	15	11	3	2	503	-
Assam	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	986	905	283	41	-	-	-	-	793	6.1
bus	-	32	283	511	-	1000	-	-	91	32.2
rail	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
bicycle	0	-	113	221	-	-	-	-	31	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
own car	-	18	69	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
rickshaw	-	27	158	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
owned animal-driven transport	6	2	33	154	-	-	-	-	18	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	17	62	73	-	-	-	-	20	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	-	1000	7.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	5.7	10.2	4	22	-	66.9	-	-	7.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2122	600	567	204	-	40	-	-	3556	-
no.of sample commuters	217	74	52	16	-	3	-	-	365	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	887	692	569	401	135	-	-	-	605	0.6
bus	9	7	11	23	166	574	238	-	33	46.1
rail	-	-	1	10	36	171	505	1000	14	34.4
bicycle	24	198	195	270	230	48	-	-	169	1.5
taxi/hired car	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	2	6	80	175	129	104	-	-	55	57.9
motorcycle/ scooter	21	38	15	61	119	11	36	-	37	10.6
own car	0	5	3	13	0	-	4	-	4	0.9
rickshaw	7	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	1.6
owned animal-driven transport	19	35	114	45	169	92	216	-	62	8.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	100
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	61.8
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	2.9	2	6.3	14.6	27.4	42.5	9.1	19.5	7.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4483	7545	5313	2954	1509	430	130	79	22640	-
no.of sample commuters	286	386	253	128	78	35	17	5	1202	-
Bihar	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	977	790	397	46	-	-	-	-	752	0.8
bus	2	10	222	360	576	1000	1000	-	75	10.4
rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2	-
bicycle	4	61	281	211	88	-	-	-	79	3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	2	29	18	200	256	-	-	-	29	23.2
motorcycle/ scooter	-	12	16	80	-	-	-	-	10	32.8
own car	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	-	60	41	-	-	-	-	-	24	0.8
owned animal-driven transport	14	9	13	70	80	-	-	-	17	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.3	1.3	3.4	16.5	9.6	-	-	-	2.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	8092	4818	2851	937	409	16	2	32	17223	-
no.of sample commuters	422	383	137	49	23	2	1	2	1026	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	810	674	280	71	68	-	-	-	463	1.8
bus	-	44	127	195	362	654	310	615	129	20
rail	4	1	-	1	0	59	532	286	15	67.9
bicycle	98	121	290	366	184	6	-	-	176	10.2
taxi/hired car	-	0	-	3	0	-	-	-	0	7.9
auto-rickshaw	30	10	15	45	51	23	6	-	25	17.8
motorcycle/ scooter	23	89	204	256	287	203	144	-	135	6.2
own car	9	4	4	4	-	21	-	-	6	-
rickshaw	0	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
owned animal-driven transport	27	37	41	54	48	29	-	99	38	2.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	19	4	-	4	8	-	4	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100
other	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	17.2	25.4	42.9	-	7.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	7208	7405	4569	4033	1845	1366	422	184	27033	-
no.of sample commuters	550	703	405	257	126	70	22	8	2143	-
Gujarat	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	958	798	307	266	156	-	-	-	786	0.2
bus	12	46	221	249	844	899	683	1000	74	2.6
rail	-	3	-	20	-	101	196	-	3	48.7
bicycle	15	87	222	77	-	-	-	-	59	3.2
taxi/hired car	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	3	41	149	202	-	-	-	-	41	1.5
motorcycle/ scooter	8	13	28	64	-	-	-	-	15	-
own car	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	2	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	62	119	-	-	-	-	15	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	4	-	-	70	-	0	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.7	8.6	10.5	19.6	-	0.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	10220	4405	1979	1198	177	87	45	33	18143	-
no.of sample commuters	679	410	125	73	15	7	5	2	1316	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana										
Purpose: work										
urban										
on foot	768	561	325	125	-	-	-	-	423	0.1
bus	-	0	8	36	326	428	17	999	64	40.7
rail	-	-	2	-	51	256	785	1	60	61.2
bicycle	140	256	405	337	356	239	-	-	242	5.7
taxi/hired car	-	74	39	62	11	-	-	-	28	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	0	45	-	-	-	-	7	0.4
motorcycle/ scooter	80	52	58	157	198	-	-	-	84	-
own car	-	-	42	66	-	-	-	-	16	-
rickshaw	-	32	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	11.6
owned animal-driven transport	12	26	34	129	56	78	-	-	42	0.8
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	10	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	83	43	1	-	-	-	18	35.6
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.7	3.7	7.5	26.3	46.7	32.9	0.1	8.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3742	1776	1495	1648	875	659	544	42	10784	-
no.of sample commuters	129	85	72	69	36	25	16	3	437	-
Haryana										
Purpose: education										
urban										
on foot	914	629	403	-	-	-	-	-	725	-
bus	-	-	63	551	787	802	15	-	59	29
rail	-	-	-	-	-	198	985	-	7	-
bicycle	59	133	211	228	-	-	-	-	94	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
auto-rickshaw	7	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
motorcycle/ scooter	16	50	81	101	213	-	-	-	36	-
own car	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
rickshaw	5	59	52	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	37	-	120	-	-	-	-	14	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	6	100
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	2.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	6.9	-	25.7	56.1	-	-	2.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5328	2285	738	377	149	212	22	-	9110	-
no.of sample commuters	206	91	32	11	5	5	2	-	352	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	919	776	499	220	26	-	-	-	504	4.6
bus	14	53	248	375	612	762	448	879	255	19.8
rail	2	-	3	1	-	58	372	121	10	57.3
bicycle	23	64	61	88	33	24	-	-	53	11.9
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	4	-	21	-	-	2	100
auto-rickshaw	14	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	5	-
motorcycle/ scooter	22	95	145	283	245	51	139	-	141	9.8
own car	-	-	-	14	28	24	-	-	7	7.7
rickshaw	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
owned animal-driven transport	4	10	29	14	-	26	-	-	12	15.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	10	-	48	0	42	-	8	9.1
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.7	4.6	11.5	15	20.1	19.8	38.3	71.6	10.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5833	7595	5009	5609	3736	1594	444	138	30004	-
no.of sample commuters	355	520	278	282	167	91	28	5	1730	-

Karnataka	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	978	808	362	-	-	-	-	-	715	0.4
bus	6	32	458	588	923	988	1000	1000	165	10.7
rail	-	5	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	7.1
bicycle	7	71	103	46	54	-	-	-	41	0.1
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	2	51	19	194	-	-	-	-	39	4.7
motorcycle/ scooter	-	11	29	113	23	-	-	-	19	13.3
own car	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	6	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	1.8	4.3	7.2	15.4	16.5	52.8	-	2.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	9158	5363	2395	2196	413	167	85	17	19794	-
no.of sample commuters	498	357	131	98	20	10	4	1	1119	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	920	630	160	47	3	-	-	-	375	-
bus	16	209	616	689	803	807	587	409	444	28.4
rail	-	0	-	6	0	30	271	368	13	29.4
bicycle	16	69	60	68	36	26	-	-	45	8.9
taxi/hired car	-	2	5	-	23	-	-	-	3	54
auto-rickshaw	5	26	25	7	0	8	-	-	12	-
motorcycle/ scooter	23	13	56	74	59	38	53	-	41	1.6
own car	3	26	30	31	8	31	89	147	23	12.5
rickshaw	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
owned animal-driven transport	17	16	39	79	63	49	-	76	39	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	5.8	20.1	16.3	27.5	26.9	45.4	24.8	13.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3814	3204	2200	2874	1745	1742	348	98	16024	-
no.of sample commuters	438	325	203	263	139	131	28	8	1535	-
Kerala	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	978	604	152	83	-	-	-	-	513	0.4
bus	4	242	646	664	820	950	1000	1000	359	20.9
rail	-	0	10	18	19	50	-	-	7	69.8
bicycle	-	16	14	15	-	-	-	-	8	-
taxi/hired car	6	0	25	58	22	-	-	-	15	-
auto-rickshaw	7	32	86	75	61	-	-	-	40	5.6
motorcycle/ scooter	0	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
own car	0	34	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	51	31	56	58	-	-	-	30	-
hired animal-driven transport	5	21	-	30	20	-	-	-	12	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	4	18.2	8.1	22.7	46.2	26.6	-	8.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4113	3162	2162	1521	1081	315	59	42	12456	-
no.of sample commuters	381	301	191	148	77	31	5	2	1136	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	Purpose: work										urban
on foot	899	730	550	216	86	-	-	-	-	618	1.9
bus	5	4	28	88	190	682	529	109	-	49	29.4
rail	2	-	-	15	3	4	95	891	-	7	41.1
bicycle	79	168	290	324	313	59	-	-	-	198	5.1
taxi/hired car	-	1	3	4	56	33	43	-	-	5	7.6
auto-rickshaw	-	-	1	10	-	18	-	-	-	2	17.4
motorcycle/ scooter	6	26	83	126	232	119	217	-	-	57	11.4
own car	1	1	3	14	28	44	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	-	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	22.7
owned animal-driven transport	6	59	29	182	91	17	115	-	-	50	9.2
hired animal-driven transport	2	7	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	7	45.8
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	0	-	25	-	-	-	1	3.1
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.5	3.5	4.9	14	6.7	28.8	6.8	89.1	-	5.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	10568	11941	9474	3826	1924	920	372	121	-	39750	-
no.of sample commuters	610	803	640	270	108	48	18	4	-	2518	-
Madhya Pradesh	Purpose: education										urban
on foot	984	804	357	28	-	-	-	-	-	828	0.3
bus	2	20	120	497	640	464	-	31	-	40	29.4
rail	0	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	0	-
bicycle	8	107	330	347	122	536	-	-	-	82	11.3
taxi/hired car	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	1	16	19	27	31	-	-	-	-	9	21.6
motorcycle/ scooter	-	5	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
own car	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	4	27	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	10.7
owned animal-driven transport	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	969	-	2	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	14	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	2	-	201	-	-	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	1000	2.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	3.5	5.2	24.8	23.9	-	-	-	-	2.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	16624	10551	2776	961	281	29	-	4	-	31228	-
no.of sample commuters	1020	716	265	73	16	2	-	2	-	2095	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	878	636	336	93	38	-	-	-	415	1.2
bus	9	51	214	269	336	246	147	12	149	29.7
rail	2	3	42	152	359	646	780	819	166	75.7
bicycle	30	153	249	206	102	5	-	-	121	8.5
taxi/hired car	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	19.1
auto-rickshaw	15	10	27	32	18	7	-	-	17	16.7
motorcycle/ scooter	34	105	86	160	79	35	-	-	80	26.7
own car	14	13	18	30	30	43	25	88	22	5.5
rickshaw	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	8.4
owned animal-driven transport	9	18	18	57	37	13	15	-	22	2.7
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	34	2	25.5
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	0	-	-	-	1	-	9	48	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	21.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.7	10.2	12.6	22.6	45.1	61.1	65.1	33.2	21.2	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	20067	21916	13667	12777	8756	9700	3451	355	90808	-
no.of sample commuters	1239	1186	777	641	460	504	175	16	5008	-
Maharashtra	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	964	717	297	43	212	-	-	-	690	1.2
bus	6	73	309	325	513	268	447	-	112	20.3
rail	1	5	12	94	128	643	400	1000	26	62.9
bicycle	13	95	142	255	10	71	-	-	72	1.6
taxi/hired car	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	5	52	144	134	-	18	-	-	48	3
motorcycle/ scooter	1	22	43	94	46	-	-	-	21	3.8
own car	2	3	3	7	17	-	-	-	3	14.1
rickshaw	5	25	33	13	-	-	-	-	15	33.4
owned animal-driven transport	2	3	16	36	74	-	-	-	9	17.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	1	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.9	5.3	7.9	17.2	17.1	45.4	35.2	-	5.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	30198	17414	8772	5308	2036	927	297	17	65125	-
no.of sample commuters	1728	1037	431	235	68	52	14	1	3574	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	883	575	405	58	684	-	-	-	548	6.5
bus	-	8	-	104	41	504	790	-	50	23
rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	5	100
bicycle	116	363	461	616	187	390	4	-	325	9.7
taxi/hired car	-	-	4	-	-	48	-	-	2	69.3
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	38	114	82	74	-	-	1000	46	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
owned animal-driven transport	0	0	17	140	13	57	-	-	19	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	6.6	11.6	1.2	0.7	-	10.1	50.4	-	8.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2839	3370	1683	994	229	292	248	29	9760	-
no.of sample commuters	149	168	138	67	28	11	7	1	572	-
Orissa	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	998	606	434	-	143	-	-	-	781	-
bus	-	36	7	626	333	983	-	-	61	33.4
rail	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	1	-
bicycle	2	276	335	347	248	17	-	-	117	12.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	276	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	80	221	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
owned animal-driven transport	0	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	3.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	2.2	3.4	56.5	40.7	6.1	-	-	3.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3550	1678	443	241	34	145	-	-	6091	-
no.of sample commuters	158	106	83	30	13	5	-	-	395	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	753	488	375	313	62	-	-	-	479	-
bus	6	4	12	13	188	655	782	112	43	31.5
rail	-	3	2	1	10	34	136	625	5	37.5
bicycle	105	289	401	462	422	108	-	-	279	0.3
taxi/hired car	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
auto-rickshaw	1	4	-	42	45	24	-	-	10	12.4
motorcycle/ scooter	47	84	120	109	167	54	82	-	87	-
own car	14	0	7	14	-	109	-	-	10	-
rickshaw	0	18	32	6	-	-	-	-	12	-
owned animal-driven transport	70	102	41	35	106	-	-	263	69	2.8
hired animal-driven transport	3	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	3.1
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	5	-	-	16	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.1	2.5	0.9	2.2	23.7	42.1	73.7	1.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5508	5360	3643	2533	963	536	159	37	18739	-
no.of sample commuters	473	513	287	139	77	46	13	3	1551	-
Punjab	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	915	677	183	143	-	-	-	-	714	-
bus	3	42	73	65	618	769	-	-	41	8.1
rail	-	-	-	-	38	9	-	-	1	14
bicycle	44	142	467	447	39	-	-	-	133	0.7
taxi/hired car	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
auto-rickshaw	9	72	90	249	90	-	-	-	47	-
motorcycle/ scooter	1	13	12	71	5	58	-	-	9	-
own car	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	8	53	80	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
owned animal-driven transport	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	42	25	209	164	-	-	10	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	0.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	0.9	-	19.3	7.1	-	-	0.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	8404	4986	1648	624	227	157	-	-	16047	-
no.of sample commuters	762	428	131	47	29	15	-	-	1412	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	886	598	151	63	266	-	-	-	392	0.2
bus	4	9	81	170	314	700	388	307	120	23.6
rail	-	4	-	12	-	96	478	-	16	79.4
bicycle	38	152	422	417	41	36	-	-	215	2.9
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	-	24	0	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
motorcycle/ scooter	64	133	211	166	88	-	-	693	133	3.3
own car	-	25	39	38	62	38	57	-	29	-
rickshaw	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	52.4
owned animal-driven transport	8	46	58	107	185	109	-	-	66	2.8
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	1	1	15	-	78	-	3	44.4
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	10	25	14	29	-	-	-	13	78.9
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	3.1	8.2	5.4	2.7	32.2	75.5	19.2	6.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2605	3473	2654	2506	1145	652	220	83	13372	-
no.of sample commuters	195	214	157	168	90	38	19	4	888	-
Rajasthan	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	967	730	172	89	377	-	-	-	777	0.2
bus	5	93	407	353	189	396	-	-	84	10.4
rail	14	11	-	-	-	-	1000	-	12	-
bicycle	6	33	235	293	-	604	-	-	50	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	3	-
auto-rickshaw	6	84	92	24	316	-	-	-	40	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	35	37	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
own car	-	6	-	39	-	-	-	-	4	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	14	24	-	-	-	-	3	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	5	118	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	4	43	115	-	-	-	-	10	-
NR	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	-	0.1	15.3	-	10.9	-	-	1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	6198	3620	792	591	91	95	14	-	11451	-
no.of sample commuters	404	242	65	41	9	5	1	-	774	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	875	661	205	65	27	-	-	-	397	1.1
bus	22	92	246	402	526	546	472	305	243	16
rail	1	3	17	34	66	237	334	580	39	31.5
bicycle	65	152	393	229	138	57	-	-	178	2.8
taxi/hired car	2	7	0	3	3	8	19	-	4	20.8
auto-rickshaw	1	3	-	3	6	6	-	-	3	-
motorcycle/ scooter	21	37	48	181	128	90	111	114	75	4.2
own car	5	4	6	22	13	36	7	-	10	-
rickshaw	2	7	16	18	-	-	-	-	8	-
owned animal-driven transport	5	22	53	31	79	20	57	-	33	2.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	3	5	0	2	-	-	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	2	8	11	13	12	0	-	-	8	3.4
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	1.9	5.1	10.8	11.9	22	33.4	17.1	6.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	13252	14839	10949	9919	8231	3218	1135	239	61883	-
no.of sample commuters	851	883	693	492	340	163	53	16	3499	-
Tamil Nadu	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	927	748	252	37	12	-	-	-	659	0.1
bus	12	96	391	696	802	850	508	-	192	9.4
rail	8	4	18	121	55	64	492	-	24	13.8
bicycle	30	78	228	52	47	32	-	-	69	1.2
taxi/hired car	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	2	2	40	44	6	-	-	-	10	-
motorcycle/ scooter	11	25	15	13	26	39	-	-	16	1.7
own car	2	7	7	-	36	15	-	-	6	-
rickshaw	5	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
owned animal-driven transport	1	7	7	37	13	-	-	-	7	6.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	15	14	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	2.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	0.6	3.7	12.4	6.9	6.4	36.1	-	2.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	19273	9924	5002	3512	1786	745	234	-	40519	-
no.of sample commuters	1163	652	259	148	78	41	10	-	2352	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	881	711	350	142	171	-	-	-	475	1.9
bus	7	10	38	66	138	365	249	286	66	41.5
rail	6	0	-	8	18	122	363	465	20	64.9
bicycle	56	180	304	532	448	167	-	-	255	4
taxi/hired car	2	2	13	21	7	17	102	-	9	40.3
auto-rickshaw	7	9	25	52	65	50	-	-	26	26.2
motorcycle/ scooter	33	34	93	104	56	29	37	-	57	2.5
own car	2	17	50	24	3	44	111	41	23	4.5
rickshaw	6	9	69	2	2	32	-	-	19	8.8
owned animal-driven transport	-	23	51	42	89	122	138	180	43	5.9
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	4	3	37	-	-	4	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0	-
other	-	6	7	3	-	14	-	-	4	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	3.4	5.6	9.5	12	32.5	49.6	27.9	7.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	9893	14842	9299	7726	5436	3766	440	402	51932	-
no.of sample commuters	585	797	437	410	172	131	24	13	2572	-
Uttar Pradesh	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	971	788	301	43	-	-	-	-	735	0.5
bus	2	30	88	133	180	627	1000	592	43	22.9
rail	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	408	3	81.6
bicycle	12	63	330	612	666	-	-	-	116	3
taxi/hired car	0	-	20	57	-	230	-	-	9	20.2
auto-rickshaw	0	9	13	75	125	-	-	-	11	22.7
motorcycle/ scooter	6	1	2	7	14	-	-	-	5	-
own car	-	2	38	34	-	-	-	-	8	-
rickshaw	8	105	185	22	-	-	-	-	66	0.4
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	23	10	15	-	-	-	5	5.6
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	0	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	1.8	3.3	8.4	8.2	45.9	-	40.8	2.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	19940	16674	6185	2518	835	572	33	89	46898	-
no.of sample commuters	1019	725	279	112	34	22	2	2	2200	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	948	544	249	26	6	4	-	-	440	1.1
bus	9	60	300	588	471	250	117	-	204	30.9
rail	4	-	16	78	423	688	824	938	142	79.3
bicycle	27	303	320	175	62	18	-	-	149	5.7
taxi/hired car	-	0	-	-	4	-	-	-	0	20.5
auto-rickshaw	-	-	2	15	11	5	-	-	3	44.8
motorcycle/ scooter	1	13	4	17	7	-	50	-	7	-
own car	-	14	7	50	11	29	9	-	13	20.3
rickshaw	4	45	47	4	-	-	-	-	19	24.6
owned animal-driven transport	7	18	45	36	4	-	-	62	19	3.6
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	7	8	2	-	-	-	3	23.6
ship, boat, etc.	-	2	1	3	-	5	-	-	1	52
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	19.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	6.5	14.4	25.6	50.8	74.8	59.4	54.5	19.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	11958	6878	7416	4313	3359	3225	1171	312	38882	-
no.of sample commuters	681	428	418	252	161	162	56	12	2181	-
West Bengal	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	967	717	326	30	57	26	-	-	698	0.4
bus	1	70	259	408	297	358	587	-	100	40.5
rail	17	-	32	141	631	616	413	1000	51	51
bicycle	9	149	168	120	-	-	-	-	77	21.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	-	5	38	139	-	-	-	-	16	73.2
motorcycle/ scooter	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	3	9	44	38	14	-	-	-	13	37.1
rickshaw	3	40	110	99	-	-	-	-	35	35.6
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	11	18	-	-	-	-	3	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	6	26	52.1	46.9	65.1	13	100	11.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	14023	8134	4430	1954	754	554	98	29	30061	-
no.of sample commuters	777	432	229	87	35	20	5	1	1590	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-eastern	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	921	641	373	192	204	50	-	-	575	2.5
bus	25	197	308	401	483	703	684	762	226	29.9
rail	-	0	1	13	-	-	-	19	2	9.9
bicycle	17	43	130	126	19	29	99	-	61	22.3
taxi/hired car	2	35	50	73	107	55	-	-	34	12.5
auto-rickshaw	2	5	23	37	50	31	-	-	13	45.5
motorcycle/ scooter	6	25	36	64	60	16	-	-	25	26.8
own car	4	14	43	25	33	8	-	50	20	12.7
rickshaw	15	31	18	9	-	-	-	-	20	21.5
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	7	23	45	109	217	168	13	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	5	7	37	-	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.7	9.9	15.9	15.3	27.3	43.7	51	64.8	11.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1089	1060	858	298	155	85	43	47	3687	-
no.of sample commuters	944	705	519	161	81	39	18	33	2530	-
North-eastern	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	965	758	277	63	104	-	-	-	736	3.9
bus	2	122	293	591	360	441	-	302	114	20.8
rail	7	8	18	18	-	-	-	152	11	9.4
bicycle	13	43	254	105	232	-	-	-	65	8.4
taxi/hired car	-	10	22	82	-	-	-	-	9	-
auto-rickshaw	3	19	14	92	-	-	-	-	13	24.8
motorcycle/ scooter	3	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	1	5	10	-	107	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	5	30	103	14	-	-	-	-	27	28.7
owned animal-driven transport	-	5	-	18	148	559	-	177	8	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	10	-	49	-	1000	369	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.6	13.3	10.7	4.6	-	7.7	-	21.9	6.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1688	1317	520	131	47	22	7	26	3855	-
no.of sample commuters	1263	696	255	71	28	10	3	15	2387	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-western	Purpose: work										urban
on foot	880	532	137	19	74	1	-	-	-	318	1.1
bus	19	144	479	669	583	524	304	692	380	380	24.7
rail	-	0	11	18	29	20	-	-	-	12	12.6
bicycle	28	105	107	83	37	38	-	-	-	59	0.5
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	15	-	9	229	-	-	6	-
auto-rickshaw	4	30	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	-
motorcycle/ scooter	12	72	94	79	94	89	21	-	-	66	1.1
own car	5	30	48	46	89	174	107	160	58	58	-
rickshaw	11	6	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	9.7
owned animal-driven transport	40	74	87	67	62	129	165	-	-	73	3.6
hired animal-driven transport	0	6	6	-	24	8	111	-	-	10	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	1	100
other	-	-	2	-	-	8	64	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.9	3.2	12.5	15.6	16.4	10.6	11.7	14.8	10.4	10.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	7449	4511	4137	4728	6911	3230	467	175	32057	32057	-
no.of sample commuters	524	412	359	394	418	224	37	8	2402	2402	-
North-western	Purpose: education										urban
on foot	950	626	290	24	26	-	-	-	-	648	0.1
bus	18	207	555	793	819	969	755	1000	263	263	11.2
rail	3	2	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.6
bicycle	10	28	10	27	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
taxi/hired car	-	19	10	14	-	-	245	-	-	5	5.2
auto-rickshaw	8	14	56	2	16	-	-	-	-	15	-
motorcycle/ scooter	0	22	6	5	25	-	-	-	-	6	-
own car	1	19	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
rickshaw	7	45	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
owned animal-driven transport	1	2	12	25	30	-	-	-	-	7	-
hired animal-driven transport	2	8	12	91	85	31	-	-	-	19	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.5	3.7	7.2	6.9	5.1	21	24.5	-	-	3.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	16114	3802	3745	2544	2410	473	32	20	29193	29193	-
no.of sample commuters	1433	440	258	193	108	35	4	1	2479	2479	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
urban										
Southern	Purpose: work									
on foot	825	369	57	38	-	-	-	-	254	0.1
bus	24	122	306	303	682	680	341	920	260	28.8
rail	-	-	85	2	-	28	318	-	19	2.9
bicycle	33	282	225	249	70	-	-	-	188	2.6
taxi/hired car	-	2	19	14	-	33	341	-	12	35.1
auto-rickshaw	6	4	4	3	9	-	-	-	5	49.7
motorcycle/ scooter	86	167	211	362	170	84	-	80	207	5.8
own car	25	42	45	25	61	52	-	-	37	-
rickshaw	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
owned animal-driven transport	-	11	33	3	8	120	-	-	16	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48.5
other	-	0	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	0.4	13.3	12.3	37.1	18.3	68.2	-	10.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	461	688	482	703	219	134	19	4	2710	-
no.of sample commuters	159	245	186	196	53	36	3	2	881	-
urban										
Southern	Purpose: education									
on foot	974	751	30	-	-	-	-	-	614	-
bus	-	61	414	684	813	1000	-	-	200	11.5
rail	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	8	-
bicycle	13	42	93	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
taxi/hired car	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
auto-rickshaw	6	54	15	83	-	-	-	-	28	7
motorcycle/ scooter	7	41	321	233	-	-	-	-	87	2.6
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	20	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	2.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.8	6	14.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	635	389	223	163	66	16	-	-	1493	-
no.of sample commuters	278	131	75	31	7	3	-	-	525	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All-India	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	881	661	347	120	67	1	-	-	463	1.8
bus	10	47	167	314	414	447	287	314	166	25
rail	2	1	11	39	108	307	542	493	52	68.3
bicycle	52	167	274	255	145	50	1	-	158	5.3
taxi/hired car	1	3	3	6	5	10	27	-	4	21.5
auto-rickshaw	7	7	15	29	22	14	0	-	13	24.2
motorcycle/ scooter	24	56	84	145	124	53	45	44	72	9.2
own car	5	9	16	25	26	50	26	36	16	4.1
rickshaw	3	13	22	3	0	4	-	-	9	10.6
owned animal-driven transport	14	32	49	56	75	51	36	76	40	4.4
hired animal-driven transport	0	2	5	4	6	9	26	5	4	10.6
ship, boat, etc.	0	1	1	0	1	0	-	25	1	43.4
other	0	2	5	4	8	4	10	7	3	14.1
NR	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	58.3
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1	5.1	8.3	14.1	22	39.7	47.3	33.8	10.9	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	126572	132628	93761	75346	52089	33738	10078	2558	529256	-
no. of sample commuters	9106	9292	6480	4592	2808	1860	554	153	35008	-
All-India	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	960	747	294	50	53	3	-	-	716	0.5
bus	6	61	298	493	674	688	586	560	121	16
rail	3	2	9	49	72	226	344	383	13	42.5
bicycle	15	89	198	178	71	33	-	-	70	4.4
taxi/hired car	1	2	10	12	3	26	8	-	3	6.6
auto-rickshaw	3	26	66	94	33	3	-	-	24	8.9
motorcycle/ scooter	3	13	21	44	24	8	-	-	12	3.8
own car	1	7	12	9	9	2	-	-	5	9
rickshaw	4	41	68	12	-	-	-	-	22	9.1
owned animal-driven transport	2	6	12	29	30	2	-	26	7	4.6
hired animal-driven transport	0	5	10	25	24	8	7	31	5	2.4
ship, boat, etc.	-	0	1	1	-	-	51	-	0	-
other	0	2	1	4	7	-	3	-	1	-
NR	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	2.7	7.7	14	13.5	31.6	30.1	22.9	3.7	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	196976	108114	48433	27722	12154	5018	928	308	400387	-
no. of sample commuters	13577	7659	3164	1580	624	288	56	29	27072	-

Table 5(W): Average monthly commuting expenses by sex for commuting workers: selected age-groups

State		average monthly expenditure (Rs.) on commuting per commuting worker							
		15-29		30-44		45-59		all ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
R U R A L	AP	59	14	45	12	46	9	48	12
	ASM	15	10	23	6	24	6	19	6
	BHR	20	3	22	6	29	7	21	4
	GUJ	79	12	100	45	49	11	82	26
	HAR	106	16	99	6	107	-	99	9
	KTK	52	21	69	12	58	32	56	19
	KRL	74	85	80	49	93	46	78	59
	MP	8	1	11	0	15	0	10	1
	MAH	48	17	73	17	83	17	61	16
	ORS	11	5	11	2	20	9	11	4
	PNJ	68	125	88	126	86	108	75	81
	RAJ	104	39	123	83	75	104	106	52
	TN	68	56	65	24	69	31	65	38
	UP	32	14	47	8	40	6	35	8
	WB	29	26	44	20	45	49	37	23
	NE	25	15	41	29	49	43	35	24
	NW	74	51	95	69	102	133	84	47
S	97	105	149	158	105	205	122	138	
IND	43	22	55	17	51	21	46	18	
no. of sample commuters		8978	2502	10265	2385	5534	1189	26742	7005
U R B A N	AP	50	35	91	41	121	19	77	30
	ASM	39	80	71	103	97	24	66	46
	BHR	30	69	33	38	33	51	30	42
	GUJ	65	62	84	42	87	53	75	53
	HAR	42	147	97	52	65	69	66	90
	KTK	82	80	109	62	138	76	101	67
	KRL	83	68	108	72	115	65	101	65
	MP	28	4	60	12	63	3	48	7
	MAH	82	76	112	93	140	89	106	74
	ORS	12	-	38	68	36	-	28	22
	PNJ	35	21	87	27	79	52	62	31
	RAJ	78	20	111	130	139	193	105	88
	TN	61	35	74	43	80	29	71	33
	UP	38	65	64	67	72	141	53	66
	WB	38	36	74	63	59	41	59	43
	NE	35	35	68	75	94	39	64	50
	NW	118	214	217	240	205	164	174	213
S	99	79	127	118	152	158	121	105	
IND	60	60	92	68	99	62	80	57	
no. of sample commuters		9373	1791	11629	1982	6382	1044	29252	5755

Table 5(S) : Average monthly commuting expenses by sex for commuting students: selected age-groups

Purpose: education		average monthly expenditure (Rs.) on commuting per commuting student							
State	5-9		10-14		15-29		all ages		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
R U R A L	AP	9	9	20	19	70	2	36	28
	ASM	1	0	2	11	15	9	8	12
	BHR	1	0	2	3	18	6	7	2
	GUJ	12	33	25	21	50	49	32	32
	HAR	69	24	29	45	61	39	49	43
	KTK	1	6	17	12	56	31	26	15
	KRL	20	19	16	14	51	44	28	25
	MP	1	-	2	1	24	63	8	10
	MAH	3	4	19	10	52	55	34	24
	ORS	2	-	3	0	12	16	6	4
	PNJ	50	67	32	27	57	53	46	45
	RAJ	6	1	11	9	44	27	24	10
	TN	26	13	34	28	75	54	45	29
	UP	6	2	7	4	22	20	12	6
	WB	3	3	3	3	19	12	8	5
	NE	10	11	13	8	42	42	23	22
	NW	5	7	9	10	48	42	21	17
	S	39	35	41	31	75	82	55	61
	IND	8	7	11	10	38	35	19	15
	no. of sample commuters		3921	3014	6568	4617	5721	2715	16594
U R B A N	AP	12	13	14	10	42	48	22	19
	ASM	34	17	13	16	46	13	31	16
	BHR	9	14	19	16	21	27	18	19
	GUJ	17	12	8	8	33	24	19	14
	HAR	8	16	12	8	18	37	16	20
	KTK	21	17	18	10	46	45	28	24
	KRL	58	30	32	19	54	42	46	34
	MP	10	8	10	8	10	14	11	9
	MAH	25	22	19	18	60	81	36	42
	ORS	15	8	7	6	16	9	12	9
	PNJ	16	23	13	18	27	27	19	22
	RAJ	20	16	17	16	22	34	20	20
	TN	11	17	24	23	58	38	29	25
	UP	10	15	13	14	23	41	15	23
	WB	23	17	23	15	33	35	27	23
	NE	10	16	24	20	26	36	21	25
	NW	31	35	38	34	93	77	57	47
S	30	37	14	26	80	72	41	40	
IND	18	18	18	16	43	47	27	26	
no. of sample commuters		4353	3866	5406	4583	4612	3277	14906	12166

Table 6: Average monthly expenditure on commuting by distance commuted (one way) separately for commuting to work and for education, and separately for owned and hired types of transport used

State	average monthly expenditure (Rs.) incurred by a commuter using												no. of sample comm.	
	Owned modes*			Hired modes@			Mixed modes§			all modes				
	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
R	AP	202	41	185	133	89	111	3	2	3	37	33	35	2026
	ASM	74	4	47	94	56	78	3	1	2	17	10	14	3972
	BHR	149	12	142	86	72	83	2	0	1	19	5	12	4445
	GUJ	206	83	201	182	82	141	3	2	3	72	32	59	1568
	HAR	163	260	176	227	96	163	5	4	4	87	47	70	761
	KTK	228	66	200	145	75	122	2	0	2	45	22	38	2115
U	KRL	178	132	172	146	66	109	4	0	2	74	26	51	4170
R	MP	146	42	138	150	181	162	0	1	1	6	9	7	3412
A	MAH	251	27	236	179	98	146	4	3	4	49	30	42	3655
L	ORS	55	29	49	121	74	105	2	1	1	9	5	8	2123
	PNJ	151	110	145	199	120	151	22	6	14	76	46	61	1978
	RAJ	288	60	279	234	113	203	2	1	1	101	21	69	1161
	TN	110	10	95	123	103	116	7	2	5	58	38	50	3880
	UP	188	77	163	154	99	131	8	2	4	33	10	19	7059
	WB	60	24	48	122	56	104	4	1	2	35	7	22	5031
	NE	211	175	203	134	106	122	6	4	5	31	23	28	22
	NW	239	127	232	176	104	145	4	0	1	82	19	42	5195
	S	212	143	202	188	106	162	26	6	19	125	58	103	941
	IND	170	56	151	146	88	123	4	2	3	41	17	31	60878
	AP	241	88	228	160	95	135	5	2	4	68	21	48	4831
	ASM	287	168	267	131	146	137	6	1	4	64	25	47	868
	BHR	171	84	154	113	111	112	1	1	1	31	18	26	2228
	GUJ	206	106	199	181	101	154	4	1	2	72	17	50	3459
	HAR	169	100	148	234	96	187	4	0	2	69	18	46	789
	KTK	258	194	254	183	96	152	5	1	3	95	26	67	2849
U	KRL	238	71	196	140	84	117	3	1	2	93	40	70	2671
R	MP	187	159	185	251	97	178	3	1	2	41	10	28	4613
A	MAH	285	203	272	183	145	171	5	3	4	100	38	74	8582
N	ORS	182	23	180	222	99	160	2	1	1	27	11	21	967
	PNJ	216	129	208	217	115	155	9	3	6	59	21	41	2963
	RAJ	266	157	258	245	115	187	7	0	3	103	20	65	1662
	TN	214	125	202	117	94	109	5	1	3	64	27	49	5851
	UP	198	92	186	178	120	152	5	1	3	54	19	37	4772
	WB	162	92	145	133	110	126	3	1	2	57	25	43	3771
	NE	218	71	187	142	111	130	7	3	5	60	23	41	4917
	NW	470	300	457	197	148	177	7	0	3	179	53	119	4881
	S	229	123	208	159	106	142	26	1	15	118	40	91	1406
	IND	252	142	238	166	115	147	5	2	3	76	26	55	62080

* Owned modes: bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, owned car and owned animal-driven transport

@ Hired modes: bus, rail, hired car, rickshaw and hired animal-driven transport

§ Mixed modes: all other modes

भाग - III
(हिन्दी)

Part - III
(Hindi)

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	923	816	511	210	124	-	-	-	550	1.5
bus	14	27	84	253	503	526	446	286	149	42
rail	-	13	15	81	110	357	511	432	83	78.1
bicycle	51	118	269	382	197	67	13	-	160	14.8
taxi/hired car	-	2	0	-	-	-	9	-	1	62.1
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	21
motorcycle/ scooter	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42.8
own car	3	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	3	65.5
rickshaw	5	6	59	6	11	11	-	-	19	8.6
owned animal-driven transport	5	7	27	49	9	37	-	75	18	4.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	73	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	8	28	16	27	-	10	134	13	29
other	-	-	-	-	7	-	11	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	16.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	2.5	5.4	8	20.2	42.1	57.6	62.4	53.6	16.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	9766	16196	12020	5623	2874	4423	2509	368	54684	-
no.of sample commuters	450	741	585	303	168	255	132	18	2703	-
West Bengal	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	970	855	657	367	100	25	-	-	773	3.1
bus	-	33	67	262	440	780	871	1000	77	44.6
rail	10	5	26	29	157	194	129	-	23	46.7
bicycle	16	91	194	327	289	-	-	-	106	15.1
taxi/hired car	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
own car	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	70
rickshaw	2	5	15	-	13	-	-	-	5	10
owned animal-driven transport	-	6	39	14	-	-	-	-	10	4
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	5	3	7.7	14.7	42.4	70.5	12.9	100	8.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	18131	13046	8345	3775	2167	640	26	50	46656	-
no.of sample commuters	843	702	433	186	106	35	2	2	2328	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-eastern	Purpose: work										rural
on foot	941	920	828	557	370	4	-	-	-	764	3.3
bus	42	26	67	260	507	931	1000	762	144	144	46.1
rail	-	4	2	21	-	8	-	124	5	5	44.3
bicycle	8	30	53	63	46	24	-	-	35	35	26.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	10	12	5	-	-	-	4	4	65.1
auto-rickshaw	3	3	3	9	13	-	-	-	4	4	34.5
motorcycle/ scooter	-	5	7	24	26	-	-	-	9	9	14.3
own car	-	4	9	23	3	22	-	-	7	7	31.8
rickshaw	4	4	12	14	4	-	-	-	8	8	19.6
owned animal-driven transport	1	6	7	12	25	10	-	-	7	7	34.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	114	1	1	74
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	-
NR	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3.7
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	7.7	4.6	5.5	19.7	33.6	53.6	33.5	66.2	11.6	-	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2254	2848	2496	1314	947	261	39	27	10476	-	-
no.of sample commuters	880	1319	1216	595	311	83	17	11	4557	-	-
North-eastern	Purpose: education										rural
on foot	967	917	604	269	230	-	-	-	744	744	3.5
bus	11	37	205	461	524	855	1000	1000	138	138	37.4
rail	8	11	1	8	-	-	-	-	7	7	2.8
bicycle	7	14	89	189	164	111	-	-	66	66	12.8
taxi/hired car	-	-	55	4	28	-	-	-	12	12	18.1
auto-rickshaw	-	-	6	13	18	-	-	-	3	3	11.5
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	7	-	-	33	-	-	2	2	13.8
own car	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	-	1	1	-
rickshaw	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	4	36	-	-	-	-	6	6	16.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	0	0	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	7	19	12	15	-	-	-	-	16	16	73.2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	7.4	5	12	25.2	9.3	33.1	56.7	-	10.2	-	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2677	2192	1600	1050	233	52	5	3	7969	-	-
no.of sample commuters	927	774	592	397	74	19	2	1	2829	-	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-western	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	972	902	596	309	120	6	-	-	502	2.5
bus	-	57	279	523	802	928	963	1000	409	45.5
rail	8	-	-	5	10	10	-	-	5	46.1
bicycle	0	32	79	120	46	39	-	-	56	3.5
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	49.5
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	9	11	9	9	8	-	-	7	11.5
own car	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
owned animal-driven transport	17	-	30	29	-	6	37	-	16	9.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	3.2	14.1	27.7	45.3	42.5	49.4	3.1	20.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1949	1519	2099	2318	1605	1014	177	181	10925	-
no.of sample commuters	267	298	374	386	278	153	34	12	1813	-
North-western	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	993	940	803	381	128	-	-	-	812	0.4
bus	4	52	181	481	786	964	1000	1000	162	47.2
rail	2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	16.1
bicycle	-	5	8	14	3	26	-	-	5	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	0	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	12	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	3	82	-	-	-	4	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	1.2	11.2	27	35.2	56	100	-	8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	6090	6073	3074	2071	928	333	13	104	18848	-
no.of sample commuters	1051	1109	582	367	158	67	3	8	3382	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	846	710	312	52	2	-	-	-	148	1.8
bus	11	14	276	385	524	789	626	883	439	46.7
rail	-	-	-	-	11	17	-	-	6	100
bicycle	-	149	247	334	351	2	-	-	243	1.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	3	100
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	114	80	106	116	112	162	-	-	112	10.1
own car	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	13	-
rickshaw	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	117	12	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	29	48	12	-	0	6	374	-	17	73.4
other	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	5	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	24.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	3.7	17.5	16.1	32.6	35.1	80.6	-	24.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	72	158	226	371	649	236	45	20	1776	-
no.of sample commuters	46	90	95	97	108	51	11	2	500	-
Southern	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	994	890	531	80	1	-	-	-	458	7.4
bus	6	32	291	653	918	1000	-	1000	425	46.2
rail	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	18	100
bicycle	-	27	61	102	1	-	-	-	36	2.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	6	57	72	75	-	-	-	42	34.8
own car	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	26.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	3.5	10.1	28.7	73.4	27.6	-	-	26.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	117	201	125	156	199	20	-	1	820	-
no.of sample commuters	76	118	75	91	68	10	-	1	441	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All-India	Purpose: work									rural
on foot	959	876	645	362	194	3	-	-	591	1.9
bus	9	26	93	240	421	658	539	457	177	37.2
rail	1	3	5	14	25	98	321	357	22	66.9
bicycle	23	72	193	297	245	142	15	-	150	8.8
taxi/hired car	0	1	3	9	13	9	9	-	5	21.1
auto-rickshaw	1	2	7	9	11	19	0	-	6	30.6
motorcycle/ scooter	2	4	11	21	29	24	27	16	13	13
own car	0	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	21.1
rickshaw	1	2	13	3	4	3	-	-	5	8.9
owned animal-driven transport	2	10	21	30	27	19	15	32	17	17.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	2	3	5	7	27	44	3	34.2
ship, boat, etc.	0	2	5	5	12	5	35	84	5	24.6
other	-	1	1	7	11	11	11	9	4	12.2
NR	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.8	3.3	7	13	24.5	38.4	47.5	36.5	11.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	81935	127442	96164	81208	63662	34992	8879	2345	501270	-
no.of sample commuters	5467	8328	6873	5459	4060	2429	593	146	33747	-
All-India	Purpose: education									rural
on foot	979	885	634	260	62	2	-	-	700	1.3
bus	8	43	145	361	584	779	756	646	152	29.4
rail	2	2	6	14	36	49	155	162	9	37.8
bicycle	7	54	169	306	254	120	18	-	110	7.9
taxi/hired car	-	1	3	8	13	17	-	-	3	40
auto-rickshaw	0	1	12	18	9	6	-	-	6	25.5
motorcycle/ scooter	0	0	3	4	3	0	3	-	1	2.3
own car	0	0	1	1	4	1	-	-	3	17.6
rickshaw	1	3	9	2	1	-	-	-	6	21.8
owned animal-driven transport	1	4	9	15	9	4	-	-	5	10.1
hired animal-driven transport	0	4	5	8	15	13	67	149	1	54.1
ship, boat, etc.	1	2	0	-	2	-	-	43	2	3.5
other	-	0	3	3	7	10	-	-	1	26.7
NR	1	0	0	0	2	-	-	-	1	26.7
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.4	2.2	7.6	15.8	24.1	30.3	34.1	31.4	7.2	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	114187	107037	82047	47556	25863	10745	1086	434	391330	-
no.of sample commuters	7701	7659	5651	3475	1677	687	68	28	27131	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	895	733	419	125	65	-	-	-	535	2.2
bus	6	35	115	479	362	593	529	426	160	18.6
rail	5	1	2	8	16	20	159	134	7	19.2
bicycle	44	133	243	160	69	63	-	-	125	5.2
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	52	185	-	3	21.6
auto-rickshaw	6	5	19	35	22	23	-	-	14	14.3
motorcycle/ scooter	24	24	78	115	211	83	-	-	65	2.5
own car	2	3	5	12	10	27	-	-	6	2
rickshaw	1	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
owned animal-driven transport	16	40	89	40	204	130	79	305	62	4.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	1	7	20	20	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	0	-	-	-	6	-	-	134	1	43.9
other	1	2	2	6	14	9	49	-	4	0.2
NR	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.9	3.9	4.5	12.2	10.1	19.5	12.1	35.4	5.7	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	13990	15054	10214	7450	4900	2074	425	197	54683	-
no. of sample commuters	750	769	577	355	259	95	17	10	2856	-
Andhra Pradesh	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	963	790	254	49	14	-	-	-	751	0.2
bus	3	40	378	744	866	1000	-	-	139	9
rail	4	3	6	30	-	-	-	-	6	-
bicycle	15	100	153	48	56	-	-	-	50	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	2	11	119	30	18	-	-	-	16	5.7
motorcycle/ scooter	6	6	33	13	25	-	-	-	9	-
own car	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
rickshaw	4	31	51	0	-	-	-	-	14	-
owned animal-driven transport	1	3	7	46	-	-	-	-	6	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	5	-	25	-	-	-	-	3	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	12	-	13	20	-	-	-	5	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	8.8	4.9	7.1	8.4	-	-	1.5	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	21294	8992	3205	2741	1357	446	-	-	38142	-
no. of sample commuters	1169	438	166	117	59	20	-	-	1975	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Assam	Purpose: work										urban
on foot	965	634	131	10	-	-	-	-	581	16.8	
bus	13	70	221	431	696	630	560	420	147	54.6	
rail	-	-	13	-	79	-	-	580	7	38.5	
bicycle	4	129	219	94	71	-	-	-	82	30.4	
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
auto-rickshaw	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
motorcycle/ scooter	-	37	84	370	-	176	-	-	64	22.9	
own car	-	34	70	23	-	63	440	-	28	7.2	
rickshaw	-	32	144	7	-	-	-	-	31	53.4	
owned animal-driven transport	17	16	28	66	87	131	-	-	28	-	
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ship, boat, etc.	-	48	72	-	67	-	-	-	28	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	23.9	
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	18	25.1	26.7	29.2	39.4	58.2	-	42	23.9	-	
estd.no. of commuters (00)	1815	1173	700	456	151	114	42	17	4508	-	
no. of sample commuters	188	150	81	48	15	11	3	2	503	-	
Assam	Purpose: education										urban
on foot	986	905	283	41	-	-	-	-	793	6.1	
bus	-	32	283	511	-	1000	-	-	91	32.2	
rail	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
bicycle	0	-	113	221	-	-	-	-	31	-	
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
motorcycle/ scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
own car	-	18	69	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	
rickshaw	-	27	158	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	
owned animal-driven transport	6	2	33	154	-	-	-	-	18	-	
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ship, boat, etc.	-	17	62	73	-	-	-	-	20	-	
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	-	-	1000	7.7	
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	5.7	10.2	4	22	-	66.9	-	-	7.7	-	
estd.no. of commuters (00)	2122	600	567	204	-	40	-	-	3556	-	
no. of sample commuters	217	74	52	16	-	3	-	-	365	-	

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	887	692	569	401	135	-	-	-	605	0.6
bus	9	7	11	23	166	574	238	-	33	46.1
rail	-	-	1	10	36	171	505	1000	14	34.4
bicycle	24	198	195	270	230	48	-	-	169	1.5
taxi/hired car	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	2	6	80	175	129	104	-	-	55	57.9
motorcycle/ scooter	21	38	15	61	119	11	36	-	37	10.6
own car	0	5	3	13	0	-	4	-	4	0.9
rickshaw	7	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	1.6
owned animal-driven transport	19	35	114	45	169	92	216	-	62	8.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	100
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	61.8
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	2.9	2	6.3	14.6	27.4	42.5	9.1	19.5	7.4	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	4483	7545	5313	2954	1509	430	130	79	22640	-
no. of sample commuters	286	386	253	128	78	35	17	5	1202	-
Bihar	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	977	790	397	46	-	-	-	-	752	0.8
bus	2	10	222	360	576	1000	1000	-	75	10.4
rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	2	-
bicycle	4	61	281	211	88	-	-	-	79	3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	2	29	18	200	256	-	-	-	29	23.2
motorcycle/ scooter	-	12	16	80	-	-	-	-	10	32.8
own car	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	-	60	41	-	-	-	-	-	24	0.8
owned animal-driven transport	14	9	13	70	80	-	-	-	17	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.3	1.3	3.4	16.5	9.6	-	-	-	2.7	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	8092	4818	2851	937	409	16	2	32	17223	-
no. of sample commuters	422	383	137	49	23	2	1	2	1026	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	Purpose: work										urban
on foot	810	674	280	71	68	-	-	-	-	463	1.8
bus	-	44	127	195	362	654	310	615	129	129	20
rail	4	1	-	1	0	59	532	286	15	15	67.9
bicycle	98	121	290	366	184	6	-	-	176	176	10.2
taxi/hired car	-	0	-	3	0	-	-	-	0	0	7.9
auto-rickshaw	30	10	15	45	51	23	6	-	25	25	17.8
motorcycle/ scooter	23	89	204	256	287	203	144	-	135	135	6.2
own car	9	4	4	4	-	21	-	-	6	6	-
rickshaw	0	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	10
owned animal-driven transport	27	37	41	54	48	29	-	99	38	38	2.1
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	19	4	-	4	8	-	4	4	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	100
other	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	17.2	25.4	42.9	-	-	7.9	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	7208	7405	4569	4033	1845	1366	422	184	27033	27033	-
no. of sample commuters	550	703	405	257	126	70	22	8	2143	2143	-
Gujarat	Purpose: education										urban
on foot	958	798	307	266	156	-	-	-	-	786	0.2
bus	12	46	221	249	844	899	683	1000	74	74	2.6
rail	-	3	-	20	-	101	196	-	3	3	48.7
bicycle	15	87	222	77	-	-	-	-	59	59	3.2
taxi/hired car	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
auto-rickshaw	3	41	149	202	-	-	-	-	41	41	1.5
motorcycle/ scooter	8	13	28	64	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
own car	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	2	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	62	119	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	0	0	-
other	-	-	-	4	-	-	70	-	0	0	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.7	8.6	10.5	19.6	-	-	0.8	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	10220	4405	1979	1198	177	87	45	33	18143	18143	-
no. of sample commuters	679	410	125	73	15	7	5	2	1316	1316	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana										
Purpose: work										
urban										
on foot	768	561	325	125	-	-	-	-	423	0.1
bus	-	0	8	36	326	428	17	999	64	40.7
rail	-	-	2	-	51	256	785	1	60	61.2
bicycle	140	256	405	337	356	239	-	-	242	5.7
taxi/hired car	-	74	39	62	11	-	-	-	28	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	0	45	-	-	-	-	7	0.4
motorcycle/ scooter	80	52	58	157	198	-	-	-	84	-
own car	-	-	42	66	-	-	-	-	16	-
rickshaw	-	32	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	11.6
owned animal-driven transport	12	26	34	129	56	78	-	-	42	0.8
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	10	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	83	43	1	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	35.6
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.7	3.7	7.5	26.3	46.7	32.9	0.1	8.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3742	1776	1495	1648	875	659	544	42	10784	-
no.of sample commuters	129	85	72	69	36	25	16	3	437	-
Haryana										
Purpose: education										
urban										
on foot	914	629	403	-	-	-	-	-	725	-
bus	-	-	63	551	787	802	15	-	59	29
rail	-	-	-	-	-	198	985	-	7	-
bicycle	59	133	211	228	-	-	-	-	94	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
auto-rickshaw	7	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
motorcycle/ scooter	16	50	81	101	213	-	-	-	36	-
own car	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
rickshaw	5	59	52	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	37	-	120	-	-	-	-	14	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	6	100
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	2.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	6.9	-	25.7	56.1	-	-	2.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5328	2285	738	377	149	212	22	-	9110	-
no.of sample commuters	206	91	32	11	5	5	2	-	352	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	919	776	499	220	26	-	-	-	504	4.6
bus	14	53	248	375	612	762	448	879	255	19.8
rail	2	-	3	1	-	58	372	121	10	57.3
bicycle	23	64	61	88	33	24	-	-	53	11.9
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	4	-	21	-	-	2	100
auto-rickshaw	14	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	5	-
motorcycle/ scooter	22	95	145	283	245	51	139	-	141	9.8
own car	-	-	-	14	28	24	-	-	7	7.7
rickshaw	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
owned animal-driven transport	4	10	29	14	-	26	-	-	12	15.5
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	10	-	48	0	42	-	8	9.1
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.7	4.6	11.5	15	20.1	19.8	38.3	71.6	10.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5833	7595	5009	5609	3736	1594	444	138	30004	-
no.of sample commuters	355	520	278	282	167	91	28	5	1730	-

Karnataka	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	978	808	362	-	-	-	-	-	715	0.4
bus	6	32	458	588	923	988	1000	1000	165	10.7
rail	-	5	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	7.1
bicycle	7	71	103	46	54	-	-	-	41	0.1
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
auto-rickshaw	2	51	19	194	-	-	-	-	39	4.7
motorcycle/ scooter	-	11	29	113	23	-	-	-	19	13.3
own car	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
rickshaw	6	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	1.8	4.3	7.2	15.4	16.5	52.8	-	2.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	9158	5363	2395	2196	413	167	85	17	19794	-
no.of sample commuters	498	357	131	98	20	10	4	1	1119	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	920	630	160	47	3	-	-	-	375	-
bus	16	209	616	689	803	807	587	409	444	28.4
rail	-	0	-	6	0	30	271	368	13	29.4
bicycle	16	69	60	68	36	26	-	-	45	8.9
taxi/hired car	-	2	5	-	23	-	-	-	3	54
auto-rickshaw	5	26	25	7	0	8	-	-	12	-
motorcycle/ scooter	23	13	56	74	59	38	53	-	41	1.6
own car	3	26	30	31	8	31	89	147	23	12.5
rickshaw	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
owned animal-driven transport	17	16	39	79	63	49	-	76	39	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	5.8	20.1	16.3	27.5	26.9	45.4	24.8	13.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3814	3204	2200	2874	1745	1742	348	98	16024	-
no.of sample commuters	438	325	203	263	139	131	28	8	1535	-
Kerala	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	978	604	152	83	-	-	-	-	513	0.4
bus	4	242	646	664	820	950	1000	1000	359	20.9
rail	-	0	10	18	19	50	-	-	7	69.8
bicycle	-	16	14	15	-	-	-	-	8	-
taxi/hired car	6	0	25	58	22	-	-	-	15	-
auto-rickshaw	7	32	86	75	61	-	-	-	40	5.6
motorcycle/ scooter	0	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
own car	0	34	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	51	31	56	58	-	-	-	30	-
hired animal-driven transport	5	21	-	30	20	-	-	-	12	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	4	18.2	8.1	22.7	46.2	26.6	-	8.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	4113	3162	2162	1521	1081	315	59	42	12456	-
no.of sample commuters	381	301	191	148	77	31	5	2	1136	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	899	730	550	216	86	-	-	-	618	1.9
bus	5	4	28	88	190	682	529	109	49	29.4
rail	2	-	-	15	3	4	95	891	7	41.1
bicycle	79	168	290	324	313	59	-	-	198	5.1
taxi/hired car	-	1	3	4	56	33	43	-	5	7.6
auto-rickshaw	-	-	1	10	-	18	-	-	2	17.4
motorcycle/ scooter	6	26	83	126	232	119	217	-	57	11.4
own car	1	1	3	14	28	44	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	-	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	22.7
owned animal-driven transport	6	59	29	182	91	17	115	-	50	9.2
hired animal-driven transport	2	7	11	16	-	-	-	-	7	45.8
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	0	-
other	-	-	-	0	-	25	-	-	1	3.1
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.5	3.5	4.9	14	6.7	28.8	6.8	89.1	5.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	10568	11941	9474	3826	1924	920	372	121	39750	-
no.of sample commuters	610	803	640	270	108	48	18	4	2518	-
Madhya Pradesh	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	984	804	357	28	-	-	-	-	828	0.3
bus	2	20	120	497	640	464	-	31	40	29.4
rail	0	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	0	-
bicycle	8	107	330	347	122	536	-	-	82	11.3
taxi/hired car	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	1	16	19	27	31	-	-	-	9	21.6
motorcycle/ scooter	-	5	-	81	-	-	-	-	4	-
own car	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	4	27	134	-	-	-	-	-	23	10.7
owned animal-driven transport	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	969	2	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	14	25	20	-	-	-	-	7	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	2	-	201	-	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	2.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	3.5	5.2	24.8	23.9	-	-	-	2.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	16624	10551	2776	961	281	29	-	4	31228	-
no.of sample commuters	1020	716	265	73	16	2	-	2	2095	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	878	636	336	93	38	-	-	-	415	1.2
bus	9	51	214	269	336	246	147	12	149	29.7
rail	2	3	42	152	359	646	780	819	166	75.7
bicycle	30	153	249	206	102	5	-	-	121	8.5
taxi/hired car	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	19.1
auto-rickshaw	15	10	27	32	18	7	-	-	17	16.7
motorcycle/ scooter	34	105	86	160	79	35	-	-	80	26.7
own car	14	13	18	30	30	43	25	88	22	5.5
rickshaw	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	8.4
owned animal-driven transport	9	18	18	57	37	13	15	-	22	2.7
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	34	2	25.5
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	0	-	-	-	1	-	9	48	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	21.2
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.7	10.2	12.6	22.6	45.1	61.1	65.1	33.2	21.2	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	20067	21916	13667	12777	8756	9700	3451	355	90808	-
no.of sample commuters	1239	1186	777	641	460	504	175	16	5008	-
Maharashtra	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	964	717	297	43	212	-	-	-	690	1.2
bus	6	73	309	325	513	268	447	-	112	20.3
rail	1	5	12	94	128	643	400	1000	26	62.9
bicycle	13	95	142	255	10	71	-	-	72	1.6
taxi/hired car	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	5	52	144	134	-	18	-	-	48	3
motorcycle/ scooter	1	22	43	94	46	-	-	-	21	3.8
own car	2	3	3	7	17	-	-	-	3	14.1
rickshaw	5	25	33	13	-	-	-	-	15	33.4
owned animal-driven transport	2	3	16	36	74	-	-	-	9	17.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	1	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.8
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.9	5.3	7.9	17.2	17.1	45.4	35.2	-	5.8	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	30198	17414	8772	5308	2036	927	297	17	65125	-
no.of sample commuters	1728	1037	431	235	68	52	14	1	3574	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	883	575	405	58	684	-	-	-	548	6.5
bus	-	8	-	104	41	504	790	-	50	23
rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	5	100
bicycle	116	363	461	616	187	390	4	-	325	9.7
taxi/hired car	-	-	4	-	-	48	-	-	2	69.3
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	38	114	82	74	-	-	1000	46	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
owned animal-driven transport	0	0	17	140	13	57	-	-	19	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	6.6	11.6	1.2	0.7	-	10.1	50.4	-	8.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2839	3370	1683	994	229	292	248	29	9760	-
no.of sample commuters	149	168	138	67	28	11	7	1	572	-
Orissa	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	998	606	434	-	143	-	-	-	781	-
bus	-	36	7	626	333	983	-	-	61	33.4
rail	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	1	-
bicycle	2	276	335	347	248	17	-	-	117	12.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	276	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	80	221	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
owned animal-driven transport	0	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	3.5
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	2.2	3.4	56.5	40.7	6.1	-	-	3.5	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	3550	1678	443	241	34	145	-	-	6091	-
no.of sample commuters	158	106	83	30	13	5	-	-	395	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)								all	% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	753	488	375	313	62	-	-	-	479	-
bus	6	4	12	13	188	655	782	112	43	31.5
rail	-	3	2	1	10	34	136	625	5	37.5
bicycle	105	289	401	462	422	108	-	-	279	0.3
taxi/hired car	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
auto-rickshaw	1	4	-	42	45	24	-	-	10	12.4
motorcycle/ scooter	47	84	120	109	167	54	82	-	87	-
own car	14	0	7	14	-	109	-	-	10	-
rickshaw	0	18	32	6	-	-	-	-	12	-
owned animal-driven transport	70	102	41	35	106	-	-	263	69	2.8
hired animal-driven transport	3	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	3.1
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	5	-	-	16	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.1	2.5	0.9	2.2	23.7	42.1	73.7	1.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	5508	5360	3643	2533	963	536	159	37	18739	-
no.of sample commuters	473	513	287	139	77	46	13	3	1551	-
Punjab	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	915	677	183	143	-	-	-	-	714	-
bus	3	42	73	65	618	769	-	-	41	8.1
rail	-	-	-	-	38	9	-	-	1	14
bicycle	44	142	467	447	39	-	-	-	133	0.7
taxi/hired car	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
auto-rickshaw	9	72	90	249	90	-	-	-	47	-
motorcycle/ scooter	1	13	12	71	5	58	-	-	9	-
own car	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
rickshaw	8	53	80	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
owned animal-driven transport	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	42	25	209	164	-	-	10	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	0.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	-	0.9	-	19.3	7.1	-	-	0.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	8404	4986	1648	624	227	157	-	-	16047	-
no.of sample commuters	762	428	131	47	29	15	-	-	1412	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	886	598	151	63	266	-	-	-	392	0.2
bus	4	9	81	170	314	700	388	307	120	23.6
rail	-	4	-	12	-	96	478	-	16	79.4
bicycle	38	152	422	417	41	36	-	-	215	2.9
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	-	24	0	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
motorcycle/ scooter	64	133	211	166	88	-	-	693	133	3.3
own car	-	25	39	38	62	38	57	-	29	-
rickshaw	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	52.4
owned animal-driven transport	8	46	58	107	185	109	-	-	66	2.8
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	1	1	15	-	78	-	3	44.4
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	10	25	14	29	-	-	-	13	78.9
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	3.1	8.2	5.4	2.7	32.2	75.5	19.2	6.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	2605	3473	2654	2506	1145	652	220	83	13372	-
no.of sample commuters	195	214	157	168	90	38	19	4	888	-
Rajasthan	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	967	730	172	89	377	-	-	-	777	0.2
bus	5	93	407	353	189	396	-	-	84	10.4
rail	14	11	-	-	-	-	1000	-	12	-
bicycle	6	33	235	293	-	604	-	-	50	-
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	3	-
auto-rickshaw	6	84	92	24	316	-	-	-	40	-
motorcycle/ scooter	-	35	37	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
own car	-	6	-	39	-	-	-	-	4	-
rickshaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	14	24	-	-	-	-	3	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	5	118	-	-	-	1	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	4	43	115	-	-	-	-	10	-
NR	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.3	-	0.1	15.3	-	10.9	-	-	1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	6198	3620	792	591	91	95	14	-	11451	-
no.of sample commuters	404	242	65	41	9	5	1	-	774	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	875	661	205	65	27	-	-	-	397	1.1
bus	22	92	246	402	526	546	472	305	243	16
rail	1	3	17	34	66	237	334	580	39	31.5
bicycle	65	152	393	229	138	57	-	-	178	2.8
taxi/hired car	2	7	0	3	3	8	19	-	4	20.8
auto-rickshaw	1	3	-	3	6	6	-	-	3	-
motorcycle/ scooter	21	37	48	181	128	90	111	114	75	4.2
own car	5	4	6	22	13	36	7	-	10	-
rickshaw	2	7	16	18	-	-	-	-	8	-
owned animal-driven transport	5	22	53	31	79	20	57	-	33	2.4
hired animal-driven transport	-	3	5	0	2	-	-	-	2	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	2	8	11	13	12	0	-	-	8	3.4
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.6
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	1.9	5.1	10.8	11.9	22	33.4	17.1	6.6	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	13252	14839	10949	9919	8231	3218	1135	239	61883	-
no.of sample commuters	851	883	693	492	340	163	53	16	3499	-
Tamil Nadu	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	927	748	252	37	12	-	-	-	659	0.1
bus	12	96	391	696	802	850	508	-	192	9.4
rail	8	4	18	121	55	64	492	-	24	13.8
bicycle	30	78	228	52	47	32	-	-	69	1.2
taxi/hired car	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
auto-rickshaw	2	2	40	44	6	-	-	-	10	-
motorcycle/ scooter	11	25	15	13	26	39	-	-	16	1.7
own car	2	7	7	-	36	15	-	-	6	-
rickshaw	5	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
owned animal-driven transport	1	7	7	37	13	-	-	-	7	6.3
hired animal-driven transport	-	15	14	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	2.3
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	0.6	3.7	12.4	6.9	6.4	36.1	-	2.3	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	19273	9924	5002	3512	1786	745	234	-	40519	-
no.of sample commuters	1163	652	259	148	78	41	10	-	2352	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	881	711	350	142	171	-	-	-	475	1.9
bus	7	10	38	66	138	365	249	286	66	41.5
rail	6	0	-	8	18	122	363	465	20	64.9
bicycle	56	180	304	532	448	167	-	-	255	4
taxi/hired car	2	2	13	21	7	17	102	-	9	40.3
auto-rickshaw	7	9	25	52	65	50	-	-	26	26.2
motorcycle/ scooter	33	34	93	104	56	29	37	-	57	2.5
own car	2	17	50	24	3	44	111	41	23	4.5
rickshaw	6	9	69	2	2	32	-	-	19	8.8
owned animal-driven transport	-	23	51	42	89	122	138	180	43	5.9
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	4	3	37	-	-	4	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0	-
other	-	6	7	3	-	14	-	-	4	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	3.4	5.6	9.5	12	32.5	49.6	27.9	7.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	9893	14842	9299	7726	5436	3766	440	402	51932	-
no. of sample commuters	585	797	437	410	172	131	24	13	2572	-
Uttar Pradesh	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	971	788	301	43	-	-	-	-	735	0.5
bus	2	30	88	133	180	627	1000	592	43	22.9
rail	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	408	3	81.6
bicycle	12	63	330	612	666	-	-	-	116	3
taxi/hired car	0	-	20	57	-	230	-	-	9	20.2
auto-rickshaw	0	9	13	75	125	-	-	-	11	22.7
motorcycle/ scooter	6	1	2	7	14	-	-	-	5	-
own car	-	2	38	34	-	-	-	-	8	-
rickshaw	8	105	185	22	-	-	-	-	66	0.4
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	23	10	15	-	-	-	5	5.6
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	0	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.1	1.8	3.3	8.4	8.2	45.9	-	40.8	2.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	19940	16674	6185	2518	835	572	33	89	46898	-
no. of sample commuters	1019	725	279	112	34	22	2	2	2200	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	948	544	249	26	6	4	-	-	440	1.1
bus	9	60	300	588	471	250	117	-	204	30.9
rail	4	-	16	78	423	688	824	938	142	79.3
bicycle	27	303	320	175	62	18	-	-	149	5.7
taxi/hired car	-	0	-	-	4	-	-	-	0	20.5
auto-rickshaw	-	-	2	15	11	5	-	-	3	44.8
motorcycle/ scooter	1	13	4	17	7	-	50	-	7	-
own car	-	14	7	50	11	29	9	-	13	20.3
rickshaw	4	45	47	4	-	-	-	-	19	24.6
owned animal-driven transport	7	18	45	36	4	-	-	62	19	3.6
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	7	8	2	-	-	-	3	23.6
ship, boat, etc.	-	2	1	3	-	5	-	-	1	52
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	19.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	6.5	14.4	25.6	50.8	74.8	59.4	54.5	19.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	11958	6878	7416	4313	3359	3225	1171	312	38882	-
no.of sample commuters	681	428	418	252	161	162	56	12	2181	-
West Bengal	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	967	717	326	30	57	26	-	-	698	0.4
bus	1	70	259	408	297	358	587	-	100	40.5
rail	17	-	32	141	631	616	413	1000	51	51
bicycle	9	149	168	120	-	-	-	-	77	21.3
taxi/hired car	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
auto-rickshaw	-	5	38	139	-	-	-	-	16	73.2
motorcycle/ scooter	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	3	9	44	38	14	-	-	-	13	37.1
rickshaw	3	40	110	99	-	-	-	-	35	35.6
owned animal-driven transport	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	2	11	18	-	-	-	-	3	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.2	6	26	52.1	46.9	65.1	13	100	11.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	14023	8134	4430	1954	754	554	98	29	30061	-
no.of sample commuters	777	432	229	87	35	20	5	1	1590	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-eastern	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	921	641	373	192	204	50	-	-	575	2.5
bus	25	197	308	401	483	703	684	762	226	29.9
rail	-	0	1	13	-	-	-	19	2	9.9
bicycle	17	43	130	126	19	29	99	-	61	22.3
taxi/hired car	2	35	50	73	107	55	-	-	34	12.5
auto-rickshaw	2	5	23	37	50	31	-	-	13	45.5
motorcycle/ scooter	6	25	36	64	60	16	-	-	25	26.8
own car	4	14	43	25	33	8	-	50	20	12.7
rickshaw	15	31	18	9	-	-	-	-	20	21.5
owned animal-driven transport	-	3	7	23	45	109	217	168	13	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	5	7	37	-	-	-	-	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1.7	9.9	15.9	15.3	27.3	43.7	51	64.8	11.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1089	1060	858	298	155	85	43	47	3687	-
no.of sample commuters	944	705	519	161	81	39	18	33	2530	-
North-eastern	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	965	758	277	63	104	-	-	-	736	3.9
bus	2	122	293	591	360	441	-	302	114	20.8
rail	7	8	18	18	-	-	-	152	11	9.4
bicycle	13	43	254	105	232	-	-	-	65	8.4
taxi/hired car	-	10	22	82	-	-	-	-	9	-
auto-rickshaw	3	19	14	92	-	-	-	-	13	24.8
motorcycle/ scooter	3	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	2	-
own car	1	5	10	-	107	-	-	-	5	-
rickshaw	5	30	103	14	-	-	-	-	27	28.7
owned animal-driven transport	-	5	-	18	148	559	-	177	8	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	10	-	49	-	1000	369	6	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.6	13.3	10.7	4.6	-	7.7	-	21.9	6.9	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	1688	1317	520	131	47	22	7	26	3855	-
no.of sample commuters	1263	696	255	71	28	10	3	15	2387	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no.of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-western	Purpose: work										urban
on foot	880	532	137	19	74	1	-	-	-	318	1.1
bus	19	144	479	669	583	524	304	692	-	380	24.7
rail	-	0	11	18	29	20	-	-	-	12	12.6
bicycle	28	105	107	83	37	38	-	-	-	59	0.5
taxi/hired car	-	-	-	15	-	9	229	-	-	6	-
auto-rickshaw	4	30	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	-
motorcycle/ scooter	12	72	94	79	94	89	21	-	-	66	1.1
own car	5	30	48	46	89	174	107	160	-	58	-
rickshaw	11	6	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	9.7
owned animal-driven transport	40	74	87	67	62	129	165	-	-	73	3.6
hired animal-driven transport	0	6	6	-	24	8	111	-	-	10	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	1	100
other	-	-	2	-	-	8	64	-	-	2	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.4
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.9	3.2	12.5	15.6	16.4	10.6	11.7	14.8	-	10.4	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	7449	4511	4137	4728	6911	3230	467	175	-	32057	-
no.of sample commuters	524	412	359	394	418	224	37	8	-	2402	-
North-western	Purpose: education										urban
on foot	950	626	290	24	26	-	-	-	-	648	0.1
bus	18	207	555	793	819	969	755	1000	-	263	11.2
rail	3	2	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.6
bicycle	10	28	10	27	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
taxi/hired car	-	19	10	14	-	-	245	-	-	5	5.2
auto-rickshaw	8	14	56	2	16	-	-	-	-	15	-
motorcycle/ scooter	0	22	6	5	25	-	-	-	-	6	-
own car	1	19	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
rickshaw	7	45	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
owned animal-driven transport	1	2	12	25	30	-	-	-	-	7	-
hired animal-driven transport	2	8	12	91	85	31	-	-	-	19	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.5	3.7	7.2	6.9	5.1	21	24.5	-	-	3.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	16114	3802	3745	2544	2410	473	32	20	-	29193	-
no.of sample commuters	1433	440	258	193	108	35	4	1	-	2479	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purpose: work										
Southern										urban
on foot	825	369	57	38	-	-	-	-	254	0.1
bus	24	122	306	303	682	680	341	920	260	28.8
rail	-	-	85	2	-	28	318	-	19	2.9
bicycle	33	282	225	249	70	-	-	-	188	2.6
taxi/hired car	-	2	19	14	-	33	341	-	12	35.1
auto-rickshaw	6	4	4	3	9	-	-	-	5	49.7
motorcycle/ scooter	86	167	211	362	170	84	-	80	207	5.8
own car	25	42	45	25	61	52	-	-	37	-
rickshaw	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
owned animal-driven transport	-	11	33	3	8	120	-	-	16	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48.5
other	-	0	11	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.1
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	0.4	13.3	12.3	37.1	18.3	68.2	-	10.1	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	461	688	482	703	219	134	19	4	2710	-
no.of sample commuters	159	245	186	196	53	36	3	2	881	-
Purpose: education										
Southern										urban
on foot	974	751	30	-	-	-	-	-	614	-
bus	-	61	414	684	813	1000	-	-	200	11.5
rail	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	8	-
bicycle	13	42	93	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
taxi/hired car	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
auto-rickshaw	6	54	15	83	-	-	-	-	28	7
motorcycle/ scooter	7	41	321	233	-	-	-	-	87	2.6
own car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rickshaw	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
owned animal-driven transport	-	20	127	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
hired animal-driven transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ship, boat, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	1000	2.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	-	0.8	6	14.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
estd.no.of commuters (00)	635	389	223	163	66	16	-	-	1493	-
no.of sample commuters	278	131	75	31	7	3	-	-	525	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of those commuting to work/education by major mode of commuting for different ranges of distance commuted and percentage of commuters reporting more than one mode

mode of journey	per 1000 no. of commuters travelling (one way)									% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode
	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	4-8 km	8-15 km	15-40 km	40-100 km	> 100 km	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All-India	Purpose: work									urban
on foot	881	661	347	120	67	1	-	-	463	1.8
bus	10	47	167	314	414	447	287	314	166	25
rail	2	1	11	39	108	307	542	493	52	68.3
bicycle	52	167	274	255	145	50	1	-	158	5.3
taxi/hired car	1	3	3	6	5	10	27	-	4	21.5
auto-rickshaw	7	7	15	29	22	14	0	-	13	24.2
motorcycle/ scooter	24	56	84	145	124	53	45	44	72	9.2
own car	5	9	16	25	26	50	26	36	16	4.1
rickshaw	3	13	22	3	0	4	-	-	9	10.6
owned animal-driven transport	14	32	49	56	75	51	36	76	40	4.4
hired animal-driven transport	0	2	5	4	6	9	26	5	4	10.6
ship, boat, etc.	0	1	1	0	1	0	-	25	1	43.4
other	0	2	5	4	8	4	10	7	3	14.1
NR	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	58.3
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.9
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	1	5.1	8.3	14.1	22	39.7	47.3	33.8	10.9	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	126572	132628	93761	75346	52089	33738	10078	2588	529256	-
no. of sample commuters	9106	9292	6480	4592	2808	1860	554	153	35008	-
All-India	Purpose: education									urban
on foot	960	747	294	50	53	3	-	-	716	0.5
bus	6	61	298	493	674	688	586	560	121	16
rail	3	2	9	49	72	226	344	383	13	42.5
bicycle	15	89	198	178	71	33	-	-	70	4.4
taxi/hired car	1	2	10	12	3	26	8	-	3	6.6
auto-rickshaw	3	26	66	94	33	3	-	-	24	8.9
motorcycle/ scooter	3	13	21	44	24	8	-	-	12	3.8
own car	1	7	12	9	9	2	-	-	5	9
rickshaw	4	41	68	12	-	-	-	-	22	9.1
owned animal-driven transport	2	6	12	29	30	2	-	26	7	4.6
hired animal-driven transport	0	5	10	25	24	8	7	31	5	2.4
ship, boat, etc.	-	0	1	1	-	-	51	-	0	-
other	0	2	1	4	7	-	3	-	1	-
NR	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3.7
% (0.0) of commuters reporting more than one mode	0.4	2.7	7.7	14	13.5	31.6	30.1	22.9	3.7	-
estd.no. of commuters (00)	196976	108114	48433	27722	12154	5018	928	308	400387	-
no. of sample commuters	13577	7659	3164	1580	624	288	56	29	27072	-

Table 5(W): Average monthly commuting expenses by sex for commuting workers: selected age-groups

Purpose: work

State	average monthly expenditure (Rs.) on commuting per commuting worker								
	15-29		30-44		45-59		all ages		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
R U R A L	AP	59	14	45	12	46	9	48	12
	ASM	15	10	23	6	24	6	19	6
	BHR	20	3	22	6	29	7	21	4
	GUJ	79	12	100	45	49	11	82	26
	HAR	106	16	99	6	107	-	99	9
	KTK	52	21	69	12	58	32	56	19
	KRL	74	85	80	49	93	46	78	59
	MP	8	1	11	0	15	0	10	1
	MAH	48	17	73	17	83	17	61	16
	ORS	11	5	11	2	20	9	11	4
	PNJ	68	125	88	126	86	108	75	81
	RAJ	104	39	123	83	75	104	106	52
	TN	68	56	65	24	69	31	65	38
	UP	32	14	47	8	40	6	35	8
	WB	29	26	44	20	45	49	37	23
	NE	25	15	41	29	49	43	35	24
	NW	74	51	95	69	102	133	84	47
	S	97	105	149	158	105	205	122	138
	IND	43	22	55	17	51	21	46	18
no. of sample commuters	8978	2502	10265	2385	5534	1189	26742	7005	
U R B A N	AP	50	35	91	41	121	19	77	30
	ASM	39	80	71	103	97	24	66	46
	BHR	30	69	33	38	33	51	30	42
	GUJ	65	62	84	42	87	53	75	53
	HAR	42	147	97	52	65	69	66	90
	KTK	82	80	109	62	138	76	101	67
	KRL	83	68	108	72	115	65	101	65
	MP	28	4	60	12	63	3	48	7
	MAH	82	76	112	93	140	89	106	74
	ORS	12	-	38	68	36	-	28	22
	PNJ	35	21	87	27	79	52	62	31
	RAJ	78	20	111	130	139	193	105	88
	TN	61	35	74	43	80	29	71	33
	UP	38	65	64	67	72	141	53	66
	WB	38	36	74	63	59	41	59	43
	NE	35	35	68	75	94	39	64	50
	NW	118	214	217	240	205	164	174	213
	S	99	79	127	118	152	158	121	105
	IND	60	60	92	68	99	62	80	57
no. of sample commuters	9373	1791	11629	1982	6382	1044	29252	5755	

Table 5(S) : Average monthly commuting expenses by sex for commuting students: selected age-groups

State		average monthly expenditure (Rs.) on commuting per commuting student							
		5-9		10-14		15-29		all ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
R U R A L	AP	9	9	20	19	70	2	36	28
	ASM	1	0	2	11	15	9	8	12
	BHR	1	0	2	3	18	6	7	2
	GUJ	12	33	25	21	50	49	32	32
	HAR	69	24	29	45	61	39	49	43
	KTK	1	6	17	12	56	31	26	15
	KRL	20	19	16	14	51	44	28	25
	MP	1	-	2	1	24	63	8	10
	MAH	3	4	19	10	52	55	34	24
	ORS	2	-	3	0	12	16	6	4
	PNJ	50	67	32	27	57	53	46	45
	RAJ	6	1	11	9	44	27	24	10
	TN	26	13	34	28	75	54	45	29
	UP	6	2	7	4	22	20	12	6
	WB	3	3	3	3	19	12	8	5
	NE	10	11	13	8	42	42	23	22
	NW	5	7	9	10	48	42	21	17
	S	39	35	41	31	75	82	55	61
	IND	8	7	11	10	35	35	19	15
no. of sample commuters		3921	3014	6568	4617	5721	2715	16594	10536
U R B A N	AP	12	13	14	10	42	48	22	19
	ASM	34	17	13	16	46	13	31	16
	BHR	9	14	19	16	21	27	18	19
	GUJ	17	12	8	8	33	24	19	14
	HAR	8	16	12	8	18	37	16	20
	KTK	21	17	18	10	46	45	28	24
	KRL	58	30	32	19	54	42	46	34
	MP	10	8	10	8	10	14	11	9
	MAH	25	22	19	18	60	81	36	42
	ORS	15	8	7	6	16	9	12	9
	PNJ	16	23	13	18	27	27	19	22
	RAJ	20	16	17	16	22	34	20	20
	TN	11	17	24	23	58	38	29	25
	UP	10	15	13	14	23	41	15	23
	WB	23	17	23	15	33	35	27	23
	NE	10	16	24	20	26	36	21	25
	NW	31	35	38	34	93	77	57	47
	S	30	37	14	26	80	72	41	40
	IND	18	18	18	16	43	47	27	26
no. of sample commuters		4353	3866	5406	4583	4612	3277	14906	12166

Table 6: Average monthly expenditure on commuting by distance commuted (one way) separately for commuting to work and for education, and separately for owned and hired types of transport used

State	average monthly expenditure (Rs.) incurred by a commuter using												no. of sample comm.	
	Owned modes*			Hired modes@			Mixed modes§			all modes				
	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all	for work	for study	all		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
R	AP	202	41	185	133	89	111	3	2	3	37	33	35	2026
U	ASM	74	4	47	94	56	78	3	1	2	17	10	14	3972
R	BHR	149	12	142	86	72	83	2	0	1	19	5	12	4445
A	GUJ	206	83	201	182	82	141	3	2	3	72	32	59	1568
L	HAR	163	260	176	227	96	163	5	4	4	87	47	70	761
	KTK	228	66	200	145	75	122	2	0	2	45	22	38	2115
	KRL	178	132	172	146	66	109	4	0	2	74	26	51	4170
	MP	146	42	138	150	181	162	0	1	1	6	9	7	3412
	MAH	251	27	236	179	98	146	4	3	4	49	30	42	3655
	ORS	55	29	49	121	74	105	2	1	1	9	5	8	2123
	PNJ	151	110	145	199	120	151	22	6	14	76	46	61	1978
	RAJ	288	60	279	234	113	203	2	1	1	101	21	69	1161
	TN	110	10	95	123	103	116	7	2	5	58	38	50	3880
	UP	188	77	163	154	99	131	8	2	4	33	10	19	7059
	WB	60	24	48	122	56	104	4	1	2	35	7	22	5031
	NE	211	175	203	134	106	122	6	4	5	31	23	28	22
	NW	239	127	232	176	104	145	4	0	1	82	19	42	5195
	S	212	143	202	188	106	162	26	6	19	125	58	103	941
	IND	170	56	151	146	88	123	4	2	3	41	17	31	60878
	AP	241	88	228	160	95	135	5	2	4	68	21	48	4831
	ASM	287	168	267	131	146	137	6	1	4	64	25	47	868
	BHR	171	84	154	113	111	112	1	1	1	31	18	26	2228
	GUJ	206	106	199	181	101	154	4	1	2	72	17	50	3459
	HAR	169	100	148	234	96	187	4	0	2	69	18	46	789
	KTK	258	194	254	183	96	152	5	1	3	95	26	67	2849
	KRL	238	71	196	140	84	117	3	1	2	93	40	70	2671
	MP	187	159	185	251	97	178	3	1	2	41	10	28	4613
	MAH	285	203	272	183	145	171	5	3	4	100	38	74	8582
	ORS	182	23	180	222	99	160	2	1	1	27	11	21	967
	PNJ	216	129	208	217	115	155	9	3	6	59	21	41	2963
	RAJ	266	157	258	245	115	187	7	0	3	103	20	65	1662
	TN	214	125	202	117	94	109	5	1	3	64	27	49	5851
	UP	198	92	186	178	120	152	5	1	3	54	19	37	4772
	WB	162	92	145	133	110	126	3	1	2	57	25	43	3771
	NE	218	71	187	142	111	130	7	3	5	60	23	41	4917
	NW	470	300	457	197	148	177	7	0	3	179	53	119	4881
	S	229	123	208	159	106	142	26	1	15	118	40	91	1406
	IND	252	142	238	166	115	147	5	2	3	76	26	55	62080

* Owned modes: bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, owned car and owned animal-driven transport

@ Hired modes: bus, rail, hired car, rickshaw and hired animal-driven transport

§ Mixed modes: all other modes

भाग - III
(हिन्दी)

Part - III
(Hindi)

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श
सर्वेक्षण
संगठन की
पत्रिका

भाग XXIII, संख्या-3
जनवरी - मार्च, 2000 अंक संख्या 82 (विशेषांक)



सत्यमेव जयते

सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

संपादकीय सलाहकार बोर्ड

1. प्रो. पी. विसारिया
2. प्रो. बी. एस. मिन्हास
3. प्रो. के. एल. कृष्ण
4. प्रो. एस. डी. तेंदुलकर
5. डा. एन. एस. शास्त्री
6. डा. वास्कर साहा
7. श्री एम. नीलकंठन
8. डा. जी. रविन्द्रन
9. श्री मुकट सिंह

मूल्य(एक प्रति)

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 200.00 रुपये

वार्षिक अंशदान :

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 800.00 रुपये

विषय - सूची

1. भारत में मातृत्व और शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या : हि.-1 — हि.-13
रा.प्र.सर्वे. : 52वां दौर (जुलाई, 1995 - जून, 1996)
2. भारत में पेयजल, स्वच्छता प्रबंध और स्वस्थवृत : हि.-14 — हि.-36
रा.प्र.सर्वे. : 54वां दौर (जनवरी - जून, 1998)
3. भारतीय परिवारों द्वारा यात्रा तथा जनसंपर्क : हि.-37 — हि.-72
माध्यम और वित्तीय सेवाओं का उपयोग
रा.प्र.सर्वे. : 54वां दौर (जनवरी - जून, 1998)

भारत में मातृत्व और शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या :

रा. प्र. सर्वे का बाबनवां दौर

(जुलाई 1995-जून 1996)

1.0 प्रस्तावना

1.0.1 सर्वेक्षण का मुख्य लक्ष्य लोगों द्वारा मातृत्व-और शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या कार्यक्रमों की उपयोगिता की सीमा का अध्ययन करना था। अध्ययन के लक्ष्य समूह थे : (I) 0-1 वर्ष के बच्चे और (II) महिलाएं जो सर्वेक्षण से पूर्व पिछले 365 दिन के दौरान गर्भवती थीं या किसी भी समय बच्चे को जन्म दिया था। सर्वेक्षण का लक्ष्य प्रतिरक्षण तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या के अन्य कार्यक्रमों एवं पूर्व-प्रसव, प्रसव तथा प्रसव के बाद के चरणों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों की व्याप्ति का अध्ययन करना था। संबद्ध परिवार और जनसंख्या की जनांकिकीय विशेषताओं का भी अध्ययन किया गया।

1.0.2 इस अध्याय में, जनसंख्या के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपयोगिता की सीमा का अध्ययन करने के लिए चर्चा ग्रामीण-शहरी, पुरुष-महिला, सामाजिक समूह तथा अंतर-राज्य भिन्नताओं पर केंद्रित की गई है। विस्तृत राज्य-स्तरीय सारणियां खंड दो में दी गई हैं।

1.1 पारिवारिक विशेषताएं

1.1.1 आरंभ में, मूल सुविधाओं जैसे कि पीने का पानी, स्वच्छता तथा नाली की सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के संबंध में पारिवारिक विशेषताओं को लिया गया है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 1.1 से 1.3 इन विशेषताओं द्वारा परिवारों का वितरण दर्शाती है। एक साथ, ये मूल बुनियादी सुविधाओं तथा पर्यावरण की तंस्वीर प्रदान करते हैं जिनमें लोग रहते हैं तथा जिनका उनके स्वास्थ्य, स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान तथा सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए कई कार्यक्रमों की सफलता पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

1.1.2 पीने के पानी की सुविधा : प्रथम खंड में दी गई सारणी 1.1 क और 1.1 ख पीने के पानी के प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण देती है। सारणी 1.1 क से देखा गया है कि समस्त भारत स्तर पर, ट्यूबवेल अथवा हाथ से निकाला गया जल अभी भी पीने के पानी का प्रमुख स्रोत (41 प्रतिशत) है, इसके बाद नल का पानी (36.3 प्रतिशत) और पक्का कुआं (17.6 प्रतिशत)

है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, परिवारों के केवल 23.2 प्रतिशत को नल के पानी की सुविधा है, परिवारों के 4.9 प्रतिशत को ट्यूबवेल/हैंड पंप की सुविधा है और 21.8 प्रतिशत पक्के कुँए पर निर्भर करते हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, परिवारों के 73.7 प्रतिशत के लिए नल का पानी प्रमुख स्रोत है, 18.5 प्रतिशत ट्यूबवेल/हैंड पम्प के लिए और 5.5 प्रतिशत पक्के कुँए के लिए। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवार आमतौर पर गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवारों की तुलना में कम सुसज्जित हैं। यह भी देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण-शहरी भिन्नता अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवारों में अधिक है जैसा कि यह गैर अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवारों के साथ है। खण्ड एक की सारणी 1.1 ख ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के खंडित (फ्रेकटाईल) समूहों में पीने के पानी के प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण दर्शाती है। फ्रेकटाईल समूह परिवारों के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के आधार पर प्राप्त किए गए थे। मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की गणना, सर्वेक्षण की मुख्य अनुसूची के साथ तैयार किए गए व्यय संबंधी अन्य वर्कशीट के आधार पर, की गई थी। यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, उच्च फ्रेकटाईल समूहों का नल-जल संसाधन बड़ा हिस्सा है। यह भी देखा गया है कि इसी प्रकार के फ्रेकटाईल समूहों से संबंधित ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र के परिवारों में पर्याप्त भिन्नता है।

1.1.3 स्वच्छता सुविधा : प्रथम खंड की सारणी
1.2 स्वच्छता सुविधा की किस्म के अनुसार प्रति

1000 परिवारों का वितरण दर्शाती है। परिवारों के 68.4 प्रतिशत ने रिपोर्ट दी कि उनके पास उनके परिवारों में कोई स्वच्छता सुविधा नहीं थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, अनुपात 84.4 प्रतिशत था और शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 23 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण शहरों में, 6.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास सेप्टिक टैंक प्रणाली थी और 1 प्रतिशत से कम के पास फ्लश सिस्टम था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, परिवारों के 37.5 प्रतिशत के पास सेप्टिक टैंक प्रणाली थी और 29.6 प्रतिशत के पास फ्लश प्रणाली थी। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों के पास बहुत खराब स्वच्छता सुविधाएं थीं, उदाहरण के लिए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लगभग 43 प्रतिशत ने गैर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों में 19 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में शौचालय सुविधाओं के कम होने की रिपोर्ट दी। इसी प्रकार फ्लश सिस्टम सहित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवार गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की तुलना में काफी कम है।

1.1.4 जल निकासी सुविधा : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 1.3 जल-निकासी सुविधा की किस्म के अनुसार प्रति 1000 परिवारों का वितरण दर्शाती है। परिवारों के 51.7 प्रतिशत ने रिपोर्ट दी कि उनके पास कोई जल निकासी सुविधा नहीं थी, 23.4 प्रतिशत ने रिपोर्ट दी कि उनके पास खुला कुच्चा था और 14.7 प्रतिशत के पास खुली पक्की जल निकासी थी। परिवारों के केवल 5.1 प्रतिशत के पास ढका हुआ पक्का अथवा भूमिगत जल निकासी सुविधा थी। ग्रामीण-शहरी और सामाजिक

समूह असमानताएं अन्य सुविधाओं के मामले की तरह मुख्य रूप से थी।

1.2 स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या कार्यक्रमों के प्रति जागरूकता;

1.2.1 सरकार बच्चों तथा गर्भवती महिलाओं के प्रतिरक्षण, ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थेरापी (ओआरटी) आयोडाइज्ड नमक के पर्याप्त ग्रहण की आवश्यकता, पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख, सुरक्षित प्रसव आदि पर ध्यान देने के कार्यक्रमों का व्यापक प्रचार करती रही है।

इन कार्यक्रमों में से चार की जागरूकता की रिपोर्ट दे रहे परिवारों का अनुपात विवरण प्रथम खंड की सारणी 1.4 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि परिवारों के 79.5 प्रतिशत बच्चों के प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा 75.6 प्रतिशत को गर्भवती महिलाओं के प्रतिरक्षण की जानकारी थी। केवल परिवारों के प्रत्येक लगभग 52 प्रतिशत को आयोडाइज्ड नमक के पर्याप्त अंतर्ग्रहण तथा गंभीर-अतिसार के लिए ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थेरापी (ओ आर टी) की आवश्यकता के बारे में जानकारी थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पिछले दो कार्यक्रमों की जागरूकता केवल लगभग 45 प्रतिशत थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों (73 प्रतिशत) में जागरूकता की अपेक्षा बहुत कम थी जिसके सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी गैर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवारों के मुकाबले में कम है। स्थिति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक विकट है। सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम

तथा शिशु और मातृत्व मृत्यु दर की कमी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में प्रमुख उद्देश्य रहा है, यह आवश्यक है कि इन महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों के प्रसार तथा विस्तार के लिए अधिक महन तथा नए कदम उठाये जाएं जिसका परिणाम सर्वव्यापी जानकारी तथा सर्वव्यापी स्वीकार्यता एवं अभ्यास होगा।

टिप्पणी 1 : अनुमानित समाहारों का प्रयोग :

साधारणतया, रा. प्र. सर्वे. सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त किए गए जनसंख्या तथा परिवार अनुमान कम पाए गए जब उनकी वास्तविक अनुमानों अथवा प्रक्षेपित गणना आंकड़ों से तुलना की गई। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये अंतर रा. प्र. स. सर्वेक्षणों तथा जनगणना कार्य में अपनाई गई व्याप्ति तथा प्रणालियों में अंतर के कारण हो सकते हैं। तथापि, रा. प्र. सर्वे. सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त किए गए अनुपात के अधिक प्रभावशाली होने की संभावना है। इस प्रकार, खण्ड-II की विस्तृत सारणियों में दिये गये परिवारों अथवा जनसंख्या के समाहार साधारणतया सीमांत कालम जोड़ के रूप में केवल अनुपातों को जोड़ने के लिए मुख्यतः प्रयोग किये जाएं। किसी विशेष वर्गीकृत विशेषता के अंतर्गत व्यक्तियों अथवा परिवारों की अनुमानित संख्या भारत के महापंजीयक के कार्यालय अथवा अन्य स्रोतों के जनसंख्या प्रक्षेपणों पर संबद्ध सर्वेक्षण आधारित अनुपात लागू करके प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

टिप्पणी 2 : सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेषताओं का प्राक्कलन : पूर्णता के लिए, सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के अनुमान खण्ड-I

में सभी सारणियों के लिए दिए गये हैं। तथापि, छोटे राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए, कुछेक घरों के अनुमान, प्रतिदर्शों के छोटे आकार के कारण, बहुत स्थिर न हों।

1.3 जनांकिकीय विशेषताएं :

1.3.1 अनुसूची के जनांकिकीय ब्लॉक में, प्रतिदर्श परिवारों के सभी व्यक्तियों के लिंग, आयु, वैवाहिक स्थिति, शैक्षिक स्तर, व्यवसाय स्थिति आदि पर सूचना एकत्र की गई थी। उनमें से 50 वर्षों से कम आयु की कभी भी विवाहित महिलाओं से, गर्भधारण, प्रसव, जन्म आदि के ब्यौरे एकत्र किए गए थे। इनके आधार पर, वैवाहिक स्थिति के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का वितरण और गर्भधारण, प्रसव आदि की स्थिति के अनुसार 50 वर्षों की विवाहित महिलाओं का वितरण प्राप्त किया गया है, जिन पर अध्याय 4.3.2 से 4.3.4 में चर्चा की गई है, और राज्य स्तरीय सारणियां खंड दो (सारणी 2.5 और 2.6) में दी गई है। जनसंख्या का राज्यवार आयु वितरण, मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का जनसंख्या शतमक, शतमक समूह के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण और शतमक समूह के अनुसार औसत परिवार आकार खंड दो की सारणी 2.1 से 2.4 में दिए गए हैं।

1.3.2 वैवाहिक स्थिति : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 2.1 उनकी वैवाहिक स्थिति के अनुसार पुरुषों और महिलाओं का वितरण देती है। यह देखा गया है कि पुरुषों का 54.8 प्रतिशत अविवाहित है जबकि महिलाओं का केवल 44.9 प्रतिशत अविवाहित

है। पुरुषों में, नव-विवाहित 43.7 प्रतिशत है जबकि महिलाओं में यह 47 प्रतिशत है, पुरुषों का 2.2 प्रतिशत विधुर है जबकि महिलाओं का 7.6 प्रतिशत विधवा है। 15-49 आयु समूह में, 34.7 प्रतिशत पुरुष अविवाहित हैं, महिलाओं में यह 17.5% है।

15-19 आयु वर्ग में महिलाओं में, 26.4% विवाहित हैं जबकि पुरुषों में यह केवल 5% है। 20-29 आयु समूह में, पुरुषों में 54.5% के मुकाबले में नव-विवाहित महिलाएं 85.8% हैं। 30-39 आयु समूह में, हाल ही में विवाहितों का अनुपात पुरुषों और महिलाओं में लगभग समान है। परंतु बाद में, नव विवाहितों का अनुपात महिलाओं में तेजी से गिर गया है तथा महिलाओं में विधवा हुई महिलाओं के अनुपात में संगत वृद्धि हुई है। स्थान (ग्रामीण-शहरी) के अनुसार नव-विवाहित पुरुषों का आयु वितरण प्रथम खंड की सारणी 2.2 में दिया गया है। 15-19 आयु समूह में, शहरी महिला में 12.6 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में नव-विवाहित ग्रामीण महिलाओं का प्रतिशत 31.6 है। पुरुषों के लिए तदनुरूप आंकड़े क्रमशः 6.1 प्रतिशत और 1.9 प्रतिशत थे। 20-29 आयु समूह में, शहरी महिलाओं में 75.8 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में नव-विवाहित ग्रामीण महिलाओं का प्रतिशत 89.1 प्रतिशत है। पुरुषों के मामले में, आंकड़े क्रमशः 60.2 प्रतिशत और 40.1 प्रतिशत थे। 30-39 आयु समूह में, अंतर अधिक नहीं थे परंतु 40-49 आयु वर्ग में, पुरुषों की तुलना में हाल ही में विवाहित महिलाओं के अनुपात में गिरावट थी। यह गिरावट उच्च आयु समूह में और बढ़ गई जिनका जनांकिकीय दुष्प्रभावों की अपेक्षा गंभीर सामाजार्थिक प्रभाव होते हैं चूंकि विधवा महिलाएं सामाजिक रूप से तथा

आर्थिक रूप से बहुत नाजुक स्थिति में होती हैं।

1.3.3 गर्भधारण स्थिति : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 2.3 सर्वेक्षण से पूर्व पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान गर्भधारण हुई महिलाओं का अनुपात देती है। यह रिहायश के स्थान (ग्रामीण अथवा शहरी) तथा आयु समूह के अनुसार गर्भधारण की स्थिति (हाल ही में गर्भधारण, जीवित बच्चों को जन्म दिया अथवा गर्भपात करवाया - गर्भधारण का ऐच्छिक, प्रेरित अथवा चिकित्सा समाप्ति) भी दर्शाती है। 50 वर्षों से कम आयु की विवाहित महिलाओं से 17 प्रतिशत ने गर्भधारण की रिपोर्ट दी। यह अनुपात शहरी क्षेत्रों में 13.2 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 18.2 प्रतिशत था। यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए अपेक्षाकृत उच्च जनन क्षमता का संकेत देती है। तथापि, गर्भधारण की स्थिति के अनुसार वितरण में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच अधिक अंतर नहीं है।

1.3.4 कुल मिला कर, गर्भवती महिलाओं का मृत प्रसव 0.5%, ऐच्छिक गर्भधारण 1.1%, प्रेरित गर्भधारण तथा गर्भधारण की चिकित्सा समाप्ति प्रत्येक के लिए 0.2% है। तथापि, यदि हम हाल में गर्भवती महिलाओं को हटा दें, तो प्रसव और गर्भपात का प्रतिशत मामूली सा अधिक होगा। जबकि गर्भधारण की घटना आयु के साथ गिर जाती है जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में मृत प्रसव और गर्भपात का प्रतिशत अधिक है। ऐच्छिक गर्भपात के मामले में, यह दर अन्य आयु समूहों की अपेक्षा 20-29 आयु वर्ग में कम है।

1.4 बच्चों का प्रतिरक्षण (0-4 वर्ष)

1.4.1 टीकाकरण निरोग्य बीमारियों अर्थात्

डिप्थीरिया, कुकुरखांसी, टेटनस, तपेदिक, पोलियो तथा खसरा के नियंत्रण के लिए प्रतिरक्षण सर्वव्यापकता कार्यक्रम (यू आई पी) बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देखरेख के लिए सबसे बड़े कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। यह मातृत्व तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखरेख का अनिवार्य प्राथमिक कदम है। छः बीमारियों के मुकाबले में प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा टीकाकरण अनुसूची अध्याय 11 में दी गई है।

1.4.2 बी सी जी : बी सी जी टीका आम तौर पर तपेदिक के विरुद्ध बचाव के रूप में जन्म के समय दिया जाता है। परंतु चूंकि अधिकांश जन्म घर पर होता है, टीका आम तौर पर बच्चे के जन्म के पश्चात कुछेक दिनों बाद लगाया जाता है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3.1 में, बच्चों का वितरण, जिन्होंने टीका प्राप्त करने के समय बी सी जी टीका प्राप्त किया, (जन्म पर, 3 महीनों के अंदर अथवा 3 महीनों के पश्चात् और कभी भी नहीं) प्रस्तुत किया गया है। बच्चों के केवल 27.2% को जन्म के समय टीका लगाया गया, 29% को जन्म से 3 मास के अंदर और 11.7% प्रतिशत को 3 मास के बाद टीका लगाया गया। कुल मिलाकर, 0-4 वर्ष के बच्चों के 29.2% को तपेदिक के विरुद्ध टीका नहीं लगाया गया।

टीकाकरण की दर में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच महत्वपूर्ण अंतर है (शहरी में 13.9% के मुकाबले में ग्रामीण बच्चों के 33% को टीका नहीं लगाया गया)। इसी प्रकार, बच्चों का अनुपात, जिन्होंने जन्म के समय बी सी जी प्राप्त किया, शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक है। यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

23% के मुकाबले में 47% है। कुल मिलाकर, कोई विशेष लिंग अंतर प्रतीत नहीं होता है, परंतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टीकाकरण दर लड़कियों में लगभग 1.5% कम है।

1.4.3 ओ पी वी : ओरल पोलियो टीकाकरण की समय-सीमा, अस्पताल में प्रसव के मामले को छोड़कर, जिसमें जन्म के समय ओ पी वी की "0" खुराक अतिरिक्त दी जाती है, डी पी टी के समान ही है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3.3 बच्चों का प्रति हजार वितरण दर्शाती है जिन्होंने टीका प्राप्त करने के समय तक ओ पी वी प्राप्त किया। साधारण तौर पर ओ पी वी के प्रतिरक्षण का स्तर समान खुराक अनुसूची के कारण उसी कोटि का होना चाहिए जैसा कि डी पी टी का। परंतु सारणी से यह देखा गया है कि ओ पी वी प्रतिरक्षण का स्तर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों में कम आयु में अधिक है। संभवतः पल्स पोलियो प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किए गए कुछ प्रतिरक्षण को यहां शामिल किया गया है। (भारत सरकार ने 1995 में आरंभ करके पल्स पोलियो प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करने का निर्णय किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, एक दिन के 0-3 वर्ष के भारत में सभी बच्चों को पूर्व प्रतिरक्षण स्थिति पर अध्ययन दिए बिना ओ पी वी दिया जाता है। यह 4-6 सप्ताह के बाद दोहराया जाता है। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य जंगली पोलियो वायरस के परिचालन को कम करना था। यह संपूर्ण देश में 9 दिसंबर, 1995 और 20 जनवरी, 1996 को निर्धारित दिवसों पर

कार्यान्वित किया गया।)

1.4.4 खसरा : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3.4 0 से 4 आयु वर्ष के प्रति 1000 बच्चों का वितरण दर्शाती है जिन्होंने टीका प्राप्त करने के समय तक खसरा टीका प्राप्त किया। यह देखा गया है कि बच्चों के केवल 28.4% ने अपने प्रथम वर्ष में खुराक प्राप्त की (38.6% शहरों में तथा 25.9% ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में), अन्य 13% ने यह 12 महीनों और 24 महीनों के बीच प्राप्त किया (शहरों में 16.4% और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 12.2%) और 24 महीनों की आयु के पश्चात् 2.8% (3.5% शहरों में और 2.6% ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में)। इस प्रकार, कुल मिलाकर, 0-4 आयु वर्ष के बच्चों के आधे को खसरा के विरुद्ध टीका नहीं लगाया गया।

1.4.5 बाल देखरेख के लिए पंजीकृत का अनुपात और संस्था की किस्म अथवा कार्मिक की किस्म के अनुसार प्रति 1000 उनका वितरण देती है। समस्त भारत स्तर पर, बच्चों के 47% बाल देखरेख के लिए पंजीकृत थे। उनमें से 49.1% अस्पतालों में रजिस्टर्ड थे, 15.6% डाक्टरों के पास और 35.3% सहायक नर्सों/स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक के साथ। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, पंजीकरण अधिक (9% तक) था और पंजीकृत में, अस्पतालों और डाक्टरों के साथ पंजीकृत अनुपात शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी अधिक था। सारणी बाल देखभाल के लिए पंजीकृत बच्चों का फ्रेकटाइल समूहवार वितरण भी देती है। जैसी कि आशा थी, पंजीकरण अनुपात फ्रेकटाइल समूह के स्तर के साथ बढ़ता है तथा अस्पतालों और डाक्टरों के साथ पंजीकरण का अनुपात भी।

1.5 शैशव काल भोजन प्रक्रियाएं :

1.5.1 बचपन के दौरान भोजन प्रक्रियाएं तथा पोषण बाल उत्तर जीविता तथा रुग्णता में मुख्य भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्तनपान का मातृत्व स्वास्थ्य तथा जनन क्षमता पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। स्तनपान का अनुपूरक करते हुए बच्चे के भोजन में आरंभ किए गए भोजन के समय तथा किस्म का बच्चे के पोषणिक स्थिति पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव होता है। आरंभ करने के समय, और अनुपूरक भोजन लागू करने के किस्म और कारण पर नीचे चर्चा की गई है।

1.5.2 अनुपूरक भोजन शुरू करने का समय : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3.6 1-4 आयु वर्ष के बच्चों का अनुपात जिनके लिए उनके बचपन (एक वर्ष की आयु से कम) के दौरान उनके भोजन में अनुपूरक भोजन आरंभ किया गया था। सारणी अनुपूरक भोजन शुरू करने के समय तक (3 महीने, 4 से 6 महीने अथवा 6 महीनों के बाद परंतु एक वर्ष से कम) ऐसे बच्चों का वितरण प्रदान करती है। यह देखा गया है कि बच्चों के केवल 23.8 प्रतिशत को जीवन के उनके प्रथम वर्ष में अनुपूरक भोजन दिया गया था। उनमें से, 11 प्रतिशत को जन्म के पश्चात् 3 महीनों से कम समय में अनुपूरक भोजन दिया गया था, 40.9 प्रतिशत को 4-6 महीनों के बीच और 46.9 प्रतिशत को 6 महीने के पश्चात् परंतु एक वर्ष से पहले। अनुपूरक भोजन लेने के संबंध में अथवा आरंभ करने के इसके समय के संबंध में लड़कियों और लड़कों के बीच कोई अंतर नहीं है। तथापि, ग्रामीण-

शहरी अंतर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, ग्रामीण बच्चों में केवल 21.5% को शहरी बच्चों में 33.1 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में अनुपूरक भोजन प्रदान किया गया। अनुपूरक आरंभ करने के समय के संबंध में भी अंतर है। साधारण तौर पर, शहरी बच्चे, ग्रामीण बच्चों के मुकाबले में अनुपूरक भोजन पहले लेना आरंभ कर देते हैं।

1.5.3 अनुपूरक भोजन की किस्म : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3.7 अनुपूरक भोजन की किस्म के अनुसार अनुपूरक भोजन का वितरण दर्शाती है। दूध मामलों के 32.8 प्रतिशत में (स्तनपान को छोड़कर) अनुपूरक भोजन था, 29.5 प्रतिशत मामलों में घर में तैयार किया गया दलिया और 12.7 प्रतिशत मामलों में वाणिज्यिक दूध छुड़ाने वाला भोजन। दिए गए अनुपूरक भोजन की किस्म के संबंध में नर तथा मादा बच्चों के बीच मामूली अंतर था। तथापि, ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर विद्यमान है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, अनुपात थे : दुग्ध (32.4%), घर पर तैयार किया हुआ दूध छुड़ाने वाला भोजन (32.2%), परिवार में तैयार किया गया दलिया (24.7%) और वाणिज्यिक दूध छुड़ाने वाला भोजन (7.9%)। परंतु शहरी क्षेत्र में, दुग्ध (33.9%) से अगला वरीयता प्राप्त भोजन था, वाणिज्यिक दुग्ध छुड़ाने वाला भोजन (24.8%), इसके बाद है घर में तैयार किया गया दुग्ध छुड़ाने वाला भोजन (22.5%) और दलिया (16.4%)।

1.5.4 अनुपूरक भोजन आरंभ करने के कारण : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3.8 अनुपूरक भोजन आरंभ करने के कारणों के अनुसार बच्चों का वितरण

देती है। यह रिपोर्ट दी गई थी कि बच्चों के 51.9 प्रतिशत को माता के अपर्याप्त स्तन दुग्ध के कारण अनुपूरक भोजन प्रदान किया गया था। यह अनुपात ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में समान था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में 19.6 प्रतिशत मामलों में और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 9.9 प्रतिशत मामलों में चिकित्सा सलाह कारणों के रूप में सूचित की गई थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र मामलों के 5.7 प्रतिशत के लिए और शहरी क्षेत्र मामलों के 3.2 प्रतिशत के लिए अनुपूरक भोजन आरंभ करने के लिए, काम करने वाली माता, के रूप में सूचित की गई थी।

1.5.5 सर्वेक्षण ने दिए गए अनुपूरक भोजन की कोटि की जांच नहीं की थी परंतु सीमित प्रश्न की जांच की गई थी तथा बच्चों को अनुपूरक भोजन प्रदान किया गया था कि नहीं, यदि हां तो आरंभ करने का समय, यह देखा गया है कि भारत में शैशव भोजन प्रक्रियाएं अनुपूरक भोजन आरंभ करने के समय के संबंध में मौजूदा अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिफारिशों से अत्यधिक भिन्न हैं। (अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिफारिशों के अनुसार, बच्चों को 4-6 महीनों की आयु तक स्तनपान कराया जाना चाहिए। इस अवधि के दौरान किसी अन्य भोजन अथवा द्रव्य की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 4 से 6 महीनों की आयु पर, पर्याप्त तथा उपयुक्त अनुपूरक भोजन बच्चे के भोजन में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जीवन के दूसरे वर्ष तक अथवा इसके उपरांत अनुपूरक भोजन के साथ-साथ स्तनपान भी जारी रहना चाहिए। इस महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में बेहतर जागरूकता पैदा करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है)।

1.6 शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्चा के कुछेक संकेतकों की अंतर-राज्यीय तुलना

1.6.1 15 प्रमुख राज्यों को जो मिल कर जनसंख्या के 95% से अधिक हैं, अंतर-राज्यीय तुलना के लिए लिया गया है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.9 में, इन राज्यों की छः संकेतकों पर तुलना की गई है। ये हैं : बच्चों का अनुपात जिन्हें प्रतिरक्षण प्राप्त हुआ (4 संकेतक), बाल देखभाल के लिए पंजीकृत बच्चों का अनुपात और ऐसे बच्चों का अनुपात जिन्होंने अपने बचपन के दौरान अनुपूरक भोजन प्राप्त किया। तपेदिक तथा खसरा के विरुद्ध टीकों के लिए जिसमें प्रत्येक के लिए केवल एक खुराक की आवश्यकता है, टीका प्राप्त कर रहे 0-4 वर्ष के बच्चों के अनुपात को संकेतकों के रूप में लिया गया था। डी पी टी और ओ पी वी के मामले में, जहां खुराक में प्रथम वर्ष में 3 खुराकें तथा दूसरे वर्ष में एक वर्धक खुराक शामिल है, 3 और 4 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के अनुपात, जिन्होंने सभी खुराकें प्राप्त की हैं, को संकेतक के रूप में लिया गया है। सारणी में अनुपात के साथ-साथ रैंक भी दिए गए हैं। यह देखा गया है कि राज्यों में बहुत भिन्नता है। जबकि एक ओर, तमिलनाडु, केरल और महाराष्ट्र के राज्यों ने सभी संकेतकों पर लगातार बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है, दूसरी ओर बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा राज्यों ने उन सभी पर बहुत खराब प्रदर्शन किया है। इन सभी राज्यों के राष्ट्रीय औसत संकेतकों से भी कम हैं और कुछेक मामलों में राष्ट्रीय औसत से बहुत कम है।

1.7 पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख

1.7.1 पूर्व प्रसव देखरेख सेवाओं में गर्भवती महिलाओं की नियमित चिकित्सा जांच तथा निगरानी, चिकित्सा हस्तक्षेप जैसा कि अलग-अलग मामलों में आवश्यक है और स्वास्थ्य, स्वास्थ्य-विज्ञान, पोषण तथा गर्भधारण तथा बाल जन्म से संबंधित व्यावसायिक परामर्श शामिल है। टेटनस के विरुद्ध टीकाकरण तथा लोहे एवं फोलिक एसिड गोणियों की आपूर्ति द्वारा रक्तक्षीणता का नियंत्रण पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख के अनिवार्य अंग हैं।

1.7.2 पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख के लिए पंजीकरण : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.1 गर्भवती महिलाओं का अनुपात (प्रति 1000) दर्शाती है जो पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख के लिए पंजीकृत थी। उनकी बारी की औसत संख्या जब वे सेवा प्रदान करते हुए केंद्रों में उपस्थित हुए और पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख खोजने के कारण के अनुसार पंजीकृत महिलाओं के प्रति 1000 वितरण। यह देखा गया कि गर्भवती महिलाओं के केवल 45.5 प्रतिशत ने पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख के लिए स्वयं को पंजीकृत कराया और उनकी औसत उपस्थिति 4.4 थी। उनमें से 66.6 प्रतिशत ने आम तौर की तरह पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख खोजी, 20.9 प्रतिशत ने सहायक नर्स की सलाह पर और 6.8 प्रतिशत ने बीमारी के कारण। महिलाओं का प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 41.1 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में शहरी क्षेत्रों में 65.5 प्रतिशत था और उपस्थिति की औसत बारंबारता शहरी महिलाओं में 5 और ग्रामीण महिलाओं में केवल 4.2 था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, रोजमर्रा जांच के लिए पूर्व-प्रसव सत्र में 81.1

प्रतिशत महिलाएं उपस्थित हुईं जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संगत आंकड़े केवल 61.3 प्रतिशत थे, अन्यो ने मुख्यतया ए एन एम/एल एच बी (25.9 प्रतिशत) के परामर्श पर अथवा वे बीमार हो गई (7.3 प्रतिशत) के कारण पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख खोजी। फ्रेकटाइल समूह द्वारा तुलना करने पर, यह देखा गया है, जैसा कि आम मामला होता है कि उच्च फ्रेकटाइल समूह से महिलाओं ने निचले फ्रेकटाइल समूह की महिलाओं के मुकाबले में पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख सुविधा का अधिक लाभ उठाया, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख के लिए कम आई, रोजमर्रा का उनका अनुपात भी कम था। उनमें से अधिक को पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख के लिए ए एन एम/एल एच बी की सलाह की अधिक आवश्यकता थी।

1.7.3 पंजीकरण अभिकरण : खंड एक की सारणी 4.2 अभिकरण की किरम के अनुसार, जिसके साथ उन्होंने स्वयं को पूर्व-प्रसव देखरेख हेतु पंजीकृत किया था, गर्भवती महिलाओं का वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है। यह दर्शाती है कि 34.1 प्रतिशत सार्वजनिक अस्पतालों में पंजीकृत थी, 25.8 प्रतिशत प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र के साथ, 16.3 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट अस्पताल के साथ, 11 प्रतिशत निजी डाक्टर के साथ और 7.2 प्रतिशत नर्सिंग होम के साथ पंजीकृत थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, सार्वजनिक अस्पताल के साथ पंजीकृत महिलाएं 43.9 प्रतिशत थी। इसके बाद निजी अस्पताल (21.9 प्रतिशत) और नर्सिंग होम (13.5 प्रतिशत)। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र के लिए

35.7 प्रतिशत, सरकारी अस्पताल 29.3 प्रतिशत और निजी अस्पताल 13.3 प्रतिशत। प्राइवेट डाक्टर के साथ रजिस्ट्रेशन ग्रामीण (11.3%) और शहरी (10.2%) क्षेत्रों में एक समान ही था।

1.7.4 टेटनस टीकाकरण : खंड एक की सारणी 4.3 टेटनस के विरुद्ध लिए गए टीकों की खुराकों की संख्या के अनुसार गर्भवती महिलाओं का वितरण देती है। आदर्शतः, गर्भवती महिलाओं द्वारा टेटनस टौक्साइड की दो खुराकें ली जानी होती हैं। तथापि, जन्मपूर्व देखरेख की दरों से रिपोर्ट करने के कारण, कई मामलों में केवल एक खुराक ही संभव है। गर्भवती महिलाओं के केवल 38.1 प्रतिशत टेटनस टौक्साइड की दो अथवा अधिक खुराकें प्राप्त की थीं (शहरी क्षेत्रों में 50.6 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35.3 प्रतिशत) और केवल 19.3 प्रतिशत ने टीके की केवल एक खुराक प्राप्त की थी (शहरी क्षेत्रों में 23.2 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 18.5 प्रतिशत) कुल मिलाकर, 37 प्रतिशत ने एंटी टेटनस इंजेक्शन की मात्र एक खुराक ही प्राप्त की थी (शहरी क्षेत्रों में 20.3% और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 40.8%) और संभवतः वे टेटनस आक्रमण के लिए अति संवेदनशील थी और उनके बच्चे नव-प्रसव टेटनस आक्रमण के।

1.7.5 रक्त क्षीणता की रोकथाम : रक्त क्षीणता गर्भवती महिलाओं में एक प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य समस्या है। इस पर काबू पाने के लिए, लोहा तथा फोलिक एसिड गोलियां पूर्व-प्रसव दौरों के दौरान दी जाती है। ली गई लौह तथा फोलिक एसिड गोलियों की संख्या के अनुसार प्रति 1000 गर्भवती महिलाओं का वितरण खंड एक की सारणी 4.4 में दिया

गया है। यह देखा गया है कि गर्भवती महिलाओं की संख्या के आधे से अधिक ने लौह तथा फोलिक एसिड गोलियां नहीं ली थी और केवल 8.7 प्रतिशत ने ही 100 अथवा अधिक गोलियां खाई थीं जिससे रक्त क्षीणता के कारण कमी पर काबू पाने के लिए पर्याप्त समझा गया। 20.5 प्रतिशत ने 50-99 गोलियां खाई थीं और 13.2 प्रतिशत ने 1-49 गोलियां खाई थीं। जैसा कि आम प्रवृत्ति है, खपत शहरी महिलाओं के मुकाबले में गरीब महिलाओं में कम था।

1.8 शिशु जन्म के दौरान स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या :

1.8.1 इस उद्देश्य से कि प्रसव के दौरान और बाद में माता तथा बच्चा दोनों सुरक्षित है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि प्रसव उपयुक्त चिकित्सा निरीक्षण तथा पर्याप्त न्यूनतम स्वास्थ्य परिस्थिति में होना चाहिए। दोनों में से एक अथवा दोनों की कमी प्रायः उलझनें पैदा करती हैं जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप स्थायी क्षति अथवा माता या बच्चे की मृत्यु हो सकती है।

1.8.2 शिशु जन्म पर चिकित्सीय ध्यान : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.5 चिकित्सीय ध्यान की किरम के अनुसार माताओं का वितरण दर्शाती है, जो उन्हें बच्चे के समय पर प्राप्त हुई थी। 32.2 प्रतिशत को कोई भी चिकित्सा प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी, 10.3 प्रतिशत पर सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त डाक्टरों द्वारा ध्यान दिया गया, 11.6 प्रतिशत के सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त डाक्टरों को छोड़कर अन्य डाक्टरों द्वारा, 8.5 प्रतिशत को सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त नर्सों

अथवा दाइयों द्वारा और 18.9 प्रतिशत को अन्य नर्सों अथवा दाइयों द्वारा। बच्चे के जन्म के समय चिकित्सा की कमी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 15.9 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 35.8 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की उपस्थिति लगभग 50 प्रतिशत थी, जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह केवल 15.6 प्रतिशत थी। गरीब तबके में सबसे नीचे की महिलाओं के लगभग 47 प्रतिशत को शिशु जन्म के समय कोई भी चिकित्सा प्राप्त नहीं हुई, यह अनुपात ऊपरी दशमक में 8 प्रतिशत से कम गिर गया।

1.8.3 शिशु जन्म स्थान : भारत में अधिकांश बच्चों का जन्म घर पर होता है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.6 जन्म स्थान के अनुसार शिशु जन्म का वितरण देती है। इस सारणी में, प्रसव सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही किसी भी स्वास्थ्य संस्था को शामिल करने के लिए "अस्पताल" शब्द का प्रयोग आम तौर पर किया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि 70.6 प्रतिशत घर पर पैदा होते हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों में बच्चों का जन्म अधिक सामान्य है जो जन्मों का 59.4 प्रतिशत है। घर में जन्मों के कुल का केवल 37.8 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, बच्चों के जन्म का 77.9 प्रतिशत घर पर हुआ और जन्मों का केवल 17.9 प्रतिशत अस्पतालों में हुआ।

1.8.4 प्रसव की किस्म : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.7 प्रसव की किस्म के अनुसार अर्थात् कि क्या प्रसव सामान्य था अथवा चीड़ा फाड़ी की आवश्यकता थी, माताओं का वितरण दर्शाती है, 92.7 प्रतिशत ने सामान्य प्रसव की रिपोर्ट दी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

रिपोर्ट किये गये सामान्य प्रसवों का प्रतिशत शहरी क्षेत्रों (क्रमशः 93.5 प्रतिशत और 89.1 प्रतिशत) के मुकाबले में मामूली सा अधिक था। सामान्य प्रसवों का उच्च प्रतिशत संभवतः महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य स्थिति का सही संकेत न हो। यह आपरेशन सुविधाओं की कमी तक दर्शा सकता है जबकि ऐसे हस्तक्षेप की वास्तविक रूप में आवश्यकता थी। यह शहरी क्षेत्र (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 2.3 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में 7.6 प्रतिशत) में आपरेशन की उच्च प्रतिशतता दर्शाती है।

1.9 प्रसवोत्तर पंजीकरण :

1.9.1 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.8 माताओं का प्रतिशत दर्शाती है जिन्होंने प्रसवोत्तर देखरेख के लिए स्वयं को पंजीकृत कराया था, दौरों की औसत संख्या जिन पर उन्होंने ऐसी सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाया तथा डाक्टर की किस्म के अनुसार पंजीकृत प्रति 1000 माताओं का वितरण दर्शाती है। यह देखा गया है कि माताओं का केवल 27.1 प्रतिशत जिन्होंने सर्वेक्षण से पूर्व पिछले एक वर्ष में जन्म दिया था, ने प्रसवोत्तर देखरेख के लिए पंजीकृत कराया था (शहरी 39.9% और ग्रामीण 24.2%) और दौरों की औसत संख्या जिसमें वे प्रसवोत्तर देखरेख सत्र में उपस्थित हुए थे, वे 2.7, 36 प्रतिशत ने सरकारी अस्पताल के साथ पंजीकृत किया था। 23.6 प्रतिशत ने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र में, 16.3 प्रतिशत ने प्राइवेट अस्पताल में और लगभग 8 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक ने प्राइवेट डाक्टर अथवा

नर्सिंग होम में। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, 42.1 प्रतिशत ने सरकारी अस्पतालों में, 22.9 प्रतिशत ने प्राइवेट अस्पताल में पंजीकृत कराया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी अस्पतालों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों प्रत्येक का प्रसवोत्तर देखरेख पंजीकरण लगभग 33 प्रतिशत था।

1.10 मातृत्व स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या के कुछेक संकेतों की अंतर-राज्यीय तुलना :

1.10.1 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4.9 में; 15 प्रमुख राज्यों की पांच मातृत्व परिचर्या संकेतकों पर तुलना की गई है। संकेतक है : प्रति 1000

गर्भवती महिलाओं पर पूर्व-प्रसव परिचर्या के लिए पंजीकृत महिलाओं का अनुपात, गर्भवती महिलाओं का अनुपात, जिन्होंने टेटनस टोकन्साईड की कम से कम दो खुराकें प्राप्त हुईं, गर्भवती महिलाओं का अनुपात जिन्होंने लौह तथा फोलिक एसिड गोलियां प्राप्त कीं, महिलाओं का अनुपात जिन्होंने स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में जन्म दिया था तथा प्रसवोत्तर परिचर्या के लिए पंजीकृत माताओं का अनुपात। स्थिति पैरा 1.6 में पहले से चर्चा किए गए शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या संकेतकों जैसी ही है। केरल, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक राज्य सभी संकेतकों पर सबसे ऊपर थे जबकि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश सबसे नीचे थे।

सारणी 1

42 वें दौर (1986-87) और 52 वें दौर (1995-96) के परिणाम

42 वां दौर

52 वां दौर

क्रम	संकेतक	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
1	बाल परिचर्या के लिए पंजीकृत बच्चों (0-4 वर्ष) का प्रतिशत	11.9	29.9	45.2	54.2
2	पूर्व-प्रसव परिचर्या के लिए पंजीकृत गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत	21.2	46.8	41.1	65.2
3	स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में जन्म का प्रतिशत	13.5	48.2	17.9	59.4
4	प्रसवोत्तर परिचर्या के लिए पंजीकृत माताओं का प्रतिशत	12.6	23.8	24.2	39.2

1.11 42 वें दौर के परिणामों के साथ तुलना :

1.11.1 माता तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या संबंधी पूर्व सर्वेक्षण रा. प्र. सर्वे. 42 वें दौर (जुलाई 1986-जून 1987) में आयोजित किया गया था। 42 वें दौर के कुछेक परिणामों की सारणी 1 में मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों के साथ तुलना की गई है। (प्रतिरक्षण परिणाम निम्नलिखित के कारण पूर्णतः तुलनीय नहीं थे : (i) तपेदिक और खसरे के विरुद्ध बच्चों के प्रतिरक्षण संबंधी आंकड़े और टेटनस के विरुद्ध गर्भवती महिलाओं के प्रतिरक्षण

संबंधी आंकड़े 42 वें दौर में एकत्र नहीं किये गये थे, (ii) 42 वें दौर में विचार किया गया डी पी टी और ओ पी वी के लिए आयु-समूह 0-15 वर्ष थी जबकि मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के लिए आयु-समूह 0-4 वर्ष था)।

1.11.2 42 वें और 52 वें दौर के बीच, मातृत्व तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या के सभी कारणों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि थी। परंतु, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति में रखे गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के और अधिक प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत में पेयजल, स्वच्छता प्रबंध और स्वस्थवृत :

रा. प्र. सर्वे : चौवनवां दौर

(जनवरी-जून 1998)

1. प्रस्तावना

1.1.1 मौजूदा रिपोर्ट में पेयजल की उपलब्धता तथा इसके उपयोग के साथ-साथ समस्त भारत तथा राज्य स्तर पर स्वच्छता तथा स्वस्थवृत संबंधी विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में कुछ विशेषताओं के बारे में अनुमान प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। वैसे सभी अनुमान केवल केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श अनुमानों पर आधारित हैं। इस खंड में सर्वेक्षण के संक्षिप्त महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों तथा इन भिन्न-भिन्न पहलुओं से संबंधित विशेषताओं को दिया गया है।

1.1.2 निम्नलिखित भाग, पेयजल के भिन्न-भिन्न पहलुओं को दर्शाता है। अंत में, भाग 4 में सफाई के कई पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है। सफाई के इन पहलुओं को प्रथम बार जांच हेतु लिया गया है। नीचे दिये गये पैराग्राफों में 2, 3 तथा 4 को और अधिक व्यापक रूप से दिया गया है।

1.1.3 भाग 2 का आरंभ पेयजल के भिन्न-भिन्न प्रमुख स्रोतों द्वारा परिवारों की पूर्ति के समानुपात की जांच की जाती है। इसे प्रमुख स्रोतों से परिवारों की दूरी से आवंटन संबंधी अध्ययन के अनुसार

अपनाया गया है। इसके बाद, इन प्रमुख स्रोतों को उनकी पहुंच के अनुसार परिवारों का आवंटन अध्ययन हेतु आरंभ किया गया है। तत्पश्चात उनके प्रमुख स्रोतों से परिवारों हेतु पेयजल के अपर्याप्त होने की समस्या पर ध्यान दिया गया है। प्रथमतः इस समस्या की गहनता की अवस्थिति, जिसमें कैलेंडर मासों के संदर्भ में कितने दिन यह समस्या रही संबंधी एक अध्ययन से इस समस्या को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है। इस समस्या को कम करने के उपाय आगामी अध्ययन में किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस समस्या से व्यक्ति विशेष को कुछ पूरक स्रोतों से पेयजल की उपलब्धता हेतु स्वतः प्रेरित करती है। अतः इस पहलू को आगे जांच के लिए हाथ में लिया गया है।

1.1.4 पेयजल के विभिन्न पहलुओं, जैसा कि इसकी गुणवत्ता, पारिवारिक सदस्यों द्वारा वास्तविक उपभोग से पूर्व इसका शोधन, इसकी कमी की सीमा तथा उनकी टंकी में स्टोर, ऐसे जल को प्रयुक्त करने का कार्य स्पष्ट तौर पर पारिवारिक सदस्यों की सफाई से संबंधित है। तथापि, प्रमुख स्रोतों से उन्हें उपलब्ध जल की गुणवत्ता पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है तथापि वे उपर्युक्त सफाई के अन्य

पहलुओं के निर्णय में सक्रिय भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। अतः जबकि जल की गुणवत्ता पर पृथक रूप से विचार-विमर्श किया गया था, भाग-2 के अंतर्गत पिछले उप-खंड में विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर पेयजल से संबद्ध अन्य सफाई संबंधी मुद्दे हैं।

1.1.5 कुछ मूलभूत मानवीय सुविधाओं जैसा कि स्नानागार तथा शौचालय के साथ-साथ घरेलू कूड़े-करकट के निपटान की विधि संबंधी भाग-3 में स्वच्छता के पहलुओं को प्रथमतः हाथ में लिया गया था। विभिन्न प्रकार के स्नानागारों वाले परिवारों के समानुपात पर किए गए अध्ययन सहित स्नानागार के लिए वास्तविक स्थान कितना था तथा परिवार के सदस्यों की सुगमता। उपर्युक्त विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात शौचालय हेतु इसी प्रकार का विश्लेषण किया गया था। स्वच्छता से संबद्ध मुद्दे जैसे कि विभिन्न प्रणालियों द्वारा कूड़ा-करकट को उठवाने की सीमा तथा अवशेषों को विभिन्न स्थलों पर भेजने के संबंध में इसके बाद विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा।

1.1.6 पेयजल से असंबद्ध स्वच्छता के कुछ पहलुओं पर भाग-4 में चर्चा की गई है। वे जल की उपलब्धता तथा पेयजल के अतिरिक्त अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोजनों हेतु इसके उपयोग अर्थात् खाना बनाने हेतु, नहाने हेतु तथा बर्तन धोने हेतु के संबंध में है। यहां विचार-विमर्श किए गए स्वच्छता के अन्य पहलू पारिवारिक सदस्यों पर किसी भी रूप में जैसे कि मक्खियों तथा मच्छरों के रोगाणु का हमला तथा उनकी दूषित गंध के संबंध में भी चर्चा की गई।

2. पेयजल

2.1 प्रमुख स्रोतों से पेयजल

2.1.1 यह जानने लायक होगा कि विभिन्न प्रमुख स्रोतों से किसी सीमा तक परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचता है। प्रथम खण्ड को सारणी 1 प्रमुख स्रोतों से जैसा कि मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण से अर्थात् 54 वें दौर (जनवरी, 1998-जून, 1998) स अनुमान लगाया गया है, से लाभ प्राप्त परिवारों का प्रतिशत प्रस्तुत है।

2.1.2 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 1 से यह देखा गया है कि 1998 के दौरान ग्रामीण परिवारों में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत ने ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप से कार्य किया जबकि क्रमशः लगभग 26 प्रतिशत तथा 19 प्रतिशत ने कुओं तथा नलों से कार्य किया। इसी अवधि के दौरान 70 प्रतिशत के लगभग शहरी परिवारों को उनके प्रमुख जल स्रोत नल से लाभ पहुंचने का अनुमान है जबकि इन्हीं परिवारों के 21 प्रतिशत के लगभग ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप से लाभ प्राप्त हुआ।

2.1.3 समय के साथ-साथ परिवर्तन : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 2 पूर्ववर्ती रा. प्र. सर्वे. के सर्वेक्षणों जिनमें इन पहलुओं संबंधी आंकड़े संग्रहीत किए गए थे, की भिन्न-भिन्न समयावधियों का प्रतिशत प्रस्तुत करती है। तथापि, चूंकि 44 वें दौर के दौरान स्रोत तालाब तथा टैंकों हेतु पृथक-पृथक आंकड़े संग्रहीत नहीं किए गए थे। विभिन्न दौरों में तुलनीयता के उद्देश्य से इन्हें प्रथम खंड की सारणी 2 में क्रमशः टैंकों, तालाबों आदि तथा अन्य में

विभाजित किया गया।

2.1.4 सारणी 2 से यह स्पष्ट है कि भिन्न-भिन्न स्रोतों से महत्व के संदर्भ में समग्र पैटर्न पिछले दशक से अपरिवर्तित रहा है। तथापि, ग्रामीण परिवारों में ट्यूबवेल तथा हैंडपंप से लाभ पाने वालों का समानुपात क्रमिक तौर पर बढ़ा है जबकि पिछले दशक के दौरान कुओं से लाभ पाने वालों के समानुपात में ह्रास हुआ है। लगभग यही स्थिति शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी पाई गई है।

2.1.5 दूरी के अनुसार प्रमुख स्रोत से पेयजल : पेयजल के उनके प्रमुख स्रोत से दूरी परिवारों को पारिवारिक सदस्यों के जीवन-निर्वाह के स्तर के महत्वपूर्ण सूचकों से उन्हें अलग करते हैं। परिवार तथा उनके प्रमुख स्रोतों के मध्य दूरी के विभिन्न फासलों हेतु इन प्रमुख स्रोतों के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3 में दर्शाया गया है।

2.1.6 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3 सर्वेक्षण परिणाम के अनुसार जब सभी प्रमुख स्रोतों से विचार किया गया था, व्यापक संख्या में परिवारों-ग्रामीण में अनुमानित 92 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 97 प्रतिशत में या तो उनके परिसर या उनके परिसर से बाहर किंतु 0.2 किमी. की दूरी के भीतर ऐसे स्रोत हैं, तथापि, ग्रामीण के लगभग 31 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी के 66 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने अपनी आवासीय यूनिट के अपने परिसर में प्रमुख स्रोत होने की जानकारी दी है।

2.1.7 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3 पर बारीकी से

देखने पर पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण परिवारों के तीन प्रतिशत को नदी/नहर/झील या झरने के रूप में उनके प्रमुख स्रोत जो (0.2 किमी. से अधिक) अधिक दूरी वाले स्थानों पर स्थित थे, से जल मुहैया कराया गया है, का समानुपात किसी अन्य प्रमुख स्रोत से पूर्ति वाले परिवारों से अपेक्षाकृत उच्चतर था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, प्रमुख स्रोतों टैंक/तालाब, अन्य टैंक/तालाब तथा नदी/नहर/झील हेतु यही विशेषता देखी गई है।

2.1.8 समय के साथ परिवर्तन : यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि कैसे उनके प्रमुख स्रोत से दूरी के अनुसार परिवारों का आबंटन पिछले दशक में परिवर्तित हुआ है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी-4 में 44वें, 49वें तथा 54वें दौर से जैसा कि अनुमानित किया गया है, का आबंटन प्रस्तुत है। चूंकि दूरी की सभी श्रेणियों जिनके लिए 54वें दौर के दौरान आंकड़े संग्रहीत किए गए थे, उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उपर्युक्त श्रेणियां, "परिसर सहित" 0.5 किमी. से कम तथा 1 किमी. तथा इससे अधिक जिनके लिए पूर्ववर्ती दौरों के दौरान तुलनीय आंकड़े मौजूद थे, सारणी 4 में प्रस्तुत नहीं हैं।

2.1.9 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4 से पता चलता है कि तीन दौरों के प्रत्येक हेतु सर्वेक्षण परिणामों के अनुसार ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में एक बहुत उच्च समानुपात 96 प्रतिशत परिवार से अधिक का पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत उनके परिसर के भीतर या उनके परिसर के बाहर किंतु 0.5 किमी. की दूरी के भीतर था। अपने परिसर में इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत 44 वें

दौर (1988-89) की तुलना में 49 वें दौर में ग्रामीण में लगभग 11 प्रतिशत पाइंट तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 8 प्रतिशत काफी उच्च था। तथापि, 49 वें दौर की तुलना में वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण (54 वें दौर) के दौरान ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में ऐसी सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत थोड़ा कम था।

2.1.10 मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में परिवारों का उनके उपयोग के अधिकार के अनुसार चार श्रेणियों में उपयोग किया गया था। इन चार श्रेणियों में से अकेले परिवार के लिए उपलब्ध श्रेणी ही खास उपयोगी है। इसके अलावा परिवारों के प्रतिबंधित सेट के अनुसार भाग लेने वाली श्रेणी को मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में इस प्रकार परिभाषित किया गया है कि सामुदायिक उपयोग तथा अन्य हेतु दो श्रेणियां रा. प्र. सर्वे. के पूर्ववर्ती सर्वेक्षणों जहां ऐसी श्रेणियां संग्रहीत की गई थी, से सुनिश्चित तौर पर में प्रयुक्त मेल नहीं खाते थे, तथापि, एक मात्र पहुंच की श्रेणी हेतु परिभाषा अर्थात् कि उस एकमात्र परिवार के सदस्यों हेतु उपलब्ध सभी सर्वेक्षणों में एकसमान रही। अतः मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में इस श्रेणी में आने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात पिछले सर्वेक्षण आंकड़े के अनुमानों से तुलनीय है। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 5 मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में सूचित के उन आंकड़ों के अतिरिक्त है, जो 28वें, 44वें तथा 49वें दौर में सूचित किये गये हैं।

2.1.11 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 5 से पता चलता है कि वर्ष 1998 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में (23 प्रतिशत) की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में उनकी सुगमता

से पहुंच वाले प्रमुख स्रोतों वाले परिवारों का समानुपात काफी उच्चतर (4.1 प्रतिशत) था। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में इस अनुपात में एक क्रमिक समानुपात पाया गया है।

2.2 प्रमुख स्रोतों से पेयजल की अपर्याप्तता

2.2.1 अभी तक पेयजल के विभिन्न प्रमुख स्रोतों, उन्हें प्राप्त लाभ, परिवारों की आवासीय यूनिटों से उनकी दूरी पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। एक संगत प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या उनके प्रमुख स्रोतों से परिवारों को उपलब्ध जल की प्रमात्रा परिवार के सभी सदस्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में पर्याप्त है। इस प्रश्न के उत्तर देने का निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफ में प्रयास किया गया है।

2.2.2 प्रारंभ में परिवार किस सीमा तक इस अपर्याप्तता से प्रभावित है, इसे ढूँढने का प्रयास किया गया है, यदि ऐसा है तो इस समस्या की व्यापकता क्या थी। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 6 मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के दौरान उनके प्रमुख स्रोतों से अपर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त होने संबंधी जिस महीने की सूचना दी गई है, उनकी संख्या के अनुसार परिवार का वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है।

2.2.3 1998 के दौरान सर्वेक्षण परिणामों के अनुसार एक अनुमानित 13 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण तथा एक अनुमानित 15 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों को पिछले वर्ष के कम से कम 1 माह के दौरान उनके प्रमुख स्रोतों से पर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त हुआ, इस समस्या का सामना करने वाले परिवारों में से

अधिकांश 3 माह तक इस समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं, जबकि काफी 4 या 2 माह तक ग्रस्त रहे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1 प्रतिशत से कम तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत परिवार 5 माह से अधिक ने इस समस्या का सामना किया।

2.2.4 पेयजल की अपर्याप्तता की प्रबलता के संबंध में एक जांच-पड़ताल का नजरिया कैलेंडर माह के संदर्भ में - वर्ष की एक विशेष अवधि जब समस्या थी अधिक उपयुक्त थी। इस संबंध में मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष प्रथम खंड की सारणी 7 में दिये गये हैं।

2.2.5 इस सारणी से यह पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख स्रोतों से

पेयजल की उपलब्धता में अपर्याप्तता के संबंध में मई, जून और अप्रैल के क्रम के माह खराब रहे थे। सारणी से यह भी पता चलता है कि (ग्रामीण परिवारों की तुलना में) शहरी परिवारों के उच्चतर समानुपात ने वर्ष पर्यंत इस समस्या का सामना किया।

2.2.6 जब जल अपर्याप्त हो तो सामान्यतया उससे निपटने के उपाय : जब प्रमुख स्रोतों से परिवारों को अपर्याप्त जल प्राप्त हो तो इस कमी से निपटने हेतु कुछ उपाय किये जाते हैं। इस पहलू का सारणी 8 की सहायता से अध्ययन किया गया था जिसमें कोई विशेष प्रकार का उपाय (या उपाय न करने) वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत दर्शाता है जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से प्राप्त हुआ है।

सारणी 8

1998 में वर्ष के कुछ भाग के दौरान जब पेयजल अपर्याप्त था तो सामान्यतया तथा अपनाए गए उपाय हेतु पेयजल की अपर्याप्तताएं सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण :

क्षेत्र वर्ष के कुछ भाग हेतु जिन्होंने पेयजल की अपर्याप्तता की सूचना दी थी, उनके परिवारों का प्रतिशत

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ग्रामीण	23.8	4.7	0.7	24.1	1.7	45.1	100
शहरी	17.2	7.5	0.7	23.8	5.8	45.1	100

2.2.7 सारणी 8 से पता चलता है कि परिवारों की पर्याप्त संख्या (लगभग 45 प्रतिशत) जिन्होंने प्रमुख स्रोत से (वर्ष के कुछ भाग हेतु, अपर्याप्त पेयजल की आपूर्ति की सूचना दी है, सामान्यतया वे अन्य उपायों को अपनाते हैं। एक अनुमान के अनुसार ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में लगभग 24 प्रतिशत ने पड़ोसियों से जल प्राप्त करने की सूचना दी है। ग्रामीण परिवारों के लगभग 24 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी परिवारों के 17 प्रतिशत ने सामान्यतया कोई उपाय न करने संबंधी सूचना दी है।

2.2.8 राज्य, स्तर भिन्नताएं : पेयजल की अपर्याप्तता तथा इस अपर्याप्तता से निपटने के भिन्न-भिन्न उपाय अपनाने के सूचित करने वाले परिवारों के समानुपात में राज्यों में भिन्नता का एक अध्ययन कुछ रोचक परिणाम दर्शाता है। प्रत्येक प्रमुख राज्य हेतु मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त वितरण प्रथम खंड की सारणी 9 में प्रस्तुत है।

2.2.9 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में : प्रभावी परिवारों में ग्रामीण भारत में सामान्यतया विशिष्ट उपाय के रूप में पड़ोसियों से जल प्राप्त करना था। जबकि समस्त भारत स्तर पर लगभग 24 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने इस उपाय का सहारा लिया, कुछ राज्यों में, यह आवृत्ति काफी उच्चतर थी। यह केरल में लगभग 69 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा में 57 प्रतिशत, बिहार में 49 प्रतिशत तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 44 प्रतिशत थी। तथापि पंजाब, राजस्थान और कर्नाटक जैसे राज्यों में बहुत कम थी। अन्य विशिष्ट उपायों में चेरिटेबल निकायों द्वारा जल की सप्लाई अपर्याप्त की- प्रभावी

परिवारों में समस्त भारत स्तर पर 1 प्रतिशत से कम (तथा राज्य स्तर पर 2 प्रतिशत से कम) जल का क्रय हुआ। राजस्थान में ग्रामीण परिवारों के अनुमानित 15 प्रतिशत ने सामान्यतया इसका सहारा लिया किंतु अन्य राज्यों में काफी कम परिवारों समस्त भारत स्तर पर परिवारों के 2 प्रतिशत से कम ने (तथा राज्य-स्तर पर 5 प्रतिशत से कम ने) इसका सहारा लिया। वाहन द्वारा स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जल आपूर्ति ने अधिकांश राज्यों में बहुत कम राज्यों को प्रभावित किया। इसका अपवाद महाराष्ट्र (17 प्रतिशत) तथा गुजरात (10 प्रतिशत) है। काफी राज्यों में, पर्याप्त समानुपात में प्रभावित परिवारों ने कुल मिलाकर कोई उपाय नहीं किया। हरियाणा (3 प्रतिशत) तथा केरल (6 प्रतिशत) राज्य इसके अपवाद थे - जहां पड़ोसी राज्यों से निरंतर जल प्राप्त हुआ था। केरल और असम को छोड़कर जहां प्रभावित परिवारों के एक चौथाई भाग से कम ने सामान्यतया अन्य उपाय किए, अधिकांश राज्यों में (30 प्रतिशत) से अधिक ने सामान्यतया प्रभावी परिवारों का समानुपात काफी उच्च (30 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक) अनुमानित किया गया था।

2.2.10 शहरी क्षेत्रों में : शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थिति कुछ भिन्न थी (देखें सारणी 9)। पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी परिवारों ने किसी अन्य उपाय के अतिरिक्त लगातार पड़ोसियों से जल प्राप्त किया। उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित 4 राज्यों के कुछ प्रभावी परिवारों ने (20 प्रतिशत से कम) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में हरियाणा, केरल और पंजाब के परिवारों ने अन्य उपायों से जल प्राप्त

किया। शहरी असम में, प्रभावी परिवारों ने या तो अन्य उपाय (68 प्रतिशत) या पड़ोसियों से जल प्राप्त किया (32 प्रतिशत)/शहरी मध्य प्रदेश में प्रभावी परिवारों के एक बड़े समानुपात (80 प्रतिशत) ने भी अन्य उपायों से जल प्राप्त करने की सूचना दी है, हरियाणा (10 प्रतिशत) को छोड़कर शायद ही किसी राज्य में प्रभावी परिवारों ने चेरिटेबल निकायों से जल प्राप्ति की सूचना दी है। इसी प्रकार का मामला स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा जल आपूर्ति सूचित करने वाले प्रभावी परिवारों में कुछ नोट करने लायक अपवाद थे अर्थात् पश्चिम बंगाल (17 प्रतिशत), केरल (16 प्रतिशत), आंध्र प्रदेश (13 प्रतिशत), महाराष्ट्र (13 प्रतिशत) तथा तमिलनाडु (10 प्रतिशत)। शहरी क्षेत्रों में राजस्थान (25 प्रतिशत), उड़ीसा (17 प्रतिशत), तथा तमिलनाडु (12 प्रतिशत) तथा महाराष्ट्र में (9 प्रतिशत), आंध्र प्रदेश में (7 प्रतिशत) तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में (7 प्रतिशत) प्रभावी परिवारों के एक विशिष्ट समानुपात ने जल क्रय किया।

2.3 पेयजल के पूरक स्रोत :

2.3.1 उपर्युक्त उपखंड में यह देखा गया था कि उनके पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत से पेयजल के अपर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त होने की सूचना देने वाले परिवारों के उच्च समानुपात ने सामान्यतया उनकी जल आपूर्ति के लिए उठाए गए उपायों के रूप में अन्य उपायों को निर्दिष्ट किया। इसके अतिरिक्त उन परिवारों ने भी जिन्हें उनके प्रमुख स्रोत से पर्याप्त पेयजल उपलब्ध हो रहा था, ने भी अच्छे गुणवत्ता वाले ऐसे जल, शुद्धता के समीप आदि जैसे कारणों से पूरक स्रोत तलाशे थे। अतः यह जानना दिलचस्प रहा कि पीने के प्रयोजनार्थ परिवारों ने किस सीमा तक जल के पूरक स्रोतों को प्रयुक्त किया।

इन पहलुओं पर निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफ में प्रकाश डाला गया है।

2.3.2 सारणी 10 पेयजल के कुछ पूरक स्रोत सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात प्रस्तुत करता है। यह देखा गया है कि लगभग 18 प्रतिशत परिवार चाहे वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हो या शहरी क्षेत्रों में हो, ने उनकी पेयजल की आपूर्ति हेतु कुछ पूरक स्रोत की सूचना दी है।

सारणी 10

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान पेयजल के कुछ पूरक स्रोत सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

क्षेत्र	पूरक स्रोत सूचित करने वालों का प्रतिशत
1	2
ग्रामीण	18.4
शहरी	18.3

2.3.3 यह जांच करना दिलचस्प होगा कि पेयजल के भिन्न-भिन्न पूरक स्रोतों में से बांटे गए विभिन्न प्रमुख स्रोतों के अनुसार-परिवारों ने कैसे लाभ प्राप्त किया। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 11 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक वितरण जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों के अनुमान दर्शाती हैं। यह नोट करने लायक है कि एक परिवार का पूरक स्रोत जब दो वास्तविक भिन्नता वाले हो उसी प्रकार का होगा जैसा कि प्रमुख स्रोत का है।

2.3.4 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में : पेयजल के कुछ पूरक स्रोतों का उपयोग करने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों में अधिकांश ने ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप तथा कुओं का प्रचलन सूचित किया था। ऐसे परिवारों के अनुमानित 37 प्रतिशत तथा 36 प्रतिशत ने क्रमशः ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप तथा कुओं को उनके पूरक स्रोतों के रूप में वर्णन किया जबकि लगभग 7 प्रतिशत अपने पूरक स्रोत के रूप में नल तथा नदी/नहर/झील का उपयोग किया। अतः लगभग 87 प्रतिशत इस प्रकार के परिवारों ने इन चार स्रोतों का उपयोग किया था। यह पैटर्न उनके पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार परिवारों का काफी कम आंशिक वितरण वृहद रूप से सच है। पीने के जल के लिए आरक्षित टैंक/तालाब के प्रमुख स्रोत हेतु-पाए जाने का एक भिन्न पैटर्न है जिसके लिए अधिक से अधिक 10 प्रतिशत से 12 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने अपने पूरक स्रोत के रूप में टैंक/तालाब आदि अन्य टैंक/तालाब आदि या टैंकर को सूचित किया है। अन्य टैंक/तालाब, नदी/नहर/झील, झरना तथा टैंकर प्रमुख स्रोतों हेतु भी भिन्न-भिन्न

पैटर्न पाए गए हैं।

2.3.5 शहरी क्षेत्रों में : शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थिति कुछ भिन्न है। आधे से अधिक (52 प्रतिशत) शहरी परिवार जिन्होंने पेयजल के कुछ पूरक स्रोत का उपयोग सूचित किया है, ने ट्यूबवेल, हैंडपंप को अपने पूरक स्रोत के रूप में सूचित किया है। एक चौथाई से भी कम (23 प्रतिशत) ऐसे परिवारों ने कुआं सूचित किया है, जबकि लगभग 13 प्रतिशत ने नल तथा 5 प्रतिशत ने टैंकर को उनके पूरक स्रोत के रूप में सूचित किया है। अतः सभी परिवारों के लगभग 93 प्रतिशत जिन्होंने इन चार पूरक स्रोतों के उपयोग में से कुछ पूरक स्रोत उपयोग किए हैं। तथापि यदि कुछ पूरक स्रोत का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का सामान्य तौर पर प्रत्येक प्रमुख स्रोत से लाभ उठाने वाले परिवारों को पृथक-पृथक देखें तो यही सही नहीं बैठता है। उदाहरणार्थ, यदि नदी/नहर/झील को प्रमुख स्रोत के उपभोक्ता के रूप में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत ने नल सूचित किया जबकि 21 प्रतिशत ने ही पूरक स्रोत के रूप में ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप सूचित किया है।

2.4 पेयजल की गुणवत्ता

2.4.1 उनके प्रमुख स्रोत से परिवारों को उपलब्ध पेयजल भिन्न-भिन्न गुणवत्ता का है। मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के दौरान भिन्न-भिन्न कारणों से गुणवत्ता असंतोषजनक थी। प्रथम खंड की सारणी 12 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक प्रत्येक पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत हेतु विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है। यह नोट कर लिया जाए

कि सूचित की गई गुणवत्ता उत्तरदाताओं की अवधारणा के अनुसार थी।

2.4.2 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 12 दर्शाती है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 85 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने सूचित किया है, उनके प्रमुख स्रोत से प्राप्त जल की गुणवत्ता संतोषजनक है। तथापि यह समानुपात प्रमुख स्रोतों के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न है। अन्य टैंक/तालाबों से उनके प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में जल ग्रहण करने वाले केवल 55 प्रतिशत परिवारों तथा नदी/नहर/झील और टैंक/तालाब आदि से उनके प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में जल प्राप्त करने वाले क्रमशः 67 प्रतिशत और 69 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने पेयजल को संतोषजनक बताया। उनके प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में अन्य टैंक/तालाब का जल प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों में जल गुणवत्ता को लेकर असंतोष था। इसकी खास श्रेणियां थीं अनजाने कारणों से गधला (15 प्रतिशत), अन्य खराबियां (10 प्रतिशत) तथा प्रदूषित के रूप में जाना गया (8 प्रतिशत) थी। यही श्रेणियां नदी/नहर/झील को उनके प्रमुख जल स्रोत के रूप में मानने वाले परिवारों ने सूचित की थी। ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप या टैंकर के रूप में प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार जल प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों में असंतोष का प्रमुख कारण जल में लौह-कण या अन्य खनिज थे। यह नोट करने लायक है कि एक विशेष प्रमुख स्रोत से पेयजल की गुणवत्ता संबंधी अवधारणा को प्रदर्शित करने वाली सारणी।

2.4.3 शहरी क्षेत्रों में : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 12 यह भी दर्शाती है कि यद्यपि सभी शहरी परिवारों के 91 प्रतिशत ने प्रमुख स्रोत से उन्हें उपलब्ध कराये गये पंयजल की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में संतोष व्यक्त किया है, तथापि ऐसे परिवार जिनका नदी/नहर/झील के रूप में (53 प्रतिशत), अन्य टैंक/तालाब (65 प्रतिशत) तथा टैंक/तालाब आदि (77 प्रतिशत) प्रमुख स्रोत है के इस संतोष का समानुपात काफी कम था। खास तौर पर असंतोष अनजाने कारणों से जल का गधला होना प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में अन्य टैंक/तालाब से जल प्राप्त होने वालों का समानुपात 30 प्रतिशत तथा प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप नदी/नहर/झील से जल प्राप्त करने वाले परिवार 27 प्रतिशत थे। टैंक/तालाब आदि (21 प्रतिशत) तथा नदी /नहर/झील (13 प्रतिशत) से उनके प्रमुख जल स्रोत के रूप में जल का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों में जल के प्रदूषित होने के कारण काफी असंतोष था।

2.5 पेयजल तथा स्वच्छता

2.5.1 पेयजल के कुछ पहलुओं जैसा कि पारिवारिक सदस्यों द्वारा इसके वास्तविक उपभोग से इसे शुद्ध करना, इसके भंडारण की सीमा तथा जहां इसका भंडारण किया जाता है वहां कंटेनर से पेयजल को निकाले जाने का तरीका, इस मामले में अपनाए गए मामले में परिवार के सदस्यों की स्वच्छता के तौर-तरीके अपनाने पर प्रकाश डालना था। इन पहलुओं पर आगे जांच की जाएगी।

सारणी 13

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान उनके पेयजल को छानने/रसायन से साफ करने/उबालने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

परिवारों का प्रतिशत				
क्षेत्र	छानना		रसायन	उबालना
	सादे कपड़े/अन्य प्रक्रिया से		रसायन से साफ करना	
1	2	3	4	5
ग्रामीण	15.2	2.9	1.2	4.3
शहरी	22.7	12.9	3.3	11.0

2.5.2 वास्तविक उपभोग से पूर्व शुद्ध करना : जैसा कि मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण परिणाम से अनुमान लगाया गया है कि पेयजल के वास्तविक उपभोग से छानने (या तो सादे कपड़े से या कुछ अन्य प्रक्रिया से) या उबालने या रसायन द्वारा शुद्ध करके ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक सारणी 13 में प्रस्तुत की गई है।

2.5.3 सारणी 13 से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल कुछ परिवारों ने ही उपयोग से पूर्व पेयजल को रासायनिक रूप से

शुद्ध किया था। तथापि शहरी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में पेयजल को छानने या उबालने वालों का प्रतिशत विशेष तौर पर उच्चतर था। सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि ग्रामीण परिवारों में अनुमानित 18 प्रतिशत की तुलना में शहरी परिवारों का अनुमानित 36 प्रतिशत (सादे कपड़े से छानना 23 प्रतिशत कुछ अन्य प्रक्रिया से 13 प्रतिशत) था। इसके अतिरिक्त शहरी परिवारों के 11 प्रतिशत ने उबालने को अपनाया जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल 4 प्रतिशत ने यह प्रक्रिया अपनाई।

सारणी 14

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान प्रमुख भंडारण वाले कंटेनर से पेयजल की प्राप्ति के तरीके के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

प्रमुख कंटेनर में भंडारण से पेयजल का भंडारण करने वाले तथा जल प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत							
क्षेत्र	पेयजल का भंडारण करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत	नल का प्रयोग	जल निथा-रने द्वारा	एक हैंडल वाले बर्तन से डुबोकर	बिना हैंडल वाले बर्तन को डुबोकर	नहीं दिया गया	सभी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ग्रामीण	93.1	1.7	28.8	13.1	56.1	0.3	100
शहरी	95.5	11.7	13.7	25.4	49.4	0.2	100

2.5.4 पेयजल का भंडारण तथा कंटेनर से इसे प्राप्त करने का तरीका : सारणी 14 कंटेनरों में पेयजल के भंडारण करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात तथा कंटेनर से पेयजल निकालने के संबंध में उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई विधि का वितरण दर्शाती है।

2.5.5 सारणी 14 से यह स्पष्ट है कि परिवारों

के एक व्यापक बहुमत ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 93 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 96 प्रतिशत ने पेयजल का भंडारण करने की सूचना दी है। तथापि, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भंडारित जल को कंटेनर से निकालने में काफी भिन्न-भिन्न पद्धति प्रचलन में थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत की तुलना में शहरी परिवारों के अनुमानित 11 प्रतिशत में नल का उपयोग किया था। 56 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों ने

घड़े में बिना हैंडल के बर्तन को डुबोया जबकि शहरी परिवारों में 49 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने ऐसा किया।

3. स्वच्छता

3.1 स्नानागार

3.1.1 स्नानागार का प्रकार : सारणी 15 पूर्ववर्ती

सर्वेक्षण अर्थात् 49वें दौर (जनवरी-जून, 1993) जिसमें इस संबंध में आंकड़ों का संग्रहण किया था, से अनुमानों के साथ-साथ मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण से जैसा कि अनुमानित किया है उनके उपलब्ध स्नानागार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है।

सारणी 15

वर्ष 1993 तथा 1998 के दौरान स्नानागार के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

परिवारों का प्रतिशत

अवधि	आवासीय यूनिट के साथ संलग्न स्नानगृह	आवासीय यूनिट से अलग स्नानगृह	कोई स्नानगृह नहीं	नहीं दिया हुआ	सभी
1	2	3	4	5	6
ग्रामीण					
1993 (49वां दौर)	5.4	7.5	87.0	0.1	100
1998 (54वां दौर)	7.3	11.6	81.0	0.1	100
शहरी					
1993 (49वां दौर)	27.5	26.0	46.5	0.0	100
1998 (54वां दौर)	34.7	29.9	35.3	0.1	100

3.1.2 सारणी 15 से यह स्पष्ट है कि 1993 के साथ-साथ 1998 में परिवारों में उपलब्ध स्नानगृह के प्रकार के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट ग्रामीण-शहरी विभाजन उपलब्ध है। दो अवधियों अर्थात् शहरी क्षेत्रों में (1993 के दौरान 47 प्रतिशत और 1998 के दौरान 35 प्रतिशत) की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काफी उच्चतर समानुपात (80 प्रतिशत) से अधिक ने कोई भी स्नानगृह न होने की सूचना दी है।

3.1.3 समय के साथ परिवर्तन : सारणी 15 यह भी दर्शाती है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्नानगृह की उपलब्धता के संबंध में 1993 से 1998 की अवधियों के दौरान इसकी अवधारणा में सुधार हुआ है। हालांकि 1998 के दौरान अनुमानित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्च 81 प्रतिशत ने स्नानगृह न होने की सूचना दी है। यह 1993 के दौरान तदनुरूपी अनुमानों 6 पाइंट प्रतिशत कम

था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी इस समानुपात में 1993 के 47 प्रतिशत से 1998 के दौरान 35 प्रतिशत में लगभग 12 प्रतिशत पाइंट कमी आई थी। इसी अवधि के दौरान शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपने संलग्न स्नानगृह वाले परिवारों के समानुपात में लगभग 7 पाइंट-1993 में अनुमानित 28 प्रतिशत से 1998 में अनुमानित 35 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

3.1.4 सामान्यतः स्नान करने के स्थान से दूरी: सारणी 16 से यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के एक बड़े भाग के पास कोई स्नानगृह नहीं था शहरी परिवारों के काफी समान भाग के पास भी ऐसा ही था। यह देखना भी रोचक था कि ऐसे परिवारों के स्नान का स्थान कितनी दूर था। सारणी 16 मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण से ऐसे परिवार जिनके पास कोई स्नानगृह नहीं था उनके सामान्यतः स्नान के स्थान से परिवार की दूरी के अनुमान दर्शाती है।

सारणी 16

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान सामान्यतः स्नान के स्थान से दूरी के अनुसार कोई स्नानगृह न रखने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

भाग	आवास में	सामान्यतः स्नान के स्थान से परिवारों का प्रतिशत							दिया नहीं	सभी
		परिसर में लेकिन आवास से बाहर	< 2 कि. मी.	0.2-0.5 कि. मी.	0.5-1.0 कि. मी.	1.0 से 1.6 कि. मी.	> 1.6 कि. मी.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ग्रामीण	21.4	41.0	29.2	6.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	100	
शहरी	40.0	38.6	17.5	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	

3.1.5 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में : सारणी 16 से यह देखा गया है कि बिना स्नानगृह वाले पारिवारिक सदस्यों हेतु सामान्यतः स्नान का स्थान अधिकांश (62 प्रतिशत) उसी परिसर में था। वास्तव में लगभग 21 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने उसी परिसर में स्नान का स्थान प्रयोग करने की सूचना दी है। अन्य 29 प्रतिशत परिवारों में परिसर से बाहर किंतु 0.2 किमी के भीतर स्नान के स्थान होने की सूचना दी है जबकि अन्य 6 प्रतिशत ने 0.2 किमी से 0.5 किमी के मध्य की सूचना दी है। केवल एक लघु प्रतिशत परिवारों ने आम स्नान का स्थान 0.5 किमी से भी दूर सूचित किया है।

3.1.6 शहरी क्षेत्रों में : शहरी क्षेत्रों की स्थिति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से बेहतर है। बिना स्नान गृह वाले 79 प्रतिशत से अधिक ने अपने परिसर में ही सामान्य स्नान का स्थान होने की सूचना दी है उनमें से आधे से अधिक ने अपने आवास में ही इस स्थान को सूचित किया है, अन्य 18 प्रतिशत ने

इस स्थान को परिसर से बाहर किंतु 0.2 किमी में सूचित किया है। 4 प्रतिशत से कम परिवारों ने इसे 0.2 किमी से बाहर सूचित किया है।

3.1.7 स्नानगृह तक पहुंच : बिना स्नानगृह वालों का विचार करने के पश्चात अन्य परिवारों पर भी एक दृष्टि डालेंगे अर्थात् वे जिनके पास कोई स्नानगृह है। जैसा कि पूर्ववर्ती (देखें पैरा 2.1.10) में बताया गया है वर्तमान मामले में स्नानगृह तक परिवारों की पहुंच संबंधी आंकड़े चार श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत दर्ज करने के लिए संग्रहीत किये गये हैं। स्नानगृह तक पहुंच संबंधी आंकड़े मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में प्रथम बार संग्रहीत किये गये हैं और अतः पिछले आंकड़ों से समानुपात की तुलना का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण केवल ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक चार श्रेणियों में प्रत्येक हेतु प्राप्त समानुपात ही दिये गये हैं। सारणी 17 इनके समानुपात प्रस्तुत करती है।

सारणी 17

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान उनकी स्नानगृह तक पहुंचने के अनुसार स्नानगृह का प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

भाग	जहां स्नानगृह सुविधा है उन परिवारों का प्रतिशत					सभी
	केवल परिवार में उपलब्ध	सीमित परिवारों में बांटा हुआ	सामुदायिक प्रयोग हेतु	अन्य	दिया नहीं	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ग्रामीण	87.2	11.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	100
शहरी	75.0	22.6	1.8	0.3	0.4	100

3.1.8 सारणी 17 दर्शाती है कि किसी भी प्रकार के स्नानागृह का प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों में एक उच्च समानुपात एकल पहुंच वालों का था, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 87 प्रतिशत ने तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 75 प्रतिशत ने अपने स्नानगृह का उपयोग किया। सीमित परिवारों के सेट के साथ स्नानगृह का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का भाग बहुत कम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 11 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 23 प्रतिशत था। सामुदायिक हेतु बनाए गए स्नानगृहों का एक नगण्य समानुपात में ही प्रयोग किया चाहे वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हो या शहरी।

3.2 शौचालय

3.2.1 शौचालय के प्रकार : शौचालय के प्रकार के अनुसार जैसा कि मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण से अनुमानित किया है, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक सारणी 18 में प्रस्तुत है। ग्रामीण शहरी विभाजन भी दिया गया है। 1998 के दौरान ग्रामीण परिवारों के 83 प्रतिशत ने शहरी परिवारों के 26 प्रतिशत की तुलना में कोई शौचालय का प्रयोग न करना सूचित किया। केवल लगभग क्रमशः 8 प्रतिशत शहरी और एक प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों ने सेप्टी टैंक तथा सीवर प्रणाली के प्रयोग की सूचना दी जबकि शहरी परिवारों के क्रमशः 35 प्रतिशत और 22 प्रतिशत ने इन दो प्रकार के शौचालय के उपयोग करने की सूचना दी थी।

3.2.2 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राज्य स्तर भिन्नताएं : वर्ष 1998 के दौरान जैसा कि प्रथम खंड की सारणी 18 से देखा गया है, प्रमुख राज्यों में शौचालय के

प्रकार के अनुसार काफी विशिष्ट भिन्नताओं के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण है। अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कुछ परिवारों ने केरल 23 प्रतिशत तथा असम (25 प्रतिशत हैं) असम में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में परिवारों के काफी उच्चतर समानुपात ने सेवा शौचालय (19 प्रतिशत), सूचित की है।

3.2.3 शहरी क्षेत्रों में राज्य स्तर भिन्नताएं : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 18 दर्शाती है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी राज्य स्तर भिन्नताएं काफी असाधारण भिन्नताएं थीं। 1998 के दौरान, केरल में बहुत कम परिवार (5 प्रतिशत) तथा असम (2 प्रतिशत) ने कोई शौचालय का प्रयोग नहीं किया। सेप्टी टैंक का प्रयोग लगातार असम (61 प्रतिशत), पश्चिम बंगाल (56 प्रतिशत), उड़ीसा (51 प्रतिशत) तथा केरल (49 प्रतिशत) सूचित किया था। वर्ष 1998 के दौरान असम (20 प्रतिशत) तथा उत्तर प्रदेश (18 प्रतिशत) परिवारों के एक यथेष्ट समानुपात ने सेवा शौचालय का प्रयोग किया।

3.2.4 शौचालय के प्रकार के अनुसार वितरण में समय के साथ परिवर्तन : विभिन्न प्रकार के शौचालयों, जिनके संबंध में मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में आंकड़े संग्रहीत किए गए हैं फयोर फ्लश पिट तथा सीवर प्रणाली का इसमें प्रथम बार उल्लेख किया गया है। तथापि इन दो श्रेणियों में फ्लश प्रणाली का पूर्णतः समावेश नहीं हुआ जो पूर्ववर्ती दौरों (44 वां और 49 वां) के दौरान श्रेणियां में से एक थी। शौचालय प्रकार के अनुसार पृथक-पृथक संग्रहीत की गई थी। अतः इन दो नए प्रकार के शौचालयों

के अनुसार परिवारों के समानुपात की सारणी 19 में, इन तीन दौरों से अनुमानित शौचालय के विभिन्न

प्रकारों के अनुसार परिवारों के समानुपात की तुलना दी गई है, नहीं दर्शाई गई है।

सारणी 19

वर्ष 1988, 1993 और 1998 के दौरान शौचालय के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का समानुपात

वर्ष	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	कोई शौचालय प्रयुक्त नहीं किया	सेवा शौचालय	सेप्टी टैंक	कोई शौचालय प्रयुक्त नहीं किया	सेवा शौचालय	सेप्टी टैंक
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988 (44 वां)	89.0	1.6	3.7	31.8	11.7	25.8
1993 (49 वां)	85.8	2.4	5.5	30.6	7.4	29.6
1998 (54 वां)	82.5	2.7	7.5	25.5	5.9	35.2

2. पूर्ववर्ती दो दौरों (44 वां और 49 वां) में फ्लश प्रणाली का अर्थ था केवल सीवर प्रणाली से नीचे से जुड़ा हुआ।

3.2.5 सारणी 19 से पता चलता है कि दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में शौचालय के प्रयोग और (प्रयोग न करने) का पैटर्न 1988 से 1998 के दौरान वृहद रूप से एक समान रहा। कोई शौचालय भी ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों में बहुत बारंबारता से बहुत अधिक प्रयोग नहीं की गई। तथापि ऐसे परिवारों के समानुपात में इस दस वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान हालांकि कम थे, एक क्रमिक कमी

सराहनीय थी। सेप्टी टैंक का प्रयोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक बढ़ी है। तथापि, शहरी क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा शौचालय में कमी नहीं थी चाहे यह वृद्धि थोड़ी थी, दस वर्ष के दौरान ऐसा समानुपात (1 प्रतिशत पाइंट) था।

3.2.6 शौचालय तक पहुंच : मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के

दौरान उनके-द्वारा प्रयुक्त शौचालय की परिवारों की पहुंच संबंधी आंकड़े उन्हीं चार श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत संग्रहीत किए गए जिनके अंतर्गत पूर्ववर्ती दो सुविधाओं अर्थात् पेयजल तथा स्नानागार (देखें पैराग्राफ 2.1.10 और 3.1.7) किया गया था। तथापि, पूर्ववर्ती दौरों से अर्थपरक तुलना के लिए पूर्ववर्ती स्पष्ट किए गए (देखें पैराग्राफ 2.1.10)

केवल एकमात्र पहुंच वाली श्रेणी हेतु अनुमानित समानुपात एकल विशेष परिवार के लिए उपलब्ध की तुलना है। सारणी 20 में मौजूदा के (54 वां दौर) अतिरिक्त 28 वां, 38 वां, 44 वां तथा 49 वां दौर से अनुमानित समानुपात भी ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक दी गई है।

सारणी 20

विभिन्न रा. प्र. सर्वे. दौरों में शौचालय की एक मात्र पहुंच वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

दौर	सर्वेक्षण	शौचालय में एक भाग पहुंच वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत	
		ग्रामीण	शहरी
1	2	3	4
28 वां	अक्टू. 73 जून 74	4.0	24.1
38 वां	जन.- दिसंबर 1983	5.9	26.8
44 वां	जुलाई. 88 - जून 89	8.2	36.7
49 वां	जन. - जून, 1993	10.2	40.4
54 वां	जन. - जून, 1998	13.0	46.1

28 वां, 38 वां, 44 वां और 49 वां दौर-सर्वेक्षण अक्तू, 1973 के अनुमानों के स्रोत सर्वेक्षण अक्तू, 1988 रा. प्र. सर्वे. रिपोर्ट सं. और 429 क्रमशः

सारणी 20 से स्पष्ट दिखता है कि शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों के द्वारा प्रयुक्त शौचालय की एकमात्र पहुंच वाले परिवारों के समानुपात में वर्ष पर्यंत धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि हुई है। तथापि यह समानुपात ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में काफी उच्चतर है। जबकि 1998 के दौरान यह समानुपात शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 46 प्रतिशत और 13 प्रतिशत है। 1973-74 के दौरान शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह क्रमशः 24 प्रतिशत और 4 प्रतिशत था।

3.2.8 प्रयुक्त शौचालय से दूरी : कुछ शौचालय प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों के बीच में पारिवारिक सदस्यों से दूरी जानना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें शौचालय तक पहुंचने में कितनी दूर चलना पड़ा। सारणी 21 वर्ष 1998 के दौरान ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक अनुमान के रूप में समानुपात दर्शाती है।

3.2.9 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 21 से यह देखा गया है कि दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में एक व्यापक बहुमत (85 प्रतिशत से अधिक) परिवार उनके परिवार के भीतर शौचालय का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। ऐसे परिवार के अनुमानित 8 प्रतिशत सदस्यों को ग्रामीण के साथ-साथ शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपने प्रयोग वाले शौचालय तक पहुंचने में 0.5 किमी. की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है।

3.2.10 प्रयुक्त शौचालय से दूरी में राज्य स्तर भिन्नता, प्रमुख राज्यों हेतु ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक वितरण पर भी पिछले पैराग्राफों में विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। प्रमुख राज्यों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपने परिसर में ही शौचालय का प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात राष्ट्रीय स्तर अनुमान (80 प्रतिशत) की तुलना में महाराष्ट्र में अपेक्षाकृत कम (68 प्रतिशत), बिहार (73 प्रतिशत) और मध्य प्रदेश में (73 प्रतिशत) था। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उन परिवारों का समानुपात जिनके सदस्यों को शौचालय के प्रयोग के लिए 0.5 किमी. की दूरी तय करनी पड़ी थी, अपेक्षाकृत उच्चतर 16 प्रतिशत से 24 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, प्रमुख राज्यों में पैटर्न वृहद रूप से महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा दो सुस्पष्ट अपवाद हैं। महाराष्ट्र में शौचालय का प्रयोग करने वाले 24 प्रतिशत के लगभग परिवार ने बताया कि उन्हें शौचालय के प्रयोग हेतु 0.5 कि. मी. की दूरी तय करनी पड़ी थी जबकि उड़ीसा में 13 प्रतिशत के लगभग परिवारों ने सूचित किया कि ये दूरी 0.5 कि. मी. से अधिक है।

3.3.1 कूड़े-करकट को हटाना : घरेलू कूड़े-करकट को हटाने के विभिन्न तरीके पूर्ववर्ती (भाग 2) में दिए गए हैं। विभिन्न तरीकों से उनके घरेलू कूड़े - करकट को हटाने के, जैसा कि मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के अनुमान हैं, परिवारों के समानुपात सारणी 22 में प्रस्तुत हैं।

सारणी 22

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान घरों के कूड़े-करकट को हटाने की व्यवस्था के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

घरों से कूड़े-करकट को हटाने को सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत						
क्षेत्र	स्थानीय निकाय	निवासियों की निजी व्यवस्था	परिवार के सदस्य	अन्य व्यवस्था	नहीं दिया गया	सभी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ग्रामीण	0.7	1.8	94.2	3.2	0.1	100
शहरी	13.7	11.9	71.2	3.2	0.0	100

3.3.2 सारणी से यह देखा गया है कि हालांकि अधिकांश परिवारों ने सूचित किया है कि उनके परिवार के सदस्य ही कूड़ा-करकट फेंकने के लिए जिम्मेदार है. यह समानुपात ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शहरी क्षेत्रों में 71 प्रतिशत की तुलना में (94 प्रतिशत) काफी उच्चतर था। इस विशेषता का संभव कारण शहरों में स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा काफी सक्रिय भाग लेना तथा आवासों से कूड़ा-करकट हटाने के लिए निजी व्यवस्था थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में परिवारों का लगभग 14 प्रतिशत तथा 12 प्रतिशत द्वारा

स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों तथा निजी व्यवस्था से क्रमशः आवासों का कूड़ा हटाने की सूचना दी है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तदनुरूपी समानुपात काफी निम्नतर क्रमशः (प्रतिशत तथा 2 प्रतिशत) थी।

3.3.3 स्थल जहां कूड़ा-करकट डाला जाता है: यह जांच करना दिलचस्प होगा कि परिवारों से कूड़ा करकट हटाने के पश्चात कहां डाला जाता है। सारणी 23 मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु पृथक-पृथक विभिन्न स्थलों का वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है।

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान घरों से कूड़ा हटाने के पश्चात जिस स्थल पर डाला जाता है, के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

कूड़ा डालने का स्थल सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

क्षेत्र	बायो गैस संयंत्र या खाद पिट	कम्युनिटी डम्पिंग स्थल	परिवारों का पृथक डंपिंग स्थल	अन्य	दिया नहीं	सभी
ग्रामीण	6.9	3.5	66.6	22.8	0.2	100
शहरी	1.4	47.2	29.6	21.7	0.1	100

3.3.4 ग्रामीण परिवारों के लगभग दो तिहाई (67 प्रतिशत) ने तथा शहरी परिवारों के एक-तिहाई ने अपने पृथक-पृथक स्थानों पर कूड़ा डम्प करने की सूचना दी है। तथापि शहरी परिवारों के 47 प्रतिशत ने सामुदायिक डंपिंग स्थल पर कूड़ा फेंकने की सूचना दी है जो ग्रामीण परिवारों के मामूली से प्रतिशत से काफी अधिक है। वर्ष 1998 के दौरान अनुमानित 7 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण 1 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों ने बायोगैस संयंत्र या खाद पिट में कूड़ा डालने की सूचना दी है। अन्य श्रेणियों में परिवारों का भाग ग्रामीण में 23 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 22 प्रतिशत है।

3.3.5 स्वस्थवृत्त के कुछ पहलुओं से संबंधित है, जो पेयजल से संबंधित नहीं है। प्रारंभ में, विभिन्न स्रोतों से महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोजनों, भोजन बनाने,

नहाने तथा बर्तन धोने के लिए प्रमुख या गौण स्रोत जल की आपूर्ति है जिसे परिवार के सदस्यों के स्वास्थ्य के मद्देनजर है, अध्ययन के लिए लिया गया है।

3.3.6 भोजन बनाने के लिए जल : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भोजन बनाने के प्रयोजनार्थ ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रमुख स्रोत थे। इसके बाद कुआं तथा नल वाले परिवारों का समानुपात क्रमशः 52 प्रतिशत 24 प्रतिशत तथा 18 प्रतिशत था। चाहे गौण स्रोत ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप तथा कुआं बहुत बारंबारता से सूचित क्रमशः 37 प्रतिशत तथा कुआं बहुत बारंबारता से सूचित क्रमशः 37 तथा 36 प्रतिशत स्रोत हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थिति थोड़ी भिन्न है। प्रमुख स्रोतों में नल अधिकांश रूप से प्रयोग करने वाले (70 प्रतिशत) थे। इसके बाद ट्यूबवेल/

हैंडपंप 21 प्रतिशत था। जबकि गौण स्रोत के रूप में ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप ज्यादा (53 प्रतिशत) प्रयोग किया गया इसके बाद कुआं (23 प्रतिशत) प्रयोग किया गया।

3.3.7 नहाने हेतु जल : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रथम खंड की सारणी 24 से यह देखा गया है कि नहाने के प्रयोजनार्थ भी ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप अधिक प्रयोग करने वाले (44 प्रतिशत) साधन थे। इसके बाद कुआं (22 प्रतिशत), नल (16 प्रतिशत) तथा अन्य टैंक/तालाब (10 प्रतिशत) प्रमुख स्रोत में थे। गौण स्रोत में परिदृश्य कुछ भिन्न केवल ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप, कुआं, नदी/नहर/झील तथा अन्य टैंक/तालाब ग्रामीण परिवारों में क्रमशः 37 प्रतिशत, 32 प्रतिशत, 9 प्रतिशत थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह वितरण निकटस्थ यही था, भोजन बनाने हेतु जल पर पहले विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। प्रमुख स्रोत में नल तथा ट्यूबवेल हैंडपंप शहरी परिवारों में 64 प्रतिशत तथा 24 प्रतिशत प्रयोग हुआ था जबकि गौण स्रोत के रूप में ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप (53 प्रतिशत) तथा कुआं (20 प्रतिशत) अधिक प्रयुक्त हुआ था।

3.3.8 बर्तन धोने के लिए जल : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 24 से यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, प्रमुख स्रोत में, ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप, कुआं तथा नल तीन अति महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत थे जैसा कि उनके द्वारा लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों (बर्तन धोने हेतु) ने क्रमशः 48 प्रतिशत, 24 प्रतिशत तथा 17 प्रतिशत सूचित किया है। लगभग 6 प्रतिशत ऐसे

परिवारों ने अन्य टैंक/तालाब को उनके प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में सूचित किया है। अतः बर्तन धोने के लिए जल के प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार परिवार का वितरण स्नान के लिए जल (देखें पिछले पैराग्राफ) के प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार निकटस्थ है। यही विशेषता गौण स्रोत के अनुसार तदनुरूपी हेतु भी सच है। जैसा कि स्नान हेतु जल के मामले में है, ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप, कुआं, अन्य टैंक/तालाब तथा नदी/नहर/झील स्रोत थे जो ग्रामीण परिवारों में काफी क्रमशः 37 प्रतिशत, 33 प्रतिशत, 9 प्रतिशत तथा 8 प्रतिशत के समानुपात में परिवार थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी यही स्थिति देखने को मिली है। विभिन्न स्रोतों (प्रमुख या गौण स्रोत से विभिन्न स्रोतों) के अनुसार शहरी परिवारों का वितरण बर्तन धोने हेतु, स्नान हेतु (देखें पिछले पैराग्राफ) तदनुरूपी वितरण से निकटस्थ-प्रतिदर्श है। अतः प्रमुख स्रोतों में नल तथा ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप शहरी परिवारों में काफी (64 प्रतिशत तथा 25 प्रतिशत) है जबकि गौण स्रोतों में ट्यूबवेल/हैंडपंप (54 प्रतिशत) तथा कुआं (20 प्रतिशत) अधिक प्रयोग किया गया था।

3.3.9 स्वस्थवृत्त के अन्य पहलुओं जिस पर मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आंकड़े संग्रहीत किए गए थे जैसे बदबूदार गंध तथा कुछ अन्य प्रकार के अर्थात् मक्खी और मच्छरों की परिवारों के सदस्यों ने शिकायत की है। इसकी निम्नलिखित कुछ पैराग्राफों में जांच की गई है।

सारणी 25

वर्ष 1998 के दौरान मक्खियों, मच्छरों तथा बदबूदार गंध के बारे में शिकायत करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

क्षेत्र	की समस्या को बताने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत		
	मक्खियां	मच्छरों	बदबूदार गंध
1	2	3	4
ग्रामीण	68.5	84.0	36.1
शहरी	65.8	89.6	50.1

3.3.10 मक्खियों, मच्छरों, बदबूदार गंध के बारे में चिंतित सारणी 25 इन समस्याओं के बारे में परिवारों की शिकायत का प्रतिशत प्रस्तुत करती है। सारणी से यह प्रतीत होता है कि तीन में से सामान्यतया मच्छरों संबंधी समस्याओं से अनुमानित 90 प्रतिशत शहरी तथा 84 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार बहुत चिंतित थे। मोटे तौर पर (69 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण तथा 66 प्रतिशत शहरी क्षेत्रों) में दो तिहाई परिवारों ने मक्खियों से संबंधित समस्या के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की। परिवारों के अपेक्षाकृत निम्नतर समानुपात ने ग्रामीण में 36 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने बदबूदार गंध सूचित की है।

3.3.11 पिछले 5 वर्षों में प्रबलता में परिवर्तन संबंधी धारणा : मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में पिछले पांच वर्षों में मक्खियों, मच्छरों या बदबूदार गंध से संबंधित समस्या में परिवर्तन के बारे में परिवारों की धारणा जानने के लिए प्रयुक्त आंकड़ों को एक साथ रखा गया है। संबंधित जानकारी जैसी सर्वेक्षण से ली गई है, सारणी 26 में प्रस्तुत है।

3.3.12 समस्त भारत अनुमान : प्रथम खंड की सारणी 25 से यह स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण या शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी तीन समस्याओं में कमी के बजाय परिवारों ने वृद्धि ही सूचित की है। तथापि वृद्धि की अवधारणा मच्छरों की ग्रामीण और

42 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों ने वृद्धि सूचित की है। बदबूदार गंध की समस्या के संबंध में 22 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण तथा 30 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों ने एक वृद्धि सूचित की है। दिलचस्प यह है कि ग्रामीण में लगभग 7 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी परिवारों के दस प्रतिशत ने इस समस्या में कमी सूचित की है। मच्छरों की समस्या में कमी सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात ग्रामीण में 4 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी में 5 प्रतिशत कम था। मक्खी की समस्या में कमी सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात कम ग्रामीण में 5 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी में 9 प्रतिशत था।

3.3.13 राज्य स्तर भिन्नताएं ग्रामीण : वर्ष 1998 के दौरान सूचित समानुपात में वास्तविक भिन्नताएं थीं। किसी अन्य प्रमुख राज्य की तुलना में, मक्खियों तथा बदबूदार गंध की समस्या में वृद्धि सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात हरियाणा में काफी उच्चतर मक्खियों हेतु (81 प्रतिशत, बदबूदार गंध हेतु 44 प्रतिशत) था। राज्यों में मक्खियों की समस्या में वृद्धि उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्चतम समानुपात (89 प्रतिशत) इसके अनुसरण में हरियाणा में (81 प्रतिशत) था। मक्खियों तथा बदबूदार गंध की समस्या के संबंध में भी उत्तर प्रदेश ने बहुत उच्च समानुपात, इसके बाद केवल हरियाणा ने (तथा बिहार बदबूदार गंध हेतु) भी क्रमशः 77 प्रतिशत

तथा 33 प्रतिशत सूचित की, केवल थोड़े से राज्यों ने ही परिवारों के एक विशिष्ट उच्च समानुपात इन तीन समस्याओं में कोई कमी दर्शाई है, महाराष्ट्र ही एक ऐसा प्रमुख राज्य है जिनमें परिवारों ने अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक तत्परता से इन समस्याओं में कमी का समानुपात किया है, यह है मक्खियों हेतु 16 प्रतिशत, मच्छरों हेतु 12 प्रतिशत तथा बदबूदार गंध हेतु 19 प्रतिशत सूचित की है। अन्य राज्यों में, केरल में इस समस्या में 10 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने कमी सूचित की है जबकि गुजरात, उड़ीसा तथा तमिलनाडु राज्यों में बदबूदार गंध की समस्या में 10 प्रतिशत से 16 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने कमी सूचित की है।

3.3.14 राज्य स्तर पर भिन्नता, शहरी : हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों में इन तीन सभी समस्याओं में अन्य राज्यों के परिवारों द्वारा सूचित से काफी उच्चतर सूचित की है। समस्या में वृद्धि सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का उच्चतम समानुपात उत्तर प्रदेश (मक्खियों की समस्या हेतु 76 प्रतिशत तथा मच्छरों की समस्या हेतु 88 प्रतिशत) तथा पंजाब में (बदबूदार गंध की समस्या हेतु 53 प्रतिशत) था। महाराष्ट्र ही अकेला एक ऐसा राज्य है जहां अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में इन समस्याओं की प्रत्येक समस्या में परिवारों के काफी उच्चतर समानुपात ने कमी सूचित की थी।

भारतीय परिवारों द्वारा यात्रा तथा जनसंपर्क माध्यम और वित्तीय सेवाओं का उपयोग :

रा. प्र. सर्वे. का चौवनवां दौर
(जनवरी-जून 1998)

1.0.0 व्यक्ति विभिन्न कारणों से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान जाने के लिए विवश होता है। घूमने का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार जो कि मानव जाति की यात्रा का एक काफी बड़ा भाग माना जाता है। अपने काम करने के स्थान पर जाना और वापसी कामकाजी व्यक्ति की दैनिक गतिविधि है-जब कार्यस्थल घर से कुछ दूरी पर हो। ऐसी ही आने और जाने की यात्रा, छुट्टी के दिनों को छोड़ कर सप्ताह के सभी दिनों में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा की जाती हैं।

1.0.1 कार्य "दैनिक यात्री" के सामान्यतः अर्थ के विस्तार में मूलतः अमेरिका वासियों द्वारा इसका आविष्कार रेलवे मासिक टिकट धारी (सं. रा. अ. में दैनिक यात्री टिकट) इस अर्थ में किया गया था कि जो देश में अपने घर और रास्ते में अपने काम के लिए यात्रा कर रहे हैं। हमने शब्द दैनिक यात्री इस रिपोर्ट में व्यक्तियों की दोनों श्रेणियों के अर्थ में प्रयोग किया है - कामगार जो काम के लिए और काम तक प्रत्येक दिन यात्रा करते हैं और विद्यार्थी जो नियमित रूप से अपने शैक्षिक संस्थानों के लिए

और उसमें वापसी की यात्रा करते हैं।

1.0.2 हमने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ऐसी यात्रा के लिए दैनिक यात्रा के अर्थ का भी विस्तार किया है यद्यपि, वर्तमान प्रथा के अनुसार, कार्यस्थलों के लिए दैनिक-यात्री यात्रा एक शहर या एक कस्बे में अवस्थित की गई है।

1.0.3 परिभाषा, दैनिक यात्री : एक व्यक्ति जो कार्यस्थल या अध्ययन के लिए शैक्षिक संस्थान को जाने, उसी दिन वापसी अंतिम 30 दिनों तक के दौरान नियमित रूप से यात्रा करते हैं। "नियमित रूप" का अर्थ यह है कि ऐसी यात्रा अपवाद से अधिक नियम था और वह दिन जब उसने ऐसी यात्रा नहीं की है, ऐसे अपवाद नियम से परे है। दैनिक यात्रा का उद्देश्य भी देखें।

1.0.4 कार्य यहां सामान्यतः आर्थिक गतिविधियों के संदर्भित है लेकिन अदत्त कार्य ऐसी सेवाएं जो संस्थानों में निःशुल्क (बिना भुगतान) के उपलब्ध कराई गई है, जैसे धर्मार्थगृह, स्वैच्छिक संगठन

आदि भी कवर किए गए हैं यदि वे नियमित रूप से चलाए जाते हैं।

1.0.5 शैक्षिक संस्थानों में स्कूल, कालेज और उच्च शिक्षा के संस्थान, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केंद्र और "पूर्व स्कूल" (वे पूर्व-प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं) शामिल हैं।

1.0.6 यद्यपि, निम्नलिखित को दैनिक यात्री नहीं माना गया है :

1. ऐसे ग्रामीण व्यक्ति जो अपने निवास के गांव में कार्य या अध्ययन के लिए यात्रा करते हैं।
2. फेरीवालों की यात्रा जबकि वे अपने माल के लिए फेरी कर रहे हों।
3. घर पर कार्य करने वाला एक दर्जी और अपने कार्य के लिए सामग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए सप्ताह में एक दिन यात्रा करता हो।
4. एक व्यक्ति जो सप्ताह में दो दिन एक पाठ्यक्रम में उपस्थित होने के लिए यात्रा करता है।
5. ऐसा व्यक्ति जो अपने बच्चों या अपने मित्रों या संबंधियों के बच्चों के स्कूल में अनुरक्षार्थ जाते हैं।
6. रेलवे स्टाफ जिनके कार्य में रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रा शामिल है।

1.0.7 निम्नलिखित को दैनिक यात्री माना जाता है :

1. शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे व्यक्ति जो अपने निवास से किसी दूरी या अध्ययन या कार्य के

लिए यात्रा करते हैं।

2. फेरी वाले निवास स्थान और क्षेत्रों के बीच में वहां यात्रा करते हैं जहां वे अपने माल के लिए फेरी लगाते हैं यदि यह क्षेत्र उनके निवास से दूर है (और ग्रामीण, फेरीवालों के लिए, अपने गांव से बाहर)
3. किराये के अनुरक्षक जो बच्चों को स्कूल ले जाते हैं।

1.0.8 दैनिक यात्रा का अर्थ निवास स्थान से कार्य स्थान या शैक्षिक संस्थान और उसी दिन वापसी की नियमित यात्रा (दैनिक यात्री देखें) से समझा जायेगा। दैनिक यात्री की परिभाषा में दिए गए सभी प्रावधान (पैराग्राफ 1.0.3 से 1.0.7 तक) दैनिक यात्रा के बराबर लागू होते हैं। प्रमुख रूप से, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्ति उनके स्थान से गांव में कार्य या शैक्षिक संस्थान को आना और जाना दैनिक यात्रा नहीं मानी जाती है।

1.0.9 दैनिक यात्रा का प्रयोजन : दो प्रयोजन कार्य और शिक्षा संभव है। किसी के बच्चों या संबंधियों के बच्चों के साथ अनुरक्षक के रूप में आना-जाना को कार्य या शिक्षा के लिए दैनिक यात्रा नहीं समझा जाता है, जबकि किराये के अनुरक्षक की कार्य के लिए की जाने वाली दैनिक यात्रा समझी जाती है।

1.0.10 दैनिक यात्रा का तरीका : यह कार्य/शैक्षिक स्थान के लिए दैनिक यात्रियों की नित्य यात्रा में प्रयोग किया गया तरीका और वहां से वापसी से संदर्भित है, क्योंकि प्रयोग किया गया

तरीका दिन प्रतिदिन भिन्न होता है। "पैदल" सहित दैनिक यात्रा के बारह तरीकों की पहचान की गई थी और इनके अलावा तरीकों की "अन्य" के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया था :

पैदल

बस

रेल

साइकिल

टैक्सी/किराये की कार

ऑटो-रिक्शा

मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर

निजी कार

रिक्शा

पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन

निजी पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन

किराये के जहाज, नाव, आदि अन्य

"बस" में ट्राम-ट्रक, वेन, ट्रैक्टर्स और सार्वजनिक परिवहन या अधिक संख्या में व्यक्तियों द्वारा परिवहन के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले वाहन शामिल हैं। "निजी कार" में निवास और कार्य के स्थल के बीच दैनिक यात्रा के लिए सरकारी अधिकारी को उपलब्ध कराए गए सरकारी वाहन का मामला शामिल है।

1.0.11 यदि नित्य यात्रा दो या अधिक भिन्न ढंगों से पूरी की जाती है, तब दैनिक यात्रा का ढंग उस ढंग से संदर्भित होता है जिसके द्वारा अधिक/अधिकतम लंबी दूरी तय की जाती है। द्वितीय अधिकतम लंबी दूरी के लिए माने जाने वाले ढंग को स्वयं में रुचि के एक परिवर्तन के रूप में

"अल्प ढंग" के अंतर्गत जांच की अनुसूची में अभिकलित किया गया था। यद्यपि, यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि प्रत्येक सक्षम-दैनिक यात्री की यात्रा के कुछ पैदल प्रारूप हिस्सा और ऐसे लघु या अतिलघु यात्रा-हिस्सा पर जानकारी रुचिकर नहीं थी, "पैदल" को "लघु ढंग" के अंतर्गत नहीं माना जाएगा जब तक कम से कम 1 कि.मी. की पैदल यात्रा न की हो।

जनसंख्या का अनुपात

1.1.0 प्रथम खंड की विवरणी 1 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग, प्रत्येक राज्य की पुरुष, स्त्री और कुल जनसंख्या में कामगारों और विद्यार्थियों की दैनिक यात्रा का अनुपात दर्शाती है। निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य प्रकट करते हैं।

शहरी :

1.1.1 39% शहरी पुरुष घर और कार्यस्थल के बीच दैनिक यात्रा करते हैं और 19% घर और शिक्षा के स्थान के बीच दैनिक यात्रा करते हैं, कुल मिलाकर 58% दैनिक यात्री शहरी पुरुष जनसंख्या में है।

1.1.2 केवल 7.6% शहरी स्त्रियां दैनिक यात्री कामगार थीं लेकिन 17% (लगभग इतना ऊंचा प्रतिशत जितना पुरुषों में) विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री थे। साथ-साथ, दो विभिन्न प्रकार की दैनिक यात्रा में शहरी स्त्री जनसंख्या का 25% कवर किया गया।

1.1.3 दोनों लिंगों पर एक साथ विचार करते हुए, शहरी जनसंख्या का 24% दैनिक यात्री कामगार थे और 18% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री थे - शहरी भारत में कुल 42% ।

1.1.4 पुरुष दैनिक यात्री का प्रतिशत केवल एक प्रमुख राज्य : राजस्थान में 25% से कम था। राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश (29%) और बिहार (30%) को छोड़कर, यह सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में 35% से अधिक था।

1.1.5 वही तीन राज्यों में शहरी स्त्री दैनिक यात्री कामगारों का निम्नतम प्रतिशत (केवल लगभग 3%) था जबकि सभी अन्य राज्यों में कम से कम 5% था। चार प्रमुख राज्यों में शहरी स्त्री जनसंख्या में दैनिक यात्री कामगारों का प्रतिशत 10% से अधिक था।

1.1.6 राजस्थान (12%), बिहार और उड़ीसा (13-14%) और उत्तर प्रदेश प्रमुख राज्यों की शहरी जनसंख्या में विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों का प्रतिशत निम्नतम था।

1.1.7 सामान्यतः, स्त्रियों में दैनिक यात्री कामगारों के उच्च प्रतिशत वाले राज्य पुरुषों में दैनिक यात्री कामगारों के अपेक्षाकृत उच्च प्रतिशत वाले राज्य भी थे। महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु (स्त्रियों में 11-12%, पुरुषों में 46-47%), आंध्र प्रदेश (स्त्रियों में 11%, पुरुषों में 44%) और केरल (स्त्रियों में 11-12%, और पुरुषों में 41%) उदाहरणार्थ था।

ग्रामीण :

1.1.8 ग्रामीण भारत में 11% पुरुष और 3.1% स्त्रियां कामगार थीं जिन्होंने अपने घर और कार्य स्थल के बीच दैनिक यात्रा की।

1.1.9 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का लगभग 6% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री थे। शहरी जनसंख्या में देखे गए एक बड़े अंतर के बावजूद यह अनुपात पुरुषों में 7% और स्त्रियों के लिए 4.4% था।

1.1.10 ग्रामीण परिवारों से दैनिक यात्री कामगार केरल में अधिक सामान्य थी जहां पुरुष जनसंख्या का लगभग एक चौथाई इस श्रेणी में थी। दोनों संयुक्त लिंगों के लिए, जनसंख्या में दैनिक यात्री कामगारों का अनुपात लगभग 15%, 7.4% के राष्ट्रीय औसत का दुगुना था। असम में दैनिक यात्री कामगार पुरुष जनसंख्या का 22% और संपूर्ण जनसंख्या का 7.4% है। राजस्थान एक ऐसे राज्य के रूप में है जिसमें दोनों प्रकार : कामगार और विद्यार्थी के ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्री के निम्नतम अनुपात हैं। अगला आंध्र प्रदेश आता है।

1.1.11 राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में स्त्रियों में दैनिक यात्रा (कार्य के लिए) की घटना 1/10 थी जो पुरुषों में भी थी। पुरुष-स्त्री अंतराल पंजाब में भी काफी अधिक था। यह अंतर मध्य प्रदेश (पुरुषों के लिए 9.5%, स्त्रियों के लिए 6.5%) में बहुत कम था। स्त्री दैनिक यात्रियों का उच्चतम अनुपात (कार्याधीन) राज्यों के उत्तर-पूर्व समूह (8.3%) में और राजस्थान में (0.6%) में निम्नतम देखा गया है।

1.1.12 प्रत्येक राज्य में पुरुष और स्त्री विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों के बीच अंतर कामगारों के मामले में बहुत कम था। यह राजस्थान में अधिक था, जहां विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री स्त्री की तरह ही पुरुषों में भी चार गुणा सामान्य थी।

आयु-विशिष्ट दैनिक यात्रा-जनसंख्या अनुपात

1.2.0 प्रथम खंड की सारणी टी 1 सात विभिन्न आयु समूहों में पुरुषों और स्त्रियों में कामकाजी और विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों का समस्त भारत अनुपात (प्रति 1000 संख्या) दर्शाती है।

शहरी :

1.2.1 माने गए आयु समूह, समूह 30-40 में था। दैनिक यात्री कामगारों का (पुरुष के लिए 74%, स्त्री के लिए 12%) उच्चतम अनुपात था। इसके बाद समूह 45-49 वालों का (पुरुषों के लिए 70%, स्त्रियों के लिए 11%) था।

1.2.2 लड़के और लड़कियों दोनों में, 5-9 आयु वाले 4% को दैनिक यात्री कामगार होने की सूचना थी। 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु समूह में 22% पुरुष और 3% स्त्रियां कार्य के लिए दैनिक यात्रा कर रहे थे।

1.2.3 आयु समूह 10-14 में लगभग 57-58% और आयु समूह 5-9 में 49-50% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री थे, पुरुष और स्त्री प्रतिशत एक जैसा ही था। आयु समूह 0-4 में 6% से अधिक (कोई

भी लिंग) विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री होने की सूचना थी। पंजाब और तमिलनाडु से प्रतिशत (अनुबंध सारणी 1 (यू. एस)) उच्चतम था। (खण्ड-1 देखें)

ग्रामीण :

1.2.4 आयु समूह 30-44 दैनिक यात्री कामगारों (पुरुषों में 22%, स्त्रियों में 5%) का अनुपात उच्चतम था और आयु समूह 45-59 इससे आगे उच्चतम था।

1.2.5 देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 5-9 वर्ष की आयु के दोनों लड़के और लड़कियों को लगभग 1 प्रतिशत की कामकाजी दैनिक यात्री होने की सूचना थी।

1.2.6 आयु समूह 60 से अधिक में कामगार, दैनिक यात्रियों का अनुपात (अनुबंध प्रथम खंड की सारणी 1 (आर डब्ल्यू)) उत्तर-पूर्व राज्यों में उच्चतम था - पुरुषों में 18% और स्त्रियों में 6% (पुरुषों में 11% या कम की तुलना में और सभी राज्यों में स्त्रियों में 4% से कम, और पुरुषों के लिए 6% और स्त्रियों के लिए 1.6% प्रतिशत का एक राष्ट्रीय औसत)

आयु-विशिष्ट दैनिक यात्रा-जनसंख्या अनुपात : ग्रामीण

1.2.7 ग्रामीण भारत में, 10-14 आयु समूह के 22% लड़के और 17% लड़कियां विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री थे।

1.2.8 4 वर्ष या कम की आयु के ग्रामीण भारत में लगभग 0.6 - 0.7% लड़के और लड़कियों की विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री होने की सूचना थी। अनुपात (खण्ड-II की अनुबंध सारणी 1(आर एस) देखें) केरल (3-4%) उच्चतम था और राज्यों के उत्तर-पश्चिम समूह और संघ शासित क्षेत्र (2% से अधिक), उत्तर-पूर्वी समूह (1.7%) और तमिलनाडु (1.6%) में भी अधिक था।

1.3 यात्रा द्वारा तय की गई दूरी (एक ओर से)

1.3.0 परिभाषा यहां दूरी का संदर्भ निवास स्थान से कार्यस्थल या शिक्षा स्थल तक तय की गई कुल दूरी से है। उनके लिए जो एक स्थल से अधिक की दैनिक यात्रा करते हैं, दूरी निवास से कार्य स्थल तक तय की गई उस यात्रा की दूरी समझा गया था जो निवास से अधिकतम है। अपने घर से दूर कार्यक्षेत्र की फेरीवाले की दैनिक यात्रा के लिए, दूरी निवास से (निकटतम स्थान) प्रचलन के क्षेत्र तक की एक दूरी समझी गई है।

सारणी 1 : कार्यस्थल और अध्ययन से निवास की दूरी के अनुसार कामगार और विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों का प्रति 1000 वितरण
समस्त भारत

ग्रामीण		दूरी (एक ओर की)	शहरी	
कामगार	विद्यार्थी		कामगार	विद्यार्थी
163	292	<1 किमी	239	492
254	274	1-2 किमी	251	270
192	210	2-4 किमी	177	121
162	122	4-8 किमी	142	69
127	66	8-15 किमी	98	30
70	27	15-40 किमी	64	13
18	3	40-1000 किमी	19	2
5	1	>100 किमी	5	1
9	6	अभिलिखित नहीं	5	2
1000	1000	सभी	1000	1000

1.3.1 वह तरीका जिसमें शब्द "दैनिक यात्रा" इस सर्वेक्षण में परिभाषित किया गया था, दैनिक यात्री द्वारा तय की गई यात्रा की दूरी पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाता है। यह आशा करते हुए कि कार्यस्थल या अध्ययन से निवास की सूचित दूरी भारतीय जनसंख्या में विस्तृत रूप से भिन्न होगी, आठ दूरी परिधियां सूचित दूरियों की "<1 किमी से" ">100 किमी" कोडिंग में प्रयोग किया गया था।

1.3.2 कार्यस्थल और शिक्षा की दूरी के अनुसार कामगार और विद्यार्थी, दैनिक यात्रियों (समस्त-भारत) का प्रति 1000 वितरण सारणी 1 में दर्शाया गया है। खण्ड-II की सारणियां 3 (आर यू डब्ल्यू) और 3 (आर यू एस) राज्य स्तर वितरण देती हैं।

शहरी :

1.3.3 लगभग आधे (49%) सभी विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री अपने अध्ययन के स्थल तक पहुंचने के लिए 1 किमी से कम यात्रा करनी थी। 51% की 1 किमी से अधिक यात्रा करनी थी, 24% को 2 किमी की यात्रा करनी थी और 12% को 4 किमी से अधिक की यात्रा करनी थी और 5% को 8 किमी से अधिक की यात्रा करनी थी।

1.3.4 यात्रा की गई दूरी : शहरी दैनिक यात्री: कामगारों में, 24% का उनके कार्यस्थल, उनके निवास स्थान से 1 किमी से कम दूर था और 49% का उनका कार्यस्थल 2 किमी से कम दूरी था। लेकिन लगभग 33% अपने कार्यस्थल से 4

किमी से अधिक दूर रहते थे। और लगभग 18% 8 किमी से अधिक दूर रहते थे। लगभग 9% ने सूचित किया कि वे अपने कार्य के स्थान से 15 किमी से भी अधिक दूर रह रहे हैं।

1.3.5 दैनिक यात्रियों, विशेषतः कामगारों द्वारा तय की गई दूरी के संबंध में राज्यों में कुछ अंतराल प्रथम खंड की सारणी 3 (यू डब्ल्यू) और 3 (यू एस) से पहचाने जा सकते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, असम में केवल 7% शहरी दैनिक यात्री कामगार केरल और महाराष्ट्र के 24% की तुलना में अपने कार्य के स्थल से 8 किमी से भी अधिक दूर रहते थे और उत्तर-पश्चिम समूह (दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित) लगभग 34% है। पुनः असम में 40% दैनिक यात्री कामगार उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक और राजस्थान में 20% की तुलना में अपने कार्यस्थल से 1 किमी के भीतर रहते थे। विद्यार्थियों में, केरल में शेष देश की तुलना में सापेक्ष रूप से अधिक लंबी दूरी की यात्रा तय की गई।

ग्रामीण :

1.3.6 यात्रा की गई दूरी : ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्री:

भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दैनिक यात्री कामगारों का एक चौथाई अपने कार्य करने के स्थान से 1-2 किमी दूर रहते थे। लगभग 62% अपने कार्य करने के स्थान से 4% किमी के भीतर रहते थे। शेष 38% में वे 9% शामिल हैं, जिन्हें अपने कार्य करने के स्थान तक पहुंचने में 15 किमी से भी

अधिक यात्रा करनी पड़ी थी। अंतिम उल्लिखित श्रेणी राजस्थान के 20% से भी अधिक ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्री कामगार और हरियाणा के 18% से भी अधिक ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्री कामगार से बनाई गई थी।

1.3.7 90% ग्रामीण विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री शैक्षिक संस्थानों के 8 किमी के भीतर रहकर उपस्थित रहते थे और 78% 4 किमी के भीतर रहते थे। 3% ने सूचित किया है कि अपने शैक्षिक संस्थानों में उपस्थित होने के लिए 15 किमी से भी अधिक की यात्रा करनी पड़ी थी।

1.4 दैनिक यात्रा का तरीका :

1.4.0 प्रथम खंड में दी गई सारणी टी 3 दैनिक यात्रा के ढंग के अनुसार दैनिक यात्रियों का प्रति 1000 वितरण (समस्त-भारत) देती है। राज्य-स्तर वितरण प्रथम खंड की विवरणी 2 (आर) और 2 (यू) में, केवल कुल महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों पर विचार करते हुए, और एक टर्नकोटिड फार्म में पूर्ण रूप से अनुबंध में दर्शाया गया है। अनुबंध की सारणी 4 (आर यू डब्ल्यू) और 4 (आर यू एस) अलग से तय की गई दूरी (एक ओर से) की विभिन्न परिधियों के लिए दैनिक यात्रा के प्रमुख ढंग के अनुसार दैनिक यात्रियों का राज्य-स्तर वितरण देती है। रुचि के कुछ निष्कर्ष नीचे सूचीबद्ध किये गये हैं।

शहरी :

1.4.1 46% दैनिक यात्री कामगार अपने कार्य

के स्थल तक पैदल चले, लगभग 17% बस से गये, जबकि 16% ने अपने कार्यस्थल को साइकिल से गये। शेष 21% में से 7% ने मोटर साइकिल या स्कूटर से यात्रा की, 5% ने रेल का प्रयोग किया, और 4% ने पशुओं द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली गाड़ी किराये पर ली।

1.4.2 विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में, लगभग 72% ने अपने शैक्षिक संस्थान की पैदल यात्रा की। यह देखा जायेगा कि 49% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री शैक्षणिक संस्थान से करीब 1 किमी भीतर रहकर उनमें उपस्थित रहे और अन्य 27% संस्थान के 2 किमी के भीतर रहते थे। 12% ने बस से यात्रा की और 7% ने साइकिल से सवारी की।

1.4.3 विवरणी 2 (यू), प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए दैनिक यात्रा के कुछ अधिक सामान्य ढंग : पैदल, बस, रेल, साइकिल और मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर का प्रयोग करते हुए शहरी दैनिक यात्रियों की प्रति 1000 संख्या देती है। पशुओं द्वारा खींची जाने वाली गाड़ी के लिए आंकड़े कामगारों और रिकशा के लिए आंकड़े, विद्यार्थियों के लिए आंकड़े शामिल किये गये हैं। कुछ रुचिकर विशेषताएं नीचे नोट की गई हैं।

1.4.4 महाराष्ट्र में रेलवे का प्रयोग 17% शहरी दैनिक यात्री कामगारों, 14% पश्चिम बंगाल, 6% हरियाणा, 4% तमिलनाडु और अन्य राज्यों में 2% से भी कम ने किया। पश्चिम बंगाल में विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में भी, 5% ऐसे थे जो अधिकतर राज्यों में 1% की तुलना में रेलगाड़ी

द्वारा यात्रा करते थे।

1.4.5 दैनिक यात्रा का प्रमुख तरीका : शहरी कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और गुजरात में 13-14% दैनिक यात्री कामगारों द्वारा मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर का प्रयोग किया गया था। पश्चिम बंगाल (1% से कम) में इनका प्रयोग कम से कम किया गया था।

1.4.6 6 प्रमुख राज्यों में 4% या अधिक शहरी विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री आटो रिक्शा द्वारा गये। दो राज्यों, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में इसका प्रयोग विद्यार्थियों के मुकाबले कामगारों में अधिक सामान्य था।

1.4.7 पूर्वी और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों और 6% से अधिक उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कुछ प्रमुख राज्यों में 2.4% शहरी विद्यार्थियों ने रिक्शा का प्रयोग किया।

1.4.8 केरल केवल एक ऐसा प्रमुख राज्य था जहां शहरी बस यात्री (44%) दैनिक यात्री कामगारों में पैदल यात्री (38%) अधिक संख्या में थे।

1.4.9 पशुओं द्वारा खींची जाने वाली गाड़ियां लगभग सभी राज्यों में 2.7% शहरी कामगारों दैनिक यात्रियों द्वारा प्रयोग किए जाते थे।

1.4.10 शहरी उड़ीसा के 32% काम करने वाले दैनिक यात्रियों में कर्नाटक और केरल में 5% की तुलना में कार्य के लिए साइकिल से यात्रा की। विद्यार्थियों में साइकिल चलाने वालों का

प्रतिशत उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश (11-12%) का अनुकरण करते हुये पंजाब में 13% होने की सूचना थी।

1.4.11 शहरी भारत में, पैदल की दैनिक यात्रा मध्य प्रदेश (83%) के विद्यार्थियों में अधिक सामान्य थी।

ग्रामीण :

1.4.12 पैदल और बस, रेल, साइकिल, मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर और पशु द्वारा खींचा जाने वाला वाहन द्वारा दैनिक यात्रा करने वाले ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्रियों की प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या प्रथम खण्ड को विवरणी 2 (आर) में दिखाई गई है।

1.4.13 तीन साधन-पैदल, बस और साइकिल-ग्रामीण कामगारों में 94% दैनिक यात्रा माने गए और संपूर्ण रूप से ग्रामीण भारत के विद्यार्थियों में 96% दैनिक यात्रा कर रहे थे।

1.4.14 पैदल यात्रा कर रहे कामगार दैनिक यात्रियों का प्रतिशत 8 प्रमुख राज्यों (राष्ट्रीय औसत: 59%) में 50% और 70% के बीच था। यह मध्य प्रदेश (84%) में उच्चतम था और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों और उड़ीसा (75-76%) में उच्च था। पैदल दैनिक यात्री केवल पंजाब (18%) में 1/5 से कम था। सभी अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों में उनका अनुपात 30% या अधिक था। विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में पैदल चलने वाले दो प्रमुख राज्यों : पंजाब और हरियाणा को छोड़कर सभी में 50%

से अधिक था। राष्ट्रीय औसत 70% था।

1.4.15 केरल में 42% ग्रामीण कामगार दैनिक यात्रियों, तमिलनाडु में 39% और राजस्थान में 32% द्वारा बस का प्रयोग किया गया था। सभी अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों में अनुपात 22% या इससे कम था। मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 2% ग्रामीण कामगारों ने काम पर जाने के लिए बस ली और उड़ीसा में यह प्रतिशत लगभग 5% था। ग्रामीण विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में, बस द्वारा यात्रा करने वालों का प्रतिशत केरल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में 4-8% था और शेष ग्रामीण भारत में 14% या अधिक (राष्ट्रीय औसत 15% होते हुये) था।

1.4.16 दैनिक यात्रा का प्रमुख तरीका : ग्रामीण संपूर्ण रूप से ग्रामीण भारत में 15% सभी दैनिक यात्री कामगार और 11% सभी दैनिक यात्री विद्यार्थियों ने काम के लिए साइकिल से यात्रा की थी। पंजाब में कामगारों में प्रतिशत 47-48% के बराबर ऊंचा था और उत्तर प्रदेश में यह 32% था। ग्रामीण पंजाब और हरियाणा, 22-23% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों की स्कूल/कालेज साइकिल से जाने की सूचना थी। केरल, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों में दोनों कामगार और विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में कम से कम 8% साइकिल वाले थे।

1.4.17 मोटर साइकिल और स्कूटर का पंजाब के ग्रामीण कामगारों में लगभग 6% दैनिक यात्रियों द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया था और उनमें से 4% से भी अधिक गुजरात में थे। गरीब राज्यों जैसे उड़ीसा,

बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में, प्रतिशत बहुत नीचे : 0.3% या इससे कम था।

1.4.18 उन कामगारों का प्रतिशत जिन्होंने घर और कार्यस्थल के बीच रेल द्वारा यात्रा की थी, पश्चिम बंगाल (8%), हरियाणा (6%) के अलावा, केवल अन्य राज्यों में लगभग 2% का समस्त-भारत प्रतिशत उच्चतर था। ग्रामीण पश्चिम बंगाल में, 2% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री रेल यात्री थे।

1.5 दूरी और तरीका

1.5.0 खण्ड-II अनुबंध की सारणी 4 संपूर्ण रूप से भारत के लिए, अलग से निवास स्थान से कार्य/शिक्षा स्थल तक तय की गई दूरी की विभिन्न श्रेणियां, दैनिक यात्रा के विविध ढंगों द्वारा दैनिक यात्रियों का प्रति 1000 वितरण देती है। प्रमुख विशेषताएं नीचे दी गई हैं।

शहरी :

1.5.1 एक किलोमीटर से कम की दूरी के लिए, 88% दैनिक यात्री कामगार और 96% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री पैदल यात्रा करते हैं। अगली परिधि में, 1-2 किमी, 17% दैनिक यात्री कामगार और 9% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री, ने साइकिल का प्रयोग किया और लगभग 5% कामगार दैनिक यात्री और 6% विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों ने बस का प्रयोग किया। दैनिक यात्रियों में साइकिल वाले का अनुपात 2-8 किमी की परिधि में उच्चतम है जो

दैनिक यात्री कामगार में एक चौथाई और विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में 18-20% है।

1.5.2 पैदल यात्रा 4 किमी की परिधि तक बस के मुकाबले अधिक सामान्य थी, इसके बाद इसका प्रचलन तेजी से कम हो गया। साइकिल के प्रयोग का सापेक्ष प्रचलन 4-8 किमी की परिधि के बाद मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर और ऑटो रिक्शा के प्रयोग के कारण कम होना शुरू हो जाता है। प्रतीकात्मक रूप से, साइकिल, निजी कार, मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर, और निजी पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन-परिवहन के निजी ढंग व्यावहारिक रूप से यहां मानी गई दूरी की सभी परिधियों के लिए विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में काम करने वालों के मुकाबले अधिक प्रचलित थे।

ग्रामीण :

1.5.3 इस संबंध में कामगारों और विद्यार्थियों में अंतर शहरी क्षेत्र के मुकाबले कम था। दैनिक यात्रियों में पैदल चलने वालों का अनुपात " <1 किमी" परिधि के लिए 96-98%, 1-2 किमी परिधि के लिए 80% और 2-40 किमी की परिधि के लिए 63-64% था।

1.5.4 दूरी और तरीका : ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्री 2-4 किमी की परिधि में, परिवहन का गैर-श्रमिक प्रचलित प्रारूप कामगार दैनिक यात्रियों के केवल 12% (9% सहित जिन्होंने बस द्वारा यात्रा की) और विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों के 17% (14-15% बस द्वारा) द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया था।

1.5.5 साइकिल वालों में 30% वे दैनिक यात्री

थे, जिन्होंने प्रत्येक ओर से 4-8 किमी की यात्रा की और दैनिक यात्रियों का एक चौथाई ने प्रत्येक ओर से 8-15 किमी की यात्रा की। कामगारों और विद्यार्थियों में यह अनुपात एक दूसरे से बहुत नजदीक था। शहरी दैनिक यात्रियों की तुलना में ग्रामीण दैनिक यात्रियों ने लंबी दूरी के लिए औसतन साइकिल का प्रयोग किया।

एक से अधिक साधन का प्रयोग करने वाले दैनिक यात्रियों का प्रतिशत

1.6.0 यह जानकारी खंड एक की सारणी 4 के अंतिम कालम में उपलब्ध है।

शहरी :

1.6.1 लघु तरीके का प्रयोग (पैराग्राफ 1.0.11 देखें) की सूचना उन सभी 64% दैनिक यात्रियों द्वारा दी गई थी जिनका प्रमुख ढंग "रेल" उन सभी 22% ने जिनका प्रमुख ढंग बस था। लघु तरीका बताने वालों का अनुपात " मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर" के अलावा सभी "निजी" तरीकों के लिए 5% या इससे कम था।

ग्रामीण :

1.6.2 दोनों बस और रेल सवारियों में, एक द्वितीय साधन (एक यात्रा के एक लघु हिस्से के लिए नियमित रूप से प्रयोग किया जाने वाला) बताने वाला प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों (29% बस, 38% रेल) से कामगारों (37% वे जो बस द्वारा यात्रा करते हैं; 67% वे जो रेल द्वारा यात्रा करते हैं) में स्पष्ट रूप से उच्चतर था।

1.6.3 निजी या किराये की कार का प्रयोग करने वाले कामगारों में, 21% ने यात्रा के हिस्से के लिए एक द्वितीय ढंग का प्रयोग करने की सूचना दी है। विद्यार्थियों में, यह प्रतिशत लगभग 40% था।

1.7 दैनिक यात्रा की अवधि

1.7.0 दैनिक यात्रा के दिन में कितने मिनट दैनिक यात्रा में लगे? राज्य-स्तर औसत, जो पुरुष और स्त्रियों के लिए और कामगारों और विद्यार्थियों के लिए अलग-अलग निकाला गया, प्रथम खण्ड की विवरणी 3 में दर्शाया गया है और नीचे चर्चा की गई है।

1.7.1 परिभाषा - दैनिक यात्रा की अवधि में वाहन यात्रा या शुरु में या अंत में पैदल यात्रा को शामिल करते हुए केवल यात्रा समय को छोड़कर प्रतीक्षा समय (अर्थात् : बस, रेल या फेरी के लिए प्रतीक्षा) शामिल नहीं होता है। एक स्थल से अधिक जाने वालों के लिए यात्रा समय को निवास स्थान से कार्यस्थल तक जो निवास स्थान से दूर है, यात्रा में खर्च समय के रूप में परिभाषित (जैसा कि दूरी के मामले में है) किया गया है। फेरीवालों के लिए यात्रा समय उसी प्रकार परिभाषित किया गया था जैसे तय की गई दूरी।

शहरी :

1.7.2 दैनिक यात्रा में औसतन भारतीय कामगार व्यक्ति के लिए 61 मिनट (प्रत्येक ओर से आधा

घंटा से अधिक) और कामगार महिला के लिए औसतन आठ मिनट लगे। मिश्रित दोनों लिंगों के लिए औसत एक घंटा था। उन विद्यार्थियों द्वारा दैनिक यात्रा पर औसतन कम समय खर्च किया गया था जिसको हमने सामान्यतः कामगारों के मुकाबले इससे पूर्व लघु दूरी की यात्रा में देखा है। विद्यार्थियों के लिए औसत समय 36 मिनट था। विद्यार्थियों में इस संबंध में पुरुष-महिला अंतराल कामगारों के मुकाबले कम था।

1.7.3 दैनिक यात्रा की औसत अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा दिखाया परिवर्तन कोई खास नहीं था। विद्यार्थियों के लिए औसत समय (प्रारूप दैनिक यात्रा दिन पर विचार करते हुए और छुट्टी के दिन को छोड़ते हुए) पंजाब में 29 मिनट से बिहार में 43 मिनट तक के बीच का अंतर हुआ। कामगारों में, निम्नतर राज्य औसत 43 मिनट (पंजाब) और उच्चतम 71 मिनट (उत्तर प्रदेश) में था। जबकि असम (45 मिनट) में कामगारों के लिए सापेक्षित निम्न औसत तय की गई दूरी निम्नतर हो गई। पंजाब में निम्न आंकड़ों का कारण सामान्यतः अच्छी परिवहन सुविधाओं का पाया जाना था। पुरुष-महिला अंतर के दैनिक तरीके से एक रुचिकर अंतर उड़ीसा में पाया गया है, जहां महिला कामगारों में दैनिक यात्रा अपने पुरुष सहयोगी (45 मिनट) में मुख्य रूप से औसतन (52 मिनट) लंबी पाई गई है। दैनिक यात्रा के ढंग में लिंगों के बीच में अंतर (विशेषतः पुरुषों द्वारा साइकिल का प्रयोग जबकि महिलाएं पैदल चलीं) प्रायः इसी कारण से दिखाई देता है।

ग्रामीण :

1.7.4 एक प्रारूप कार्य दिन पर ग्रामीण भारत में घर और कार्यस्थल के बीच एक पुरुष दैनिक यात्री द्वारा खर्च किया गया औसत यात्रा समय (जाना व वापसी) एक घंटा से अधिक समय सूचित करने वाले सभी प्रमुख राज्यों सहित - महिलाओं के लिए 66 मिनट के मुकाबले 83 मिनट पर अनुमानित था।

1.7.5 दैनिक यात्रा की अवधि : ग्रामीण उड़ीसा (और, संभवतः, आंध्र प्रदेश) को छोड़कर, सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में, पुरुष दैनिक यात्रियों ने महिलाओं के मुकाबले अपने कार्य के स्थान के लिए यात्रा में अधिक समय खर्च किया। उड़ीसा में कुल जाने और वापसी का यात्रा समय पुरुषों के लिए लगभग 85 मिनट लेकिन महिलाओं के लिए 99 मिनट था।

1.7.6 विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों ने अधिकतर राज्यों में औसतन प्रति दिन (छुट्टी दिनों को न गिनते हुये) आधा घंटे से कम खर्च किया। औसत समय पुरुषों के लिए 56 मिनट और महिलाओं के लिए 49 मिनट था।

1.7.7 पुरुष और महिलाओं को लेते हुये, कामगार और विद्यार्थी साथ-साथ, दैनिक यात्रा में औसत प्रति दिन समय खर्च पूर्ण रूप से ग्रामीण भारत के लिए 68 मिनट है।

1.8 दैनिक यात्रा खर्च :

1.8.0 परिभाषा - दैनिक यात्रा खर्च : इसका अर्थ केवल दैनिक यात्रा में हुये यात्रा खर्च से है। अपने निजी वाहन द्वारा यात्रा के मामले में, यात्रा खर्च में ईंधन की लागत और वाहक का वेतन, यदि कोई हो, शामिल है। वाहक का वेतन और पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन के मामले में, पशु चारे की लागत, यात्रा के घंटों की संख्या के आधार पर दैनिक यात्रा और गैर-दैनिक यात्रा में विभक्त थी। दैनिक यात्रा के लिए वास्तविक खर्च, यदि नियोक्ता द्वारा दिये जाने पर भी, विचारित किया जाता था। यदि वाहन नियोक्ता द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाता था और वास्तविक खर्च शून्य था, खर्च अन्वेषक द्वारा उपयुक्त रूप से लगाया गया था।

1.8.1 प्रथम खंड की सारणी 4 30 दिनों की अवधि में हुये दैनिक यात्रा व्यय में पुरुष-महिला अंतरराज्यीय परिवर्तन दर्शाती है।

शहरी

1.8.2 पुरुष दैनिक यात्रा कामगार के लिए राष्ट्रीय औसत 80 रु. और महिला कामगारों के लिए 57 रु. है। दुर्भाग्यवश आंकड़े "दैनिक" अर्थ में कम नहीं किये जा सकते क्योंकि महीने में दैनिक यात्रा दिनों की संख्या संबंधी जानकारी किसी भी दैनिक यात्री के लिए एकत्रित नहीं की गई थी। औसतन छः दिवस सप्ताह का अर्थ 26 दैनिक यात्रा दिन होगा। इसमें पुरुषों के लिए लगभग 3 रु. प्रति दिन और महिलाओं के लिए

लगभग 2.20 रु. प्रतिदिन होगा। औसत प्रदर्शन उनको शामिल करते हुए जो पूर्ण रूप से पैदल या साइकिल द्वारा दैनिक यात्रा करते हैं और कोई खर्च नहीं करते, सभी दैनिक यात्रियों को मानते हुए निकाला गया है। पूर्व में यह देखा गया है (पैराग्राफ 1.4.1) कि "पैदल" श्रेणी में काम करने वाले दैनिक यात्रियों का 46% कवर किया गया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि पैदल यात्रा न करने वाले प्रति कार्यरत दैनिक यात्री का खर्च उन आंकड़ों से अधिक ऊंचा है जो आंकड़े सभी दैनिक यात्रियों से संगठित किये जायेंगे।

1.8.3 विद्यार्थियों के लिए औसत मासिक व्यय सभी कामगारों के मुकाबले बहुत कम था, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर केवल लगभग 26-27 रु., जो प्रति दैनिक यात्री दिन लगभग एक रुपया है। 3 विद्यार्थियों में से 2 से भी अधिक स्कूल/कॉलेज (पैराग्राफ 1.4.2) को पैदल गये, कुछ व्यय करते हुए प्रति विद्यार्थी औसत दैनिक व्यय (शून्य-खर्च विद्यार्थियों को छोड़ते हुये) के ये आंकड़े तीन गुणा से भी अधिक होंगे, अर्थात् 3 रु. से अधिक। यह प्रति विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री व्यय में बहुत कम पुरुष-महिला विभिन्नता थी।

राज्यों का उत्तरी-पश्चिमी समूह और संघ शासित क्षेत्र (जिसमें दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ शामिल है) उच्चतम व्यय आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं (पुरुष कामगारों के मामले में राष्ट्रीय औसत दो बार से भी अधिक और विद्यार्थियों के मामले में राष्ट्रीय औसत लगभग तीन बार)।

प्रति दैनिक यात्रा कामगार व्यय राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और केरल में भी अधिक है। व्यय उड़ीसा (28 रु. प्रति पुरुष और 22 रु. प्रति महिला दैनिक यात्रा कामगार) और बिहार में कम था। विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों में न्यूनतम औसत मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा (9-12 रु. प्रति माह) और उत्तरी-पश्चिमी और दक्षिण समूहों और केरल में उच्चतम की सूचना है।

1.8.5 प्रति दैनिक यात्री कामगार खर्च में पुरुष-महिला विभिन्नता की नित्य पद्धति से संप्रेषण बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में पाया गया है। जहां औसत खर्च पुरुषों के मुकाबले में महिलाओं के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से उच्चतर है। दैनिक यात्रा के तरीकों में लिंग के बीच अंतर प्रायः इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। उदाहरणार्थ कार्य के लिए साइकिल चुनने वाले व्यक्तियों की उपस्थिति, जहां महिलाओं ने बस का प्रयोग किया, पुरुषों के लिए औसत खर्च निम्नतर होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के लिए, साइकिल का प्रयोग (जो महिला दैनिक यात्रियों के मुकाबले पुरुषों में अधिक प्रचलित होना सुरक्षित माना गया है) राष्ट्रीय औसत के मुकाबले वास्तव में अधिक उच्चतर है।

1.8.6 ग्रामीण भारत में कार्यरत दैनिक यात्रियों का औसत यात्रा व्यय पुरुषों के लिए 46 रुपये प्रति माह और महिलाओं के लिए 18 रुपये प्रति माह : लगभग 2.5:1 के अनुपात का अनुमानित किया गया।

1.8.7 काफी हद तक, व्यय में अंतर-राज्यीय अंतराल आय और उपभोक्ता व्यय में अंतर-राज्यीय पैटर्न जैसा है, इस क्रम में मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, असम, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में निम्नतम आंकड़ों की सूचना दी गई है।

दैनिक यात्रा खर्च : ग्रामीण

1.8.8 खंड एक की सारणी 5 (डब्ल्यू) और 5 (एस) कामगारों और विद्यार्थियों के चयनित आयु समूह के लिए अलग-अलग औसत खर्च का राज्यीय-स्तर अनुमान देती है। विशिष्ट आयु समूह के लिए अनुमान, स्पष्ट रूप से, प्रतिचयन उतार-चढ़ाव द्वारा प्रभावित हुए चिन्हों को दर्शाती है। फिर भी, वे आंकड़ों द्वारा सांकेतिक कुछ परिकल्पनाओं की वैधता का निर्णय करने के लिए उपयोगी है।

1.8.9 उदाहरणार्थ, पुरुषों के लिए राज्य-स्तर औसत पंजाब को छोड़कर प्रत्येक राज्य में महिलाओं के मुकाबले उच्चतर होना प्रतीत होता है। आयु समूह विशिष्ट अनुमानों से इस परिकल्पना की पुष्टि होती है।

1.8.10 ग्रामीण भारत में विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री के लिए प्रति माह औसत यात्रा खर्च पुरुषों के लिए 19 रु. और महिलाओं के लिए 15 रु. पर अनुमानित है। पुनः राज्य औसत, पूर्ण रूप से संपूर्ण जीवन स्तर में अंतर-राज्यीय अंतराल के अनुरूप है।

1.8.11 यह नोट किया गया है कि व्यय तय की गई दूरी के कारण उच्च हो सकता है जो लंबा है,

या परिवहन सेवाएं अधिक खर्चीली है या यह सामान्यतः उच्चतर क्रय शक्ति के कारण है। देखे गए व्यय अंतराल के पीछे कारकों का विश्लेषण वर्तमान रिपोर्ट के क्षेत्र से बाहर है।

* निजी तरीका : साइकिल, मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर, निजी कार और निजी पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन

@ किराये के साधन: बस, रेल, किराये की कार, रिक्शा और किराये के पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन

\$ मिश्रित साधन : सभी अन्य साधन

निजी और किराये के तरीकों का प्रयोग करते हुये खर्च :

1.9.0 खंड एक की विवरणी 5 में, कुछ प्रारूपी "निजी" तरीका और कुछ प्रारूपी "किराये के" तरीकों में अंतर किया गया है और औसत दैनिक यात्रा खर्च के लिए अनुमानों को दो समूहों, एक साथ लिये गये शेष तरीकों (विवरणी में "मिश्रित" साधन कहा गया है), और एक साथ सभी साधनों के लिए अलग-अलग निकाले गये थे। "मिश्रित" श्रेणी में "पैदल" शामिल है जिसे पूर्व में भी देखा गया है, दैनिक यात्रियों का काफी बड़े अनुपात के लिए लागू है; इसलिये "मिश्रित" समूह के लिए निम्न औसत आंकड़े हैं।

"निजी" तरीका : साइकिल, मोटर साइकिल/

स्कूटर, निजी कार और निजी पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन हैं।

“किराये” के साधन : बस, रेल, किराये की कार, रिक्शा और किराये के पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन।

“मिश्रित” साधन सभी अन्य साधन हैं।

खंड एक की विवरणी 5 दैनिक यात्रा दूरी की विभिन्न परिधियों के लिए अलग से खर्च का अनुमान देती है। निम्नलिखित अवलोकन बताये जा सकते हैं।

शहरी :

1.9.1 प्रति दैनिक यात्री औसत मासिक दैनिक यात्रा खर्च किराये के साधन (147 रु.) के मुकाबले “निजी तरीका” के लिए 238 रु. लगभग 60% उच्चतर है।

1.9.2 निजी-किरायों का अंतराल विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्रियों के मुकाबले कार्यरत में अधिक था।

1.9.3 उन सभी औसत दैनिक यात्रा व्यय के लिए, जिन्होंने प्रत्येक ओर से 4-8 किमी की दैनिक यात्रा की, प्रति माह 114 रु. था, उससे दुगुना जो प्रत्येक ओर (57 रु.) से 2-4 किमी की यात्रा कर रहे हैं।

ग्रामीण

1.9.4 जैसा कि शहरी दैनिक यात्रियों के मामले

में देखा गया है, किराये के वाहनों का प्रयोग करते हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत दैनिक यात्रियों ने निजी वाहन का प्रयोग करने वालों के मुकाबले, औसतन, कम खर्च किया। यद्यपि, किराये का वाहन प्रयोग करने वाले विद्यार्थी दैनिक यात्री शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपने सहयोगियों से भिन्न निजी वाहन (56 रु.) का प्रयोग करने वाले विद्यार्थियों के मुकाबले अधिक खर्च (प्रतिमाह 88 रु.) करते हुए प्रतीत हुए। विवरणी 5 की सघन जांच से यह व्यक्त होता है कि 4-8 किमी की दूरी परिधि तक, परिवहन के “निजी” ढंग के लिए व्यय परिवहन के “किराये” के ढंग के लिए व्यय के मुकाबले बहुत कम है।

1.9.5 किराये के परिवहन का प्रयोग करने वाले दैनिक यात्रियों के लिए, यह प्रतिमाह लगभग 60-70 रु. के खर्च का आरंभिक स्तर होना प्रतीत होता है जो तय की गई दूरी में कम खर्च हुआ था। ऐसी स्थिति शहरी क्षेत्र में प्रचलित देखी जा सकती है।

1.9.6 सभी दूरियों पर एक साथ विचार करते हुए तरीका प्रकार के अनुसार औसत खर्च का राज्य-स्तर अनुमान खण्ड-II की सारणी 6 में दिए गए हैं।

1.10 रात्रि प्रवास को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण यात्राएं

1.10.0 जब हम यात्रा के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार को अपनाते हैं : कार्यस्थल या शिक्षा और उससे वापसी के लिए प्रतिदिन यात्रा करते हैं। दैनिक

यात्रा इसी प्रतिदिन नियमितता के कारण महत्वपूर्ण है। यद्यपि, अधिकतर परिवारों के लिए शब्द "यात्रा" दैनिक यात्रा से बिल्कुल भिन्न यात्रा के एक प्रकार के लिए माना जाता है। "यात्रा" सामान्यतः बहुत कम की गई गतिविधि की सूचक है। इसमें किसी के निवास स्थान का छोड़ना और नित्य उसी दिन वापिस नहीं लौटना शामिल है। इसमें कुछ योजना बनाने की जरूरत है और जो अक्सर खर्चीली है। दैनिक यात्रा के समान जैसे यात्रा में एक मात्रात्मक अध्ययन के योग्य कुछ विशेषताएं शामिल हैं।

1.10.1 एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को जाने के लिए पुरुषों, महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों की एक बहुत बृहत परिधि, इसकी सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए यात्रा के किसी अध्ययन के लिए यह आवश्यक है ताकि असंख्य लघु गतिविधि को छोड़ा जा सके और लोग उदाहरणार्थ अपने निजी घर और पड़ोसियों के भीतर गतिविधि पूरी कर सकें। 54 वें दौर सर्वेक्षण में दैनिक यात्रा के अलावा, केवल यात्रा के अध्ययन का निर्णय लिया गया था जिसमें गांव के बाहर या किसी निवास स्थान के शहरी खंड में रात भर का प्रवास शामिल था।

1.10.2 परिभाषा - रात्रि प्रवास शामिल करते हुए एक यात्रा तब पूरी हुई समझी जाती थी जब एक या अधिक परिवार सदस्य गांव/अपने निवास स्थान को छोड़ते हैं और किसी दूसरे दिन वापिस होते हैं। ऐसी यात्राओं पर की गई यात्रा की विभिन्न विशेषताओं पर बेहतर जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए जानकारी सर्वेक्षण की तारीख पर पूरी की गई केवल यात्रा संबंधी एकत्रित की गई थी। प्रति

इकाई दिन या माह के अनुसार ऐसी यात्रा की उपस्थिति की दर मापने के लिए, केवल यात्रा, जो पिछले 60 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई थी, मानी गई थी। अध्ययन की परिधि से बाहर स्थानांतरण यात्रा को रखने के लिए, केवल यात्रा, जो अपने आरंभ के 6 महीनों के भीतर पूरी की गई थी, को गणना के लिए माना गया था। प्रत्येक यात्रा में एक बाहरी यात्रा और अपने निवास स्थान के लिए वापसी यात्रा को शामिल करते हुए देखी गई थी। परिचालन प्रकार की यात्रा भी जहां लोगों ने अपने गृह कस्बा/गांव (अर्थात् : कलकत्ता-हैदराबाद-मद्रास-कलकत्ता) से रास्ते के "रेखीय" प्रकार पर अवस्थित नहीं है, स्थानों का दौरा किया लेकिन रास्ते का एक परिचालन प्रकार (अर्थात् : कलकत्ता-मुंबई-मद्रास-कलकत्ता) वैचारिक रूप से एक बाहरी यात्रा (मूल-दूरस्थ स्थान और वापसी यात्रा दूरस्थ स्थान-मूल) में विभक्त थी। एक भ्रमण पर बहुत ही यात्राओं को हमेशा दो गिना जाता है।

1.10.3 जब यह कहते हैं : तीन परिवार सदस्यों के एक साथ का तो इसे एकल भ्रमण के रूप में माना जाता था न कि तीन भ्रमण के रूप में।

1.11 घटना क्रम का महत्व

1.11.0 खंड एक की सारणी टी 4 में (क) प्रति 1000 परिवार (ख) प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या यात्रा की घटना के संबंध में घटनाक्रम की महत्ता का उल्लेख करने का प्रयास किया गया है। जबकि औसत परिवार आकार अधिकतर राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में थोड़ा सा 5 से कम है, 100 परिवार

ग्रामीण भारत के अधिकतर हिस्सों में थोड़ा सा 500 जनसंख्या के बराबर है। परिणाम स्वरूप प्रथम खंड की सारणी टी 4 के कालम 4 में आंकड़े कालम 2 के आंकड़ों से मोटे तौर पर दुगुने हैं। जहां औसत ग्रामीण परिवार आकार 4 (जैसा कि तमिलनाडु में है) के समीप है। यह देखा जा सकता है कि कालम 4 आंकड़े कालम 3 के आंकड़ों से लगभग 2 से 5 गुना है। उसी प्रकार कालम 3 और कालम 5 के आंकड़ों के बीच संबंध संबंधित राज्यों में औसत परिवार आकार पर निर्भर करते हैं।

1.11.1 यह याद दिलाया जाता है कि (क) 60-दिन की अवधि के भीतर किसी दिन में पूरा किया गया केवल एक भ्रमण पूछताछ की अनुसूची से सूचीबद्ध थे और (ख) प्रत्येक भ्रमण की एक बाहरी यात्रा और एक वापसी यात्रा के रूप में माना गया था। इसलिये प्रति परिवार/व्यक्ति द्वारा किए गए भ्रमणों की औसत संख्या यात्रियों की आधी-औसत संख्या के रूप में प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं।

1.11.2 खंड एक की सारणी टी 4 से निम्नलिखित तथ्य स्पष्ट हैं :

* औसतन, रात्रि प्रवास को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण यात्रा की मासिक संख्या 24 प्रति 1000 ग्रामीण परिवार और 30 प्रति 100 शहरी परिवार थी अर्थात् : प्रति 100 ग्रामीण परिवार 12 भ्रमण और प्रति 100 शहरी परिवार 15 भ्रमण। 48 यात्राएं (24 भ्रमण) प्रति माह प्रति 1000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या और 64 यात्रा (32 भ्रमण) प्रति माह प्रति 1000 शहरी जनसंख्या की सूचना थी।

* प्रमुख राज्यों में, हरियाणा के बाद दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में यात्रा की (प्रति परिवार या प्रति व्यक्ति) उच्चतम होने की घटनाओं की सूचना थी तथा इसके बाद केरल और पंजाब है। बिहार और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में यात्रा की घटना निम्नतम थी।

* शहरी क्षेत्र में यात्राओं की घटना उत्तर पश्चिमी समूह के राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सब जगह उच्चतर थी : जहां यात्राओं की घटना की शहरी दर ग्रामीण दर की आधे से भी कम थी। यह भी नोट किया गया है कि दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ शहरों की जनसंख्या से उत्तर- पश्चिमी समूह की शहरी जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा अनुपात गठित होता है।

यात्रा का तरीका :

1.12.0 सर्वेक्षण द्वारा बताये गये साधन : पैदल, बस, रेल, टैक्सी/किराये की कार, आटो रिक्शा, मोटर साइकिल/स्कूटर, निजी कार, रिक्शा, निजी पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन, किराये के पशु द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन, समुद्री जहाज/नाव, वायुयान आदि थे।

1.12.1 "बस" में ट्रक्स, ट्रक्स वेन, ट्रक्स सार्वजनिक आवागमन या अधिक संख्या में लोगों के आवागमन के लिए प्रयुक्त अन्य वाहन शामिल है। रास्ते के अनुसार बाहरी और वापसी यात्रा को परिभाषित किया गया था (ताकि एक बाहरी और एक वापसी यात्रा से संपूर्ण भ्रमण पूरा किया जाये), यह संभव था कि बहुत सी यात्राएं दो या अधिक हिस्सों में पूरी की गई थी, विभिन्न हिस्सों में विभिन्न

तरीके शामिल हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, अंतिम स्थान तक एक ऑटो रिक्शा ट्रिप, स्थानीय बस स्टैंड तक एक रिक्शा ट्रिप और स्थान कस्बा (जैसे, दिल्ली) तक बस ट्रिप से बाहरी यात्रा पूरी की जा सकती है जिसे केवल एकल यात्रा के रूप में गिना जाता है। वह तरीका जिसके द्वारा अधिकतम लंबी दूरी तय की गई थी, (यहां, बस) उल्लिखित सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया के अनुसार थी, जिसे ऐसी संकलित यात्राओं

के मामले में यात्रा के साधन के रूप में अभिलिखित किया गया है।

1.12.2 खंड एक की सारणी 6 (ग्रा. और श.) प्रत्येक राज्य और समग्र भारत के लिए तरीका के अनुसार यात्रा का वितरण देती है। निम्नलिखित तथ्य राष्ट्रीय और राज्य-स्तर वितरण के एक अध्ययन से प्रकट होता है।

सारणी 2
तरीका के अनुसार यात्रा का प्रति 1000 वितरण
समस्त भारत

ढंग	ग्रामीण	शहरी
पैदल	58	12
बस	716	646
रेल	107	248
साइकिल	62	20
टैक्सी/किराये की कार	17	17
ऑटो-रिक्शा	6.5	9.7
मोटर साइकिल, स्कूटर	9.7	11
निजी कार	2.3	19
रिक्शा	4.0	4.8
निजी पशुओं द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन	6.9	0.6
किराये के पशुओं द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन	3.8	1.1
समुद्री जहाज, नाव	2.1	1.3
वायुयान	0.3	3.5
अन्य	4.8	2.0
अभिलिखित नहीं	1.2	2.8
सभी	1000	1000

1.12.3 बसे (जिसमें श्रेणी ट्रक्स, वेन और ट्रेकर्स और ट्रक शामिल किये गये थे) रात्री विश्राम (इसके बाद, ओ एस भ्रमण) को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण के लिए यात्रा के अत्यधिक लोकप्रिय तरीके थे। वे भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या द्वारा ऐसे भ्रमणों पर 72% यात्राओं और 65% शहरी जनसंख्या माने गए। रेलवे परिवहन द्वितीय अधिकतम लोकप्रिय तरीका (ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए 11% और शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए 25% यात्राएं) था। इसलिये दोनों तरीके ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए यात्राओं का 82% और शहरी लोगों के लिए 89% एक साथ माने गए थे।

1.12.4 पैदल दूरी की गई यात्राएं ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए ओ एस भ्रमण पर यात्राओं का 6% मानी गई थी। आंकड़े ग्रामीण उड़ीसा के लिए 19% और उत्तर-पश्चिमी समूह के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 16% थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी जहां केवल ओ एस भ्रमण पर यात्राओं का 1.2% पैदल दूरी की गई थी। ये आंकड़े उड़ीसा के लिए लगभग 8% थे।

1.12.5 रेल यात्रा दो राज्यों : बिहार (55% रेल, 40% बस) और पश्चिम बंगाल (50% रेल, 36% बस) शहरी क्षेत्रों में ओ एस भ्रमण पर बस द्वारा यात्रा से अधिक सामान्य थी। बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बस 71-88% यात्रा के लिए मानी गई थी। इन तीनों राज्यों में, वह 53-59% यात्रा के लिए मानी गई थी।

1.12.6 साइकिल ग्रामीण भारत में ओ एस

भ्रमण पर 6% यात्रा और शहरी क्षेत्र में 2% के लिए मानी गई। ग्रामीण उत्तर प्रदेश में, साइकिल का भाग 17% था। शहरी उत्तर प्रदेश में, यह 9% था।

1.12.7 टैक्सी या किराये की कार दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में ओ एस भ्रमण पर 1.7% यात्राएं मानी गई। "निजी" कार शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2% यात्राओं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 0.2% यात्राओं में प्रयोग की गई थी। पंजाब और हरियाणा के शहरी क्षेत्रों में, लोगों ने ओ एस भ्रमण पर सभी यात्राओं के 6% पर अपनी निजी कार का प्रयोग किया।

* पशुओं द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले वाहन

1.12.8 मोटर साइकिल या स्कूटर संपूर्ण रूप से ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में ओ एस भ्रमण पर 1% यात्राओं में प्रयोग किये गये थे। शहरी हरियाणा में उनकी यात्रा का अंश लगभग 6% था।

1.12.9 पशु द्वारा खींची जाने वाली गाड़ियां (निजी या किराये की) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के ओ एस भ्रमण की लगभग 1% में यात्रा का एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में प्रयोग की गई थी। इनका प्रयोग ग्रामीण मध्य प्रदेश (2.5%) में बहुत दूर तक फैला हुआ था।

1.12.10 समुद्री जहाज या नाव ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की 9% की यात्रा में और राज्यों के दक्षिणी समूह

और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, गोवा, दमन और दीव, दादर और नागर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी) की शहरी जनसंख्या की 8% की यात्राओं में परिवहन का प्रमुख साधन था।

1.13 यात्रा का प्रयोजन

1.13.1 आठ प्रयोजनों वाली जांच अनुसूची में व्यवसाय, सुखद, तीर्थयात्रा, सामाजिक कार्यकलाप, अध्ययन, खेल, चिकित्सा और अन्य चर्चित किये गये थे।

सारणी 3

प्रयोजन के अनुसार यात्राओं का प्रति 10,000 वितरण

प्रयोजन	ग्रामीण	शहरी
व्यवसाय	804	1039
सुखद	889	1375
तीर्थ यात्रा	537	693
सामाजिक कार्यकलाप	3357	3027
अध्ययन	316	381
खेल	16	25
चिकित्सा	513	308
अन्य	3560	3151
जो अभिलिखित नहीं है	8	2
सभी	10,000	10,000

1.13.2 यदि इसमें एक से अधिक प्रयोजन शामिल हैं तब उस महत्वपूर्ण विशेष पर विचार किया गया था।

1.13.3 वापसी यात्रा (तथाकथित, तीर्थयात्रा) के लिए प्रयोजन (यहां, तीर्थ यात्रा) का वही प्रयोजन अभिलिखित किया गया था जो बाहरी यात्रा के लिए था।

1.13.4 प्रयोजन के अनुसार यात्राओं का अनुमानित 10,000 वितरण, खण्ड-II विवरणी 7 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से, प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए दर्शाया गया है। संपूर्ण रूप से ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत के लिए वितरण सारणी 3 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

1.13.5 दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अधिक सामान्य पहचानने योग्य प्रयोजन "सामाजिक कार्यकलाप" था। ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में उपस्थित होते हुए, (और वापसी घर) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की सभी ओ एस यात्राओं का 34% और शहरी जनसंख्या की यात्राओं का 30% आवश्यक थी।

1.13.6 शहरी जनसंख्या की 14% की यात्रा, लेकिन ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की 9% यात्रा सुखद होने की सूचना थी।

1.13.7 सामाजिक कार्यकलाप के कारण की गई यात्राओं का अंश गुजरात (ग्रामीण : 58% और शहरी : 56%) और मध्य प्रदेश (ग्रामीण : 55% और शहरी : 49%) की जनसंख्या में उच्चतम था।

1.13.8 राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में, ओ. एस. भ्रमण पर सभी यात्राओं का केवल 1-2% शहरी उड़ीसा में 39%, शहरी पश्चिम बंगाल में 30%, और शहरी केरल में 27% की तुलना में सुखद यात्रा होने की सूचना थी।

1.13.9 यात्राओं में तीर्थ यात्राओं का सबसे अधिकतम प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु (13-14%) में की सूचना थी, इसके बाद राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण औसत 5% और शहरी औसत 7% थी। महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश (9-10%) और बिहार से न्यूनतम (1%) था।

1.13.10 यात्राओं का उच्चतर अनुपात (5%) भारत की शहरी जनसंख्या (3%) के मुकाबले ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में चिकित्सा के कारण की गई थी।

1.13.11 समस्त भारत स्तर पर ओ एस भ्रमण यात्राओं का लगभग 3-4% "अध्ययन" के लिए होने की सूचना है और यात्राओं के 0.3% से भी कम खेल से संबंधित थी।

1.13.12 "अन्य" श्रेणी में आने वाली यात्राओं का उच्च प्रतिशत यह संकेत देता है कि एक या दो अन्य प्रयोजन शायद पहचानने जाने चाहिए और जांच अनुसूची में वर्णित प्रयोजनों की सूची में शामिल किये जाएं। एक प्रयोजन जैसे "सामाजिक कार्यकलाप" के बाद "अन्य सामाजिक बाध्यता" प्रायः यात्राओं के एक बड़े भाग के रूप में माना गया है और अब "अन्य" प्रयोजनों के अंतर्गत

वर्गीकृत किया गया है। दो अन्य चयन जो स्वयं सुझाते हैं, "गैर व्यवसाय चर्चा" और घरेलू प्रयोजन के लिए एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक कुछ लाना/ले जाना है। यात्रा में हिस्सा लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या

1.14.0 रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते हुए कितने व्यक्तियों ने एक प्रारूपी यात्रा में भाग लिया? महिलाओं में यात्रियों का प्रतिशत क्या था और 15 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत क्या था ?

1.14.1 इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए, प्रत्येक सूचित यात्रा में भाग लेने वाले वयस्क (15+) पुरुषों, वयस्क महिलाओं और बच्चों की संख्या जांच अनुसूची में अभिलिखित की गई थी। प्रति 100 यात्राओं का अनुमानित राष्ट्रीय औसत खंड एक की सारणी टी-7 में यात्रा के तरीके के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

1.14.2 इन सारणियों में दर्शाये गये अनुमानों के अध्ययन में, यह तथ्य ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है कि भाग लेने वाले परिवार सदस्यों की केवल संख्या अभिलिखित की गई थी और गैर-परिवार सदस्यों को छोड़ दिया गया था। इसलिए रिक्शा चलाने वाले, न कि मोटर कार चालक के सामने आंकड़ों के लिए नहीं माने गए, यदि वह एक परिवार सदस्य नहीं है। परिवार सदस्यों के साथ परिवार मित्र शामिल नहीं किए गए थे।

1.14.3 इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित बिंदु हैं।

* औसतन, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए एक यात्रा (रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते

हुए एक भ्रमण पर) में 1.86 व्यक्तियों को शामिल किया गया।

* ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, प्रत्येक 100 यात्राओं में (रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण पर) शामिल 186 व्यक्तियों में से, 87 वयस्क पुरुष थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक 100 यात्राओं में शामिल 200 व्यक्तियों में से 89 वयस्क पुरुष थे। यात्रियों में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत लगभग 30% था और जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले शहरी क्षेत्रों में थोड़ा अधिक था। बच्चों का प्रतिशत लगभग 25% था।

1.15 यात्रा का तरीका और यात्रा के अनुसार व्यक्तियों की संख्या

1.15.0 ओ एस भ्रमण पर बस, रेल और पैदल के अनुसार व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1.7 और 2.0 के बीच भिन्न-भिन्न थी।

1.5.1 "निजी कार" यात्राओं में औसत लगभग 2.5 परिवार सदस्य शामिल हुए और ऐसा ही ऑटो-रिक्शा की यात्रा में था। 100 रिक्शा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रिक्शा खींचने वाले के अलावा (औसत, 2 प्रति रिक्शा) 199 व्यक्ति ले गए और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 103 बच्चों (1 बच्चा प्रति रिक्शा) को शामिल करते हुए 269 व्यक्ति थे।

1.15.2 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ओ एस भ्रमण में प्रयुक्त 100 साइकिलें 97 वयस्क पुरुष, 18 वयस्क महिलाएं और 22 बच्चे ले जाती थीं। इसलिये

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 100 ऐसी साइकिलों में से कम से कम 3 में वयस्क पुरुष सवार नहीं थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में 100 साइकिलों में से कम से कम 8 में एक वयस्क पुरुष सवार नहीं था। लेकिन मोटर साइकिल और स्कूटर 100% स्पष्ट रूप से शहरी क्षेत्रों में 85% की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक वयस्क पुरुष सवार था।

1.16 प्रति यात्रा व्यक्तियों की संख्या और यात्रा का प्रयोजन

1.16.0 ओ एस भ्रमण पर प्रति यात्रा व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या सामाजिक कार्यकलापों में उपस्थिति के लिए यात्रा पर उच्चतम (शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2.4 और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2.2) है। व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या व्यावसायिक यात्राओं (1.4 से 1.5 व्यक्तियों तक) के लिए न्यूनतम थी। व्यावसायिक यात्रा करने वाले लगभग 14 से 15 प्रतिशत तक व्यक्ति 0-14 (21/145 या 22/151) आयु वाले बच्चे थे? यह मानते हुए, वे अपने उन माता-पिता/अभिभावकों के साथ थे जो कार्यरत वयस्क थे।

1.16.1 वयस्क (15+) पुरुष, जो जनसंख्या के 32-36% से गठित हुई खंड एक की (सारणी टी 8 की अंतिम पंक्ति देखें) आनुपातिक रूप से, यात्राओं के सभी प्रकार पर ना कि केवल व्यावसायिक यात्राओं पर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाने वाले 42% (100/238) शहरी व्यक्ति और 47% (94/199) ग्रामीण व्यक्ति वयस्क पुरुष थे।

1.17 बाहरी/वापसी यात्रा पर तय की गई दूरी

1.17.0 मूल स्थान से लक्षित स्थान तक तय की गई कुल दूरी बाहरी यात्रा के लिए मानी गई थी और लक्षित स्थान से मूल स्थान तक तय की गई कुल दूरी वापसी यात्रा के लिए मानी गई थी।

1.17.1 खंड एक की विवरणी 8, प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए तय की गई दूरी को आठ श्रेणियों पर ओ एस भ्रमण पर यात्राओं का वितरण देती है। यह नोट किया गया है कि दूरियां एक ओर (बाहरी पर वापसी) दूरियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं और ना कि भ्रमण पर कवर की गई कुल दूरी। निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं इस संबंध में हैं :

- * 20-50 किमी की परिधि शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए कम से कम 1/5 (21%) की तुलना में भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के ओ एस भ्रमण पर यात्राओं का मोटे तौर पर एक तिहाई (33%) के लिए मानी गई थी।
- * सभी में, ग्रामीण परिवार की यात्राओं का 63% 50 किमी दूरी से कम स्थानों के लिए था। शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए, अर्थात् : 34% यात्राएं 50 किमी दूरी से कम स्थानों के लिए थी। लगभग 30% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के 10% की तुलना में 200 किमी अधिक के स्थानों के लिए थी।
- * अंतर्राज्यीय परिवर्तन, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 5-10 किमी परिधि की दूरी में महत्वपूर्ण था। असम,

उत्तर-पश्चिम राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र, केरल, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा के लिए, इस श्रेणी में यात्राओं का प्रतिशत महत्वपूर्ण रूप से राष्ट्रीय औसत (7-8%) से ऊपर था। प्रायः यह प्रकट होता है कि राज्यों में परिवहन सुविधाओं में सुधार से, अधिक लोग उसी दिन अपने घर से 10 किमी दूर से कम स्थानों से वापसी यात्रा करने योग्य होंगे, और 5-10 किमी वर्ग में उच्च प्रतिशत नीचे आ जाएगा।

- * केरल की शहरी जनसंख्या के अनुसार यात्राओं का एक बहुत बड़ा अनुपात (36%) अधिकतर राज्यों के लिए 10-15% की तुलना में 20 किमी दूरी से कम रखा गया था।
- * बिहार से सूचित किए गए ओ एस भ्रमण पर यात्राएं सभी अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों के लिए 16% या कम की तुलना में 500 किमी से भी अधिक रखे गए थे। राज्यों के उत्तर-पश्चिम समूह और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए भी, 25% से भी अधिक यात्राएं 500 किमी से भी अधिक की थी।

1.18 यात्रा की अवधि

1.18.0 सूचित की गई प्रत्येक यात्रा की अवधि जांच अनुसूची में घंटों और मिनटों में अभिलिखित की गई थी।

1.18.1 यह समझा गया था कि बाहरी यात्रा में पूरी की गई दो रेल यात्राओं के बीच, कहने के लिए प्रतीक्षा समय निकाला जाना था और केवल

वास्तविक यात्रा समय को अभिलिखित किया जाएगा। दूसरे उदाहरण के लिए, पैदल तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए और कभी-कभी रात में आश्रय या भोजन के लिए रुकना, रुकना अभिलिखित की जाने वाली यात्री की अवधि गणना करने में निकाल दी जाएगी।

1.18.2 खंड एक की विवरणी 9 समस्त-भारत स्तर पर, यात्रा के 14 विभिन्न तरीके और 6 विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए अलग-अलग रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण पर यात्राओं की औसत अवधि दर्शाती है।

1.18.3 विवरणी में अनेक प्रकोष्ठों के लिए, सूचित यात्राओं की प्रतिदर्श संख्या बहुत कम अर्थात् सभी प्रयोजनों और किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए साथ-साथ वायुयान द्वारा यात्राएं और अनुमान स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिचयन उतार-चढ़ाव द्वारा एक बहुत अच्छी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं। फिर भी, निम्नलिखित अनुमान विवरणी से लिये जा सकते हैं।

1.18.4 रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण पर बाहरी/वापसी यात्राओं की औसत अवधि भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए लगभग 3 घंटे और शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए लगभग 6 घंटे थे।

1.18.5 इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करने के लिए अधिक लंबी यात्राओं में शामिल करते हुए, तीर्थ यात्राएं, (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए समस्त औसत दो बार में भी अधिक औसत अवधि के साथ) विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए की गई यात्राओं की औसत अवधि पूर्णरूप से भिन्न नहीं थी।

1.18.6 बस द्वारा पूरी की गई ओ एस भ्रमण के लिए औसत बाहरी/वापसी यात्रा में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए लगभग 3 घंटे और शहरी परिवारों के लिए लगभग 4 घंटे लगे ? रेल द्वारा पूरी की गई औसत यात्रा में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए लगभग 8 घंटे और शहरी परिवारों के लिए लगभग 11 घंटे लगे।

1.18.7 साइकिल यात्राओं के मामले में रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते हुए भ्रमण पर यात्राओं की अवधि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए लगभग 2 घंटे औसत में आए। ऐसा ही पैदल दूरी की गई यात्राओं की अवधि के मामले में हुआ।

1.19 प्रति यात्रा परिवहन व्यय

1.19.0 इसमें यात्रा के सभी विभिन्न चरणों में हुआ यात्री परिवहन व्यय शामिल है, लेकिन पत्तन प्रभार और सामान के संवाहन के लिए सभी प्रभार शामिल नहीं है।

1.19.1 सभी व्यय में हुआ खर्च शामिल है बशर्ते कि उसकी नियोक्ता द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता (या प्रतिपूर्ति) की गयी थी। यात्री परिवहन व्यवस्था (लेकिन भोजन, स्थान आदि नहीं) के लिए यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं की सेवाओं पर हुए खर्च में सभी व्यय शामिल था।

1.19.2 सूचना देने वाले परिवारों से यह अभिनिर्धारित किया गया था कि क्या परिवहन पर व्यय छूट प्राप्त था या वह नियोक्ता या किसी संस्थान द्वारा वित्तपोषित था, जैसा कि घरेलू लेखा

से पूर्णतः वित्तपोषित परिवहन व्यय के विरुद्ध था।

1.19.3 प्रति यात्रा यात्रा - व्यय, यात्रा के प्रयोजन और तरीके के अनुसार पुनः वर्गीकृत खंड एक की विवरणी 10 में दर्शाया गया है।

1.19.4 यह नोट किया गया है कि यहां "तरीका" का संदर्भ, एक तरीके से अधिक प्रयोग करने वाली यात्राओं के मामले में, उस तरीके के लिए जिसके द्वारा अधिकतम दूरी कवर की गई थी। इसलिए, यह अवश्य याद रखा जाना चाहिए कि "पैदल" के सामने दर्ज यात्राएं (कहने की) पूर्णरूप से पैदल दूरी नहीं की गई थी। इसलिए गैर-जीरो व्यय अनुमान "पैदल" और "साइकिल" के सामने (क्योंकि वे हैं) प्रकट होते हैं।

1.19.5 औसत यात्रा खर्च पर प्रमुख निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं।

* प्रति यात्रा औसत यात्रा खर्च ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए 69 रु. और शहरी परिवारों के लिए 233 रु. पर अनुमानित था। अंतर आंशिक रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यात्राओं की निम्न औसत अवधि के लिए आरोप्य है (लगभग आधी जो शहरी क्षेत्रों में है) और मूल्यों और आय में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर के लिए आंशिक है।

2. यह संभव है कि गैर-प्रतिचयन जैसे कुछ अनुमानों को प्रभावित करने वाले गलत कोडिंग, अर्थात् "साइकिल" के सामने शहरी भारत के लिए अनुमान जो साइकिल के साथ परिवहन के अन्य ढंगों का

प्रयोग मानने वाले के द्वारा स्पष्ट किये जा सकते, से अधिक प्रतीत होते हैं क्योंकि व्यय आंकड़े अवधि पर आंकड़ों से अधिक परिवर्तनशील है, व्यय अनुमान विशेष रूप से ऐसे प्रभावों के लिए अभेद्य है।

- * ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रात्रि विश्राम को शामिल करते हुये भ्रमण के लिए औसत बाहरी/वापसी बस यात्रा प्रति बस यात्रा (सारणी टी 7) व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या को मानते हुए लगभग 34 रु. प्रति व्यक्ति की लागत 64 रु. की है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में दो गुनी थी - प्रति यात्रा 19 रु. जो खंड एक की सारणी टी-7 का प्रयोग करते हुए प्रति व्यक्ति 64 रु. तक आ गई है।
- * ओ एस भ्रमण के लिए रेल द्वारा औसत बाहरी/वापसी यात्रा की लागत ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए 160 रु. और शहरी परिवारों के लिए 369 रु. थी।
- * भ्रमण के उद्देश्य और औसत यात्रा खर्च के बीच कोई संबंध विद्यमान प्रतीत नहीं होता इसको छोड़कर खर्च तीर्थ यात्राओं के लिए उच्चतर था। ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए, तीर्थ यात्राओं के लिए उच्चतर औसत खर्च तीर्थयात्री यात्रियों की लंबी औसत अवधि सहित उचित अनुपात में था।
- * भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के रात्रि विश्राम करते हुए भ्रमण के 3% से भी कम को तीर्थ यात्राओं के लिए 4-5% होते हुए प्रतिशत पर सहायता प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। शहरी जनसंख्या

के लिए, 7-8% भ्रमण छूट प्राप्त होना प्रतीत होता है (तीर्थ यात्राओं के लिए 11% से अधिक)।

2.0 टेलीफोन तक पहुंच और समाचार-पत्रों, टी. वी. और रेडियो का प्रकटीकरण

2.0.0 इस अध्याय में प्रस्तुत किये गये परिणाम टेलीविजन, रेडियो, समाचार पत्रों के प्रचलन के स्तर की एक समस्त-भारत और राज्य स्तर तस्वीर प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिदर्श परिवारों के लिए कुछ सामान्य प्रश्नों और सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने के समय तक भारतीय परिवारों की टेलीफोन की पहुंच पर आधारित थे।

2.1 टेलीफोन तक पहुंच :

2.1.0 खंड एक की विवरणी-13 के कालम 2 (पृष्ठ 36) विभिन्न राज्यों में एक टेलीफोन रखने वाले ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों का अनुपात दर्शाती है। निम्नलिखित तथ्य स्पष्ट दिखाई देते हैं।

2.1.1 देश में ग्रामीण परिवारों के 1.5% ने एक टेलीफोन रखने की सूचना दी है। उड़ीसा, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1% से कम हरियाणा, तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र में लगभग 2%, गुजरात और कर्नाटक में लगभग 3%, पंजाब में 4% और केरल में लगभग 9% के अंतर्गत थी।

2.1.2 भारत में शहरी परिवारों के लगभग 14% ने एक टेलीफोन रखने की सूचना दी है। उड़ीसा, बिहार, असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में,

शहरी परिवारों में टेलीफोन रखने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों में उसी प्रकार लगभग 12 बार सामान्य के रूप में है। केरल और राज्यों का उत्तर-पश्चिम समूह और संघ शासित क्षेत्र टेलीफोन रखने वाले शहरी परिवारों का उच्चतम प्रतिशत (28%) था।

2.2 गैर टेलीफोन परिवार द्वारा टेलीफोन का अंतिम प्रयोग

2.2.0 प्रश्न "कितने समय पूर्व आपके परिवार के किसी सदस्य द्वारा एक टेलीफोन का अंतिम प्रयोग किया गया था" परिवार में सूचना देने वालों के लिए एक टेलीफोन न रखने वालों के समक्ष रखा गया था। उत्तर खंड एक की विवरणी ॥ में दर्शायेनुसार वर्गीकृत किए थे।

2.2.1 ग्रामीण भारत के उन परिवारों में जिनके पास एक टेलीफोन (सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों का 98.5%) नहीं था, 72% ने यह सूचित किया है कि उनके सदस्यों के किसी ने भी अपनी जिंदगी में कभी भी एक टेलीफोन का प्रयोग नहीं किया था।

2.2.2 उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में (जहां 99% या अधिक परिवार एक भी टेलीफोन नहीं रखते थे) टेलीफोन न रखने वाले 81-89% परिवार ने कभी भी टेलीफोन का प्रयोग नहीं किया था।

2.2.3 केरल (21%) को छोड़कर, अन्य सभी राज्यों में 44% या अधिक टेलीफोन न रखने वाले परिवारों ने कभी टेलीफोन का प्रयोग नहीं किया था।

2.2.4 शहरी भारत में, 86% शहरी परिवारों का एक तिहाई जो टेलीफोन नहीं रखते थे, ने सूचित किया कि किसी भी सदस्य ने कभी टेलीफोन का प्रयोग किया था। लगभग 41% टेलीफोन न रखने वाले परिवारों में एक सदस्य था जिसने पिछले माह के दौरान टेलीफोन का प्रयोग किया था। इस संबंध में अंतर्राज्यीय परिवर्तन अधिक नहीं था।

2.3 एक टेलीफोन काल करने के लिए तय की जाने वाली यात्रा की दूरी

2.3.0 टेलीफोन न रखने वाले परिवारों से यह भी पूछा गया था कि उन्होंने आपत्ति के समय में एक फोन काल करने के लिए कितनी दूरी तय की थी। खंड एक की विवरणी 12 में उत्तर की गणना की गई है।

2.3.1 58% ग्रामीण परिवारों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने एक किमी से भी अधिक की यात्रा की थी और लगभग 35% ने कहा है कि उन्हें एक टेलीफोन काल करने के लिए 5 किमी. से अधिक की यात्रा करनी होगी।

2.3.2 बिहार और असम में, 83% ग्रामीण परिवारों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें एक टेलीफोन काल करने के लिए एक किमी से भी अधिक की यात्रा करनी होगी। बिहार में, 57% ने कहा कि उन्हें उसके लिए 5 किमी. से भी अधिक की यात्रा करनी होगी।

2.3.3 शहरी भारत में, 78% टेलीफोन न रखने

वाले परिवारों ने सूचित किया है कि न्यूनतम टेलीफोन तक पहुंच 500 मी० की दूरी से भी कम थी। 48% के लिए, यह अपने निवास स्थान से 200 मी० के अंदर थी। केवल 1.6% शहरी टेलीफोन न रखने वाले परिवारों के लिए, न्यूनतम टेलीफोन तक पहुंच 5 किमी० से भी अधिक दूर थी।

2.4 समाचार पत्रों के लिए अंशदान

2.4.0 खंड एक की विवरणी 13 विभिन्न राज्यों में (क) एक (ख) एक से अधिक दैनिक समाचार पत्र के लिए अंशदान करने वाले परिवारों की प्रति 1000 संख्या (कालम 12 और 13) दर्शाती है। यह नोट किया गया था कि एक समाचार पत्र की दैनिक खरीद एक अंशदान के रूप में विचारित होने के लिए एक परिवार के लिए पर्याप्त थी।

2.4.1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 10% से कम परिवारों ने केरल को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र के लिए अंशदान की सूचना दी है जहां यह अनुपात प्रभावशाली रूप से 26% था। असम में, यह अनुपात लगभग 10% था। ग्रामीण उत्तर-प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में, केवल लगभग 1% ने एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र के लिए सहमति दी। समस्त भारत के लिए, अनुपात 3.5% था।

2.4.2 केरल, असम और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, 1% परिवारों ने एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र से अधिक के लिए सहमति दी।

2.4.3 शहरी भारत में, सभी 24.5% परिवारों ने एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र की सहमति की सूचना दी है। केरल पुनः असम (46% से अधिक), और उत्तर-पश्चिम राज्य (37%), महाराष्ट्र (36%) और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य (33%) के बाद समाचार पत्र के लिए सहमति देने वालों का बड़ा अनुपात (50% से अधिक) था।

2.4.4 समस्त भारत स्तर पर एस समाचार पत्र लेने वाले लगभग 1/10 शहरी परिवारों ने एक से अधिक लिया। केरल में लगभग 15% समाचार पत्र लेने वाले परिवारों ने एक से अधिक लेने की सहमति दी। उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में 23% समाचार पत्र लेने वाले परिवारों ने एक से अधिक लेने की सहमति दी है।

2.5 रंगीन, सादा और केवल लगा टेलीविजन

2.5.0 खंड एक की विवरणी 13 के कालम 3, 4 और 5 क्रमशः रंगीन टी वी सेट, सादे टी वी सेट, लेकिन बिना टी वी सेट और कोई टी वी सेट रखने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों में परिवारों की प्रति 1000 संख्या देती है। परिवारों की प्रति 1000 संख्या जिनके टी वी सेट केबल कनेक्शन से जुड़े हैं, कालम 6 में दर्शायी गई है। अभिव्यक्त तथ्यों में निम्नलिखित हैं।

- * शहरी भारत में 61% के मुकाबले ग्रामीण भारत में 18% के पास टी. वी. सेट है।
- * मोटे तौर पर, शहरी भारत में एक तिहाई (210/612) से अधिक के मुकाबले ग्रामीण टी वी

मालिकों के 1/7 के (26/184) पास रंगीन टी वी सेट है।

- * शहरी क्षेत्रों में 40% (250/612) से भी अधिक के मुकाबले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 19% (33/184) टी. वी. सेट में केबल कनेक्शन थे।
- * सादे टी वी सेट केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ही नहीं बल्कि केरल को छोड़कर देश के शहरी क्षेत्र में रंगीन टी. वी. सेट अधिक संख्या में थे।
- * ग्रामीण बिहार, उड़ीसा, उ० प्र० और म० और पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रति 1000 परिवार केवल 7 के पास रंगीन टी. वी. सेट थे। बिहार, असम, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रति 1000 परिवार में 5 से कम के पास केबल कनेक्शन वाले टी वी सेट थे। गुजरात और आंध्र प्रदेश में केबल कनेक्शन अधिक सामान्य थे।

2.6 एक सामुदायिक टी वी सेट तक पहुंच :

2.6.0 निजी टेलीविजन रखने वाले परिवारों से यह पूछा गया था कि क्या उनकी पहुंच सामुदायिक टी वी सेट तक थी। उत्तर "हां" में देने वालों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000 फार्म में खंड एक की विवरणी 13 के कालम 7 में दर्शाये गये) अधिकतर राज्यों के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र में 10% के अंतर्गत था।

2.6.1 ग्रामीण भारत में, 6% गैर टी. वी. मालिकों ने कहा कि शहरी भारत में 3% के मुकाबले उनकी पहुंच सामुदायिक टी वी सेट तक थी।

2.6.2 ग्रामीण तमिलनाडु में, 44% गैर टी. वी. मालिकों ने एक सामुदायिक टी वी सेट तक पहुंच

की सूचना दी है। अगला उच्चतम प्रतिशत केरल (12% ग्रामीण, 9% शहरी) और असम (7-9%) से सूचित किया गया था।

2.6.3 सामान्यतः, सामुदायिक टी. वी. सेट तक पहुंच शहरी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक सामान्य थी, यद्यपि 18 "राज्यों" मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कुछ अपवाद थे।

2.7 गैर - टी. वी. मालिकों द्वारा टी. वी. का नियमित देखा जाना :

2.7.0 गैर-टेलीविजन वाले परिवारों से यह भी पूछा गया था कि क्या परिवार में कम से कम एक व्यक्ति था जिसने नियमित रूप से टेलीविजन देखा। "हां" उत्तर देने वालों का अनुपात खंड एक की विवरणी 13 के कालम 8 में प्रति 1000 फार्म में दर्शाया गया है।

2.7.1 शहरी परिवारों में, प्रतिशत केरल में 16%, असम में 13% और सभी अन्य राज्यों में 10% या कम था। राष्ट्रीय शहरी औसत 7% था।

2.7.2 पूर्ण रूप से ग्रामीण भारत में प्रतिशत 8% था। प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु में 27% से अधिक, केरल में 18% और आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में 12-13% था।

2.8 रेडियो सुनने वाले

2.8.0 विभिन्न राज्यों में एक रेडियो रखने वाले

ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों के अनुपात की खंड एक की विवरणी 13 के कालम 9 में गणना की गई है।

2.8.1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, अधिकतर परिवारों ने टी. वी. सेट (18%) रखने के मुकाबले रेडियो (30%) रखने की सूचना दी है। शहरी परिवारों में टी. वी. सेट (61%) प्रतिशत के मुकाबले रेडियो (40%) प्रतिशत से कम की सूचना थी।

2.8.2 दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में, केरल में (ग्रामीण : 67% और शहरी : 63%), असम (लगभग 52%), कर्नाटक (ग्रामीण : 42%, शहरी: 50%) और उत्तर-पूर्वी तथा उत्तर पश्चिमी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में अधिक लोकप्रिय थी।

2.8.3 रेडियो वाले परिवारों का अनुपात उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश (17%) के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निम्नतम था। पश्चिम बंगाल में टी. वी. सेट (13%) वाले परिवारों का निम्न औसत अनुपात वाला एकमात्र राज्य था लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रेडियो (42%) वाले परिवारों का उच्च-औसत अनुपात था।

2.8.4 रेडियो रखने वाले प्रतिशत में अंतर-राज्य अंतराल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले शहरी क्षेत्रों में निम्नतर था।

2.9 गैर-मालिक श्रोता

2.9.0 जैसा कि टी. वी. सेट के मामले में है, बिना रेडियो वाले परिवारों से यह पूछा गया था कि

क्या उनकी पहुंच एक सामुदायिक रेडियो तक थी, और क्या कम से कम एक परिवार सदस्य था जो नियमित रूप से रेडियो सुनता था। खंड एक की विवरणी 13 के कालम 10 और 11 ऐसे परिवारों का अनुपात दर्शाते हैं जिन्होंने इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर "हां" दिया।

2.9.1 एक सामुदायिक रेडियो तक पहुंच वाले परिवार देश के दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी गैर-रेडियो-मालिक परिवार 2% से भी कम वाले थे। ग्रामीण भारत में, प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु में 8%, पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल में लगभग 3% और सभी अन्य राज्यों में 2% या कम था। शहरी भारत में, प्रतिशत असम में 7%, और उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल में लगभग 4% था।

2.9.2 नियमित रूप से रेडियो सुनने वाले कम से कम एक सदस्य वाले परिवार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी गैर-रेडियो-मालिक परिवारों का 2% और उनमें से 3% शहरी क्षेत्रों में थे। प्रतिशत शहरी असम और पश्चिम बंगाल में 6% से ऊपर था।

3.0 वित्तीय सेवाओं का प्रयोग

3.0.0 बैंक और सहकारी जमा समितियां अब इस देश में बहुत लंबे समय से कार्य कर रही हैं, लेकिन जनसाधारण द्वारा उनका प्रयोग वर्तमान वर्षों में एक राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण में परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। विषय पर कुछ प्रश्न परिसंपत्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों का सर्वेक्षण, 1992 (रा. प्र. सर्वे. रिपोर्ट सं0 419 : 30.6.91 की तारीख

तक परिवार परिसंपत्तियां और उत्तरदायित्वों, रा. प्र. सर्वे. 48वां दौर, देखें) में शामिल किये गये हैं। कुछेक प्रश्न उस सीमा को मापने के लिए जिसके लिए बैंक खाते, डाकघर बचत खाते, सहकारी जमा समितियां और स्व-सहायता समूह भारतीय जनता के दैनिक जीवन में प्रवेश किया है, को रा. प्र. सर्वे के 54 वें दौर की अनुसूची से शामिल किया गया था।

बैंक खाता और डाक घर बचत खाता रखने वाले और सहकारी जमा समितियों और स्व-सहायता समूहों की सदस्यता

3.0.1 चार प्रकार के बैंकिंग और जमा व्यवस्था, नामतः बैंक खाता, बचत खाता, सहकारी जमा समितियां और स्व-सहायता समूह की सुविधा लेने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए खंड एक की विवरणी 14 (ग्रा.) और 14 (श.) के कालम 2 में दर्शाया गया है।

3.0.2 पूर्ण रूप से भारत के लिए, 28% ग्रामीण परिवारों और 54% शहरी परिवारों के एक सदस्य के पास एक बैंक खाता या डाक घर बचत खाता या एक सहकारी जमा समिति या एक स्व-सहायता समूह से संबद्ध थे।

3.0.3 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण उड़ीसा में मात्र 12% और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों (15-16%) निम्नतम था। सभी अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, प्रतिशत 20% या अधिक था। यह मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, बिहार, असम और पश्चिम बंगाल में 20-24% था। पंजाब और केरल

को छोड़कर सभी प्रमुख राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, प्रतिशत 42% के अंतर्गत था। पंजाब और केरल में यह 57% था।

3.0.4 अधिकतर प्रमुख राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्र ने सूचित किया है कि लगभग 50-60% परिवारों के कम से कम एक सदस्य के पास एक बैंक खाता या डाक घर बचत खाता या सहकारी जमा समिति या स्व-सहायता समूह से संबद्ध थे। प्रतिशत आंध्र प्रदेश (38%) और तमिलनाडु (42%) में निम्नतम था और महाराष्ट्र (72%), केरल और असम में (67%) में उच्चतम था।

3.0.5 ऐसे परिवारों से यह भी पूछा गया था कि कितने दिन पूर्व खाता अंतिम रूप से प्रचलित किया गया था (सहकारी जमा समिति या स्व-सहायता समूह के लिए इसका अर्थ है जब सदस्य को शामिल करते हुए एक संव्यवहार, जैसे ऋण की मंजूरी अंतिम रूप से की गई थी)। भारत में 81% से भी अधिक शहरी परिवारों ने उत्तर दिया: "तीन माह पूर्व से कम"। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 57% परिवारों ने उत्तर दिया "तीन माह से कम" और 28% ने उत्तर दिया "तीन माह से एक वर्ष तक"। तीन माह से एक वर्ष तक ने शहरी परिवारों के 12-13% के लिए आवेदित किया (उड़ीसा के लिए 24%)। "एक वर्ष से अधिक" ने शहरी परिवारों के 6% (उड़ीसा के लिए 15% और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए 38%) और शहरी परिवारों के 14% ने (उड़ीसा के लिए 26% और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए 35%) आवेदित किया।

3.1 बैंक, सहकारी जमा समितियों और स्व-सहायता समूह से लिया गया ऋण

3.1.0 बैंक, सहकारी जमा समितियों और स्व-सहायता समूह सभी ने विशिष्ट अपेक्षाओं के पूरा करने के लिए जनता/या उनके सदस्यों के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत किया है। यह सर्वेक्षण प्रतिदर्श परिवारों से कुछ प्रश्न करके यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया गया कि विभिन्न राज्यों में परिवारों के कितने अनुपात ने वित्त के इन स्रोतों का प्रयोग करने के प्रयास किए क्या परिणाम हुए और उनके द्वारा सामना की गई कठिनाइयों की प्रकृति क्या थी।

3.1.1 परिवारों से यह पूछा गया था कि क्या किसी सदस्य ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान किसी भी समय, (क) एक बैंक, (ख) एक सहकारी जमा समिति, (ग) स्व-सहायता समूह से ऋण प्राप्त किया है और क्या ऋण मंजूर किया गया था। उत्तरोत्तर खंड एक की विवरणी 15 में गिनती की गई है।

3.1.2 शायद यह ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है कि कुछ पक्षपाती उत्तर संभवतः प्रश्न "क्या आपने बैंक ऋण लिया?" के उत्तर में है। एक व्यक्ति जो ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए बैंक गया लेकिन को शीघ्रता से यह बताया गया कि उसका अनुरोध नहीं माना जा सका। घटना की सूचना देने के लिए उलझन महसूस की गई। क्या ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसी कोशिशों की सूचना थी जो ऋण पाने वालों की प्रकृति पर, अन्य चीजों पर निर्भर होगी और वह तरीका जिसमें अनुरोध अस्वीकृत किया गया था। ऐसी सूचनाधीन ऋण प्राप्त करने

वाले परिवारों के अनुपात के अनुमान कम हो जाएंगे और ऋण प्राप्त करने वालों के द्वारा अनुभव की गई सफलता की दर के अनुमान बढ़ जाएंगे।

3.1.3 निम्नलिखित निष्कर्ष उल्लेखनीय है :-

- * ऋण प्राप्त करना शहरी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक सामान्य बात थी, और यह अलग से विचरित किये गये प्रत्येक तीन स्रोतों के लिए सत्य था। अंतिम 2 वर्षों के दौरान तीनों स्रोतों में से किसी भी एक से ऋण प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 11% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 7% था।
- * देश के दोनों ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में, बैंक ऋण लेना शेष ग्रामीण भारत में 11% या कम और शहरी भारत में 9% या कम की तुलना में केरल (अंतिम दो वर्षों के दौरान 16%) में अधिक प्रचलित था। आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और पश्चिम बंगाल के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ऋण लेने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात तुलनात्मक रूप से उच्च : 10 -11% था।
- * सहकारी समितियों से ऋण प्राप्त करना ग्रामीण भारत में उतना ही प्रचलित था जितना शहरी भारत में। अंतिम दो वर्षों में ऋण लेने वाले परिवारों का उच्चतम प्रतिशत केरल (13%), महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब (11-12%) और हरियाणा (10%) सूचित किया गया था। अन्य चरम बिंदु पर राष्ट्रीय औसत से बहुत कम प्रतिशत सहित शहरी पंजाब और हरियाणा थे।

- * केवल एक प्रतिशत ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों ने अंतिम दो वर्षों के दौरान स्व-सहायता समूह से ऋण प्राप्त किया। यह प्रतिशत शहरी आंध्र प्रदेश (3% से अधिक) में उच्चतम था।
- * ऋण प्राप्त करने में सफलता की समस्त भारत दर सहकारी जमा समितियों (सफलता दर असम और बिहार में मुख्य रूप से निम्न थी) के लिए लगभग 80% थी। बैंक ऋण के मामले में, यह ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए 72% और शहरी परिवारों के लिए 63% थी। पुनः सफलता की दर असम और बिहार में निम्नतम थी। शहरी परिवार ग्रामीण परिवारों के मुकाबले स्व-सहायता समूह से ऋण प्राप्त करने में कुछ अधिक सफल हुए प्रतीत होते हैं।

3.2 ऋण का प्रयोजन और ऋण प्राप्त करने में परेशानियों की घटनाएं

3.2.0 यह आकलन करने के लिए कि यह कोशिश की गई थी कि क्या ऋण प्राप्त करने में खंड एक की (विवरणी 16) परेशानी की सूचना देने वाले मामलों का प्रतिशत उस प्रयोजन द्वारा प्रभावित है जिसके लिए ऋण लिया गया था। क्या कुछ प्रकार के ऋण अन्य के मुकाबले प्राप्त करने में अधिक परेशानी थी ?

3.2.1 एक विशिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण लेने वाले एक राज्य में प्रतिदर्श परिवारों की कम संख्या के कारण यह खंड एक की विवरणी 16 में प्रस्तुत

प्रकार के अर्थपूर्ण राज्य-स्तर अनुमानों को बनाने के लिए संभव नहीं था। समस्त भारत स्तर पर भी बहुत से अनुमान 50 प्रतिदर्श परिवारों से कम पर आधारित हैं। ऐसे अनुमान प्रतिदर्श परिवारों की संख्या का संकेत देते हुए कोष्ठक में उल्लिखित सहित विवरणी 16 में प्रतीत होते हैं जिस पर अनुमान आधारित है (परिवार जिसने विशिष्ट प्रकार के अभिकरण से विशिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण लेने की सूचना दी)।

3.2.2 सर्वेक्षण में अलग-अलग विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए ऋणों का प्रयोजन : फार्म व्यवसाय, गैर-फार्म व्यवसाय, परिवार सदस्यों द्वारा वित्तीय निवेश, आवासीय भूमि और भवन, विवाह, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, ऋण पुनर्भुगतान और अन्य प्रयोजन थे।

3.2.3 ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए, फार्म व्यवसाय के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करना, गैर-फार्म व्यवसाय के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करने से, चाहे वह बैंक, सहकारी जमा समितियां या स्व-सहायता समूह से हो, अधिक आसान था। उदाहरणार्थ केवल उन 28% फार्म व्यवसाय के लिए ऋण लेने वालों ने सूचित किया कि उन्होंने गैर फार्म व्यवसाय के मामले में 51% की तुलना में परेशानियों का सामना किया।

3.2.4 आवासीय भूमि और भवन पर व्यय के लिए बैंक या स्व-सहायता समूहों से वित्तीय सहायता पाने वाले एक तिहाई परिवारों से भी अधिक को शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल 15-20% की तुलना में परेशानी हुई थी।

3.3 विभिन्न अभिकरणों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में सामने आई परेशानियों की प्रकृति :

3.3.0 यह सूचित करते हुए परिवार कि जिन्हें बैंक/सी सी एस/एस एच जी से ऋण प्राप्त करने में परेशानी आई थी, से सात विकल्पों : (क) समानांतर अपेक्षाएं बहुत ऊंची, (ख) ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के लिए परिवारों का दायित्व, (ग) प्रयोजन स्वीकार्य नहीं, (घ) अन्य अर्हता पूरी नहीं की, (ङ) बैंक (सी सी एस/एस एच जी) अधिकारी असहयोगपूर्ण, (च) अत्यधिक देरी, (छ) अन्य परेशानियां, में से मुख्य परेशानी पहचानने के लिए कहा गया था।

3.3.1 दो प्रयोजन " फार्म व्यवसाय" और "गैर-फार्म व्यवसाय" के लिए ऋण लेने वाले बहुत थे। प्रयोजन "(निवेश में) आवासीय भूमि और भवन" के अपवाद को छोड़कर, किसी अन्य प्रकार के अभिकरण से अन्य विशिष्ट उद्देश्य के लिए ऋण पाने वालों की संख्या समस्त भारत स्तर पर भी थी जो जो ऋण लेने वालों के वितरण के अर्थपूर्ण अनुमानों को बनाने के लिए काफी पर्याप्त नहीं थे जिन्होंने सामने आई कितनी भी परेशानी का सामना किया : खंड एक की सारणी 17, जो ऋण के विभिन्न प्रयोजन और विभिन्न अभिकरणों के लिए ऐसे वितरणों की तुलना करती है, इसलिये प्रयोजन के अनुसार परेशानी के प्रकार में परिवर्तन के अध्ययन के लिए इन तीन प्रयोजनों तक अपने आप परिसीमित हो जाता है।

3.3.2 "पदाधिकारी असहयोगपूर्ण" और "अत्यधिक देरी", ग्रामीण बैंक, शहरी बैंक और ग्रामीण सी सी एस के मामले में दोनों अत्यधिक अक्सर उल्लिखित परेशानियां थीं, 45-55% उनको मानते हुए जिनको ऋण लेने की परेशानियां उठानी पड़ी थीं।

3.3.3 एस एच जी और शहरी सी सी एस के लिए "अत्यधिक देरी" अधिकतर उन ऋण लेने वालों के संबंध में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या थी जिन्होंने इसे एक प्रमुख सूचना दी है। यहां "ऋण पुनर्भुगतान के लिए परिवारों की सक्षमता", "पदाधिकारी असहयोग" के मुकाबले सामने आई परेशानी के एक बड़े अनुपात के लिए माना गया था।

3.3.4 "पदाधिकारी असहयोग" द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मानी गई परेशानियों का अनुपात सी सी एस (26%) और एस एच जी (केवल 15%) के बाद बैंकों (29%) के लिए उच्चतम था। शहरी अनुपात में, बैंक ऋण लेने वालों के 30 से भी अधिक ने भी पदाधिकारियों के असहयोग के कारण परेशानियों का सामना किया।

3.3.5 कुछ ऋणों के अनुरोध में उच्च समानांतर अपेक्षाओं के कारण परेशानियों का सामना किया गया। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में सी सी एस और एस एच जी से 20% से भी अधिक ऋण लेने वाले और शहरी जनसंख्या में एस एच जी से 17% ऋण लेने वालों की यह विशेषता थी। बैंक से ऋण

लेने वालों के लिए यह प्रतिशत काफी निम्नतर था।

3.3.6 आवासीय भूमि और भवन में वित्त निवेश के लिए ऋण लेने वालों के एक बहुत बड़े अनुपात को अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण लेने के मुकाबले उच्च समानांतर अपेक्षा के कारण परेशानियां आईं।

3.3.7 एस एच जी की ओर से पुनर्भुगतान के लिए परिवारों की क्षमता के संबंध में संदेह गैर-फार्म व्यवसाय के मुकाबले फार्म व्यवसाय के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करने में एक सामान्य परेशानी (24%) थी। इसके अलावा, ऋण के प्रयोजन और सामने आई परेशानी के प्रकार के बीच अधिक तालमेल नहीं था।

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 months	10 months	9 months	8 months	7 months	6 months	5 months	4 months	3 months	2 months	1 month		no n. r.	all	estd (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
other																	urban
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	799	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	1000	16	15
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	23	1
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	5	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	995	-	1000	126	5
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	51	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	186	5
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	191	15
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	67	2
North-Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	141	7	386	24	-	-	-	-	-	441	37	21
North-Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000	3	1
India	18	1	-	-	-	7	0	20	1	1	-	-	950	-	1000	706	79

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by number of calendar months in which they experience insufficiency of drinking water from principal source

state	no. of households per 1000 reporting insufficiency of drinking water from principal source in												no. of hhs				
	all 12 months	11 months	10 months	9 months	8 months	7 months	6 months	5 months	4 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	no n.r.	all	esid (00)	sample	
all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	7	0	-	-	0	1	9	34	129	84	31	5	699	-	1000	44115	2356
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	8	-	982	-	1000	4504	504
Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	86	86	6	811	2	1000	23100	1283
Gujarat	40	-	1	0	0	2	2	4	43	67	12	6	823	-	1000	22196	1701
Haryana	33	0	-	-	-	3	-	30	17	119	32	-	766	-	1000	10172	430
Karnataka	18	-	-	3	0	3	1	10	38	58	41	3	825	-	1000	26262	1566
Kerala	9	-	-	1	0	0	2	4	11	43	76	7	846	-	1000	14431	1296
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	0	0	0	27	11	13	44	62	1	842	0	1000	32817	2010
Maharashtra	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	35	38	35	3	863	-	1000	68505	3806
Orissa	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	64	14	-	896	-	1000	10120	646
Punjab	0	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	7	6	39	0	943	-	1000	16480	1295
Rajasthan	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	45	67	39	-	841	-	1000	18957	1129
Tamil Nadu	7	0	2	-	2	0	1	9	42	53	11	1	871	-	1000	54195	3138
Uttar Pradesh	8	-	1	-	0	3	5	7	18	8	21	1	927	-	1000	58362	2792
West Bengal	3	0	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	8	5	-	971	-	1000	39025	2222
North-Eastern	0	-	-	-	0	11	46	34	23	66	5	3	807	3	1000	3578	2165
North-Western	1	-	2	1	28	-	19	6	60	86	66	2	729	-	1000	26520	2124
Southern	3	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	6	6	24	17	943	-	1000	2465	860
India	8	0	0	0	2	1	6	10	37	48	34	2	851	0	1000	475803	31323