

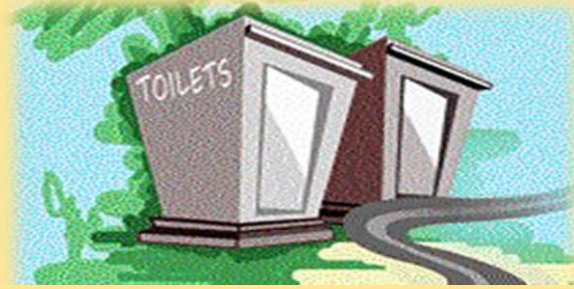


पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय

**MINISTRY OF  
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**



# NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) 2017-2018



# NATIONAL REPORT

Submitted to



सत्यमेव जयते

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Prepared by  
Independent Verification Agency (IVA)

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>APL</b>	Above Poverty Line
<b>ASHA</b>	Accredited Social Health Activist
<b>AWW</b>	Anganwadi Worker
<b>BMGF</b>	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>CAPI</b>	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
<b>CRSP</b>	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
<b>DLI</b>	Disbursement Linked Indicators
<b>EWG</b>	Expert Working Group
<b>GP</b>	Gram Panchayat
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education & Communication
<b>IHHL</b>	Individual Household Latrine
<b>IPE</b>	Infrastructure Professional Enterprise
<b>IVA</b>	Independent Verification Agency
<b>MDWS</b>	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation
<b>MGNREGS</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MoE</b>	Margin of Error
<b>NARSS</b>	National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey
<b>NBA</b>	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
<b>NGP</b>	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
<b>NIC</b>	National Informatics Centre
<b>Non-ODF</b>	Non-Open Defecation Free
<b>NSSO</b>	National Sample Survey Organization
<b>ODF</b>	Open Defecation Free
<b>PPS</b>	Probability Proportion to Size
<b>PSU</b>	Primary Sampling Unit
<b>SBM (G)</b>	Swachh Bharat Mission- (Gramin)
<b>SD</b>	Standard Deviation
<b>SLWM</b>	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>TSC</b>	Total Sanitation Campaign
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014. Swachh Bharat Mission aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized. ODF would mean the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by, a) no visible faeces found in the environment/village and, b) every household as well as public/community institution(s) using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

The World Bank is supporting the Government of India's initiative of 'Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation' which comprised of two categories of activities:

1. Performance incentives for sanitation improvement in rural areas;
2. Technical Assistance for strengthening institutional capacities on program management, advocacy, and communications, and implementing a credible and robust monitoring & evaluation system to measure results of SBM-G.

To execute the activities, World Bank decided to reward the performance of states basis of achieving key sanitation outcomes which were measured through four disbursement linked indicators<sup>1</sup>

1. DLI #1: Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation
2. DLI #2: Sustaining ODF Status in villages
3. DLI #3: Increase in population with access to Solid & Liquid Waste Management
4. DLI #4: Operationalization of Performance Incentive Grant Scheme by MDWS

Aligned with the requirement of the programme, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation selected an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) IPE Global in consortium with Kantar Public to conduct National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) for measuring the performance of each state with respect to the above mentioned DLIs.

The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18 was conducted between mid-November 2017 and mid-March 2018, to establish the baseline with respect to the Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) for the World Bank project support to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). M/s IPE Global in association with Hindustan Thompson Associates Private Limited [represented by KANTAR PUBLIC (A specialist unit of HTA Pvt Ltd /IMRB International division) as the Independent Verification Agency (IVA) was selected to undertake the NARSS.

The survey components included sampled household survey and village survey which gathered information on various aspects of the sanitation related indicators under the purview of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs). These indicators were primarily focusing on (i) DLI#1: Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation (ii) DLI#1: Sustaining ODF status in villages, and (iii) DLI#3: Increase in population with Solid Liquid Waste Management practices. The village component of the survey was designed to capture the data pertaining to the sanitation aspect of the Schools, Anganwadi Centers, Public Toilets and Public Spaces.

<sup>1</sup> World Bank; Report No: 93632-IN, Project Appraisal Document for the Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation; 2015

The entire survey process, from the questionnaire design to field work and quality check was supervised by the Expert Working Group (EWG), under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu and co-chairmanship of Dr. NC Saxena. The EWG included representatives of the World Bank, UNICEF, Water Aid, BMGF & NSSO. Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak and representative of Niti Aayog were non-regular member of EWG.

The NARSS survey covered rural areas of 29 states and 3 Union Territories, with total proposed sample size of 92040 households (Planned) as per the calculated sample size required by the study, proportionately distributed across 6136 villages (Planned). The sample framework was approved by the Expert Working Group set up to guide and steer the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey. Altogether 6122 villages (Actual coverage) and 91720 Households (Actual coverage) were covered in the survey.

The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) was designed to verify the sanitation related indicators which primarily focuses on availability and access to the safe, hygienic and functional sanitation facilities and solid and liquid waste (SLWM) management practices. The main objectives of the NARSS are as under:

- a) To collect data on availability, accessibility, cleanliness/ hygiene, functionality and usage of the toilets of the household and public institutions.
- b) To verify the actual sanitation coverage in rural areas in terms of availability and accessibility of toilets.
- c) To verify access to the safe, hygienic and functional status of sanitation facilities.
- d) To gather information on safe waste disposal practices across ODF and Non-ODF categories of the villages.
- e) To measure the community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific solid and liquid waste management systems for overall cleanliness in rural areas.
- f) To gather information on instances of open defecation in public places and solid and liquid waste disposal mechanism in the village.

## NARSS SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

NARSS survey is a cross-sectional survey and covers ODF and Non-ODF rural areas across 29 states & 3 UTs in India. This report is based on the information gathered from 91720 households, 5782 schools, 5803 Anganwadi Centers, 1015 Public toilets and 6055 Public spaces from 6122 PSUs (Actual coverage). Two types of sampled villages- ODF verified and Non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified) were covered in the survey. The sample size for each state is statistically significant and is proportionate to the total rural households in that state/ UT. Within each state/ UT, the sample size is statistically significant for ODF verified and non-ODF categories and is proportionate to the total rural households in ODF verified and non-ODF villages in that state/ UT. MIS data from MDWS with cut-off date of 6th June 2017, as approved by the EWG, was used to determine the proportion of rural population living in ODF and Non-ODF areas in each state/ UT. About 200 households were listed in each village (over 12 lakhs households across the country). Of these, 15 households per village were selected using systematic random sampling along with Schools, Anganwadi, Public/ Community Toilets and Public spaces in the same village for the survey. The sampling design undertaken in this survey yields results within a 95% confidence interval and within 5% of margin of error. The sampling methodology used was Probability Proportion to Size (PPS). This report provides the detailed description of survey findings pertaining to key areas of interest for rural sanitation. The survey specifically covered the verification of toilet accessibility

to the safe, functional, hygienic sanitation facilities by the households and village level public facilities.

## QUALITY CONTROL

Several quality control measures were put in place to ensure that uniform procedures across the states and UTs are preserved. These included

- Preparing comprehensive manuals including Interviewer's manual & Supervisor's manual.
- Multiple levels of monitoring and supervisions of the field work including monitoring by the supervisors, state coordinators from the Kantar Public; monitoring by senior staff from the state offices of the Kantar Public; field monitoring by core team members of the Kantar Public., In addition to this, in couple of states, monitoring of field activities by senior members of MDWS and the representative of EWG also took place in the month of February 2018., Immediate corrective measures were taken in case there were any deviations from the survey protocols.
- The field supervisors in each interviewing team were required to observe interviews in a sub-sample of households and to conduct back-checks with respondents as a further check on the quality of field work.
- Use of computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and the transfer of field data to the server on a daily basis was instrumental in remotely monitoring of progress of field activities. Use of dashboard data to run the extensive data quality checks of the data and to provide real-time feedback to field teams to help improve data quality.
- To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the field work protocols in every state, a training of trainers was conducted at MDWS. The core team members and state coordinators of Kantar Public participated in the TOT. These trained persons were responsible for organizing state level training programmes in local and regional languages for minimum three days including one day's field practice which were supervised by the senior members of the MDWS and core team members of Kantar Public & IPE Global.
- Field check tables were produced on a regular basis to identify any inconsistency that might have occurred in eliciting information and recording question responses. Information from the field check tables was fed back to state coordinators so that corrective actions could be taken immediately, and performance of the teams could be improved.

## SUMMARY OF BASELINE FINDINGS OF DLI

SBM (G) performance of the states was measured through their performance on the disbursement linked indicators (DLIs) through the NARSS Round-1 survey which intended to provide the baseline values. The performance of DLI helped in setting benchmark for the distribution of financial incentives to states, which was directly proportional to the actual DLI performance of the states. The different DLIs were calculated basis the set of robust parameters agreed in the NARSS protocol and approved by EWG, and even if any of the prescribed criteria for qualifying the ODFness were not followed, the villages were declared as non-ODF. The detailed description of DLI and its calculation process has been given in separate chapter. The State-wise performance of the states against the DLIs is as below:

Table: 1. DLI Scores- India &amp; States

States	DLI 1		DLI 2		DLI 3	
	NARSS 1		NARSS 1		NARSS 1	
	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population practicing SLWM
<b>India</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>545247322</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>155002809</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>255782608</b>
A & N Islands (35)	65.3	209858	0.0		61.9	199071
Andhra Pradesh (28)	68.6	24871405	100.0	2925952	26.2	9504471
Arunachal Pradesh (12)	58.2	463366	0.0		0	0
Assam (18)	75.4	20808860	76.5	2815534	22.6	6236156
Bihar (10)	36.6	34646067	90.5	3231747	6.1	5785870
Chhattisgarh (22)	87.7	17318659	100.0	8759842	46.2	9116970
Dadra And Nagar Haveli (26)	98.8	148905	0.0		8.4	12594
Goa (30)	89.9	665445	0.0		18.1	133882
Gujarat (24)	92.4	34090725	95.4	26414631	69.2	25538996
Haryana (6)	92.6	16435512	100.0	10718836	72.4	12864052
Himachal Pradesh (2)	99.0	6264767	96.9	5738361	89.3	5651344
Jammu & Kashmir (1)	38.7	3510916	0.0		9.8	890966
Jharkhand (20)	45.2	11792424	92.9	3666489	19.8	5163520
Karnataka (29)	63.9	24517550	100.0	3940279	21.6	8296703
Kerala (32)	100.0	26883783	99.1	19036553	91.8	24684134
Madhya Pradesh (23)	65.6	37351056	100.0	4574803	30.0	17061416
Maharashtra (27)	69.8	43802548	95.0	10459673	35.8	22462903
Manipur (14)	74.4	1468998	0.0		0	0
Meghalaya (17)	89.7	1990351	74.7	882659	76.0	1687258
Mizoram (15)	86.9	418741	87.3	165556	50.1	241215
Nagaland (13)	72.7	1455860	0.0		13.6	272582
Odisha (21)	53.9	19007503	96.3	2479985	11.3	3976215
Puducherry (34)	55.4	289553	0.0		1.9	9980
Punjab (3)	67.3	11584799	99.6	2850318	38.1	6554735
Rajasthan (8)	73.2	41322126	88.2	11085919	29.7	16763722
Sikkim (11)	98.7	550507	96.0	411413	91.3	509369
Tamil Nadu (33)	54.6	14933905	83.8	1423383	16.7	4565382
Telangana (36)	69.0	15994491	100.0	3775110	38.3	8891676
Tripura (16)	57.5	1783687	0.0		8.1	250080
Uttar Pradesh (9)	41.9	72354266	100.0	4475009	22.7	39196890
Uttarakhand (5)	86.3	6534497	97.0	2476082	61.1	4625312
West Bengal (19)	76.7	51776196	95.2	22694674	21.7	14635143

Note: States with no ODF villages represents value (0) in the corresponding cells in DLI#2.

## LESSON LEARNED & WAY FORWARD ON NARSS

Over the period of operationalization of NARSS Round-1, some important lessons were learnt which will be acted upon to improve the NARSS Round 2. Key lessons learnt include:

- Improving introduction to the Survey: The surveyors were found to be referring SBM while giving introduction to the survey respondent. By taking note of this when it was found that reference of SBM during introduction may dilute the effect of NARSS as being independent survey, the word SBM was struck off.
- While listing exercise, the household recorded locked were decided to be revisited before final submission into the CAPI. This broadened the sample frame up-to some extent and made the household sample through SRS more representative.
- Segmentation of village with more than 200 households, the operational protocol guided that the main segment of the village will automatically be selected, and the

second segment will be selected as per randomization. The protocol revisited by the researcher and corrected in a way that could make the segmentation and selection only on random basis.

- Likewise, for the village level public facility interview, the initial guideline was to conduct interview in the higher facility eg. School with higher level of education or Anganwadi centre catering services to the higher population. It was later noted that the selection of facility (School, AWC & Public toilet) for conducting interview should be through random selection only which provides more representativeness to the available facility in the sampled village.
- Probing techniques in accessibility questions of household and village level survey questionnaire were improved when it was observed that there is a scope of improvement. Sometimes, the respondent made-out of the question posed to them that the interviewers are enquiring about availability of the toilet which was not the case whatsoever.
- The question pertaining to the accessibility which were posed to the respondents as probing technique are given in **household survey tool of Annexure-III**.
- Interviewers started using probing methods as to which types of toilet technology was used.

Several insights and learnings have emerged out of the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey which should emerge as the priority actions for the Ministry for future years. The key lessons emerging out of NARSS include focussing IEC interventions on safe disposal of human excreta in villages, prioritising solid and liquid waste management arrangements in villages, retrofitting of toilets for ensuring safe disposal of human excreta etc. MDWS would have to develop interventions and monitor its implementation so that these areas are addressed.

### Summary of the lesson learnt from the discussion took place between IVA & MDWS

- While canvassing the accessibility questions of the household module, probing techniques must be adopted. The idea is if the respondent is unable to comprehend the questions, the probing could help them understand the accessibility questions properly.
- Before interviewing the respondent, a walk around the household premises if feasible is necessary, so that nothing could be missed out while recording the responses.
- False promises are not to be done which may affect quality of data.
- In-depth understanding of all aspect of questionnaire is must. Background of each sanitation related indicators are to be well understood by the field teams.
- In few instances, it was observed that in response to the questions of accessibility of toilet, the respondent shown the shared toilet while they have had their own toilet which was under construction.
- In this scenario, the response code varied. The MDWS provided feedback based on the back-check of the PSUs, that capturing photographs to be provisioned after recording functionality (Initially it was after accessibility). It would avoid ambiguity in understanding whether household owned the toilet or not.
- The feedbacks which were given by the World Bank, many of them were also discussed in MDWS meeting.

# CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION





## 1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

To accelerate the efforts to achieve the universal sanitation coverage, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014.

The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized. ODF would mean the termination of faeco-oral transmission, defined by, a) no visible faeces found in the environment/village and, b) every household as well as public/community institution(s) using safe technology option for disposal of faeces, as defined by the Ministry. The Mission shall strive for this by removing the bottlenecks that were hindering the progress, including partial funding for Individual Household Latrines from MGNREGS, and focusing on critical issues affecting outcomes.

## 1.2. OBJECTIVES OF SBM(G)

To achieve the “Swachh Bharat” by 2019, the main objectives of the SBM(G) are as under:

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

## 1.3. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF NARSS

The World Bank is supporting the Government of India’s initiative of ‘Swachh Bharat Mission Operation’ which comprised of two categories of activities:

- a) Performance incentives for sanitation improvement in rural areas;
- b) Technical Assistance for strengthening institutional capacities on program management, advocacy, and communications, and implementing a credible and robust monitoring & evaluation system to measure results of SBM-G.

To execute the activities, the Government of India, Ministry of drinking water and sanitation and the World Bank agreed for the World Bank support on SBMSO, to reward the performance of states basis of achieving key sanitation outcomes which were measured through four disbursement linked indicators<sup>2</sup>

1. DLI #1: Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation
2. DLI #2: Sustaining ODF Status in villages

<sup>2</sup> World Bank; Report No: 93632-IN, Project Appraisal Document for the Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation; 2015

3. DLI #3: Increase in population with access to Solid & Liquid Waste Management
4. DLI #4: Operationalization of Performance Incentive Grant Scheme by MDWS

Aligned with the requirement of the programme, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation selected an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) Kantar Public in consortium with IPE Global to conduct National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) for measuring the performance of each state with respect to the above mentioned DLIs.

A total of five annual rounds of NARSS have currently been proposed, starting from the baseline round from 2017 which was actually proposed to start from Jan to June 2016, but it got delayed by a year, however, the survey was kicked off in Oct 2017. The survey aims to wrap-up in 2021. In each round of NARSS, information on open defecation incidence, the levels of ODF status sustaining among the villages which have already been verified as ODF and solid and liquid waste management related indicators would be generated that will form the basis for release of performance incentives to the states.

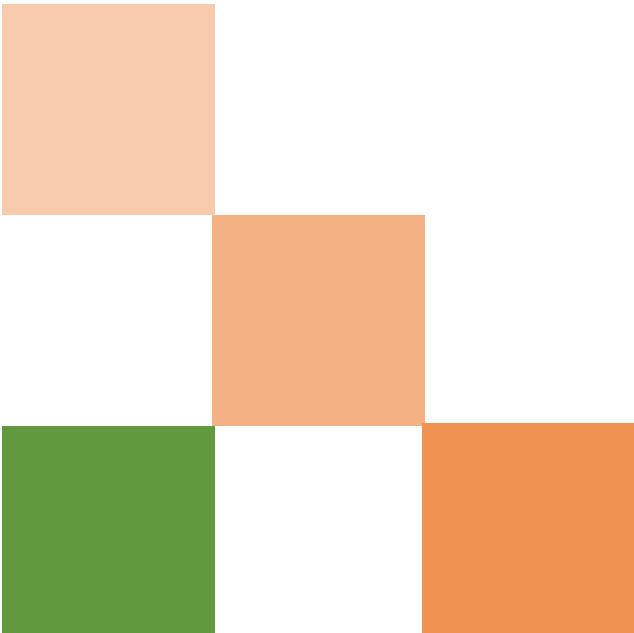
The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) was designed to verify the sanitation related indicators which primarily focuses on availability and access to the safe, hygienic and functional sanitation facilities, sustaining ODF status of the villages and improved solid and liquid waste (SLWM) management. The main objectives of the NARSS are as under:

- a. To collect data on availability, accessibility, cleanliness/ hygiene, functionality and usage of the toilets of the household and public institutions.
- b. To verify the actual sanitation coverage in rural areas in terms of availability, accessibility & usage of toilets.
- c. To gather information on safe waste disposal practices across ODF and Non-ODF categories of the villages.
- d. To measure the community managed sanitation systems focussing on scientific solid and liquid waste management systems for overall cleanliness in rural areas.
- e. To gather information on instances of open defecation in public places and solid and liquid waste disposal mechanism in the village.

#### 1.4. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

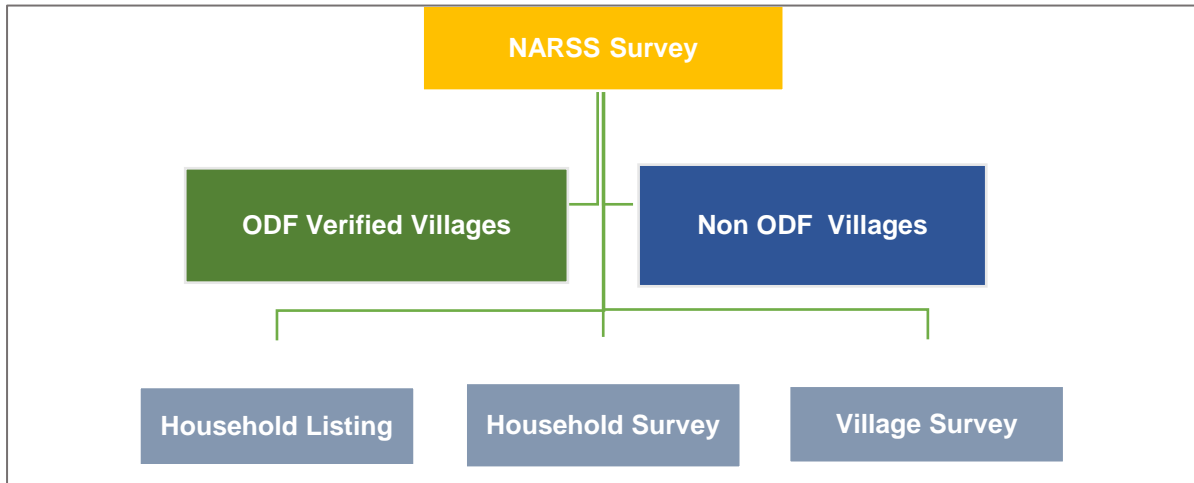
Geographically, the survey was conducted in the rural areas of 29 Indian states and 3 Union Territories (UTs). The total sample size targeted at the national level was 92040 HHs as per the calculated sample size required by the survey, proportionately distributed across 6,122 villages (Primary Sampling Units). Details of state wise sample allocation have been given in the subsequent chapter. Altogether 6122 villages (Actual coverage) and 91720 Households (Actual coverage) were covered. 14 villages could not be covered due to denial of the village sarpanch to get the field teams into the village for the survey. Remoteness & security issues were another factor which predisposed the non-compliance of attempting the village for data collection.

# CHAPTER-2: SURVEY DESIGN & METHODOLOGY



## 2.1. SURVEY DESIGN

All annual rounds of the NARSS will be a **cross sectional survey**. The first round was conducted in 2017-2018 as baseline which will be followed by subsequent rounds. Different components of NARSS Survey are pictorially described below:



In village categories (ODF villages and non-ODF villages), besides toilet access and usage, information on functionality status, hygienic condition & safe disposal mechanisms of solid and liquid waste management at the village/ household level was collected through **CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) platform**.

## 2.2. TARGET RESPONDENTS

**Listing:** The key respondents for the listing exercise were any adult member of the household (aged more than 18 years) who provided basic information with respect to the head of the household & other information.

**Household Survey:** The key respondents for the household survey were an adult member of the household (aged more than 18 years) who provided comprehensive information with respect to the household level sanitation practices. However, the teams tried to conduct the household level interviews with the head of the household and other members whoever was available during the survey. The other members of the household were interviewed only for usage of the toilet.

**Village Survey:** The key respondents were school headmaster/ head teacher, the Anganwadi Worker (AWW)/ Helper and/ or the key officials such as Sarpanch/ Gram Panchayat (GP) secretary or other prominent people in the village.

## 2.3. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Sampling frame of NARSS covers all the 29 States and 3 Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry). In baseline, total sample size at the national level was 6,136 villages (Planned) covering 92040 households (Planned) comprised of two sample streams viz., ODF (verified) and non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified). A three-stage sampling procedure was adopted to select sample households across the states where villages were primary sampling units (PSUs).

**Stage 1: Allocation of samples in the states/UTs**

In the first stage, total number of villages were first distributed across states/UTs proportionate to the percentage of rural population in the state. Allocated samples to states and UTs are presented in Table 1. The below table provides details of state wise allocated villages and sample households targeted to be covered in each state/UT.

**Table: 2. State level sample distribution provided by MDWS, GOI**

Sr. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Census -2011			IVA – NARSS-1	
		Total Villages	Total rural Population	Total rural Households	# of sample villages (Planned)	# of sample HHs (Planned)
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>5,97,350</b>	<b>83,29,40,878</b>	<b>16,84,63,318</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>92040</b>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	396	2,37,093	58,530	27	405
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,158	3,47,76,389	90,11,144	322	4,830
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,258	10,66,358	2,00,210	20	300
4.	Assam	25,372	2,68,07,034	54,20,877	193	2,895
5.	Bihar	39,073	9,23,41,436	1,68,62,940	590	8,850
6.	Chhattisgarh	19,567	1,96,07,961	43,65,568	156	2,340
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65	1,83,114	36,094	20	300
8.	Goa	320	5,51,731	1,28,208	20	300
9.	Gujarat	17,843	3,46,94,609	67,73,558	241	3,615
10.	Haryana	6,642	1,65,09,359	30,43,756	108	1,620
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17,882	61,76,050	13,12,510	47	705
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,337	91,08,060	15,53,433	56	840
13.	Jharkhand	29,492	2,50,55,073	47,29,369	168	2,520
14.	Karnataka	27,397	3,74,69,335	79,46,657	282	4,230
15.	Kerala	1,017	1,74,71,135	41,49,641	147	2,205
16.	Madhya Pradesh	51,929	5,25,57,404	1,10,80,278	395	5,925
17.	Maharashtra	40,959	6,15,56,074	1,32,14,738	471	7,065
18.	Manipur	2,379	17,36,236	3,38,109	27	405
19.	Meghalaya	6,459	23,71,439	4,30,573	20	300
20.	Mizoram	704	5,25,435	1,05,812	20	300
21.	Nagaland	1,400	14,07,536	2,77,491	27	405
22.	Odisha	47,677	3,49,70,562	80,89,987	288	4,320
23.	Puducherry	90	3,95,200	95,018	20	300
24.	Punjab	12,168	1,73,44,192	33,58,113	120	1,800
25.	Rajasthan	43,264	5,15,00,352	94,94,903	337	5,055
26.	Sikkim	425	4,56,999	93,288	20	300
27.	Tamil Nadu	15,049	3,72,29,590	95,28,495	339	5,085
28.	Telangana	10,128	2,15,85,313	52,23,243	186	2,790
29.	Tripura	863	27,12,464	6,16,582	22	330
30.	Uttar Pradesh	97,814	15,53,17,278	2,56,85,942	904	13,560
31.	Uttarakhand	15,745	70,36,954	14,25,086	51	765
32.	West Bengal	37,478	6,21,83,113	1,38,13,165	492	7,380

Necessary adjustment has been made to sampling methodology to ensure State-wise margin of error to be less than 5%. This was done by increasing the number of villages for few States, which had higher MoE. In some of the large states, ODF verified HH proportion was quite less, hence an adjustment is done in order to keep margin of errors below five percent in sub-samples. The states coming under category are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and MP. For the rest of the states no adjustment is necessary to contain the margin of error within the limit of five percent for both the sub-samples. However, for those smaller States where total rural HH population for the whole universe is less (both verified and Non ODF) it is almost impossible to maintain margin of error below 5 in sub

samples. Therefore, for these small states margin of error was maintained at the overall level only. This sampling methodology is consistent to the general approach adopted for large scale surveys such as NSSOs.

### Stage 2: Village Selection

As second step, allocated samples to each state/ UT (As shown in table-2 above) has been further proportionately distributed between ODF verified and non-ODF villages within state/ UT based on proportion of ODF verified HHs and Non-ODF HHs. MIS data received from NIC of MDWS (as on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2017) has been utilized for allocation of samples between ODF and Non-ODF components. The below table provides distribution of villages across ODF and Non-ODF within the state. Considering that the study has been designed to provide statistically significant estimate for ODF and Non-ODF separately at 95 percent confidence interval (CI) and 5 percent margin of error (MoE).

**Table: 3. Sample distributions within state by ODF & Non-ODF Villages**

Sr. No.	India/ State/ Union Territory	Total			ODF-Verified			Non-ODF (includes non-verified ODF villages)		
		Villages (Sampled)	HH (N)	Margin of error (%)	Villages (N)	HH (N)	Margin of error (%)	Villages (N)	HH (N)	Margin of error (%)
	<b>India</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>92040</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1262</b>	<b>18930</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>4874</b>	<b>73110</b>	<b>0.36</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar	27	405	4.85	0	0	NA	27	405	4.85
2	Andhra Pradesh	322	4,830	1.41	27	405	4.87	295	4,425	1.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20	300	4.06	0	0	NA	20	300	4.06
4	Assam	193	2,895	1.68	26	390	4.59	167	2,505	1.81
5	Bihar	590	8,850	0.95	29	435	4.26	561	8,415	0.97
6	Chhattisgarh	156	2,340	1.71	64	960	2.66	92	1,380	2.22
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	300	4.71	0	0	NA	20	300	4.71
8	Goa	20	300	4.06	0	0	NA	20	300	4.06
9	Gujarat	241	3,615	0.83	193	2,895	0.93	48	720	1.86
10	Haryana	108	1,620	1.24	66	990	1.59	42	630	1.99
11	Himachal Pradesh	47	705	0.73	47	705	0.73	0	0	NA
12	Jammu & Kashmir	56	840	3.07	0	0	NA	56	840	3.07
13	Jharkhand	168	2,520	1.95	27	405	4.87	141	2,115	2.13
14	Karnataka	282	4,230	1.62	30	450	4.98	252	3,780	1.72
15	Kerala	147	2,205	2.94	147	2,205	2.94	0	0	NA
16	Madhya Pradesh	395	5,925	1.27	27	405	4.85	368	5,520	1.31
17	Maharashtra	471	7,065	1.00	108	1,620	2.08	363	5,445	1.13
18	Manipur	27	405	4.54	0	0	NA	27	405	4.54
19	Meghalaya	20	300	3.68	12	180	4.00	8	120	4.89
20	Mizoram	20	300	2.85	7	105	4.82	13	195	3.53
21	Nagaland	27	405	4.32	0	0	NA	27	405	4.32
22	Odisha	288	4,320	1.46	27	405	4.77	261	3,915	1.53
23	Puducherry	20	300	4.74	0	0	NA	20	300	4.74
24	Punjab	120	1,800	1.85	20	300	4.53	100	1,500	2.02
25	Rajasthan	337	5,055	1.18	94	1,410	2.23	243	3,645	1.39
26	Sikkim	20	300	0.00	20	300	0.00	0	0	NA
27	Tamil Nadu	339	5,085	1.25	27	405	4.42	312	4,680	1.30
28	Telangana	186	2,790	1.85	27	405	4.85	159	2,385	2.00
29	Tripura	22	330	4.94	0	0	NA	22	330	4.94
30	Uttar Pradesh	904	13,560	0.83	27	405	4.82	877	13,155	0.85
31	Uttarakhand	51	765	0.71	19	285	1.16	32	480	0.89
32	West Bengal	492	7,380	0.81	191	2,865	1.31	301	4,515	1.04

**Note:** In actual coverage, there is a total shortfall of 14 villages across ODF and Non-ODF village categories. In ODF village category, the total villages covered are 1259 (3 PSUs shortfall) while in Non-ODF village category, the total villages covered are 4863 (11 PSUs shortfall). The above table was approved by MDWS.



**Process of village selection:** The process of village selection has been explained below for ODF and Non-ODF categories separately.

#### a) ODF villages

The following steps were followed to select ODF villages:

1. Generation of the sampling frame based on the list of the ODF verified villages as per MIS data (Cut-off 6<sup>th</sup> June 2017) provided by each state and UTs.
2. Selection of the required ODF verified villages (refer Table-2) through the PPS (Probability Proportion to Size) sampling technique.

##### Steps involved in PPS sampling

- 1) *Arranging of the state-wise list of ODF villages in the ascending order of village HHs (after excluding the villages having less than 50 HHs) and calculating the cumulative sum of the HH sizes*
- 2) *Computing a sampling interval (SI) by dividing the cumulative HHs with the total number of ODF verified villages to be sampled in the state*
- 3) *Choosing a random number between 1 and the sampling interval from a random table. This would serve as the Random start (RS) or in other words, is the first selected village*
- 4) *Next, the SI is added to the RS to identify the second selected village. In a similar manner, the SI gets added to each of the previous number to identify the villages till the required number of villages are selected*

#### b) Non ODF villages and Non-verified ODF villages

The following steps were followed to select Non-ODF villages:

1. Generation of the sampling frame based on the list of the Non-ODF villages as per MIS data provided by each state and UTs.
2. Determining the NSS regions in each of the selected state/UT. (The National Sample Survey stratifies Indian states into different regions. Same sampling stratification was used during sampling of non-ODF villages)
3. Proportionate distribution of the allocated sample in each of the NSS region with in state/UTs
4. Selection of the required Non-ODF villages within each region through the PPS sampling technique (As discussed on ODF village category sampling).

#### Stage 3: Household selection

**Mapping and listing:** In each of the selected villages (ODF and Non-ODF), team members were given the number of households of the PSUs as per IMIS data as a reference with cut-off date of 6th June 2017. In case, the number of estimated HHs were less than the household number given in IMIS data, lister probed the key informants to ensure that all the hamlets of the sampled villages were included while estimating the total number of HHs in the villages. As survey protocol, if still deviation persists then lister further had to confirm the number with other key informants to doubly ensure prior to initiating the listing exercise. Further, for such villages where deviation was to be more than 20 percent, a letter from the village Sarpanch mentioning the estimated number of the HHs in a village and the hardcopy of document was to be obtained (However, the variance of more than 20 percent in number of villages did not come in the survey). It preceded the process of HH selection for the main interviews. After completion of listing exercise, the data submitted by pressing Submit button. The CAPI then

threw 18 sampled HHs selected through systematic random selection. Only 15 HHs were interviewed while 3 HHs were kept as replacement.

### Segmentation of village (before listing exercise)

Since village size varies considerably within each state and to have uniformity in operational/implementation of data collection, segmentation exercise was used. In current survey, if sample villages had less than or equal to 200 households, a complete household listing was done. The process of segmentation was carried out only in the large PSUs i.e. in the ones which had more than 200 households.

As a part of the HH listing, the team listed out and mapped all types of settlement in the identified villages to completely cover the village geographically (main village/ hamlets/ satellite settlements etc.) and socially (clusters of HHs by different caste, tribe etc.)

The process of segmentation has been described below:

Village segmentation process		
Households	Number of Hamlets	Selection of Hamlets
Households less than or up to 200	1	1 (Full PSU to be covered)
Households from 201 to 300	3	2 segments to be selected randomly
Households from 301 to 400	4	
Households from 401 and above	5 or more	

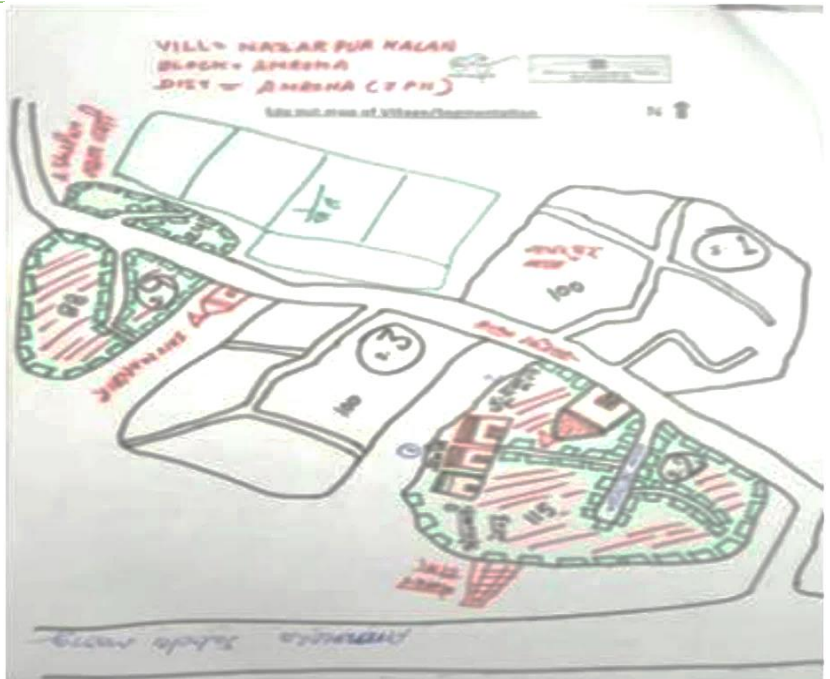
It is important to understand that we created equal segments of 100 households for all the villages wherever segmentation was required. The details of each segment like number of HHs or name if any were fed in CAPI and eventually the CAPI threw 2 segments for listing exercise. The selected segments were highlighted in lay-out map as to where the segments lie and from where to start listing exercise. Sometimes, creating an equal segment of 100 HHs was not possible in the field setting, hence we kept in mind that we should list a minimum of 180- 200 HHs for those villages.

While doing sampling by PPS technique, there were high probabilities that most of the large villages get sampled. For the villages which had more than 2000 HHs, a quartile approach was used, since undertaking a segmentation exercise was a cumbersome process as key informant had little awareness about all the settlements in a such large village. Villages having more than 2000 HHs were divided into four quartiles (each quartile had almost an equal number of the HHs) and one quartile was selected randomly for the survey for undertaking further segmentation as explained above.

## Village Segmentation Map

### Step 1: Sample Frame Development in the sampled villages (Listing)

- Detail map of village was drawn to show different segment within the village, before interviewer started listing of households.
- In each of the selected villages (ODF and Non ODF), a detailed listing of the households has carried out by using CAPI technique to generate the sample frame for the household selection for main interviews.
- During this exercise, the team has collected only the name of the Head of the Household and address/Landmark of the Household.



### Selection of Households:

Post completion of listing exercise in a village, lister entered information about all the residential households in the sampling application for random selection and software provided a serial number to the selected households. A total of 18 households (15 targeted + 3 additional HHs as a replacement) were selected systematically from each of the PSU. The random selections of households were done using CAPI application. The serial number of selected households were then recorded in hard copy of the household selection format to keep the record for reference.

### Step 2: Household (HHL) selection for Main survey

- After completion of listing exercise, the systematic random selection of households has done by using CAPI in each village.
- A total of 18 households (15 targeted + 3 additional HHs as a replacement) has selected in each of the village for the main survey.
- HOUSEHOLD survey was conducted in the selected households from the listing exercise using CAPI interviewing technique.

## 2.4. SURVEY WEIGHTS/ ESTIMATION

The basic objective of using weights in large scale survey data is to make the survey estimates to be able to generalize for the survey population. As sample units are selected with different probabilities, it is general practice to weight the estimates based on their sampling probabilities.

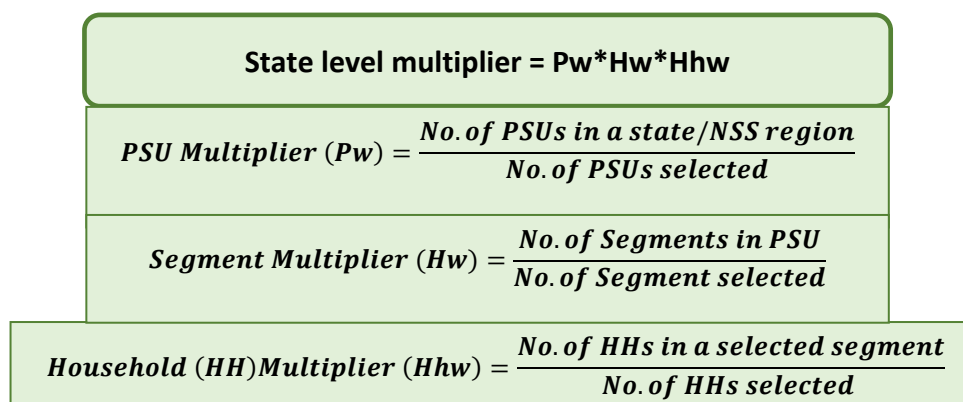
During the sampling process, a three-staged sampling methodology had been utilized as shown below:

**Stage 1:** Selection of PSUs

**Stage 2:** Selection of segments within each PSU

**Stage 3:** Selection of household from each of the selected segments

Thus, the sampling weight was generated as products of inverse of probabilities of selection of units at each stage. The following figure depicts the weighing process which was adopted in each level of Sampling.



## 2.5. COMPONENTS OF VILLAGE LEVEL SURVEYS

The village level survey was pertaining to identify the toilet access in public institutions and observe the prevalence of open defecation in open spaces. Components of village level survey comprised of Government School, Anganwadi Center, Public toilet (one from each village) and Public place. Observation of each component was undertaken separately subject to availability in the villages. This component was conducted to ascertain whether there was proper usage and safe confinement of excreta in accordance with the ODF definition and according to guidelines. To have an account for the seasonal variations, baseline survey was conducted in Mid-November-2017 to Mid-March-2018. The next four annual survey rounds will follow the time plan proposed by MDWS.

## 2.6. QUESTIONNAIRES

Six survey questionnaires (Household listing Questionnaire, Household Questionnaire, Anganwadi Questionnaire, School Questionnaire, Public/Community toilet Questionnaire and Public spaces sanitation Questionnaire) were canvassed in 10 local languages (Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Odiya and Assamese) for different regions/states using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

The details of survey tools have been described below:

1. HH listing schedule: Information required to produce the sampling-frame found after identifying available households through listing exercise to select households from the selected village.
2. HH survey schedule: This schedule collected information on self-reported HH level sanitation arrangements, defecation practices of each usual resident, availability and safety of sanitation facilities accessible to the household, and associated practices e.g. handling/ disposal of child faeces less than 3 years old, wherever applicable.
3. Anganwadi schedule: This schedule collected information on availability, accessibility to the toilet, functionality, hygiene, usage and practices adopted for disposal of human excreta.

4. School schedule: This schedule collected information mainly on availability of the school toilets, accessibility to the toilet, functionality, hygiene, usage, hand- washing and practices adopted for disposal of human excreta.
5. Public/ Community Toilet schedule: This schedule collected information on availability, functionality, usage, availability of water and practices adopted for disposal of human excreta and user fee charged.
6. Public spaces sanitation schedule: This schedule collected information on any visible signs of open defecation and visible accumulated solid/liquid waste; and availability of OD incidences.

## 2.7. TRAINING MANUALS

Training manuals were developed to help interviewers understand the survey protocols and tools by describing the technical aspects in pictorial way, wherever applicable. Two manuals were prepared, one for interviewers / supervisors regarding guidelines to be followed for house listing and main surveys (household and village) and second was for using CAPI (This was an operational manual for using CAPI application).

## 2.8. CAPI APPLICATION, SERVER AND SURVEY DASHBOARD

IVA's IT team catered its services to all CAPI related aspects of NARSS which consisted of CAPI application development, modifications in CAPI application after pre-test, server management and dashboard development. Team also provided troubleshooting techniques and support during the entire data collection process. Translated versions of questionnaires were used as interface by interviewers while conducting the interviews in CAPI. CAPI also had provision of geo-tagging the sanitation facilities and capturing photographs wherever required as per the survey schedule. It has also provision of taking out the interviews with low LOI (Length of interview) and sorted for further assessment.

A dedicated server was used to store data in encrypted format. Limited user dashboard (password protected) was supervised by MDWS on daily basis, provided a real-time monitoring of the survey progress and status of key indicators. The server had two important features (A) Status report for Main Survey and Back Check Survey on real time and (B) Visual form of report for all 3 DLI indicators at different level i.e. State, district & ODF/Non-ODF. IVA provided a dash board link and log in detail (user name and password) to MDWS in order to access the NARSS dash board which was thereby used for monitoring of the survey.

## 2.9. TOOLS PRE-TEST

The pre-test exercise was undertaken in two rounds; first in the state of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and second in the state of Haryana. In first round, from each state, two ODF verified villages (both from different blocks) were selected purposively to avoid overlap with real sampled villages selected in the main survey. Pre-testing was conducted with initial trainings to field teams which consisted of two interviewers and one supervisor.

The details of sampled villages and numbers covered in pre-test are given below:

State	District	Village	HH Listing	HH Survey	AWC	School	Public space
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Girdharpur Sunarasi	208	15	1	0	1



Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Kachheda Warsabad	215	15	1	0	1
Haryana	Gurgaon	Garhi Harsuru	200	15	1	1	1
Haryana	Gurgaon	Hayatpur	209	15	1	1	1

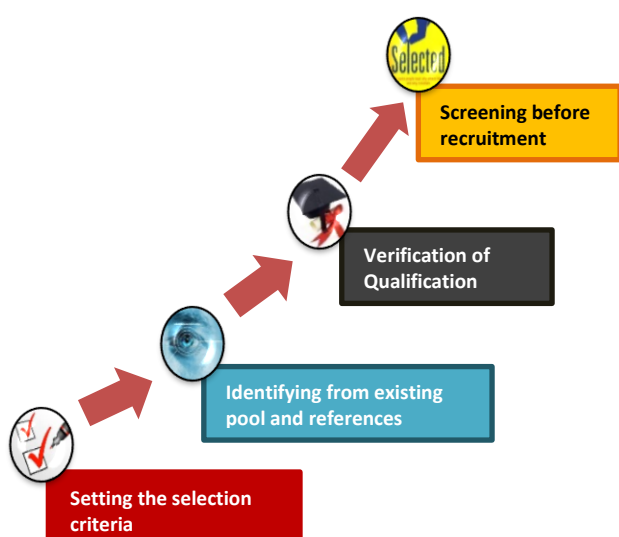
**Note:** No schools were available in Girdharpur Sunarasi and Kachhera Warsabad village of Gautam Budh Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh.

A 2nd round of pre-test was undertaken to test the changes made in the questionnaires after incorporating the changes reported in the first round of pre-test in the household and village survey. The below table provides the details of numbers covered in the 2nd round of the pre-test:

State	District	Village	HH Survey	AWC	School	Public Space	Community Toilet
Haryana	Faridabad	Bhopani	10	1	1	1	1

## 2.10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND DATA COLLECTION

### 2.10.1 Recruitment of field team



#### RECRUITMENT APPROACH

- **Simultaneous mobilization** of field teams
- **Preference** given to experience in sanitation and CAPI
- **Screening** by State Coordinators
- 10% buffer human resource to be recruited
- **Shortlisting** of interviewers from existing pool belonging to local areas
- Technical assessment on key concepts of the survey

#### Listing and Mapping Survey

- Involvement of male/female **interviewers**
- A total of **90 listing teams formed**

#### Main Survey

- Involvement of male/female **interviewers**
- A total of **90 main survey teams formed**



## 2.10.2 Training of field teams

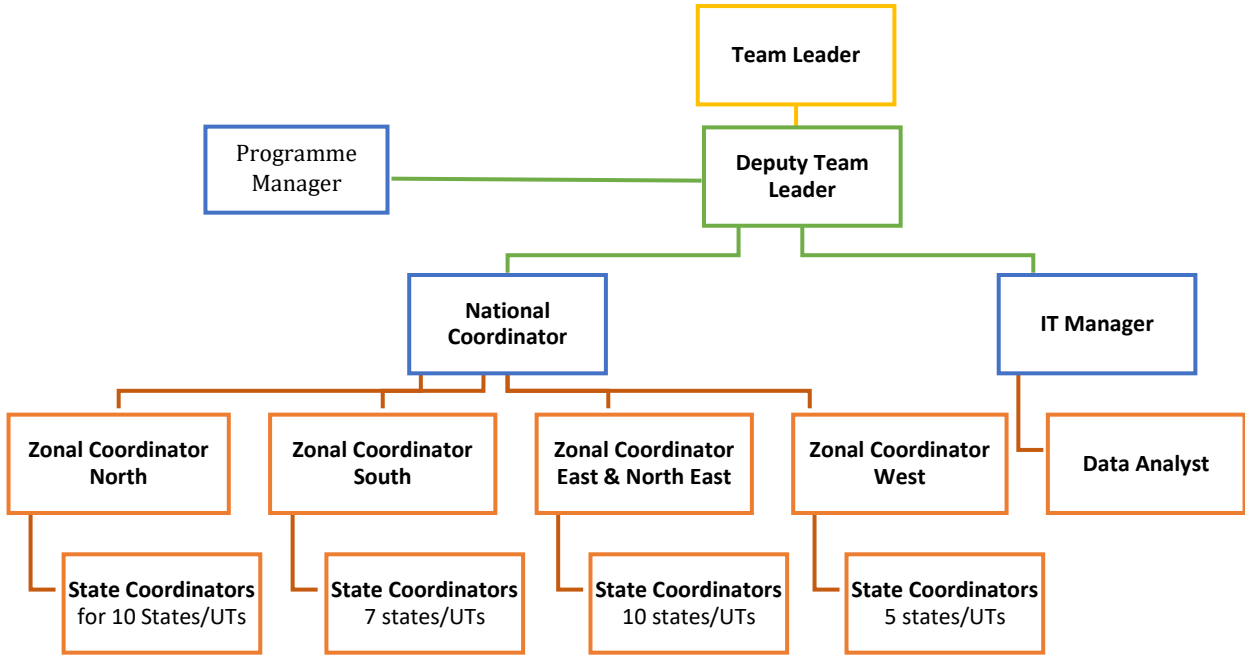
Trainings were conducted in different stages. In the first stage, training of trainers (TOT) was conducted in Delhi. Trainees were all the state coordinators and zonal coordinators who were subsequently responsible for giving trainings to the state level field teams. These trainings were also attended by national team members for uniformity in coordination. During this training, the participants were briefed about the technical and operational components, interviewing skills and protocols of the NARSS. In the second phase, state level trainings were conducted to train field interviewers and supervisors as per the manuals. On the last day of training, a mock test was conducted among the trainees to assess the understanding of survey and its procedures. A test module was used to scrutinize the capability of trainees and final selection of the teams. Further, field practice sessions of administering survey protocols using CAPI instruments were also conducted.

**Process:**

- National training of trainers (ToT) for all State Coordinators along with core team members from Central Team
- State training among the surveyors with a participatory approach & due emphasis had given to follow the ethical considerations & confidentiality norms
- Mock session using CAPI application
- Training was conducted by State Coordinator in presence of master trainer from IVA central team and MDWS team members
- Field practice during training

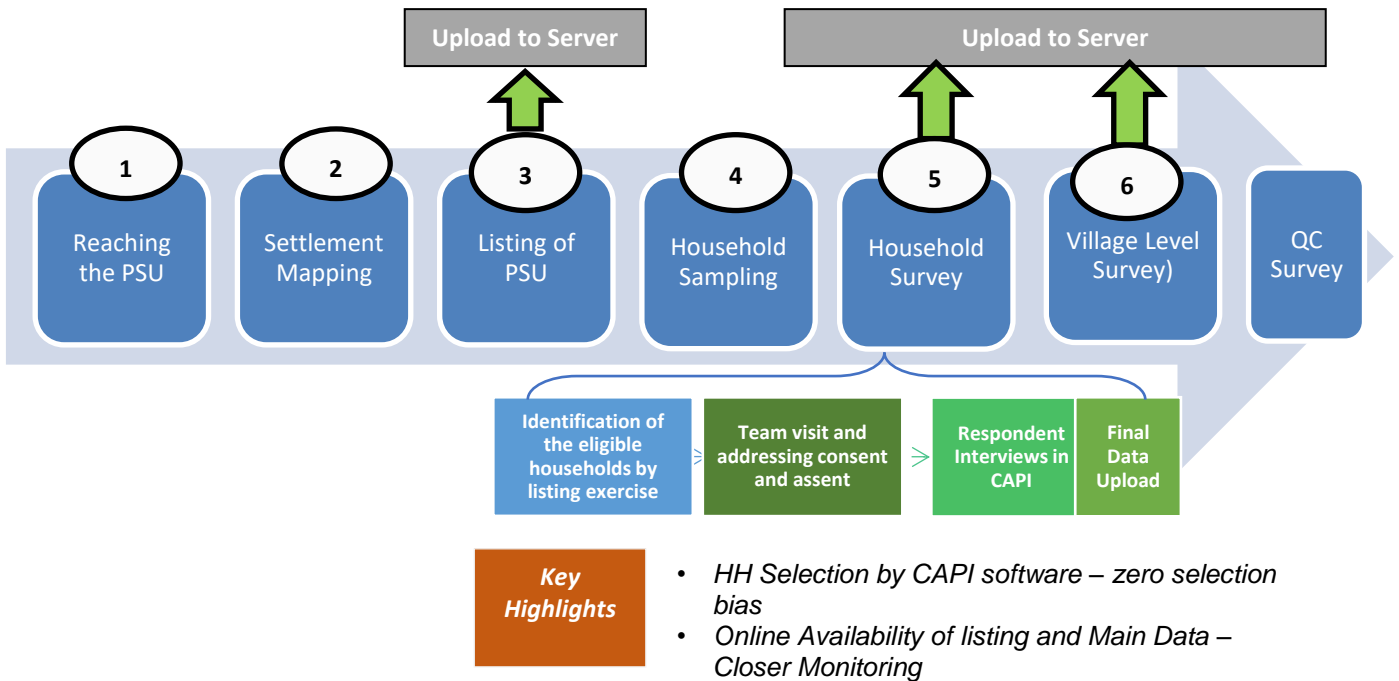
### 2.10.3 Survey Team Structure

Figure: 1. Research team alignment



### 2.10.4 Data Collection Procedure

Figure: 2. Components of the data collection process



### 2.10.5 Quality Control Mechanisms

To ensure data quality, a robust quality control and feedback mechanism was designed. To supervise and providing inputs at every step of survey process, from the questionnaire design to field work and quality check, an Expert Working Group (EWG) was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu and co-chairmanship of Dr. NC Saxena. The EWG included representatives of the World Bank, UNICEF, Water Aid, BMGF & NSSO. Representative of Niti Aayog and Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak were non-regular members of the EWG. Quality assurance steps were taken at each stage of survey to ensure high-quality data generation.

**Role of EWG & MDWS:** To strengthen and monitoring the state level training, the member of EWG and MDWS participated in training of interviewers and supervisors and also visited teams during the field practice. These visits were aimed to ensure that the protocols laid out for NARSS Round-1 being followed while training the field teams. Multiple visits at the field during data collection and back- checks across the states were also made by the MDWS. A total 120 villages were back-checked and 2700 households across the states were telephonically back-checked by the teams of MDWS. EWG member visited once in the field in the month of Feb 2018. An emphasis was put in place by the MDWS and EWG members that the survey teams who imparted in standardized state level training, adhering to the protocols and exhibit the highest level of integrity and professionalism while being at the field.

All the interviews had a start time and end time along with the length of the interviews. The quality control included quality check mechanisms at following stages:

- a. Inputs Stage
- b. Data collection Stage
- c. Data validation Stage

The quality checks were performed over all the key-activities of the project viz. recruitments, field trainings, data collection, team movement, data compilation etc. Any malpractice noticed by any team member was interrogated and appropriate actions were taken against the people involved.

#### **Inputs Stage**

The recruitment and engagement of teams were the key focus during preparatory stage to ensure that field teams are adequately skilled and deployed in the field only if found eligible during trainings. Before the launch of actual field work just after the training, a training report which consisted of the methodology of the training and details of activities while the teams being at the classroom setting and also when the field practice took place along with the details of the team members who imparted in training programme, their educational level, years of experiences in the social survey particularly in the sanitation survey, status of recruited/ non-recruited when the teams undergone for evaluation with the help of a set of questionnaires, shared with MDWS for the ready reference of available manpower ready to work eventually.

**Testing of CAPI application:** All the state teams worked together to ensure quality adherence in the designing and finalization of the CAPI application. CAPI application was tested in field and was an integral part of investigators and supervisor's trainings.

**CAPI application Finalization & Testing**

- To get a clear understanding on the CAPI enable module, draft scripting was developed, primarily aimed to check the functionality of survey application.
  - Survey Application was developed with an innovative & productive design approach
  - Logical consistency checks were incorporated in the script as per discussion with MDWS
  - Pertest was done in 2 states (Uttar Pradesh & Haryana) to check the functionality of CAPI application and validated the questions and its relevance
  - The entire CAPI programme was fully automated with no additional intervention of interviewers or supervisors in surveyed household or village revisit once the CAPI synchronized with server.
  - Finally, the 4 types of survey module (\*) was developed to conduct Household & Village survey and shared with MDWS
    - \*Survey Name: NARSS\_HouseholdListing\_171118490\_LIVE\_K1711
    - \*Survey Name: NARSS\_Household Survey\_171118490\_LIVE\_K1711
    - \*Survey Name: NARSS\_Village(FW)\_171118490\_LIVE\_K1710
    - \*Survey Name: NARSS(HHLD)\_BackCheck\_171118490\_Live\_K1711
- Selection of Segment (2 segments in a village) and Household (18 HHs from the listing) was automated through systematic random sampling by using CAPI application

**Translation of Tools & Manual**

- All type of survey tools was translated in 11 regional languages
- First translation by the professional translator -> First draft of translated document
- Review of translation (second draft) by the state coordinators & MDWS state officials.
- Approval of finalized version of survey questionnaires from MDWS.
- Final translated file shared with CAPI team and created final script to be used for the field work.

**JOB NUMBER :-171118490****JOB NAME :-NARSS- Household Survey****Script Version :-005****Script Revision Date :-21-12-2017****Script Type :-DEMO**

NEXT

**Q1. Whether you and your family members have access to a toilet, if yes what kind of Toilet facility?****SINGLE CODING**

Yes- We have access to toilet Exclusively used by our family

Yes- We have access to toilet used by multiple families (Shared toilet facility)

 Yes- We have access to a Public toilet facility (toilet is open to the general public)

No- Our family doesn't have access to any toilet (family members usually defecates in the bush, fields, or other locations)



NEXT

CLEAR

**Standardization of trainings:** Since the trainings were proceeded in phases hence standardization of the training content was important. Considering this, all the trainings were organized by proposed survey team who were the part of centralized training of trainers (TOT) held in New Delhi. This ensured the standardization and consistency during the field trainings. Routing through them, communication of same set of protocol/guidelines was ensured in all the field trainings.

### Data Collection Stage

Data was collected for five different modules of the survey.

1. Household
2. Anganwadi
3. School
4. Public toilet and
5. Public Spaces

The definition of Household was defined as per National Sample Survey classification and was included in the training manual for clear understanding of the surveyors. A Unique Numeric identification code for each questionnaire and surveyor/supervisors was inbuilt in CAPI. During the data collection period IVA submitted weekly progress reports to MDWS on aspects of the total coverage, back check results, challenges encountered and the ways they were solved and troubleshooting practices.

The quality at data collection stage was primarily determined by following key aspects in each of the phases of data collection.

### Listing Phase

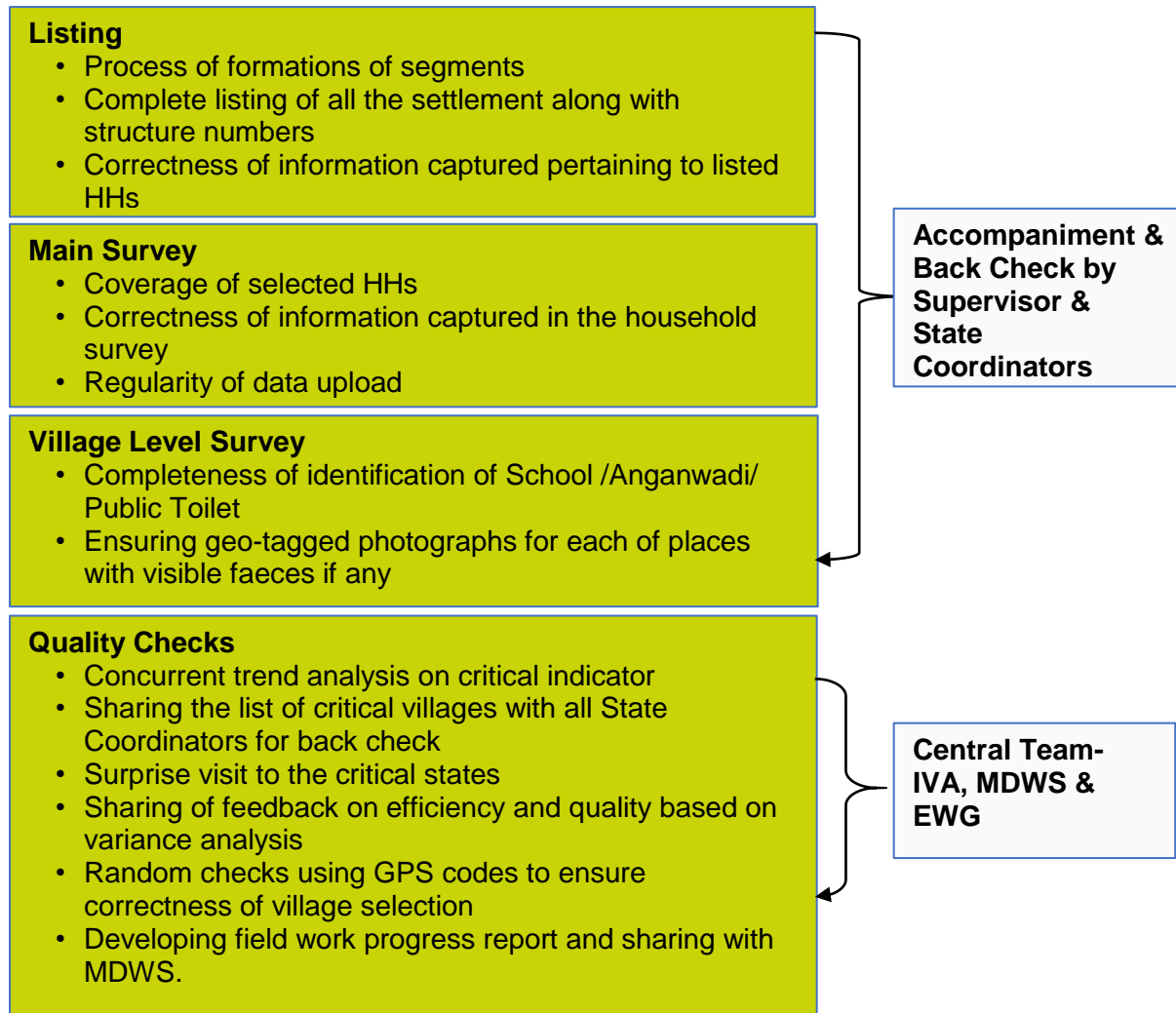
- a. Accuracy of selected PSU
- b. Complete listing of all the settlement/selected segment
- c. Correctness of information captured pertaining to listed HHs

### Main Survey Phase

- a. Coverage of selected HHs
- b. Correctness of information captured
- c. Adherence to ethical protocol and guidelines
- d. Regularity of data upload

### Village Level Survey Phase

- a. Survey completeness in identified School /Anganwadi
- b. Correctness of information captured pertaining to selected school, Anganwadi worker/ASHA, Sarpanch/GP Secretary or other prominent people in the village
- c. Ensuring geo-tagged photographs for each survey category of the sampled villages and type of survey schedules



### 2.10.6 Data Transmission: Server Management & Development of Dashboard

**Data Validation Stage:** Apart from quality controls at data collection level, IVA also ensured that the data is compiled and integrated error free. A robust data monitoring and validation system was placed to ensure data quality. Sample back-checks visits were also made by IVA as well as MDWS teams to verify field data quality.

On a regular basis, the field teams synced all the completed interviews to the cloud- based server. Supervisors maintained record of all the completed interviews in their log sheet used for reporting and checks. It was state coordinators' responsibility to monitor the coverage, quality and logistical aspects of the data collection activity by doing frequent field visits and checking the data on the server regularly. In addition to this, surprise field visits were also made by zonal coordinator/ national team on random basis. The quality monitoring during the entire course of data collection followed the protocol given below.



Quality Control	Data collection quality checks
Team Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All PSUs were checked by him; ensured proper listing and main data collection, timely submission of all collected data</li> <li>➤ 15% accompaniments of each interviewers during main interviews</li> <li>➤ 5% back check of each interviewers during main interviews</li> <li>➤ Monitoring field plan and progress report</li> </ul>
State Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall quality and coordination at state level</li> <li>➤ 5% back check and accompaniments</li> <li>➤ Addressing concurrent issues in the state</li> </ul>
Zonal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall quality at zone level</li> <li>➤ Planning and execution of debrief session</li> <li>➤ Random scrutiny and surprise field visits</li> </ul>
Central Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3% telephonic verification and back check</li> <li>➤ Field visit to 2% of PSUs</li> </ul>

## 2.10.7 Result of Quality Checks

### 1.1 Input Stage:

#### Evaluation of sampling

The sampling strategy has evaluated before the start of the survey to assess the appropriateness of the stratification, the adequacy of the representation of the population and the size and distribution of the samples selected. Following parameters was reviewed during the stage of sampling:

- ✓ A summary statistic received from IMIS from SBM G (6<sup>th</sup> June 2017)
- ✓ Pre-test of tool- to indicate the "stability" of the instrument
- ✓ Overview of population composition (urban/rural, ODF/Non ODF)
- ✓ Sampling frame and number of stages of sampling was reviewed by MDWS & EWG – the sampling frame(s) cover all the target populations, representativeness etc
- ✓ Stratification within the sampling frame
- ✓ Sampling units at each stage: known selection probability
- ✓ Size of sampling units at each stage: ensure all sampling units have a measure of size that exceeds a predetermined minimum
- ✓ Size of sample selected
- ✓ Probability weight for household
- ✓ Probability weight for respondent

#### Translation of tools:

Translation of the survey tool in regional language is one of the imperative tasks which includes the importance of maintaining the equivalence of concepts and ensure a procedure that identifies possible pitfalls and avoids distortion of the meaning of each question. Following steps was adopted to ensure the quality measures:

- ✓ Translation of all kind of survey tool (Household & Village survey & Training Manual) was done to produce a locally understandable questionnaire
- ✓ The original intent of the questions was translated with the best possible equivalent terms in the local language
- ✓ Question-by-question specifications was aimed to convey the original meaning of the questions and pre-coded response options
- ✓ The questionnaire was translated by health and survey experts who have a basic understanding of the key concepts of the subject-matter content.

- ✓ Later, a set of selected key terms and those that proved to be problematic during the first direct translation was further checked by regional offices and suggested changes was incorporated
- ✓ Finally, the translated version was shared with MDWS for their review.

### **Training of State Coordinators & Surveyors:**

Training of survey team is the key to quality. Training is an ongoing process that is conducted before and during the data-collection process, and end with a detailed feedback session after the fieldwork period is completed. Training for NARSS was provided at all levels of the survey team involved in the survey, from interviewers to trainers and supervisors, as well as to the central team overseeing the process nationally. This was done to ensure that all involved persons are clear with regard to their role in ensuring good quality of data.

To fulfil the part of the training purpose, IVA & MDWS has organized National workshop for State Coordinators from all participating countries and produced various training materials, including a training video and an educational compact disk covering all sanitation aspects issues. The purpose of overall training was aimed to meet the following parameters:

- ✓ Ensure a uniform application of the survey materials and CAPI
- ✓ Explain the rationale of the study and study protocol
- ✓ Motivate interviewers
- ✓ Provide practical suggestions
- ✓ Improve the overall quality of the data

To fulfil the part of the training purpose, IVA & MDWS has organized National workshop for State Coordinators from all participating states and produced various training materials, including a training module covering all sanitation aspects issues pertaining to NARSS. The workshop was held in Delhi before the state training started in each location.

### **Selection of survey teams:**

- ✓ The preference of using experienced interviewers as well as people who are familiar with the topic of the survey was important for NARSS, hence preliminary selection of interviewers was done on the basis of required qualification and be fluent in the main or regional language of the state
- ✓ In each training location, state offices have carried out formal assessment of the surveyors before they appeared for the training. The characteristics of the interviewers (age, sex, education, professional training, employment status, past survey experience, and so on) was assessed and recorded on a separate database.
- ✓ The training methods included as much role playing in interviews as possible (with a minimum of one per interviewer). This method provided the assimilation of interviewing techniques more effectively
- ✓ For role playing to be effective, different kind of scenarios (wrt access, functionality of toilet etc) was prepared in advance of the training so that the different branching structures of the interview, the nature of explanations that are permitted, and anticipated problems during an interview with difficult respondents can be illustrated
- ✓ ***As recommended by MDWS, a booster session was also organised in each state during the data-collection period. The booster session served to review various aspects of data collection, focusing on those undertakings that were proving***

**complex and difficult or those guidelines that are not being adhered to sufficiently by interviewers.**

- ✓ **This session was also helped to provide feedback on how much has been achieved and the positive aspects, including feedback from the supervisors and central survey team to the interviewers, as well as from interviewers to the supervisors and survey team.**
- ✓ All the trainees were evaluated in order to determine whether they are capable of interviewing effectively and what, if any, particular support or orientation was required. The assessment was conducted on last day of training by using an evaluation paper.
- ✓ The assessment of trainees (supervisor & interviewers) was conducted by central survey team and MDWS.

## 2.1 Data Collection Stage:

To plan and manage the survey implementation is a complex task, logistically and otherwise. It requires much preparation, scheduling and moving around of forces in the field to obtain the desired sample. Strategically, survey implementation is a key element that determines whether survey data is of a good quality or not. Hence to ensure the quality checks, IVA had adopted different type of quality measures during data collection. Following measures were carried out in the due course of NARSS.

### Accompaniment:

NARSS was implemented with a composition of 4 interviewers and 1 supervisor. Each interviewer spent 2-3 days to cover all the survey component and achieved the desired sample in each PSU.

- Supervisor was mainly responsible to set out the daily work at the beginning of the workday with the interviewers and reviewed the results at the end of the day. In this review, interviewers were briefed their supervisors about their interviews and results.
- Supervisors examined the completed interviews in the CAPI console and log sheet to make sure that the interviewer's selection of the household has been done correctly and that the questionnaire is both complete and accurately coded
- Correctness in preparing lay out map and segmentation was also checked by Supervisor during accompaniment.

A daily logbook was also maintained to monitor the progress of the survey work in every state survey centre. Following elements were recorded as a part of log sheet:

- ✓ The number of respondents approached
- ✓ Interviews completed and incomplete interviews
- ✓ The response, refusal and non-contact rates

While accompanying the interviewer, supervisor observed the way of administering the questionnaire and any kind of biases was led by the interviewer (i.e naming of SBM, interpretation of responses shared by the respondent etc). Supervisors were also made effort to reconvince the non-response cases such as refusal conversions for both household & village survey.

## **Back Check**

All team supervisors in each state has performed the random checks of collected responses. The number of checks varied from 5 to 6 % of the total household sample.

This check was done by in person or by phone and structured to ensure that the initial interview has been conducted properly. The re-check interview in the same selected household was done through a back check CAPI link and covered the critical questions along with some basic demographic information.

In NARSS, apart from team supervisor (Back-checked- 97.3% households of total back-checked), central IVA team (1% households back-checked of total back-checked) and State coordinators (1.7% households back-checked of total back-checked) also carried out several field visits in different states to oversee the progress of work and quality checks. EWG & MDWS also did the random visits in couple of states along with IVA team.

During back-check survey of the PSUs and household, the following points were observed by the team:

1. Clusters and hamlets of the PSUs.
2. Segmentation and boundaries.
3. House-listing and structure number.
4. Sampled households and log sheets maintained by the field team.
5. Whether the field team visited the selected household for the main survey.
6. Whether photographs of the toilets taken during household survey.
7. Ownership of the toilet
8. Accessibility to the toilet.
9. Disposal methods of excreta

**Role of supervisor-** Supervisors did back-check of the sampled households based on the log sheet entry which had the records of all the selected household wherein the main survey was already done by the interviewer. All back-check interview conducted by the supervisor was freshly done through CAPI console and uploaded in the server.

**Role of central IVA team-** The central IVA team based on the raw data available through dashboard, undertook the following action:

1. Created run time report which presented erroneous trend of data.
2. Identified the PSUs or Households with unusual data trends.
3. Sharing of anomaly report with respective state IVA offices for physical verification.
4. Based on the run-time report of key sanitation indicators, the central IVA teams made field visit plan for back-checks of PSUs and households.
5. Anomaly report, wherein the codes recorded during data collection were not in-sync with its corresponding questions, was shared with **state coordinators**. Based on the anomaly report, the state coordinators revisited the households which seemed to be inconsistent in responses. The data was collected through back-check CAPI link and got it uploaded to the server.
6. Variance Report was generated basis the main raw data and back-check data available on server. If any variance was observed between two data sets, over-writing of data took place. Here variance was defined as below:
  - During main survey- No access to the toilet facilities reported, however, accessibility to the toilet was recorded during back-check visit in the same HH or village facility (Vis-à-vis).

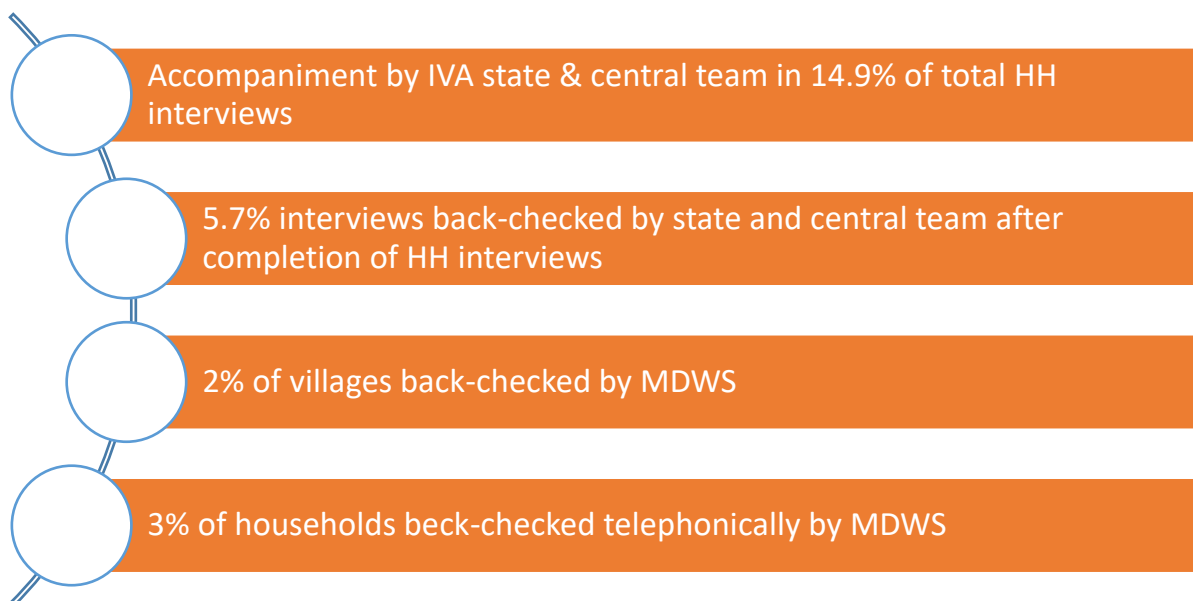
- Usage of the toilet was not reported by few or all members of HH. In back-check visit, toilet was used (Vis-à-vis).
- Toilets were reported to be non-functional/ unsafe technology/ un-hygienic during main survey but during back-check, the toilets were found to be functional/ safe/ hygienic (Vis-à-vis).

**Role of MDWS-** As a part of data quality assurance measures, the MDWS constituted internal quality control teams to oversee the compliance of quality assurance protocols. The MDWS quality assurance team also reviewed raw data and reports and also the issues triggered through dashboard. The team planned their field visit for back-checks. For back-check visit, the MDWS teams were facilitated through real time information of field movement of teams. The feedback/ issues of field data collection were communicated to the IVA and that IVA reviewed and took corrective action immediately. The preventive action plan for systematic errors/ mistakes were prepared and communicated to the field teams for maintaining a standardization of data collection process.

### **Prominent issues found in back-check and measures taken for quality control**

As a part of quality assurance of NARSS survey, certain points were taken into consideration while conducting the back-check survey of the households which were already covered in the main survey team visit. Any variation recorded during the back-check, eventually led to the action taken by the back-check teams. The points are mentioned as given below:

1. The visited PSUs were verified through the village source whether the sampled PSUs were covered or not.
2. Sampled households were verified through the listing document and proper numbering of the structure were observed.
3. Details of Member of the households were checked.
4. Accessibility of toilets were verified. (If variance was found in the back-check, the same was over-wrote in main data)
5. Functionality, hygienic conditions, usage of toilets, water availability, littering and water logging were also observed and verified through back-check.
6. Technology used in the toilets were observed and verified.



Both IVA and MDWS did telephonic back-check and physical back-check visit to the field. The details of back-check and accompaniment done by the Kantar team members, out of the total physical back-check (5.7%) and accompaniment (14.9%) are given as below:

All India (BC +AC) %	Total number of back-check done	% Back-check done	Total number of accompaniments done	% Accompaniment done	% of telephonic back-check of the total HH done
BC by Field Supervisor	4726	90.1	13525	98.3	0
State Coordinator/Field Manager	388	7.4	180	1.3	0
IVA Central team	132	2.5	53	0.4	0
MDWS	2%			0	3%
Total QC checks	5246	100	13758	100	

### 3.1 Data Validation Stage:

Post upload, central IVA team had performed a rigor analysis to assess the variation of responses collected by interviewer and supervisor. This analysis included the following action points and measures:

Stage	Actions	Level	Mode	Corrective measures
I	Creation of run time report with erroneous trend	Central IVA Team	Dashboard and Raw data	<input type="checkbox"/> Team discussion was held with interviewers with respect to understanding the procedures employed in the field when a term, phrase or question is not understood. These reviews were done periodically based on the extent to which interviewers are required to explain and interpreting the questions to respondents.
	Identified the PSUs or Households with unusual data trends			
	Sharing of anomaly report with respective state offices for physical verification			
II	Revisit the households which seemed to be inconsistent in responses	State Coordinators/ Supervisors	In person through CAPI link	<input type="checkbox"/> PSU behaved like outlier were sent back for further verification. If any variance was observed between two data sets, over-writing of data took place.
III	Variance Report -HH & Village	Central IVA Team	Uploaded	

Further to describe the above table, once the data was at dashboard, programs checked for inconsistencies, missing values, problems with identification numbers or test/re-test cases. These programs produced a report to be sent back to the states as part of weekly status. Basic descriptive statistics were used to determine the response distributions and identify any skewed distributions, odd results and outliers.

IVA central team sent such critical cases to states. The states reverted with corrections and/or explanations in accordance with the feedback. Any corrections received from the IVA states are applied to the data.

#### 2.10.8 Important quality measures undertaken

##### A. Geotagged photographs and their linkage to the sanitation assets checked



The following features are in place with Kantar to check the correctness of geotagged photographs and their linkages to the sanitation assets of household and village observed during survey:

- I. Each photograph captured while conducting household or village interviews for every asset (Accessibility, Functionality, Hygienic condition, usage of toilet and safe disposal practices), were tagged with CAPI generated unique identification numbers with specific question numbers. For instance, during household interview, all the photographs captured have had the same unique ID as tagged with household interview.
- II. This system indicated that the photographs belonged to which household or village interview. In this way, the quality team identified the photos corresponding to its interview.
- III. Every household and village interviews were tagged with unique ID, which was in-built in CAPI programming. Each asset (Accessibility, Functionality, Hygienic condition, usage of toilet and safe disposal practices) observed during the survey of either household or village, have got specific question numbers which helps identifying the types of assets being observed.
- IV. However, for all assets, the unique ID (**which remains the identification of the HH or village interview**) remained same which was tagged with photographs.
- V. Besides this, geo-coordinates were also tagged with each photograph captured during the survey which indicated the location of interview in the village.

#### **B. Whether unique codes were used for CAPI, surveyor, the questionnaire and the interview**

Unique identification code was in-built programming of CAPI for household & village questionnaires. Besides, interview ID (for both household and village components), an automated CAPI ID was also generated through CAPI. The surveyors ID was allotted by Kantar State office. This helped identifying specific interview which took place in its specific villages and states.

#### **C. Whether the geolocations of the surveyors were used to track their work**

Each CAPI machines used in the NARSS survey, were enabled with GPS location. The field team who possessed the CAPI could have been easily tracked as to where the interviews were conducted by them. Before initiating the interview, the interviewer had to feed the interviewer's ID in the CAPI which specifically indicated that the particular CAPI was used by some already identified interviewer. This helped the quality team to track the work of a particular interviewer, once the data was synchronized with the cloud server.

#### **D. Actions of ACQA team of IVA**

ACQA team is quality assurance team who did visit the field to conduct sample quality back-checks and to accompany the field teams to observe the interview and identify if the teams were following survey protocols and if the data collection teams faced any challenges in technical or operational aspect of the survey.

The ACQA team adopted the following measures of data quality assurance:

- a. **Digital checks-** Under the digital checks, the data quality was monitored through the data itself. The points which were taken into consideration while doing digital checks are as follows:
  - I. **Length of Interview (LOI):** For this, the data was reviewed to check if the interview conducted in the field took enough time (length of interview) to engage the respondent to complete the interview. If the LOI was less than 10 minutes, actions were warranted.
  - II. **Time gap between two interviews:** Once the interview was completed, the interviewer proceeded to initiate another household or

village interview. Therefore, time gap between the interview was also monitored. If the time gap between two interviews was found unreasonable, the quality check team took required steps as to where the problems existed, and which team did the mistake by identifying through CAPI code & interviewer's ID.

- III. **Odd hours:** The field teams can only conduct interview between 6 am to 11 pm. The quality check teams identified from the dataset if any of the interview was conducted other than the prescribed hours. If any such cases were reported through the dataset, the interviews were rejected.
- IV. **Unusual productivity checks:** Every team member was assigned with the reasonable tasks which were to be completed on daily basis. If any unusual things in terms of loads of work, came across while reviewing the dataset, were identified and subjected to scrutiny by the state office of Kantar.
- V. **Photographs based authenticity checks:** As discussed earlier, each photograph captured while conducting household or village interviews, were tagged with system generated unique identification numbers. For instance, during household interview, all the photographs captured have had same unique ID as tagged with household interview. This was how the quality team identified the photos corresponding to its interview.
- VI. **GPS based location checks:** GPS based location checks were done to ensure that the interviews conducted were happened to be in sampled PSUs only. This was done through plotting of geo-coordinates to arrive at the exact location where the teams were supposed to visit.

**Overview of quality check process:** Based on the digital check, either the interview got rejected or accepted for further telephonic back-checks or personal back-checks.

- b. **Physical checks-** The physical checks comprised of the following tasks which were to be undertaken while doing quality checks:
  - I. **Telephonic back-checks:** Quality assurance teams did random telephonic back-checks and recorded the responses of the respondents. Basis the data captured, variance report was generated and shared with client. MDWS teams also did telephonic back-checks at random basis.
  - II. **In person back-checks:** Core team members of NARSS conducted back-check visit to the field to verify that the data collection teams visited the field and that the quality data was collected by them. Back-check visits were undertaken across all states where NARSS survey was conducted.

#### **E. Preventive action plan for systematic errors / mistakes and communicating errors/ mistakes frequently to the field teams**

The agency took following action to prevent the systematic errors/ mistakes committed by the field data collection teams:

- I. Once the CAPI was synchronized at the end of the day after data collection, the data was saved at the cloud server securely and eventually got displayed on dashboard.
- II. The data was analysed for the key indicators and if the core team members identified any mistakes or error, the state teams were intimated through

- conference call to address the issue and to closely monitor the team which were found to be having the tendency of committing mistakes.
- III. Based on the observation, key performance question data feedbacks were shared regularly with the field teams.
  - IV. If any anomaly in data was identified, a con-call was fix up taking the field teams into loop and discussed the issues. Sometimes, the MDWS teams were also the part of con-call while discussing with the field teams.
  - V. State field teams also relied on **KOOL (Kantar Operations Online)** software (owned by Kantar) with inbuilt feature of throwing inconsistency reports of the key sanitation indicators.
  - VI. KOOL software was integrated with the survey dashboard and based on the inconsistency checks through this software, the concerned team came into action and did revisit to the PSUs as and when required.
  - VII. The core team members of the NARSS survey received dashboard (**Other than survey dashboard**) from analysis team on daily basis to review the key indicators of NARSS and recorded the inconsistency and eventually took the state field team into loop to apprise then the trend of the data and asked them to take corrective actions.

#### F. Action plan in consultation with MDWS team for following points

##### a. Quality of the data collected

The following actions were taken based on the discussions happened with MDWS:

- I. Weekly progress report, weekly quality check reports and variance reports were shared with MDWS team for their review.
- II. In quality check reports, the MDWS team was conveyed with incident log which comprises of a particular area/PSU's complexity faced by our local teams while the teams stayed at the PSUs.
  - I. In case of non-cooperation from the village heads, the same were communicated to the state coordinators and finally to the MDWS team.
  - II. Sometimes, the PSUs were also replaced due to the issues discussed above.
- III. The replacement was done from the buffer PSU list.
- IV. In response to the incident log, the MDWS team, at regular interval, provided feedback to the agency which were further taken up to the field team to take the stock of that and to strengthen the field survey data collection planning.

##### b. Efficiency of the training, trainers and field management

The field training reports were submitted to the MDWS

- i. The training report consisted of the number of field team participated and selected for final survey, duration of training, methods of training, details of core team members and participant from the MDWS and EWG members, total modules covered, and details of field practice which was taken place in the non-sampled villages.
- ii. The trainers who conducted training at the state level, were participant of the TOT conducted by the MDWS and that they had best understanding of the sanitation related surveys and programmes.
- iii. The state field office of the agency had prior experience of managing manpower of large-scale surveys of the similar kinds.

##### c. Efficiency and skills of the manpower after the trainings

- i. At the end of the state level training, the team's performance was evaluated through a set of questionnaires based on core area of the study.
- ii. The final selection of the teams was made by evaluating the minimum understanding of the project.

**d. Overall responsiveness of the project teams**

- i. As and when the field teams were intimated for the mistakes, the teams responded effectively and tried their best to go by the survey protocols and to collect the high-quality data.

**e. Transparency and flexibility**

- i. The data collection teams got clarity of the NARSS project and as to how to capture high quality data from the field.
- ii. For day to day activity, the teams got in touch with supervisors and state coordinators and in case of need, they sought help from them in terms of operational issues which they came across while being at the field.

**f. Timelines of activity completion**

- i. The field teams strictly adhered with the timeline which was set-up for the project to get completed.
- ii. Field progress report was shared with MDWS which comprised of the coverage report and number of teams working in the field at real time.

**Data Overwriting Protocol**

Data overwriting is required once any household are back checked either by Supervisor or by any senior person from research / ministry. To do the back check we have developed separate back check link which is functional and through this link we are able to re-collect entire information for a HH and for village tool as well.

All the data which are collected by a FLP (investigator) is stored on our secured server, similarly back check data (collected by supervisor / IVA core team member / MDWS personal) will also be stored same server.

Steps which was adopted has furnished below:

**1. Normal Back check -**

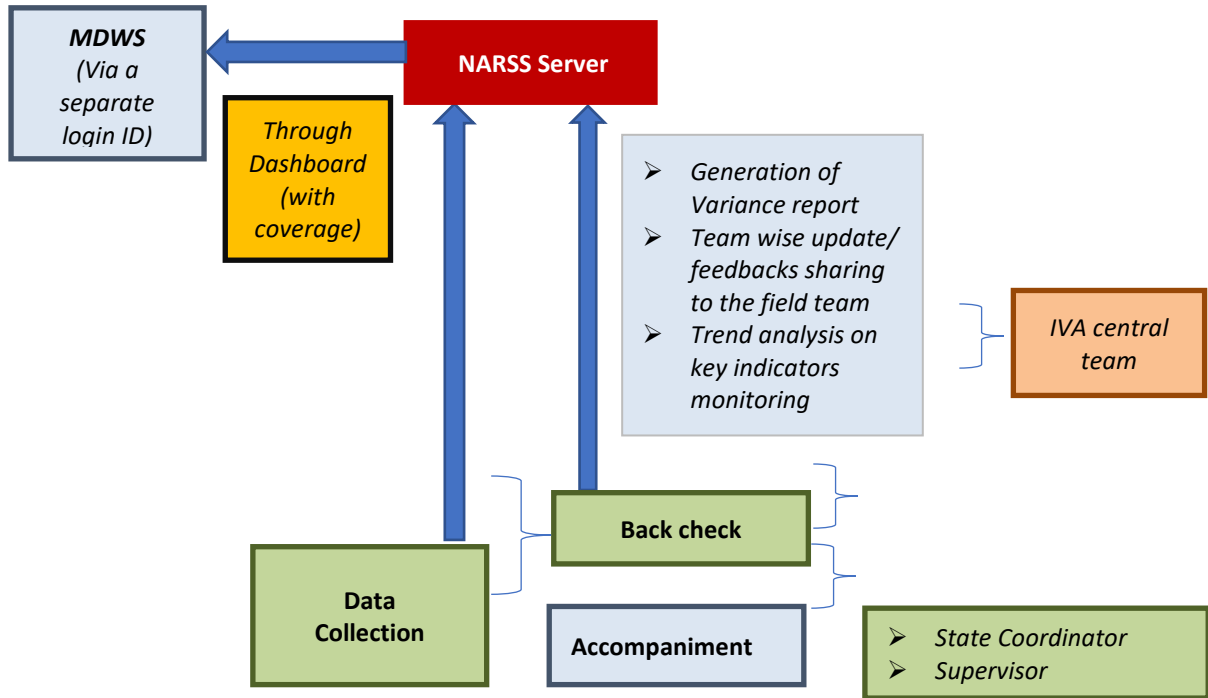
- Supervisor / IVA core team member / MDWS personal will do back check with a separate back check link and collect the data
- Data collected will be stored on our server.
- At the back-end we shall generate a variance report on regular basis.
- If any variance will be observed between two data sets, the interviewer data will be replaced by the back-check data.

**2. Back check which is being carried out by looking at the data for any PSU:**

- Data which is available on dashboard will be analysed by IVA core team member
- PSU behaves like outlier (variation more than 30 percent) will be sent back for further verification.
- Supervisor / State coordinator / Zonal coordinator / will go and visit the PSU
- During back-check same back check link will be used
- After they re-collect the data similar process as stated above in point no 1 will be adopted for data overwriting.

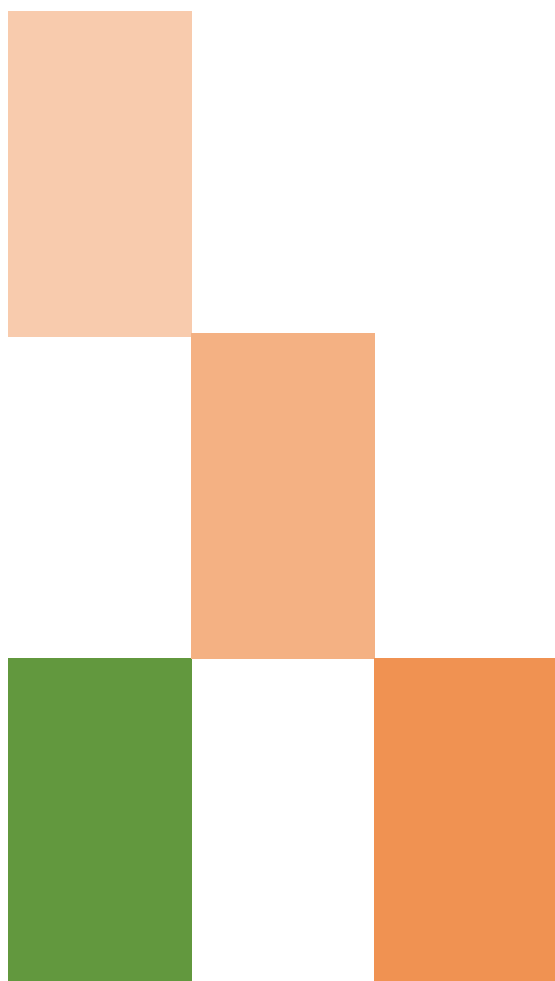
**Data Cleaning and Transfer Protocol:** Before uploading data to National Informatics Centre (NIC) server, variables were recoded, cleaned as per the logical checks and the identifiers used. Pictorial flow of the data management is shown in the figure given below:

Figure: 3. Process of data cleaning and transfer protocol





## CHAPTER-3: DISBURSEMENT LINKED INDICATOR NARSS (BASELINE)





## **DISBURSEMENT LINKED INDICATORS (DLIs)**

### **3.1 Objective**

The World Bank through the 'Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation' supports following two categories of activities:

- a) Performance incentives for sanitation improvement in rural areas; (US\$ 1475 Million)
- b) Technical Assistance for strengthening institutional capacities on program management, advocacy, and communications, and implementing a credible and robust monitoring & evaluation system to measure results of SBM-G. (US\$ 25 Million)

The Bank Program (PforR component of the Operation) supports the entire national SBM-G program by channelling US\$1.475 billion through the incentive grant window of SBM-G in support of the national program's objective of recognizing and rewarding the performance of states on achieving key sanitation outcomes. Program funds will be disbursed to MDWS on achievement of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and MDWS will release grant funds to states, based on their performance.

### **3.2 About Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI)**

SBM-G performance of the states against the disbursement linked indicators (DLI) is to be measured through conducting national annual rural sanitation survey (NARSS). Distribution of financial incentives to states would be proportional to the actual performance of the states. The four DLIs identified for this purpose are:

- DLI #1: Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation
- DLI #2: Sustaining ODF Status in villages
- DLI #3: Increase of rural population with Solid Liquid Waste Management
- DLI #4: Operationalization of Performance Incentive Grants by MDWS

As per the requirements of SBMSO, the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) has been conducted by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) for ensuring credibility and objectivity of survey results.

### **3.3 Process of DLI Computation**

For each of the DLIs, there are certain performance parameters specified in the Operations Manual of SBMSO, which have been captured in the NARSS survey protocol, for measurement by the IVA. Population in absolute number for the Universe is derived from the DLI proportion extrapolated to the MoSPI 2017 total projected rural population of states and union territories (Source MDWS). Appropriate weights have been applied for deriving the values at Universe level, based on sample observations.

**DLI #1:**

**Indicator** - Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation

**Rationale** – This DLI focuses on the reduction in the prevalence of OD based on the rural population having access to sanitation facilities and using them always, as per the definitions in the Operations Manual.

Based on these definitions, a group of parameters have been agreed in the NARSS protocol for determining DLI 1, which are as below:

- ✓ Access to a toilet
- ✓ Functionality of the toilet
- ✓ Toilets with safe disposal mechanism of human excreta
- ✓ Toilet is hygienic
- ✓ Usage of a Toilet always and
- ✓ Safe disposal of Child faeces

**Process of Calculating DLI# 1** –Following processes has been followed to calculate DLI 1:

- **Step 1** – Count of total Population (Child + Adult) – derived after removing those HHs where the interviewer/ HH could not establish the technology type (455 Households). **(Denominator)**
- **Step 2** – In case of 10% of surveyed HHs, which reported having a septic tank toilet, the safe disposal mechanism could not be established. In such cases, the analysis adopted a similar approach for estimating safe sanitation as followed by UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program, when sufficient information is not available (i.e., considering 50% of such cases as having safe disposal mechanisms)
- **Step 3** – Numerator established using count of adult population, always using functional, hygienic and safe toilet.
- **Step 4** – Further count of child population in the above households where disposal of faeces is through safe methods (Buried in the ground & Put into the toilet) have been included in the numerator.
- **Step 5** – Added Adult and child population that came from Step 3 and Step 4 for the **numerator**
- **Step 6** –Converted the number into percentage

**DLI#1=Count of total population always using toilet (Step 5) ÷ Count of total population (step 1)**

Using the above, DLI -1 assessed that 62.3% of rural population of India i.e., 54,52,47,322 is using toilets that are safe, functional, hygiene. This is the base level against this DLI. Next rounds of NARSS will measure reduction in population practicing Open Defecation.

**A. DLI #2**

**Indicator** - Sustaining ODF Status in villages

**Rationale** – DLI 2 measures rural Population of ODF villages showing sustained ODF status.

This DLI measures performance of a sub-set of villages, which are already verified by the SBM-G teams as ODF, that are called ODF verified villages, as on June 6, 2017 – the cut-off date suggested by the EWG. This cut-off date provides at-least 7 months of sustained ODF (i.e. From start to end of NARSS Round-1).

The DLI has been calculated based on the parameters suggested in the NARSS protocol for defining an ODF Village. This includes the following:

- ✓ All Households have Access to a toilet
- ✓ All members of a Household always use the toilet
- ✓ Child faeces is safely disposed
- ✓ Schools have access to toilet and is in use
- ✓ AWC have access to toilet and is in use
- ✓ All toilets are functional
- ✓ All toilets have safe disposal mechanism
- ✓ All toilets are Hygienic and
- ✓ There is absence of visible faeces in village surroundings and places which were used historically for open defecation

**Considerations** - All parameters are binary in nature hence any village which has failed on any of the above criteria has been considered as not confirming to the ODF status.

Also, as per the EWG meeting held in December 2017, a maximum of 5% margin of error shall be granted at the aggregate level in a village to neutralize response error and accordingly the status of usage would be determined to determine the ODF status of the village. However, this was applied only in village in NARSS-1.

**Process of Calculating DLI# 2** - Following process has been followed to calculate DLI# 2:

**Population projection of DLI#2 as per MoSPI 2017**

***To arrive at the extrapolated population for DLI#2, i.e., population living in ODF villages, the following steps have been undertaken:***

- ❖ **A-** Total population surveyed (ODF+Non-ODF)
- ❖ **B-** ODF population (Besides the population living in the villages not qualifying ODF condition)
- ❖ **C-** Total ODF population verified through NARSS
- ❖ **D-** Calculation of DLI#2 score (% verified ODF population among ODF population) **(C/B\*100)**
- ❖ **E-** % ODF population among total surveyed population **(B/A\*100)**
- ❖ **F-** Rural population (MoSPI)
- ❖ **G-** Calculation of ODF universe by projecting to the MoSPI population **(F\*E/100)**
- ❖ **H-** Projected ODF population (By projecting DLI#2 score to the ODF universe) **(G\*D/100)**

- **Step 1** – Considered only ODF verified sampled villages (1259 villages) for computation of DLI # 2
- **Step 2** – Identified villages where Public Spaces sanitation survey was not conducted. (22 villages). These villages were removed from the denominator and numerator.
- **Step 3** – Identified villages where more than one facility toilets were found to be locked (101 villages) and removed from denominator and numerator
- **Step 4** – Identified villages where technology option is unknown in facility toilet (0 villages)
- **Step 5** – Removed all ODF villages from HH data which were identified in step 2,3 & 4.
- **Step 6** – Removal of all those HH where technology option for disposal of excreta were found to be unknown. (Number of HH derived from step 5)
- **Step 7** – Counted total number of adult and child population of remaining households (Number of HH derived from step 6) (**Denominator**)
- **Step 8**– Removed villages as per the process given below, that do not meet the parameters under DLI.

#### HH Data –

- a. No access to toilet facility
- b. HH having access to toilet but fails the ODF status (Basis Functionality, Hygiene & safe Disposal of human excreta)
- c. Found unsafe disposal of child faeces
- d. Less than 95 % individuals are using toilet always (had to be applied only in one village).

**Note: Even if 1 HH is failed under point a, b, c or d, entire village was removed from the denominator.**

#### Village data –

- a) No Access to toilet facility by any of the public facility (Anganwadi and school).
- b) Public facility (School & AWC) having access to toilet but fails the ODF status (Basis Functionality, Hygiene, Usage & safe Disposal of human excreta)
- c) Public toilet was found to be dysfunctional and unsafe disposal of human excreta.
- d) Public toilet failed basis on functionality and usage of toilet.
- e) Any of the public places found with visible faeces in public space sanitation survey are not qualified under ODF definition.

**Step 9** - Count total number of adult and child population after removing villages as described in step 8 (**Numerator**).

**Step 10** - % of adult and child population (step 9 and step 7)

**DLI#2= Count of total number of adult and child population (step 9) ÷ count of total number of adult and child population (step 7)**

Since during NARSS Survey, 9.2% PSUs could not be considered because PSS could not be administered and the toilets of two or more number of facilities were found to be locked.

**Accordingly, DLI-2 value is based on an assessment that 95.3% of the population i.e. 15,50,02,809 is living in ODF verified villages that meet criteria for sustained ODF. Data on households and facilities for verification of this DLI was available for 90.8% of the ODF sample.**

**B. DLI #3**

**Indicator:** Increase of rural population with Solid Liquid Waste Management

**Definition** – DLI 3 focuses on population with solid and liquid waste management

As per Operations Manual, DLI 3 is to be determined using a group of parameters included in the household schedule and village schedule and are as below.

- Minimal level of garbage or litter piled up or dumped within the premise of the house
- Minimal level of stagnant waste water within the premise of the house
- Public places in a village show minimal level of littering
- Public places in a village show minimal level of water logging
- Safe disposal of solid and liquid waste at village level
- Safe disposal mechanism for solid waste at HH level
- Safe disposal mechanism for liquid waste at HH level

**Considerations**

- a) Villages which have been observed to have minimal littering and minimal stagnant water were considered as having improved SLWM and other PSUs will fail and that the population in such villages will not qualify.
- b) Villages which have performed safe disposal of solid waste (Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/ Vermi-compost etc.), community level waste collection arrangement & segregated waste collected and safely managed).
- c) Village which have performed safe disposal of waste water (Flows in some kind of safe system & some kind of treatment- into drain, kitchen garden and soak pit)
- d) Any HHs which were observed to have any garbage or litter piled up or dumped and having stagnant waste water within the premises of the households will fail, and population in that household will not qualify.
- e) In addition to cleanliness of the premises, the households which performed safe disposal of solid and liquid waste, the population from such households were considered as having improved SLWM.
- f) Village which have performed treatment of solid & liquid waste.
- g) Households which have performed safe method of solid and liquid waste disposal.

**Process of Calculating DLI# 3 -**

Following process has been followed to calculate DLI# 3:

- **Step 1** – Identified villages where Public Spaces questionnaire is not done.
- **Step 2** – Counted total number of adult and child population in remaining villages and derived the **Denominator**.
- **Step 3** – Identified the villages from Public Spaces Survey data, not qualifying the criteria of Solid & Liquid waste. i.e. Coded “No” in Q8 & Q9 and unsafe disposal arrangement i.e. Coded 1, 2 or 3 in Q6 and 1 or 2 in Q7.
- **Step 4** – Removed HHs from household data for villages identified in step 3
- **Step 5** – Identified & removed the households of where “Yes” is coded in both Q10 and Q12 of HH data that means garbage or litter piled up or dumped, stagnant waste water found within the premise of the house.
- **Step 6** – Identify & removed the households where some disposal mechanism was present for both solid and liquid waste, i.e., not coded “indiscriminate” in Q11 and Q13 of HH data
- **Step 7**- Count of total number of adult and child population of remaining HH from step 6 (**Numerator**).
- **Step 8** – % of adult and child population (Step 8).

**DLI#3-Count of total number of adult and child population (step 6) ÷ count of total number of adult and child population (step2)**

Accordingly, the value for DLI 3 was derived based on an assessment of 28.3% of rural population, i.e., 25,57,82,608 is practiced with SLWM.

**Note:** Population in absolute number is derived from the DLI proportion extrapolated to the MoSPI 2017 total projected rural population of states and union territories.

**Table: 4. DLI Scores- India & States**

States	DLI 1	DLI 2		DLI 3		
	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population practicing SLWM
<b>India</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>545247322</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>155002809</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>255782608</b>
A and N Islands	65.3	209858	0.0		61.9	199071
Andhra Pradesh	68.6	24871405	100.0	2925952	26.2	9504471
Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	463366	0.0		0	0
Assam	75.4	20808860	76.5	2815534	22.6	6236156
Bihar	36.6	34646067	90.5	3231747	6.1	5785870
Chhattisgarh	87.7	17318659	100.0	8759842	46.2	9116970
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.8	148905	0.0		8.4	12594
Goa	89.9	665445	0.0		18.1	133882
Gujarat	92.4	34090725	95.4	26414631	69.2	25538996
Haryana	92.6	16435512	100.0	10718836	72.4	12864052
Himachal Pradesh	99.0	6264767	96.9	5738361	89.3	5651344
Jammu and Kashmir	38.7	3510916	0.0		9.8	890966
Jharkhand	45.2	11792424	92.9	3666489	19.8	5163520
Karnataka	63.9	24517550	100.0	3940279	21.6	8296703
Kerala	100.0	26883783	99.1	19036553	91.8	24684134
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	37351056	100.0	4574803	30.0	17061416
Maharashtra	69.8	43802548	95.0	10459673	35.8	22462903
Manipur	74.4	1468998	0.0		0	0
Meghalaya	89.7	1990351	74.7	882659	76.0	1687258
Mizoram	86.9	418741	87.3	165556	50.1	241215
Nagaland	72.7	1455860	0.0		13.6	272582
Odisha	53.9	19007503	96.3	2479985	11.3	3976215
Puducherry	55.4	289553	0.0		1.9	9980
Punjab	67.3	11584799	99.6	2850318	38.1	6554735
Rajasthan	73.2	41322126	88.2	11085919	29.7	16763722
Sikkim	98.7	550507	96.0	411413	91.3	509369
Tamil Nadu	54.6	14933905	83.8	1423383	16.7	4565382
Telangana	69.0	15994491	100.0	3775110	38.3	8891676
Tripura	57.5	1783687	0.0		8.1	250080
Uttar Pradesh	41.9	72354266	100.0	4475009	22.7	39196890
Uttarakhand	86.3	6534497	97.0	2476082	61.1	4625312
West Bengal	76.7	51776196	95.2	22694674	21.7	14635143



**SBMSO- Results Framework****PDO Indicators by Objectives / Outcomes****Reduce open defecation in rural areas****► PDO Indicator 1: Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation (Number, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	54,52,47,322 (62.3%)	95,00,00,00.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**Strengthen MDWS capacity to manage SBM-G program****► PDO Indicator 2: National Annual Rural Sanitation survey conducted and results published (Yes/No, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	N	
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**Intermediate Results Indicators by Results Areas****Result Area 1: Increased access to safe and functional sanitation facilities****► Intermediate Results Indicator 1: Increase in the rural population having access to safe and functional sanitation facilities (beneficiaries) (Percentage, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	(58,53,38,644) 66.6 %	60
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**► Intermediate Results Indicator 2: Percent of female beneficiaries (Percentage, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	27,98,78,472 (47.8%)	42
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**► Intermediate Result Indicator 3: Increase in the percentage of poor and vulnerable (PAV) rural population having access to safe and functional sanitation (Percentage, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	58,12,03,239 (66.1%)	70
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**Result Area 2: Sustaining community - wide ODF status****► Intermediate Results Indicator 4: Sustaining ODF status in villages (Number, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	89790 (95.3%)	48,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**Result Area 3: Increased population with solid and liquid waste management (SLWM)****► Result Area 3: Intermediate Result Indicator 5: Rural Population with SLWM (Number (Thousand), Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	25,57,82,608 (28.3%)	116,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**► Intermediate Result Indicator 6: Number of villages with SLWM (Number, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	227754 (37.6%)	84,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

**Result Area 4: Strengthened capacity of MDWS in program management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation (M&E)****► Intermediate Result Indicator 7: Program management unit strengthened and functional (Yes/No, Custom)**

	Baseline	End Target
Value	N	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20
<b>► Intermediate Result Indicator 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Unit strengthened (Yes/No, Custom)</b>		
	Baseline	End Target
Value	N	N
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20
<b>► Intermediate Result Indicator 9: IMIS improved and functional (Yes/No, Custom)</b>		
	Baseline	End Target
Value	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20
<b>► Intermediate Result Indicator 10: BCC campaign implemented at national level (Yes/No, Custom)</b>		
	Baseline	End Target
Value	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20
<b>► Intermediate Result Indicator 11: Report on grievances received and addressed (Yes/No, Custom)</b>		
	Baseline	End Target
Value	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20
<b>► Intermediate Result Indicator 12: Report on annual program performance (Yes/No, Custom)</b>		
	Baseline	End Target
Value	N	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31-Dec-20

## Explanation on SBMSO results frame indicators

Indicator	Description	Calculation Process
PDO Indicator 1: <b>Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation</b>	This indicator has been determined by the population always using safe, functional and hygienic toilet and child faeces are also being disposed safely.	<b>DLI # 1 Rural Population</b>
<b>Result Area 1 : Increased access to safe and functional sanitation facilities</b>		
<b>Intermediate Results Indicator 1: Increase in the rural population having access to safe and functional sanitation facilities</b>	This indicator has been determined by calculating the population those are having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	<b>DLI# 1 Rural Population without considering usage by an individual</b>
<b>Intermediate Results Indicator 2: Percent of female beneficiaries</b>	This indicator has been determined by calculating the female population those are having safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	<b>Denominator=</b> DLI# 1 Rural population (adult male, adult female & all child) having access to safe, functional and hygienic sanitation <b>Numerator=</b> Total Female population (adult female + girl child) having access to safe, functional and hygienic sanitation
<b>Intermediate Result Indicator 3: Increase in the percentage of poor and vulnerable (PAV) rural population having access to safe and functional sanitation</b>	This indicator has been determined by calculating the PAV household and those are having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	<b>Denominator=</b> Total PAV rural population (All BPL and APL- SC, ST, Landless, Small & Marginal farmer, Labourer with only Homestead Land/ Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Household <b>Numerator= Total PAV rural population</b> having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet
<b>Result Area 2: Sustaining community - wide ODF status</b>		
<b>Intermediate Results Indicator 4: Sustaining ODF status in villages</b>	This indicator gives status of ODF sustainability among ODF verified village. An ODF village sustains as ODF if it passes through all the criteria of ODFness. By failing any of the criteria as stated below has considered as Non ODF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Household having Access to a toilet,</li> <li>✓ Safe disposal of Child faeces,</li> <li>✓ School having access to toilet</li> <li>✓ AWC having access to toilet</li> <li>✓ Functionality of toilet</li> <li>✓ Hygienic status of toilet</li> <li>✓ Safe technology of the toilet</li> <li>✓ Usage of toilet by individuals</li> <li>✓ Absence of visible faeces in the village.</li> </ul>	Number of villages (n=81520) sustaining ODF Calculation was done as follows: A- Total number of ODF villages (94,207) as on 6 <sup>th</sup> June 2017 B- Number of villages (85,540) post deducting 9.2% villages (As given in DLI#2 calculation process) C- DLI#2 score= 95.3 D- Number of projected ODF villages (81,520) <b>Formula:</b> <b>D= B*C /100</b>

Result Area 3: Increased population with solid and liquid waste management (SLWM)		
<b>Intermediate Indicator 5: Rural population with SLWM</b>	<b>Result</b>	This indicator has been decided by a group of parameter from household and village data such as: Absence of garbage or litter piled up or dumped within the premise of the house, Absence of stagnant waste water within the premise of the house, some kind of safe disposal methods adopted by the household to dispose solid and liquid waste , public places in a village show minimal level of littering and Public places in a village show minimal level of water logging and adopting safe disposal of solid and liquid waste at village level.
<b>Intermediate Indicator 6: Number of villages with SLWM (Number, Custom)</b>	<b>Result</b>	A Village with good SLWM has resolute if there are some safe disposal mechanism adopted by the village for disposal of solid and liquid waste and there are minimal littering and stagnant water around public places in the village.
		<b>DLI # 3 Rural Population</b>
		<b>Denominator</b> -Total surveyed villages <b>Numerator</b> - Villages with safe disposal mechanism of solid & liquid waste and with minimal littering and stagnant water near public places

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER-4: KEY FINDINGS NARSS - HOUSEHOLD



## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household members in the surveyed households (N=91720) from 6122 PSUs, such as age, sex, number of children aged below 3 years, caste and economic status of households. This information is useful for understanding the relationship between background characteristics that affect access and use of toilets, hygiene and sanitation behaviour, and household's solid and liquid waste management mechanism.

## 4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

**Table: 5. Household member's socio-demographic profile by ODF status, NARRS-2017-18, India**

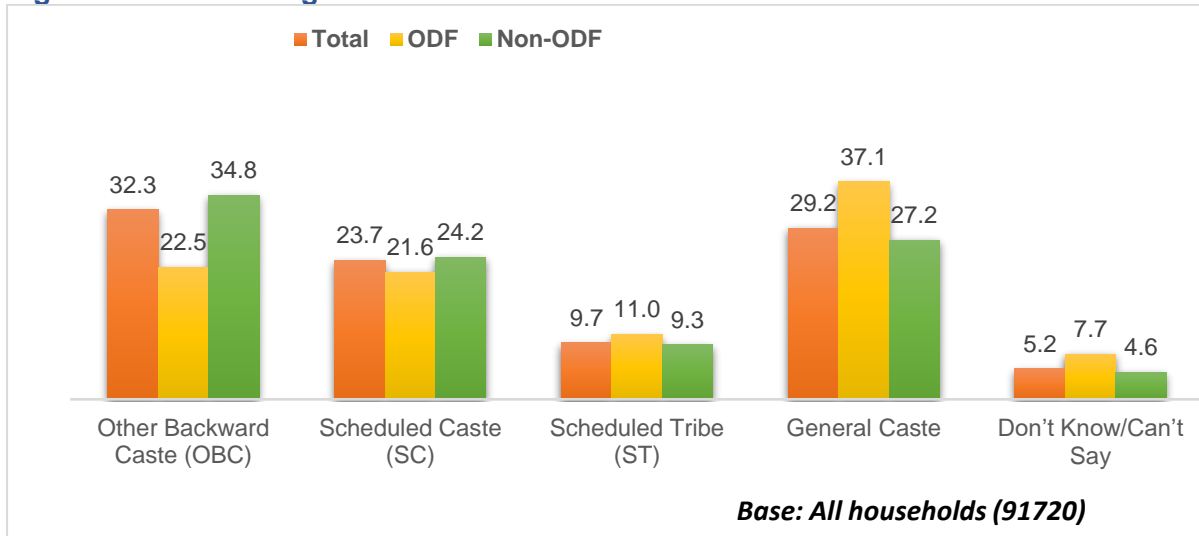
Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total village surveyed	6122	1259	4863
Total households surveyed	91720	18602	73118
Average household size <sup>1</sup>	4.3	4.09	4.36
<b>Gender of the population</b>			
Male	205712	39736	165976
Female	189101	36367	152734
Total	394813	76103	318710
<b>Age group, in years, n (%)</b>			
<15	108467 (27)	18023 (24)	90444 (28)
15-24	68823 (17)	12741 (17)	56082 (18)
25-34	65846 (17)	13233 (17)	52613 (17)
35-44	56484 (14)	11877 (16)	44606 (14)
45-54	41920 (11)	9078 (12)	32842 (10)
55-64	29835 (8)	6195 (8)	23640 (7)
65-74	16768 (4)	3432 (5)	13336 (4)
≥ 75	6670 (2)	1524 (2)	5147 (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>394813 (100)</b>	<b>76103 (100)</b>	<b>318710 (100)</b>
Average no. of children aged <3 years, mean (SD)	1.26 (0.60)	1.26 (0.61)	1.26 (0.60)
Average no. of male child aged <3 years, mean (SD)	0.68 (0.62)	0.72 (0.61)	0.68 (0.62)
Average no. of female child aged <3 years, mean (SD)	0.58 (0.63)	0.54 (0.61)	0.58 (0.63)
Average no. of males aged ≥ 3 years, mean (SD)	2.13 (1.22)	2.03 (1.13)	2.16 (1.24)
Average no. of females aged ≥ 3 years, mean (SD)	1.97 (1.21)	1.87 (1.13)	1.99(1.22)

<sup>1</sup> includes children aged <3 years of age

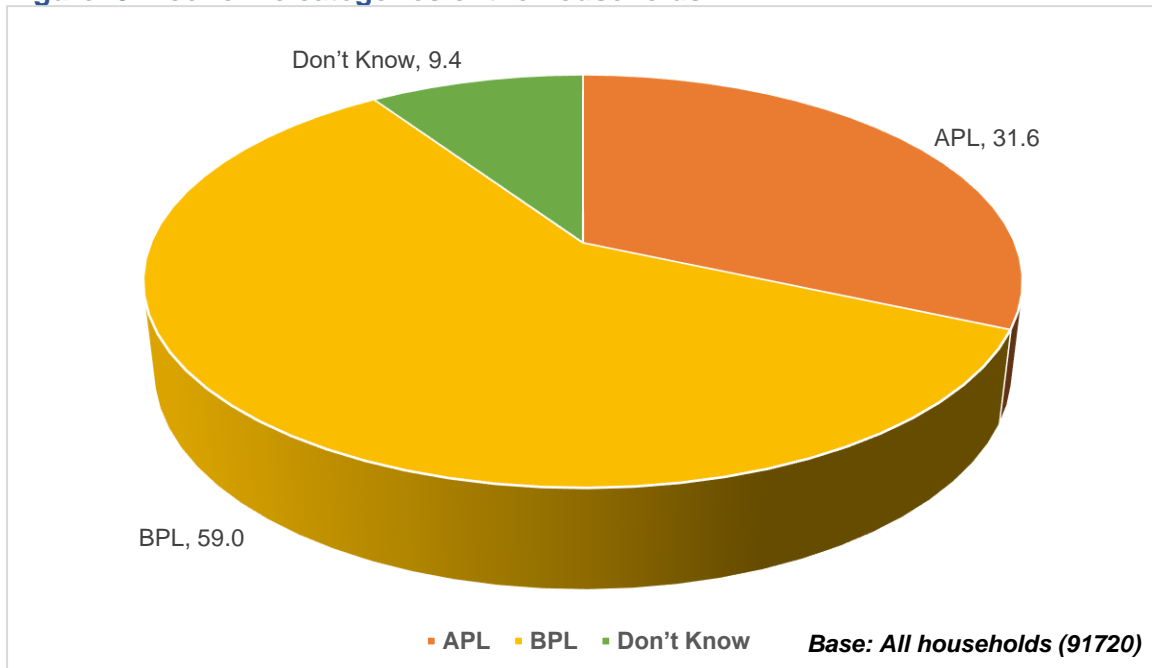
### **Social category of the households**

Social category wise analysis indicated that at an overall level, close to one-third households (32.3%) belonged to the Other Backward Caste (OBC). Three out of ten households were of general category (29.2%) while close to one-fourth belonged to Scheduled Caste [SC] (23.7%). Category wise analysis indicated that in ODF areas, majority of households were of general category (37.1%) followed by OBC (22.5%) and SC (21.6) social categories while in non-ODF areas, OBC households were in majority (34.8%) followed by general category households (27.2%) and SC households (24.2%). Please refer annexure **table-HH: 1** for additional information.



**Figure: 4. Social categories of head of the household****Economic category of the households**

To gauge the socio-economic classification of the surveyed households, the head of the households were asked about the economic category to which their household belonged to. Overall, close to six out of ten households (59.0%) reported that their household was a below poverty line (BPL) household whereas one-third households (31.6%) indicated to be an above poverty line (APL) household. One out of ten households (9.4%) did not know their economic classification. Category wise analysis indicated that a similar trend was prevalent across ODF and non-ODF areas, as could be seen in the table below. Please refer **table: 7** for additional information.

**Figure: 5. Economic categories of the households**

**Table: 6. Socio-economic categories of the households (%)**

Socio-economic categories of the households	Total		ODF		Non-ODF	
	Total Number of households	%	Total Number of households	%	Total Number of households	%
<b>Base: All households</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73118</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Social Category</b>						
<b>Other Backward Caste</b>	29465	32.3	4197	22.5	25268	34.8
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>	21693	23.7	3983	21.6	17710	24.2
<b>Scheduled Tribe</b>	9696	9.7	2030	11.0	7666	9.3
<b>General Caste</b>	26372	29.2	7009	37.1	19363	27.2
<b>Don't Know/Can't Say</b>	4494	5.2	1383	7.7	3111	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73118</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Economic Category</b>						
<b>APL</b>	28652	31.6	7375	39.3	21277	29.6
<b>BPL</b>	54190	59.0	9609	51.5	44581	60.9
<b>Don't Know</b>	8878	9.4	1618	9.1	7260	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73118</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows that of the total sampled households surveyed in the NARSS, in overall, the maximum number of the households belonged to the general caste which is accounted to 29.2 percent followed by OBC and scheduled caste which constituted 32.3 percent and 23.7 percent respectively. The trend is similar across the village category, however, the percent distribution varies across the category.

As far as the economic categories of the households are concerned, the majority belonged to the BPL category which is 59.0 percent followed by the APL which account to be 31.6 percent. As in social category, in economic category also, the trend of distribution of the households are similar across both the available categories. **Table:7**

Table: 7. Average household size across the states (n)

States	Total			ODF			NON- ODF		
	Av. total member	Av. total male	Av. total female	Av. total member	Av. total male	Av. total female	Av. total member	Av. total male	Av. total female
INDIA	4.3	2.2	2.1	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.4	2.3	2.1
A and N Islands	4.2	2.1	2.1	.	.	.	4.2	2.1	2.1
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	2.3	2.0	.	.	.	4.3	2.3	2.0
Assam	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.2	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2
Bihar	4.4	2.4	2.0	4.4	2.5	2.0	4.4	2.4	2.0
Chhattisgarh	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.4	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.8	2.2	1.6	.	.	.	3.8	2.2	1.6
Goa	2.9	1.7	1.2	.	.	.	2.9	1.7	1.2
Gujarat	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.9	1.5
Haryana	4.7	2.6	2.2	4.7	2.6	2.1	4.8	2.6	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2	.	.	.
Jammu and Kashmir	5.2	2.8	2.4	.	.	.	5.2	2.8	2.4
Jharkhand	4.2	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.2	2.3	1.9
Karnataka	3.9	2.1	1.8	3.8	2.0	1.7	3.9	2.1	1.9
Kerala	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.6	1.9	1.8	.	.	.
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	2.4	2.2	5.4	2.7	2.7	4.5	2.3	2.1
Maharashtra	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.2	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.3	2.2
Manipur	4.8	2.4	2.4	.	.	.	4.8	2.4	2.4
Meghalaya	5.8	2.9	2.9	6.0	3.0	3.0	5.5	2.8	2.8
Mizoram	4.4	2.2	2.2	5.0	2.4	2.6	4.1	2.0	2.1
Nagaland	3.9	2.0	1.9	.	.	.	3.9	2.0	1.9
Odisha	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.7	1.9	1.8	4.1	2.1	2.0
Puducherry	4.1	1.9	2.2	.	.	.	4.1	1.9	2.2
Punjab	4.6	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.4	2.2
Rajasthan	4.5	2.4	2.1	4.0	2.1	1.9	4.7	2.5	2.2
Sikkim	4.6	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.3	.	.	.
Tamil Nadu	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.9
Telangana	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.9	2.0	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7
Tripura	4.0	2.1	1.9	.	.	.	4.0	2.1	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.1	2.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	2.2	5.1	2.7	2.5
Uttarakhand	4.6	2.4	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.1	4.6	2.5	2.1
West Bengal	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.9	4.1	2.1	2.0

**Base: All Household**

The table presents the detail of average household size across the states which were calculated basis total member of the households captured in the survey. At overall level, average household size was calculated to be 4.3 with male member averaging 2.2 while female average is 2.1. The details of average male and female member in ODF & Non-ODF villages are provided in the table for easy reference.

## CHAPTER-5: AVAILABILITY AND STATUS OF TOILETS IN HOUSEHOLDS

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. 76.0% of the households in India have access to toilets
2. 95.0% of the toilets are functional
3. 95.6% of the toilets are hygienic
4. 96.1% of the toilets have safe disposal mechanism of human excreta

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives context of availability and status of toilets in the households across the rural areas of India. While information on availability and access to toilets at a household level was collected during the survey, the status and condition of the toilets were also observed as per the DLI parameters. This chapter also describes the accessibility, use of toilets, functionality, technological options used in the toilet and water availability in toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal mechanism practiced by households in rural India.

## 5.2 ACCESS TO TOILETS

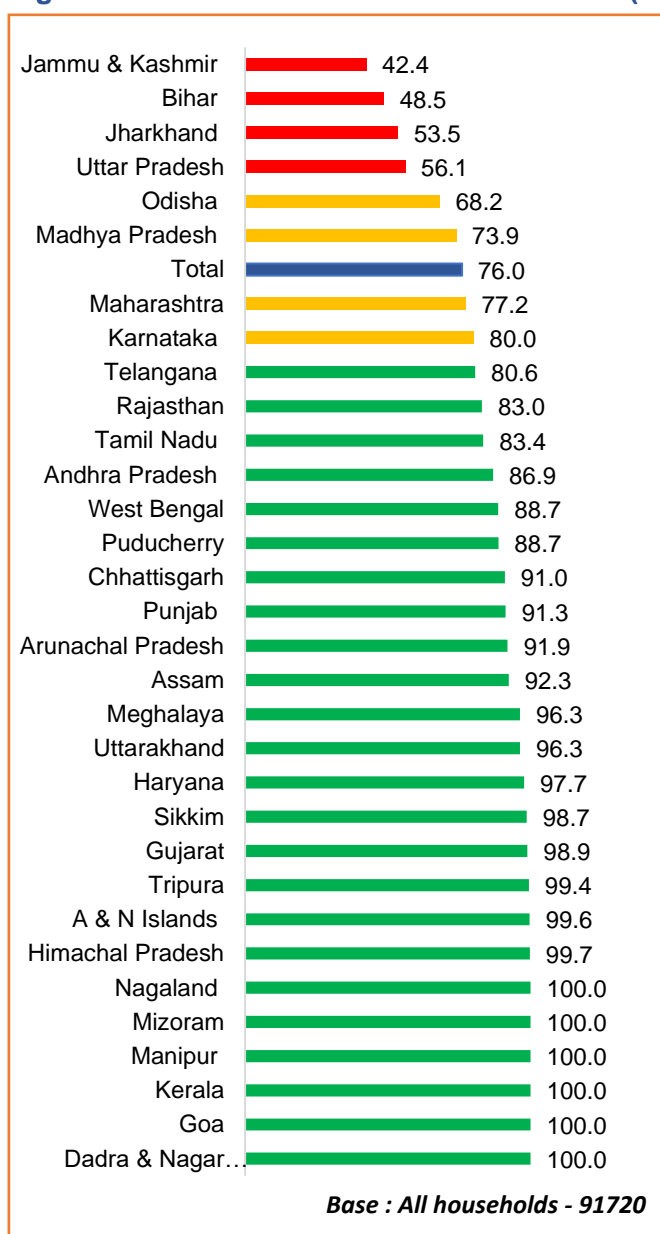
In the survey, the information on accessibility of toilet facility for the household was collected through a combination of four responses which included i) Own toilet : Households having access to toilet which is exclusively used by members of the household ii) Shared toilet : Household having access to toilet used by multiple families iii) Community toilets: Households having access to a Public toilet facility (toilet is open to the general public) and iv) No toilet access : Households do not have access to any toilet (family members usually defecate in the bush, fields, or other locations).

Among all the surveyed households (n=91720), it was found that 76.0 percent households had access to toilets. About 30.0 percent households had no access to toilets in Non-ODF villages whereas this percentage was minimal (0.4%) in ODF villages. Please refer annexure **table-HH:2** for additional information.

**Toilet accessibility was defined as– Households with access to**

- Own toilet
- Shared toilet
- Community toilet

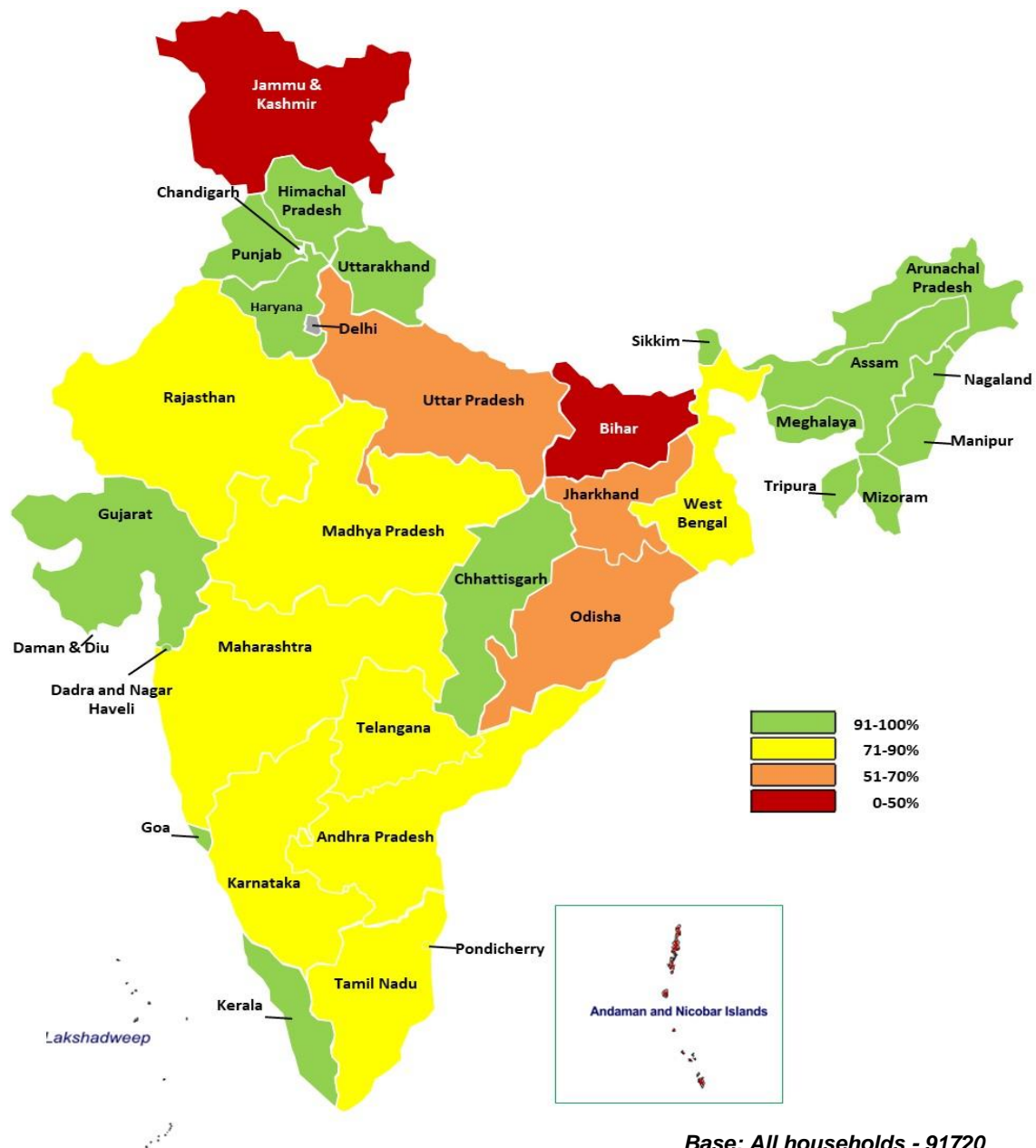
**Figure: 6. Households with access to toilets (%)**



### 5.3 ACCESS TO TOILETS IN STATES

The survey further revealed that all the households in Mizoram, Kerala, Nagaland, Manipur, Dadra Nagar and Haveli and Goa had access to toilets. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh (99.7%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (99.6%), Tripura (99.4%) also reported that almost all the households with access to toilets. More than nine out of ten households in Gujarat (98.9%), Sikkim (98.7%), Haryana (97.7%), Uttarakhand (96.3%), Meghalaya (96.3%), Assam (92.3%), Arunachal Pradesh (91.9%), Punjab (91.3%) & Chhattisgarh (91.0%) reported of having access to a toilet.

**Figure: 7. State wise accessibility of the toilets by the households (%)**





In the villages of **Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa and Kerala 100%** households had access to toilet

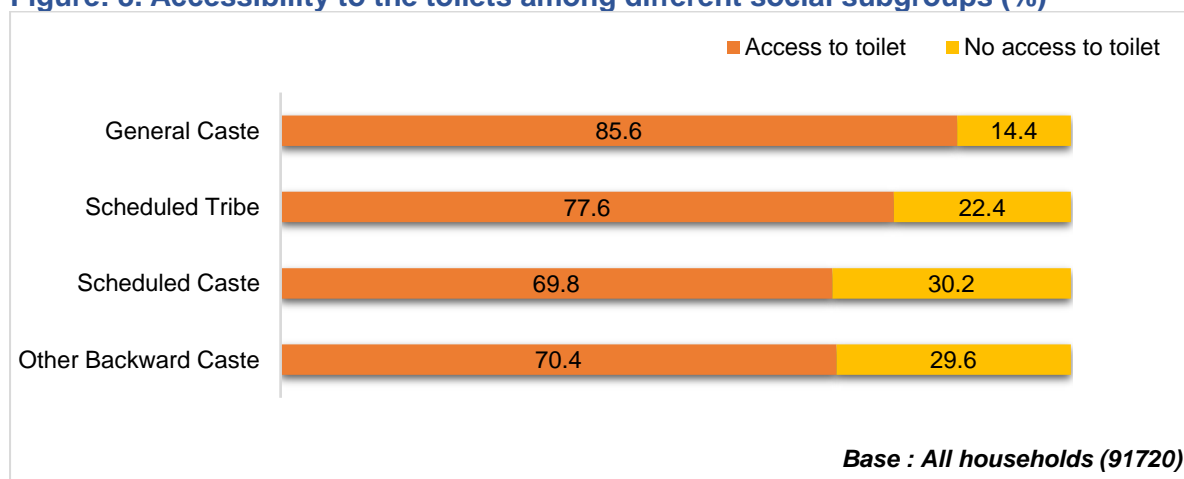
Six states were found to be below the national average for household's accessibility to toilets. Those states were Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

In the ODF villages of Mizoram, Kerala, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar, all the households (100%) reported of having access to toilets. In non-ODF villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (99.6%), Tripura (99.4%), Gujarat (97.3%), Uttarakhand (94.2%), Haryana (94.2%), Arunachal Pradesh (91.9%), Assam (91.3%) and Meghalaya (90.7%) reported more than nine out of ten households with access to toilets. Please refer annexure **table-HH: 2** for additional information.

#### 5.4 PATTERNS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

As depicted in the figure given below, results of the households with access to toilets by social status/caste revealed that access to toilet was higher in the households which belonged to general category (85.6%) where it was recorded 100 percent in ODF villages and 80.7 percent in non-ODF villages. Among the scheduled tribe households, 77.6 percent had access to toilets which was 98.1 percent in ODF villages and 71.4 percent in non-ODF villages.

**Figure: 8. Accessibility to the toilets among different social subgroups (%)**



**Table: 8. Accessibility of the toilets with respect to background characteristics**

Accessibility of toilets	Total		ODF		Non-ODF	
	Total Number of households	%	Total Number of households	%	Total Number of households	%
Base: All households	91720	76.0	18602	99.6	73118	70.0
<b>Social Category</b>						
Other Backward Caste	20837	70.4	4177	99.6	16660	65.5
Scheduled Caste	15162	69.8	4014	99.6	11149	63.0
Scheduled Tribe	6874	77.6	2018	98.1	4857	71.4
General Caste	22931	85.6	6910	100.0	16021	80.7
Don't Know/Can't Say	3931	82.0	1433	99.8	249	74.4
<b>Economic Category</b>						
APL	23580	81.3	7294	99.5	16286	75.1
BPL	39798	73.6	9562	99.6	30236	67.9
Don't Know	6358	73.5	1697	99.9	4661	67.1
Total	69735	76.0	18552	99.6	51183	70.0

The table depicts the accessibility status of the households by socio-economic categories. Out of the total households which have got access to the toilet facilities, majority of the households belonged to the general category which is accounted to 85.6 percent followed by the households belonged to the scheduled tribe which is 77.6 percent of the total accessible households. The number of households which are reported the lowest in this category belonged to the scheduled caste. In ODF category, the percent distribution of the toilet belonging to the different social category is reported almost same except the scheduled tribe households which is accounted to 98.1 percent which is more or less similar to the other different categories.

Accessibility to the toilet facility also varies as per the economic categories of the households. The table depicts that the households belonging to the APL category have got higher access as compared to the BPL category which constitutes 81.3 percent. The BPL households have got 73.6 percent toilet access. Please refer **table: 9** for detailed information.

The surveyed households were classified into two economic categories based on their availability of APL/BPL cards. While looking at the economic categories, eight out of ten households which belonged to APL category reported of having access to toilets (81.3%). In non-ODF villages, among BPL households, it was found that almost seven out of ten households (67.9%) had access to toilets where it was higher (75.1%) among APL households.

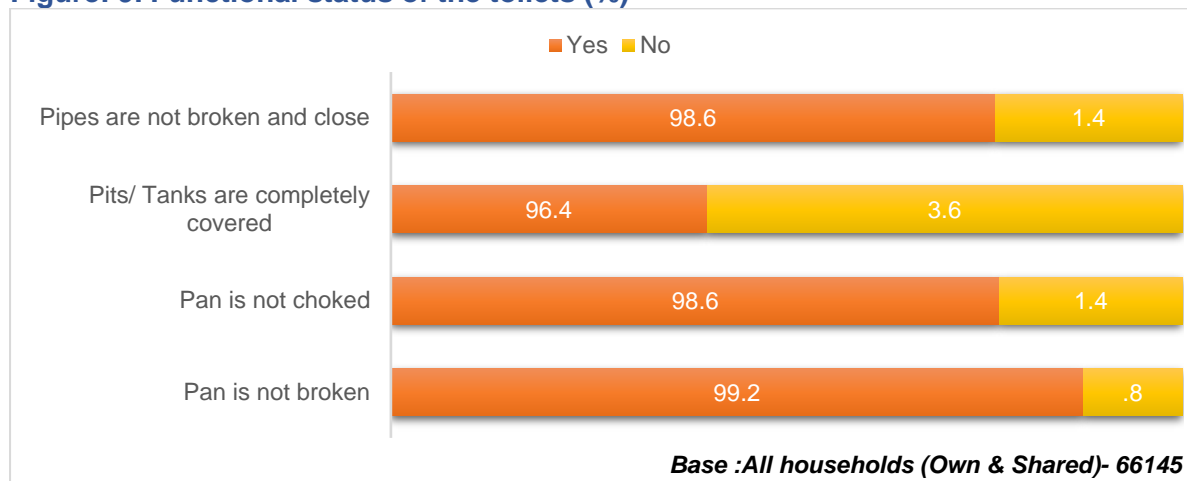
## 5.5 FUNCTIONALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

The measure of the functionality was determined by observing four components in the toilet. They were whether the i) pan/seat was completely broken ii) pan was choked iii) pits/tanks were completely covered iv) pipes were broken or open. Based on the above parameters, it was found that majority (95.0%) of toilets were functional. Almost all the households in the ODF village (99.6%) were found to have functional toilets in comparison to 93.3 percent of households in non-ODF villages. At an overall level, 99.2 percent toilets had pans which were not broken and 98.6 percent had closed pipes without breakage.

All the households in the villages of Dadra Nagar and Haveli and Kerala were found to have functional toilets. Similarly, villages in states of Himachal Pradesh (99.9%) Uttarakhand (99.8%), Puducherry (99.7%), Sikkim (99.3%), Punjab (99.3%), Andhra Pradesh (99.2%), Haryana (99.1%), and Mizoram (99.1%) reported to have functional toilets in almost all households.

**KEY NOTE**

- 99.6% Toilets accessed by the households were found to be functional in ODF villages
- 96.4% Pits/tanks of toilets were found to be completely covered

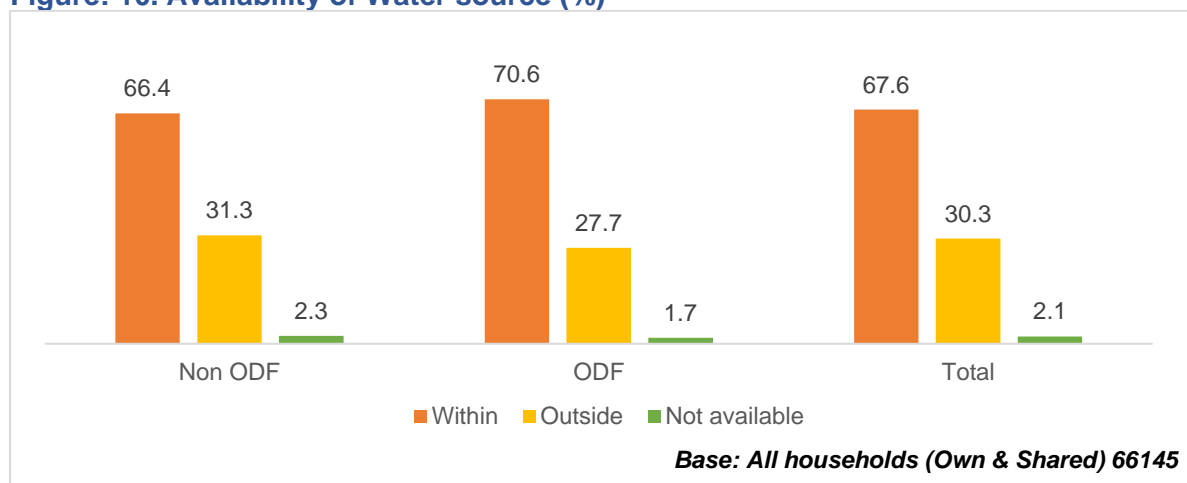
**Figure: 9. Functional status of the toilets (%)**

Non-Functional toilets were observed in 5.0 percent of the households, 3.6 percent of the toilets were found to be have pits and tanks without complete cover and 1.4 percent of the toilets were found to have choked pans. Please refer annexure **table-HH:3** for additional information.

**In the ODF villages almost all the toilets were found to be functional (99.6%) whereas in the non-ODF villages 93.3% of the toilets were found to be functional.**

**5.6 AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR TOILET USAGE**

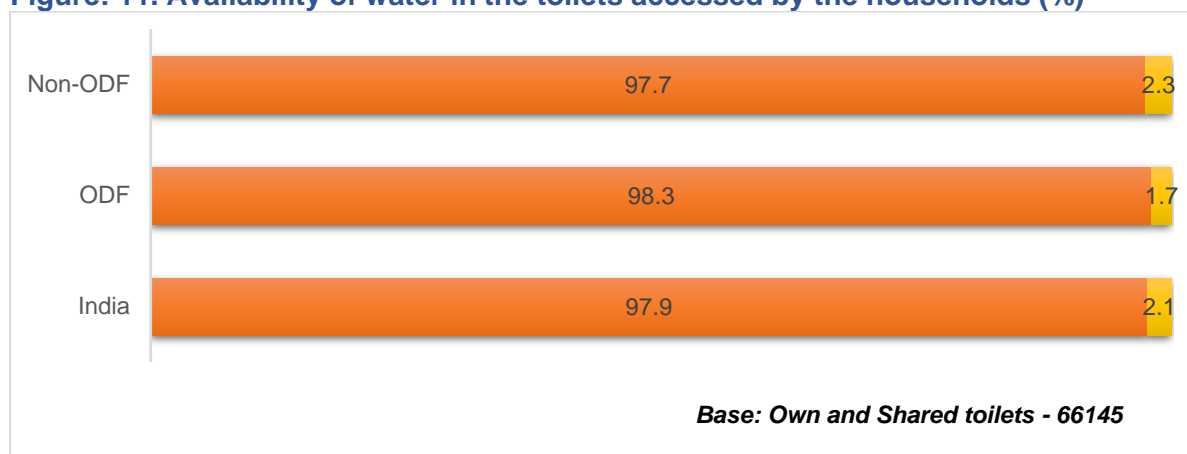
Availability of water for toilets usage was observed for the household reported access to a toilet.

**Figure: 10. Availability of Water source (%)**

It was observed whether the toilet had any evidence of water supply, or household had piped water supply in the toilet, or small water turf/tank next to the toilet, or bucket of water kept next to the toilet, or presence of well or hand-pump in the house premises, or presence of any other water sources.

In majority of households, it was found that water was available for toilet use within the premises. Seven out of ten households (70.6%) in the ODF villages had water available in their own households as compared to 66.4 percent households in non-ODF villages

**Figure: 11. Availability of water in the toilets accessed by the households (%)**



Based on the above-mentioned criteria, it was found that 97.9 percent of the toilets had availability of water irrespective of whether households belonged to ODF or non-ODF village. All the households in the villages of A & N Islands, Dadra and Nager Haveli, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Manipur, had water available in their toilets. Almost all the toilets in the households of Kerala (99.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (99.7%), Nagaland (99.3%), Mizoram (99.1%), Tripura (99.6%), West Bengal (99.6%), Andhra Pradesh (99.6%), Assam (99.5%), Telangana (99.4%), Nagaland (99.3%), Punjab & Haryana (99.2%) Meghalaya (99.1%) & Mizoram (99.0%) had water supply for toilets use.

Table: 9. Functionality, Disposal Method and Hygienic condition of toilets accessible to households (%)

States	Total				ODF				NON- ODF			
	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>66145</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>48099</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.2</b>
A and N Islands	398	98.4	96.8	98.1	0	0	.0	0	398	98.4	96.8	98.1
Andhra Pradesh	4145	99.2	98.7	99.2	404	100	100.0	100	3741	99.1	98.6	99.1
Arunachal Pradesh	269	80.5	80.5	80.9	0	0	.0	0	269	80.5	80.5	80.9
Assam	2682	84.4	84.0	84.2	384	98.1	98.1	97.7	2298	82.1	81.6	81.9
Bihar	3652	92.4	93.2	92.5	395	98.9	99.7	99.5	3257	91.6	92.4	91.7
Chhattisgarh	2093	98	98.8	98.8	932	100	100.0	100	1161	96.4	97.9	97.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	300	100	100.0	100	0	0	.0	0	300	100	100.0	100
Goa	284	98.1	98.1	97.2	0	0	.0	0	284	98.1	98.1	97.2
Gujarat	3471	97.2	98.9	97.8	2831	100	100.0	100	640	84.8	94.2	88.3
Haryana	1523	99.1	99.0	99.2	960	100	100.0	100	563	97.7	97.3	97.8
Himachal Pradesh	695	99.9	99.9	99.9	695	99.9	99.9	99.9	0	0	.0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	351	92.4	94.5	94.5	0	0	.0	0	351	92.4	94.5	94.5
Jharkhand	1315	94.5	95.7	96	389	100	100.0	100	926	92.1	93.9	94.3
Karnataka	3086	86.2	87.9	87.7	443	100	100.0	100	2643	83.9	85.8	85.6
Kerala	2020	100	100.0	100	2020	100	100.0	100	0	0	.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4368	96.6	98.8	95.6	404	100	100.0	100	3964	96.2	98.7	95.1
Maharashtra	5058	96.7	96.8	96.9	1423	99.5	99.4	99.5	3634	95.6	95.7	95.9
Manipur	404	80.2	80.2	80.2	0	0	.0	0	404	80.2	80.2	80.2
Meghalaya	297	96.3	96.3	95.6	184	95.5	95.5	94.3	112	97.7	97.7	97.7
Mizoram	302	99.1	98.8	98.8	105	99.1	99.1	99.1	197	99.1	98.7	98.7
Nagaland	354	86.6	85.4	82.6	0	0	.0	0	354	86.6	85.4	82.6
Odisha	2916	93.3	97.1	93	403	99.5	99.5	99.5	2513	92.3	96.7	92
Puducherry	210	99.7	99.7	99.7	0	0	.0	0	210	99.7	99.7	99.7
Punjab	1621	99.3	99.4	99.1	294	100	100.0	100	1327	99.1	99.3	98.9
Rajasthan	4022	97.4	99.3	99.2	1188	100	100.0	100	2834	96.2	99.0	98.9
Sikkim	295	99.3	99.3	99.3	295	99.3	99.3	99.3	0	0	.0	0
Tamil Nadu	3083	92.7	94.7	94.7	370	100	100.0	100	2714	91.7	94.0	94
Telangana	2180	97.6	98.0	97.5	401	100	100.0	100	1779	97.1	97.5	97

States	Total				ODF				NON- ODF			
	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>66145</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>48099</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Tripura	327	68.9	69.1	69.1	0	0	.0	0	327	68.9	69.1	69.1
Uttar Pradesh	7435	95.3	97.9	98	406	100	100.0	100	7029	95.1	97.8	97.9
Uttarakhand	737	99.8	99.8	99.8	278	100	100.0	100	459	99.7	99.7	99.7
West Bengal	6252	95.1	95.6	95.2	2843	98.5	98.5	98.4	3410	92.2	93.2	92.5
<b>Base: All Household with own and shared toilets</b>												

In the ODF villages of Uttarakhand, Assam, Punjab, Sikkim and Haryana it was reported that all the households had water available in the toilets. Similarly, almost all the households in the non-ODF villages of Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and A & N Islands had water for toilet use. Please refer **annexure table-HH:4** for additional information.



## 5.7 TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS

The survey tried to verify whether safe technology is adopted in the household's toilets for disposal. The household toilets were observed to see whether the toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system.

Majority of the toilets (96.2%) were found connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system. A comparison between ODF and non-ODF villages showed 99.6% and 94.9% of toilets were well connected to a sewer system respectively.

### 5.7.1. Safe Disposal of Human Excreta

The households where the human excreta were drained into septic tank with a soak pit, single leach pit toilet or double leach pit toilet, closed drain with sewer system and closed pit were classified as followers of safe disposal of the toilet waste. Safe disposal mechanism was found to be practiced in 96.1% of the villages at national level. In the ODF villages almost all the households (99.6%) followed the pattern whereas 94.8 percent in non- ODF villages practiced the same.

In Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Kerala all the households (100%) irrespective of ODF/non-ODF village had toilets which were connected to tank or a sewer system. In the villages of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Sikkim, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Mizoram, almost all household toilets were connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system.

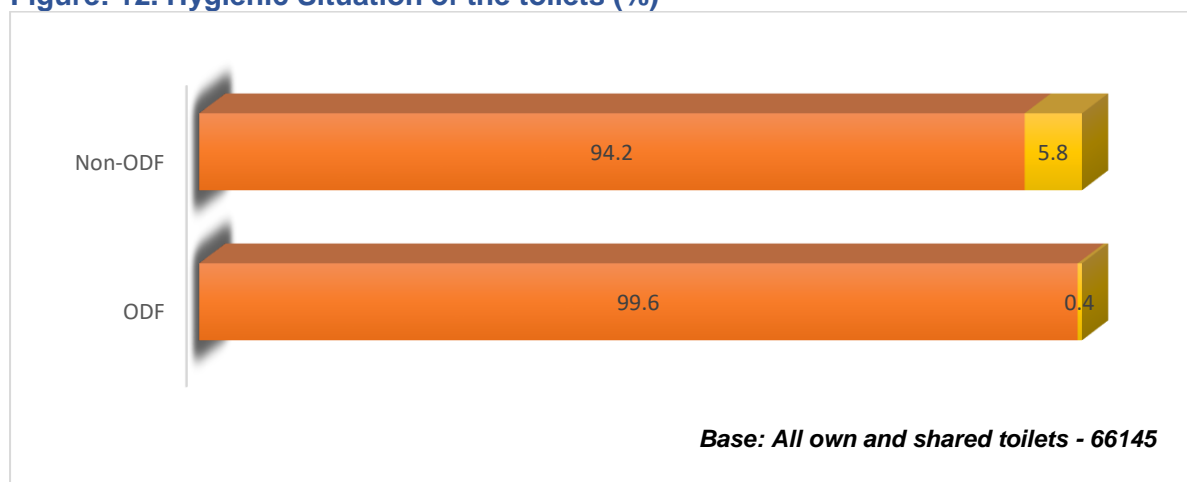
At an overall level, there are few states where safe disposal of excreta is being practiced in 99 percent or more but less than 100 percent toilets of the households. These states are Himachal Pradesh (99.9%), Uttarakhand (99.8%), Puducherry (99.7%), Punjab (99.4%), Sikkim & Rajasthan (99.3% each) and Haryana (99%). Please refer annexure **table-HH:6** for additional information.

#### Key Note

- 100 % toilets in Kerala & Dadra and Nagar Haveli practiced safe disposal mechanism.
- ODF villages of Kerala, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Punjab reported that all the household toilets (100%) disposed the human excreta through a safe disposal method.

### 5.7.2. Hygienic situation of toilets

The survey also tried to look at the hygienic condition of the toilets across the households. Households reported use of toilets were further observed for hygienic conditions in the toilets. Toilets were considered as hygienic based on set of criteria. Data collectors had to observe and record the following three things in the toilet to categorize the toilet as hygienic.

**Figure: 12. Hygienic Situation of the toilets (%)**

The criteria were, i) whether the toilet was connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system, ii) availability of fly proof seal (Water trap/lid/other) in the toilet and iii) presence of no visible human excreta in the squatting area.

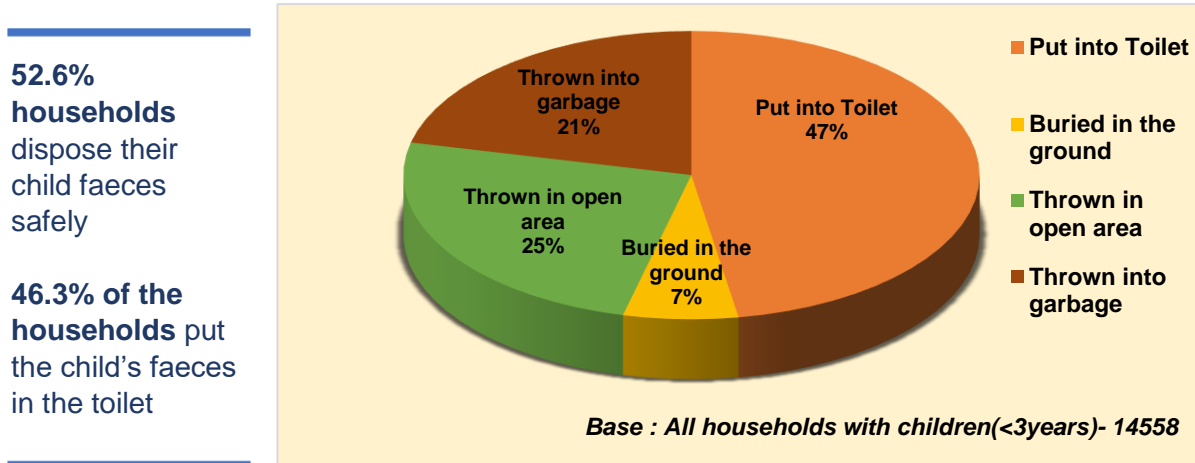
Based on the above-mentioned criteria all the household toilets in Dadra and Nagar Havel (100%) and Kerala (100.0%) were found to be hygienic. In Himachal Pradesh (99.9%), Uttarakhand (99.8%), Puducherry (99.7%), Sikkim (99.3%), Rajasthan, Haryana & Andhra Pradesh (each with 99.2%) and Punjab (99.1%), almost all the toilets were found to be hygienic. Amongst the ODF villages, hygienic toilets were found in nine out of ten households in most of the states. Remarkably, all the household toilets in the ODF villages of Kerala, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Punjab were found to be hygienic. Among non-ODF villages 94.2 percent toilets were found to be hygienic. Please refer annexure **table-HH:5** for additional information.

### 5.7.3. Disposal of Children excreta (for all < 3 years old)

Among the surveyed households (n=91720), 15.9% of the households having less than aged less than 3 years (n=14558) were asked about the disposal method for the faeces of the child. Based on the open-ended response it was categorized whether the methods were safe way of disposing the faeces or not. The respondents who said that, i) they put the faeces into the toilet or ii) buried it in the ground were considered as safe method of disposing the child's excreta.

At an overall level, 52.6 percent of the households followed one of the safe methods of disposing the child's faeces. All the villages in the state of Sikkim and Kerala followed safe method of disposal. Most of the households in Uttarakhand (95.3%) and Haryana (91.8%) followed safe method of disposal for child excreta. In the ODF villages of Sikkim, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Odisha practice of safe disposal of child's faeces was found to be universal. Among non-ODF villages, Uttarakhand had highest number (92.7%) of households which reported safe disposal of the child's excreta. See annexure **table HH:7**.

Figure: 13. Methods followed to dispose child’s excreta (%)

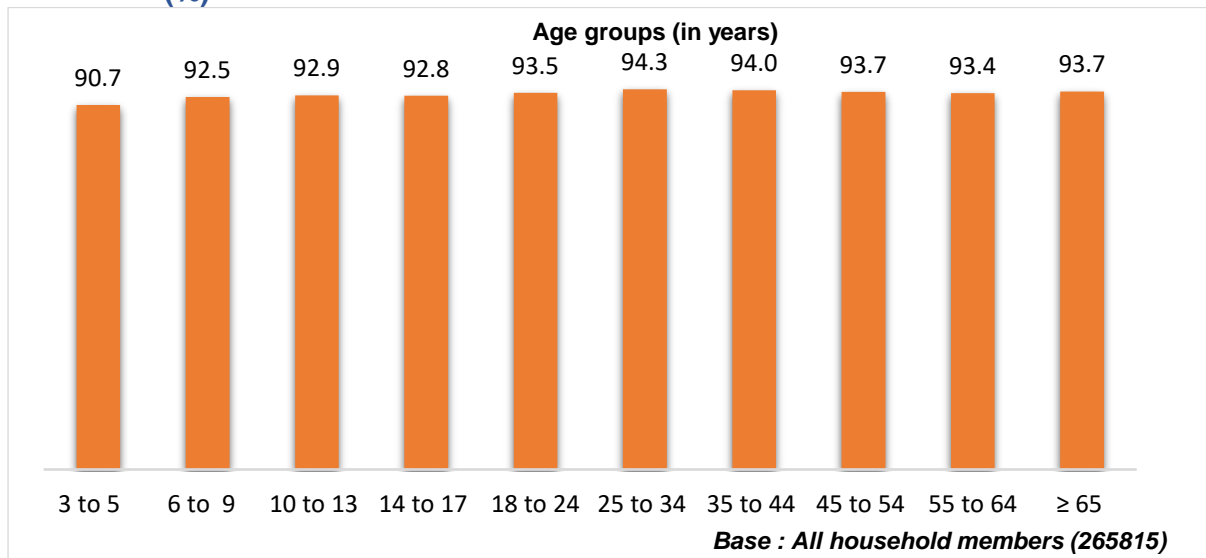


### 5.8 USAGE OF TOILETS

Along with the accessibility of the households to the toilets, the survey also tried to understand the regularity in toilet usage among the household members. To understand the regularity of toilet usage, respondents were asked whether each of the family members used the toilet always or not. Those who said not regularly using the toilet were further probed to understand the frequency of their toilet usage i.e. whether they used toilet mostly, rarely or never in the last 15 days.

94.3 % rural youths of age group 25 – 34 years use toilet always

Figure: 14. Pattern of regular use of toilet across age groups of household members (%)



In the ODF villages, almost all the household members reported use of toilets always. Usage of toilet was also analyzed based on gender of the household member. It was found that slightly more females reported regular usage of toilet (93.7%) as compared to males (93.2%). The below table shows percentage distribution of those who reported of using the toilet always and often. The above diagram also suggests that percentage of persons always using toilet is at peak of 94.3 percent in the age group of 25-34 years from where it gradually reduces as

the age increases but again fluctuates slightly upward in the age group of  $\geq 65$  years. Please refer **table-11&12** for detailed information.

**Table: 10. Age wise toilet usage distribution among those who Mostly and Always use toilet**

<i>Base all Members of the household</i>	<b>Always and Often</b>		<b>Always</b>	
	<b>265815</b>		<b>264809</b>	
Age	Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)
<b>3 to 5 years</b>	11667	90.7	11610	90.3
<b>6 to 9 years</b>	16555	92.5	16483	92.1
<b>10 to 13 years</b>	19600	92.9	19514	92.5
<b>14 to 17 years</b>	20852	92.8	20766	92.4
<b>18 to 24 years</b>	38380	93.5	38220	93.1
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	47470	94.3	47329	94.0
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	41037	94.0	40893	93.7
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	30878	93.7	30761	93.3
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	21872	93.4	21789	93.0
<b>65+ years</b>	17502	93.7	17444	93.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>265815</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>264809</b>	<b>93.1</b>

**Table: 11. Background Characteristics of those who reported of using toilet Always and Often**

<i>Base: All the members of the household</i>	<b>Always and Often</b>		<b>Always</b>	
	<b>265815</b>		<b>264809</b>	
	Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>Male</b>	137947	93.2	137415	92.8
<b>Female</b>	127868	93.7	127394	93.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>265815</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>264809</b>	<b>93.1</b>
<b>Social Category</b>				
<b>Other Backward Caste</b>	82666	93.4	82333	93.0
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>	56329	89.7	56038	89.2
<b>Scheduled Tribe</b>	25663	92.1	25534	91.7
<b>General Caste</b>	87233	95.9	87053	95.7
<b>Don't Know/Can't Say</b>	13923	97.4	13850	96.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>265815</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>264809</b>	<b>93.1</b>
<b>Economic Category</b>				
<b>APL</b>	96844	95.5	96546	95.2
<b>BPL</b>	145640	92.1	145021	91.7
<b>Don't Know</b>	23331	93.8	23242	93.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>265815</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>264809</b>	<b>93.1</b>

## 5.9 SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 5.9.1. Disposal of solid waste by the households

In definitional terms, solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) is the collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal of waste materials, usually produced by human activity, to reduce their effect on human health or local aesthetics or amenity<sup>3</sup>. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G), launched with the objective of bringing improvement in cleanliness, hygiene and the general quality of life in rural areas. SLWM is the collection, transportation, processing, recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste material in a scientific manner.<sup>4</sup>

To investigate the SLWM practices by households, it was observed whether any garbage or litter was piled up or stagnant water within 10 feet around the premises of the household. The observation was done along with capturing GPS enabled photographs. To make the process of categorisation unambiguous, following definition was used to identify the waste. Litter would mean – solid waste (examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on). They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes. It will not include properly stored garbage in covered bins for disposal, properly collected cattle dung within the premises of the house for agricultural and other uses.

#### Key Note

- 100 % villages in Mizoram were found to be litter free
- More than 99 % villages in Uttarakhand (99.7%), Himachal Pradesh (99.6%), Punjab (99.3%) and Jharkhand (99.2%) were found to be garbage or litter free

**Table: 12. Percentages of household premises free from waste water and garbage**

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>73118</b>
Free from Stagnant waste water	95.5	96.6	95.2
Free from any garbage /litter	96.0	95.6	96.1

The surveyed household were also enquired about the process they followed to dispose off the solid waste. The responses were categorized as i) Indiscriminate (absence of formal arrangement) ii) Safely disposed within the household iii) Disposed Outside to common system.

At national level, more than half of the households (53.5%) reported to have disposed of the waste outside common system and 28.0 percent reported that the waste was safely disposed within the household and around 18.5% reported that disposal as Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement). Lots of respondent (85.6%) in Manipur reported that they do not have any formal arrangement to dispose of the waste where-as almost nine out of ten households (88.5%) in Sikkim said they disposed the waste safely within the household. In contrast to this, 82.8 percent households in Jharkhand responded that they disposed the garbage outside to

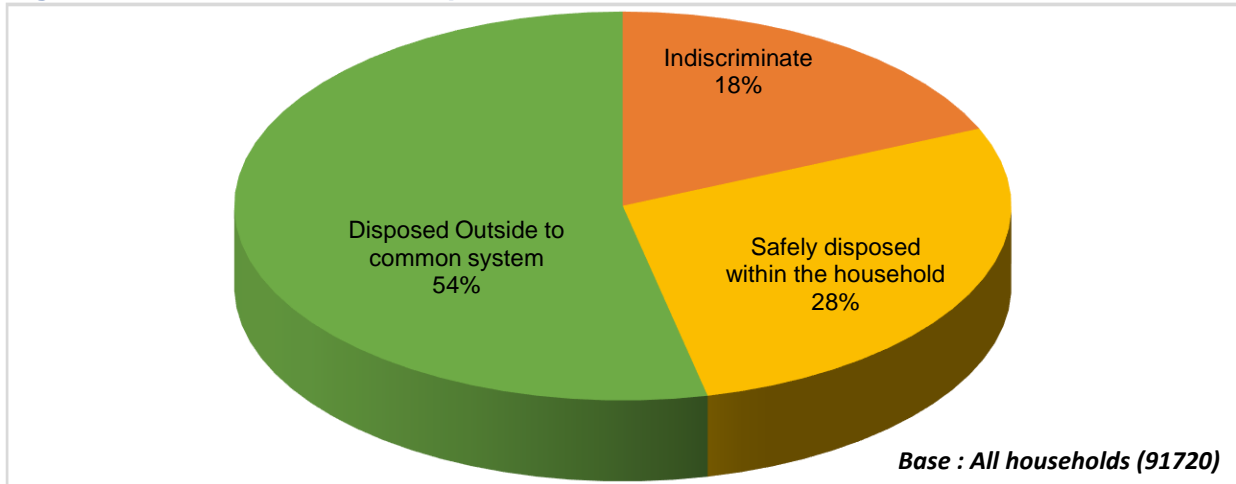
3 [http://www.mdws.gov.in/sites/default/files/SLWM\\_2.pdf](http://www.mdws.gov.in/sites/default/files/SLWM_2.pdf)

4 <http://vikaspedia.in/energy/environment/waste-management/solid-and-liquid-waste-management-in-rural-areas>

common system which was 90.3 percent in ODF villages and 81.4 percent in non-ODF villages. Please refer annexure **Table-HH: 8** for additional information.

**39.5 % households in ODF villages dispose solid waste safely within households**

**Figure: 15. Methods of solid disposal in the households**



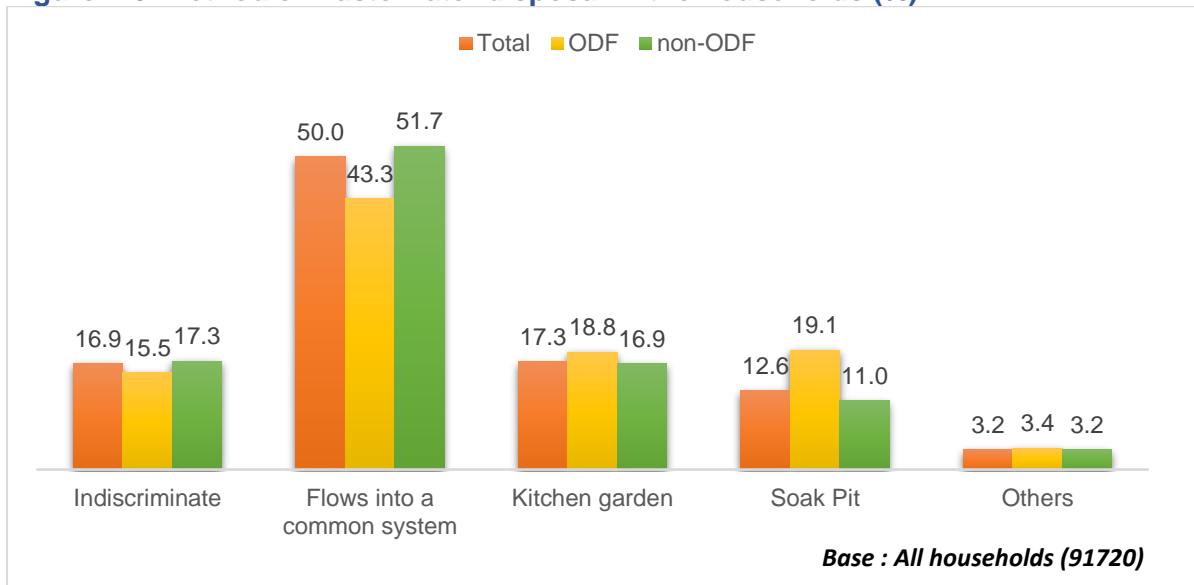
### 5.9.2. Disposal of waste water from households

To understand the disposal pattern of the waste water in the households, the premise of the household was observed against presence of any stagnant water. Apart from observing the stagnant water it was asked to the respondents about the disposal system of the waste water in the household.

Further the households were enquired about the process they followed to dispose off the waste water. The responses were classified as i) Indiscriminate ii) Flows in common system iii) Kitchen garden and iv) Soak Pit.

**79.9% households were found to be disposing the water through safe method**

**Figure: 16. Method of waste water disposal in the households (%)**



At national level, more than half (50.0%) of the households reported of disposing the waste water into common system whereas 17.3 percent of the households reported of disposing the water into the kitchen garden and another 16.9 percent of households reported of disposing the waste water indiscriminately. In the ODF villages, 18.8 percent of households were found to be disposing the waste water in kitchen garden and 19.1 percent into soak Pit. Amongst the non-ODF villages, 17.3 percent households reported of disposing the water indiscriminately followed by 16.9 percent who said they dispose the waste water into kitchen garden. One tenth of the households (11.0%) reported of using soak pits for this purpose. Safe and unsafe method of waste water disposal was classified considering – flow of waste water into common system, kitchen garden and soak pit as safe and indiscriminate method as unsafe method. As per the categorization, at national level, eight out of ten household (79.9%) were found to be disposing the waste water by using one of the safe methods. Almost similar proportion (81.1%) of households were found to be doing the same in ODF villages as well as in non-ODF villages (79.5%). Please refer annexure **table-HH:9** for additional information.

Five states where most of the households followed safe method of disposing the waste water were Meghalaya (99.8%), Puducherry (98.1%), Sikkim (98.9%), Uttarakhand (97.5%) and Kerala (96.5%). State of Mizoram (100%) and Punjab (99.6%) had maximum number of household in ODF villages who disposed off the waste water safely.

### 5.9.3. Garbage/ litter and stagnant water found within the premises

At national level, majority of households (95.5%) were found to be free of stagnant water within the premises. Among the ODF villages, 96.6 percent households were found to free of stagnant water whereas in non-ODF villages, 95.2 percent households were found to be free of stagnant water.

In the states of Dadra Nagar and Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Punjab and Mizoram, almost all the households' premises were found to be free from stagnant water. Sikkim is the only state which is 100% garbage free. Similarly, in the ODF villages of Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Mizoram & Punjab, absence of stagnant water was universal. In non-ODF village, all households of Meghalaya (100%) were found to be free form stagnant water. More than ninety percent of households of the non-ODF villages in Dadra Nagar and Haveli (99.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (99.7%), Gujarat (99.6%), Uttarakhand (99.6%), Jammu Kashmir (99.5%) and Jharkhand (99.3%) were found to be free from stagnant water.

Household premises free of garbage or any kind of litter were found in most of the households irrespective of ODF and non-ODF villages.

In ODF villages 95.6 percent household's premises were found to be garbage or litter free whereas in Non ODF villages 96.1% household's premises were found to be garbage or litter free.

In the states of Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jharkhand, most of the households had litter or garbage free premises. Please refer annexure **table-HH:10** for additional information.



**Table: 13. Households premises found to be free from waste water and garbage (%)**

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
<b>Base: All households</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>73118</b>
Free from Stagnant waste water	95.5	96.6	95.2
Free from any garbage (litter)	96.0	95.6	96.1

## 5.10 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

- **Accessibility:** Overall accessibility of the toilets for the households was found to be 76.0 percent, which was 99.6 percent in ODF villages and 70.0 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Functionality:** At national level 95.0 percent of the toilets were found to be functional. In ODF villages it was higher with 99.6 percent toilets to be functional as compared to 93.3 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Hygienic Situation:** 95.6 percent of the toilets were found to be hygienic at national level. 99.6 percent toilets in ODF villages were found to be hygienic as compared to 94.2 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Disposal Mechanism of Excreta:** Safe Disposal mechanism for disposing of human excreta was found to be prevalent in 96.1 percent of the household surveyed. In ODF villages 99.6 percent reported the same whereas in non-ODF villages 94.8 percent reported the same. Safe Disposal mechanisms for disposing children' excreta were followed in 52.6 percent of the households. In ODF villages 97.8 percent reported of disposing the children' excreta through safe method whereas 42.0 percent in non-ODF villages reported the same.
- **Technological options:** Majority of toilet (96.2%) was found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system.
- **Usage of Toilets:** A high toilet usage was found to be prevalent with 93.1 percent people reporting to be using the toilets always among those who had access to toilets.
- **Solid and liquid waste management practices:** Most of household premises were found to be free from garbage and litter. At a national level 96.0 percent of the household premises were found to be without garbage or litter. More than half of the households i.e. around 53.5 percent of the households reported of disposing the solid household waste outside to a common system. Similarly, disposal of waste water to a common system was found to be followed by 50.0 percent of the households. At mere number of household premises, presence of stagnant water was observed which was at 4.5 percent of the total households.

## CHAPTER-6: AVAILABILITY AND STATUS OF TOILETS IN THE SCHOOLS

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. Among all surveyed villages 98.1% had school.
2. 97.1% schools reported to have access to toilet.
3. 86.8% of the co-educational schools reported to have separate toilets for boys and girls.
4. 91.4% toilets were found to be functional.

## 6.1. Introduction

Schools are common place for children to interact and learn about hygiene. Availability of toilets in schools are very important component of school's infrastructure. Unavailability of toilets in schools and children going for open defecation can lead to many health hazards to children like diarrhea besides resulting in school dropouts, particularly among girls. This chapter gives information about the availability of toilets by gender, number of toilet seats available, functionality, access to water and availability of hand washing facility. During the survey, data on availability and status of the toilets in the school was also collected. While carrying out the data collection in the sampled villages the data collectors also visited the school present in the village. In each village, the school which had the highest educational level was visited and interviews were conducted besides observing the sanitation facilities. Among the surveyed villages, 5782 villages have got schools. Out of the schools found in the village, 97.1% schools (n=5616) have got access to the toilet facilities and that out of the total toilets having access to the toilet facilities, 20.3% (n=1144) toilets were found locked during the field survey while rest of them were reported unlocked. The detailed information only gathered for those school which were found unlocked (n=4472).

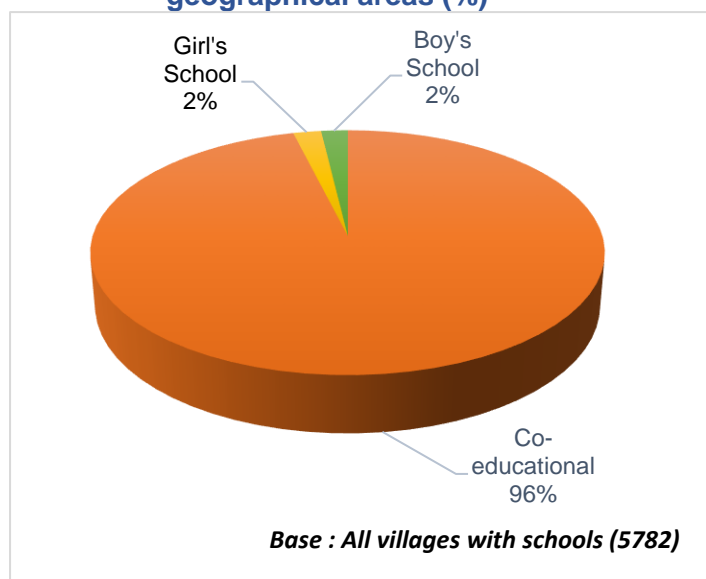
## 6.2. Types and categories of the schools

### 6.2.1. Categories

In total villages surveyed, 5782 villages had schools. The schools were further divided into three categories i) Boys schools ii) Girls schools and iii) Co-educational schools. At the national level, 96.1 percent of schools were found to be co-educational. In the ODF villages, more than nine out of ten villages were found to be co-educational (93.9%) whereas in non-ODF villages 96.6 percent of surveyed schools were co-educational. At the national level, availability of girl's school is slightly higher (2.0%) in comparison to the boy's school (1.9%). In ODF villages of the states, the number of girl's schools are shown remarkably high which is accounted to 3.3 percent as compared to the boy's school which are reported 2.8 percent. In Non-ODF category, the percent distribution of both girl's and boy's category is similar, which are accounted to be 1.7 percent each for boys and girls. Among all the villages surveyed 234 villages (3.9%) were found to be without any school.

**98.1 % of the surveyed villages had schools with 96.1 % of them being co-educational**

**Figure: 17. Percent Distribution of different categories of schools in sampled geographical areas (%)**

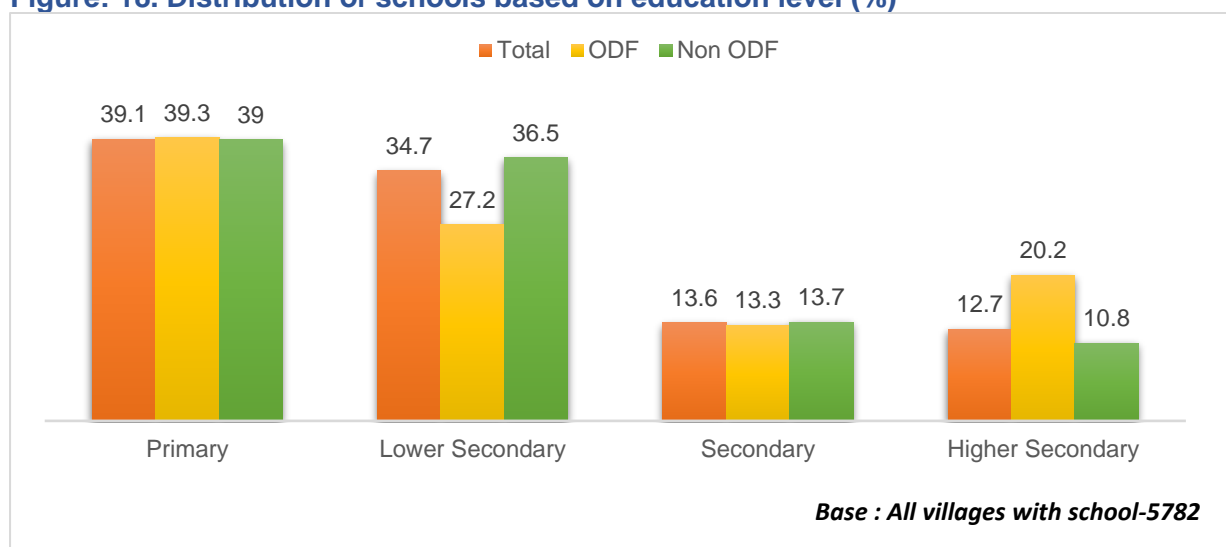


In Haryana, 8.3 percent of surveyed schools was boy's school and 11.9 percent was girl's school which was observed as the highest among all the surveyed villages. In the states of Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland, Mizoram, Dadra Nagar and Haveli and Goa, all the surveyed schools were co-educational. In the ODF villages of Meghalaya, 58.3 percent villages had schools and all the school were reported to be coeducational. Similarly, in Himachal Pradesh more than three fourth (76.6%) of the ODF villages reported to be co-educational followed by Sikkim (75%), and Telangana (74.1%). Please refer

annexure **table-SCH:1** for additional information.

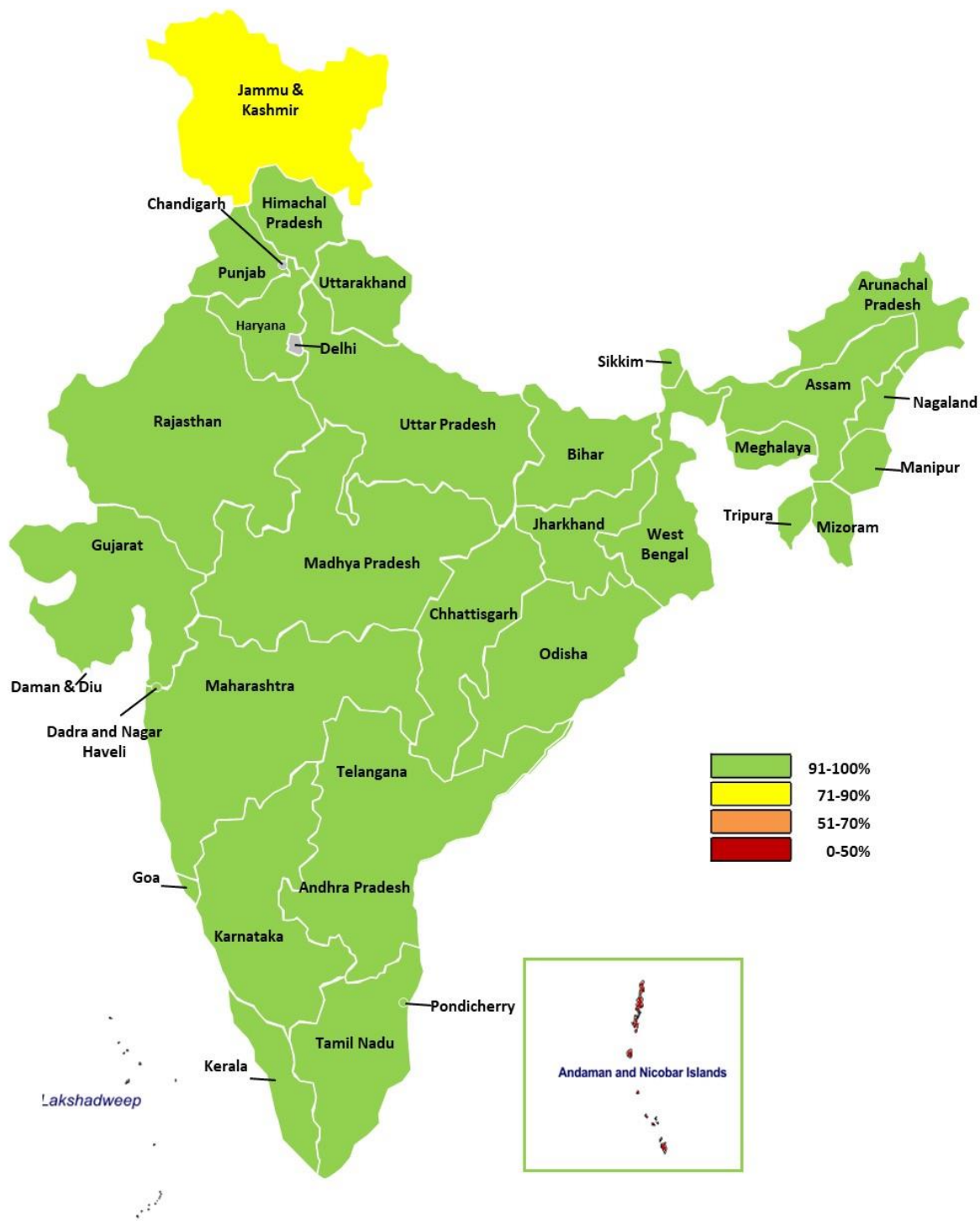
### 6.2.2. Educational Level

**Figure: 18. Distribution of schools based on education level (%)**



Among all the schools surveyed 39.1 percent were primary schools, followed by 34.7 percent lower secondary schools and little more than one tenth (13.6%) were found to be secondary schools. Please refer annexure **table-SCH:1** for additional information.

Figure: 19. Geographical presentation of states by accessibility of toilets in schools.



Base: All villages with school-5782

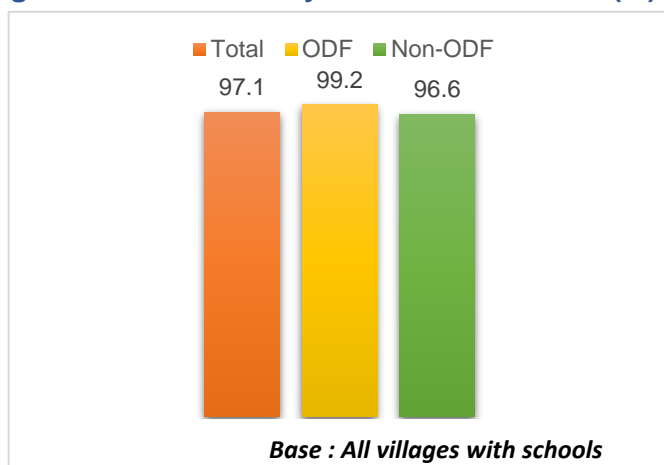
In ODF villages one-fifth (20.2%) of the surveyed schools were found to be higher secondary whereas in non-ODF villages 10.8 percent of schools were higher secondary.

### 6.3. Accessibility of the toilets in the schools

At national level, majority of schools (97.1%) reported to have access to toilets. Those schools which were having access (n=5616) to the toilet facilities, eight out of ten schools (83.5%) reported to have separate toilets for boys and girls. 2.9 percent (n=166) of the schools did not have access to the toilets.

In ODF villages, 99.2 percent of the schools reported to have access to toilets and 96.6 percent in non-ODF villages at the national level. The schools which were having access, separate toilets for boys and girls were found to be available in 86.9 percent of schools in ODF villages and 82.6 percent of schools in non-ODF villages. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, all the schools were found to have separate toilets for boys and girls.

**Figure: 20. Accessibility of toilets in schools (%)**



Further state level analysis shows that nine out of ten schools in Kerala (95.2%), Sikkim (93.3%), A & N Islands (92.0%), Tamil Nadu (91.2%), Meghalaya & Gujarat (90.9% each), Punjab (90.7%), Andhra Pradesh (90.3%), Goa (90.0%) and Tripura (89.5%) have separate toilets for girls and boys. Maximum number of separate toilets among the ODF villages was found in schools of Kerala (95.2%), Punjab (94.7%), Sikkim (93.3%), Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh (92.6% each).

In the non-ODF villages of Meghalaya and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, all the schools were found to have separate toilets. Other states where schools of non-ODF villages had high number of separate toilets were Gujarat (94.6%), A & N Islands (92.0%), Tamil Nadu (91.1%), Andhra Pradesh (90.1%), Goa (90.0%), Punjab (89.9%), Tripura (89.5%) and Puducherry (88.2%). Please refer annexure **table-SCH:2** for additional information.

**10 states were found to have universal access of toilets in surveyed schools. These states were Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Puducherry and A & N Islands.**

### 6.4. Functionality of toilets in the schools

At national level, nine out of ten school toilets were found to be functional (91.4%). Almost all the school toilets of the ODF villages were found to be functional (100%) whereas in non-ODF villages, 89.0 percent of toilets were observed to be functional.

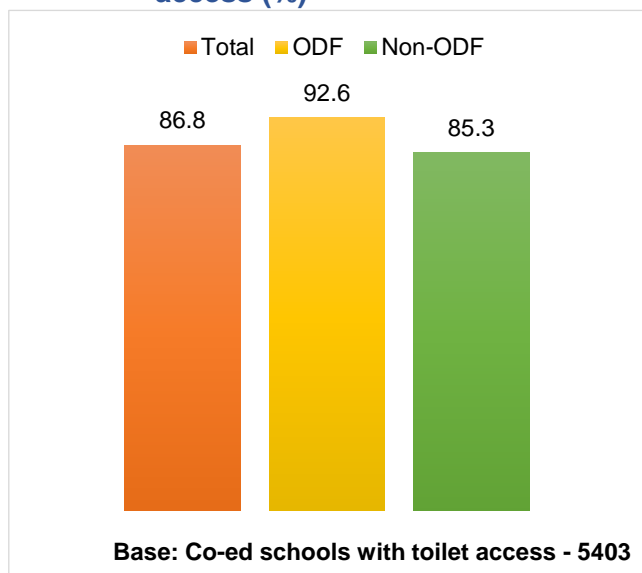


**100 % school toilets were functional in Punjab, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, A&N Islands, Mizoram, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Goa, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Puducherry**

In the states of Punjab, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, A & N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mizoram, Goa, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Puducherry, all the school toilets were found to be functional irrespective of ODF and non-ODF status of the villages. Apart from these states, a high number of schools in non-ODF villages of Andhra Pradesh (98.3%), Chhattisgarh (97.4%), Gujarat (97.1%), Jharkhand (95.2%), Odisha (95.0%) were observed as functional toilets. Please refer annexure **table-SCH:3** for additional information.

### 6.5. Separate toilets - Adequacy of toilets - whether facilities are available separately for boys and girls

**Figure: 21. Availability of separate toilets for boys and girls in co-ed schools with toilet access (%)**



In the co-educational schools (n=5556), information on availability of separate toilets for boys and girls was also collected. At national level, it was found that 86.8 percent of the co-educational schools reported of having separate toilets for boys and girls. In the schools of ODF villages, more than nine out of ten schools reported of having separate toilets for boys and girls (92.6%). Similarly, in the co-educational schools of non-ODF villages, 85.3 percent of the schools were found to have separate toilets.

All the co-educational schools with toilet access in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry had separate toilets for boys and girls (100%) irrespective of the ODF and non-ODF status. Majority of schools in

the states of Gujarat (97.9%), Kerala (97.5 %), Haryana (97.4%), Tamil Nadu (95.5 %), Punjab (93.9 %), Sikkim and Maharashtra (93.3 % each), Andhra Pradesh (92.7 %), Karnataka (92.1 %), A & N Islands (92.0 %), Rajasthan (91.6 %), Meghalaya (90.9 %), Chhattisgarh (90.3 %), Telangana (90.2 %) and Goa (90.0 %) reported to have separate toilets for boys and girls.

Among the ODF villages, all co-educational schools with toilet access in Punjab had separate toilets for boys and girls while Gujarat reported to have the same in 98.1 percent of co-educational schools with toilet access. In the non-ODF villages of Haryana, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry, all the co-ed with toilet access reported to have separate toilets for boys and girls. Please refer annexure **table-SCH:4** for additional information.

In addition to the availability of the separate toilets for boys and girls, pupil-toilet seat ratio was also calculated. The calculation of availability of the toilet seats was done separately for boys and girls. In the schools of the ODF villages it was found that for 83 boys one toilet seat was available but one functional toilet seat was found for 94 boys. In the non-ODF villages it was found that more number of boys had to share a single toilet seat (84 boys per toilet seat and 95 boys per functional toilet seat was shared).

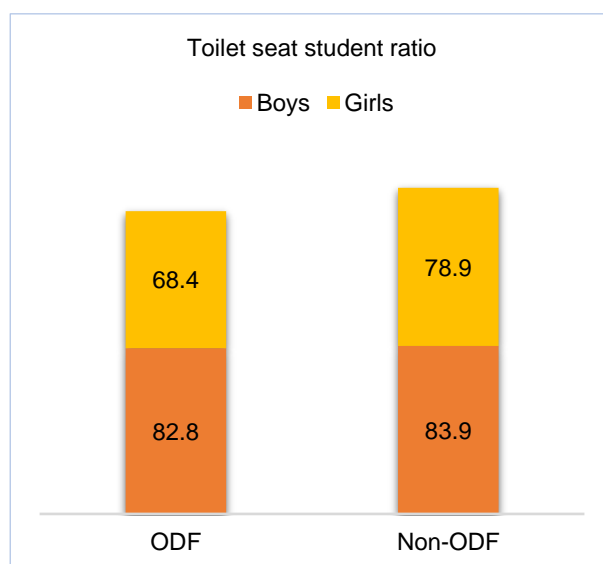
The burden of student-toilet seat ratio was found less for girls where more number of toilets were found to be available for the girls in schools of ODF villages. 68 girls were found to be sharing one toilet seat whereas it was 76 girls per functional toilet seat. However, in the schools of non-ODF villages, one toilet seat was available for 79 girls and one functional toilet was available for 88 girls. Please refer **table-15** for detailed information.

**Table: 14. Availability of School toilets for students in ODF and Non-ODF region**

Particulars	Total	Number of Students		Number of Toilets Seats		Number of Students for each toilet seat		Number of Functional Toilet Seat		Number of Student for each Functional Toilet Seat	
		ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF
<b>Boys</b>	690506	177908	512598	2149	6106	82.8	83.9	1901	5381	93.6	95.3
<b>Girls</b>	672704	163886	508818	2397	6452	68.4	78.9	2149	5781	76.3	88.0

**Figure: 22. Number of students sharing each toilet seat**

The condition of the school toilets was observed separately for boys and girls as shown in the above table. The five parameters on which the toilets were evaluated i) Usability – which was assessed by observing whether the toilet appeared to be in well-kept and in regular use with availability of water inside or nearby, ii) Functional – by observing whether the pan/seat was completely broken, Pan was choked, pits/tanks were completely covered and pipes were broken or open, iii) Safe Disposal – Safe disposal of the excreta to septic tank with a soak Pit, single leach pit toilet, double leach pit toilet, a closed drain with sewer system, closed pit iv) Hygienic condition – by observing whether toilet was connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system, fly proof seal was available (Water trap/lid/other) and absence of human excreta in the squatting area of the toilet and v) Water availability – whether water was available or water and soap both were available.



**Table: 15. Condition of school toilets at national level (%)**

Particulars	Boy's Toilet	Girl's Toilet	Common Toilet
<b>BASE: All the toilet available (unlocked)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4315</b>
	%	%	%
<b>Usable</b>	95.7	88.6	82.9
<b>Functional</b>	98.6	92	91.3
<b>Safe disposal</b>	92.8	96.6	96.3
<b>Hygienic</b>	95.7	89.8	86.3
<b>Water Available for hand washing</b>	75.4	75	72.1

Among the unlocked toilets (n=4472), 95.7 percent were found to be usable for boys and 88.2 percent for girls. Compared to this, 82.9 percent of the common toilets were found to be usable. Similarly, more than nine out of ten toilets were found to be functional for boys and girls. Water

was available in 75.4 percent in boy's toilet, 75 percent in girl's toilet and 72.1 percent in common toilets. Safe disposal mechanism was prevalent across all the toilets. See **table-16**.

**Around 86% boys and girl's toilet were usable as compared to 75% common toilets**

## 6.6. Usage of toilets in the schools

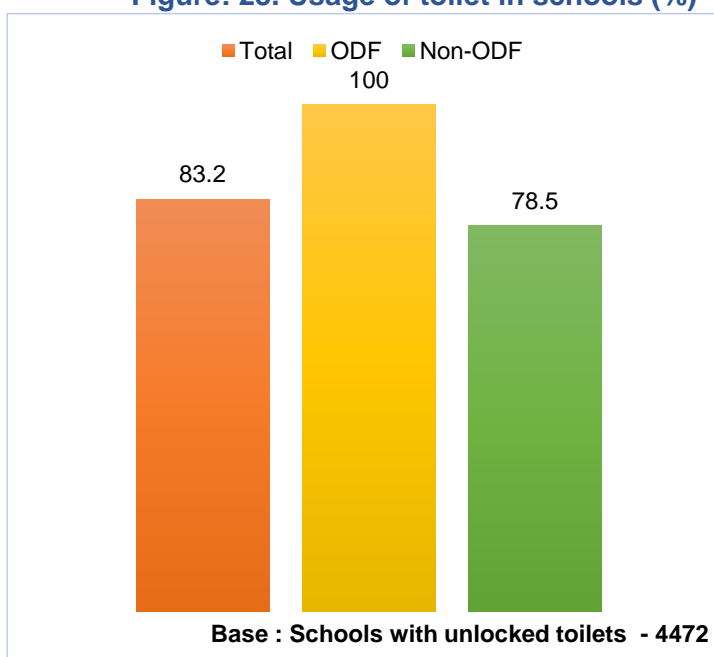
The usages of the toilets in the schools were observed by the data collectors during the survey. To quantify the toilet usage, toilets were observed to see whether they were well-kept, regular in use with water inside or with water available nearby the toilet.

At national level, 83.2 percent of the toilets were found to be in regular use as they were fulfilling the above-mentioned criteria. The usage of toilet was found to be universal in the schools of ODF village at national level. The usage proportion was found to be 78.5 percent in the schools of non-ODF villages.

In all the school toilets in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala, A & N Islands, 100 percent usage was observed.

Around nine school toilets out of ten in the villages of Gujarat (99.5%), Chhattisgarh (98.6%), Haryana (97.8%), Andhra Pradesh (95.5%), Punjab (94.4%), Arunachala Pradesh (94.1%), Telangana (92.7%), Jharkhand (92.4%), Goa (92.3%) and Tripura (89.5%) were observed to be in well-kept condition and regular use. Please refer annexure **table-SCH:12** for additional information.

**Figure: 23. Usage of toilet in schools (%)**



## 6.7. Technology used

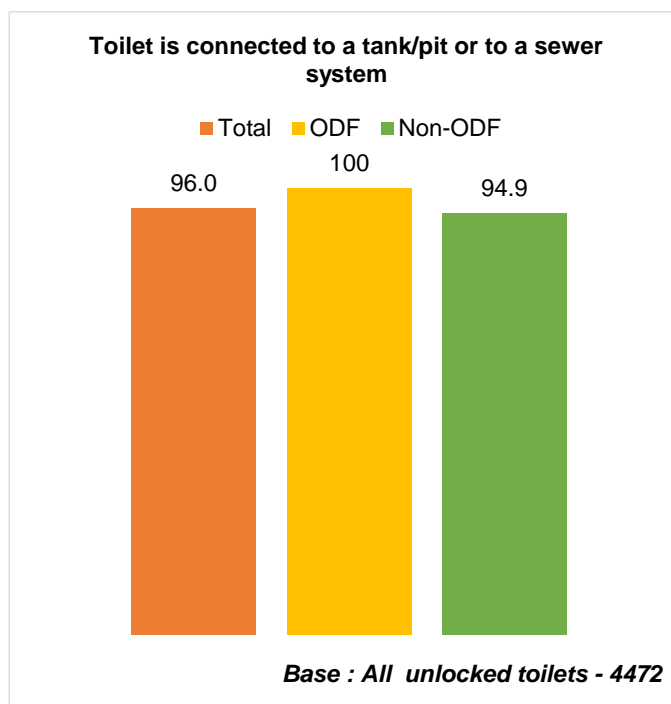
Technological options used in the school toilets were measured by observing whether the toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system. The toilets which were found to be open /unlocked were observed for the presence of technology.

Majority of the school toilets (96.0%) were found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system. While in the schools of ODF villages this was universal and in non-ODF village schools, 94.9 percent of the toilets indicated the same.

**At an overall level schools in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachala Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala, Puducherry and A & N Islands, 100 percent of the toilets were found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system. Almost all the schools of Rajasthan (99.7%), Chhattisgarh (99.3%) and Punjab (99.1%) was observed with same status.**

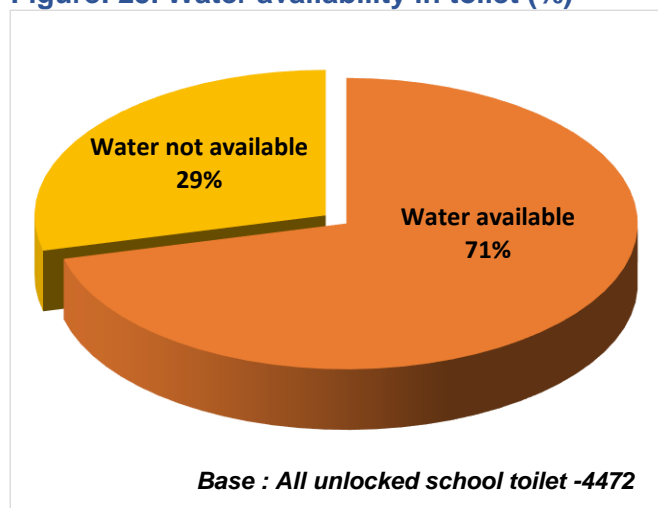
**Figure: 24. Technological options present in the school toilets (%)**

At overall level, Tamil Nadu (87.7%), Maharashtra (85.0%) and Jammu and Kashmir (80.8%) are the only states which are reported to have toilet connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system in less than 90 percent. The ODF villages of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have 100 percent toilets connected to a tank or to a sewer system. There are few states which are reported to have used the technological option in the toilets varying between 95 to 99 percent. These states are Haryana (98.9%), Andhra Pradesh (98.5%), Uttar Pradesh (98.3%), Telangana (98.2%), Karnataka (98.0%), Bihar (97.9%), Odisha (97.3%), West Bengal (96.4%) & Jharkhand (96.2%). Please refer annexure **table-SCH:8** for additional information.



### 6.8. Availability of water in schools' toilets

Water, sanitation and hygiene in schools creates an enabling environment which secures children's dignity, safety, health and attendance in classes.<sup>5</sup> This also demonstrates the importance of availability of the water in the school toilets. During the survey, availability of water at the hand washing area was observed. Hand washing habit after toilet use also shows how hygienic the toilet users are. Along with the availability of the water at the hand washing area, presence of soap was also checked. The status of availability of the water and soap was classified into four categories. The categories were – i) availability of water only ii) availability of only soap iii) availability of soap and water both and iv) absence of water and soap both.

**Figure: 25. Water availability in toilet (%)**

**7 out of 10 schools reported to have water available in or near the toilet**

Availability of water observed in unlocked toilets (Unlocked- 4474). The table depicts that seven out of ten schools (72.3%) reported to have water available for hand washing. More than one-fourth of the toilets (28.6%) had water and soap both available for the hand washing after toilet

<sup>5</sup> <http://wateraidindia.in/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-in-schools/>

use in the schools which was almost similar across the schools of ODF (29.1%) and non-ODF (28.5%) villages. Among the schools in ODF villages, water was available in more school's toilets (74.1%) as compared to the schools in the non-ODF villages (71.8%). Remarkably in Goa, water was available in all the schools' toilets. In Tamilnadu, 93.3 percent of the schools in the ODF villages had water available for hand washing. Schools in Puducherry (60.0%) was recorded with maximum number of school had soap and water both for hand washing after toilet use. However, schools in the ODF villages of Tamil Nadu (66.7%), Bihar (58.8%), Chhattisgarh (56.3%), Jharkhand (40.7%), Madhya Pradesh (36.4%) and Gujarat (35.4%) were only recorded with significant number of schools having both soap and water for hand washing. About 60 percent of schools in non-ODF villages of Puducherry and 47.1 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli had both water and soap for hand wash. Please refer annexure **table-SCH:9 & SCH:10** for additional information.

**100 % toilets in the schools of Goa had water available**

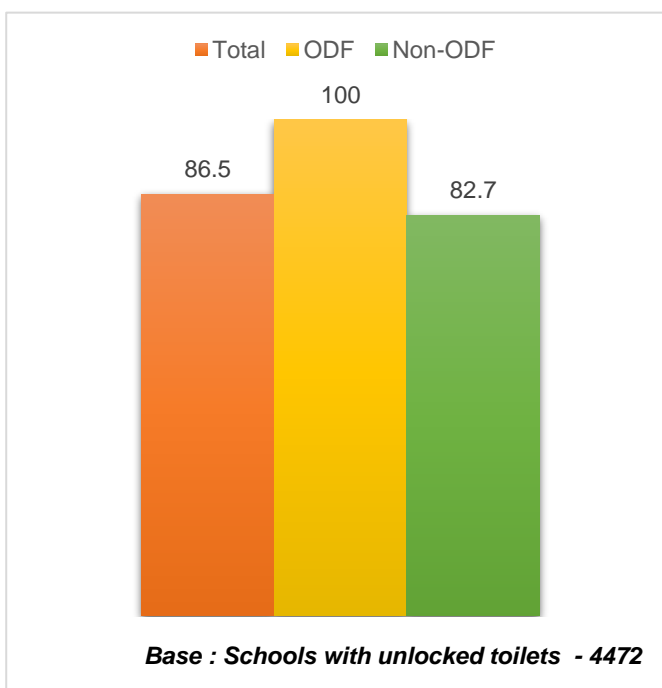
### 6.9. Hygienic practices observed

The hygienic condition of all the surveyed school toilets was observed and the toilets were termed hygienic if - i) the toilet was connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system ii) there was availability of fly proof seal (Water trap/lid/other) in the toilet and iii) no visible human excreta in the squatting area was visible. Based on the above parameters, about 86.5 percent of school toilets were found to be in hygienic condition. In the schools of ODF villages, presence of hygienic toilet was universal.

All the schools in the state of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala, Puducherry, A & N Islands were found to be hygienic in both ODF and non-ODF villages. In the state of Gujarat 99.5 percent of the toilets at an overall level were found to be hygienic while all the schools (100%) in ODF villages reported the same. In the non-ODF villages of Gujarat 97.1 percent school toilets were found hygienic. Similarly, in Haryana and Chhattisgarh 98.9 percent and 98.6 percent toilets at an overall level were found to be hygienic respectively. In ODF villages all the school toilets of Haryana and Chhattisgarh were observed hygienic whereas in non-ODF villages of Haryana 97.1 percent school toilets and 97.4 percent school toilets in Chhattisgarh were found to be hygienic.

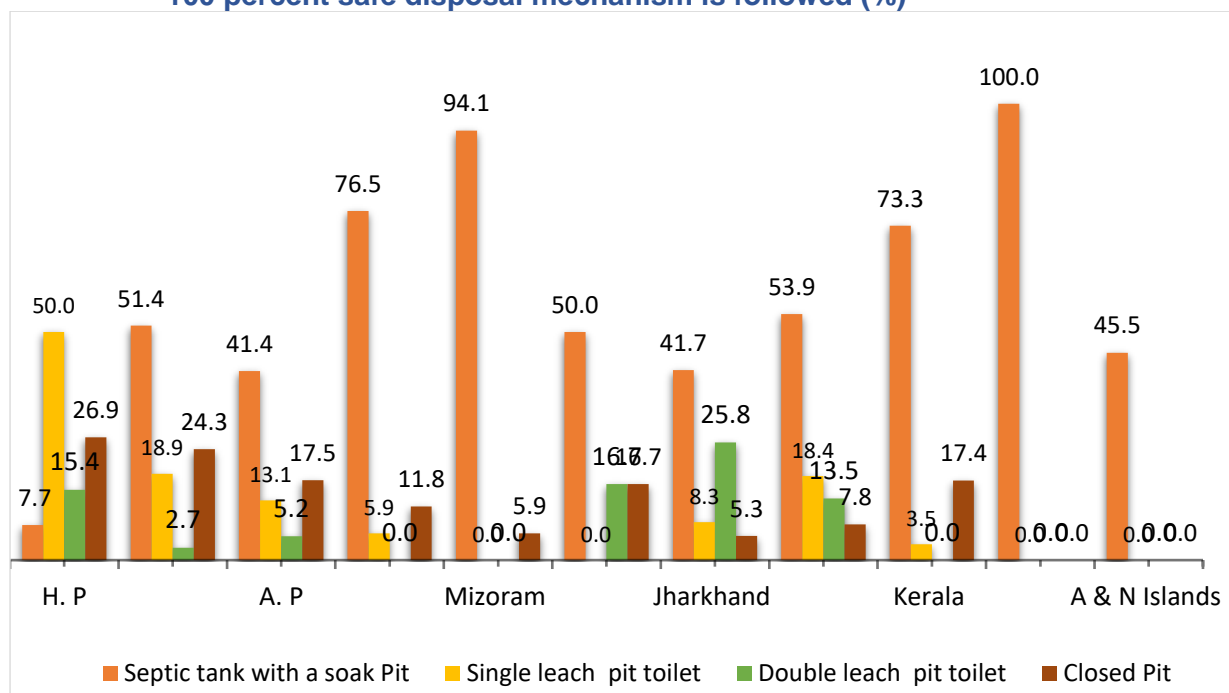
Please refer annexure **table-SCH:7** for additional information.

**Figure: 26. Hygienic Situation of the toilets (%)**



## 6.10. Disposal of human excreta in school toilets

**Figure: 27. Different methods used by the school to dispose excreta in the states where 100 percent safe disposal mechanism is followed (%)**



Disposal mechanism of excreta from the school toilets were observed during the survey. Overall, 96.3 percent of the schools had safe method of disposing the excreta. The safe methods included disposing in Septic tank with a soak Pit, Single leach pit toilet, Double leach pit toilet, A closed drain with Sewer system and closed Pit.

100 percent of toilets were found to have a safe system for disposing of the human excreta in ODF villages. In non-ODF villages the same was found to be 95.3 percent. At an overall level, in the villages of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala, Puducherry, A & N Islands, all the schools were recorded with safe mechanism for disposal of human excreta. Please refer annexure **table-SCH:11** for additional information.

**Septic tank with a soak pit was found to be most common safe method for disposing excreta in school**



Table: 16. Condition of the School toilet observed – Functionality, Disposal Method and Hygiene (%).

Particulars	Total				ODF				Non ODF			
	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>82.7</b>
A and N Islands	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	100.0	100.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	268	98.5	97.8	89.9	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	242	98.3	97.5	88.8
Arunachal Pradesh	17	94.1	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	94.1	100.0	100.0
Assam	143	88.8	99.3	89.5	25	100.0	100.0	100.0	118	86.4	99.2	87.3
Bihar	373	87.1	91.2	76.1	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	356	86.5	90.7	75.0
Chhattisgarh	141	98.6	100.0	98.6	64	100.0	100.0	100.0	77	97.4	100.0	97.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goa	13	100.0	92.3	92.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	100.0	92.3	92.3
Gujarat	192	99.5	99.5	99.5	158	100.0	100.0	100.0	34	97.1	97.1	97.1
Haryana	92	97.8	96.7	98.9	58	100.0	100.0	100.0	34	94.1	91.2	97.1
Himachal Pradesh	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	26	84.6	84.6	34.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	84.6	84.6	34.6
Jharkhand	132	96.2	100.0	94.7	27	100.0	100.0	100.0	105	95.2	100.0	93.3
Karnataka	198	83.8	83.3	85.9	23	100.0	100.0	100.0	175	81.7	81.1	84.0
Kerala	86	100.0	100.0	100.0	86	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	314	92.7	98.1	80.6	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	292	92.1	97.9	79.1
Maharashtra	361	83.4	95.6	80.3	84	100.0	100.0	100.0	277	78.3	94.2	74.4
Manipur	21	85.7	90.5	81.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	85.7	90.5	81.0
Meghalaya	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	11	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nagaland	17	94.1	100.0	88.2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	94.1	100.0	88.2
Odisha	222	95.5	98.2	95.5	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	200	95.0	98.0	95.0
Puducherry	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Punjab	108	100.0	97.2	90.7	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	91	100.0	96.7	89.0
Rajasthan	288	94.8	96.9	92.4	82	100.0	100.0	100.0	206	92.7	95.6	89.3
Sikkim	8	100.0	100.0	100.0	8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	179	86.0	90.5	82.1	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	164	84.8	89.6	80.5
Telangana	110	95.5	95.5	90.0	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	88	94.3	94.3	87.5



Particulars	Total				ODF				Non ODF			
	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene
<b>Tripura</b>	19	89.5	100.0	94.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19	89.5	100.0	94.7
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	656	85.8	96.8	74.4	20	100.0	100.0	100.0	636	85.4	96.7	73.6
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	36	100.0	100.0	100.0	13	100.0	100.0	100.0	23	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>West Bengal</b>	359	91.4	99.7	93.0	148	100.0	100.0	100.0	211	85.3	99.5	88.2
<b>All unlocked toilets</b>												

## 6.11. Summary of findings

- **Distribution of types of school:** Among all the schools surveyed, 1.9 percent were boy's school 2.0 percent were girl's school and 96.1 percent were co-educational schools. Educational level wise at an overall level, 39.1 percent were primary, 34.7 percent were Lower secondary, 13.6 percent schools were Secondary, and 12.7 percent were higher secondary.
- **Accessibility:** Accessibility to toilet was found to be in majority of the schools. 97.1 percent of the schools at an overall level had access to toilet whereas 99.2 percent schools in ODF villages had access to toilet. 96.6 percent Schools in non-ODF villages had access to toilet.
- **Functionality:** At national level nine out of ten toilet were found to be functional (91.4%). In ODF villages almost all the school toilets were found to be functional (100%). 89.0 percent toilets in schools of non-ODF villages were found to be functional.
- **Toilets for boys and girls:** Separate toilets for girls and boys were found to be present at 86.8 percent of the co- educational schools. In the schools of ODF villages this was higher at 92.6 percent whereas in school of non-ODF villages, 85.3 percent of the co-educational schools had separate toilets. In ODF villages 1 functional toilet seat was available for 94 boys. In the non-ODF villages, 1 functional toilet seat was found to be shared by 95 boys. For girl students in schools of ODF villages 1 toilet seat was found for 68 girls whereas one functional toilet seat was available for 76 girls. In the schools of non-ODF villages one toilet seat was shared by 78 girls whereas among 88 girls one functional toilet seat was available.
- **Hygiene:** All the school toilets of the ODF villages were found to be utilizing the technology. At an overall level, 96.0 percent of the schools reported that toilet was connected to tank or pit and 90.3 percent toilets had fly proof seal. Hygienic toilets were found at 86.5 percent of the school at an overall level. In the school of ODF villages all the toilets were found to be hygienic.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** Safe disposal of human excreta was found to be prevalent at 96.3 percent of the schools at national level. In the schools of ODF villages, all the school reported of disposing the human waste safely (100%). In non-ODF villages 95.3 percent school reported the same

## CHAPTER-7: AVAILABILITY AND STATUS OF TOILETS OF AWC

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. 82.3% AWCs had access to toilet
2. 89.1% toilets of AWCs were found to be functional
3. 85.7% toilets of AWCs were found to be hygienic
4. 97.1% toilets of AWCs were found to disposing the human waste through safe mechanism
5. 96.6% of the villages have AWCs
6. Of the total AWCs, 58.3% have got availability of water

## 7.1. Introduction

Anganwadi centers (AWCs) were opened to execute the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) activities for children aged below 6 years. Pre-school education and mid-day meal are two major activities apart from other health activities under the scheme. Infrastructural development of AWCs includes provision of toilets for children at the centers.

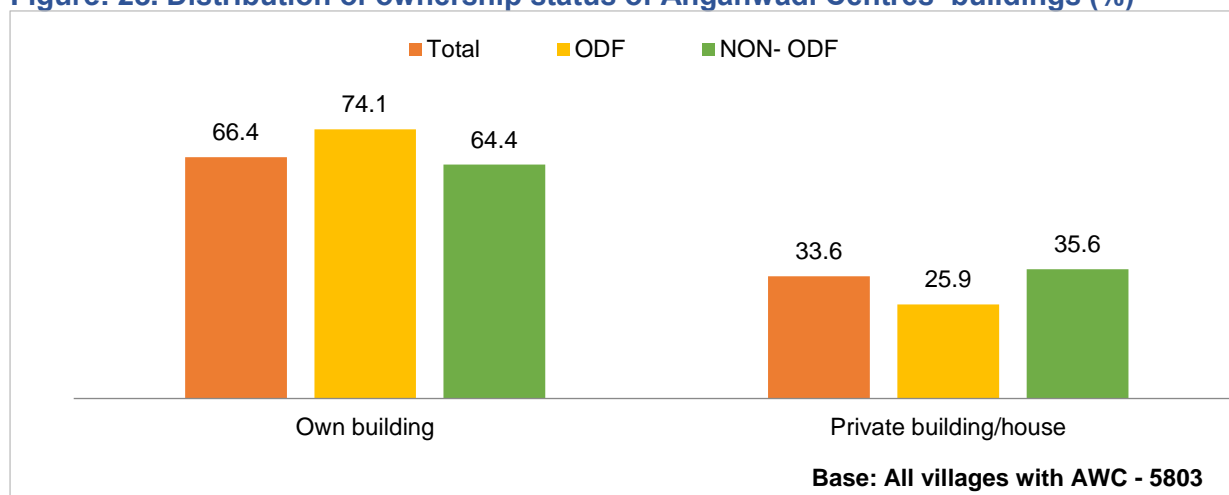
This chapter provides the information about the availability, accessibility and functionality of toilets, hygiene and sanitation practices followed in these AWCs. Among the total surveyed villages, 5803 villages have got AWCs while 3808 AWCs were reported to have toilet facilities out of 5803 AWCs found during the survey. Out of 3808 AWCs, total 3086 were found unlocked and the survey happened in these AWCs for data collection.

## 7.2. Ownership Status

Of the total AWCs (N=5803), the ownership status of AWC was checked by asking whether the AWC was running in its own building or was running in a private building or house. The survey data revealed that at national level, about two-third (66.4%) of the Anganwadi Centers were running in their own building. This percentage was comparatively higher in the ODF villages (74.1%) than in non-ODF villages (64.4%). In few states majority of AWCs were found to be operational in their own building. These states were Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100.0%), Mizoram (95.0%), Tamilnadu (94.6%), Maharashtra (92.5%) and Chhattisgarh (92.2%). Dadra & Nagar Haveli was alone among the States wherein all the surveyed Anganwadi Centers were running in their own building. In few other states majority of AWCs were operating from private buildings are Jammu & Kashmir (94.4%), Himachal Pradesh (86.7%) and Punjab (79.0%) which were not owned by them. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:1** for additional information.

**74.1% AWCs in ODF surveyed village had their own building**

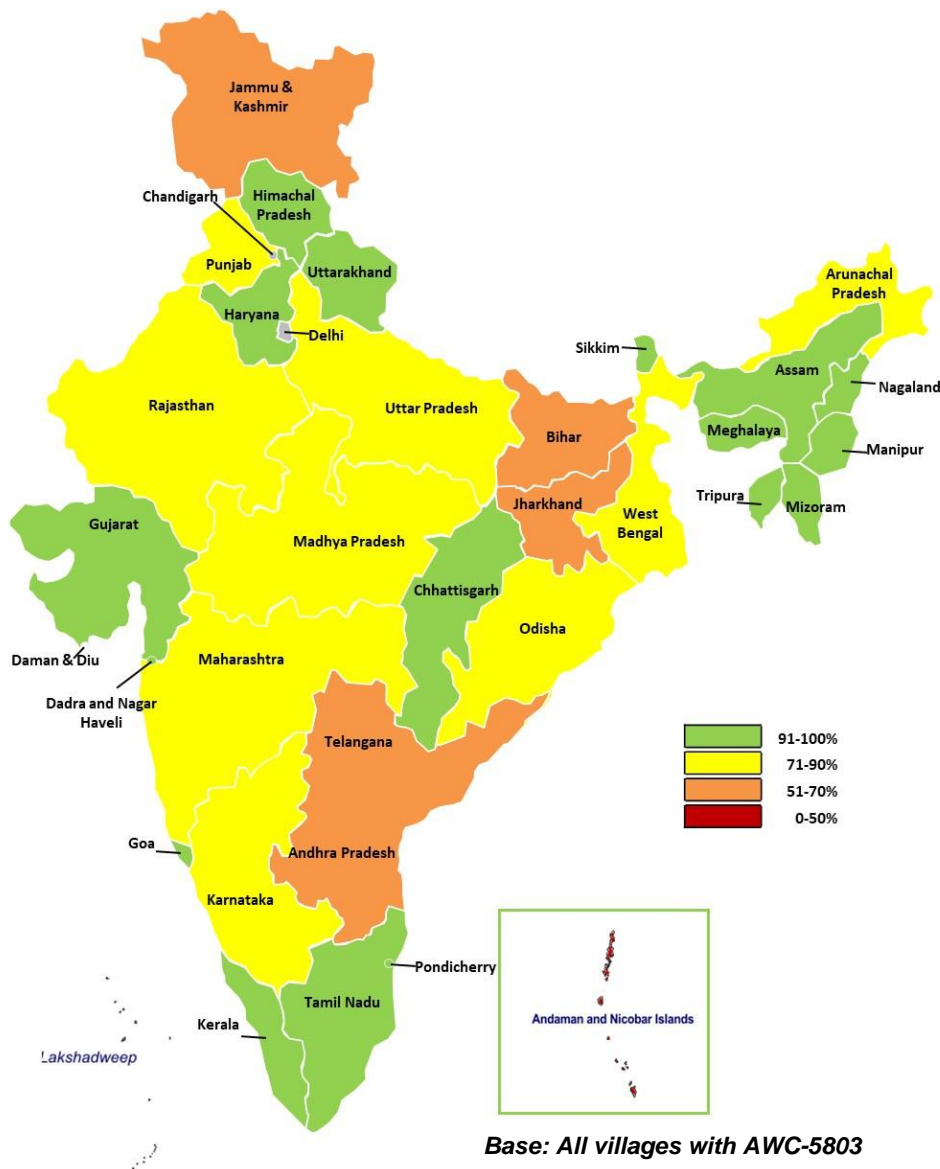
**Figure: 28. Distribution of ownership status of Anganwadi Centres' buildings (%)**



### 7.3. Accessibility to the toilets

At national level, 82.3 percent of Anganwadi Centers had access to toilet facility which was either in their own premises or functioning in private buildings. 99.8 percent of Anganwadi Centers in ODF villages had access to toilet while in non-ODF villages only 77.8 percent had the access to toilets.

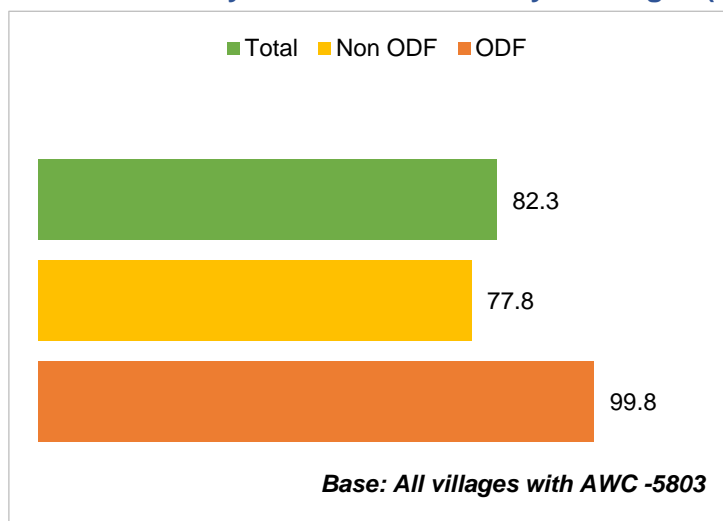
**Figure: 29. Accessibility of toilet in AWC by geographical areas**



**100% toilet accessibility was reported in the AWC of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa and Kerala**

**Figure: 30. Accessibility of AWC in the surveyed villages (%)**

ODF villages of all the states had 100 percent access to the toilet facility except ODF villages in Rajasthan which were showing comparatively less access which was reported to be 97.6 percent. In non-ODF villages of Telangana (51.4%), Jammu & Kashmir (55.6%), Jharkhand (59.8%) and Bihar (63.3%), the accessibility was accounted to be low. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:2** for additional information.



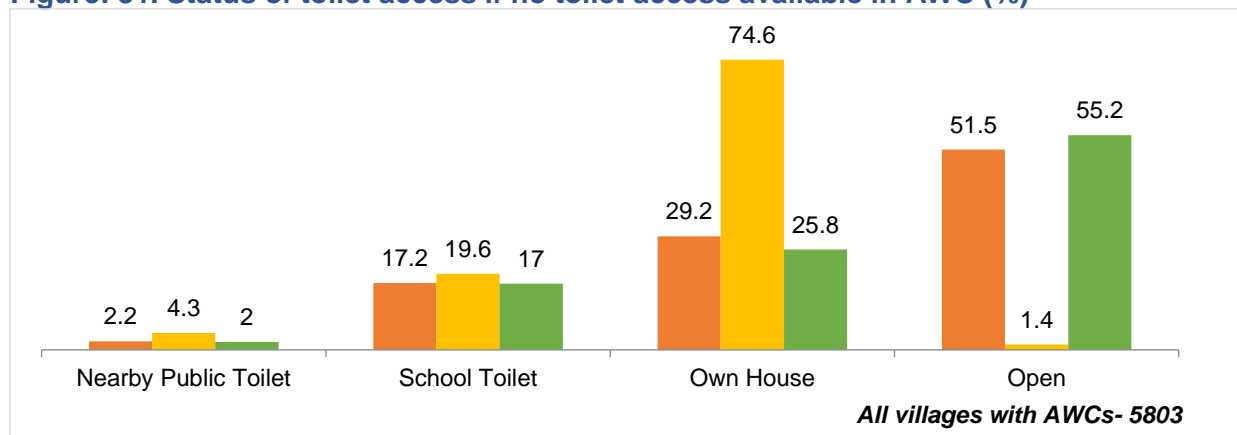
The NARSS survey explored the possibility of the places where the children can go for defecation in case the Anganwadi Centers did not have access to the toilet.

The survey findings indicated that at the national level, 48.5 percent of those AWCs which do not have access to the toilet (n=1995), reported that children preferred to use either own house toilet or nearby public toilets or school toilets in case of unavailability of toilets in Anganwadi Centers. More than half of AWCs without their own toilets reported that the children go for open defecation (51.5%)

In ODF villages, only 1.4 percent of the AWCs reported adoption of open defecation practices by the Children while in non-ODF villages, 55.2 percent of the AWCs reported open defecation practices. Majority of the Anganwadi Centers in ODF villages reported that “using own house toilets” (74.6%) were common practice adopted by the children followed by “school toilet” (19.6%) and “nearby public toilet” (4.3%).

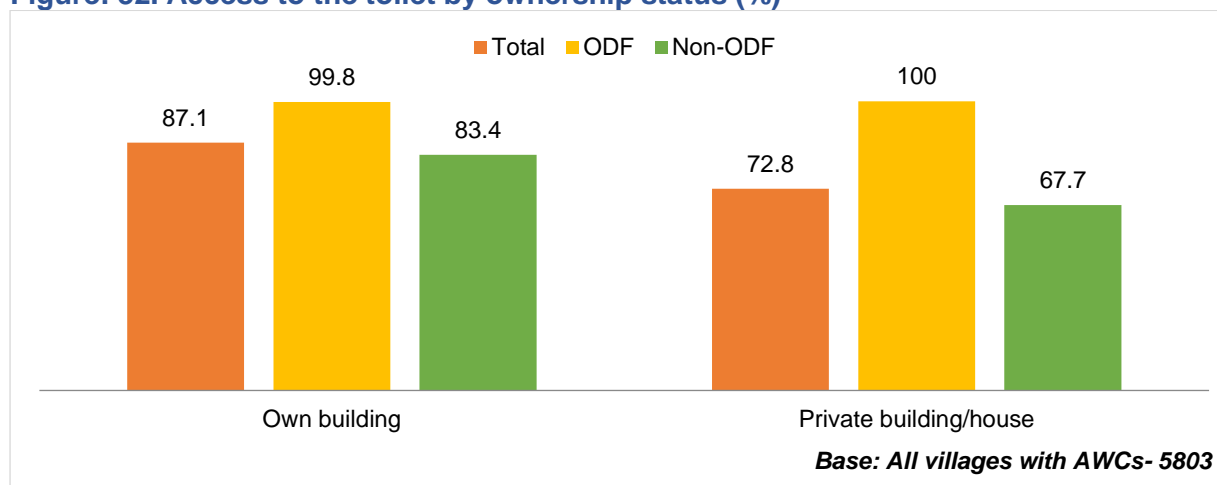
In non-ODF villages, 44.8 percent of the surveyed Anganwadi Centers reported use of toilets by children where most of them relied on “Own house” (25.8%), “School Toilet” (17.0%) or “Nearby Public Toilet” (2.0%) for the defecation.

Across all the states, the survey revealed that open defecation practices adopted by the children were very high in non-ODF villages (55.2%) as compared to the ODF villages (1.4%). Please refer annexure **table-AWC:10** for additional information.

**Figure: 31. Status of toilet access if no toilet access available in AWC (%)**

## 7.4. Patterns of accessibility to the toilet by ownership status of Anganwadi

Figure: 32. Access to the toilet by ownership status (%)



Toilet accessibility was higher in AWCs running in their own buildings than in private buildings/house. Overall, 87.1 percent of Anganwadi Centers running in its own building have got toilet access while only 72.8 percent of Anganwadi Centers running in private building have got the same.

In ODF villages, the difference was negligible by ownership status of the Anganwadi Centers' buildings (99.8% vs.100.0%).

More than 8 out of 10 Anganwadi Centers (83.4%) in non-ODF villages running in own building have got access to the toilet facility whereas about 7 out of 10 Anganwadi Centers (67.7%) running in private buildings have got access to toilet. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:4** for additional information.

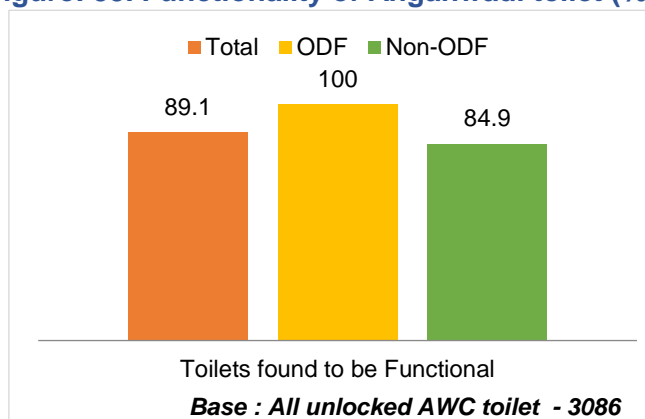
## 7.5. Functionality of the Toilet

The survey probed into the detailed information with regards to the functionality of the toilet in sampled Anganwadi Centers in both ODF and Non-ODF villages. The finding revealed that overall 89.1 percent of the Anganwadi Centers have got functional toilets. Result by ODF and non-ODF villages categories shows that proportion of functional toilets in Anganwadi Centers of ODF villages were cent percent while in Non- ODF villages this proportion was 84.9 percent. State-wise analysis of the surveyed samples suggested that ODF villages of all states have cent percent functional toilets.



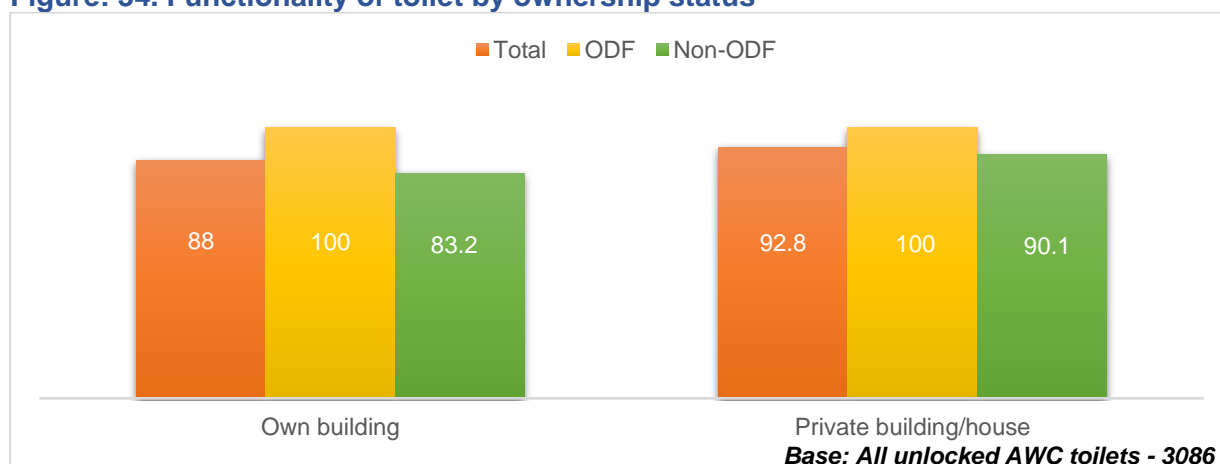
**Figure: 33. Functionality of Anganwadi toilet (%)**

The survey data indicated that there are few states wherein 100.0 percent of toilets were found functional in non-ODF category. These states were Haryana, Nagaland, Mizoram, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Few other states are better performing in terms of functionality status in non-ODF categories, where more than 90.0 percent of the toilets were observed in functional condition. These states were Odisha (92.8%), Assam (93.0%), Madhya Pradesh (93.1%), Uttarakhand (95.5%), Punjab (95.7%), Manipur (95.8%), Chhattisgarh (98.5%) and Andhra Pradesh (99.3%). The lowest performing states were Karnataka (69.1%) and Arunachal Pradesh (71.4%). Please refer annexure **table-AWC:5** for additional information.



**100 % functional toilets were found in AWCs of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Sikkim, Nagaland, Mizoram, Gujrat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Kerala, Puducherry and A & N Islands.**

## 7.6. Patterns of functionality of the toilet by ownership status

**Figure: 34. Functionality of toilet by ownership status**

The survey data indicated that the functionality of toilet in Anganwadi Centers running in own premises reported low in functionality status than in those which were running in private buildings at national level. However, in ODF villages, 100.0 percent toilets were observed functional in both categories of ownership status.

The difference in proportion of functionality was higher in Non-ODF, between the Centers running in own premises or running in private buildings which constituted 83.2 percent and 90.1 percent respectively. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:6** for additional information.

## 7.7. Usage of the Toilet

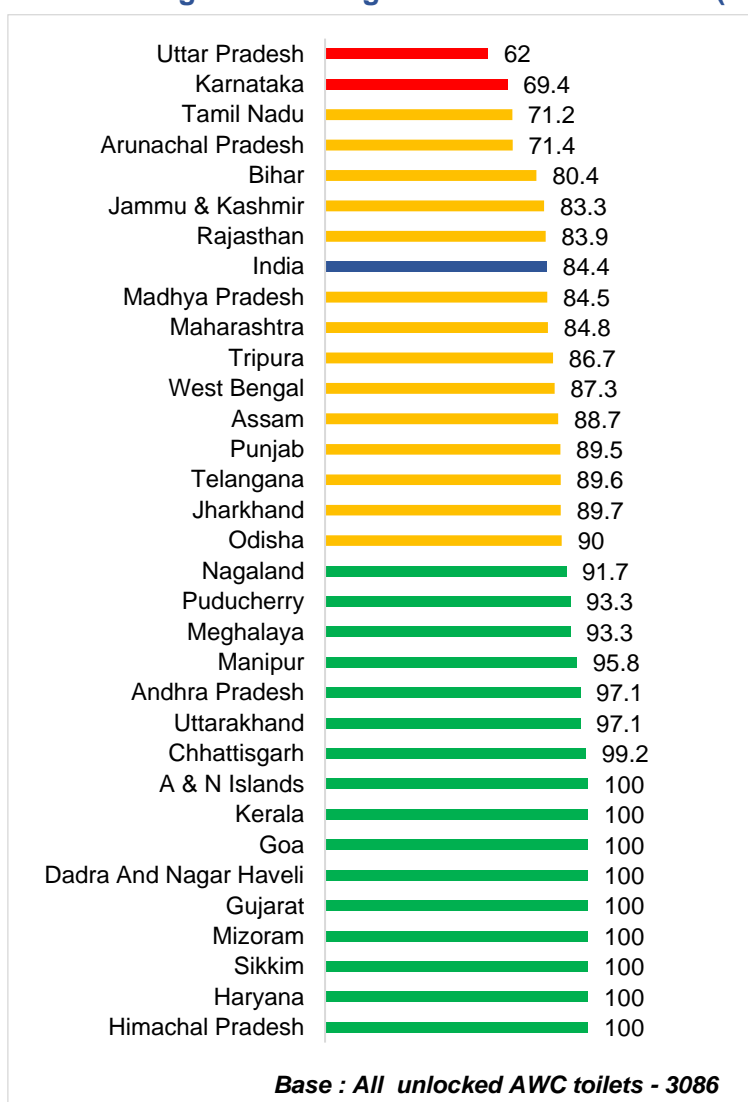
Analysis of the survey data indicated that at a national level, proportion of usage of the toilet was 84.4 percent. In ODF villages, the proportion of usage status of the toilet was 99.7 percent while in Non-ODF villages the usage proportion was 78.5 percent.

In the states like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Kerala and ANI, all toilets (100.0%) were observed in good usable condition while many of the states are on the verge of achieving the complete coverage in terms of usage. The lowest reported states in terms of usage of toilets were Uttar Pradesh (62.0%) and Karnataka (69.4%). In ODF villages, 98.6 percent of toilets in West Bengal were observed in good usage condition while 94.1 percent toilets in Odisha were in good usage condition. Other states were good performing where all the toilets were observed to be in good usage condition.

Likewise, in non-ODF villages also, there were few states where all toilets (100.0%) were observed well-kept and in regular use. These

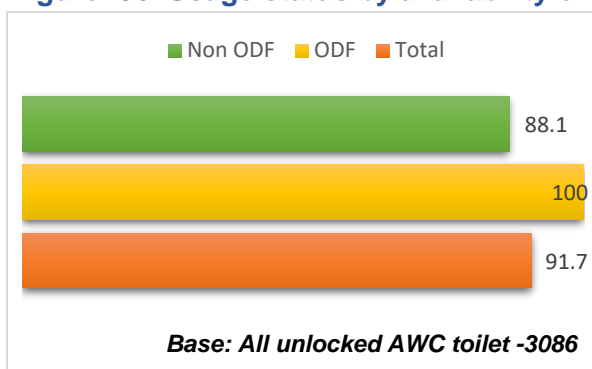
states were Haryana, Mizoram, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Among the total sampled states, some of them were better performing states when it comes to the usage of the toilet. These states were Uttarakhand (95.5%), Manipur (95.8%), Andhra Pradesh (96.6%), and Chhattisgarh (98.5%). Uttar Pradesh (60.2%) and Karnataka (64.2%) are among the states where comparatively less number of toilets were observed to be in good usage condition. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:7** for additional information.

Figure: 35. Usage of the toilets in AWCs (%)



## 7.8. Patterns of usage of the toilet by availability of water in AWC toilets

**Figure: 36. Usage status by availability of water (%)**



Survey data revealed that at national level, the proportion of usage of toilets were remarkably high where water was available (91.7%). Usage reduced to 74.4 percent in case of unavailability of water in the toilets.

In ODF villages of the states, the usage was 100 percent while in Non-ODF villages, 88.1 percent toilets were observed to be in good usage condition when the water was available.

In case of non-availability of water near the toilet, 99.1 percent and 65.7 percent of the toilet were well-kept and in usable condition in ODF and Non-ODF villages of the states respectively. It is important to note that in case of non-availability of toilet near the toilet, the user brought water from outside and used it to keep the toilet clean and in usable condition. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:9** for additional information.

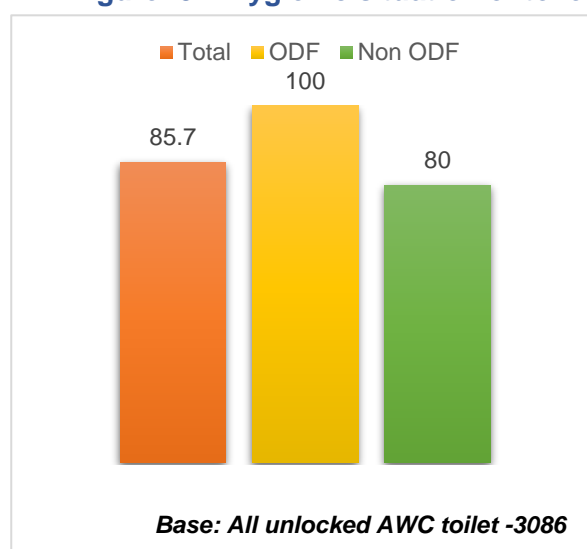
## 7.9. Hygienic Situation of AWC toilets

Overall 85.7 percent of the toilets were in hygienic condition. All toilets (100.0%) in ODF villages maintained hygiene while only 80.0 percent in Non-ODF villages were in hygienic condition.

In non-ODF villages, few states having their AWC's toilets were observed 100 percent hygienic. These states were Haryana, Mizoram, Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The lowest performing states under Non-ODF category were J&K (50.0%) and Tamil Nadu (56.1%).

Please refer annexure **table-AWC:11** for additional information.

**Figure: 37. Hygienic situation of toilet**



## 7.10. Safe disposal of human excreta in AWC toilets

Information collected on safe disposal of human excreta in the Anganwadi Centers revealed that overall, 97.1 percent of Anganwadi Centers were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. The lowest performing states were Arunachal Pradesh (71.4%) and Jammu & Kashmir (83.3%).

In ODF villages, all Anganwadi Centers (100.0%) were adopting safe disposal while in Non-ODF villages, 95.9 percent of the Anganwadi Centers were practicing safe disposal. Remarkably in Non-ODF villages of states like Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Puducherry and ANI, all the Anganwadi Centers (100.0%) were practicing safe disposal of human excreta.

In non-ODF villages of states like Arunachal Pradesh (71.4%), Karnataka (89.4%), Maharashtra (89.0%) & Jammu and Kashmir (83.3%), comparatively less (90.0%) number of Anganwadi Centers practiced safe disposal while rest of the states reported more than 90 percent in adopting safe practice of excreta disposal. Please refer annexure **table-AWC:13** for additional information.

Figure: 38. Safe disposal of human excreta

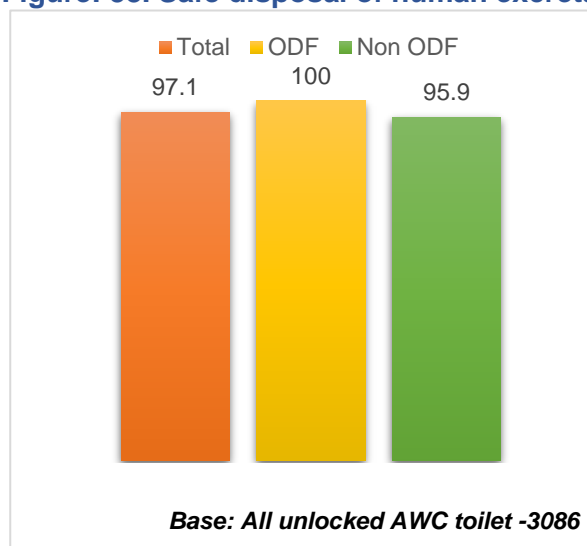


Table: 17. Condition of the toilets in AWCs – Functionality, Disposal method and Hygiene (%).

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>
A & N Islands	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	22	100.0	0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	174	99.4	71.4	98.3	25	100.0	0.0	100.0	149	99.3	71.4	98.0
Arunachal Pradesh	7	71.4	95.8	71.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	71.4	95.8	71.4
Assam	97	94.8	91.8	97.9	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	71	93.0	88.7	97.2
Bihar	153	87.6	99.2	99.3	13	100.0	100.0	100.0	140	86.4	98.5	99.3
Chhattisgarh	124	99.2	93.3	97.6	59	100.0	100.0	100.0	65	98.5	85.7	95.4
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	19	100.0	86.4	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	81.3	100.0
Goa	4	100.0	79.6	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	57.3	100.0
Gujarat	175	100.0	85.4	99.4	142	100.0	100.0	100.0	33	100.0	81.6	97.0
Haryana	82	100.0	100.0	98.8	51	100.0	0.0	100.0	31	100.0	100.0	96.8
Himachal Pradesh	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	6	83.3	100.0	83.3	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6	83.3	100.0	83.3
Jharkhand	68	89.7	89.7	94.1	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	53	86.8	87.9	92.5
Karnataka	144	73.6	69.5	91.0	21	100.0	100.0	100.0	123	69.1	65.1	89.4
Kerala	85	100.0	59.6	100.0	85	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	56.1	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	200	94.0	86.8	99.5	25	100.0	100.0	100.0	175	93.1	84.6	99.4
Maharashtra	302	85.1	76.2	92.1	83	100.0	100.0	100.0	219	79.5	75.1	89.0
Manipur	24	95.8	96.1	95.8	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	24	95.8	94.5	95.8
Meghalaya	15	93.3	91.7	100.0	8	100.0	0.0	100.0	7	85.7	91.7	100.0
Mizoram	12	100.0	93.3	100.0	6	100.0	0.0	100.0	6	100.0	93.3	100.0
Nagaland	12	100.0	97.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	95.5	100.0
Odisha	100	94.0	89.5	97.0	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	83	92.8	87.0	96.4
Puducherry	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	100.0
Punjab	57	96.5	100.0	98.2	11	100.0	100.0	100.0	46	95.7	100.0	97.8
Rajasthan	155	91.0	100.0	98.1	45	100.0	0.0	100.0	110	87.3	100.0	97.3
Sikkim	9	100.0	96.7	100.0	9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	96.4	0.0
Tamil Nadu	260	80.4	50.0	96.9	21	100.0	0.0	100.0	239	78.7	50.0	96.7
Telangana	48	89.6	100.0	97.9	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	38	86.8	0.0	97.4

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal
Tripura	15	86.7	94.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	15	86.7	92.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	366	74.9	100.0	97.0	17	100.0	0.0	100.0	349	73.6	100.0	96.8
Uttarakhand	35	97.1	100.0	97.1	13	100.0	0.0	100.0	22	95.5	100.0	95.5
West Bengal	275	89.5	91.2	97.8	144	100.0	100.0	100.0	131	77.9	88.7	95.4

Base: All unlocked AWC toilets

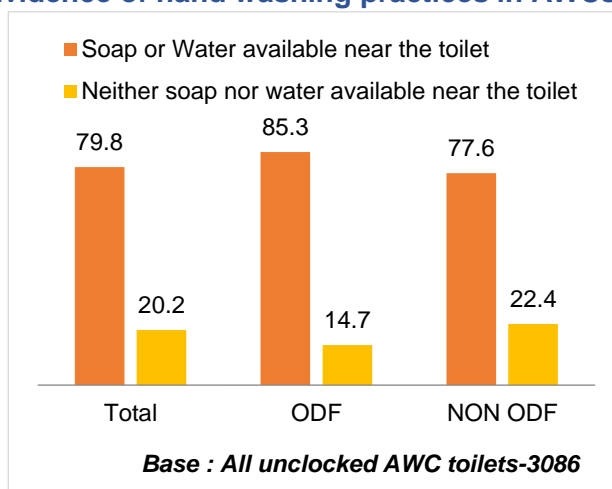
### 7.11. Evidences of hand washing practice

**Figure: 39. Evidence of hand washing practices in AWCs**

To obtain the information on hand washing, interviewers observed the evidences nearby toilets where children and staff of the AWC wash their hands.

The survey revealed that overall, 79.8 percent of the surveyed toilets were observed to have either only water or soap or both soap and water near the toilet facilities. In ODF category, the availability of water or soap or both near the toilet facility was higher (85.3%) than in non-ODF villages (77.6%).

Please refer annexure **table-AWC:15** for additional information.





## 7.12. Summary of the findings

- **Accessibility:** Overall, 82.3 percent of Anganwadi centres had access to the toilet. Accessibility was higher (99.8%) in ODF villages than in Non-ODF villages (77.8%). More than half of AWCs reported that the children go for open defecation (51.5%).
- **Functionality:** About 89.1 percent of toilets were functional. All the states under ODF category reported 100% functionality of toilet.
- **Hygiene:** Data revealed the difference in hygienic status of the toilet between ODF and Non- ODF categories was 20.0 percent. The ODF villages were better performing as compared to the Non-ODF villages. The reported proportions of ODF & Non-ODF were 100.0 percent and 80.0 percent respectively.
- **Usage status:** At national level, 84.4 percent of the toilet in Anganwadi centres were observed to be in regular use and well kept. Data showed that 99.7 percent of toilets in ODF villages and 78.5 percent of toilets in Non-ODF villages were observed to be in good usage condition.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** At national level, 97.1 percent of Anganwadi centres were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In ODF villages, 100.0 percent safe disposal of excreta was being practiced by AWCs while in non-ODF villages, the proportion was accounted to 95.9 percent.
- **Availability of water:** Only 58.3 percent of Anganwadi centres had water available near the toilet at an overall level. The proportions as per the ODF and non-ODF villages were reported as 61.5 percent and 57.0 percent respectively.
- **Hand washing Practices:** 79.8 percent of Anganwadi centres were observed to have the evidence of hand washing practices while 20.2 percent of the Anganwadi centres had neither soap nor water being available near the toilet at an overall level.

## CHAPTER-8: AVAILABILITY AND STATUS OF PUBLIC TOILETS

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. 61.2% public toilets have separate sections for men and women
2. 85.6% public toilets were found to be functional
3. 93.3% public toilets reported of found to have safe disposal of human excreta
4. Almost 16% of public toilets charge user fee.

## 8.1. Introduction

Community toilets are an effective alternative for improving sanitation coverage among the densely populated low-income communities. Besides meeting the requirements of landless, a community toilet also has the advantage of being able to serve the floating population in public places such as markets, bus stands, railway stations, hospitals, places of worship etc. Community toilets are mainly of two types: 'pay and use' and 'no-pay and use'. Hygienic condition of these toilets is always questionable as no user groups are attached to maintain these particularly without any income source.

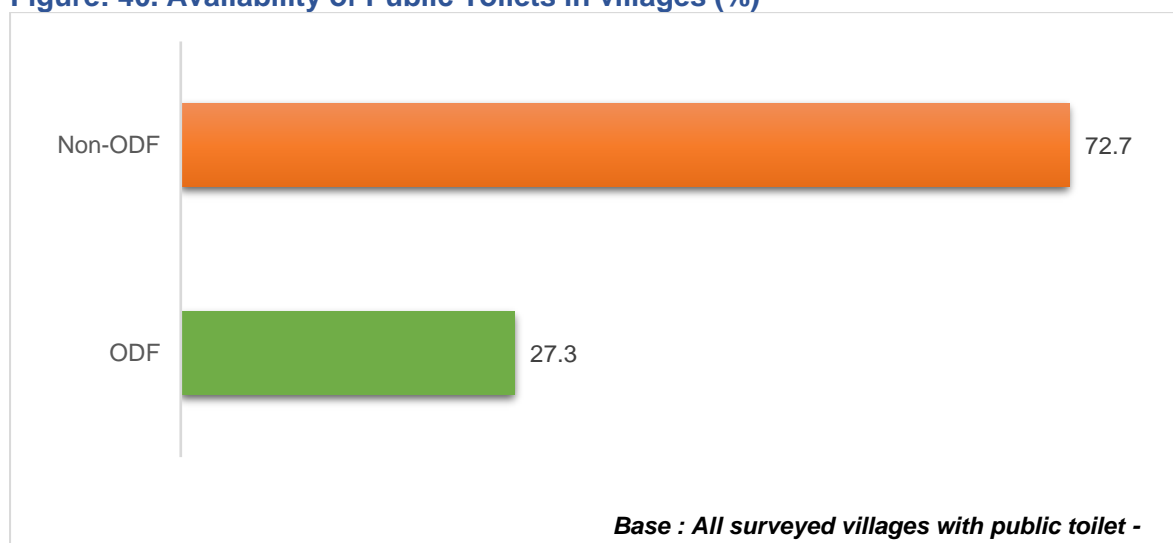
This chapter gives information about the functionality, availability of water and sanitary condition of community toilets in rural India and states.

**22.4% ODF villages have public toilets**  
**In villages of Tripura no Public Toilet was found**

## 8.2. Availability of public/ community toilets

The survey data showed that in total surveyed villages, 1015 villages had public toilets. Out of the total public toilets found (N=1015) across the states, 27.3 percent were found in ODF villages (n=277) while 72.7 percent were found in non-ODF villages (n=738).

**Figure: 40. Availability of Public Toilets in villages (%)**



## 8.3. Separate section of toilets

The availability of separate sections for male and female in the public toilets were observed during the survey. Of the total surveyed public toilets, 61.2 percent of public toilets had separate section for males and females. ODF and non-ODF villages of the states showed a slight variation which are accounted to be 65.0 percent and 59.8 percent respectively.

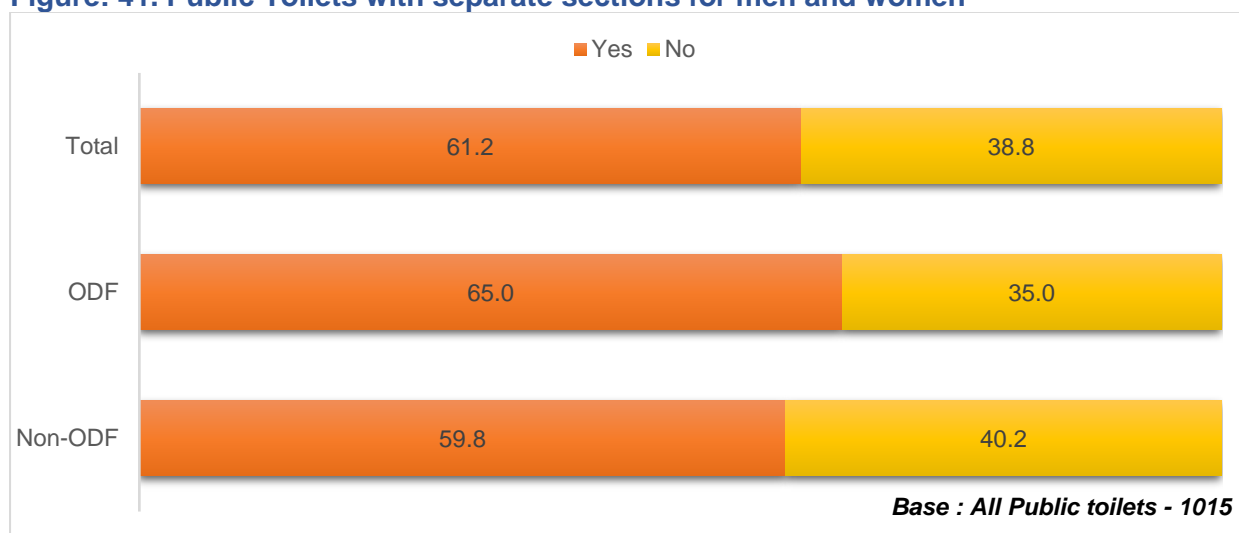
**100 % public toilets in Puducherry and D & N Haveli had separate male and female section**

State-wise data showed that Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli were the states which had separate section for men and women in all the public toilets. Goa and Jharkhand were recorded the next with 90.0 percent and 85.7 percent of public toilets with separate section for men and women respectively. Very less number of public toilets in Karnataka (31.8%) and Manipur (18.2%) had separate section for men and women.

In the ODF villages of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, all public toilet had separate section for men and women. Lowest proportion of separate sections for men and women of ODF villages were found in Madhya Pradesh (25.0%).

Likewise, in non-ODF villages of Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry, all toilets had separate sections for men and women. At the same time, least number of toilets with separate sections were found in Assam (28.6%), Karnataka (27.8%) and Manipur (18.2%). Please refer annexure **table-PT:3** for additional information.

**Figure: 41. Public Toilets with separate sections for men and women**



## 8.4. Availability of water

Of the total surveyed public toilets, 76.7 percent of the public toilets had water available for toilet use. In ODF villages of the states, it was observed in 85.0 percent of public toilets while it was 73.3 percent in non-ODF villages.

State-wise analysis of the data at overall level showed that in the villages of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Telangana, all public toilets had water available for toilet use. In Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, only 38.5 percent and 55.6 percent of the Public toilet had water available respectively.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands are among the states which reported more than 90 percent of public toilets have water available. There are few states which showed the public toilets with water available between 80 to 90 percent are Nagaland (88.2%), Kerala (87.0%), Andhra Pradesh (86.2%), Odisha (85.7%), Haryana (83.3%), West Bengal (82.7%) and Puducherry (80.0%).

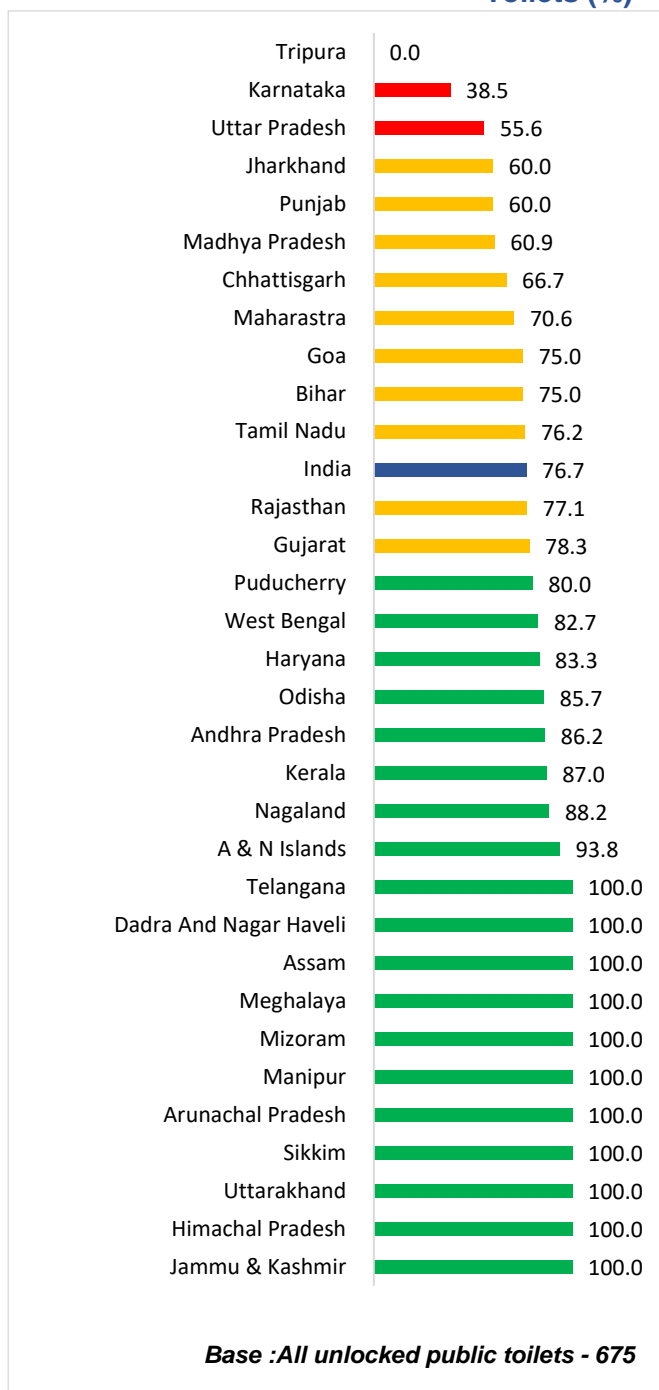
At national level, there are few states which are reported to have the water available in less than 80 percent of the toilets are Rajasthan (77.1%), Bihar (75.0%), Jharkhand (60.0%), Chhattisgarh (66.7%), Madhya Pradesh (60.9%), Gujarat (78.3%), Maharashtra (70.6%) and Goa (75.0%)

In ODF villages, the lowest proportion of availability of water reported in the states of Madhya Pradesh (33.3%) and Chhattisgarh (75.0%) while in Non-ODF villages lowest proportion reported in Jharkhand (33.3%) and Karnataka (27.3%).

Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal are among the samples states which are reported to have water for the toilet use in more than 90 percent toilets but less than 100 percent. The proportion of toilets in these states are 91.7 percent, 93.3 percent and 90.0 percent respectively.

Tripura is the only sampled state where no public toilet was found. Please refer annexure **table-PT:5** for additional information.

**Figure: 42. Availability of water in Public Toilets (%)**



## 8.5. Evidence of hand-washing practices

During the survey, the information was collected on the hand washing practices which intended to focus on the evidences available near the toilet facilities. The information was collected with a set of questions (i) Only water available near the toilet (ii) Soap available near the toilet (iii) Both soap and water available near the toilet (iv) Neither soap nor water available near the toilet.

The survey data revealed that overall, 75.0 percent of the surveyed public toilet were observed to have either only water or soap or both soap and water near the toilet facilities. In ODF villages of the states, the availability of water or soap or both near the toilet facility was higher (78.0%) than in non-ODF villages (73.7%). Please refer annexure **table-PT:6** for additional information.

Water availability was found in most of the public toilets except Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh

## 8.6. Functionality of the Public toilets

The survey explored the detailed information with regards to the functionality of the toilet in sampled public toilets in both ODF and Non-ODF villages. The finding revealed that overall 85.6 percent of the public toilets were functional. Results by ODF and non-ODF villages showed that, the proportion of functional public toilets in ODF villages were 100.0 percent while in Non- ODF villages, it was 79.6 percent.

State-wise results revealed that there are many states which had 100 percent functional toilets. These states were Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, Odisha, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Kerala and Puducherry with universal functional public toilets. These states were followed by the states with more than 90 percent of functional toilets like Haryana (94.4%), Nagaland (94.1%), West Bengal (92.3%), Madhya Pradesh (91.3%), Andhra Pradesh (93.1%), and A&N Islands (93.8%). The states with lowest proportion of functional public toilets were Karnataka (38.5%), Jharkhand (60.0%) and Uttar Pradesh (66.7%).

In ODF village's category, all the surveyed public toilet was functional. In Non-ODF village's category, the lowest performing states were Karnataka (27.3%) and Jharkhand (33.3%). Please refer annexure **table-PT:7** for additional information.

## 8.7. Usage of Public toilet

The survey findings revealed that 79.6 percent of the total surveyed public toilets appeared to be well kept and in regular use with water inside or nearby for toilet use. State-wise results showed that many states were observed to have all the toilets (100.0%) in well-kept condition and in regular use. These states were Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, Odisha, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Kerala. Nevertheless, there were few states which also reported very low numbers of public toilets in good usage condition. These states were Karnataka (30.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (44.4%).

All public toilet facilities (100.0%) in the ODF villages were observed to be in good usage condition and in regular use.

In non-ODF village's category, there were several states with higher proportion of usage status viz. A & N Islands (93.8%), Andhra Pradesh (85.7%), Telangana (83.3%), Haryana (83.3%) and Nagaland (82.4%). The lowest performing states were Karnataka (18.2%) and Punjab (25.0%) in terms of usage condition. Please refer annexure **table-PT:8** for additional information.

### 8.8. Patterns of usage status of the toilet by availability of water in public toilet

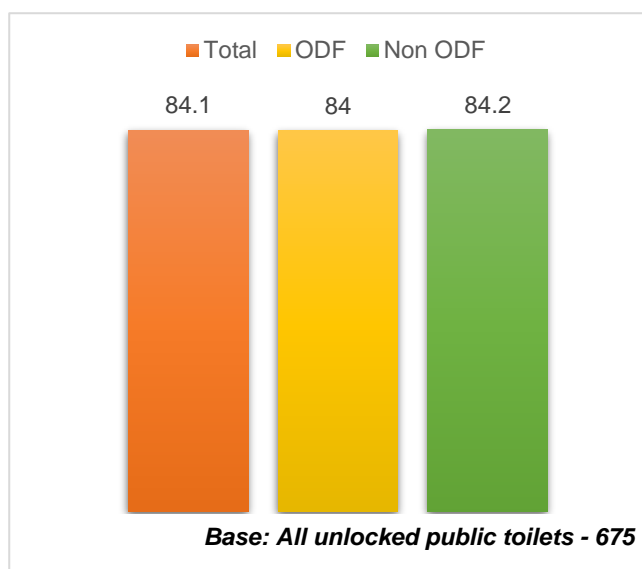
- The survey data suggests that the toilet usage increases with availability of water nearby the toilet.
- Overall, 9 out of 10 public toilets (90.7%) were in regular use with water available while only 4 in 10 public toilets (42.7%) were in regular use and in well-kept condition when the water was not always available.
- In Non-ODF villages, almost 9 out of 10 public toilets (86.2%) were in better usage condition. Only 3 out of 10 Public toilets (29.1%) were observed in good usage status in case of water unavailability.  
Please refer **annexure table-PT:9** for additional information.

### 8.9. User charges

Overall, 84.1% of the total public toilets found across the ODF and non-ODF villages did not charge user fees. In ODF and non-ODF villages this proportion was almost same (84%).

State-wise results indicated that 93.8 percent of the public toilets in both Bihar and Rajasthan did not charge any user fees for toilets use which was highest across the states. In the ODF villages, Maharashtra (98.2%) and Chhattisgarh (93.8%) are highest recorded states which did not charge any user fees in public toilets. In Non-ODF villages, this proportion was highest in Rajasthan (94.4%) and Bihar (92.9%) besides the states which had 100.0 percent free public toilets usage.

**Figure: 43. User charges for public toilet usage**



Please refer annexure **table-PT:10** for additional information.

**Around 84 % public toilets did not charge any kind of usage fee**



Table: 18. Condition of the public toilets– Functionality, Disposal Method and Hygiene (%).

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Total	Functional	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional	Safe Disposal	Hygiene
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	16	93.8	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	93.8	100.0	100.0
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	29	93.1	86.2	75.9	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	28	92.9	85.7	75.0
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	2	100.0	100.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	50.0
<b>Assam</b>	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Bihar</b>	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	16	75.0	81.3	81.3	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	14	71.4	78.6	78.6
<b>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</b>	27	92.6	100.0	51.9	16	100.0	100.0	50.0	11	81.8	100.0	54.5
<b>Goa</b>	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gujarat</b>	8	75.0	75.0	87.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	75.0	75.0	87.5
<b>Haryana</b>	23	87.0	91.3	82.6	15	100.0	100.0	93.3	8	62.5	75.0	62.5
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	18	94.4	100.0	77.8	12	100.0	100.0	83.3	6	83.3	100.0	66.7
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	3	100.0	100.0	66.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	100.0	66.7
<b>Karnataka</b>	5	60.0	100.0	40.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	33.3	100.0	0.0
<b>Kerala</b>	13	38.5	61.5	38.5	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	11	27.3	54.5	27.3
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	23	100.0	100.0	91.3	23	100.0	100.0	91.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	23	91.3	95.7	60.9	3	100.0	100.0	33.3	20	90.0	95.0	65.0
<b>Manipur</b>	10	80.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	80.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Meghalaya</b>	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Mizoram</b>	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nagaland</b>	17	94.1	100.0	76.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	94.1	100.0	76.5
<b>Odisha</b>	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	6	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Puducherry</b>	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Punjab</b>	5	80.0	100.0	60.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	75.0	100.0	50.0
<b>Rajasthan</b>	48	85.4	97.9	77.1	12	100.0	100.0	75.0	36	80.6	97.2	77.8
<b>Sikkim</b>	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	151	80.1	88.1	75.5	12	100.0	100.0	83.3	139	78.4	87.1	74.8
<b>Telangana</b>	6	83.3	83.3	83.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	83.3	83.3	83.3
<b>Tripura</b>	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	18	66.7	100.0	61.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	66.7	100.0	61.1
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	3	100.0	100.0	66.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	100.0	66.7
<b>West Bengal</b>	52	92.3	100.0	80.8	30	100.0	100.0	86.7	22	81.8	100.0	72.7

## 8.10. Safe disposal of human excreta

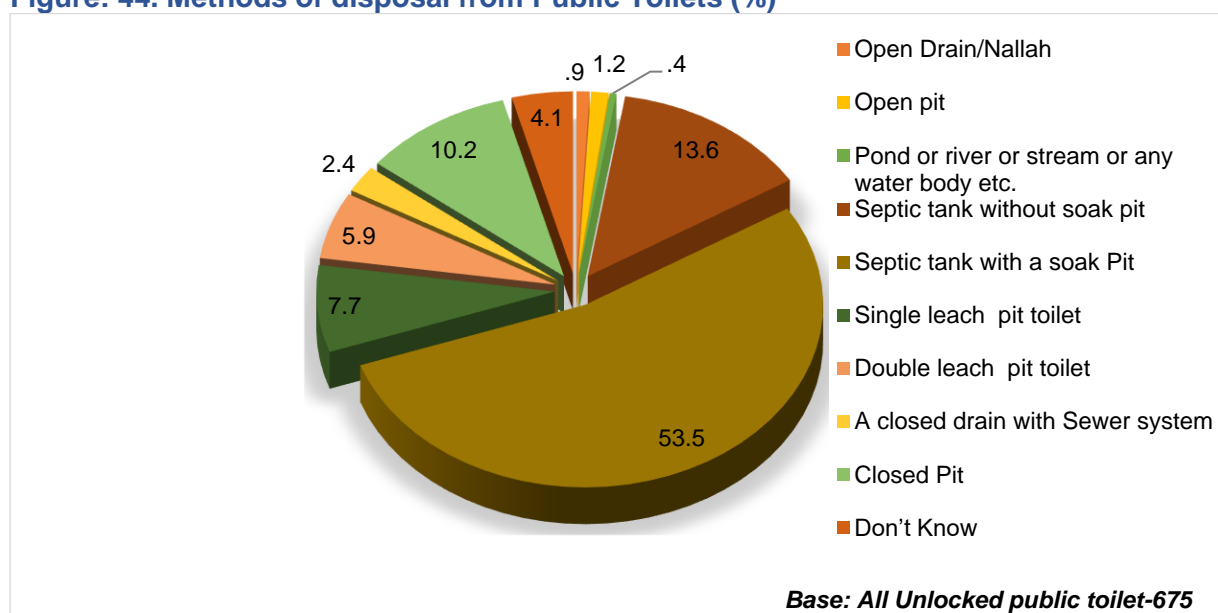
The survey data revealed that overall, 93.3 percent of the public toilets were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In majority of the states, all the public toilets (100.0%) practiced safe disposal of human excreta. There are few states which reported an estimated more than 90.0 percent safe disposal in public toilets. These states were Rajasthan (97.9%), Madhya Pradesh (95.7%), Gujarat (91.3%) and Maharashtra (93.7%). The lowest performing states were Karnataka (61.5%) and Goa (75.0%). The states which reported between 80- 90 percent of toilet using safe methods of disposal of excreta are Bihar (81.3%), Andhra Pradesh (86.2%), Tamil Nadu (88.1%) and Telangana (83.3%).

Very few (4.1%) of public toilets were recorded unknown disposal system of human excreta. This was mostly the case in non-ODF categories villages.

All public toilets (100.0%) in ODF villages reported the practice of safe disposal of human excreta.

There are many states where all public toilets (100.0%) in Non-ODF villages were practicing safe disposal of human excreta whereas few states reported with more than 90% of safe disposal of excreta, these states were Rajasthan (97.2%) and Madhya Pradesh (95.0%). The lowest performing states were Karnataka (54.5%), Gujarat (75.0%) and Goa (75.0%).

**Figure: 44. Methods of disposal from Public Toilets (%)**



The states which are reported to have the toilets practicing safe disposal of excreta between 80-90 percent are Telangana (83.3%), Tamil Nadu (87.1%), Andhra Pradesh (85.7%) and Maharashtra (88.4%). Karnataka is the only state in Non-ODF category which have got maximum number (36.4%) of toilets using unsafe method of waste disposal. The respondent who reported that they do not know which method of disposal of excreta being used belonged to the state of Goa which is accounted to 25.0 percent followed by Telangana (16.7%), Bihar (14.3%) and Gujarat (12.5%). Please refer annexure **table-PT:11** for additional information.

## 8.11. Summary of the findings

- **Presence of Public toilets:** At national level, out of total 1015 public toilet found, 27.3 percent public toilets were reported to be found in ODF villages while 72.7 percent public toilets were found in Non-ODF villages.
- **Separate Section of toilet:** Results on separate section of toilet for men and women were reported higher in ODF villages which was accounted for 65.0 percent and 59.8 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Availability of water:** The availability of water for use in the toilet was observed high in ODF (85.0%) than in non-ODF (73.3%).
- **Functionality:** Overall, 85.6 percent of the public toilets were observed functional. All toilets (100.0%) available in ODF village functional. There was a marked difference between ODF and Non- ODF functionality and these were reported to be 100.0 percent and 79.6 percent respectively.
- **Usage status:** In ODF category, 100 percent of the public toilets were found in regular use and well-kept condition.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** At national level, 93.3 percent of the public toilets were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In ODF villages, all PTs (100.0%) were practicing safe disposal of excreta.
- **Hand washing practices:** Overall, 75.0 percent of the public toilets had the evidence of hand-washing practices which was 78.0 percent in ODF whereas 73.7 percent in non-ODF category.
- **User fee:** About 84.1 percent of the total surveyed public toilets did not charge user fees. This proportion was same in ODF and non-ODF categories.

## CHAPTER-9: PUBLIC SPACES SANITATION FACILITY

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. 72.8% of the village public places free from open defecation
2. 53.4% of the villages dispose solid waste safely
3. 66.4% of the villages dispose liquid waste safely
4. 74.5% of the villages show minimal/no littering.
5. 75.3% of the villages show minimal/no water logging

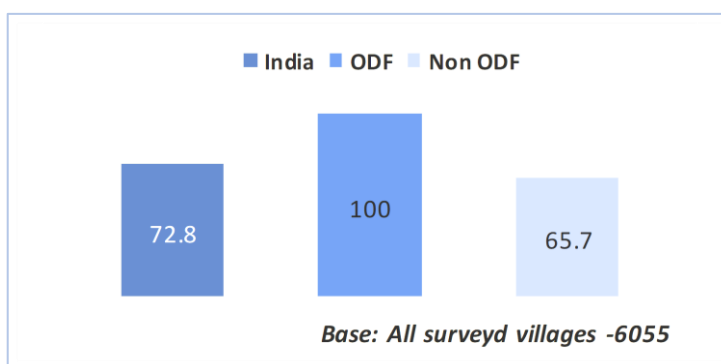
## 9.1. Introduction

Public places are the area or location where large number of people gather and use the facility. These places vary in the number of people using them, the amount of time that people spent there increase the likelihood of sanitation of the places become compromised. Through the NARSS survey, the information gathered on availability of public places in the villages, instances of open defecation in the public places, open grounds, or roads alongside the villages. The survey also captured information on practices of safe disposal of solid and liquid waste. Public places with minimal level of littering and minimal level of water logging were also an important aspect in the survey and that the data was gathered pertaining to these aspects to understand the current trend of sanitation practices adopted in the villages.

## 9.2. Incidence of fecal matter and types of places historically used for open defecation

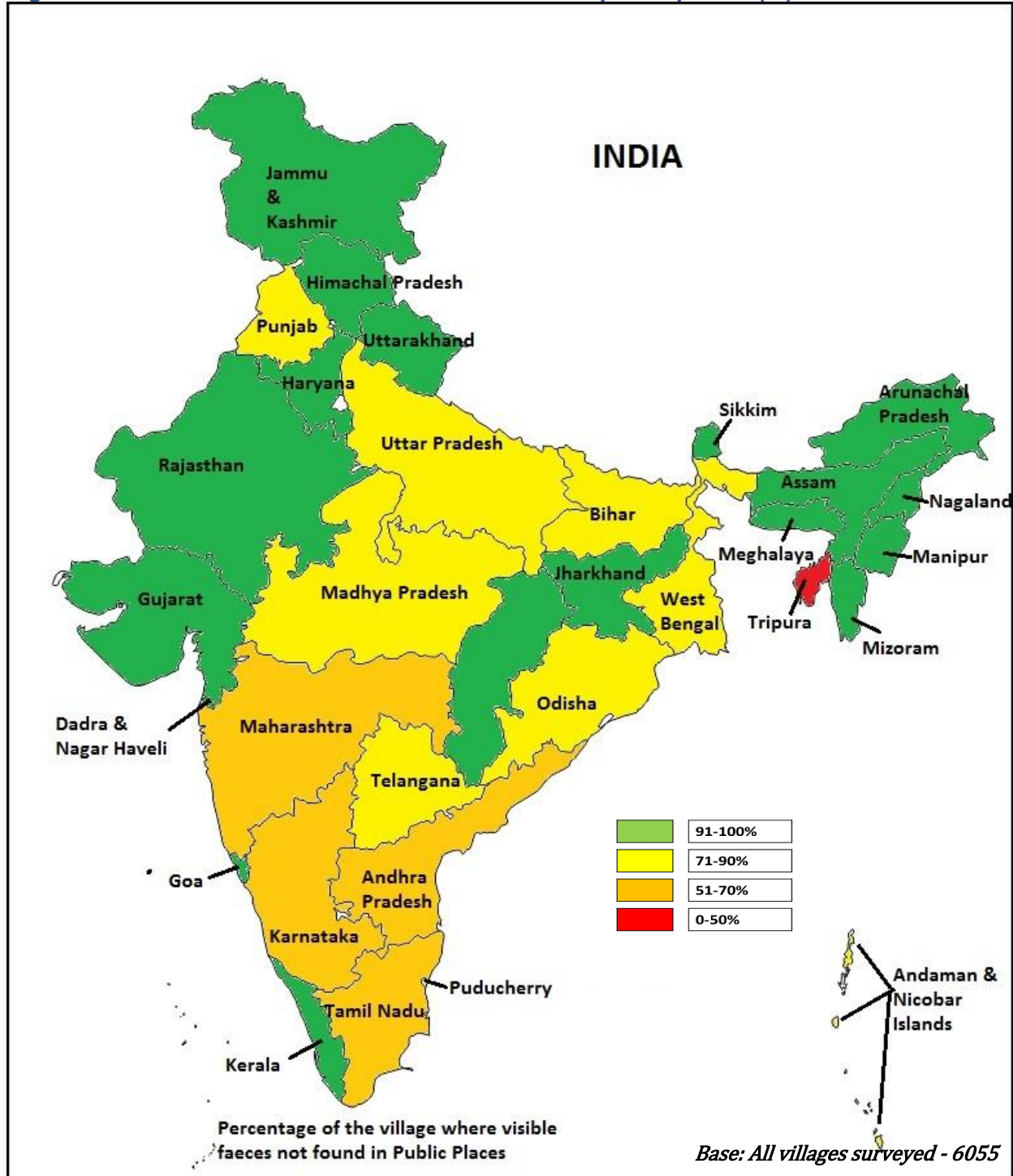
Villages of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Dadra and Nager Haveli and Kerala irrespective of their ODF /non-ODF status, reported complete open defecation free public places. In addition to this, the non-ODF villages of Mizoram, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Dadra and Nager Haveli also reported complete open defecation free public places.

Figure: 45. Open spaces free of faecal matter (%)



**The survey found that 72.8% of those places which were previously used for defecation were currently free of faeces. In the ODF villages almost all the places previously used for defecation were found to be clean at a national level.**

Figure: 46. State wise distribution of defecation free public places (%)



ODF villages of all the states were found to be free of any kind of fecal matter in the public place. In non-ODF villages of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, none of the public spaces were found to have fecal matter. Please refer annexure **table-PSS:1** for additional information.

Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Gujarat, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Kerala, had all the open spaces free of Faecal matter

### 9.3. Methods of solid waste disposal

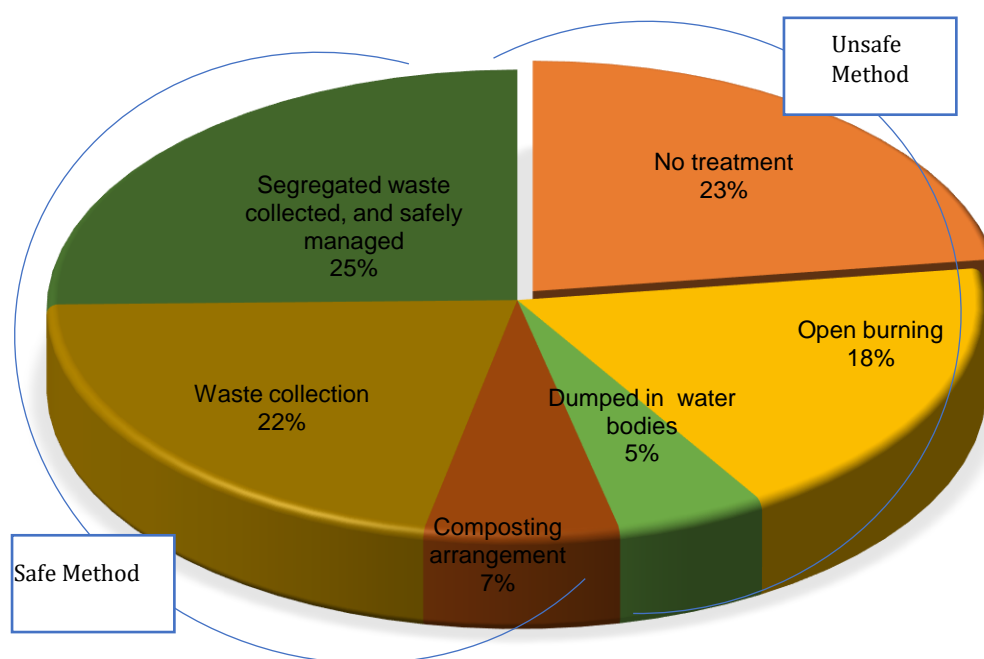
#### 9.3.1. Disposal mechanisms

There are many methods prevalent across places to dispose of the solid waste generated. The survey tried to capture the different methods which were used in general in the villages of India to dispose of the solid waste. During the survey, different methods which were followed in villages to dispose of the waste materials, were categorized as: -

– i) no treatment of solid waste ii) open burning of the solid waste iii) waste dumped in river/ water bodies iv) community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicomposting etc.) in the village v) community level waste collection arrangements and vi) segregated waste collected, and safely managed in the village.

Among all the villages surveyed about one-fourth (25.3%) reported that the segregated waste was collected, and it was safely managed, followed by community level waste collection arrangements practiced by 21.5 percent of the villages. About 6.7 percent of the villages waste was managed by Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicomposting).

**Figure: 47. Methods of solid disposal followed in the rural India (%)**



**Base : All villages 6055**

In contrast to these safe methods of waste disposal, in about one-fourth of the villages (22.8%) no treatment for the solid waste was available and open burning was practiced in 18.5 percent of the total surveyed villages.

**1/4th of villages disposed the solid waste by segregated waste collection and safe management**



In ODF villages Community level waste collection arrangements were found to be more prevalent at half of the villages (49.2%) whereas 44.3 percent of the villages reported that they followed Segregated waste collection method and safely managed while remaining 6.5 percent reported to follow community level composting arrangement. Please refer annexure **table-PSS:2** for additional information.

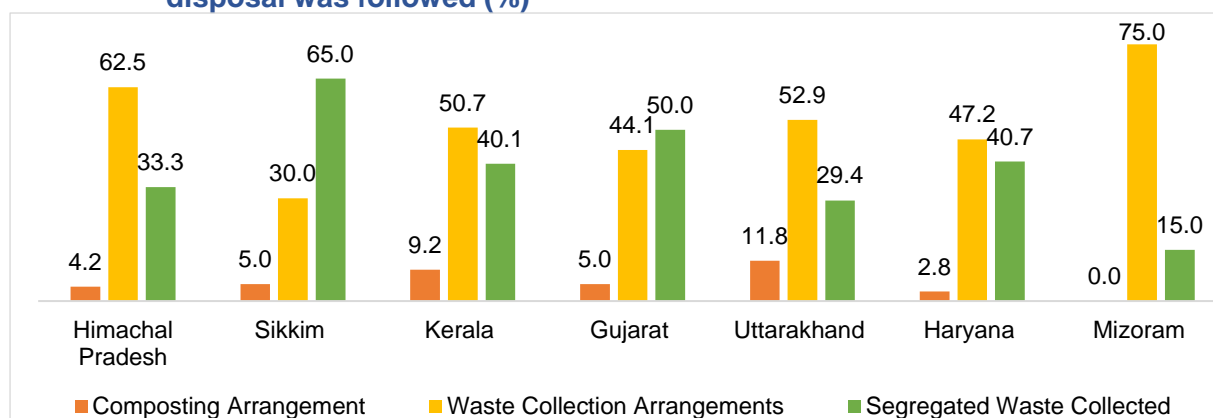
Community level waste collection arrangements were prevalent maximum in the villages of Mizoram (75.0%), Himachal Pradesh (62.5%), Uttarakhand (52.9%) and Kerala (50.7%) where more than half of the villages surveyed reported of following this safe method of solid disposal.

### 9.3.2. Safe disposal mechanism

Disposing the solid waste without any treatment, open burning, dumping the waste in river/ water bodies were considered as unsafe method of solid waste disposal. None of the ODF villages were found to be following any of these unsafe methods of solid waste disposal. Safe methods included Community level composting arrangement, NADEP/Vermicomposting, Community level waste collection arrangements and segregated waste collection which was safely managed.

Safe disposal mechanism for solid waste was universal in the villages of Himachal Pradesh (100%), Sikkim (100%) and Kerala (100%). About nine out of ten villages reported safe disposal mechanism in Gujarat (99.1%), Uttarakhand (94.1%), Haryana (90.7%) and Mizoram (90.0%)

**Figure: 48. Disposal mechanism in top five states where safe method of solid waste disposal was followed (%)**



#### Safe disposal Methods –

- i. Community level composting
- ii. Community level waste collection
- iii. Segregated waste collected, and safely managed

At national level, 53.4 percent of the villages reported of the disposing the solid waste through one of the safe disposal mechanism. In the villages of the Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Kerala safe disposal of the solid waste was universal.

ODF villages of all the states reported of disposing the solid waste through safe mechanism. Among non-ODF villages, only 41.4 percent of villages reported of disposing the solid waste through a safe method.

Unsafe disposal of solid waste found to be prominent in Arunachal Pradesh with 75.0 percent villages reported of burning the solid waste in open and remaining 25.0 percent reported of

dumping the waste in the river. In Tripura (54.5%) and Manipur (51.9%), more than half of the villages reported of disposing the solid waste without any treatment. Please refer annexure **table-PSS:3** for additional information.

Safe method for solid disposal was found to be followed in all the ODF villages across the nation. Among these villages Community level waste collection arrangement was found to be most preferred method with nearly half of villages (49.2%) following the same.

Table: 19. Condition and status of the public places of the villages –Faecal Matter, Safe Disposal of Solid and liquid, Minimal littering and water logging (%)

State	Total						ODF						Non ODF					
	Total	Absence of Faecal matter	Safe disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of liquid waste	Minimal level of littering	Minimal level of water logging	Total	Absence of Faecal matter	Safe disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of liquid waste	Minimal level of littering	Minimal level of water logging	Total	Absence of Faecal matter	Safe disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of liquid waste	Minimal level of littering	Minimal level of water logging
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>
A and N Islands	27	74.1	81.5	85.2	88.9	92.6	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	27	74.1	0.0	85.2	88.9	92.6
Andhra Pradesh	322	63.4	48.8	63.7	75.2	78.3	27	100	100	100.0	100	100	295	60.0	18.5	60.3	72.9	76.3
Arunachal Pradesh	20	100.0	0.0	70.0	85.0	85.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	20	100.0	18.6	70.0	85.0	85.0
Assam	193	97.4	29.5	68.4	83.4	83.9	26	100	100	100.0	100	100	167	97.0	19.3	63.5	80.8	81.4
Bihar	581	72.3	23.2	36.1	66.4	69.9	28	100	100	100.0	100	100	553	70.9	20.0	32.9	64.7	68.4
Chhattisgarh	156	89.1	72.4	82.7	87.2	89.1	64	100	100	100.0	100	100	92	81.5	20.3	70.7	78.3	81.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	100.0	40.0	55.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	20	100.0	23.4	55.0	100.0	100.0
Goa	20	95.0	80.0	55.0	45.0	60.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	20	95.0	25.0	55.0	45.0	60.0
Gujarat	222	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	182	100	100	99.5	100	100	40	100.0	25.0	95.0	100.0	100.0
Haryana	108	97.2	90.7	93.5	96.3	95.4	67	100	100	98.5	100	100	41	92.7	25.9	85.4	90.2	87.8
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	100	100	100.0	100	100	0	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	56	96.4	25.0	50.0	73.2	76.8	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	56	96.4	34.8	50.0	73.2	76.8
Jharkhand	168	71.4	34.5	63.1	79.2	81.0	30	100	100	100.0	100	100	138	65.2	40.0	55.1	74.6	76.8
Karnataka	259	57.9	42.1	56.8	57.5	60.6	29	100	100	100.0	100	100	230	52.6	40.9	51.3	52.2	55.7
Kerala	142	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	142	100	100	100.0	100	100	0	0.0	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	395	52.4	50.9	60.3	77.2	80.0	27	100	100	100.0	100	100	368	48.9	44.8	57.3	75.5	78.5
Maharashtra	471	60.3	63.7	71.8	73.7	75.6	108	100	100	100.0	100	100	363	48.5	47.3	63.4	65.8	68.3
Manipur	27	100.0	18.5	55.6	51.9	44.4	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	27	100.0	49.1	55.6	51.9	44.4
Meghalaya	20	95.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12	100	100	100.0	100	100	8	87.5	49.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	20	100.0	90.0	50.0	95.0	95.0	7	100	100	100.0	100	100	13	100.0	52.9	23.1	92.3	92.3
Nagaland	27	100.0	25.9	48.1	88.9	85.2	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	27	100.0	53.3	48.1	88.9	85.2
Odisha	288	71.5	30.6	59.7	49.7	50.3	27	100	100	100.0	100	100	261	68.6	55.4	55.6	44.4	45.2
Puducherry	20	70.0	20.0	60.0	65.0	60.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	20	70.0	74.0	60.0	65.0	60.0
Punjab	120	88.3	78.3	87.5	71.7	63.3	20	100	100	100.0	100	100	100	86.0	75.6	85.0	66.0	56.0
Rajasthan	319	79.3	59.9	62.7	78.4	77.1	87	100	100	100.0	100	100	232	71.6	80.0	48.7	70.3	68.5

State	Total						ODF						Non ODF					
	Total	Absence of Faecal matter	Safe disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of liquid waste	Minimal level of littering	Minimal level of water logging	Total	Absence of Faecal matter	Safe disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of liquid waste	Minimal level of littering	Minimal level of water logging	Total	Absence of Faecal matter	Safe disposal of solid waste	Safe disposal of liquid waste	Minimal level of littering	Minimal level of water logging
Sikkim	20	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20	100	100	100.0	100	100	0	0.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	339	59.3	59.0	56.6	57.8	57.2	27	100	100	100.0	100	100	312	55.8	84.6	52.9	54.2	53.5
Telangana	186	79.0	57.0	68.8	82.3	80.1	27	100	100	100.0	100	100	159	75.5	90.6	63.5	79.2	76.7
Tripura	22	31.8	40.9	45.5	81.8	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	22	31.8	95.0	45.5	81.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	896	63.5	50.7	71.8	66.7	65.6	27	100	100	100.0	100	100	869	62.4	0.0	70.9	65.7	64.6
Uttarakhand	51	92.2	94.1	86.3	100.0	100.0	19	100	100	100.0	100	100	32	87.5	0.0	78.1	100.0	100.0
West Bengal	492	77.4	56.9	68.3	85.6	87.0	191	100	100	100.0	100	100	301	63.1	0.0	48.2	76.4	78.7

Base: All villages surveyed

## 9.4. Methods of liquid waste disposal

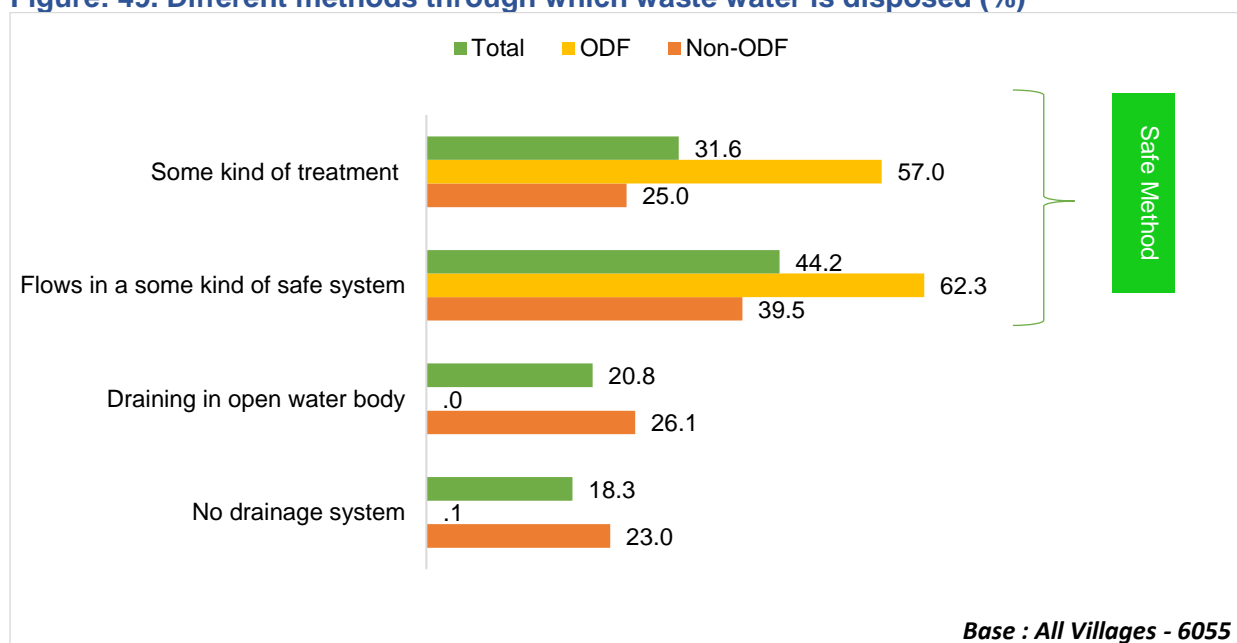
### 9.4.1. Disposal mechanisms

During the survey information on methods of waste water disposal were also collected. The methods were broadly categorized as – i) Absence of drainage system/ soak pit, ii) draining of waste water in open water body/river, iii) flow of waste water in safe system and iv) treatment of waste water (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit).

Among all the villages surveyed, 44.2 percent of the villages reported that waste water in their village flowed to some kind of safe system and another 31.6 percent of villages reported that waste water goes through some treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit).

At an overall level, maximum villages in Mizoram were found to be disposing the waste water into some kind of safe system. Nine out of ten villages in Meghalaya reported the same (90.0%), which was followed by villages in Haryana (76.9%).

**Figure: 49. Different methods through which waste water is disposed (%)**



44.2 % villages dispose the waste water into safe system  
31.6% villages dispose the waste water into drain / Kitchen garden /soak pit

Among mentioned methods of water disposal, flow of waste water into some kind of safe system was found to be common. In the ODF villages negligible number of villages reported absence of any drainage system (0.1 %) or reported that the waste water in their village was draining into open water body (0.0%).

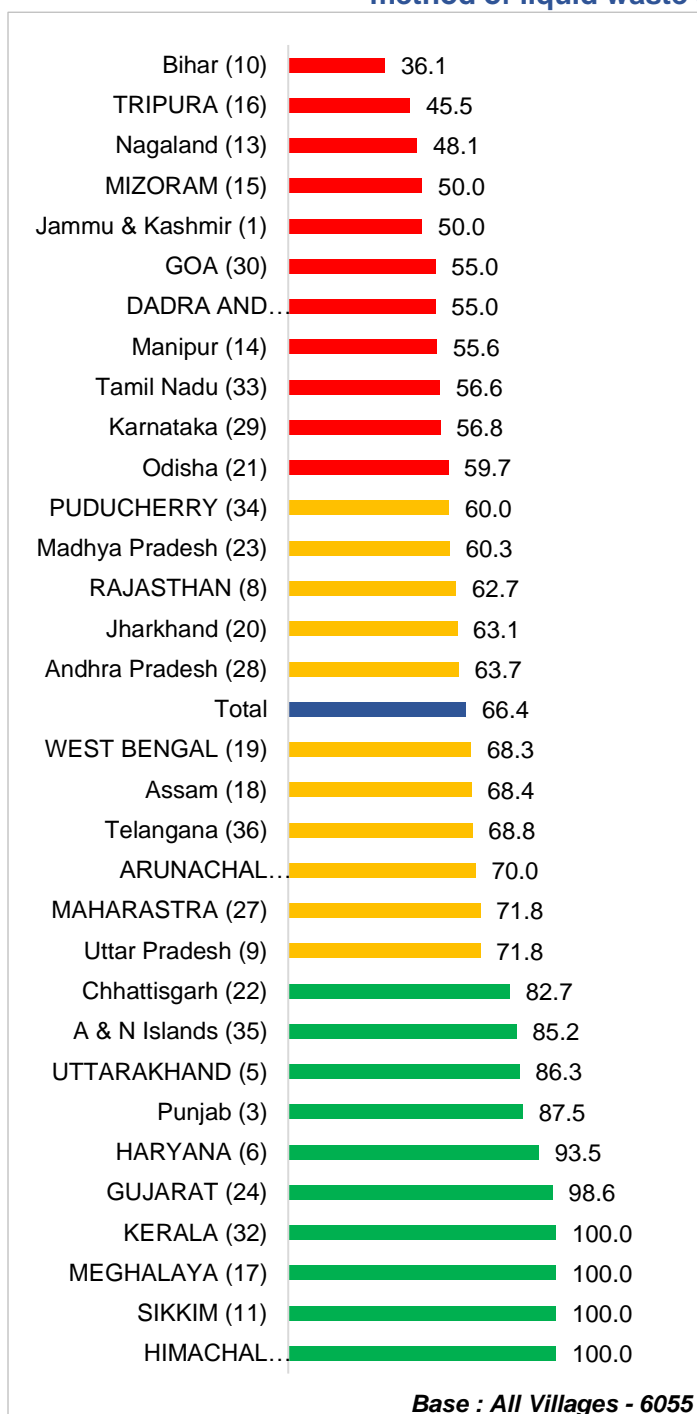
### 9.4.2. Safe disposal mechanism

Many villages (44.2%) reported that the waste water flows in safe system at overall level, which was found to be more common in the ODF villages (62.3%) while in Non-ODF, this is reported to be 39.5 percent. Treatment of the waste water into drain, kitchen garden or soak pit was also reported 31.6 percent at overall level, while the reported percentages are 57.0 percent and 25.0 percent in ODF and Non-ODF respectively.

The data was further analyzed to understand the proportion of the villages disposing the waste water safely. The safe method of water disposal included disposal of waste water into – i) safe system and/or ii) Treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit).

It was found that overall two-third village (66.4%) followed safe method for disposing the liquid waste. In the ODF villages it was 99.8 percent in comparison to 57.8 percent in non-ODF villages. All the villages, irrespective of the status of village in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya & Kerala reported to have 100 percent safe method for the disposal of the liquid waste.

**Figure: 50. State wise distribution of Safe disposal method of liquid waste (%)**



**100% villages of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya reported of disposing the waste water through safe method**

### 9.5. Villages showing minimal litter

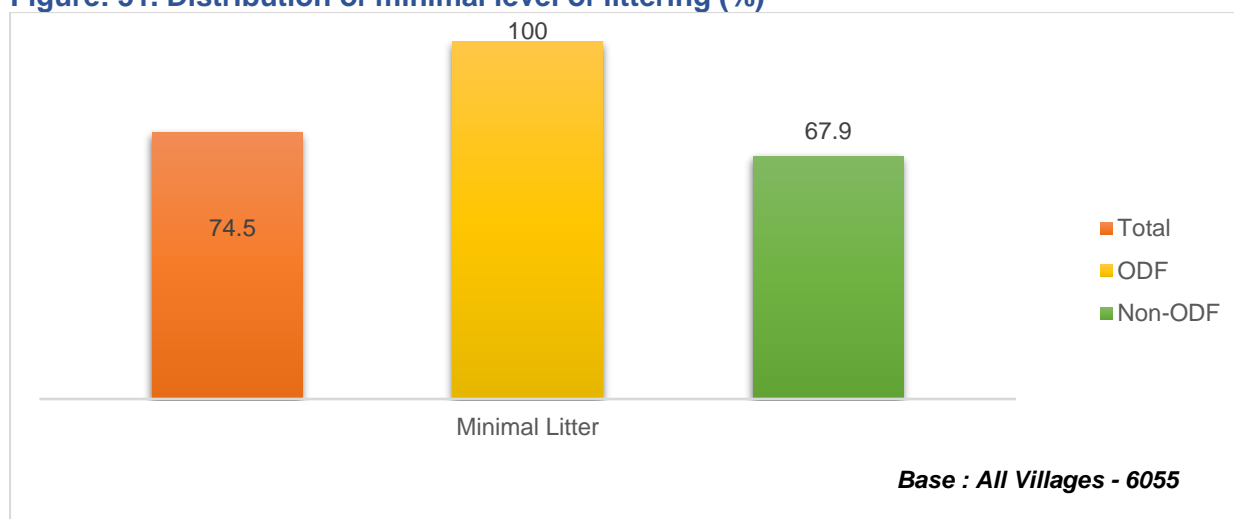
During the survey, villages were observed for cleanliness of public spaces. It was observed whether there was any presence of litter /garbage around or not. Majority of the public places were found to be litter free across all the villages. Around seven out of ten villages were litter /garbage free (74.5%). All villages were litter free amongst the ODF villages (100%) as compared to non-ODF villages (67.9%).

Amongst ODF villages, all states were found to have 100 percent litter free villages. There were also few states where non ODF villages were also 100% litter free like Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. This was followed by nine out of ten litter free villages in Mizoram (92.3) and Haryana (90.2).

Please refer annexure **table-PSS:4** for additional information.

**74.5% villages were found with minimal/ no litter**

**Figure: 51. Distribution of minimal level of littering (%)**



**Litter free villages were universal in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Kerala and Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 100% of villages irrespective of their ODF / non-ODF status.**



## 9.6. Villages showing minimal water logging

**75.3% villages were found with minimal/ no litter**

In addition to collecting information on littering in the villages, information on presence of water logging at the public places was also collected. Majority of villages at an overall level were found to be free of any kind of water logging (75.3%). Almost all the ODF villages (100 %) were found to be free of water logging and among non-ODF villages 69.0 percent were found to be free of water logging.

**All the ODF villages across the nation were found to be free from water logging at public places.**

The villages in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Kerala were found to be completely free of water logging irrespective of ODF /non- ODF status of the village. Please refer **annexure table-PSS:5** for additional information.

## 9.7. Summary of the findings

- **Presence of faecal matter in the public places:** Public places in villages which were traditionally used for defecation, among them 72.8 percent were found to be clean and free from defecation. In ODF villages, all public spaces were found to be free from defecation. In 65.7 percent of non-ODF villages, public spaces were found to be free from defecation.
- **Safe disposal mechanism-solid:** More than half of the villages (53.4%) reported of disposing the solid waste through a safe method. All the ODF villages were found to be disposing the solid waste safely whereas 41.4 percent of non-ODF villages were found to be doing the same.
- **Safe disposal mechanism-liquid:** About 66.4 percent of villages at national level reported of following safe mechanism for waste water disposal. Almost all the ODF villages (99.8%) reported the same followed by 57.8 percent of the non-ODF villages. In ODF villages, most common method for solid waste disposal was community level waste collection and management (49.2%) followed by 44.3 percent villages reporting that they segregate the collected waste and managed it safely. In non-ODF villages, majority of the villages reported of disposing the solid waste without any treatment (28.7%).
- **Minimal littering:** About 74.5 percent of the villages at national level were found to have minimal littering. In ODF villages, a high number of 100 percent villages were found to have minimal or no littering in the public places. The corresponding number for the non-ODF villages was 67.9 percent.
- **Minimal water logging:** At an overall level 75.3 percent of villages were found to be free from water logging. Among ODF villages, 100 percent of villages had no or minimal water logging.

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# ANNEXURES

## HIGHLIGHTS

1. Final DLI & Note on DLI Weights
2. Factsheets
3. Survey Tools
4. Additional Tables

# ANNEXURE - I: FINAL DLI SHEET AND DLI WEIGHTS

## HIGHLIGHTS

- I. **Final DLI & Note on DLI Weights**
- II. Factsheets
- III. Survey Tools
- IV. Tables

## DLI Scores - All India and States

States	DLI 1		DLI 2		DLI 3	
	NARSS 1					
	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population practicing SLWM
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>545247322</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>155002809</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>255782608</b>
Andaman & Nicobar	65.3	209858	0.0		61.9	199071
Andhra Pradesh	68.6	24871405	100.0	2925952	26.2	9504471
Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	463366	0.0		0	0
Assam	75.4	20808860	76.5	2815534	22.6	6236156
Bihar	36.6	34646067	90.5	3231747	6.1	5785870
Chhattisgarh	87.7	17318659	100.0	8759842	46.2	9116970
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.8	148905	0.0		8.4	12594
Goa	89.9	665445	0.0		18.1	133882
Gujarat	92.4	34090725	95.4	26414631	69.2	25538996
Haryana	92.6	16435512	100.0	10718836	72.4	12864052
Himachal Pradesh	99.0	6264767	96.9	5738361	89.3	5651344
Jammu & Kashmir	38.7	3510916	0.0		9.8	890966
Jharkhand	45.2	11792424	92.9	3666489	19.8	5163520
Karnataka	63.9	24517550	100.0	3940279	21.6	8296703
Kerala	100.0	26883783	99.1	19036553	91.8	24684134
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	37351056	100.0	4574803	30.0	17061416
Maharashtra	69.8	43802548	95.0	10459673	35.8	22462903
Manipur	74.4	1468998	0.0		0	0
Meghalaya	89.7	1990351	74.7	882659	76.0	1687258
Mizoram	86.9	418741	87.3	165556	50.1	241215
Nagaland	72.7	1455860	0.0		13.6	272582
Odisha	53.9	19007503	96.3	2479985	11.3	3976215
Puducherry	55.4	289553	0.0		1.9	9980
Punjab	67.3	11584799	99.6	2850318	38.1	6554735
Rajasthan	73.2	41322126	88.2	11085919	29.7	16763722
Sikkim	98.7	550507	96.0	411413	91.3	509369
Tamil Nadu	54.6	14933905	83.8	1423383	16.7	4565382
Telangana	69.0	15994491	100.0	3775110	38.3	8891676
Tripura	57.5	1783687	0.0		8.1	250080
Uttar Pradesh	41.9	72354266	100.0	4475009	22.7	39196890
Uttarakhand	86.3	6534497	97.0	2476082	61.1	4625312
West Bengal	76.7	51776196	95.2	22694674	21.7	14635143

**Note:**

1. Population in absolute number is derived from the DLI proportion extrapolated to the entire state's rural population.
2. And total population of states is calculated considering total number of households (IMIS data) available in the state with multiplier of MoSPI 2017 household size.

# ANNEXURE - II: FACTSHEETS

## HIGHLIGHTS

- I. Final DLI & Note on DLI Weights
- II. Factsheets**
- III. Survey Tools
- IV. Tables

INDIA- FACTSHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>6122</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>4863</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>73118</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>5803</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>4621</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>5782</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>4626</b>
A. Access to Toilet	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	76.0	99.6	70.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	82.3	99.8	77.8
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.1	99.2	96.6
B. Functionality of Toilet	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	95.0	99.6	93.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	89.1	100.0	84.9
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	91.4	100.0	89.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.6	99.6	94.2
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	85.7	100.0	80.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	86.5	100.0	82.7
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.1	99.6	94.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.1	100.0	95.9
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.3	100.0	95.3
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	52.6	97.8	42.0
F. Usage of Toilet	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	93.4	99.8	91.3
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	84.4	99.7	78.5
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	83.2	100.0	78.5
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.0	95.6	96.1
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	95.5	96.6	95.2
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	74.5	100.0	67.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	75.3	100.0	69.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	72.8	100.0	65.7



ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND- FACTSHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	27	0	27
Number of households surveyed	416	0	416
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	27	0	27
Number of Schools surveyed	25	0	25
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.6	0.0	99.6
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	92.6	0.0	92.6
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	98.4	0.0	98.4
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.1	0.0	98.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.8	0.0	96.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	72.0	0.0	72.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.6	0.0	99.6
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	85.5	0.0	85.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.3	0.0	97.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	88.9	0.0	88.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	92.6	0.0	92.6
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	74.1	0.0	74.1

ANDHRA PRADESH- FACTSHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	322	27	295
Number of households surveyed	4807	404	4403
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	318	27	291
Number of Schools surveyed	322	27	295
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	86.9	100.0	85.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	73.0	100.0	70.4
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.3	100.0	95.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.2	100.0	99.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.4	100.0	99.3
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	98.5	100.0	98.3
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.2	100.0	99.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	89.7	100.0	87.9
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	89.9	100.0	88.8
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.7	100.0	98.6
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.3	100.0	98.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.8	100.0	97.5
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	44.7	100.0	42.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.0	100.0	95.6
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	97.1	100.0	96.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	95.5	100.0	95.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	94.8	99.6	94.4
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	92.7	99.3	92.1
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	75.2	100.0	72.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	78.3	100.0	76.3
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	63.4	100.0	60.0

ARUNACHAL PRADESH- FACTSHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	20	0	20
Number of households surveyed	303	0	303
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	20	0	20
Number of Schools surveyed	18	0	18
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	91.9	0.0	91.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	85.0	0.0	85.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	94.4	0.0	94.4
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	80.5	0.0	80.5
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	71.4	0.0	71.4
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	94.1	0.0	94.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	80.9	0.0	80.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	71.4	0.0	71.4
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	80.5	0.0	80.5
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	71.4	0.0	71.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	36.0	0.0	36.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.5	0.0	97.5
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	71.4	0.0	71.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	94.1	0.0	94.1
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.6	0.0	98.6
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.7	0.0	99.7
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	85.0	0.0	85.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	85.0	0.0	85.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	0.0	100.0

ASSAM - FACTSHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	193	26	167
Number of households surveyed	2911	389	2522
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	189	26	163
Number of Schools surveyed	190	26	164
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	92.3	98.9	91.3
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	94.8	100.0	93.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.4	96.4	96.3
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	84.4	98.1	82.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	94.8	100.0	93.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	88.8	100.0	86.4
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	84.2	97.7	81.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	91.8	100.0	88.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	89.5	100.0	87.3
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	84.0	98.1	81.6
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.9	100.0	97.2
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.3	100.0	99.2
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	62.5	100.0	57.7
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.6	99.6	99.6
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	88.7	100.0	84.5
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	84.6	100.0	81.4
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.6	94.2	98.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.3	96.3	98.6
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	83.4	100.0	80.8
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	83.9	100.0	81.4
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	97.4	100.0	97.0

BIHAR - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	590	29	561
Number of households surveyed	8808	419	8389
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	530	25	505
Number of Schools surveyed	540	26	514
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	48.5	100.0	45.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	65.0	100.0	63.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	95.8	96.2	95.7
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	92.4	98.9	91.6
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	87.6	100.0	86.4
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	87.1	100.0	86.5
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.5	99.5	91.7
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.7	100.0	96.4
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	76.1	100.0	75.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	93.2	99.7	92.4
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.3	100.0	99.3
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	91.2	100.0	90.7
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	34.0	100.0	30.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	95.6	100.0	95.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	80.4	100.0	78.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	69.4	100.0	68.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.4	98.1	98.4
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.1	98.3	97.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	66.4	100.0	64.7
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	69.9	100.0	68.4
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	72.3	100.0	70.9

CHHATTISGARH - FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>		<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed		156	64	92
Number of households surveyed		2322	950	1372
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		154	64	90
Number of Schools surveyed		156	64	92
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		91.0	100.0	84.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		90.9	100.0	84.4
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		95.5	100.0	92.4
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		98.0	100.0	96.4
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		99.2	100.0	98.5
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		98.6	100.0	97.4
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		98.8	100.0	97.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		99.2	100.0	98.5
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		98.6	100.0	97.4
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		98.8	100.0	97.9
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		97.6	100.0	95.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		76.7	100.0	58.9
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		97.4	100.0	95.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		99.2	100.0	98.5
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		98.6	100.0	97.4
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		97.5	98.1	97.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		98.2	99.4	97.4
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		87.2	100.0	78.3
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		89.1	100.0	81.5
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		89.1	100.0	81.5



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	20	0	20
Number of households surveyed	300	0	300
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	20	0	20
Number of Schools surveyed	20	0	20
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	0.0	100.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.6	0.0	99.6
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.7	0.0	98.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.8	0.0	99.8
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	0.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	0.0	100.0



GOA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	20	0	20
Number of households surveyed	300	0	300
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	18	0	18
Number of Schools surveyed	20	0	20
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	98.1	0.0	98.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.2	0.0	97.2
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.3	0.0	92.3
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.1	0.0	98.1
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	92.3	0.0	92.3
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	75.3	0.0	75.3
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.9	0.0	99.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	92.3	0.0	92.3
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	91.9	0.0	91.9
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	94.7	0.0	94.7
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	45.0	0.0	45.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	60.0	0.0	60.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	95.0	0.0	95.0

GUJARAT - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	241	193	48
Number of households surveyed	3672	2939	733
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	211	172	39
Number of Schools surveyed	209	172	37
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.9	99.3	97.3
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.5	99.4	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.2	100.0	84.8
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.5	100.0	97.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.8	100.0	88.3
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.5	100.0	97.1
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.9	100.0	94.2
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.4	100.0	97.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.5	100.0	97.1
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	78.2	89.6	38.9
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	98.2	99.8	91.2
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	99.5	100.0	97.1
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.1	96.9	97.9
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.7	98.5	99.6
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

HARYANA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	108	66	42
Number of households surveyed	1608	977	631
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	98	59	39
Number of Schools surveyed	99	61	38
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.7	100.0	94.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	96.9	100.0	92.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.1	100.0	97.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	97.8	100.0	94.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.2	100.0	97.8
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.9	100.0	97.1
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.0	100.0	97.3
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.8	100.0	96.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.7	100.0	91.2
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	91.8	100.0	77.8
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.5	99.9	98.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	97.8	100.0	94.1
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.2	96.2	96.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.1	97.9	95.8
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	96.3	100.0	90.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	95.4	100.0	87.8
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	97.2	100.0	92.7

HIMACHAL PRADESH- FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>		<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed		47	47	0
Number of households surveyed		701	701	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		45	45	0
Number of Schools surveyed		36	36	0
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		99.7	99.7	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		100.0	100.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		99.9	99.9	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		99.9	99.9	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		99.9	99.9	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		84.2	84.2	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		99.6	99.6	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		99.7	99.7	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		100.0	100.0	0.0

JAMMU & KASHMIR - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	56	0	56
Number of households surveyed	830	0	830
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	54	0	54
Number of Schools surveyed	53	0	53
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	42.4	0.0	42.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	55.6	0.0	55.6
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	84.9	0.0	84.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	92.4	0.0	92.4
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	83.3	0.0	83.3
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	84.6	0.0	84.6
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	94.5	0.0	94.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	50.0	0.0	50.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	34.6	0.0	34.6
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	94.5	0.0	94.5
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	83.3	0.0	83.3
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	84.6	0.0	84.6
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	38.5	0.0	38.5
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	94.0	0.0	94.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	83.3	0.0	83.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	61.5	0.0	61.5
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.1	0.0	98.1
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.5	0.0	99.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	73.2	0.0	73.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	76.8	0.0	76.8
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	96.4	0.0	96.4

JHARKHAND - FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>		<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed		168	27	141
Number of households surveyed		2572	400	2172
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		159	27	132
Number of Schools surveyed		163	27	136
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		53.5	100.0	45.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		67.3	100.0	59.8
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		95.8	100.0	94.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		94.5	100.0	92.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		89.7	100.0	86.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		96.2	100.0	95.2
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		96.0	100.0	94.3
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		91.2	100.0	88.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		94.7	100.0	93.3
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		95.7	100.0	93.9
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		94.1	100.0	92.5
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		43.2	100.0	32.1
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		92.3	98.2	89.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		89.7	100.0	86.8
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		92.4	100.0	90.5
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		99.2	98.9	99.3
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		99.1	98.0	99.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		79.2	100.0	74.6
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		81.0	100.0	76.8
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		71.4	100.0	65.2



KARNATAKA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	271	29	242
Number of households surveyed	3981	419	3562
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	245	27	218
Number of Schools surveyed	245	26	219
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	80.0	100.0	77.5
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	71.8	100.0	68.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	92.7	100.0	91.8
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	86.2	100.0	83.9
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	73.6	100.0	69.1
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	83.8	100.0	81.7
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	87.7	100.0	85.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	86.8	100.0	84.6
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	85.9	100.0	84.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	87.9	100.0	85.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	91.0	100.0	89.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	83.3	100.0	81.1
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	46.0	100.0	39.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	95.5	99.9	94.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	69.4	100.0	64.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	80.8	100.0	78.3
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.6	98.9	97.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.3	99.0	98.2
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	57.5	100.0	52.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	60.6	100.0	55.7
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	57.9	100.0	52.6



KERALA- FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	147	147	0
Number of households surveyed	2023	2023	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	135	135	0
Number of Schools surveyed	126	126	0
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.2	99.2	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.4	96.4	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.3	97.3	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

MADHYA PRADESH - FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered		OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed		395	27	368
Number of households surveyed		5957	404	5553
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		387	27	360
Number of Schools surveyed		395	27	368
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		73.9	100.0	72.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		80.6	100.0	79.2
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		93.4	100.0	92.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		96.6	100.0	96.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		94.0	100.0	93.1
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		92.7	100.0	92.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		95.6	100.0	95.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		69.5	100.0	65.1
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		80.6	100.0	79.1
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		98.8	100.0	98.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		99.5	100.0	99.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		98.1	100.0	97.9
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		47.3	100.0	43.7
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		93.1	100.0	92.3
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		84.5	100.0	82.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		76.1	100.0	74.3
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		96.2	99.7	95.9
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		94.9	99.5	94.6
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		77.2	100.0	75.5
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		80.0	100.0	78.5
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		52.4	100.0	48.9

MAHARASHTRA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	471	108	363
Number of households surveyed	7073	1624	5449
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	465	108	357
Number of Schools surveyed	468	108	360
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	77.2	99.9	70.5
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	89.9	100.0	86.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	98.1	98.1	98.1
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.7	99.5	95.6
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	85.1	100.0	79.5
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	83.4	100.0	78.3
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.9	99.5	95.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	86.4	100.0	81.3
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	80.3	100.0	74.4
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.8	99.4	95.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	92.1	100.0	89.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.6	100.0	94.2
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	56.2	100.0	46.9
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.1	99.7	96.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	84.8	100.0	79.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	79.5	100.0	73.3
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	92.3	97.4	90.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	89.8	96.6	87.7
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	73.7	100.0	65.8
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	75.6	100.0	68.3
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	60.3	100.0	48.5

MANIPUR - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	27	0	27
Number of households surveyed	406	0	406
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	0	26
Number of Schools surveyed	22	0	22
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	96.3	0.0	96.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	95.5	0.0	95.5
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	80.2	0.0	80.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	95.8	0.0	95.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	85.7	0.0	85.7
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	80.2	0.0	80.2
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.8	0.0	95.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	81.0	0.0	81.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	80.2	0.0	80.2
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.8	0.0	95.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	90.5	0.0	90.5
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	65.4	0.0	65.4
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	0.0	100.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	95.8	0.0	95.8
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	81.0	0.0	81.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	75.1	0.0	75.1
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	93.3	0.0	93.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	51.9	0.0	51.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	44.4	0.0	44.4
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	0.0	100.0

MEGHALAYA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	20	12	8
Number of households surveyed	307	183	124
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	17	9	8
Number of Schools surveyed	11	7	4
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	96.3	100.0	90.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.3	95.5	97.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	93.3	100.0	85.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.6	94.3	97.7
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	93.3	100.0	85.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.3	95.5	97.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	80.1	100.0	52.2
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.7	99.6	99.7
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	93.3	100.0	85.7
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.5	95.8	100.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.2	98.7	100.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	95.0	100.0	87.5

MIZORAM - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	20	7	13
Number of households surveyed	302	105	197
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	20	7	13
Number of Schools surveyed	20	7	13
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.1	99.1	99.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.8	99.1	98.7
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.8	99.1	98.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	55.0	81.1	46.2
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	100.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	100.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.0	100.0	98.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	95.0	100.0	92.3
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	95.0	100.0	92.3
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0



NAGALAND - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	27	0	27
Number of households surveyed	408	0	408
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	27	0	27
Number of Schools surveyed	27	0	27
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.3	0.0	96.3
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	86.6	0.0	86.6
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	94.1	0.0	94.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	82.6	0.0	82.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	91.7	0.0	91.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	88.2	0.0	88.2
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	85.4	0.0	85.4
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	75.6	0.0	75.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.8	0.0	99.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	91.7	0.0	91.7
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	47.1	0.0	47.1
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.4	0.0	97.4
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.4	0.0	98.4
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	88.9	0.0	88.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	85.2	0.0	85.2
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	0.0	100.0



ODISHA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	288	27	261
Number of households surveyed	4328	403	3925
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	288	27	261
Number of Schools surveyed	286	27	259
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	68.2	100.0	64.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	75.7	100.0	73.2
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.2	96.3	97.3
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	93.3	99.5	92.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	94.0	100.0	92.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	95.5	100.0	95.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	93.0	99.5	92.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	94.0	100.0	92.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.5	100.0	95.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.1	99.5	96.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.0	100.0	96.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.2	100.0	98.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	29.4	100.0	24.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	86.1	100.0	84.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	90.0	94.1	89.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	86.9	100.0	85.5
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	95.7	99.5	95.3
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	95.4	99.1	95.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	49.7	100.0	44.4
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	50.3	100.0	45.2
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	71.5	100.0	68.6

PUDHUCHERRY - FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>		<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed		20	0	20
Number of households surveyed		303	0	303
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		20	0	20
Number of Schools surveyed		17	0	17
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		88.7	0.0	88.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		95.0	0.0	95.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		99.7	0.0	99.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		99.7	0.0	99.7
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		100.0	0.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		99.7	0.0	99.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		43.0	0.0	43.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		80.7	0.0	80.7
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		93.3	0.0	93.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		60.0	0.0	60.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		98.7	0.0	98.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		95.1	0.0	95.1
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		65.0	0.0	65.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		60.0	0.0	60.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		70.0	0.0	70.0

PUNJAB - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	120	20	100
Number of households surveyed	1783	296	1487
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	119	20	99
Number of Schools surveyed	118	19	99
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	91.3	99.9	89.5
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	80.7	100.0	76.8
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.3	100.0	99.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	96.5	100.0	95.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.1	100.0	98.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	89.5	100.0	87.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	90.7	100.0	89.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.4	100.0	99.3
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.2	100.0	97.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.2	100.0	96.7
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	72.6	100.0	67.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	98.7	100.0	98.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	89.5	100.0	87.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	94.4	100.0	93.4
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.3	100.0	99.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.1	100.0	98.9
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	71.7	100.0	66.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	63.3	100.0	56.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	88.3	100.0	86.0

RAJASTHAN - FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered		OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed		334	92	242
Number of households surveyed		5028	1323	3705
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		316	84	232
Number of Schools surveyed		316	86	230
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		83.0	96.7	78.1
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		78.9	97.6	72.1
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		99.1	98.8	99.1
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		97.4	100.0	96.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		91.0	100.0	87.3
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		94.8	100.0	92.7
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		99.2	100.0	98.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		96.1	100.0	94.5
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		92.4	100.0	89.3
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		99.3	100.0	99.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		98.1	100.0	97.3
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		96.9	100.0	95.6
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		70.7	100.0	60.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		94.5	99.2	92.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		83.9	100.0	77.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		87.5	100.0	82.5
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		97.8	98.8	97.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		97.7	98.5	97.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		78.4	100.0	70.3
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		77.1	100.0	68.5
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		79.3	100.0	71.6

SIKKIM - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
Number of Villages surveyed	20	20	0
Number of households surveyed	299	299	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	16	16	0
Number of Schools surveyed	15	15	0
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.7	98.7	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.3	99.3	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.3	99.3	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.3	99.3	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.9	97.9	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	100.0	100.0	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

TAMIL NADU - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	339	27	312
Number of households surveyed	5098	393	4705
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	336	27	309
Number of Schools surveyed	332	27	305
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	83.4	100.0	82.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	93.8	100.0	93.2
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.1	100.0	99.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	92.7	100.0	91.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	80.4	100.0	78.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	86.0	100.0	84.8
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	94.7	100.0	94.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	59.6	100.0	56.1
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	82.1	100.0	80.5
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	94.7	100.0	94.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.9	100.0	96.7
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	90.5	100.0	89.6
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	38.9	100.0	34.1
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	72.0	97.9	69.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	71.2	100.0	68.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	81.6	100.0	79.9
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	95.1	92.1	95.3
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	94.0	97.4	93.7
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	57.8	100.0	54.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	57.2	100.0	53.5
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	59.3	100.0	55.8



TELANGANA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	186	27	159
Number of households surveyed	2771	401	2370
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	169	23	146
Number of Schools surveyed	137	22	115
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	80.6	100.0	77.3
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	58.0	100.0	51.4
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	94.9	100.0	94.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.6	100.0	97.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	89.6	100.0	86.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	95.5	100.0	94.3
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.5	100.0	97.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	85.4	100.0	81.6
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	90.0	100.0	87.5
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.0	100.0	97.5
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.9	100.0	97.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.5	100.0	94.3
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	52.3	100.0	41.7
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	95.9	100.0	94.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	89.6	100.0	86.8
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	92.7	100.0	90.9
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	94.7	96.3	94.4
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	96.7	99.2	96.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	82.3	100.0	79.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	80.1	100.0	76.7
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	79.0	100.0	75.5



TRIPURA - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	22	0	22
Number of households surveyed	330	0	330
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	20	0	20
Number of Schools surveyed	20	0	20
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.4	0.0	99.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	95.0	0.0	95.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	68.9	0.0	68.9
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	86.7	0.0	86.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	89.5	0.0	89.5
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	69.1	0.0	69.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	93.3	0.0	93.3
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	94.7	0.0	94.7
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	69.1	0.0	69.1
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	63.3	0.0	63.3
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.7	0.0	99.7
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	86.7	0.0	86.7
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	89.5	0.0	89.5
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	91.2	0.0	91.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	93.9	0.0	93.9
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	81.8	0.0	81.8
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	31.8	0.0	31.8

UTTAR PRADESH - FACT SHEET	NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	904	27	877
Number of households surveyed	13632	406	13226
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	830	26	804
Number of Schools surveyed	869	26	843
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	56.1	100.0	54.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	81.7	100.0	81.1
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.9	100.0	97.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	95.3	100.0	95.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	74.9	100.0	73.6
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	85.8	100.0	85.4
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.0	100.0	97.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	76.2	100.0	75.1
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	74.4	100.0	73.6
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.9	100.0	97.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.0	100.0	96.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.8	100.0	96.7
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	38.2	100.0	36.5
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	87.4	100.0	86.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	62.0	100.0	60.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used	66.5	100.0	65.4
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.7	97.3	97.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	96.1	97.1	96.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	66.7	100.0	65.7
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	65.6	100.0	64.6
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	63.5	100.0	62.4

UTTARAKHAND- FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered		OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed		51	19	32
Number of households surveyed		765	278	487
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		51	19	32
Number of Schools surveyed		51	19	32
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		96.3	100.0	94.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		98.0	100.0	96.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		98.0	94.7	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		99.8	100.0	99.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		97.1	100.0	95.5
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		99.8	100.0	99.7
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		97.1	100.0	95.5
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		99.8	100.0	99.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		97.1	100.0	95.5
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		95.3	100.0	92.7
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		99.6	100.0	99.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		97.1	100.0	95.5
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		99.7	99.5	99.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		99.7	100.0	99.6
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		92.2	100.0	87.5

WEST BENGAL - FACT SHEET		NARSS R1 2017-18		
Sample Size covered		OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed		492	191	301
Number of households surveyed		7376	2866	4510
Number of Anganwadis surveyed		457	174	283
Number of Schools surveyed		447	170	277
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility		88.7	100.0	81.5
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility		89.7	100.0	83.4
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility		99.3	100.0	98.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet		95.1	98.5	92.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets		89.5	100.0	77.9
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets		91.4	100.0	85.3
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition		95.2	98.4	92.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition		79.6	100.0	57.3
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition		93.0	100.0	88.2
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism		95.6	98.5	93.2
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism		97.8	100.0	95.4
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism		99.7	100.0	99.5
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)		65.3	100.0	46.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it		94.8	99.9	91.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used		87.3	98.6	74.8
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets is being used		88.9	100.0	81.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible		90.4	85.2	93.6
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible		89.3	87.7	90.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering		85.6	100.0	76.4
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging		87.0	100.0	78.7
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>		<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past		77.4	100.0	63.1

**End of Fact Sheet**

# ANNEXURE - III: SURVEY TOOLS

## HIGHLIGHTS

- I. Final DLI & Note on DLI Weights
- II. Factsheets
- III. Survey Tools**
- IV. Tables

**NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY – ROUND 1**

**QUESTIONNAIRE - HOUSEHOLD**

**Conventions used in this document:**

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**Programmed items are in green font. Additionally, all skip would be automated**

**Observation related questions are in bold Blue font**

IDENTIFICATION		
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I.2	Please select the name and code of the district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the Block <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled sub district within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district suffix with code &amp; original/additional</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF                    1 Non ODF            2
I.5	Structure Number (alpha numeric)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.6	HH Number (numeric)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.7	Please write the interviewer name and code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.8	Please write the supervisor name and code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.9	Please write the name of Head of Household	
I.10	Please write the name of the respondent	
I.11	Please write the mobile number of the respondent <b>Write '999999999' if respondent doesn't provide the phone number</b>	
I.12	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	
I.13	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	



**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India to assess the sanitation behavior of the population. We wish to know about you, your family, and your village, and would like to spend about 15 minutes with you. We are talking to several people in this and other villages. Talking to us or not is your decision.

**Confidentiality:**

The information that is collected during the interview will be kept private. If you talk to us, then you will help us complete our study

**Contact Information:**

The project team is willing to answer any questions you may have concerning the procedures described or the research. If you need more information on the survey, please contact the following person:

1. Dr Anoop Tripathi, PMC, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Contact Number- 9934302546
2. Pushendra Mishra/Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC, Contact Number-011- 42697800

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**Respondent has given consent for both interview and clicking the picture of toilet -      Yes- 1**  
**No- 2**

SECTION A: ACCESSIBILITY & FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF TOILET					
Q No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip	
Q1	Whether you and your family members have access to a toilet, if yes what kind of Toilet facility? <b>DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS</b> <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes- We have access to toilet Exclusively used by our family	1		
		Yes- We have access to toilet used by multiple families (Shared toilet facility)	2		
		Yes- We have access to a Public toilet facility (toilet is open to the general public)	3	Go to Q 7	
		No- Our family doesn't have access to any toilet (family members usually defecate in the bush, fields, or other locations)	4	Go to Q 7	
<i>If coded 4 in Q 1 &amp; then following question need to be asked</i>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do women and elderly in your family have access to the toilet? Yes-1, No-2</li> <li>Does any member of your family like your son, daughter, brother whose toilet you have access to? Yes-1, No-2</li> <li>Do you or any other member of your family staying with you have a toilet built with your money or from any other scheme? Yes-1, No-2</li> <li>During rainy season do you have access of toilet that you can use? Yes-1, No-2</li> </ol>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If coded 1 &amp; 2 in Q 1, then Application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, "Click the picture of front side of the toilet" / 2<sup>nd</sup> Photo Question- "Click the picture of inside of the toilet" / 3<sup>rd</sup> Photo Question-"Click the picture of back side of the toilet"</b></li> </ul>					
Q 2	<b>Observe the functionality of toilet</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
		Pan/seat is completely broken	1	2	
		Pan is choked	1	2	
		Pits/tanks are completely covered	1	2	
Q 3	<b>Do you bring water for Toilet usage from outside OR you have water source inside your house/premises?</b> <b>SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Observe evidence of water availability in the household – piped water supply in the toilet, or small water turf/tank next to the toilet, or bucket of water kept next to the toilet, or well in the house premises or hand-pump, or any other water source.</i>	Yes –within the house/ premises	1		
		Yes – from outside premises	2		
		No- Water is not available for toilet usage	3		
Q 4	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get drained from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet drains waste directly into</b>			
		Open Drain/Nallah	1		
		Open pit	2		
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.	3		
		Septic tank without soak pit	4		
		Septic tank with a soak Pit	5		
		Single leach pit toilet	6		
		Double leach pit toilet	7		
		A closed drain with Sewer system	8		
Closed Pit	9				
Don't Know	10				

Application should open camera for clicking the discharge area of toilet, take one photograph

Q 5	<b>DELETED</b>				
Q 6	<p><i>In this question, various aspects are being checked to access the hygienic situation of the toilet. Read each of the option one by one and select 'Yes' or 'No' as applicable. Please note that this is an 'observation only' question and it should not be asked to the respondent.</i></p> <p><b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</b></p>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>A</b>		Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2	
<b>B</b>		Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2	
<b>C</b>	Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1	2		

**SECTION B: USAGE OF TOILET**

Q. No.	Question	Response Options		Codes	Skip					
Q 7	Can you please tell me total members of your household aged 3 years or more living for last 6 months in this household, also tell me the name, age/gender and defecation practice of all your household members									
	Name (Prepare complete Family Roaster for members aged 3 years or more and ask about their Defecation practice) Start with elder member	A. Sex of the (name)	B. Age of the (name) in completed years	C. Does (name) use latrine always?	D. If coded as 0 in Q.no. C Did (name) use latrine often, rarely and never in last 15 days?					
					M	F	Yes	No	Often	Rarely
	1		1	2	-----years	1	0	1	2	0
	2		1	2	-----years	1	0	1	2	0
	3		1	2	-----years	1	0	1	2	0
4		1	2	-----years	1	0	1	2	0	
5		1	2	-----years	1	0	1	2	0	
<p><b>If coded "1 as Yes" for any member in Q C then go back to Q 1 and check the response once again</b></p> <p><b>If coded "1 as Often" in any member in Q D then go back to Q 2 and check the response in 2.1 &amp; 2.2 once again</b></p>										
Q 8	Are there any children aged less than 3 years in your family?	Total children <input type="text"/>			If coded '0' go to Q 10					
		Male <input type="text"/>								
		Female <input type="text"/>								
Q 9	How is child faeces disposed mostly? <b>(SINGLE CODING)</b> <b>This question would be asked for less than 3 years of child has reported in Q 8</b>	Put into Toilet			1					
		Buried in the ground			2					
		Thrown in open area			3					
		Thrown into garbage			4					
		Don't Know/Can't Say			9					

**SECTION C: SOLID & LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICE**

Q 10	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY:</b> <b>Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within the premise of the house?</b> <i>(Please take GPS enabled photograph)</i> <b>SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Litter would mean – solid waste (in rural areas, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on. They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes). It will not include properly stored garbage in covered bins for disposal, properly collected cattle dung within the premises of the house for agricultural and other uses.)</i>	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>If Yes coded in Q 9 then Application should open camera for “please click the photo of dumped up area”</b>				
Q 11	How is the solid waste of HH disposed mostly?	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	1	
		Safely disposed within the household	2	
		Disposed Outside to common system	3	
Q 12	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY:</b> <b>Is there stagnant waste water within the premise of the house?</b> <i>(Please take GPS enabled photograph)</i> <b>SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Waste water means –grey water generated by households stagnant at the time of survey. It would not include accumulated rain water or permanent homestead ponds within the house premises.)</i>	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If Yes coded in Q 12 then Application should open camera for “please click the photo of stagnant waste water “</b></li> </ul>				
Q 13	Where is the HH waste water disposed	Indiscriminate	1	
		Flows into a common system	2	
		Kitchen Garden	3	
		Soak Pit	4	
		Any others (specify)	9	

SECTION D: DEMOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTIC			
D.1	What is the religion of Head of the Household?	Hindu	1
		Muslim	2
		Christian	3
		Sikh	4
		Other (specify.....)	7
D.2	Which economic category does the head of household belong to	APL	1
		BPL	2
		Don't Know	9
D.3	Which caste category does the Head of household belong to? <b>SINGLE RESPONSE ONLY</b> (Interviewer may obtain a quick list of caste category for the households living in this village from the opinion leader if necessary)	Other Backward Caste	1
		Scheduled Caste	2
		Scheduled Tribe	3
		General Caste	4
		Don't Know/Can't Say	9
D.4	Which category head of the Household belong to <b>multiple answer possible</b>  If coded 2 in D.3, auto code option A in D.4. If coded 3 in D.3, auto code option B in D.4.		A
			B
		Landless (No homestead land or agriculture land) having less than or equal to 0.005 acres of land.	C
		Small & Marginal Farmers (who owns more than 0.005 acre but less than or equal to 4 acres of land.	D
		Laborer's with only Homestead land (No agriculture land)	E
		Physically handicapped	F
		Women Headed HH	G
		None of These/Don't Know	H

**Thank the respondent**

\*\*\*\*\*

## **NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 1**

### **QUESTIONNAIRE - SCHOOL**

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**Interviewer instructions are in red, bold, font.**

**Programmed items are in green font. Additionally, all skip would be automated**

**Observation related questions are in bold Blue font**



IDENTIFICATION		
I.1	Please select the name and code of the state/Union Territory (UT) <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the sub-district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the samples sub district within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF                      1 Non ODF                2
I.5	Please write the School name	
I.6	Please write the Interviewer/supervisor name and code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.7	Please write the name of the respondent_____	Head Master/Mistress/Principal-      1 Teacher other than HM/Principal      - 2 Administrator/Non-Teaching Staff-    3
I.8	Please write the mobile number of the respondent <b>Write '999999999' if respondents do not provide the phone number</b>	
I.9	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	
I.10	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for MoDWS (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation), Government of India to assess the sanitation behaviour of the population. We wish to know about sanitation facility in your school, and would like to spend about 15 minutes with you. We are talking to several people in this and other villages. Talking to us or not is your decision.

**Confidentiality:**

The information that is collected during the interview will be kept private. If you talk to us, then you will help us complete our study

**Contact Information:**

The project team is willing to answer any questions you may have concerning the procedures described or the research. If you need more information on the survey, please contact the following person:

3. Dr Anoop Tripathi, PMC, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Contact Number- 9934302546
  4. Pushendra Mishra/Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC , Contact Number-011- 42697800
-

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q1	Please select the type of the school	Boys school	1	
		Girls school	2	
		Co-educational school	3	
		No school is available in this village	4	END
Q 2	Number of Students	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NA-9	
		Girl	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NA-9	
Q 3	Education level of School (Single Coding)	Primary (Grade 1-5)	1	
		Lower Secondary/Elementary (Grades 6-8)	2	
		Secondary (Grades 9-10)	3	
		Higher Secondary (Grades 10-12)	4	
Q 4	Does the school have access to any toilet facility? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, school has access to a toilet facility	1	END
		School do not have access to a toilet facility	2	
Q 5	Are there separate toilets for boys and girls in the school? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, there are separate toilets	1	
		No, there are no separate toilets	2	
		Not applicable	3	
<i>Interviewer should request the respondent to show the toilet facility if option 1 is selected in Q4. If respondent has given consent for clicking the picture.</i>				
Q 6	Will you allow us to click the photographs of the toilet facility which is accessible to this school?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If coded 1 in Q 6 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet “Click the picture of inside of the toilet facility” / Click the picture of outside of the toilet facility</b></li> </ul>				
Q 7	Please specify the total number of toilet seats available in the school <b>If coded 2 in Q 5 application should not accept any response in Boys or in Girls only accept in common</b>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Girls	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Common	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q 8	Please specify the total number of toilet seats functional in the school <b>If coded 2 in Q 5 application should not accept any response in Boys or in Girls only accept in common</b>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Girls	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Common	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q8A	Is the toilet locked during the survey?	<b>Yes-1</b>	<b>No-2</b>	
Q 9	<b>Observe the functionality of toilet</b>	<b>Functionality</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		Pan/Seat is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is choked	1	2
		Pits/tanks are completely covered	1	2
		Pipes are broken or open	1	2

Q. No.	Question	Response Options		Codes		Skip	
				Yes	No		
Q 10	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY:</b> Observe the usage of the toilet.  What is the usage status of the toilet?			Yes	No		
		A	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	1	2		
Q 11	<i>In this question, various aspects are being checked to access the hygienic situation of the toilet. Read each of the option one by one and select 'Yes' or 'No' as applicable. Please note that this is an 'observation only' question and it should not be asked to the respondent.</i> <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</b>			Yes	No		
		A	Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2		
		B	Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2		
		C	Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1	2		
Q 12	Observe evidence of handwashing practice after use of toilet	Only Water available near the toilet or water point		1			
		Soap available near the toilet or water point		2			
		Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point		3			
		Neither soap nor water available near the toilet		4			
Q 13	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get discharged from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet discharges waste directly into</b>					
		Open Drain/Nallah			1		
		Open pit			2		
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.			3		
		Septic tank without soak pit			4		
		Septic tank with a soak Pit			5		
		Single leach pit toilet			6		
		Double leach pit toilet			7		
		A closed drain with Sewer system			8		
		Closed Pit			9		
Don't Know			10				

Thank the respondent

\*\*\*\*\*

**NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 1**

**QUESTIONNAIRE - ANGANWADI CENTRE**

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I.2A	Please select the name and code of the sub-district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled sub district within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district suffix with code &amp; original/additional</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF                    1 Non ODF            2
I.5	Please write the name of the Anganwadi Worker/Helper	
I.6	Please write the interviewer/Supervisor name and code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.7	Please write the mobile number of the respondent <b>Write '999999999' if respondents do not provide the phone number</b>	
I.8	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	
I.9	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India to assess the sanitation behavior of the population. We wish to know about the sanitation facilities in your anganwadi centre and would like to spend about 15 minutes with you. We are talking to several people in this and other villages. Talking to us or not is your decision.

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  6. Pushpendra Mishra/Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC, Contact Number-011- 42697800
-



Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 1	Does the AWC have its own building?	Yes, has its own building	1	
		No, running in Private building/house	2	
		No AWC is available in this village	3	END
Q 2	Does the AWC have access to any toilet facility? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, AWC has a toilet in own premises	1	Q 3
		AWC uses the toilet of the household in case of center happens in a private building	2	Q 3
		AWC do not have access to a toilet facility	3	Q 10
<i>Interviewer should request the respondent to show the toilet facility if option 1 is selected in Q2. If respondent has given consent for clicking the picture.</i>				
Q 3	Will you allow us to click the photographs of the toilet facility which is accessible to this AWC?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If coded 1 in Q 3 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, "Click the picture of inside of the toilet facility" / Click the picture of outside of the toilet facility</li> </ul>				
<b>Is the toilet locked during the survey date?</b>				
Q 4	<b>Observe the functionality of toilet</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		Pan/seat is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is choked	1	2
		Pits/Tanks are completely covered	1	2
		Pipes are broken or open	1	2
Q 5	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the presence of water near the toilet. Is there a provision of water for use of the toilet? SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Observe evidence of water availability in the AWC – piped water supply in the toilet, or small water turf/tank next to the toilet, or bucket of water kept next to the toilet, or well in the house premises or hand-pump, or any other water source, plus cleanliness of the toilet.)</i>	Yes	1	
		No	2	
Q 6	<i>In this question, various aspects are being checked to access the hygienic situation of the toilet. Read each of the option one by one and select 'Yes' or 'No' as applicable. Please note that this is an 'observation only' question and it should not be asked to the respondent.</i>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		<b>a</b> Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2
		<b>b</b> Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2
		<b>c</b> Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1	2
<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</b>				

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 7	Can you please tell me where do excreta get discharge from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet discharges waste directly into</b>		
		Open Drain/Nallah	1	
		Open pit	2	
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.	3	
		Septic tank without soak pit	4	
		Septic tank with a soak Pit	5	
		Single leach pit toilet	6	
		Double leach pit toilet	7	
		A closed drain with Sewer system	8	
		Closed Pit	9	
	Don't Know	10		
Q 8	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe usage of the toilet.</b>  <b>What is the usage status of the toilet?</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		A	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	1
Q 9	OBSERVATION ONLY Whether water is available for handwashing after the usage of toilet	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	1	
		Soap available near the toilet or the water point	2	
		Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	3	
		Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	4	
Q 10	If no toilet in Anganwadi Center then where do the children go to defecate?	Nearby Public Toilet	1	
		School Toilet	2	
		Own House	3	
		Open	4	

**Thank the respondent**

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**NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 1  
QUESTIONNAIRE – PUBLIC/COMMUNITY TOILET**

**Conventions used in this document:**

**Interviewer instructions are in red, bold, font.**

**Programmed items are in green font. Additionally, all skip would be automated**

**Observation related questions are in bold Blue font**

IDENTIFICATION		
I.1	Please select the name and code of the state/Union Territory (UT) <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the sub-district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled sub district within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF 1 Non ODF 2
I.5	Mention the land mark of the Community Toilet	
I.6	Please write the interviewer/supervisor name and code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.7	Please write the name of the respondent	
I.8	Please write the mobile number of the respondent <b>Write '999999999' if respondents do not provide the phone number</b>	
I.9	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	
I.10	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India to assess the sanitation behavior of the population. We wish to know about the sanitation facility in this public toilet located in your village, and would like to spend about 15 minutes with you. We are talking to several people in this and other villages. Talking to us or not is your decision.

**Confidentiality:**

The information that is collected during the interview will be kept private. If you talk to us, then you will help us complete our study

**Contact Information:**

The project team is willing to answer any questions you may have concerning the procedures described or the research. If you need more information on the survey, please contact the following person:

1. Dr Anoop Tripathi, PMC, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Contact Number-9934302546
2. Pushpendra Mishra/Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC, Contact Number-011- 42697800

Q No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 1	Are there any public toilets located in the village? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes	1	
		No	2	END
Q 2	How many public toilet facilities are there in the village? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Interviewer should request the respondent to show the toilet facility. If respondent has given consent for clicking the picture.</i>				
Q 3	Will you allow us to click the photographs of this public toilet facility?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>If coded 1 in Q 3 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, GPS enabled two photographs must be taken of the toilet.</b>				
Q 4	<b>Are there separate sections for men and women in the toilet? SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, there are separate sections	1	
		No, there are no separate sections	2	
Q 5	Observe the functionality of toilet		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		Pan is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is choked	1	2
		Pits/Tanks are completely covered	1	2
		Pipes are broken or open	1	2
		Toilet is locked	1	2
Q 6	Is water available for use in the toilets	Yes	1	
		No	2	
Q 7	Observe evidence of handwashing practice after use of toilet	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	1	
		Soap available near the toilet or water point	2	
		Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	3	
		Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	4	
Q 8	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the usage of the toilet.</b> What is the usage status of the toilet?		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		A Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	1	2

Q No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 9	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get discharged from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet discharges waste directly into</b>		
		Open Drain/Nallah	1	
		Open pit	2	
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.	3	
		Septic tank without soak pit	4	
		Septic tank with a soak Pit	5	
		Single leach pit toilet	6	
		double leach pit toilet	7	
		A closed drain with Sewer system	8	
	Don't Know	9		
Q 10	Is there a user charge for use of the toilet	Yes	1	
		No	2	

**Thank the respondent**

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**NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 1  
QUESTIONNAIRE – PUBLIC SPACES SANITATION**

Conventions used in this document:

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**Programmed items are in green font. Additionally, all skip would be automated**

**Observation related questions are in bold Blue font**

IDENTIFICATION		
I.1	Please select the name and code of the state/Union Territory (UT) <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the Block <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled sub district within the selected state/UT</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF 1 Non ODF 2
I.5	Please write the supervisor name and code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I.6	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	
I.7	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>	

Q. No.	Question		Response Options	Codes	Skip		
Q1	Area that are/were used for open defecation in the past		Visible faeces Found	1			
			faeces not found	2			
Q2	<b>A. Important Public Places or locations</b> & <b>B. Instances of people defecating in the open or visible faeces on ground</b>	<b>A. Places having instances for Open Defecation</b>		<b>B. Level of Instances</b>			
			<b>Available in The Village</b>		<b>Visible faeces Found</b>	<b>faeces not found</b>	
			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>			
		Hospitals/Public Health Centre	1	2	1	2	
		Schools	1	2	1	2	
		Panchayat Bhawan	1	2	1	2	
		Community Centres/Halls	1	2	1	2	
		Places of Worship- Temple/Gurdwara/Masjid/Church	1	2	1	2	
		Bus stand/Railway Station/Market Places	1	2	1	2	
		Public/Govt Offices	1	2	1	2	
Public Drinking Water Sources (Well/Hand pump/Stand post/Fountains/Springs/Community Tanks	1	2	1	2			
Others(Specify)	1	2	1	2			
<b>If coded 1 in Q 2B then application should camera for taking photograph</b>							
Q3	Open ground/fields		Visible faeces Found	1			
			faeces not found	2			
<b>If coded 1 in Q 3 then application should camera for taking photograph</b>							
Q4	Roads alongside the village		Visible faeces Found	1			
			faeces not found	2			
<b>If coded 1 in Q 4 then application should camera for taking photograph</b>							
Q5	Any infamous places		Visible faeces Found	1			
			faeces not found	2			

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
	<b>If coded 1 in Q 5 then application should camera for taking photograph</b>			
Q 6	Is the Village performing safe disposal of Solid waste	No treatment of solid waste	1	
		Open burning	2	
		Dumped in river/ water bodies	3	
		Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost etc.)	4	
		Community level waste collection arrangements	5	
		Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	6	
Q 7	How is the waste water disposed of? (Multiple response possible)	No drainage system/ soak pit	1	
		Draining in open water body/river	2	
		Flows in some kind of safe system	3	
		Some kind of treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit)	4	
Q 8	What is the level of littering in public places <b>(OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the whole village public places and record</b>	Minimal	1	
		Substantial	2	
Q 9	What is the level of water logging in public places <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the whole village public places and record</b>	Minimal	1	
		Substantial	2	

**Thank the respondent**

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# ANNEXURE - IV: TABLES

## HIGHLIGHTS

- I. Final DLI & Note on DLI Weights
- II. Factsheets
- III. Survey Tools
- IV. Tables**

# ANNEXURE TABLES I - HOUSEHOLD



HH:1. Percent distribution of social category of the household

States	Total						ODF						NON ODF					
	Other Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Caste	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Other Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Caste	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Other Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Caste	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>73118</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	24.0	10.3	2.2	49.6	13.9	416	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	24.0	10.3	2.2	49.6	13.9	416
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	29.8	13.7	8.4	40.3	7.8	4807	28.2	16.4	17.8	31.7	5.9	404	30.0	13.4	7.5	41.1	7.9	4403
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	5.1	14.3	59.2	17.7	3.8	303	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	5.1	14.3	59.2	17.7	3.8	303
<b>Assam</b>	29.8	13.9	12.2	41.1	3.0	2911	34.9	10.5	10.7	39.0	4.8	389	29.0	14.4	12.4	41.5	2.7	2522
<b>Bihar</b>	45.4	32.7	3.7	16.3	1.9	8808	43.5	21.5	.1	31.9	2.9	419	45.5	33.2	3.9	15.5	1.8	8389
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	60.0	12.0	19.5	1.9	6.5	2322	54.3	12.0	20.2	2.2	11.3	950	63.9	12.1	19.0	1.8	3.2	1372
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	91.6	.0	8.4	.0	.0	300	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	91.6	.0	8.4	.0	.0	300
<b>Goa</b>	2.6	7.4	4.9	48.0	37.1	300	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	2.6	7.4	4.9	48.0	37.1	300
<b>Gujarat</b>	16.3	18.3	24.8	31.1	9.5	3672	16.3	20.1	25.2	29.9	8.4	2939	16.0	10.8	23.5	35.8	13.8	733
<b>Haryana</b>	19.9	43.3	1.3	32.8	2.6	1608	17.1	47.9	1.2	31.5	2.4	977	24.4	36.2	1.5	35.0	2.9	631
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	21.5	22.6	2.0	53.1	.9	701	21.5	22.6	2.0	53.1	.9	701	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	17.9	8.2	11.3	56.4	6.2	830	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	17.9	8.2	11.3	56.4	6.2	830
<b>Jharkhand</b>	44.2	30.8	16.5	6.8	1.7	2572	49.6	20.1	14.9	13.6	1.8	400	43.2	32.7	16.8	5.6	1.7	2172
<b>Karnataka</b>	8.6	11.0	3.2	62.7	14.5	3981	11.4	22.5	4.6	49.3	12.2	419	8.2	9.6	3.0	64.4	14.8	3562
<b>Kerala</b>	12.0	15.6	1.7	42.3	28.4	2023	12.0	15.6	1.7	42.3	28.4	2023	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	50.0	17.8	18.2	11.5	2.5	5957	42.6	17.9	9.5	20.3	9.6	404	50.5	17.8	18.8	10.9	2.0	5553
<b>Maharashtra</b>	26.5	11.4	12.8	33.4	15.8	7073	20.7	4.0	7.3	59.4	8.6	1624	28.3	13.7	14.5	25.7	17.9	5449
<b>Manipur</b>	6.2	4.6	37.2	44.6	7.4	406	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	6.2	4.6	37.2	44.6	7.4	406
<b>Meghalaya</b>	.0	2.1	91.2	6.8	.0	307	.0	.0	89.7	10.3	.0	183	.0	5.2	93.3	1.5	.0	124
<b>Mizoram</b>	.0	.0	99.3	.7	.0	302	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	105	.0	.0	99.0	1.0	.0	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	.3	2.2	95.6	1.9	.0	408	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.3	2.2	95.6	1.9	.0	408
<b>Odisha</b>	42.0	19.7	12.4	25.4	.5	4328	39.9	13.0	10.4	34.8	1.8	403	42.2	20.4	12.6	24.5	.4	3925
<b>Puducherry</b>	22.7	30.9	.0	45.9	.4	303	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	22.7	30.9	.0	45.9	.4	303
<b>Punjab</b>	5.2	67.6	1.4	23.0	2.9	1783	2.4	68.8	.0	28.8	.0	296	5.7	67.4	1.7	21.8	3.5	1487
<b>Rajasthan</b>	42.0	28.0	12.2	16.1	1.7	5028	41.4	25.8	16.6	15.8	.4	1323	42.2	28.8	10.6	16.2	2.2	3705
<b>Sikkim</b>	13.6	24.0	17.4	31.8	13.1	299	13.6	24.0	17.4	31.8	13.1	299	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0

States	Total						ODF						NON ODF					
	Other Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Caste	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Other Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Caste	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Other Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Caste	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	22.1	31.5	2.9	42.7	.8	5098	15.8	20.8	3.8	57.9	1.7	393	22.7	32.3	2.8	41.4	.8	4705
<b>Telangana</b>	27.0	18.4	2.8	48.8	3.0	2771	33.5	23.1	.1	42.9	.4	401	25.9	17.6	3.3	49.8	3.4	2370
<b>Tripura</b>	30.7	12.5	15.1	41.4	.3	330	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	30.7	12.5	15.1	41.4	.3	330
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	47.5	30.0	1.7	18.8	2.1	13632	42.9	15.1	.2	37.1	4.8	406	47.6	30.5	1.7	18.2	2.0	13226
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	30.0	30.2	8.4	30.9	.4	765	27.1	15.1	7.7	49.6	.5	278	31.7	38.8	8.8	20.3	.3	487
<b>West Bengal</b>	12.1	30.2	7.5	46.4	3.8	7376	8.6	32.1	3.3	52.5	3.5	2866	14.3	29.0	10.2	42.6	4.0	4510
<b>All HH surveyed</b>																		



## HH:2. Accessibility to the Toilets of the households

States	Total					ODF					Non ODF				
	Own Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	No Access to toilet	Total	Own Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	No Access to toilet	Total	Own Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	No Access to toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>18629</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>73127</b>
A & N Islands	94.1	1.6	3.9	.4	416	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	94.1	1.6	3.9	.4	416
Andhra Pradesh	79.5	6.8	.6	13.1	4807	90.3	9.7	.0	.0	404	78.5	6.5	.7	14.3	4403
Arunachal Pradesh	74.0	14.7	3.2	8.1	303	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	74.0	14.7	3.2	8.1	303
Assam	79.8	12.4	.2	7.7	2911	90.4	8.3	.2	1.1	389	78.1	13.0	.2	8.7	2522
Bihar	38.9	2.6	7.1	51.5	8808	88.1	6.2	5.6	.0	419	36.4	2.4	7.1	54.1	8389
Chhattisgarh	85.4	4.6	.9	9.0	2322	91.9	6.0	2.1	.0	950	80.9	3.7	.0	15.3	1372
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	78.8	21.2	.0	.0	300	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	78.8	21.2	.0	.0	300
Goa	90.4	4.3	5.4	.0	300	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	90.4	4.3	5.4	.0	300
Gujarat	74.3	20.2	4.4	1.1	3672	74.7	21.6	3.0	.7	2939	72.6	14.7	9.9	2.7	733
Haryana	88.3	6.4	3.0	2.3	1608	93.4	4.8	1.7	.0	977	80.3	8.8	5.0	5.8	631
Himachal Pradesh	88.4	10.7	.6	.3	701	88.4	10.7	.6	.3	701	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	42.3	.0	.1	57.6	830	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	42.3	.0	.1	57.6	830
Jharkhand	46.6	4.5	2.4	46.5	2572	89.8	7.4	2.7	.0	400	38.7	4.0	2.4	55.0	2172
Karnataka	75.3	1.7	2.9	20.0	3981	90.4	9.2	.4	.0	419	73.4	.8	3.2	22.5	3562
Kerala	96.6	3.0	.4	.0	2023	96.6	3.0	.4	.0	2023	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	68.6	4.8	.6	26.1	5957	100.0	.0	.0	.0	404	66.3	5.1	.7	28.0	5553
Maharashtra	66.4	5.1	5.7	22.8	7073	77.7	9.9	12.2	.1	1624	63.0	3.7	3.8	29.5	5449
Manipur	50.0	49.6	.4	.0	406	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	50.0	49.6	.4	.0	406
Meghalaya	72.9	23.3	.0	3.7	307	78.7	21.3	.0	.0	183	64.4	26.3	.0	9.3	124
Mizoram	94.5	5.5	.0	.0	302	95.2	4.8	.0	.0	105	94.2	5.8	.0	.0	197
Nagaland	83.4	3.4	13.1	.0	408	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	83.4	3.4	13.1	.0	408
Odisha	56.1	11.3	.8	31.8	4328	91.9	8.1	.0	.0	403	52.4	11.6	.9	35.1	3925
Puducherry	65.9	3.2	19.6	11.3	303	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	65.9	3.2	19.6	11.3	303
Punjab	76.7	14.2	.4	8.7	1783	86.0	13.3	.7	.1	296	74.8	14.4	.3	10.5	1487
Rajasthan	73.6	6.4	3.0	17.0	5028	79.5	10.8	6.4	3.3	1323	71.5	4.8	1.8	21.9	3705
Sikkim	96.0	2.7	.0	1.3	299	96.0	2.7	.0	1.3	299	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
Tamil Nadu	56.4	4.1	22.9	16.6	5098	84.6	9.6	5.9	.0	393	54.0	3.6	24.3	18.0	4705
Telangana	72.7	6.0	1.9	19.4	2771	84.8	15.2	.0	.0	401	70.7	4.4	2.2	22.7	2370

States	Total					ODF					Non ODF				
	Own Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	No Access to toilet	Total	Own Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	No Access to toilet	Total	Own Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	No Access to toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Tripura</b>	98.5	.6	.2	.6	330	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	98.5	.6	.2	.6	330
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	47.9	6.7	1.5	43.9	13632	90.0	10.0	.0	.0	406	46.6	6.6	1.6	45.3	13226
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	91.0	5.3	.0	3.7	765	96.9	3.1	.0	.0	278	87.6	6.6	.0	5.8	487
<b>West Bengal</b>	72.9	11.9	3.9	11.3	7376	82.9	16.3	.8	.0	2866	66.6	9.0	5.9	18.5	4510
<b>All surveyed HH</b>															

## HH:3. Percentage of Functional Toilets in the household

	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>66145</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>48099</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	98.4	1.6	398	.0	.0		98.4	1.6	398
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	99.2	.8	4145	100.0	.0	404	99.1	.9	3741
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	80.5	19.5	269	.0	.0		80.5	19.5	269
<b>Assam</b>	84.4	15.6	2682	98.1	1.9	384	82.1	17.9	2298
<b>Bihar</b>	92.4	7.6	3652	98.9	1.1	395	91.6	8.4	3257
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	98.0	2.0	2093	100.0	.0	932	96.4	3.6	1161
<b>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</b>	100.0	.0	300	.0	.0		100.0	.0	300
<b>Goa</b>	98.1	1.9	284	.0	.0		98.1	1.9	284
<b>Gujarat</b>	97.2	2.8	3471	100.0	.0	2831	84.8	15.2	640
<b>Haryana</b>	99.1	.9	1523	100.0	.0	960	97.7	2.3	563
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	99.9	.1	695	99.9	.1	695	.0	.0	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	92.4	7.6	351	.0	.0		92.4	7.6	351
<b>Jharkhand</b>	94.5	5.5	1315	100.0	.0	389	92.1	7.9	926
<b>Karnataka</b>	86.2	13.8	3086	100.0	.0	443	83.9	16.1	2643
<b>Kerala</b>	100.0	.0	2020	100.0	.0	2020	.0	.0	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	96.6	3.4	4368	100.0	.0	404	96.2	3.8	3964
<b>Maharashtra</b>	96.7	3.3	5058	99.5	.5	1423	95.6	4.4	3634
<b>Manipur</b>	80.2	19.8	404	.0	.0		80.2	19.8	404
<b>Meghalaya</b>	96.3	3.7	297	95.5	4.5	184	97.7	2.3	112
<b>Mizoram</b>	99.1	.9	302	99.1	.9	105	99.1	.9	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	86.6	13.4	354	.0	.0		86.6	13.4	354
<b>Odisha</b>	93.3	6.7	2916	99.5	.5	403	92.3	7.7	2513
<b>Puducherry</b>	99.7	.3	210	.0	.0		99.7	.3	210
<b>Punjab</b>	99.3	.7	1621	100.0	.0	294	99.1	.9	1327
<b>Rajasthan</b>	97.4	2.6	4022	100.0	.0	1188	96.2	3.8	2834
<b>Sikkim</b>	99.3	.7	295	99.3	.7	295	.0	.0	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	92.7	7.3	3083	100.0	.0	370	91.7	8.3	2714
<b>Telangana</b>	97.6	2.4	2180	100.0	.0	401	97.1	2.9	1779
<b>Tripura</b>	68.9	31.1	327	.0	.0		68.9	31.1	327
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	95.3	4.7	7435	100.0	.0	406	95.1	4.9	7029
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	99.8	.2	737	100.0	.0	278	99.7	.3	459
<b>West Bengal</b>	95.1	4.9	6252	98.5	1.5	2843	92.2	7.8	3410

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

## HH:4. Percent distribution of availability of water for toilet use by ODF and Non-ODF categories

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>66145</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>48099</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	100.0	.0	398	.0	.0		100.0	.0	398
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	99.6	.4	4145	99.7	.3	404	99.6	.4	3741
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	99.7	.3	269	.0	.0		99.7	.3	269
<b>Assam</b>	99.5	.5	2682	100.0	.0	384	99.4	.6	2298
<b>Bihar</b>	98.9	1.1	3652	99.7	.3	395	98.9	1.1	3257
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	96.0	4.0	2093	98.2	1.8	932	94.2	5.8	1161
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	100.0	.0	300	.0	.0		100.0	.0	300
<b>Goa</b>	98.9	1.1	284	.0	.0		98.9	1.1	284
<b>Gujarat</b>	96.2	3.8	3471	96.0	4.0	2831	97.0	3.0	640
<b>Haryana</b>	99.2	.8	1523	99.9	.1	960	98.1	1.9	563
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	95.2	4.8	695	95.2	4.8	695	.0	.0	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	88.5	11.5	351	.0	.0		88.5	11.5	351
<b>Jharkhand</b>	96.7	3.3	1315	97.6	2.4	389	96.4	3.6	926
<b>Karnataka</b>	98.8	1.2	3086	99.5	.5	443	98.7	1.3	2643
<b>Kerala</b>	99.8	.2	2020	99.8	.2	2020	.0	.0	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	95.6	4.4	4368	93.1	6.9	404	95.9	4.1	3964
<b>Maharashtra</b>	98.9	1.1	5058	98.8	1.2	1423	99.0	1.0	3634
<b>Manipur</b>	100.0	.0	404	.0	.0		100.0	.0	404
<b>Meghalaya</b>	99.1	.9	297	98.9	1.1	184	99.3	.7	112
<b>Mizoram</b>	99.0	1.0	302	97.1	2.9	105	100.0	.0	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	99.3	.7	354	.0	.0		99.3	.7	354
<b>Odisha</b>	93.9	6.1	2916	94.8	5.2	403	93.8	6.2	2513
<b>Puducherry</b>	96.6	3.4	210	.0	.0		96.6	3.4	210
<b>Punjab</b>	99.2	.8	1621	100.0	.0	294	99.1	.9	1327
<b>Rajasthan</b>	95.3	4.7	4022	96.4	3.6	1188	94.9	5.1	2834
<b>Sikkim</b>	100.0	.0	295	100.0	.0	295	.0	.0	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	97.1	2.9	3083	96.7	3.3	370	97.1	2.9	2714
<b>Telangana</b>	99.4	.6	2180	99.9	.1	401	99.3	.7	1779
<b>Tripura</b>	99.6	.4	327	.0	.0		99.6	.4	327
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	97.7	2.3	7435	99.7	.3	406	97.6	2.4	7029
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	100.0	.0	737	100.0	.0	278	100.0	.0	459
<b>West Bengal</b>	99.6	.4	6252	99.9	.1	2843	99.4	.6	3410
<b>All Household</b>									

## HH:5. Percentage of hygienic toilet in the household

States	Total			ODF			non-ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>66145</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>48099</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	98.1	1.9	398	.0	.0		98.1	1.9	398
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	99.2	.8	4145	100.0	.0	404	99.1	.9	3741
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	80.9	19.1	269	.0	.0		80.9	19.1	269
<b>Assam</b>	84.2	15.8	2682	97.7	2.3	384	81.9	18.1	2298
<b>Bihar</b>	92.5	7.5	3652	99.5	.5	395	91.7	8.3	3257
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	98.8	1.2	2093	100.0	.0	932	97.9	2.1	1161
<b>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</b>	100.0	.0	300	.0	.0		100.0	.0	300
<b>Goa</b>	97.2	2.8	284	.0	.0		97.2	2.8	284
<b>Gujarat</b>	97.8	2.2	3471	100.0	.0	2831	88.3	11.7	640
<b>Haryana</b>	99.2	.8	1523	100.0	.0	960	97.8	2.2	563
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	99.9	.1	695	99.9	.1	695	.0	.0	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	94.5	5.5	351	.0	.0		94.5	5.5	351
<b>Jharkhand</b>	96.0	4.0	1315	100.0	.0	389	94.3	5.7	926
<b>Karnataka</b>	87.7	12.3	3086	100.0	.0	443	85.6	14.4	2643
<b>Kerala</b>	100.0	.0	2020	100.0	.0	2020	.0	.0	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	95.6	4.4	4368	100.0	.0	404	95.1	4.9	3964
<b>Maharashtra</b>	96.9	3.1	5058	99.5	.5	1423	95.9	4.1	3634
<b>Manipur</b>	80.2	19.8	404	.0	.0		80.2	19.8	404
<b>Meghalaya</b>	95.6	4.4	297	94.3	5.7	184	97.7	2.3	112
<b>Mizoram</b>	98.8	1.2	302	99.1	.9	105	98.7	1.3	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	82.6	17.4	354	.0	.0		82.6	17.4	354
<b>Odisha</b>	93.0	7.0	2916	99.5	.5	403	92.0	8.0	2513
<b>Puducherry</b>	99.7	.3	210	.0	.0		99.7	.3	210
<b>Punjab</b>	99.1	.9	1621	100.0	.0	294	98.9	1.1	1327
<b>Rajasthan</b>	99.2	.8	4022	100.0	.0	1188	98.9	1.1	2834
<b>Sikkim</b>	99.3	.7	295	99.3	.7	295	.0	.0	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	94.7	5.3	3083	100.0	.0	370	94.0	6.0	2714
<b>Telangana</b>	97.5	2.5	2180	100.0	.0	401	97.0	3.0	1779
<b>Tripura</b>	69.1	30.9	327	.0	.0		69.1	30.9	327
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	98.0	2.0	7435	100.0	.0	406	97.9	2.1	7029
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	99.8	.2	737	100.0	.0	278	99.7	.3	459
<b>West Bengal</b>	95.2	4.8	6252	98.4	1.6	2843	92.5	7.5	3410

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

## HH:6. Percentage of toilet with safe disposal in the households

States	Total				ODF				Non- ODF			
	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>66145</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>48099</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	1.6	96.8	1.6	398	.0	.0	.0		1.6	96.8	1.6	398
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	.5	98.7	.7	4145	.0	100.0	.0	404	.6	98.6	.8	3741
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	19.1	80.5	.3	269	.0	.0	.0		19.1	80.5	.3	269
<b>Assam</b>	14.8	84.0	1.2	2682	1.9	98.1	.0	384	17.0	81.6	1.4	2298
<b>Bihar</b>	6.5	93.2	.3	3652	.3	99.7	.0	395	7.2	92.4	.4	3257
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	.8	98.8	.4	2093	.0	100.0	.0	932	1.4	97.9	.7	1161
<b>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</b>	.0	100.0	.0	300	.0	.0	.0		.0	100.0	.0	300
<b>Goa</b>	.9	98.1	1.0	284	.0	.0	.0		.9	98.1	1.0	284
<b>Gujarat</b>	.7	98.9	.4	3471	.0	100.0	.0	2831	3.7	94.2	2.1	640
<b>Haryana</b>	.6	99.0	.4	1523	.0	100.0	.0	960	1.6	97.3	1.1	563
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	.1	99.9	.0	695	.1	99.9	.0	695	.0	.0	.0	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	4.6	94.5	.9	351	.0	.0	.0		4.6	94.5	.9	351
<b>Jharkhand</b>	3.6	95.7	.7	1315	.0	100.0	.0	389	5.1	93.9	1.1	926
<b>Karnataka</b>	10.7	87.9	1.4	3086	.0	100.0	.0	443	12.5	85.8	1.7	2643
<b>Kerala</b>	.0	100.0	.0	2020	.0	100.0	.0	2020	.0	.0	.0	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1.0	98.8	.2	4368	.0	100.0	.0	404	1.1	98.7	.2	3964
<b>Maharashtra</b>	2.8	96.8	.5	5058	.5	99.4	.1	1423	3.7	95.7	.6	3634
<b>Manipur</b>	19.6	80.2	.2	404	.0	.0	.0		19.6	80.2	.2	404
<b>Meghalaya</b>	3.7	96.3	.0	297	4.5	95.5	.0	184	2.3	97.7	.0	112
<b>Mizoram</b>	.9	98.8	.2	302	.9	99.1	.0	105	.9	98.7	.4	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	14.4	85.4	.2	354	.0	.0	.0		14.4	85.4	.2	354
<b>Odisha</b>	1.4	97.1	1.4	2916	.5	99.5	.0	403	1.6	96.7	1.7	2513
<b>Puducherry</b>	.0	99.7	.3	210	.0	.0	.0		.0	99.7	.3	210
<b>Punjab</b>	.5	99.4	.1	1621	.0	100.0	.0	294	.6	99.3	.1	1327
<b>Rajasthan</b>	.7	99.3	.0	4022	.0	100.0	.0	1188	1.0	99.0	.0	2834
<b>Sikkim</b>	.7	99.3	.0	295	.7	99.3	.0	295	.0	.0	.0	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	2.7	94.7	2.6	3083	.0	100.0	.0	370	3.1	94.0	3.0	2714
<b>Telangana</b>	1.7	98.0	.4	2180	.0	100.0	.0	401	2.0	97.5	.4	1779
<b>Tripura</b>	30.9	69.1	.0	327	.0	.0	.0		30.9	69.1	.0	327
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1.2	97.9	.9	7435	.0	100.0	.0	406	1.2	97.8	1.0	7029
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	.2	99.8	.0	737	.0	100.0	.0	278	.3	99.7	.0	459
<b>West Bengal</b>	4.1	95.6	.3	6252	1.5	98.5	.0	2843	6.3	93.2	.5	3410
If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1												

## HH:7. Percent distribution of disposal method of Child excreta

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14558</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>2769</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11789</b>
A & N Islands	72.0	28.0	.0	65	.0	.0	.0		72.0	28.0	.0	65
Andhra Pradesh	44.7	54.6	.8	365	100.0	.0	.0	17	42.0	57.2	.8	348
Arunachal Pradesh	36.0	64.0	.0	59	.0	.0	.0		36.0	64.0	.0	59
Assam	62.5	37.1	.5	522	100.0	.0	.0	58	57.7	41.8	.5	464
Bihar	34.0	58.7	7.3	1477	100.0	.0	.0	74	30.6	61.8	7.7	1403
Chhattisgarh	76.7	20.6	2.7	386	100.0	.0	.0	168	58.9	36.3	4.7	219
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	.0	100.0	.0	7	.0	.0	.0		.0	100.0	.0	7
Goa	75.3	24.7	.0	16	.0	.0	.0		75.3	24.7	.0	16
Gujarat	78.2	20.1	1.7	538	89.6	9.7	.8	417	38.9	56.1	5.0	121
Haryana	91.8	8.2	.0	279	100.0	.0	.0	176	77.8	22.2	.0	103
Himachal Pradesh	84.2	15.8	.0	92	84.2	15.8	.0	92	.0	.0	.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	38.5	57.8	3.8	156	.0	.0	.0		38.5	57.8	3.8	156
Jharkhand	43.2	55.7	1.1	405	100.0	.0	.0	66	32.1	66.6	1.3	339
Karnataka	46.0	48.5	5.5	331	100.0	.0	.0	38	39.0	54.8	6.2	293
Kerala	100.0	.0	.0	347	100.0	.0	.0	347	.0	.0	.0	
Madhya Pradesh	47.3	50.2	2.4	1075	100.0	.0	.0	70	43.7	53.7	2.6	1005
Maharashtra	56.2	40.3	3.5	1000	100.0	.0	.0	176	46.9	48.9	4.2	824
Manipur	65.4	34.6	.0	90	.0	.0	.0		65.4	34.6	.0	90
Meghalaya	80.1	19.9	.0	90	100.0	.0	.0	53	52.2	47.8	.0	37
Mizoram	55.0	45.0	.0	83	81.1	18.9	.0	21	46.2	53.8	.0	62
Nagaland	75.6	24.4	.0	54	.0	.0	.0		75.6	24.4	.0	54
Odisha	29.4	70.3	.3	595	100.0	.0	.0	42	24.0	75.7	.3	553
Puducherry	43.0	57.0	.0	48	.0	.0	.0		43.0	57.0	.0	48
Punjab	72.6	26.9	.4	227	100.0	.0	.0	39	67.0	32.4	.5	189
Rajasthan	70.7	28.5	.8	864	100.0	.0	.0	222	60.6	38.3	1.1	643
Sikkim	100.0	.0	.0	31	100.0	.0	.0	31	.0	.0	.0	
Tamil Nadu	38.9	59.0	2.1	632	100.0	.0	.0	46	34.1	63.6	2.3	586
Telangana	52.3	44.9	2.8	222	100.0	.0	.0	40	41.7	54.9	3.5	182
Tripura	63.3	36.7	.0	43	.0	.0	.0		63.3	36.7	.0	43
Uttar Pradesh	38.2	59.5	2.3	3083	100.0	.0	.0	85	36.5	61.2	2.4	2998
Uttarakhand	95.3	3.6	1.1	147	100.0	.0	.0	52	92.7	5.6	1.7	95
West Bengal	65.3	34.4	.2	1228	100.0	.0	.0	440	46.0	53.6	.4	788

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1 and Q8&gt;0

HH:8. Percent distribution of disposal methods of solid waste by the household

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>73118</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	13.2	74.6	12.1	416	.0	.0	.0	0	13.2	74.6	12.1	416
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	23.0	48.4	28.6	4807	25.9	55.5	18.6	404	22.7	47.7	29.6	4403
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	18.1	74.3	7.6	303	.0	.0	.0	0	18.1	74.3	7.6	303
<b>Assam</b>	10.9	73.5	15.6	2911	12.5	76.3	11.2	389	10.7	73.0	16.3	2522
<b>Bihar</b>	29.5	15.3	55.2	8808	39.0	4.0	57.0	419	29.0	15.8	55.1	8389
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	19.4	11.0	69.6	2322	26.7	11.6	61.7	950	14.3	10.6	75.1	1372
<b>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</b>	45.9	25.9	28.2	300	.0	.0	.0	0	45.9	25.9	28.2	300
<b>Goa</b>	6.2	62.0	31.8	300	.0	.0	.0	0	6.2	62.0	31.8	300
<b>Gujarat</b>	19.9	46.0	34.2	3672	20.8	45.5	33.7	2939	16.3	47.8	35.9	733
<b>Haryana</b>	7.2	22.6	70.2	1608	3.9	25.7	70.3	977	12.4	17.7	69.9	631
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	9.4	34.0	56.6	701	9.4	34.0	56.6	701	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	51.1	19.7	29.2	830	.0	.0	.0	0	51.1	19.7	29.2	830
<b>Jharkhand</b>	8.0	9.3	82.8	2572	.5	9.1	90.3	400	9.3	9.3	81.4	2172
<b>Karnataka</b>	23.3	30.1	46.7	3981	5.7	42.3	51.9	419	25.5	28.5	46.0	3562
<b>Kerala</b>	6.5	84.4	9.0	2023	6.5	84.4	9.0	2023	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	27.0	19.9	53.1	5957	3.0	74.9	22.1	404	28.7	15.9	55.4	5553
<b>Maharashtra</b>	8.4	13.1	78.5	7073	7.3	20.0	72.8	1624	8.7	11.1	80.2	5449
<b>Manipur</b>	85.6	13.0	1.4	406	.0	.0	.0	0	85.6	13.0	1.4	406
<b>Meghalaya</b>	1.8	64.5	33.7	307	2.9	78.8	18.3	183	.0	43.4	56.6	124
<b>Mizoram</b>	3.6	22.7	73.7	302	.0	3.8	96.2	105	5.5	32.7	61.8	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	26.5	72.7	.8	408	.0	.0	.0	0	26.5	72.7	.8	408
<b>Odisha</b>	14.9	28.5	56.6	4328	.3	55.5	44.2	403	16.4	25.7	57.9	3925
<b>Puducherry</b>	2.4	32.1	65.5	303	.0	.0	.0	0	2.4	32.1	65.5	303
<b>Punjab</b>	23.9	3.3	72.8	1783	19.1	2.0	78.9	296	24.8	3.6	71.6	1487
<b>Rajasthan</b>	17.7	20.9	61.4	5028	20.4	17.2	62.4	1323	16.8	22.2	61.0	3705
<b>Sikkim</b>	5.9	88.5	5.6	299	5.9	88.5	5.6	299	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	4.3	48.6	47.1	5098	3.4	57.3	39.3	393	4.4	47.8	47.8	4705



States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Telangana	10.7	57.2	32.2	2771	3.0	73.1	23.8	401	12.0	54.5	33.6	2370
Tripura	44.8	37.0	18.2	330	.0	.0	.0	0	44.8	37.0	18.2	330
Uttar Pradesh	11.4	7.0	81.6	13632	14.2	11.2	74.5	406	11.3	6.8	81.9	13226
Uttarakhand	18.2	11.7	70.2	765	41.1	9.2	49.7	278	5.1	13.1	81.8	487
West Bengal	35.4	34.7	29.9	7376	37.0	30.0	33.0	2866	34.4	37.7	27.9	4510
All Household												

## HH:9. Percent distribution of disposal methods of liquid waste in the household

States	Total						ODF						Non-ODF					
	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>73118</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	2.8	60.7	28.6	7.1	.9	416	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	2.8	60.7	28.6	7.1	.9	416
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	27.1	14.3	39.1	7.8	11.7	4807	28.9	10.8	49.3	4.4	6.6	404	26.9	14.6	38.2	8.2	12.2	4403
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	21.7	35.7	36.1	6.2	.3	303	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	21.7	35.7	36.1	6.2	.3	303
<b>Assam</b>	8.7	22.9	37.8	30.4	.3	2911	10.4	19.1	56.1	14.4	.0	389	8.4	23.5	34.9	32.8	.4	2522
<b>Bihar</b>	25.7	58.0	8.6	2.3	5.4	8808	48.6	40.1	4.2	4.9	2.0	419	24.6	58.9	8.9	2.2	5.5	8389
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	9.4	37.9	36.4	14.6	1.7	2322	9.8	30.1	44.4	13.8	2.0	950	9.1	43.3	30.9	15.1	1.5	1372
<b>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</b>	48.4	4.9	45.3	1.4	.0	300	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	48.4	4.9	45.3	1.4	.0	300
<b>Goa</b>	5.0	9.7	7.7	76.3	1.4	300	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	5.0	9.7	7.7	76.3	1.4	300
<b>Gujarat</b>	20.3	36.8	7.8	33.8	1.3	3672	21.9	36.2	7.3	32.9	1.6	2939	13.8	39.2	9.5	37.4	.1	733
<b>Haryana</b>	6.1	90.8	.5	1.8	.7	1608	3.4	92.8	.4	2.2	1.2	977	10.3	87.7	.8	1.2	.0	631
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	5.3	51.2	27.4	16.1	.0	701	5.3	51.2	27.4	16.1	.0	701	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	12.5	79.0	.3	8.2	.0	830	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	12.5	79.0	.3	8.2	.0	830
<b>Jharkhand</b>	8.7	68.0	9.2	13.7	.5	2572	3.6	63.7	15.4	17.4	.0	400	9.6	68.8	8.0	13.0	.6	2172
<b>Karnataka</b>	11.2	81.6	1.5	5.7	.0	3981	4.7	77.3	3.6	14.4	.0	419	12.0	82.1	1.2	4.6	.0	3562
<b>Kerala</b>	4.9	12.8	52.5	29.8	.0	2023	4.9	12.8	52.5	29.8	.0	2023	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	26.5	49.9	12.4	10.7	.5	5957	3.0	85.9	.3	10.9	.0	404	28.2	47.3	13.3	10.6	.6	5553
<b>Maharashtra</b>	15.0	47.3	4.0	29.7	3.9	7073	9.1	43.9	2.8	39.2	5.0	1624	16.8	48.3	4.4	26.8	3.6	5449
<b>Manipur</b>	16.8	2.5	79.7	.4	.6	406	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	16.8	2.5	79.7	.4	.6	406
<b>Meghalaya</b>	.0	46.7	53.0	.0	.3	307	.0	39.4	60.1	.0	.5	183	.0	57.4	42.6	.0	.0	124
<b>Mizoram</b>	5.3	57.2	36.4	1.2	.0	302	.0	16.3	81.8	1.9	.0	105	8.1	79.0	12.2	.7	.0	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	22.5	3.4	67.2	6.9	.0	408	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	22.5	3.4	67.2	6.9	.0	408
<b>Odisha</b>	7.6	47.3	39.9	3.7	1.6	4328	.7	56.8	37.4	1.8	3.4	403	8.3	46.3	40.1	3.9	1.4	3925
<b>Puducherry</b>	1.9	55.8	23.8	18.5	.0	303	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	1.9	55.8	23.8	18.5	.0	303
<b>Punjab</b>	4.3	93.2	1.2	.4	.8	1783	.6	98.4	1.0	.0	.0	296	5.0	92.2	1.3	.5	.9	1487
<b>Rajasthan</b>	22.2	57.0	4.8	15.1	.8	5028	22.5	43.3	6.6	26.1	1.6	1323	22.1	61.9	4.2	11.3	.5	3705
<b>Sikkim</b>	1.7	73.7	20.2	4.3	.0	299	1.7	73.7	20.2	4.3	.0	299	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	6.2	37.1	30.3	26.0	.5	5098	7.1	11.7	35.6	45.6	.0	393	6.1	39.2	29.8	24.3	.5	4705

States	Total						ODF						Non-ODF						
	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	
Telangana	8.5	15.9	57.7	11.1	6.8	2771	1.5	25.2	49.4	1.5	22.5	401	9.6	14.3	59.1	12.7	4.2	2370	
Tripura	42.3	21.7	9.7	9.9	16.4	330	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	42.3	21.7	9.7	9.9	16.4	330	
Uttar Pradesh	13.4	72.1	7.8	5.4	1.3	13632	7.7	79.8	9.5	3.0	.0	406	13.6	71.8	7.8	5.5	1.4	13226	
Uttarakhand	2.3	88.6	7.9	1.1	.1	765	2.9	84.8	12.3	.0	.0	278	1.9	90.7	5.5	1.7	.2	487	
West Bengal	35.7	33.3	9.5	9.5	12.0	7376	36.3	39.7	4.6	8.6	10.8	2866	35.3	29.3	12.6	10.1	12.8	4510	
All Household																			

## HH:10. Solid and Liquid waste disposal practice of households

States	Total						ODF						NON ODF					
	Garbage or litter piled up within the premise of the house			Presence of stagnant waste water within the house premise			Garbage or litter piled up within the premise of the house			Presence of stagnant waste water within the house premise			Garbage or litter piled up within the premise of the house			Presence of stagnant waste water within the house premise		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>91720</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>18629</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>18602</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>73127</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>73118</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	14.5	85.5	416	2.7	97.3	416	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	14.5	85.5	416	2.7	97.3	416
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	5.2	94.8	4807	7.3	92.7	4807	.4	99.6	404	.7	99.3	404	5.6	94.4	4403	7.9	92.1	4403
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	1.4	98.6	303	.3	99.7	303	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	1.4	98.6	303	.3	99.7	303
<b>Assam</b>	2.4	97.6	2911	1.7	98.3	2911	5.8	94.2	389	3.7	96.3	389	1.8	98.2	2522	1.4	98.6	2522
<b>Bihar</b>	1.6	98.4	8808	2.9	97.1	8808	1.9	98.1	419	1.7	98.3	419	1.6	98.4	8389	3.0	97.0	8389
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	2.5	97.5	2322	1.8	98.2	2322	1.9	98.1	950	.6	99.4	950	2.8	97.2	1372	2.6	97.4	1372
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	1.3	98.7	300	.2	99.8	300	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	1.3	98.7	300	.2	99.8	300
<b>Goa</b>	8.1	91.9	300	5.3	94.7	300	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	8.1	91.9	300	5.3	94.7	300
<b>Gujarat</b>	2.9	97.1	3672	1.3	98.7	3672	3.1	96.9	2939	1.5	98.5	2939	2.1	97.9	733	.4	99.6	733
<b>Haryana</b>	3.8	96.2	1608	2.9	97.1	1608	3.8	96.2	977	2.1	97.9	977	3.8	96.2	631	4.2	95.8	631
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	.4	99.6	701	.3	99.7	701	.4	99.6	701	.3	99.7	701	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	1.9	98.1	830	.5	99.5	830	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	1.9	98.1	830	.5	99.5	830
<b>Jharkhand</b>	.8	99.2	2572	.9	99.1	2572	1.1	98.9	400	2.0	98.0	400	.7	99.3	2172	.7	99.3	2172
<b>Karnataka</b>	2.4	97.6	3981	1.7	98.3	3981	1.1	98.9	419	1.0	99.0	419	2.5	97.5	3562	1.8	98.2	3562
<b>Kerala</b>	3.6	96.4	2023	2.7	97.3	2023	3.6	96.4	2023	2.7	97.3	2023	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	3.8	96.2	5957	5.1	94.9	5957	.3	99.7	404	.5	99.5	404	4.1	95.9	5553	5.4	94.6	5553
<b>Maharashtra</b>	7.7	92.3	7073	10.2	89.8	7073	2.6	97.4	1624	3.4	96.6	1624	9.3	90.7	5449	12.3	87.7	5449
<b>Manipur</b>	24.9	75.1	406	6.7	93.3	406	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	24.9	75.1	406	6.7	93.3	406
<b>Meghalaya</b>	2.5	97.5	307	.8	99.2	307	4.2	95.8	183	1.3	98.7	183	.0	100.0	124	.0	100.0	124
<b>Mizoram</b>	.0	100.0	302	1.0	99.0	302	.0	100.0	105	.0	100.0	105	.0	100.0	197	1.5	98.5	197
<b>Nagaland</b>	2.6	97.4	408	1.6	98.4	408	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	2.6	97.4	408	1.6	98.4	408
<b>Odisha</b>	4.3	95.7	4328	4.6	95.4	4328	.5	99.5	403	.9	99.1	403	4.7	95.3	3925	5.0	95.0	3925
<b>Puducherry</b>	1.3	98.7	303	4.9	95.1	303	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	1.3	98.7	303	4.9	95.1	303
<b>Punjab</b>	.7	99.3	1783	.9	99.1	1783	.0	100.0	296	.0	100.0	296	.8	99.2	1487	1.1	98.9	1487
<b>Rajasthan</b>	2.2	97.8	5028	2.3	97.7	5028	1.2	98.8	1323	1.5	98.5	1323	2.5	97.5	3705	2.5	97.5	3705
<b>Sikkim</b>	2.1	97.9	299	.0	100.0	299	2.1	97.9	299	.0	100.0	299	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	4.9	95.1	5098	6.0	94.0	5098	7.9	92.1	393	2.6	97.4	393	4.7	95.3	4705	6.3	93.7	4705
<b>Telangana</b>	5.3	94.7	2771	3.3	96.7	2771	3.7	96.3	401	.8	99.2	401	5.6	94.4	2370	3.7	96.3	2370
<b>Tripura</b>	8.8	91.2	330	6.1	93.9	330	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	0	8.8	91.2	330	6.1	93.9	330
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	2.3	97.7	13632	3.9	96.1	13632	2.7	97.3	406	2.9	97.1	406	2.3	97.7	13226	4.0	96.0	13226
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	.3	99.7	765	.3	99.7	765	.5	99.5	278	.0	100.0	278	.3	99.7	487	.4	99.6	487
<b>West Bengal</b>	9.6	90.4	7376	10.7	89.3	7376	14.8	85.2	2866	12.3	87.7	2866	6.4	93.6	4510	9.7	90.3	4510
<b>All Household</b>																		

# ANNEXURE TABLES II - SCHOOL



## SCH:1. Percentage Distribution of types of school

	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
<b>Base: All villages</b>	<b>5782</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>4626</b>
Boys school	1.9	2.8	1.7
Girls school	2	3.3	1.7
Co-educational school	96.1	93.9	96.6
<b>Education level of School</b>			
<b>Base: All schools</b>	<b>5782</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>4626</b>
Primary (Grade 1-5)	39.1	39.3	39
Lower Secondary/Elementary (Grades 6-8)	34.7	27.2	36.5
Secondary (Grades 9-10)	13.6	13.3	13.7
Higher Secondary (Grades 10-12)	12.7	20.2	10.8

## SCH:2. Accessibility of toilets in the School

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Base	Yes (%)	No (%)	Base	Yes (%)	No (%)	Base	Yes (%)	No (%)
All India	5782	97.1	2.9	1156	99.2	0.8	4626	96.6	3.4
A & N Islands	25	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	322	96.3	3.7	27	100.0	0.0	295	95.9	4.1
Arunachal Pradesh	18	94.4	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	18	94.4	5.6
Assam	192	96.4	3.6	28	96.4	3.6	164	96.3	3.7
Bihar	542	95.8	4.2	26	96.2	3.8	516	95.7	4.3
Chhattisgarh	156	95.5	4.5	64	100.0	0.0	92	92.4	7.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0
Goa	20	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0
Gujarat	209	99.5	0.5	172	99.4	0.6	37	100.0	0.0
Haryana	99	100.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	38	100.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	36	100.0	0.0	36	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	53	84.9	15.1	0	0.0	0.0	53	84.9	15.1
Jharkhand	165	95.8	4.2	29	100.0	0.0	136	94.9	5.1
Karnataka	245	92.7	7.3	26	100.0	0.0	219	91.8	8.2
Kerala	126	99.2	0.8	126	99.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	395	93.4	6.6	27	100.0	0.0	368	92.9	7.1
Maharashtra	469	98.1	1.9	108	98.1	1.9	361	98.1	1.9
Manipur	22	95.5	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	22	95.5	4.5
Meghalaya	11	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0
Mizoram	20	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0
Nagaland	27	96.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	27	96.3	3.7
Odisha	286	97.2	2.8	27	96.3	3.7	259	97.3	2.7
Puducherry	17	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	100.0	0.0
Punjab	118	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	99	100.0	0.0
Rajasthan	316	99.1	0.9	86	98.8	1.2	230	99.1	0.9
Sikkim	15	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	332	99.1	0.9	27	100.0	0.0	305	99.0	1.0
Telangana	138	94.9	5.1	22	100.0	0.0	116	94.0	6.0
Tripura	20	95.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	95.0	5.0
Uttar Pradesh	869	97.9	2.1	26	100.0	0.0	843	97.9	2.1
Uttarakhand	51	98.0	2.0	19	94.7	5.3	32	100.0	0.0
West Bengal	448	99.3	0.7	171	100.0	0.0	277	98.9	1.1

## SCH:3. Percentage of functional school toilets

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Base	Functional	Non-Functional	Base	Functional	Non Functional	Base	Functional	Non-Functional
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
A & N Islands	22	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	22	100.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	268	98.5	1.5	26	100	0	242	98.3	1.7
Arunachal Pradesh	17	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	17	94.1	5.9
Assam	143	88.8	11.2	25	100	0	118	86.4	13.6
Bihar	373	87.1	12.9	17	100	0	356	86.5	13.5
Chhattisgarh	141	98.6	1.4	64	100	0	77	97.4	2.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	17	100.0	0.0
Goa	13	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	13	100.0	0.0
Gujarat	192	99.5	0.5	158	100	0	34	97.1	2.9
Haryana	92	97.8	2.2	58	100	0	34	94.1	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	26	100.0	0.0	26	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	26	84.6	15.4	0	0	0	26	84.6	15.4
Jharkhand	132	96.2	3.8	27	100	0	105	95.2	4.8
Karnataka	198	83.8	16.2	23	100	0	175	81.7	18.3
Kerala	86	100.0	0.0	86	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	314	92.7	7.3	22	100	0	292	92.1	7.9
Maharashtra	361	83.4	16.6	84	100	0	277	78.3	21.7
Manipur	21	85.7	14.3	0	0	0	21	85.7	14.3
Meghalaya	6	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	17	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	11	100.0	0.0
Nagaland	17	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	17	94.1	5.9
Odisha	222	95.5	4.5	22	100	0	200	95.0	5.0
Puducherry	5	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	5	100.0	0.0
Punjab	108	100.0	0.0	17	100	0	91	100.0	0.0
Rajasthan	288	94.8	5.2	82	100	0	206	92.7	7.3
Sikkim	8	100.0	0.0	8	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	179	86.0	14.0	15	100	0	164	84.8	15.2
Telangana	110	95.5	4.5	22	100	0	88	94.3	5.7
Tripura	19	89.5	10.5	0	0	0	19	89.5	10.5
Uttar Pradesh	656	85.8	14.2	20	100	0	636	85.4	14.6
Uttarakhand	36	100.0	0.0	13	100	0	23	100.0	0.0
West Bengal	359	91.4	8.6	148	100	0	211	85.3	14.7

## SCH:4. Are there separate toilets for boys and girls in the school?

States	Total				ODF				NON ODF			
	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Not applicable	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Not applicable	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Not applicable	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4326</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	92.0	8.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	92.0	8.0	0.0	25
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	92.7	7.0	0.3	302	92.6	7.4	0.0	27	92.7	6.9	0.4	275
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	58.8	41.2	0.0	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	58.8	41.2	0.0	17
<b>Assam</b>	73.6	26.4	0.0	182	76.9	23.1	0.0	26	73.1	26.9	0.0	156
<b>Bihar</b>	72.1	27.9	0.0	512	72.0	28.0	0.0	25	72.1	27.9	0.0	487
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	90.3	9.7	0.0	145	90.6	9.4	0.0	64	90.1	9.9	0.0	81
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	20
<b>Goa</b>	90.0	10.0	0.0	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	90.0	10.0	0.0	20
<b>Gujarat</b>	97.9	2.1	0.0	193	98.1	1.9	0.0	157	97.2	2.8	0.0	36
<b>Haryana</b>	97.4	2.6	0.0	77	95.6	4.4	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	0.0	32
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	88.9	11.1	0.0	36	88.9	11.1	0.0	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	56.1	43.9	0.0	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	56.1	43.9	0.0	41
<b>Jharkhand</b>	87.1	12.9	0.0	155	89.3	10.7	0.0	28	86.6	13.4	0.0	127
<b>Karnataka</b>	92.1	7.9	0.0	214	95.8	4.2	0.0	24	91.6	8.4	0.0	190
<b>Kerala</b>	97.5	2.5	0.0	122	97.5	2.5	0.0	122	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	82.8	17.2	0.0	349	81.0	19.0	0.0	21	82.9	17.1	0.0	328
<b>Maharashtra</b>	93.3	6.7	0.0	431	97.9	2.1	0.0	96	91.9	8.1	0.0	335
<b>Manipur</b>	47.6	52.4	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	47.6	52.4	0.0	21
<b>Meghalaya</b>	90.9	9.1	0.0	11	85.7	14.3	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
<b>Mizoram</b>	60.0	35.0	5.0	20	71.4	14.3	14.3	7	53.8	46.2	0.0	13
<b>Nagaland</b>	80.8	19.2	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	80.8	19.2	0.0	26
<b>Odisha</b>	81.3	18.8	0.0	272	84.6	15.4	0.0	26	80.9	19.1	0.0	246
<b>Puducherry</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	15
<b>Punjab</b>	93.9	6.1	0.0	114	100.0	0.0	0.0	18	92.7	7.3	0.0	96
<b>Rajasthan</b>	91.6	8.4	0.0	296	95.1	4.9	0.0	81	90.2	9.8	0.0	215
<b>Sikkim</b>	93.3	6.7	0.0	15	93.3	6.7	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	95.5	4.5	0.0	314	96.2	3.8	0.0	26	95.5	4.5	0.0	288
<b>Telangana</b>	90.2	9.8	0.0	122	95.0	5.0	0.0	20	89.2	10.8	0.0	102



States	Total				ODF				NON ODF			
	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Not applicable	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Not applicable	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Not applicable	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Tripura	89.5	10.5	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	89.5	10.5	0.0	19
Uttar Pradesh	86.2	13.8	0.0	841	92.0	8.0	0.0	25	86.0	14.0	0.0	816
Uttarakhand	82.0	18.0	0.0	50	77.8	22.2	0.0	18	84.4	15.6	0.0	32
West Bengal	86.4	13.6	0.0	426	89.6	10.4	0.0	163	84.4	15.6	0.0	263
<b>All Co-educational Schools</b>												

## SCH:5. Condition of school toilets at an overall level

	Boy's Toilet	Girl's Toilet	Common Toilet
<b>BASE: All the toilet available (unlocked)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4315</b>
	%	%	%
Usable	95.7	88.6	82.9
Functional	98.6	92	91.3
Safe disposal	92.8	96.6	96.3
Hygienic	95.7	89.8	86.3
Water Available for handwashing	75.4	75	72.1

## SCH:6. Availability of School toilets for students in ODF and Non-ODF region

Particulars	Total	Number of Students		Number of Toilets Seats		Number of Students for each toilet seat		Number of Functional Toilet Seat		Number of Student for each Functional Toilet Seat	
		ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF
Boys	690506	177908	512598	2149	6106	82.8	83.9	1901	5381	93.6	95.3
Girls	672704	163886	508818	2397	6452	68.4	78.9	2149	5781	76.3	88.0

## SCH:7. Hygienic practices observed in school

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>
A & N Islands	22	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	22	100.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	268	89.9	10.1	26	100	0	242	88.8	11.2
Arunachal Pradesh	17	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	17	100.0	0.0
Assam	143	89.5	10.5	25	100	0	118	87.3	12.7
Bihar	373	76.1	23.9	17	100	0	356	75.0	25.0
Chhattisgarh	141	98.6	1.4	64	100	0	77	97.4	2.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	17	100.0	0.0
Goa	13	92.3	7.7	0	0	0	13	92.3	7.7
Gujarat	192	99.5	0.5	158	100	0	34	97.1	2.9
Haryana	92	98.9	1.1	58	100	0	34	97.1	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	26	100.0	0.0	26	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	26	34.6	65.4	0	0	0	26	34.6	65.4
Jharkhand	132	94.7	5.3	27	100	0	105	93.3	6.7
Karnataka	198	85.9	14.1	23	100	0	175	84.0	16.0
Kerala	86	100.0	0.0	86	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	314	80.6	19.4	22	100	0	292	79.1	20.9
Maharashtra	361	80.3	19.7	84	100	0	277	74.4	25.6
Manipur	21	81.0	19.0	0	0	0	21	81.0	19.0
Meghalaya	6	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	17	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	11	100.0	0.0
Nagaland	17	88.2	11.8	0	0	0	17	88.2	11.8
Odisha	222	95.5	4.5	22	100	0	200	95.0	5.0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Puducherry	5	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	5	100.0	0.0
Punjab	108	90.7	9.3	17	100	0	91	89.0	11.0
Rajasthan	288	92.4	7.6	82	100	0	206	89.3	10.7
Sikkim	8	100.0	0.0	8	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	179	82.1	17.9	15	100	0	164	80.5	19.5
Telangana	110	90.0	10.0	22	100	0	88	87.5	12.5
Tripura	19	94.7	5.3	0	0	0	19	94.7	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	656	74.4	25.6	20	100	0	636	73.6	26.4
Uttarakhand	36	100.0	0.0	13	100	0	23	100.0	0.0
West Bengal	359	93.0	7.0	148	100	0	211	88.2	11.8

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.2

## SCH:8. Hygienic situation of the toilet? - Toilet is connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3497</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	22	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	22
Andhra Pradesh	98.5	1.5	268	100	0	26	98.3	1.7	242
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	17	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	17
Assam	94.4	5.6	143	100	0	25	93.2	6.8	118
Bihar	97.9	2.1	373	100	0	17	97.8	2.2	356
Chhattisgarh	99.3	0.7	141	100	0	64	98.7	1.3	77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	17	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	17
Goa	92.3	7.7	13	0	0	0	92.3	7.7	13
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	192	100	0	158	100.0	0.0	34
Haryana	98.9	1.1	92	100	0	58	97.1	2.9	34
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	26	100	0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	80.8	19.2	26	0	0	0	80.8	19.2	26
Jharkhand	96.2	3.8	132	100	0	27	95.2	4.8	105
Karnataka	98.0	2.0	198	100	0	23	97.7	2.3	175
Kerala	100.0	0.0	86	100	0	86	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	90.4	9.6	314	100	0	22	89.7	10.3	292
Maharashtra	85.0	15.0	361	100	0	84	80.5	19.5	277
Manipur	90.5	9.5	21	0	0	0	90.5	9.5	21
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	6	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	17	100	0	6	100.0	0.0	11
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	17	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	17
Odisha	97.3	2.7	222	100	0	22	97.0	3.0	200
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	5	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	5
Punjab	99.1	0.9	108	100	0	17	98.9	1.1	91
Rajasthan	99.7	0.3	288	100	0	82	99.5	0.5	206
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	8	100	0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	87.7	12.3	179	100	0	15	86.6	13.4	164

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Telangana	98.2	1.8	110	100	0	22	97.7	2.3	88
Tripura	100.0	0.0	19	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	19
Uttar Pradesh	98.3	1.7	656	100	0	20	98.3	1.7	636
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	36	100	0	13	100.0	0.0	23
West Bengal	96.4	3.6	359	100	0	148	93.8	6.2	211
If coded 2 in Q.8a									

## SCH:9. Hand washing practices

States	Total					ODF					NON ODF				
	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3497</b>
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	59.1	18.2	22.7	0.0	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	59.1	18.2	22.7	0.0	22
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	45.1	20.9	25.7	8.2	268	50.0	23.1	26.9	0.0	26	44.6	20.7	25.6	9.1	242
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	52.9	11.8	17.6	17.6	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	52.9	11.8	17.6	17.6	17
<b>Assam</b>	45.5	29.4	16.8	8.4	143	40.0	36.0	8.0	16.0	25	46.6	28.0	18.6	6.8	118
<b>Bihar</b>	39.1	11.5	35.7	13.7	373	29.4	5.9	58.8	5.9	17	39.6	11.8	34.6	14.0	356
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	38.3	8.5	46.1	7.1	141	32.8	6.3	56.3	4.7	64	42.9	10.4	37.7	9.1	77
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	17.6	35.3	47.1	0.0	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	17.6	35.3	47.1	0.0	17
<b>Goa</b>	92.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	92.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	13
<b>Gujarat</b>	30.2	31.3	34.9	3.6	192	29.1	31.6	35.4	3.8	158	35.3	29.4	32.4	2.9	34
<b>Haryana</b>	39.1	27.2	28.3	5.4	92	34.5	29.3	29.3	6.9	58	47.1	23.5	26.5	2.9	34
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	38.5	26.9	30.8	3.8	26	38.5	26.9	30.8	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	3.8	0.0	19.2	76.9	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	3.8	0.0	19.2	76.9	26
<b>Jharkhand</b>	37.1	15.9	40.2	6.8	132	22.2	37.0	40.7	0.0	27	41.0	10.5	40.0	8.6	105
<b>Karnataka</b>	43.9	14.6	24.2	17.2	198	34.8	39.1	26.1	0.0	23	45.1	11.4	24.0	19.4	175
<b>Kerala</b>	64.0	11.6	16.3	8.1	86	64.0	11.6	16.3	8.1	86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	29.9	8.6	40.1	21.3	314	36.4	9.1	36.4	18.2	22	29.5	8.6	40.4	21.6	292
<b>Maharashtra</b>	44.0	1.7	27.7	26.6	361	57.1	0.0	31.0	11.9	84	40.1	2.2	26.7	31.0	277
<b>Manipur</b>	47.6	4.8	23.8	23.8	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	47.6	4.8	23.8	23.8	21
<b>Meghalaya</b>	66.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	6	66.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	17	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
<b>Nagaland</b>	11.8	5.9	29.4	52.9	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	11.8	5.9	29.4	52.9	17
<b>Odisha</b>	33.8	23.0	31.1	12.2	222	50.0	18.2	27.3	4.5	22	32.0	23.5	31.5	13.0	200
<b>Puducherry</b>	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	5
<b>Punjab</b>	60.2	10.2	25.9	3.7	108	58.8	17.6	23.5	0.0	17	60.4	8.8	26.4	4.4	91
<b>Rajasthan</b>	43.1	12.2	28.5	16.3	288	43.9	15.9	32.9	7.3	82	42.7	10.7	26.7	19.9	206

States	Total					ODF					NON ODF				
	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Sikkim</b>	25.0	62.5	12.5	0.0	8	25.0	62.5	12.5	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	40.2	4.5	42.5	12.8	179	26.7	0.0	66.7	6.7	15	41.5	4.9	40.2	13.4	164
<b>Telangana</b>	55.5	9.1	32.7	2.7	110	77.3	4.5	13.6	4.5	22	50.0	10.2	37.5	2.3	88
<b>Tripura</b>	42.1	21.1	21.1	15.8	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	42.1	21.1	21.1	15.8	19
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	47.3	13.3	23.8	15.7	656	45.0	5.0	35.0	15.0	20	47.3	13.5	23.4	15.7	636
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	59.5	21.6	13.5	5.4	36	53.8	30.8	7.7	7.7	13	62.5	16.7	16.7	4.2	23
<b>West Bengal</b>	58.5	15.0	15.0	11.4	359	56.8	15.5	15.5	12.2	148	59.7	14.7	14.7	10.9	211
<b>All surveyed School</b>															

## SCH:10. Water available or not for toilet use

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Water available	water not available	Total	Water available	water not available	Total	Water available	water not available	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3497</b>
A & N Islands	81.8	18.2	22	0.0	0.0	0	81.8	18.2	22
Andhra Pradesh	70.9	29.1	268	76.9	23.1	26	70.2	29.8	242
Arunachal Pradesh	70.6	29.4	17	0.0	0.0	0	70.6	29.4	17
Assam	62.2	37.8	143	48.0	52.0	25	65.3	34.7	118
Bihar	74.8	25.2	373	88.2	11.8	17	74.2	25.8	356
Chhattisgarh	84.4	15.6	141	89.1	10.9	64	80.5	19.5	77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.7	35.3	17	0.0	0.0	0	64.7	35.3	17
Goa	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	13
Gujarat	65.1	34.9	192	64.6	35.4	158	67.6	32.4	34
Haryana	67.4	32.6	92	63.8	36.2	58	73.5	26.5	34
Himachal Pradesh	69.2	30.8	26	69.2	30.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	23.1	76.9	26	0.0	0.0	0	23.1	76.9	26
Jharkhand	77.3	22.7	132	63.0	37.0	27	81.0	19.0	105
Karnataka	68.2	31.8	198	60.9	39.1	23	69.1	30.9	175
Kerala	80.2	19.8	86	80.2	19.8	86	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	70.1	29.9	314	72.7	27.3	22	69.9	30.1	292
Maharashtra	71.7	28.3	361	88.1	11.9	84	66.8	33.2	277
Manipur	71.4	28.6	21	0.0	0.0	0	71.4	28.6	21
Meghalaya	83.3	16.7	6	83.3	16.7	6	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	88.2	11.8	17	66.7	33.3	6	100.0	0.0	11
Nagaland	41.2	58.8	17	0.0	0.0	0	41.2	58.8	17
Odisha	64.9	35.1	222	77.3	22.7	22	63.5	36.5	200
Puducherry	60.0	40.0	5	0.0	0.0	0	60.0	40.0	5
Punjab	86.1	13.9	108	82.4	17.6	17	86.8	13.2	91
Rajasthan	71.5	28.5	288	76.8	23.2	82	69.4	30.6	206
Sikkim	37.5	62.5	8	37.5	62.5	8	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	82.7	17.3	179	93.3	6.7	15	81.7	18.3	164
Telangana	88.2	11.8	110	90.9	9.1	22	87.5	12.5	88
Tripura	63.2	36.8	19	0.0	0.0	0	63.2	36.8	19
Uttar Pradesh	71.0	29.0	656	80.0	20.0	20	70.8	29.2	636
Uttarakhand	73.0	27.0	36	61.5	38.5	13	79.2	20.8	23
West Bengal	73.5	26.5	359	72.3	27.7	148	74.4	25.6	211
<b>All surveyed School</b>									

## SCH:11. Percentage of School toilets following safely disposing the excreta

State	Total			ODF			Non ODF		
	Base	Unsafe	Safe	Base	Unsafe	Safe	Base	Unsafe	Safe
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>
A & N Islands	22	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	22	0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	268	0.0	97.8	26	0	100	242	0.0	97.5
Arunachal Pradesh	17	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	17	0.0	100.0
Assam	143	0.0	99.3	25	0	100	118	0.0	99.2
Bihar	373	7.8	91.2	17	0	100	356	8.1	90.7
Chhattisgarh	141	0.0	100.0	64	0	100	77	0.0	100.0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	17	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	17	0.0	100.0
Goa	13	0.0	92.3	0	0	0	13	0.0	92.3
Gujarat	192	0.0	99.5	158	0	100	34	0.0	97.1
Haryana	92	0.0	96.7	58	0	100	34	0.0	91.2
Himachal Pradesh	26	0.0	100.0	26	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	26	15.4	84.6	0	0	0	26	15.4	84.6
Jharkhand	132	0.0	100.0	27	0	100	105	0.0	100.0
Karnataka	198	13.6	83.3	23	0	100	175	15.4	81.1
Kerala	86	0.0	100.0	86	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	314	0.6	98.1	22	0	100	292	0.7	97.9
Maharashtra	361	2.2	95.6	84	0	100	277	2.9	94.2
Manipur	21	4.8	90.5	0	0	0	21	4.8	90.5
Meghalaya	6	0.0	100.0	6	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	17	0.0	100.0	6	0	100	11	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	17	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	17	0.0	100.0
Odisha	222	0.9	98.2	22	0	100	200	1.0	98.0
Puducherry	5	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	5	0.0	100.0
Punjab	108	0.0	97.2	17	0	100	91	0.0	96.7
Rajasthan	288	2.4	96.9	82	0	100	206	3.4	95.6
Sikkim	8	0.0	100.0	8	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	179	0.6	90.5	15	0	100	164	0.6	89.6
Telangana	110	0.9	95.5	22	0	100	88	1.1	94.3
Tripura	19	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	19	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	656	2.4	96.8	20	0	100	636	2.5	96.7
Uttarakhand	36	0.0	100.0	13	0	100	23	0.0	100.0
West Bengal	359	0.0	99.7	148	0	100	211	0.0	99.5



## SCH:12. Usage status of the school toilets

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
A & N Islands	22	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	22	100.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	268	95.5	4.5	26	100	0	242	95.0	5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	17	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	17	94.1	5.9
Assam	143	84.6	15.4	25	100	0	118	81.4	18.6
Bihar	373	69.4	30.6	17	100	0	356	68.0	32.0
Chhattisgarh	141	98.6	1.4	64	100	0	77	97.4	2.6
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	17	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	17	100.0	0.0
Goa	13	92.3	7.7	0	0	0	13	92.3	7.7
Gujarat	192	99.5	0.5	158	100	0	34	97.1	2.9
Haryana	92	97.8	2.2	58	100	0	34	94.1	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	26	100.0	0.0	26	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	26	61.5	38.5	0	0	0	26	61.5	38.5
Jharkhand	132	92.4	7.6	27	100	0	105	90.5	9.5
Karnataka	198	80.8	19.2	23	100	0	175	78.3	21.7
Kerala	86	100.0	0.0	86	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	314	76.1	23.9	22	100	0	292	74.3	25.7
Maharashtra	361	79.5	20.5	84	100	0	277	73.3	26.7
Manipur	21	81.0	19.0	0	0	0	21	81.0	19.0
Meghalaya	6	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	17	100.0	0.0	6	100	0	11	100.0	0.0
Nagaland	17	47.1	52.9	0	0	0	17	47.1	52.9
Odisha	222	86.9	13.1	22	100	0	200	85.5	14.5
Puducherry	5	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	5	60.0	40.0
Punjab	108	94.4	5.6	17	100	0	91	93.4	6.6
Rajasthan	288	87.5	12.5	82	100	0	206	82.5	17.5
Sikkim	8	100.0	0.0	8	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	179	81.6	18.4	15	100	0	164	79.9	20.1
Telangana	110	92.7	7.3	22	100	0	88	90.9	9.1
Tripura	19	89.5	10.5	0	0	0	19	89.5	10.5
Uttar Pradesh	656	66.5	33.5	20	100	0	636	65.4	34.6
Uttarakhand	36	100.0	0.0	13	100	0	23	100.0	0.0
West Bengal	359	88.9	11.1	148	100	0	211	81.0	19.0
<b>All surveyed School</b>									

# ANNEXURE TABLES III – ANGANWADI CENTERS



**AWC:1. Percent distribution of ownership types of Anganwadi centers in the sampled areas**

OWNERSHIP STATUS	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	5803	1182	4621
Yes, has its own building	66.4	74.1	64.4
No, running in Private building/house	33.6	25.9	35.6

**ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILETS****AWC:2.State-wise percent distribution of accessibility to toilet**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Access	Non-Access	Total	Access	Non-Access	Total	Access	Non-Access
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Total	5803	82.3	17.7	1182	99.8	.2	4621	77.8	22.2
A & N Islands	27	92.6	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	27	92.6	7.4
Andhra Pradesh	318	73.0	27.0	27	100.0	0.0	291	70.4	29.6
Arunachal Pradesh	20	85.0	15.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	85.0	15.0
Assam	193	94.8	5.2	29	100.0	0.0	164	93.9	6.1
Bihar	535	65.0	35.0	26	100.0	0.0	509	63.3	36.7
Chhattisgarh	154	90.9	9.1	64	100.0	0.0	90	84.4	15.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0
Goa	18	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0
Gujarat	211	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0
Haryana	98	96.9	3.1	59	100.0	0.0	39	92.3	7.7
Himachal Pradesh	45	100.0	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	54	55.6	44.4	0	0.0	0.0	54	55.6	44.4
Jharkhand	162	67.3	32.7	30	100.0	0.0	132	59.8	40.2
Karnataka	245	71.8	28.2	27	100.0	0.0	218	68.3	31.7
Kerala	135	100.0	0.0	135	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	387	80.6	19.4	27	100.0	0.0	360	79.2	20.8
Maharashtra	466	89.9	10.1	108	100.0	0.0	358	86.9	13.1
Manipur	27	96.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	27	96.3	3.7
Meghalaya	17	100.0	0.0	9	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0
Mizoram	20	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0
Nagaland	27	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	27	100.0	0.0
Odisha	288	75.7	24.3	27	100.0	0.0	261	73.2	26.8
Puducherry	20	95.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	95.0	5.0
Punjab	119	80.7	19.3	20	100.0	0.0	99	76.8	23.2
Rajasthan	317	78.9	21.1	84	97.6	2.4	233	72.1	27.9
Sikkim	16	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	336	93.8	6.3	27	100.0	0.0	309	93.2	6.8
Telangana	169	58.0	42.0	23	100.0	0.0	146	51.4	48.6
Tripura	20	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	830	81.7	18.3	26	100.0	0.0	804	81.1	18.9
Uttarakhand	51	98.0	2.0	19	100.0	0.0	32	96.9	3.1
West Bengal	458	89.7	10.3	175	100.0	0.0	283	83.4	16.6
All surveyed AWC									

**AWC:3.Percent distribution of accessibility to the toilet by ODF and NON-ODF categories**

Accessibility of toilet	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	5803	1182	4621
Access	82.3	99.8	77.8
Non-Access	17.7	0.2	22.2

**AWC:4.Percent distribution of accessibility to the toilet by ownership status**

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOILET	Total		ODF		NON ODF	
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house
<b>ACCESSIBILITY</b>						
Base	3852	1951	876	306	2976	1645
Access	87.1	72.8	99.8	100	83.4	67.7
Non-Access	12.9	27.2	0.2	0	16.6	32.3

**AWC:5.Percent distribution of functionality by ODF and NON-ODF categories**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet
<b>Total</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>
A & N Islands	22	100	0	0	0	0	22	100	0
Andhra Pradesh	174	99.4	0.6	25	100	0	149	99.3	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	7	71.4	28.6	0	0	0	7	71.4	28.6
Assam	97	94.8	5.2	26	100	0	71	93	7
Bihar	153	87.6	12.4	13	100	0	140	86.4	13.6
Chhattisgarh	124	99.2	0.8	59	100	0	65	98.5	1.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	100	0	0	0	0	19	100	0
Goa	4	100	0	0	0	0	4	100	0
Gujarat	175	100	0	142	100	0	33	100	0
Haryana	82	100	0	51	100	0	31	100	0
Himachal Pradesh	26	100	0	26	100	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	6	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	6	83.3	16.7
Jharkhand	68	89.7	10.3	15	100	0	53	86.8	13.2
Karnataka	144	73.6	26.4	21	100	0	123	69.1	30.9
Kerala	85	100	0	85	100	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	200	94	6	25	100	0	175	93.1	6.9
Maharashtra	302	85.1	14.9	83	100	0	219	79.5	20.5
Manipur	24	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	24	95.8	4.2
Meghalaya	15	93.3	6.7	8	100	0	7	85.7	14.3
Mizoram	12	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0
Nagaland	12	100	0	0	0	0	12	100	0
Odisha	100	94	6	17	100	0	83	92.8	7.2
Puducherry	15	100	0	0	0	0	15	100	0
Punjab	57	96.5	3.5	11	100	0	46	95.7	4.3
Rajasthan	155	91	9	45	100	0	110	87.3	12.7
Sikkim	9	100	0	9	100	0	0	0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet
Tamil Nadu	260	80.4	19.6	21	100	0	239	78.7	21.3
Telangana	48	89.6	10.4	10	100	0	38	86.8	13.2
Tripura	15	86.7	13.3	0	0	0	15	86.7	13.3
Uttar Pradesh	366	74.9	25.1	17	100	0	349	73.6	26.4
Uttarakhand	35	97.1	2.9	13	100	0	22	95.5	4.5
West Bengal	275	89.5	10.5	144	100	0	131	77.9	22.1

## AWC:6.Percent distribution of functionality by ownership status

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOILET	Total		ODF		NON ODF	
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house
<b>FUNCTIONALITY</b>						
Base	2336	750	665	207	1671	543
Functional toilet	88	92.8	100	100	83.2	90.1
Non-functional toilet	12	7.2	0	0	16.8	9.9

## AWC:7.Percent distribution of usage status of the toilet by ODF and NON-ODF categories

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	3086	84.4	15.6	872	99.7	0.3	2214	78.5	21.5
A & N Islands	22	100	0	0	0	0	22	100	0
Andhra Pradesh	174	97.1	2.9	25	100	0	149	96.6	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	7	71.4	28.6	0	0	0	7	71.4	28.6
Assam	97	88.7	11.3	26	100	0	71	84.5	15.5
Bihar	153	80.4	19.6	13	100	0	140	78.6	21.4
Chhattisgarh	124	99.2	0.8	59	100	0	65	98.5	1.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	100	0	0	0	0	19	100	0
Goa	4	100	0	0	0	0	4	100	0
Gujarat	175	100	0	142	100	0	33	100	0
Haryana	82	100	0	51	100	0	31	100	0
Himachal Pradesh	26	100	0	26	100	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	6	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	6	83.3	16.7
Jharkhand	68	89.7	10.3	15	100	0	53	86.8	13.2
Karnataka	144	69.4	30.6	21	100	0	123	64.2	35.8
Kerala	85	100	0	85	100	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	200	84.5	15.5	25	100	0	175	82.3	17.7
Maharashtra	302	84.8	15.2	83	100	0	219	79	21
Manipur	24	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	24	95.8	4.2
Meghalaya	15	93.3	6.7	8	100	0	7	85.7	14.3
Mizoram	12	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0
Nagaland	12	91.7	8.3	0	0	0	12	91.7	8.3
Odisha	100	90	10	17	94.1	5.9	83	89.2	10.8
Puducherry	15	93.3	6.7	0	0	0	15	93.3	6.7

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Punjab	57	89.5	10.5	11	100	0	46	87	13
Rajasthan	155	83.9	16.1	45	100	0	110	77.3	22.7
Sikkim	9	100	0	9	100	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	260	71.2	28.8	21	100	0	239	68.6	31.4
Telangana	48	89.6	10.4	10	100	0	38	86.8	13.2
Tripura	15	86.7	13.3	0	0	0	15	86.7	13.3
Uttar Pradesh	366	62	38	17	100	0	349	60.2	39.8
Uttarakhand	35	97.1	2.9	13	100	0	22	95.5	4.5
West Bengal	275	87.3	12.7	144	98.6	1.4	131	74.8	25.2

## AWC:8. Percent distribution of usage status of the toilet by ownership status

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOILET	Total		ODF		NON ODF	
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house
<b>USAGE STATUS</b>						
Base	2336	750	665	207	1671	543
Yes	83.6	87.2	99.7	99.5	77.1	82.5
No	16.4	12.8	0.3	0.5	22.9	17.5

## AWC:9. Percentage distribution of usage status by availability of water

AVAILABILITY OF WATER	USAGE STATUS OF TOILET								
	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No
Yes	1798	91.7	8.3	536	100	0	1262	88.1	11.9
No	1288	74.4	25.6	336	99.1	0.9	952	65.7	34.3

## AWC:10. Status of different toilet facilities used outside in case if toilets are not available in AWC

Characteristics	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	1995	138	1857
Nearby Public Toilet	2.2	4.3	2
School Toilet	17.2	19.6	17
Own House	29.2	74.6	25.8
Open	51.5	1.4	55.2

AWC:11. Percent distribution of hygienic situation

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic
<b>Total</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>
A & N Islands	22	100	0	0	0	0	22	100	0
Andhra Pradesh	174	89.7	10.3	25	100	0	149	87.9	12.1
Arunachal Pradesh	7	71.4	28.6	0	0	0	7	71.4	28.6
Assam	97	91.8	8.2	26	100	0	71	88.7	11.3
Bihar	153	96.7	3.3	13	100	0	140	96.4	3.6
Chhattisgarh	124	99.2	0.8	59	100	0	65	98.5	1.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	100	0	0	0	0	19	100	0
Goa	4	100	0	0	0	0	4	100	0
Gujarat	175	100	0	142	100	0	33	100	0
Haryana	82	100	0	51	100	0	31	100	0
Himachal Pradesh	26	100	0	26	100	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	6	50	50	0	0	0	6	50	50
Jharkhand	68	91.2	8.8	15	100	0	53	88.7	11.3
Karnataka	144	86.8	13.2	21	100	0	123	84.6	15.4
Kerala	85	100	0	85	100	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	200	69.5	30.5	25	100	0	175	65.1	34.9
Maharashtra	302	86.4	13.6	83	100	0	219	81.3	18.7
Manipur	24	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	24	95.8	4.2
Meghalaya	15	93.3	6.7	8	100	0	7	85.7	14.3
Mizoram	12	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0
Nagaland	12	91.7	8.3	0	0	0	12	91.7	8.3
Odisha	100	94	6	17	100	0	83	92.8	7.2
Puducherry	15	100	0	0	0	0	15	100	0
Punjab	57	89.5	10.5	11	100	0	46	87	13
Rajasthan	155	96.1	3.9	45	100	0	110	94.5	5.5
Sikkim	9	100	0	9	100	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	260	59.6	40.4	21	100	0	239	56.1	43.9
Telangana	48	85.4	14.6	10	100	0	38	81.6	18.4
Tripura	15	93.3	6.7	0	0	0	15	93.3	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	366	76.2	23.8	17	100	0	349	75.1	24.9
Uttarakhand	35	97.1	2.9	13	100	0	22	95.5	4.5
West Bengal	275	79.6	20.4	144	100	0	131	57.3	42.7

AWC:12. Percent distribution of hygienic status by ownership status

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOILET	Total		ODF		NON ODF	
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house
<b>HYGIENIC STATUS</b>						
Base	2336	750	665	207	1671	543
Hygienic	85.1	87.3	100	100	79.2	82.5
Un-Hygienic	14.9	12.7	0	0	20.8	17.5

## AWC:13. Percent distribution of safe disposal of human excreta

States	Total				ODF				NON ODF			
	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK
<b>Total</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
A & N Islands	22	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	100	0
Andhra Pradesh	174	0	98.3	1.7	25	0	100	0	149	0	98	2
Arunachal Pradesh	7	14.3	71.4	14.3	0	0	0	0	7	14.3	71.4	14.3
Assam	97	1	97.9	1	26	0	100	0	71	1.4	97.2	1.4
Bihar	153	0.7	99.3	0	13	0	100	0	140	0.7	99.3	0
Chhattisgarh	124	0.8	97.6	1.6	59	0	100	0	65	1.5	95.4	3.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	100	0
Goa	4	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	100	0
Gujarat	175	0	99.4	0.6	142	0	100	0	33	0	97	3
Haryana	82	0	98.8	1.2	51	0	100	0	31	0	96.8	3.2
Himachal Pradesh	26	0	100	0	26	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	6	16.7	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	6	16.7	83.3	0
Jharkhand	68	4.4	94.1	1.5	15	0	100	0	53	5.7	92.5	1.9
Karnataka	144	4.9	91	4.2	21	0	100	0	123	5.7	89.4	4.9
Kerala	85	0	100	0	85	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	200	0	99.5	0.5	25	0	100	0	175	0	99.4	0.6
Maharashtra	302	4	92.1	4	83	0	100	0	219	5.5	89	5.5
Manipur	24	4.2	95.8	0	0	0	0	0	24	4.2	95.8	0
Meghalaya	15	0	100	0	8	0	100	0	7	0	100	0
Mizoram	12	0	100	0	6	0	100	0	6	0	100	0
Nagaland	12	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	100	0
Odisha	100	0	97	3	17	0	100	0	83	0	96.4	3.6
Puducherry	15	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	100	0
Punjab	57	0	98.2	1.8	11	0	100	0	46	0	97.8	2.2
Rajasthan	155	1.3	98.1	0.6	45	0	100	0	110	1.8	97.3	0.9
Sikkim	9	0	100	0	9	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	260	0	96.9	3.1	21	0	100	0	239	0	96.7	3.3
Telangana	48	2.1	97.9	0	10	0	100	0	38	2.6	97.4	0
Tripura	15	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	100	0
Uttar Pradesh	366	0.5	97	2.5	17	0	100	0	349	0.6	96.8	2.6
Uttarakhand	35	2.9	97.1	0	13	0	100	0	22	4.5	95.5	0
West Bengal	275	1.1	97.8	1.1	144	0	100	0	131	2.3	95.4	2.3



**AWC:14. Percent distribution of safe disposal of excreta by ownership status**

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOILET	Total		ODF		NON ODF	
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house	Yes, has its own building	No, running in Private building/ house
<b>SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA</b>						
<b>Base</b>	<b>2336</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>Unsafe</b>	1.4	0.7	0	0	1.9	0.9
<b>Safe</b>	96.8	97.9	100	100	95.5	97.1
<b>DK</b>	1.8	1.5	0	0	2.6	2

**AWC:15. Percent distribution of hand washing practices by ODF and NON-ODF categories**

Hand washing Practices	Total	ODF	NON ODF
<b>Base</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>2214</b>
<b>Soap or water available near the toilet</b>	79.8	85.3	77.6
<b>Neither soap nor water available near the toilet</b>	20.2	14.7	22.4

# ANNEXURE TABLES IV – PUBLIC TOILET



**PT:1. Distribution of public toilet by ODF & NON- ODF categories**

AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC TOILET	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	6122	1237	4885
Yes	16.6	22.4	15.1
No	83.4	77.6	84.9

**PT:2. Distribution of public toilets by separate sections available**

CHARACTERISTICS	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	1015	277	738
Yes, there are separate sections	61.2	65	59.8
No, there are no separate sections	38.8	35	40.2

**PT:3. Distribution of village by the public toilet having separate sections for men & women**

CHARACTERISTICS		TYPE OF PSU					
		Total		ODF		NON ODF	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	Yes, there are separate sections	621	61.2	180	65.0	441	59.8
	No, there are no separate sections	394	38.8	97	35.0	297	40.2
	OVERALL	1015	100.0	277	100.0	738	100.0
A & N Islands	Yes, there are separate sections	13	76.5	0	0.0	13	76.5
	No, there are no separate sections	4	23.5	0	0.0	4	23.5
	OVERALL	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	Yes, there are separate sections	25	67.6	2	100.0	23	65.7
	No, there are no separate sections	12	32.4	0	0.0	12	34.3
	OVERALL	37	100.0	2	100.0	35	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Yes, there are separate sections	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
	No, there are no separate sections	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
	OVERALL	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Assam	Yes, there are separate sections	4	40.0	2	66.7	2	28.6
	No, there are no separate sections	6	60.0	1	33.3	5	71.4
	OVERALL	10	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0
Bihar	Yes, there are separate sections	12	54.5	2	100.0	10	50.0
	No, there are no separate sections	10	45.5	0	0.0	10	50.0
	OVERALL	22	100.0	2	100.0	20	100.0
Chhattisgarh	Yes, there are separate sections	23	65.7	14	70.0	9	60.0
	No, there are no separate sections	12	34.3	6	30.0	6	40.0
	OVERALL	35	100.0	20	100.0	15	100.0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	Yes, there are separate sections	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
	No, there are no separate sections	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OVERALL	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Goa	Yes, there are separate sections	9	90.0	0	0.0	9	90.0
	No, there are no separate sections	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
	OVERALL	10	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
Gujarat	Yes, there are separate sections	25	78.1	16	76.2	9	81.8
	No, there are no separate sections	7	21.9	5	23.8	2	18.2
	OVERALL	32	100.0	21	100.0	11	100.0
Haryana	Yes, there are separate sections	14	66.7	8	61.5	6	75.0
	No, there are no separate sections	7	33.3	5	38.5	2	25.0
	OVERALL	21	100.0	13	100.0	8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	Yes, there are separate sections	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	0.0
	No, there are no separate sections	4	66.7	4	66.7	0	0.0
	OVERALL	6	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Yes, there are separate sections	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	33.3

CHARACTERISTICS		TYPE OF PSU					
		Total		ODF		NON ODF	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
	No, there are no separate sections	4	66.7	0	0.0	4	66.7
	OVERALL	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Jharkhand	Yes, there are separate sections	6	85.7	3	100.0	3	75.0
	No, there are no separate sections	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	25.0
	OVERALL	7	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0
Karnataka	Yes, there are separate sections	7	31.8	2	50.0	5	27.8
	No, there are no separate sections	15	68.2	2	50.0	13	72.2
	OVERALL	22	100.0	4	100.0	18	100.0
Kerala	Yes, there are separate sections	32	78.0	32	78.0	0	0.0
	No, there are no separate sections	9	22.0	9	22.0	0	0.0
	OVERALL	41	100.0	41	100.0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Yes, there are separate sections	16	55.2	1	25.0	15	60.0
	No, there are no separate sections	13	44.8	3	75.0	10	40.0
	OVERALL	29	100.0	4	100.0	25	100.0
Maharashtra	Yes, there are separate sections	148	72.5	54	71.1	94	73.4
	No, there are no separate sections	56	27.5	22	28.9	34	26.6
	OVERALL	204	100.0	76	100.0	128	100.0
Manipur	Yes, there are separate sections	2	18.2	0	0.0	2	18.2
	No, there are no separate sections	9	81.8	0	0.0	9	81.8
	OVERALL	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
Meghalaya	Yes, there are separate sections	4	80.0	1	50.0	3	100.0
	No, there are no separate sections	1	20.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
	OVERALL	5	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0
Mizoram	Yes, there are separate sections	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No, there are no separate sections	4	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
	OVERALL	4	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Nagaland	Yes, there are separate sections	10	40.0	0	0.0	10	40.0
	No, there are no separate sections	15	60.0	0	0.0	15	60.0
	OVERALL	25	100.0	0	0.0	25	100.0
Odisha	Yes, there are separate sections	8	72.7	2	100.0	6	66.7
	No, there are no separate sections	3	27.3	0	0.0	3	33.3
	OVERALL	11	100.0	2	100.0	9	100.0
Puducherry	Yes, there are separate sections	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
	No, there are no separate sections	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OVERALL	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
Punjab	Yes, there are separate sections	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	40.0
	No, there are no separate sections	4	66.7	1	100.0	3	60.0
	OVERALL	6	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0
Rajasthan	Yes, there are separate sections	25	43.9	6	37.5	19	46.3
	No, there are no separate sections	32	56.1	10	62.5	22	53.7
	OVERALL	57	100.0	16	100.0	41	100.0
Sikkim	Yes, there are separate sections	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0
	No, there are no separate sections	2	66.7	2	66.7	0	0.0
	OVERALL	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Yes, there are separate sections	150	54.2	14	66.7	136	53.1
	No, there are no separate sections	127	45.8	7	33.3	120	46.9
	OVERALL	277	100.0	21	100.0	256	100.0
Telangana	Yes, there are separate sections	5	83.3	0	0.0	5	83.3
	No, there are no separate sections	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7

CHARACTERISTICS		TYPE OF PSU					
		Total		ODF		NON ODF	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
	OVERALL	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Tripura	Yes, there are separate sections	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No, there are no separate sections	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	OVERALL	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Yes, there are separate sections	16	72.7	0	0.0	16	72.7
	No, there are no separate sections	6	27.3	0	0.0	6	27.3
	OVERALL	22	100.0	0	0.0	22	100.0
Uttarakhand	Yes, there are separate sections	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	66.7
	No, there are no separate sections	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3
	OVERALL	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
West Bengal	Yes, there are separate sections	44	62.0	18	51.4	26	72.2
	No, there are no separate sections	27	38.0	17	48.6	10	27.8
	OVERALL	71	100.0	35	100.0	36	100.0
BASE: CODED in 1 Q.1							

## PT.4. Distribution of public toilets by availability of water near the toilet

Availability of water	India	ODF	Non-ODF
Base	675	200	475
Yes	76.7	85	73.3
No	23.3	15	26.7

## PT.5. Water available for use in the public toilets (Descriptive)

		TYPE OF PSU					
		Total		ODF		NON ODF	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	Yes	518	76.7	170	85.0	348	73.3
	No	157	23.3	30	15.0	127	26.7
	Total	675	100.0	200	100.0	475	100.0
A & N Islands	Yes	15	93.8	0	0.0	15	93.8
	No	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3
	Total	16	100.0	0	0.0	16	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	Yes	25	86.2	1	100.0	24	85.7
	No	4	13.8	0	0.0	4	14.3
	Total	29	100.0	1	100.0	28	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Assam	Yes	7	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	7	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0
Bihar	Yes	12	75.0	2	100.0	10	71.4
	No	4	25.0	0	0.0	4	28.6
	Total	16	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0
Chhattisgarh	Yes	18	66.7	12	75.0	6	54.5
	No	9	33.3	4	25.0	5	45.5
	Total	27	100.0	16	100.0	11	100.0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	Yes	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Goa	Yes	6	75.0	0	0.0	6	75.0
	No	2	25.0	0	0.0	2	25.0

		TYPE OF PSU					
		Total		ODF		NON ODF	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total	8	100.0	0	0.0	8	100.0
Gujarat	Yes	18	78.3	14	93.3	4	50.0
	No	5	21.7	1	6.7	4	50.0
	Total	23	100.0	15	100.0	8	100.0
Haryana	Yes	15	83.3	12	100.0	3	50.0
	No	3	16.7	0	0.0	3	50.0
	Total	18	100.0	12	100.0	6	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	Yes	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Yes	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Jharkhand	Yes	3	60.0	2	100.0	1	33.3
	No	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	66.7
	Total	5	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0
Karnataka	Yes	5	38.5	2	100.0	3	27.3
	No	8	61.5	0	0.0	8	72.7
	Total	13	100.0	2	100.0	11	100.0
Kerala	Yes	20	87.0	20	87.0	0	0.0
	No	3	13.0	3	13.0	0	0.0
	Total	23	100.0	23	100.0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Yes	14	60.9	1	33.3	13	65.0
	No	9	39.1	2	66.7	7	35.0
	Total	23	100.0	3	100.0	20	100.0
Maharashtra	Yes	89	70.6	43	75.4	46	66.7
	No	37	29.4	14	24.6	23	33.3
	Total	126	100.0	57	100.0	69	100.0
Manipur	Yes	10	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	10	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
Meghalaya	Yes	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0
Mizoram	Yes	4	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Nagaland	Yes	15	88.2	0	0.0	15	88.2
	No	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	11.8
	Total	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Odisha	Yes	6	85.7	1	100.0	5	83.3
	No	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	16.7
	Total	7	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0
Puducherry	Yes	4	80.0	0	0.0	4	80.0
	No	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
	Total	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Punjab	Yes	3	60.0	1	100.0	2	50.0
	No	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	50.0
	Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0

		TYPE OF PSU					
		Total		ODF		NON ODF	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Rajasthan	Yes	37	77.1	11	91.7	26	72.2
	No	11	22.9	1	8.3	10	27.8
	Total	48	100.0	12	100.0	36	100.0
Sikkim	Yes	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Yes	115	76.2	10	83.3	105	75.5
	No	36	23.8	2	16.7	34	24.5
	Total	151	100.0	12	100.0	139	100.0
Telangana	Yes	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Tripura	Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Yes	10	55.6	0	0.0	10	55.6
	No	8	44.4	0	0.0	8	44.4
	Total	18	100.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
Uttarakhand	Yes	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
West Bengal	Yes	43	82.7	27	90.0	16	72.7
	No	9	17.3	3	10.0	6	27.3
	Total	52	100.0	30	100.0	22	100.0
All surveyed Public Toilet							

**PT:6. Distribution of public toilets by evidence of handwashing practices**

Evidence of hand washing	India	ODF	NON ODF
Base	675	200	475
Soap or water available near the toilet	75	78	73.7
Nether soap nor water available near the toilet	25	22	26.3

## PT:7. Distribution of toilet by functionality status

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>
A & N Islands	16	93.8	6.3	0	0	0	16	93.8	6.3
Andhra Pradesh	29	93.1	6.9	1	100	0	28	92.9	7.1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100	0
Assam	7	100	0	2	100	0	5	100	0
Bihar	16	75	25	2	100	0	14	71.4	28.6
Chhattisgarh	27	92.6	7.4	16	100	0	11	81.8	18.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100	0
Goa	8	75	25	0	0	0	8	75	25
Gujarat	23	87	13	15	100	0	8	62.5	37.5
Haryana	18	94.4	5.6	12	100	0	6	83.3	16.7
Himachal Pradesh	4	100	0	4	100	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100	0
Jharkhand	5	60	40	2	100	0	3	33.3	66.7
Karnataka	13	38.5	61.5	2	100	0	11	27.3	72.7
Kerala	23	100	0	23	100	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	23	91.3	8.7	3	100	0	20	90	10
Maharashtra	126	85.7	14.3	57	100	0	69	73.9	26.1
Manipur	10	80	20	0	0	0	10	80	20
Meghalaya	3	100	0	2	100	0	1	100	0
Mizoram	4	100	0	2	100	0	2	100	0
Nagaland	17	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	17	94.1	5.9
Odisha	7	100	0	1	100	0	6	100	0
Puducherry	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	100	0
Punjab	5	80	20	1	100	0	4	75	25
Rajasthan	48	85.4	14.6	12	100	0	36	80.6	19.4
Sikkim	1	100	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	151	80.1	19.9	12	100	0	139	78.4	21.6
Telangana	6	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	6	83.3	16.7
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	18	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	18	66.7	33.3
Uttarakhand	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100	0
West Bengal	52	92.3	7.7	30	100	0	22	81.8	18.2



PT:8. Percentage distribution of toilet by usage status

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>
A & N Islands	16	93.8	6.3	0	0	0	16	93.8	6.3
Andhra Pradesh	29	86.2	13.8	1	100	0	28	85.7	14.3
Arunachal Pradesh	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100	0
Assam	7	100	0	2	100	0	5	100	0
Bihar	16	62.5	37.5	2	100	0	14	57.1	42.9
Chhattisgarh	27	88.9	11.1	16	100	0	11	72.7	27.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100	0
Goa	8	75	25	0	0	0	8	75	25
Gujarat	23	87	13	15	100	0	8	62.5	37.5
Haryana	18	94.4	5.6	12	100	0	6	83.3	16.7
Himachal Pradesh	4	100	0	4	100	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100	0
Jharkhand	5	60	40	2	100	0	3	33.3	66.7
Karnataka	13	30.8	69.2	2	100	0	11	18.2	81.8
Kerala	23	100	0	23	100	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	23	65.2	34.8	3	100	0	20	60	40
Maharashtra	126	85.7	14.3	57	100	0	69	73.9	26.1
Manipur	10	80	20	0	0	0	10	80	20
Meghalaya	3	100	0	2	100	0	1	100	0
Mizoram	4	100	0	2	100	0	2	100	0
Nagaland	17	82.4	17.6	0	0	0	17	82.4	17.6
Odisha	7	100	0	1	100	0	6	100	0
Puducherry	5	80	20	0	0	0	5	80	20
Punjab	5	40	60	1	100	0	4	25	75
Rajasthan	48	79.2	20.8	12	100	0	36	72.2	27.8
Sikkim	1	100	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	151	68.9	31.1	12	100	0	139	66.2	33.8
Telangana	6	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	6	83.3	16.7
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	18	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	18	44.4	55.6
Uttarakhand	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100	0
West Bengal	52	92.3	7.7	30	100	0	22	81.8	18.2

PT:9. Percent distribution of usage status by availability of water near the public toilet

Availability of water	Usage Status								
	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No
Yes	518	90.7	9.27	170	100	0	348	86.2	13.8
No	157	42.7	57.3	30	100	0	127	29.1	70.9

PT:10. Distribution of public toilets by user fee charges

User Fee	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	675	200	475
Yes	15.9	16	15.8
No	84.1	84	84.2

PT:11. Percentage distribution of toilets by method of disposal of excreta

States	Total				ODF				NON ODF			
	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>
A & N Islands	16	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	100	0
Andhra Pradesh	29	3.4	86.2	10.3	1	0	100	0	28	3.6	85.7	10.7
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	100	0
Assam	7	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	5	0	100	0
Bihar	16	6.3	81.3	12.5	2	0	100	0	14	7.1	78.6	14.3
Chhattisgarh	27	0	100	0	16	0	100	0	11	0	100	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	100	0
Goa	8	0	75	25	0	0	0	0	8	0	75	25
Gujarat	23	4.3	91.3	4.3	15	0	100	0	8	12.5	75	12.5
Haryana	18	0	100	0	12	0	100	0	6	0	100	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	0	100	0	4	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	100	0
Jharkhand	5	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	3	0	100	0
Karnataka	13	30.8	61.5	7.7	2	0	100	0	11	36.4	54.5	9.1
Kerala	23	0	100	0	23	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	23	4.3	95.7	0	3	0	100	0	20	5	95	0
Maharashtra	126	3.2	93.7	3.2	57	0	100	0	69	5.8	88.4	5.8
Manipur	10	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	100	0
Meghalaya	3	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	1	0	100	0
Mizoram	4	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	2	0	100	0
Nagaland	17	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	100	0
Odisha	7	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	6	0	100	0
Puducherry	5	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	100	0
Punjab	5	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	4	0	100	0
Rajasthan	48	2.1	97.9	0	12	0	100	0	36	2.8	97.2	0
Sikkim	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	151	2.6	88.1	9.3	12	0	100	0	139	2.9	87.1	10.1
Telangana	6	0	83.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	6	0	83.3	16.7
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	18	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	100	0
Uttarakhand	3	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	100	0
West Bengal	52	0	100	0	30	0	100	0	22	0	100	0
<b>All unlocked toilets</b>												

# ANNEXURE TABLES V - PUBLIC SPACES (PSS)



## PSS:1. Area that are/were used for open defecation in the past

States	Total			ODF			Non ODF		
	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>
A & N Islands	27	25.9	74.1	0	0	0	27	25.9	74.1
Andhra Pradesh	322	36.6	63.4	27	0	100	295	40.0	60.0
Arunachal Pradesh	20	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	20	0.0	100.0
Assam	193	2.6	97.4	26	0	100	167	3.0	97.0
Bihar	581	27.7	72.3	28	0	100	553	29.1	70.9
Chhattisgarh	156	10.9	89.1	64	0	100	92	18.5	81.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	20	0.0	100.0
Goa	20	5.0	95.0	0	0	0	20	5.0	95.0
Gujarat	222	0.0	100.0	182	0	100	40	0.0	100.0
Haryana	108	2.8	97.2	67	0	100	41	7.3	92.7
Himachal Pradesh	48	0.0	100.0	48	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	56	3.6	96.4	0	0	0	56	3.6	96.4
Jharkhand	168	28.6	71.4	30	0	100	138	34.8	65.2
Karnataka	259	42.1	57.9	29	0	100	230	47.4	52.6
Kerala	142	0.0	100.0	142	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	395	47.6	52.4	27	0	100	368	51.1	48.9
Maharashtra	471	39.7	60.3	108	0	100	363	51.5	48.5
Manipur	27	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	27	0.0	100.0
Meghalaya	20	5.0	95.0	12	0	100	8	12.5	87.5
Mizoram	20	0.0	100.0	7	0	100	13	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	27	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	27	0.0	100.0
Odisha	288	28.5	71.5	27	0	100	261	31.4	68.6
Puducherry	20	30.0	70.0	0	0	0	20	30.0	70.0
Punjab	120	11.7	88.3	20	0	100	100	14.0	86.0
Rajasthan	319	20.7	79.3	87	0	100	232	28.4	71.6
Sikkim	20	0.0	100.0	20	0	100	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	339	40.7	59.3	27	0	100	312	44.2	55.8
Telangana	186	21.0	79.0	27	0	100	159	24.5	75.5
Tripura	22	68.2	31.8	0	0	0	22	68.2	31.8
Uttar Pradesh	896	36.5	63.5	27	0	100	869	37.6	62.4
Uttarakhand	51	7.8	92.2	19	0	100	32	12.5	87.5
West Bengal	492	22.6	77.4	191	0	100	301	36.9	63.1
<b>All surveyed Public Space Sanitation</b>									

## PSS:2. Village performing safe disposal of Solid waste (Descriptive)

States	Total							ODF						NON ODF							
	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>
A & N Islands	27	14.8	0.0	3.7	7.4	48.1	25.9	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	14.8	0.0	3.7	7.4	48.1	25.9
Andhra Pradesh	322	23.0	22.7	5.6	6.5	30.1	12.1	27	0	0	0	7.4	70.4	22.2	295	25.1	24.7	6.1	6.4	26.4	11.2
Arunachal Pradesh	20	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	193	8.8	54.9	6.7	1.0	14.0	14.5	26	0	0	0	3.8	61.5	34.6	167	10.2	63.5	7.8	0.6	6.6	11.4
Bihar	581	30.6	36.5	9.6	3.6	7.9	11.7	28	0	0	0	14.3	67.9	17.9	553	32.2	38.3	10.1	3.1	4.9	11.4
Chhattisgarh	156	19.9	6.4	1.3	6.4	21.8	44.2	64	0	0	0	9.4	45.3	45.3	92	33.7	10.9	2.2	4.3	5.4	43.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	30.0
Goa	20	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	55.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	55.0
Gujarat	222	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.0	44.1	50.0	182	0	0	0	6.0	44.5	49.5	40	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	42.5	52.5
Haryana	108	7.4	0.0	1.9	2.8	47.2	40.7	67	0	0	0	3.0	50.7	46.3	41	19.5	0.0	4.9	2.4	41.5	31.7
Himachal Pradesh	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	62.5	33.3	48	0	0	0	4.2	62.5	33.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	56	46.4	26.8	1.8	1.8	12.5	10.7	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56	46.4	26.8	1.8	1.8	12.5	10.7
Jharkhand	168	17.3	41.7	6.5	1.8	14.9	17.9	30	0	0	0	6.7	46.7	46.7	138	21.0	50.7	8.0	0.7	8.0	11.6
Karnataka	259	15.1	36.7	6.2	5.8	20.8	15.4	29	0	0	0	6.9	79.3	13.8	230	17.0	41.3	7.0	5.7	13.5	15.7
Kerala	142	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	50.7	40.1	142	0	0	0	9.2	50.7	40.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	395	31.9	13.7	3.5	16.2	15.4	19.2	27	0	0	0	22.2	40.7	37.0	368	34.2	14.7	3.8	15.8	13.6	17.9
Maharashtra	471	20.4	12.1	3.8	4.5	25.3	34.0	108	0	0	0	3.7	50.9	45.4	363	26.4	15.7	5.0	4.7	17.6	30.6
Manipur	27	51.9	18.5	11.1	0.0	14.8	3.7	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	51.9	18.5	11.1	0.0	14.8	3.7
Meghalaya	20	0.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	12	0	0	0	8.3	58.3	33.3	8	0.0	75.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0
Mizoram	20	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	15.0	7	0	0	0	0.0	57.1	42.9	13	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	84.6	0.0

States	Total							ODF							NON ODF						
	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nagaland	27	22.2	44.4	7.4	7.4	14.8	3.7	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	22.2	44.4	7.4	7.4	14.8	3.7
Odisha	288	41.3	17.7	10.4	1.7	3.5	25.3	27	0	0	0	0.0	18.5	81.5	261	45.6	19.5	11.5	1.9	1.9	19.5
Puducherry	20	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	15.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	15.0
Punjab	120	19.2	0.8	1.7	3.3	42.5	32.5	20	0	0	0	0.0	85.0	15.0	100	23.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	34.0	36.0
Rajasthan	319	28.8	9.7	1.6	5.6	22.9	31.3	87	0	0	0	6.9	56.3	36.8	232	39.7	13.4	2.2	5.2	10.3	29.3
Sikkim	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	30.0	65.0	20	0	0	0	5.0	30.0	65.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	339	14.5	20.1	6.5	13.6	22.4	23.0	27	0	0	0	14.8	44.4	40.7	312	15.7	21.8	7.1	13.5	20.5	21.5
Telangana	186	11.8	27.4	3.8	5.4	37.6	14.0	27	0	0	0	0.0	77.8	22.2	159	13.8	32.1	4.4	6.3	30.8	12.6
Tripura	22	54.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	18.2	22.7	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	54.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	18.2	22.7
Uttar Pradesh	896	28.9	17.9	2.6	11.0	15.3	24.3	27	0	0	0	18.5	44.4	37.0	869	29.8	18.4	2.6	10.8	14.4	23.9
Uttarakhand	51	2.0	3.9	0.0	11.8	52.9	29.4	19	0	0	0	10.5	68.4	21.1	32	3.1	6.3	0.0	12.5	43.8	34.4
West Bengal	492	30.3	2.2	10.6	4.3	15.2	37.4	191	0	0	0	3.7	32.5	63.9	301	49.5	3.7	17.3	4.7	4.3	20.6
<b>All surveyed Public Space Sanitation</b>																					

## PSS:3. Village performing safe disposal of solid waste by safe and unsafe methods

States	Total				ODF				NON ODF			
	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK	Total	Unsafe	Safe	DK
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4813</b>		<b>41.4</b>	<b>0</b>
A & N Islands	27	18.5	81.5	0	0	0	0	0	27		81.5	0
Andhra Pradesh	322	51.2	48.8	0	27	0	100	0	295		44.1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	20	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	20		0.0	0
Assam	193	70.5	29.5	0	26	0	100	0	167		18.6	0
Bihar	581	76.8	23.2	0	28	0	100	0	553		19.3	0
Chhattisgarh	156	27.6	72.4	0	64	0	100	0	92		53.3	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	20		40.0	0
Goa	20	20.0	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	20		80.0	0
Gujarat	222	0.9	99.1	0	182	0	100	0	40		95.0	0
Haryana	108	9.3	90.7	0	67	0	100	0	41		75.6	0
Himachal Pradesh	48	0.0	100.0	0	48	0	100	0	0		0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	56	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	56		25.0	0
Jharkhand	168	65.5	34.5	0	30	0	100	0	138		20.3	0
Karnataka	259	57.9	42.1	0	29	0	100	0	230		34.8	0
Kerala	142	0.0	100.0	0	142	0	100	0	0		0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	395	49.1	50.9	0	27	0	100	0	368		47.3	0
Maharashtra	471	36.3	63.7	0	108	0	100	0	363		52.9	0
Manipur	27	81.5	18.5	0	0	0	0	0	27		18.5	0
Meghalaya	20	30.0	70.0	0	12	0	100	0	8		25.0	0
Mizoram	20	10.0	90.0	0	7	0	100	0	13		84.6	0
Nagaland	27	74.1	25.9	0	0	0	0	0	27		25.9	0
Odisha	288	69.4	30.6	0	27	0	100	0	261		23.4	0
Puducherry	20	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	20		20.0	0
Punjab	120	21.7	78.3	0	20	0	100	0	100		74.0	0
Rajasthan	319	40.1	59.9	0	87	0	100	0	232		44.8	0
Sikkim	20	0.0	100.0	0	20	0	100	0	0		0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	339	41.0	59.0	0	27	0	100	0	312		55.4	0
Telangana	186	43.0	57.0	0	27	0	100	0	159		49.7	0
Tripura	22	59.1	40.9	0	0	0	0	0	22		40.9	0
Uttar Pradesh	896	49.3	50.7	0	27	0	100	0	869		49.1	0
Uttarakhand	51	5.9	94.1	0	19	0	100	0	32		90.6	0
West Bengal	492	43.1	56.9	0	191	0	100	0	301		29.6	0
<b>All surveyed Public Space Sanitation</b>												

**PSS:4. Public places show minimal level of littering**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>
A & N Islands	27	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	27	88.9	11.1
Andhra Pradesh	322	75.2	24.8	27	100	0	295	72.9	27.1
Arunachal Pradesh	20	85.0	15.0	0	0	0	20	85.0	15.0
Assam	193	83.4	16.6	26	100	0	167	80.8	19.2
Bihar	581	66.4	33.6	28	100	0	553	64.7	35.3
Chhattisgarh	156	87.2	12.8	64	100	0	92	78.3	21.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	20	100.0	0.0
Goa	20	45.0	55.0	0	0	0	20	45.0	55.0
Gujarat	222	100.0	0.0	182	100	0	40	100.0	0.0
Haryana	108	96.3	3.7	67	100	0	41	90.2	9.8
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	0.0	48	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	56	73.2	26.8	0	0	0	56	73.2	26.8
Jharkhand	168	79.2	20.8	30	100	0	138	74.6	25.4
Karnataka	259	57.5	42.5	29	100	0	230	52.2	47.8
Kerala	142	100.0	0.0	142	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	395	77.2	22.8	27	100	0	368	75.5	24.5
Maharashtra	471	73.7	26.3	108	100	0	363	65.8	34.2
Manipur	27	51.9	48.1	0	0	0	27	51.9	48.1
Meghalaya	20	100.0	0.0	12	100	0	8	100.0	0.0
Mizoram	20	95.0	5.0	7	100	0	13	92.3	7.7
Nagaland	27	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	27	88.9	11.1
Odisha	288	49.7	50.3	27	100	0	261	44.4	55.6
Puducherry	20	65.0	35.0	0	0	0	20	65.0	35.0
Punjab	120	71.7	28.3	20	100	0	100	66.0	34.0
Rajasthan	319	78.4	21.6	87	100	0	232	70.3	29.7
Sikkim	20	100.0	0.0	20	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	339	57.8	42.2	27	100	0	312	54.2	45.8
Telangana	186	82.3	17.7	27	100	0	159	79.2	20.8
Tripura	22	81.8	18.2	0	0	0	22	81.8	18.2
Uttar Pradesh	896	66.7	33.3	27	100	0	869	65.7	34.3
Uttarakhand	51	100.0	0.0	19	100	0	32	100.0	0.0
West Bengal	492	85.6	14.4	191	100	0	301	76.4	23.6
<b>All surveyed Public Space Sanitation</b>									



**PSS:5. Public places show minimal level of water logging**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
A & N Islands	27	92.6	7.4	0	0	0	27	92.6	7.4
Andhra Pradesh	322	78.3	21.7	27	100	0	295	76.3	23.7
Arunachal Pradesh	20	85.0	15.0	0	0	0	20	85.0	15.0
Assam	193	83.9	16.1	26	100	0	167	81.4	18.6
Bihar	581	69.9	30.1	28	100	0	553	68.4	31.6
Chhattisgarh	156	89.1	10.9	64	100	0	92	81.5	18.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	20	100.0	0.0
Goa	20	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	20	60.0	40.0
Gujarat	222	100.0	0.0	182	100	0	40	100.0	0.0
Haryana	108	95.4	4.6	67	100	0	41	87.8	12.2
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	0.0	48	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	56	76.8	23.2	0	0	0	56	76.8	23.2
Jharkhand	168	81.0	19.0	30	100	0	138	76.8	23.2
Karnataka	259	60.6	39.4	29	100	0	230	55.7	44.3
Kerala	142	100.0	0.0	142	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	395	80.0	20.0	27	100	0	368	78.5	21.5
Maharashtra	471	75.6	24.4	108	100	0	363	68.3	31.7
Manipur	27	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	27	44.4	55.6
Meghalaya	20	100.0	0.0	12	100	0	8	100.0	0.0
Mizoram	20	95.0	5.0	7	100	0	13	92.3	7.7
Nagaland	27	85.2	14.8	0	0	0	27	85.2	14.8
Odisha	288	50.3	49.7	27	100	0	261	45.2	54.8
Puducherry	20	60.0	40.0	0	0	0	20	60.0	40.0
Punjab	120	63.3	36.7	20	100	0	100	56.0	44.0
Rajasthan	319	77.1	22.9	87	100	0	232	68.5	31.5
Sikkim	20	100.0	0.0	20	100	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	339	57.2	42.8	27	100	0	312	53.5	46.5
Telangana	186	80.1	19.9	27	100	0	159	76.7	23.3
Tripura	22	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	22	100.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	896	65.6	34.4	27	100	0	869	64.6	35.4
Uttarakhand	51	100.0	0.0	19	100	0	32	100.0	0.0
West Bengal	492	87.0	13.0	191	100	0	301	78.7	21.3
<b>All surveyed Public Space Sanitation</b>									

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