



जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) ROUND-3 (2019-20)

NATIONAL REPORT

Submitted to



Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS),
Government of India, Pt Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan,
4th Floor, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003

Prepared by
Independent Verification Agency (IVA)

Public Division, Kantar

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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 2nd 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 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. The World Bank is supporting the Government of India's initiative of 'Swachh Bharat

Mission Support Operation' which comprised of two categories of activities:

- Performance incentives for sanitation improvement in rural areas;
- 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 indicators¹.

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 DDWS

Aligned with the requirement of the programme, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation selected M/s IPE Global in association with Hindustan Thompson Associates Private Limited, represented by Public Division KANTAR as an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) to conduct National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) for measuring the performance of each state with respect to the above mentioned DLIs.

The report is based on The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS)- Round-3 (2019-20) which was conducted between November 2019 to February 2020. The primary objective of the survey was to measure the Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) in Round-3 against the earlier round of NARSS survey. The NARSS Round-3 DLI report is intended to work as a reference point for the World Bank project support to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen).

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 Centres, Public Toilets and Public Spaces.

Before start of the field work for NARSS round-3, an expert working group (EWG) was constituted by Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (Formerly known as DDWS) to oversee the technical aspect of the survey. The

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

EWG convened its first meeting on 20th August 2019 under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, to discuss the implementation plan, sampling design and scope of improvement of survey tools as per the guidelines of the survey. The Expert Working Group suggested a modification in the household tool, specifically in the toilet technology and usage of toilet. In public facility tools also, the modification in toilet technology question took place. In addition to the suggestion from EWG, the World Bank also provided inputs to improve upon the other technical aspects of the survey. In this regard discussion between the respected DDWS, the World Bank and IVA team took place on September 26 and 30 followed by the final round of discussion on October 16, 2019.

The NARSS survey covered sampled rural areas of 29 states and 3 Union Territories, with total proposed sample size of 92010 households as per the calculated sample size required by the study, proportionately distributed across 6134 villages. The sample framework was approved by the Expert Working Group set up to guide and steer the National Annual Rural Sanitation 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 is a cross-sectional survey and covers ODF and Non-ODF sampled rural PSUs across 29 states & 3 UTs in India. The report is based on the information gathered from 91934 households, 5955 schools, 6034 Anganwadi Centres, 1019 Public toilets and 6134 Public spaces. Two types of sampled villages- ODF verified and Non-ODF (which also includes ODF declared but not verified villages) were covered in the survey.

As per directive by EWG during NARSS-R3, the ODF verified villages and Non- ODF villages (as per IMIS data) were further stratified into three stratum based on the number of HHs in the villages. (viz. Stratum-I: 50- 499 HHs, Stratum -II: 500- 999 HHs & Stratum -III: ≥ 1000 HHs). 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 DDWS with cut-off date of 6th June 2019, 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.

As an essential part of the NARSS, in each of the selected villages (ODF and Non-ODF), a detailed listing of the households was carried out to generate a sampling frame which has preceded the process of HH selection for the main interviews. All the households were listed in the selected villages while the villages with more than 200 households, was segmented in more or less of equal segments and listing of HHs was done in 2 segments selected randomly through CAPI. A total of 20 households (15 targeted + 5 additional HHs as a replacement) were selected systematically from each of the PSU.

Along with households, the village components like Schools, Anganwadi, Public/ Community Toilets were also selected using systematic random sampling in the same village for the survey while all the public places were

covered. 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). 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

As per survey protocol, multi-staged quality control measures were ensured by IVA, DDWS, the World Bank, NSSO to ensure the uniform procedures across the states and UTs. These includes:

- Preparing comprehensive training manual.
- Multiple levels of monitoring and supervisions of the field work including monitoring by the supervisors, state coordinators; monitoring by zonal coordinators; field monitoring by core team members of the Kantar, in addition to monitoring of field activities by senior members of DDWS and representatives of the World Bank. In addition, senior official from NSSO has also conducted quality checks across the zone of the country.
- The field supervisors in each survey team were required to do certain number of back-checks of the interviewed households and accompaniment of the field survey team.
- Use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and the transfer of field data to the server on daily basis was instrumental and it was remotely monitored the progress of field activities. Use of dashboard data to run the extensive data quality checks and to provide real-time feedback to field teams to help in improving data quality.
- To ensure uniformity in the implementation of the survey protocols in every state and UT, a training of trainers was conducted centrally in New Delhi. The core team members and state coordinators of Kantar participated in TOT. These trained persons were responsible for organizing state level training programmes in local and regional languages for minimum three days including field practice which were supervised by the representative of the DDWS, a representative of the World Bank and core team members of IVA.
- Field check tables were produced on a regular basis to identify inconsistencies 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.
- The NSSO officials visited 50 randomly selected villages in the states of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Meghalaya for quality checks.
- The World Bank team extensively participated in the state level trainings and also conducted quality visits during data collection in many survey states during NARSS R3. The states covered by the World Bank team included Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, MP, UP, Karnataka, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Bihar & Maharashtra. Based on their observation, the feedbacks were shared with IVA to take corrective measures. The details of the same are provided in subsequent chapter.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF DLI

SBM (G) performance of the states was measured through their performance on the disbursement linked indicators (DLIs). The disbursement linked indicators were based on the various parameters of sanitation, which helped in setting benchmark for the distribution of financial incentives to states and UTs. The financial incentives were directly proportional to the actual DLI performance of the states and UTs. The different DLIs were calculated basis the set of robust parameters agreed in the NARSS protocol and approved by EWG. The detailed description of DLI and its calculation process has been given in subsequent chapter. The state-wise performance of the states against the DLIs is as below:

Table 1. DLIs Scores- India & States (NARSS 1, 2 & 3)

States	DLI 1						DLI 2					
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3	
	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets						Rural population living in ODF verified villages					
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
India	62.3	545247322	82.7	728144072	85.0	751671288	95.3	155002809	90.4	362183642	90.1	658895943
A & N Islands	65.3	209858	97.8	315987	96.8	315726	-	-	96.4	311369	96.7	315329
Andhra Pradesh	68.6	24871405	88.6	32323304	91.7	35696678	100	2925952	92.4	23060424	84.5	32896786
Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	463366	91.5	713673	95.8	735796	-	-	94.1	357903	82.1	630878
Assam	75.4	20808860	86.5	24043997	85.2	23868018	76.5	2815534	75	4582597	91.9	19434316
Bihar	36.6	34646067	60.1	57413557	47.4	45703670	90.5	3231747	43.6	2398461	71.1	20115299
Chhattisgarh	87.7	17318659	98.8	19594157	94.6	18897929	100	8759842	96.4	19117296	91.0	18169870
D & N Haveli	98.8	148905	100	141066	85.8	114561	-	-	100	141066	67.2	89741
Goa	89.9	665445	78.2	573382	77.1	567399	-	-	-	-	-	0
Gujarat	92.4	34090725	98.2	36435167	93.6	34894228	95.4	26414631	96.7	35866251	88.3	32918905
Haryana	92.6	16435512	98.4	17546598	97.2	17397252	100	10718836	95.8	17073616	95.9	17160718
Himachal Pradesh	99	6264767	98.7	6276861	98.7	6316329	96.9	5738361	91.6	5828758	98.0	6272428
Jammu & Kashmir	38.7	3510916	82.2	7495867	83.3	7641432	-	-	77.9	2420215	67.7	6212201
Jharkhand	45.2	11792424	64	16876179	80.2	21345128	92.9	3666489	68.9	4763648	80.0	16992758
Karnataka	63.9	24517550	81.3	31237063	85.0	32770152	100	3940279	91.5	22252271	86.4	29950434
Kerala	100	26883783	99.5	26912694	99.5	27060907	99.1	19036553	98.7	26695957	98.9	26881429
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	37351056	80.8	46534660	88.3	51372600	100	4574803	86.8	15920074	90.0	48834249
Maharashtra	69.8	43802548	85.3	53617466	95.8	60413116	95	10459673	93.5	42157166	93.2	58761154
Manipur	74.4	1468998	94.3	1882958	95.0	1917656	-	-	97.1	950137	80.0	1615212
Meghalaya	89.7	1990351	90	2015747	96.9	2185199	74.7	882659	93.5	1082851	95.9	2164193
Mizoram	86.9	418741	88.9	428727	100.0	482676	87.3	165556	93.4	222705	100.0	482676
Nagaland	72.7	1455860	89.6	1810964	66.6	1358518	-	-	90.6	992486	95.6	900962
Odisha	53.9	19007503	55	19486627	61.8	22000602	96.3	2479985	88.7	3518915	82.9	9479882
Puducherry	55.4	289553	78.1	419133	76.2	420602	-	-	-	-	63.6	351262
Punjab	67.3	11584799	84.4	14503631	90.7	15572933	99.6	2850318	78.5	7531631	88.7	15230377
Rajasthan	73.2	41322126	91.3	52121678	96.5	55698183	88.2	11085919	90.9	39214603	91.0	52568877
Sikkim	98.7	550507	98.2	550958	100.0	564810	96	411413	95.5	535774	100.0	564810
Tamil Nadu	54.6	14933905	82.5	21959798	96.2	25032370	83.8	1423383	73.3	3705449	94.8	24677583
Telangana	69	15994491	90.6	21172815	79.5	17211546	100	3775110	84.3	8208972	89.3	11812797
Tripura	57.5	1783687	85.2	2663262	78.5	2468507	-	-	-	-	100.0	1544813
Uttar Pradesh	41.9	72354266	83.4	145867439	85.9	152142786	100	4475009	87.3	23888795	92.7	135254943
Uttarakhand	86.3	6534497	97.6	7437881	91.6	7024712	97	2476082	90.4	6886967	88.6	6792902
West Bengal	76.7	51776196	85	57770777	91.2	62479265	95.2	22694674	89.5	42497288	92.4	59818162

Table 1. DLI Scores- India & States

States	DLI 3					
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3	
	Rural population practicing SLWM					
	%	N	%	N	%	N
India	28.3	255782608	63.3	557730094	54.9	482496046
A & N Islands	61.9	199071	69.7	225299	68.2	222443
Andhra Pradesh	26.2	9504471	54.8	19998231	55.3	21515151
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	45.4	354065	64.1	492759
Assam	22.6	6236156	18.7	5198706	65.1	18244520
Bihar	6.1	5785870	24.6	23476481	42.0	40509032
Chhattisgarh	46.2	9116970	78.8	15640215	51.4	10273071
D & N Haveli	8.4	12594	97.2	137152	64.3	85895
Goa	18.1	133882	48.5	355992	71.3	524611
Gujarat	69.2	25538996	97	35988071	61.9	23074820
Haryana	72.4	12864052	98.5	17559418	67.1	11997051
Himachal Pradesh	89.3	5651344	93.9	5976219	55.2	3530689
Jammu & Kashmir	9.8	890966	45	4106235	56.4	5173797
Jharkhand	19.8	5163520	47.9	12618423	46.2	12303429
Karnataka	21.6	8296703	42.8	16464194	52.1	20073884
Kerala	91.8	24684134	88.9	24040915	62.5	17003771
Madhya Pradesh	30	17061416	45.9	26432685	54.4	31665960
Maharashtra	35.8	22462903	80.6	50651985	58.7	37021522
Manipur	0	0	51.9	1035224	59.4	1199804
Meghalaya	76	1687258	58.3	1306022	66.3	1495511
Mizoram	50.1	241215	93.3	449886	61.3	295727
Nagaland	13.6	272582	68	1375006	65.8	1342359
Odisha	11.3	3976215	22.3	7887730	36.2	12906613
Puducherry	1.9	9980	22.7	121769	55.7	307386
Punjab	38.1	6554735	60.6	10414312	51.8	8885513
Rajasthan	29.7	16763722	86.6	49466533	63.2	36503951
Sikkim	91.3	509369	99.2	556559	74.9	423310
Tamil Nadu	16.7	4565382	77.7	20695059	68.6	17857857
Telangana	38.3	8891676	56.2	13118205	55.8	12081829
Tripura	8.1	250080	19.1	595549	59.3	1864156
Uttar Pradesh	22.7	39196890	81.3	142133894	55.0	97403035
Uttarakhand	61.1	4625312	93.4	7118563	67.8	5196707
West Bengal	21.7	14635143	62.2	42231497	45.3	31019885

LESSON LEARNT & WAY FORWARD

Since the time of operationalization of NARSS Round-1, some important lessons were learnt over the period which had helped in improving the design and technical aspects for the subsequent round of NARSS. Key lessons learnt over the last 3 years and implemented on the ground includes:

- **Introduction to the Survey-** In order to ensure unbiased response from the survey respondents any reference to the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was removed from the introduction section.
- **Coverage:** During listing of households, if any household was found locked, team made multiple visits during survey period to ensure household availability for the survey. This exercise had helped in ensuring sample frame comprehensive and representative.
- **Randomness:** Automated random selection of segments in villages using CAPI.
- **Representation:** Unlike initial round where only large facilities were selected for the survey. In the subsequent round random selection of facilities (School, AWC & Public toilet) was ensured using CAPI based random selection.
- **Probing:** During initial phase of round-1, it was observed that respondents were interpreting “toilet accessibility” question with “own toilet availability” which was further rephrased and supported by probing questions to get the correct interpretation and answer from the respondents.
- Similarly, additional probing methods were used to enquire and understand about toilet technology being used in the toilet.

Summary of key quality assurance parameters included on ground

The followings key points were taken into consideration at the time of data collection, which were emphasized by the DDWS while discussing the quality assurance aspect of the survey.

- While canvassing the accessibility questions of the household module, probing techniques were adopted. The idea was if the respondents were unable to comprehend the questions, the probing helped them understand the accessibility questions properly.
- Before interviewing the respondent, a quick walk around the household premises if feasible is necessary, so that nothing could be missed out while recording the responses.
- Ensured in-depth understanding of all aspect of questionnaire. Background of each sanitation related indicators were 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.

Chapter -1: Introduction



1.1. BACKGROUND OF NARSS

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 2nd October 2014, the birth anniversary of the father of the nation. Swachh Bharat Mission aimed 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 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.

The first National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) in India was initiated in the year 2017 and till now India has successfully completed three rounds- NARSS-1 in 2017-18, NARSS-2 in 2018-19 and NARSS-3 in 2019-20. All three rounds of survey were conducted under the stewardship of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (Formerly Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation), Government of India, with the independent verification agency (Kantar & IPE Global) under supervision of Expert Working Group (EWG) under chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu. The main objectives of the NARSS have been to strengthen India's sanitation database by providing information that is both reliable & relied upon; and to meet the country's needs for data on sanitation issues.

The contents of previous rounds of NARSS are generally retained except modifications at few places suggested by EWG in household tool, specifically in the toilet technology and usage of toilet. In village tools also, the modification in toilet technology question took place. The main objectives of each rounds of NARSS have been to provide essential data on sanitation issues. The NARSS data are also useful in setting benchmarks and examining progress in sanitation sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes in sanitation sector, the data from NARSS help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus.

India through the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has created the rare window of opportunity that could improve the quality of life for its 1.3 billion citizens and lay the foundations for a truly prosperous future—a future that will impact the country and its people for generations to come. The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014 from ramparts of the Red Fort, espoused the need for a clean India. He called for Swachh Bharat, a massive mass movement (**Jan Andolan**) that seeks to engage everyone in the task of cleaning homes, work places, villages, cities and surroundings, in a collective quest.

The focus has been to provide flexibility to State governments, as sanitation is a State subject, to decide on their implementation policy, use of funds and mechanisms, considering the state specific requirements. This was to enable States to develop an Implementation Framework that can utilize the provisions under the Mission effectively and maximize the impact of the interventions. The Government of India's role is to complement the efforts of the State governments through the focused programme being given the status of a Mission, recognizing its dire need for the country.

Behaviour change has been the key differentiator of Swachh Bharat Mission and therefore emphasis is placed on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). BCC is not a 'stand-alone' separate activity to be done as a 'component' of SBM-G, but about mobilizing and nudging communities into adopting safe and sustainable sanitation practices through effective BCC. The approach was to adopt Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) focusing heavily on triggering entire communities and on achieving collective behavioural change. Emphasis was placed on awareness generation, triggering mindsets leading to community behaviour change and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools, Anganwadis, places of community congregation, and for Solid and Liquid

Waste Management activities. Since Open Defecation Free villages cannot be achieved without all the households and individuals conforming to the desired behaviour of toilet use every day and every time, community action and generation of social norms are key.

Swachh Bharat Mission is at a unique juncture where historic changes related to collective behaviour change and improving the practice of defecation unfolded in lakhs of villages across States. Several India's states took pioneering bold new initiatives to tackle the menace of open defecation, many of sector's long-standing challenges and are making great strides towards collective and sustainable sanitation and hygiene outcomes.

1.2. 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 Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, 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 indicators²

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 DDWS

As like previous rounds of NARSS Round-1 & Round-2, information on open defecation incidence, the levels of ODF status sustaining among the villages which have already been verified as ODF and solid & liquid waste management related indicators were generated in NARSS Round-3 that formed 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:

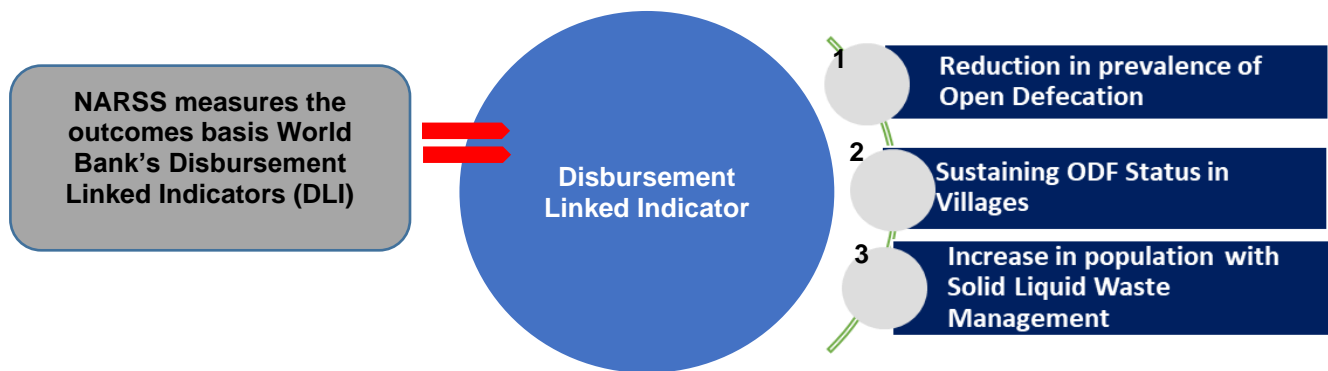
- a. To collect data on availability, accessibility, cleanliness/ hygiene, functionality and usage of the toilets of the household and public institutions.
- b. To verify the actual sanitation coverage in rural areas in terms of availability, accessibility and usage of toilets.
- c. To gather information 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.

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

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 92010 HHs as per the calculated sample size required for the survey, proportionately distributed across 6,134 villages (Primary Sampling Units). Details of state wise sample allocation have been given in the subsequent chapter.

1.3. APPROACH TO THE SURVEY

As like previous 2 rounds of annual survey, the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey, Round-3 was expected to provide the estimates for the key indicators to measure progress on DLIs and other key results. It has provided the progress against baseline on DLIs - namely, changes in indicator values.

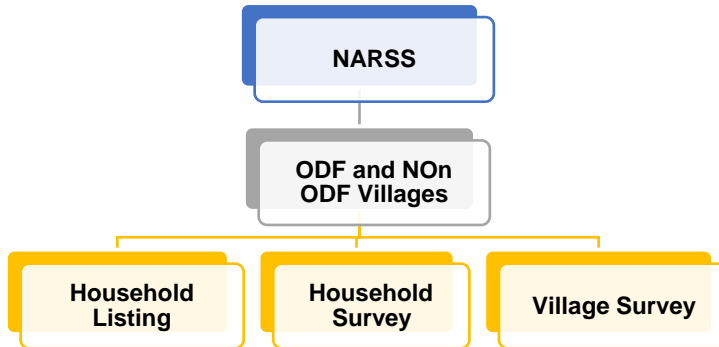


Chapter -2: Methodology & Approach



2.1. SURVEY DESIGN

The annual rounds of the NARSS is a **cross sectional survey**. Different components of NARSS are pictorially described below:



In the village categories (ODF villages and Non-ODF villages), besides toilet access, functionality, hygienic situation, usage, safe disposal of excreta and information on safe disposal mechanisms of solid and liquid waste management at the village/ household level were also collected through CAPI (**Computer Assisted Personal Interview**) method.

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 & address.

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, due efforts were given 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 capturing the information on 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

NARSS sampling frame covers all the 29 States and 3 Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry) of India. In Round-3, total sample size at the national level was 6,134 villages covering 92,010 households comprised of two sample strata viz., ODF (verified) and Non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified). Further, each stratum was stratified into three sub-stratums by household sizes of the villages during NARSS R3, which is elaborated in the ensuing section. 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: As a first step, total study target sample size (**92,010 HHs**) was allocated to each state/UT based on the proportion of rural household of the state and UT as per IMIS data received from NIC with the cut-off date considered as 6th June 2019. The process of sample allocation is described in the table below:

Steps	Computation Process	Result
1	<p>a) Creating two strata from IMIS database consists of villages as declared & verified ODF as on 6th of June 2019</p> <p>b) Exclusion of villages of Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu</p>	Sampling frame -Number of total villages & Households stratified and arranged to be considered as ODF & Non ODF for sampling
2	Proportion of rural households for each state as per IMIS data	
3	Distribution and allocation of National sample (92010) among the states based on the percentage of rural HHs for each state/UT	Sample size to be achieved in each state/UT
4	Proportion of ODF & Non ODF households for each state as per IMIS data	State wise percentage of ODF & Non ODF HHs
5	Total sample for each state distributed among ODF and Non ODF category based on the % of rural HH for each category	State wise ODF & Non ODF sample

With the above-mentioned process, the state wise sample allocation has been computed with a scope of adjustment, considering total sample to be achieved for the study.

As a second step, allocated samples to each state/UT (**as shown in table-2 below**) 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 DDWS (as on 6th June 2019) (this date is a cut-off date for the extraction of data) has been utilized for allocation of samples between ODF and Non-ODF components.

Considering that study has been designed to provide a statistically significant estimate for ODF and Non-ODF separately at 95 % confidence interval (CI) and 5% margin of error (MoE). Sample adjustments has been done (**as shown in table-3 below**) at two level in ODF and Non-ODF category in the states where MoE found to be greater than 5% and considering minimum sample of 390 at state level. Finally, in any state if either 100% ODF verified or Non-ODF as per IMIS data, total state sample has been considered from the only category exists in the state.

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 was done in order to keep margin of errors below five percent. The states coming under category are ANI, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, J&K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry & Sikkim. For rest of the states no adjustment was needed to contain the margin of error within the limit of 5 % 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 and adopted in the previous rounds.

The following tables (**table:2 & table:3**) provide the detail of original sample & final adjustment of the sample of ODF & Non ODF across the state/UTs.

Table 2. State level sample distribution by total villages and households

India/State/ Union Territory	IMIS -2019 as on 6, June 2019			NARSS - R3	IMIS -2019 as on 6, June 2019				ORIGINAL	
	Total Villages	Total Rural Households	% of Rural Household		# of sample HHs	ODF Household	Non- ODF Household	% of ODF HH	% of Non-ODF HHs	Sampled ODF HHs
INDIA	600,388	156,101,180		90000	129455321	26645859	82.9	17.1	74637	15363
A & N Islands	192	37,359	0.02	22	37359		100	0	22	0
Andhra Pradesh	18,841	7,104,051	4.55	4096	7104051		100	0	4096	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5,389	186,296	0.12	107	186296		100	0	107	0
Assam	25,503	5,232,157	3.35	3017	3905428	1326729	74.6	25.4	2252	765
Bihar	38,698	15,406,820	9.87	8883	3964514	11442306	25.7	74.3	2286	6597
Chhattisgarh	18,769	4,845,142	3.10	2793	4845142		100	0	2793	0
D & N Haveli	69	33,324	0.02	19	33324		100	0	19	0
Goa	378	156,743	0.10	90		156743	0	100	0	90
Gujarat	18,261	5,088,517	3.26	2934	5088517		100	0	2934	0
Haryana	6,908	2,682,771	1.72	1547	2682771		100	0	1547	0
Himachal Pradesh	15,921	1,433,783	0.92	827	1433783		100	0	827	0
Jammu & Kashmir	7,565	1,449,441	0.93	836	1440329	9112	99.4	0.6	830	5
Jharkhand	29,564	3,994,027	2.56	2303	3183239	810788	79.7	20.3	1835	467
Karnataka	27,044	7,031,915	4.50	4054	6963606	68309	99.0	1.0	4015	39
Kerala	2,027	4,682,729	3.00	2700	4682729		100	0	2700	0
Madhya Pradesh	50,228	9,057,534	5.80	5222	8707208	350326	96.1	3.9	5020	202
Maharashtra	40,505	11,054,859	7.08	6374	11054834	25	100	0	6374	0
Manipur	2,556	441,267	0.28	254	441267		100	0	254	0
Meghalaya	6,028	443,083	0.28	255	443083		100	0	255	0
Mizoram	697	121,581	0.08	70	121310	271	99.8	0.2	70	0
Nagaland	1,451	256,152	0.16	148	224620	31532	87.7	12.3	130	18
Odisha	47,227	7,734,644	4.95	4459	2306241	5428403	29.8	70.2	1330	3130
Puducherry	265	88,163	0.06	51	88163		100	0	51	0
Punjab	13,726	2,848,290	1.82	1642	2847707	583	100	0.0	1642	0
Rajasthan	42,869	10,416,654	6.67	6006	10416102	552	100	0.0	6005	0

India/State/ Union Territory	IMIS -2019 as on 6, June 2019		% of Rural Household	NARSS - R3 # of sample HHs	IMIS -2019 as on 6, June 2019				ORIGINAL	
	Total Villages	Total Rural Households			ODF Household	Non- ODF Household	% of ODF HH	% of Non- ODF HHs	Sampled ODF HHs	Sampled Non- ODF HHs
INDIA	600,388	156,101,180		90000	129455321	26645859	82.9	17.1	74637	15363
Sikkim	442	55,364	0.04	32	55364		100	0	32	0
Tamil Nadu	12,524	9,368,577	6.00	5401	9368577		100	0	5401	0
Telangana	10,988	4,231,396	2.71	2440	2535229	1696167	59.9	40.1	1462	978
Tripura	1178	631,222	0.40	364	259394	371828	41.1	58.9	150	214
Uttar Pradesh	97,641	24,931,561	15.97	14374	20185399	4746162	81.0	19.0	11638	2736
Uttarakhand	15,473	1,521,195	0.97	877	1521195		100	0	877	0
West Bengal	41,461	13,534,563	8.67	7803	13328540	206023	98.5	1.5	7685	119

Table 3. Adjusted sample distributions across the states by ODF & Non-ODF Villages

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	IMIS -(6 th June 2019)		Total			ODF Verified sample			Non-ODF sample		
		Total Villages	Total Rural Households	Villages	HHs	Margin of Error (MOE)	Villages	HHs	Margin of Error (MOE)	Villages	HHs	Margin of Error (MOE)
	INDIA	600,388	156,101,180	6,134	92,010	-	5,085	76,275	-	1,049	15,735	-
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	192	37,359	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	18,841	7,104,051	268	4020	1.55	268	4020	1.55	0	0	0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5,389	186,296	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
4	ASSAM	25,503	5,232,157	201	3015	1.78	150	2250	2.07	51	765	3.54
5	BIHAR	38,698	15,406,820	547	8205	1.08	152	2280	2.05	395	5925	1.27
6	CHHATTISGARH	18,769	4,845,142	183	2745	1.87	183	2745	1.87	0	0	0
7	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	69	33,324	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
8	GOA	378	156,743	26	390	4.96	0	0	0	26	390	4.96
9	GUJARAT	18,261	5,088,517	192	2880	1.83	192	2880	1.83	0	0	0
10	HARYANA	6,908	2,682,771	103	1545	2.49	103	1545	2.49	0	0	0
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15,921	1,433,783	55	825	3.41	55	825	3.41	0	0	0
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7,565	1,449,441	55	825	3.41	55	825	3.41	0	0	0
13	JHARKHAND	29,564	3,994,027	153	2295	2.05	122	1830	2.29	31	465	4.54
14	KARNATAKA	27,044	7,031,915	288	4320	1.49	262	3930	1.56	26	390	4.96
15	KERALA	2,027	4,682,729	176	2640	1.91	176	2640	1.91	0	0	0
16	MADHYA PRADESH	50,228	9,057,534	354	5310	1.34	328	4920	1.4	26	390	4.96
17	MAHARASHTRA	40,505	11,054,859	417	6255	1.24	417	6255	1.24	0	0	0
18	MANIPUR	2,556	441,267	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
19	MEGHALAYA	6,028	443,083	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
20	MIZORAM	697	121,581	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
21	NAGALAND	1,451	256,152	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96
22	ODISHA	47,227	7,734,644	276	4140	1.52	89	1335	2.68	187	2805	1.85
23	PUDUCHERRY	265	88,163	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0
24	PUNJAB	13,726	2,848,290	109	1635	2.42	109	1635	2.42	0	0	0
25	RAJASTHAN	42,869	10,416,654	393	5895	1.28	393	5895	1.28	0	0	0
26	SIKKIM	442	55,364	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	0

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	IMIS -(6 th June 2019)		Total			ODF Verified sample			Non-ODF sample		
		Total Villages	Total Rural Households	Villages	HHs	Margin of Error (MOE)	Villages	HHs	Margin of Error (MOE)	Villages	HHs	Margin of Error (MOE)
	INDIA	600,388	156,101,180	6,134	92,010	-	5,085	76,275	-	1,049	15,735	-
27	TAMIL NADU	12,524	9,368,577	353	5295	1.35	353	5295	1.35	0	0	0
28	TELANGANA	10,988	4,231,396	162	2430	1.99	97	1455	2.57	65	975	3.14
29	TRIPURA	1,178	631,222	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96
30	UTTAR PRADESH	97,641	24,931,561	925	13875	0.83	761	11415	0.92	164	2460	1.98
31	UTTARAKHAND	15,473	1,521,195	58	870	3.32	58	870	3.32	0	0	0
32	WEST BENGAL	41,461	13,534,563	528	7920	1.1	502	7530	1.13	26	390	4.96

Stage 2: Village Selection

As a second step, within each state/UT, the selection of the villages has been done by using PPS method. Further, the steps followed for selection of the ODF & Non ODF villages has been described separately.

a) ODF villages

The following was the key steps involved in the sampling methodology for the sub-component 1 i.e. 'ODF verified village':

1. Generation of the sampling frame based on the list of the ODF verified villages as per IMIS data by each of the selected state/UT.
2. As per directive by EWG during NARSS-R3, the ODF verified villages as per IMIS data were further stratified based on the number of HHs in the villages. (The stratification of the villages basis the number of HHs were generated as; Stratum-I: 50- 499 HHs, Stratum -II: 500- 999 HHs & Stratum -III: ≥ 1000 HHs).
3. Selection of the required ODF verified villages (Refer table-2) through 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 were the key steps involved in the sampling methodology for the sub-component 2 i.e. Non-ODF village (i.e. any village which is not verified ODF and not declared):

1. Generation of the sampling frame based on the list of the Non-ODF villages as per IMIS data by each of the selected state/UT
2. As per directive by EWG during NARSS-R3, the Non-ODF verified villages as per IMIS data were further stratified based on the number of HHs in the villages. (The stratification of the villages basis the number of HHs were generated as; Stratum-I: 50- 499 HHs, Stratum -II: 500- 999 HHs & Stratum -III: ≥ 1000 HHs).
3. Selection of the required Non-ODF villages (Refer table-2) through the PPS (Probability Proportion to Size) sampling technique.

Steps involved in PPS sampling

- 1) Exclusion of the villages having less than 50 HHs from the list
- 2) Arranging of the state-wise list of Non- ODF villages in the ascending order of village HHs and calculating the cumulative sum of the HH sizes
- 3) Computing a sampling interval (SI) by dividing the cumulative HHs with the total number of Non-ODF villages to be sampled in the state
- 4) 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

- 5) 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.

Stage 3: Household selection

Selection of households was done after completion of systematic listing of households of each selected village. As a part of the HH listing, the team listed out and map all types of residential settlement in the identified villages/segments. The process of listing ensured complete coverage of the village geographically (main village/ hamlets/ satellite settlements etc.) and by socio-economic background. Within each selected village, a total 20 households (18 HHs during R-1) were selected following systematic random sampling procedure, out of which first 15 households were covered in the main household survey while remaining 5 households (3 HHs during R-1) were used as a substitute sample.

Segmentation of village (before listing exercise)

Since village size varies considerably within each state and to ensure representation and uniformity in implementation of data collection process, segmentation exercise was done for larger villages. In the study, if sample villages had less than or equal to 200 households, a complete household listing was done. The process of segmentation was carried out for large villages with more than 200 households.

For large villages, the survey team created artificial segments of around 100 households and two segments were selected randomly by using a CAPI application.

This process ensured the probability of selection of all kind of settlement (geographically & socio-economically) in the sample and is being used widely in all the large- scale surveys. like, NFHS, CES etc.

Process of village segmentation

Village segmentation process		
S. No.	Village Category by number of households	Number & Selection of Hamlets
1	Households less than or up to 200	1 (Full PSU to be covered)
2	Households from 201 to 2000	Segmentation was done with each segment having approximately 100 households. 2 segments to be selected randomly through CAPI
3	Households above 2000	The village segmented into 4 parts equally (Quartile approach) considering the number of households residing in all the natural segments
		One such segment/part was further selected randomly through CAPI
		Finally, the selected segment was considered as the village for further segmentation as described in serial #2 village

It is important to note that approximately equal segments of 100 households were created for all the villages wherever segmentation was required. However, creating an equal segment of 100 HHs was not possible always in a field setting. Hence, a minimum of 180 to 200 HHs were listed for those villages where equal segment of 100 HHs could not be created.

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.

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

- Detailed 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 been carried out by using CAPI to generate the sample frame for the household selection for HH interviews.
- During this exercise, the team collected only the name of the Head of the HHLD and address/Landmark of the HHLD.

Selection of Households:

The selection of households for the main interview were done by the CAPI application itself. Post completion of listing exercise in a village, the interviewer entered the total number of *available* HHs listed during listing exercise in the sampling application which eventually provided a new serial number of the selected households. The new serial number was marked in the HH log sheet against which the structure number and household number were given. The interviewer then started main household interview in the selected household of the given structure number.

The random selections of households were done using CAPI application.

Step 2: Household selection for Main survey

- After completion of listing exercise, the systematic random selection of households has been done by using CAPI in each village.
- A total of 20 households (15 targeted + 5 additional HHs as a replacement) has been 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. 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 Centre, 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 to the ODF definition and according to guidelines.

2.5. SURVEY 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 (English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Odiya and Assamese) for different regions/states using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Modifications done during NARSS R3 is elaborated in chapter 5.

NARSS primarily focused on access, functionality and usage of toilet by the individual (Household & Public facilities both) besides verifying the solid & liquid waste management practices. Head of the household or any other

household member eligible to participate in the survey has been interviewed for administering household schedule. Family roster was used to enlist the usual members of the family and each member's defecation practices were recorded at appropriate places of the questionnaire. Besides interviewing head of the household or any other eligible member of the household, all eligible household members were interviewed, wherever possible, for the usage pattern of household toilet. Village level schedules were also administered to observe the different set of sanitation related parameters covering AWC, school, public toilet and public space sanitation. Geo-tagged pictures of the facilities observed were also captured. 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.

2.6. 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. A comprehensive survey manual was prepared, regarding the guidelines to be followed for house listing and main surveys (household and village).

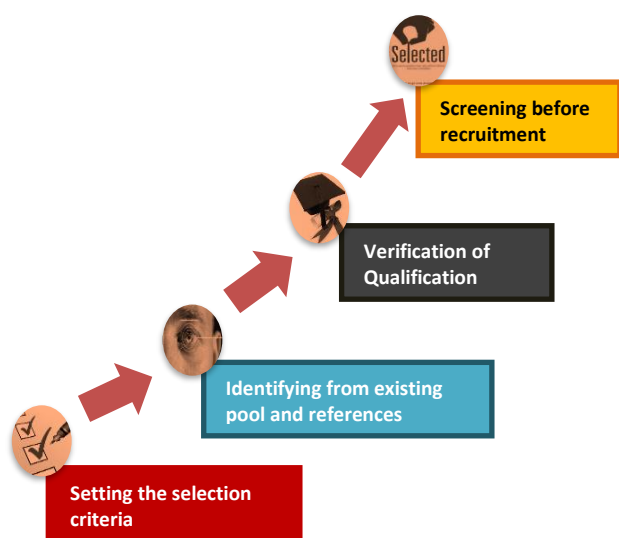
2.7. CAPI APPLICATION, SERVER AND SURVEY DASHBOARD

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.

A dedicated server was used to store data in encrypted format. Limited user dashboard (password protected) 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.

2.8. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND DATA COLLECTION

2.8.1. Recruitment of field team



RECRUITMENT APPROACH

- **Simultaneous mobilization** of field teams
- **Preference** given to the person having experience in sanitation survey and in handling CAPI who did previous rounds of NARSS
- **Screening** by State Coordinators
- 10% buffer human resources were recruited
- **Shortlisting** of interviewers from existing pool belonging to local areas
- Technical assessment on key concepts of the survey

Listing 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**

Recruitment

- Maximum resources were recruited from the panel of Kantar those were experienced in social studies and preference was given to those who worked for WASH studies.
- Orientation for a day of all trainees before main briefing was conducted.
- 1st level of screening was done based on qualification (Graduate and above) & survey experience in social studies
- Final screening was done basis score marks (above 80) obtained after completion of training
- Final list of surveyors along with photo roll was shared with DDWS for approval

2.8.2. Training of field teams



Trainings were conducted in different stages. In the first stage, training of trainers (TOT) was organized which was held **on 20th September 2019 at New 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.

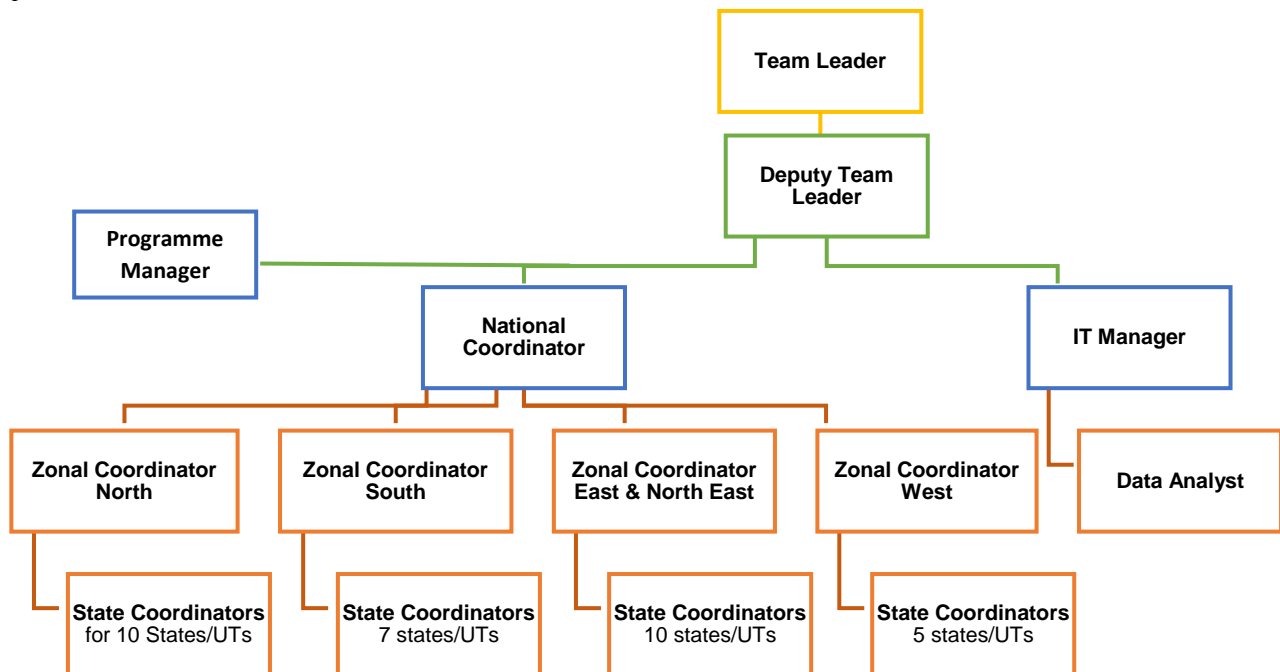
In the second phase, state level trainings were conducted to train field interviewers and supervisors as per the manuals. On the last day of training, a mock test was conducted among the trainees to assess the understanding of survey and its procedures. A test module was used to scrutinize the capability of trainees and final selection of the teams. Further, field practice sessions of administering survey protocols using CAPI instruments were also conducted.



-State level training (Uttar Pradesh) of NARSS Round-3 attended by the representative of the World Bank & DDWS

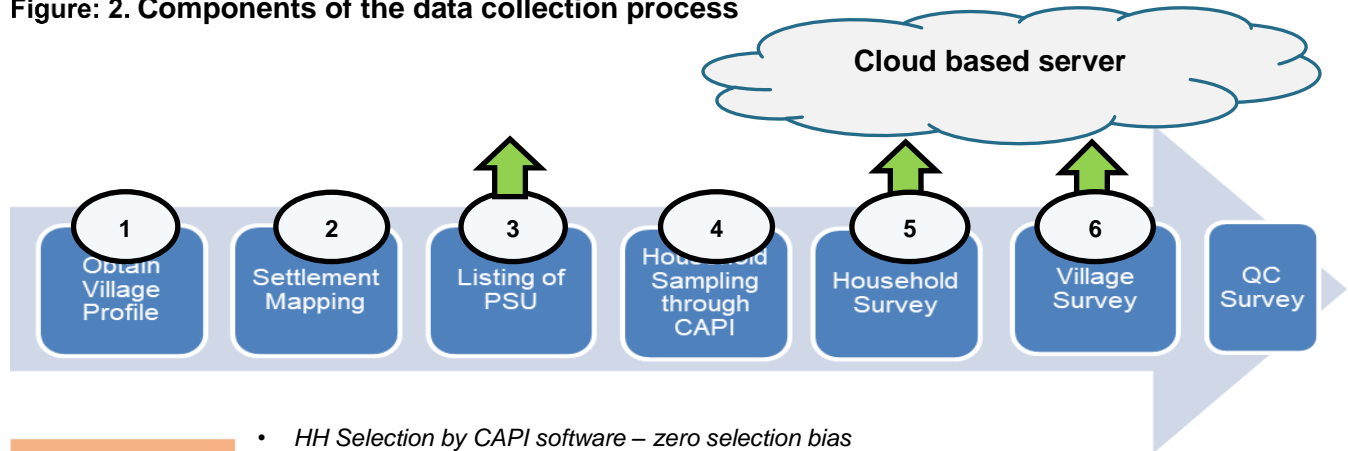
2.8.3. Survey Team Structure

Figure: 1. Research team alignment



2.8.4. Data Collection Procedure

Figure: 2. Components of the data collection process



Key Highlights

- *HH Selection by CAPI software – zero selection bias*
- *Online Availability of listing and Main Data – Closer Monitoring*

Chapter -3: Sample Weights Estimation



3.1. SAMPLE WEIGHTS ESTIMATION

1. Objective of weightage calculation:

The basic objective of weighting sample data is appropriately assign weights to each surveyed household to make estimates representative of the population of interest. When sample units have been selected with differing probabilities, it is common to weight the results inversely proportional to the unit selection probabilities, i.e., the design weight, to reflect the actual situation in the population.

2. Computation process:

In NARSS we have used “multiplier” approach for weighing purpose which is mostly used in large scale surveys. In this approach, we arrive at multiplier for each stage of random sampling. 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

(a) ODF Villages

While the aggregate multiplier formula remains the same as NARSS-2, the PSU weights during round 3 are calculated based on each substratum as follows:

$$\text{PSU Multiplier for small village substratum of ODF villages (Pw)} = \frac{\text{Total ODF HHLs in the small sub – stratum of the state}}{\text{Total HHs in selected ODF village in the small substratum in the state} * \text{ODF HHLs proportion of sub – stratum in the state} * \text{No. of ODF PSU selected in state}}$$

$$\text{PSU Multiplier for medium village substratum of ODF villages (Pw)} = \frac{\text{Total ODF HHLs in the medium sub – stratum of the state}}{\text{Total HHs in selected ODF village in the medium substratum in the state} * \text{ODF HHLs proportion of sub – stratum in the state} * \text{No. of ODF PSU selected in state}}$$

$$\text{PSU Multiplier for large village substratum of ODF villages (Pw)} = \frac{\text{Total ODF HHs in large sub – stratum of of the state}}{\text{Total HHs in selected ODF village in the large substratum in the state} * \text{ODF HHLs proportion of sub – stratum in the state} * \text{No. of ODF PSU selected in state}}$$

$$\text{Segment Multiplier (Sw)} = \frac{\text{No. of segments in a PSU (Sp)}}{\text{No. of segments selected (sp)}}$$

$$\text{Household Multiplier (Hhw)} = \frac{\text{No. of Listed households in PSU (Hj)}}{\text{No. of households interviewed (hj)}}$$

$$\text{Aggregate multiplier (r)} = Pw * Sw * Hhw$$

$$\text{Weight Normalization (Wi)} = \text{Aggregate multiplier (r)} * \frac{\text{Sum of total sample (HH) achieved in a substratum}}{\text{Sum of Weighted number of interviews done in a substratum}}$$

(b) Non-ODF Villages

While the aggregate multiplier formula remains the same as NARSS-2, the PSU weights will be now calculated based on each substratum as follows:

$$PSU \text{ Multiplier for small village substratum of Non - ODF villages } (P_w) = \frac{\text{Total NON ODF HHs in small substratum of the state}}{\text{Total HHs in selected Non-ODF village in the small substratum in the state} * \text{Non-ODF HHLDS proportion of sub-stratum in the state} * \text{No. of Non-ODF PSU selected in state}}$$

$$PSU \text{ Multiplier for medium village substratum of Non - ODF villages } (P_w) = \frac{\text{Total HHs in medium substratum of Non - ODF villages in a state}}{\text{Total HHs in selected Non - ODF village in the medium substratum in the state} * \text{Non - ODF HHLDS proportion of sub - stratum in the state} * \text{No. of Non - ODF PSU selected in state}}$$

$$PSU \text{ Multiplier for large village substratum of Non - ODF villages } (P_w) = \frac{\text{Total HHs in large substratum of Non-ODF villages in a state}}{\text{Total HHs in selected Non-ODF village in the large substratum in the state} * \text{Non-ODF HHLDS proportion of sub-stratum in the state} * \text{No. of Non-ODF PSU selected in state}}$$

$$\text{Segment Multiplier } (S_w) = \frac{\text{No. of segments in a PSU } (S_p)}{\text{No. of segments selected } (s_p)}$$

$$\text{Household Multiplier } (H_{hw}) = \frac{\text{No. of Listed households in PSU } (H_j)}{\text{No. of households interviewed } (h_j)}$$

$$\text{Aggregate multiplier } (r) = P_w * S_w * H_{hw}$$

$$\text{Weight Normalization } (W_i)$$

$$= \text{Aggregate multiplier } (r) * \frac{\text{Sum of total sample (HH) achieved in a substratum}}{\text{Sum of Weighted number of interviews done in a substratum}}$$

Chapter -4: Evolution of NARSS-3 From Earlier Rounds



4.1. IMPROVEMENTS IN NARSS 3 BASIS LEARNING FROM ROUND 1 & 2

Following are the major improvements made in NARSS Round-3 basis learning from earlier rounds of survey:

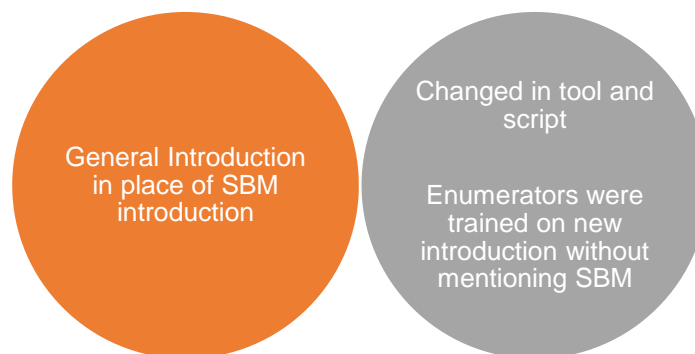
A. Introduction of the Survey

While rapport building and introduction of the survey to the household respondent, the field teams were observed to be giving the reference of SBM. The teams were suggested to give the reference of NARSS only without referring SBM.

Modification- Based on the suggestions of the World Bank and DDWS, the modification was done in introduction part of the survey tools and CAPI script. The changes were also incorporated in the training manual. The edited part of introduction used during NARSS Round- 2 and Round- 3 is given as below:

Greetings!

My name is _____, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey to assess the sanitation behaviour 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.



B. Listing and Segmentation

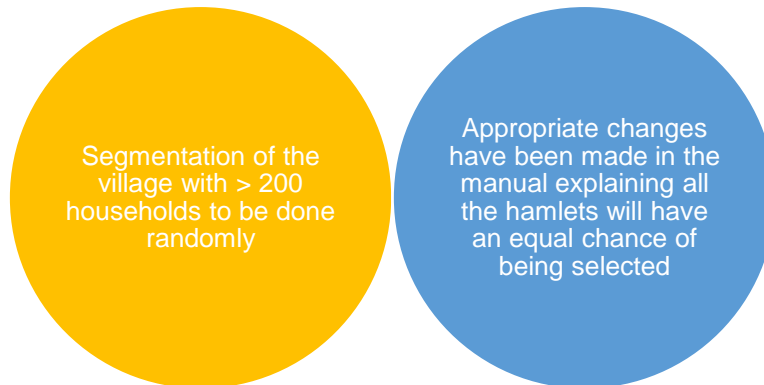
- a) **Village Maps:** Instructions were to prepare village maps on a white sheet, in consultation with the Gram Pradhan. It was learnt that some peripheral cluster of Households (HHs)/habitations to the main village could have been left out during the segmentation process.

Modification - An individual sheet for framing the lay out map of the village was used to draw in a separate white sheet. The map included all the hamlets (falling in the village) as it is located along with natural boundary. After that artificial segmentation was done as per given criteria with the help of key informants of the village. (Drawing of map with the help of google earth seemed not feasible for segmentation since the size for segments could not be assessed while a natural boundary may be determined, hence the map was made manually by each team in the village.)

- b) **Segmentation:** Segmentation of the village with > 200 households must be done randomly as per the protocol, selected by the CAPI. Numbering shall follow from top left or NE and clockwise.

Modification -The selections of segments which were covered in listing exercise, was automated by CAPI program without the main segment being selected purposively. The information about the process of segmentation was passed on to the field team not to make any bias based on caste and religion. The random selection of segments was done by CAPI irrespective of geography of the village. Appropriate changes were made in the manual explaining all the hamlets will have an equal chance of being selected.

Also, surveyors were trained/oriented that, during segmentation, they should take care not to do/refer about religion/caste-based grouping of settlements.



C. Marking Households

For differentiating households for Round-3, the convention NRD-3 (N- for NARSS, RD – for round, 3 for round 3) was proposed.

Modification- A random starting point was taken to start the listing exercise and all the residential structures within each locality/selected segment was assigned a unique number, starting from '001'. The numbers were marked on the front wall/door of the structure by using a marker or chalks. A standard practice of marking the structures during the listing exercise was emphasized & followed such as “NRD-3/001” for structure number indicating an arrow towards the structure numbers are increasing.

The explanation on marking the structures were shared with all state teams and adhered in the due course of data collection.

D. Using Buffer Households

The buffer households were to be used – only as a replacement of non-available sampled households. However, earlier round of dataset showed many villages having more than 15 records and many villages had less than 15 records. This was addressed in subsequent rounds.

Modification- After selection of HH through CAPI, 1st 15 household was taken as original sample while rest 5 was used as substitute sample to cover up the non-response rate. The decision of 5 buffer households was taken by EWG to make replacement if the sampled households were found locked during main survey.

E. Random selection of Schools/AWCs and public toilets

As per the Protocol, (see clause 6.3, page 13 of the Protocol). School/AWC shall be randomly selected.

Modification-The selection of AWC, schools and public toilets were done on random basis through CAPI programming.

Chapter-5: Quality and Control Mechanism



The first round of National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) was initiated in the year 2017. Since then, India has successfully completed two rounds- NARSS Round-2 in 2018-19 and NARSS Round-3 in 2019-20. All three rounds of survey were conducted under the stewardship of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation- Ministry of Jal Shakti (Formerly- Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation), Government of India. Technical assistance for the survey was provided by Expert Working Group (EWG), constituted by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu.

NARSS being a nationwide large-scale survey required detailed planning and careful implementation. Broadly, it involved many stages including:

1. Project planning, management and formation of Expert Working Group (EWG).
2. Development, pre-testing, finalization and translation of survey tools including CAPI programs and other document such as training manual.
3. Prepare fieldwork implementation protocols.
4. Recruitment of project staff.
5. Training of personnel for all aspects of the survey.
6. Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), household mapping and listing, and sample household selection through CAPI programming.
7. Preparation of protocols for planning, monitoring and implementation of the survey. Development of quality check procedures like back checks, Spot checks etc. for all aspects of the survey.
8. Development of a tabulation plan for national report, as well as national and state fact sheets.
9. Production of data sets and tables.

For all rounds of NARSS, the survey procedures and protocols were reviewed by Expert Working Group (EWG). The EWG included representatives of the World Bank, UNICEF, Water Aid, BMGF, NSSO and representative of NITI Aayog, and India Sanitation Coalition among others. Quality assurance steps were taken at each stage of survey to ensure high-quality data generation. The survey was conducted in 32 states/ UTs, and key survey indicators were estimated at the national and state levels. 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 and data compilation etc.

a. Inputs Stage

Sampling: This stage started with the sampling of survey units as per the population proportion across the states. The PPS methodology entails the virtue of selection of only those villages which had the bigger size in terms of number of households. To avoid this and making the sampling more representative from across the stratum, the discussion held with the officials of DDWS to talk about the different methodology to arrive at the most suitable sampling methodology. Finally, the stratification of the villages was proposed basis the size of the villages. This ensured the sampling to be more representative and selection of the units was picked from across stratum. The final document of the sampling was shared with client to have final approval.

Survey tools modifications, pre-testing & translation of survey tools: For the Round-3 of the NARSS survey, the same survey tools was used, however, due to slight modification suggested by the EWG in the Usage & safe disposal of excreta component in the household tool and safe disposal component of the public facility tools, pre-testing of tools was done to check the feasibility of the canvassing of the survey tools. The pre-testing report was shared with DDWS and further discussion took place to make the survey tools final. The approved final tools were finally sent for the translation in different regional languages of the NARSS states. The bilingual tools were again shared with DDWS to receive the final approval on translated version of the survey tools. The details of changes in the tools are given below:

1. Modifications in HH tool

Disposal technology- Coding options modified							
Q. No.	Question	Coding options (NARSS R3)		Code	Coding options (NARSS R1 & R2)		Code
Q 4	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get drained from the toilet? SINGLE CODING	Toilet drains waste directly into			Toilet drains waste directly into		
		Open Drain/ Nallah		1	Open Drain/ Nallah		1
		Open pit		2	Open pit		2
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.		3	Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.		3
		Septic tank with overflow /discharge		4	Septic tank without soak pit		4
		Septic tank with no overflow /discharge		5	Septic tank with a soak pit		5
		Single leach pit toilet		6	Single leach pit toilet		6
		Double leach pit toilet		7	Double leach pit toilet		7
		A closed drain with Sewer system		8	A closed drain with Sewer system		8
		Closed Pit		9	Closed Pit		9
Don't Know		10	Don't Know		10		

Usage of toilet – Coding options and nomenclature change													
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				Coding options in (NARSS R3)			Coding options in (NARSS R1 & R2)					
		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 complete d years	C. Where does (name) go for defecation?			Does (name) use latrine always?		If coded as 0 in previous question, Did (name) use latrine often, rarely and never in last 15 days?		
		M	F		Always use the toilet	Sometimes use the toilet	Never use the toilet	Yes	No	Often	Rarely	Never	
1		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	
2		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	
3		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	
4		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	

2. Modifications in public spaces sanitation tool

Q. No.	Question	Coding option NARSS R3	Code	Coding option NARSS R1 & R2	Code
Q 7	How is the waste water disposed of? (Multiple response possible)	No drainage system/ soak pit	1	No drainage system/ soak pit	1
		Draining in open water body/river/ on to land	2	Draining in open water body/river	2
		Flows in some kind of safe system	3	Flows in a some kind of safe system	3
		Some kind of treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit)	4	Some kind of treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit)	4

The pre-test exercise was undertaken in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. One ODF verified village was selected purposively, to avoid actual sample villages chosen for the main survey, for the exercise. **The pre-test was conducted on September 14, 2019.** In order to test the changes in the questionnaire pre-test was done to check the consistency and feasibility of the canvassing of the survey tools.

The details of village where pre-testing took place, is given below:

State	District	Village
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Inayatpur, Block Razapur

The pre-test report was shared with DDWS and post approval, translations were done. The bilingual questionnaires were shared with DDWS for final approval.

CAPI Development & testing: The next step started with the CAPI development process. The scripting team created the link of household and village survey components separately and assigned the survey ID for each members of the state team to configure each CAPIs assigned to the them. The link of each survey component was tested to check the functionality status of the same before commencement of state level training.

All the state teams engaged by IVA worked together to ensure quality adherence in the designing and finalization of the CAPI application. The field practice of survey with CAPI was the part of the training of surveyors, which was conducted under observation of DDWS. Any emerging issues and observations during the field practice or technical aspects of CAPI was addressed accordingly.

Recruitment & training of the survey teams: The recruitment and engagement of teams were the key focus during preparatory stage to ensure that field teams are:

- Hired taking into consideration their educational background, experience and other relevant qualifications.
- Adequately skilled with survey procedures during trainings.
- Undergone for an evaluation test with the help of a set of questionnaires.
- Selected for field survey basis their knowledge and performance in evaluation test.

To strengthen the survey process and to monitor the state level training, the representative of EWG and DDWS participated in training of interviewers and supervisors and visited survey teams during the field practice. These visits were aimed to ensure that the protocols laid out for NARSS Round-3 are being followed while training and field work.

Standardization of trainings: Since the trainings were proceeded in phases hence standardization of the training content was critical. IVA provided a training kit in each state. The **training of trainers (TOT) was held on 20th**

September 2019 at Amaltas, The Stein auditorium, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. During the TOT, the state coordinators were briefed on the technical and operational components, training skills and protocols of the NARSS.

This was followed by regional trainings in local language covering state level field teams. The training was organized by proposed study team ensuring **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.**

Training: Since this study involved a large number of field teams who were deployed to work in a parallel manner for data collection, training of field interviewers became one of the critical requirements to maintain consistency in approach while ensuring adherence to protocols.

Kantar planned to conduct the training of personnel in the following two steps:

- **Training of the trainers (TOT)**
- **Main survey training amongst field teams at state level**

In each of the respective states/UTs (or group of states/UTs), state coordinators who were the part of **training of trainers (TOT)** were made in-charge of leading the field training. These **state coordinators** were our full-time staff and were adept in the regional language of the respective states/UTs (or group of states/UTs). The TOT trained state coordinators conducted state level training in regional languages and that the designated zonal coordinators were made integral to the state level trainings. The state level trainings were also attended by national core team members.

The **state level training initiated from 26th September which went on up-to 15th November 2019.** The duration of the state training was of **03 days** which made the Interviewer fully adept at administering the tools on CAPI and made them thorough with the survey. The trainings were conducted in a participatory manner including field practice sessions and hands-on practice on using CAPI and due emphasis were given to follow the ethical considerations and confidentiality norm. All the field interviewers and supervisors were rigorously trained for data collection with the help of the NARSS manuals that was developed before the initiation of the trainings.

As far as the field work is concerned, the state level training and start of actual field work had a time lag of only 2 days and in rest of the course, the training and field work went by hand in hand. The **actual field work commenced from 21st of October 2019 and completed on 15th January 2019.**

Prior initiation of state level training, Kantar shared formally the following documents for each state/UT with DDWS and took final approval on the documents.

- 1) Training agenda containing training dates, training venue address
- 2) Field teams detail along with their education and experience

Post training, the profile and contact details of final selected team members with DDWS along with training report and team movement plan were shared.

Training techniques

The following techniques were used during training sessions:

- 1) Mock Interviews
- 2) Demonstration interviews – conducted by the trainer with the class
- 3) Front-of-class interview – one trainee interviewing other in front of class

Before starting of the trainings, we took adequate considerations to ensure its smooth conduct. Few preparations that were done are as following:

- Identification of a venue big enough to comfortably accommodate the teams, however training for smaller teams happened in the field office of respective states
- Audio-visual arrangements for training
- PPTs, printouts of listing and main survey research instruments, folders for Interviewer and supervisors, stationery and notepads
- Adequate number of CAPI devices
- Printed manuals in the local language for all participants

On the last day of training, a mock test was conducted among the trainees to assess the understanding of survey and its procedures followed by field practice. An evaluation test was conducted to scrutinize the capability of trainees and final selection of the teams for the survey was done accordingly.

b. Data Collection Stage

Data was collected for five different modules of the study.

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

The data collection across the country was conducted by 182 field teams. Each team consisted of one field supervisor and four enumerators. The number of interviewing teams in each state varied according to the sample size. The field supervisor was responsible for overall management of the field teams. In addition, the field supervisor conducted spot-checks to verify the accuracy of key information.

IVA also created mechanisms to track the surveyors visit to the field and provided evidence to DDWS on key aspects like time taken in completion of the survey, geo-tagging of locations and pictures through in-built CAPI program. All the interviews had a start time and end time, date of survey along with the length of each interview. IVA submitted weekly progress reports to DDWS on aspects of the total coverage, back check results, challenges encountered, and the ways challenges were addressed and troubleshooting practices.

The definition of Household which was critical in this survey, 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.

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

Listing Phase

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

Main Survey Phase

- Coverage of selected HHs
- Correctness of information captured
- Adherence to ethical protocol and guidelines
- Regularity of data upload

Village Level Survey Phase

- Survey completeness in identified School /Anganwadi/ public toilet.
- Correctness of information captured pertaining to selected school, Anganwadi centre and public toilet in the village.
- Ensuring geo-tagged photographs for each survey category of the sampled villages.

In addition to above, following steps were constantly followed as a part of quality control and monitoring process:

- Attended meetings (National Team) via teleconference with DDWS;
- Followed all standard operating procedures developed by DDWS for the project; and
- The visits of DDWS officials/EWG members/ NSSO Team were facilitated and the feedback/ issues communicated by them or by any other official post field visits were reviewed and the corrective action were undertaken immediately. The preventive action plan for systematic errors/ mistakes was prepared and communicated frequently to all the field teams for maintaining a standardization of data collection process.

All the DDWS & EWG queries about data quality were responded immediately by including the following points:

- (1) Steps taken to corroborate data in the field,
- (2) Outcome of data quality investigation, and
- (3) Corrective action taken to address problems identified.

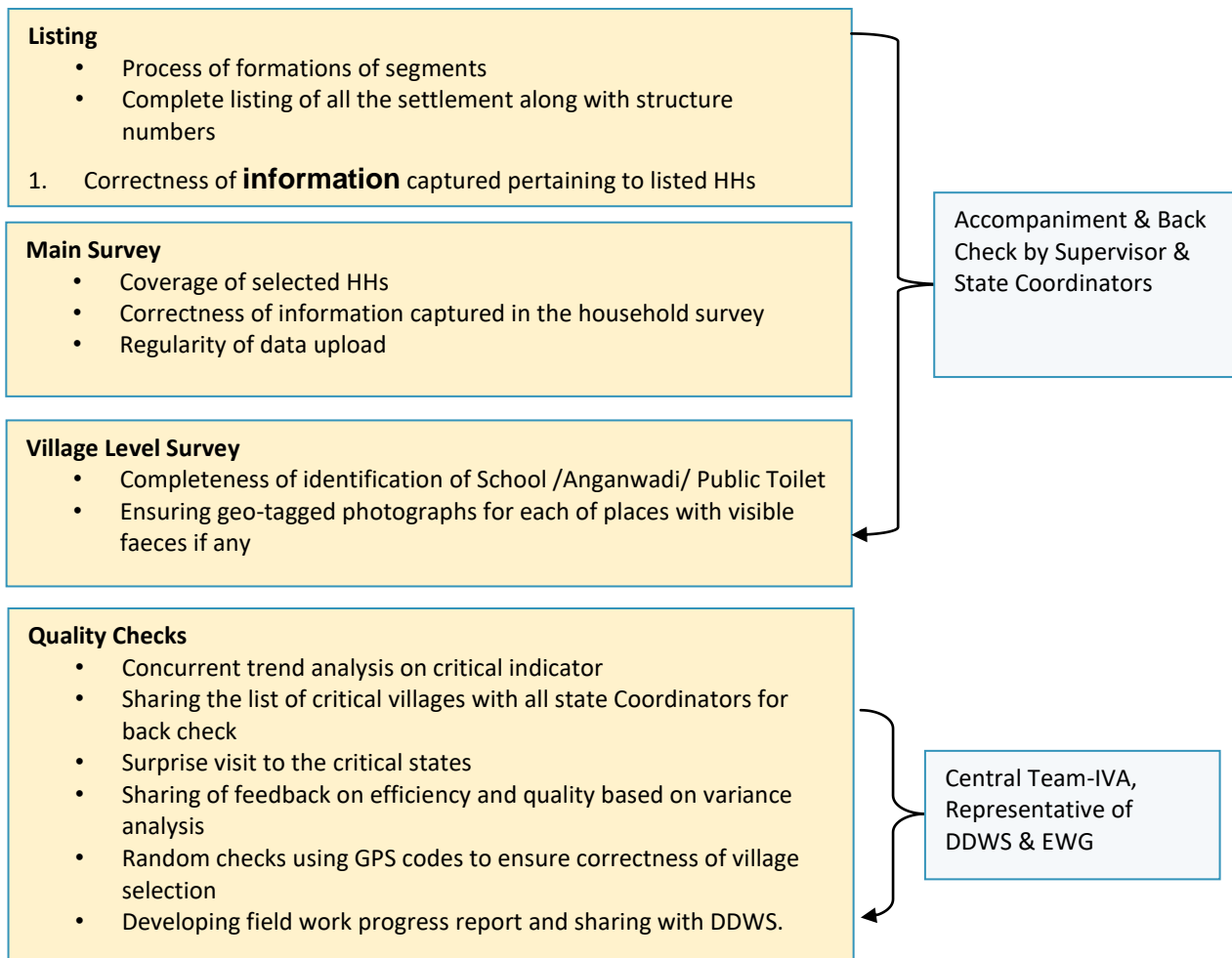
IVA conducted periodic review for the quality of fieldwork through meetings with DDWS and the feedbacks which were shared by DDWS, used for the improvement of field work.

The following parameters were used as evaluation criteria in concurrence with DDWS:

- Quality of the data collected
- Efficiency of the training, trainers and field management
- Efficiency and skills of the manpower after the trainings
- Overall responsiveness of the project teams
- Transparency and flexibility
- Timelines of activity completion

The above given parameters were used to improve services as the work progresses between the stages and components of the survey.

Data Transmission: *Server Management & Development of Dashboard*



C. 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 DDWS teams to verify field data quality.

At the field level, the data collection exercise was done by utilizing the CAPI application which consisted of all the logical and scrutiny checks inbuilt. On the regular basis, team supervisor closely observed interviews of each team members managed by him to check the correctness of information captured, way of administrating questions & probing and in turn he debriefed his team members to ensure quality of data collected throughout the period. The same process continued till the end of data collection and it was ensured that at least **10% of interviews out of the total interviews, accompanied by supervisor.**

In addition to this, supervisor & state coordinators undertook 10% back check through back check module on CAPI. As mentioned earlier, coverage detail of accompanied interviews/ back check interviews along with back check data made available on the study server. The data set had the details (name) of the person who had undertaken the accompaniments.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> All PSUs were checked by him; ensured proper listing and main data collection, timely submission of all collected data
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 % accompaniments of each interviewers during main interviews
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 % back check of each interviewers during main interviews
	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring field plan and progress report
State Coordinator	<input type="checkbox"/> Overall quality and coordination at state level
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 % back check and accompaniments
	<input type="checkbox"/> Addressing concurrent issues in the state
Zonal Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> Overall quality at zone level
	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning and execution of debrief session
	<input type="checkbox"/> Random scrutiny and surprise field visits
Central Team	<input type="checkbox"/> 3% telephonic verification and back check Generation of Variance Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Field visit to 2% of PSUs

Data Management and Reporting: NARSS field data was collected through CAPI and safely stored on IVA server. IVA provided dashboard link and log in detail (user name and password) to DDWS in order to access the NARSS dashboard. Without log in detail no one can access the study server.

The NARSS server provided coverage report, analysis of key indicators at various levels (overall, state and Village level) along with raw data in downloadable format for all the segments in the SPSS format. In addition to that, the server provided the coverage of accompaniment/ back check along with back check data. All the data was available on server in downloadable format.

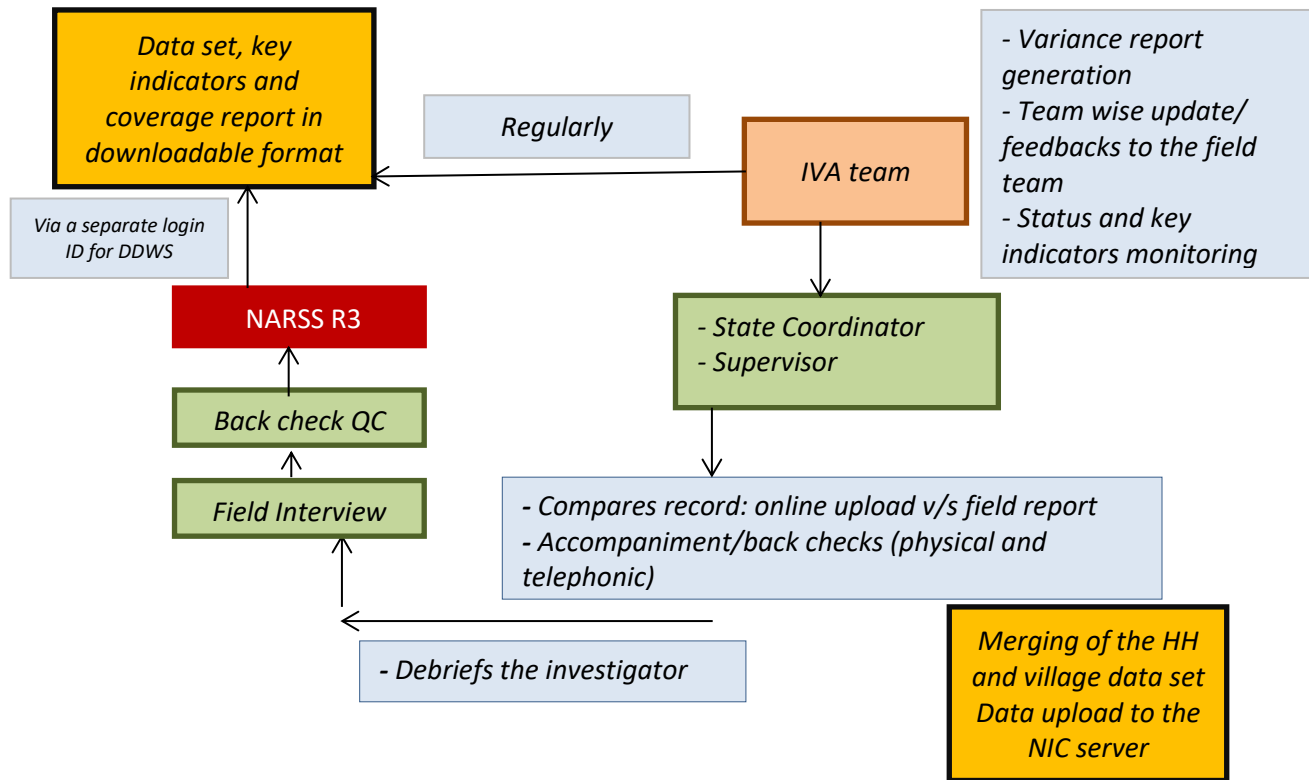
Data Cleaning and Transfer Protocol:

There were three CAPI links i.e. HH listing and HH schedule and Village schedule. All the logical and consistency checks had already been in-built in the CAPI application. The following steps were undertaken for data cleaning and transferring the data to NIC server.

- 1) The raw collected data was uploaded on the IVA server regularly and was downloaded from the server directly. Since, household and village level data were collected by using different CAPI application, hence prior transferring data to NIC server, IVA merged both the data set through a pre-developed syntax.
- 2) IVA team developed data set structure comprising of variable label, value label based on the questions canvassed in the survey and the same was shared with DDWS for their suggestions/feedbacks.
- 3) Both the data set were merged using a unique ID (i.e. district and village code)
- 4) Supervisor back- check data was also uploaded on the IVA server regularly. IVA team generated variance report once in fifteen days based on both interviewer and supervisor's collected data. The variance report submitted to DDWS and the feedback was shared with the state survey team members.
- 5) Further, the integration of variance report finding was done in the main dataset. (As done in NARSS Round-1 & 2).

The final Data has been shared with NIC in Soft copy

Before uploading data to NIC server, IVA team recoded the identifiers value as per the DDWS requirement



Data over-writing protocol

An independent back check link was made functional, on the same server where our routine data was stored, which helped re-collect entire information for the household and village. The provision was developed due to the need of data overwriting which was required once any household was back checked either by supervisor or by any senior person from research / ministry and if any variations were found by comparing the original data, collected in our routine data collection activities and the data found during data quality assurance visits.

The process of the back-check activities has been given below which were taken up under the different set of demand:

1. Back check

- Supervisor / IVA core team member / DDWS representative used separate back check link to revisit the PSU for back-check.
- The collected data was stored on the server.
- The back-check data was used to develop variance report on regular basis.

2. Back check which was carried out by looking at the data for any PSU

- By analyzing the available means of data verification if the data seemed to be imprecise.
- Supervisor / State coordinator / Zonal coordinator / visited the PSU.
- During back-check same back check link was used.
- After back-check, the similar process as stated above was adopted for data overwriting.



- Back-check by the officials of DDWS and the World Bank



- Back-check and spot check by the World Bank



- Back-check by NSSO officials

5.1. OUTCOME OF QUALITY CHECKS

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.

- ✓ A summary statistic (IMIS) from SBM (G) with cut-off date of 6th June 2019.
- ✓ 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 DDWS & 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
- ✓ Stratification of villages basis the number of HHs (**Stratum-I: 50- 499 HHs, Stratum -II: 500- 999 HHs & Stratum -III: ≥1000 HHs**)

Pre-testing & translation of survey tools: The pre-test exercise was undertaken in the western part of UP. One ODF verified village was selected purposively, to avoid actual sample villages chosen for the main survey, for the exercise. **The pre-test was done on 14th September 2019.** The pre-testing of tools was necessary since the Expert Working Group suggested a modification in the household tool, specifically in the toilet technology and usage of toilet. In public facility tools also, the modification in toilet technology question took place. The details of village where pre-testing took place, is given below:

State	District	Village
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Inayatpur, Block Razapur

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

- ✓ Translation of all 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 DDWS 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 & DDWS 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 & DDWS 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.



-State training attended by the World Bank officials

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 based on 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 DDWS, 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 DDWS.

2. 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: This check was done by in person or by phone and structured to ensure that the initial interview has been conducted properly. The recheck 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. 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 DDWS- As a part of data quality assurance measures, the DDWS constituted internal quality control teams to oversee the compliance of quality assurance protocols. The DDWS quality assurance team also reviewed raw data and reports and the issues triggered through dashboard. The team planned their field visit for back-checks. For back-check visit, the DDWS 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 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-written in main data)
5. Functionality, hygienic situations, 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.

Accompaniment by supervisors 16.4% of total interviews	11.9 % interviews back-checked after completion of household interviews
Quality Assurance	
2% villages back-checked by DDWS	3% households back-checked telephonically by DDWS

The details of back-check and accompaniment done by various team members out of the total back-check (11.9%) and accompaniment (16.8%) are given as below:

Quality monitoring	Total number of back-check done	% BC	Total number of accompaniments done	% AC	Total number of telephonic back-check	% telephonic BC
Field Supervisor	8442	9.2	15102	16.4	NA	NA
State Coordinator/	1892	2.1	246	1.6	NA	NA
DDWS	1800	2	210	1.0	2700	3%
Total QC checks	12134		15558		2700	0

3. 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	→ 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	→ Over-write the responses in case of more than 30 % anomaly found in critical indicators
III	→ Variance Report -HH & Village basis BC data	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.

5.2. 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 situations, 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 situations, 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. **Quality checks-** It comprises of the following tasks
 - I. **Telephonic back-checks:** Quality assurance teams did random telephonic back-checks to ensure if interviews are done as per survey protocol. Basis the response, corrective actions were taken to enhance data collection quality process. DDWS teams also conducted telephonic back-checks (2700 HH) randomly.
 - II. **In person back-checks:** Core team members of NARSS conducted back-check visit (Field supervisor- 8442, State coordinator- 1892) in the field to verify the data collection process on ground. 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 DDWS 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 review the NARSS data on regular basis in order to check data consistencies (e.g. LOI, interviewer wise data trend, productivity etc.). Basis the same, regular feedbacks were provided to field supervisors for necessary improvements.

F. Action plan in consultation with DDWS team for following points

a. Quality of the data collected

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

- I. Weekly progress report, weekly quality check reports and variance reports were shared with DDWS team for their review.
- II. In quality check reports, the DDWS team was conveyed with incident log which comprises of the details of particular area/ PSUs complexity faced by our local teams while the teams stayed at the PSUs.
- III. In case of non-cooperation from the village heads, the same were communicated to the state coordinators and finally to the DDWS team.
- IV. Sometimes, the PSUs were also replaced due to the issues discussed above.
- V. The replacement was done from the buffer PSU list.
- VI. In response to the incident log, the DDWS 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 DDWS

- 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 DDWS 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 DDWS 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 field teams 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 DDWS 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, IVA developed separate back check link which is functional and through this link, the entire information for a HH and village level public facilities was re-collected.

All the data which are collected by investigator was stored on secured server, similarly back check data collected by supervisor / IVA core team member / DDWS personal were also be stored same server.

Steps which were adopted has been furnished below:

1. Normal Back check

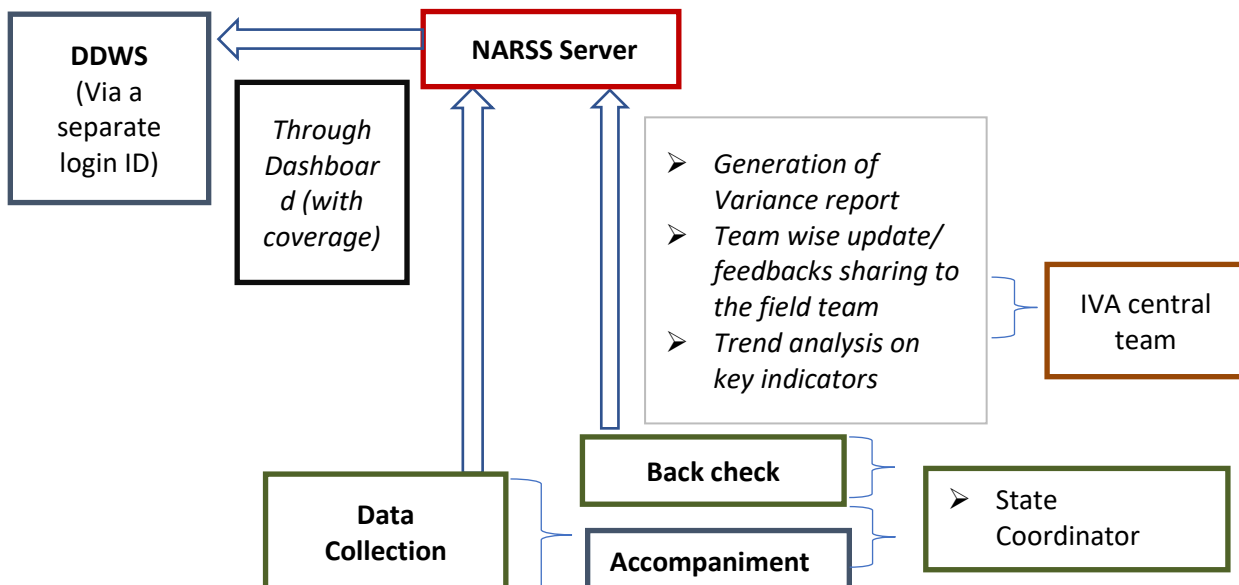
- Supervisor / IVA core team member / DDWS personal did back check with a separate back check link and collected the data
- The collected stored on server.
- At the back-end variance report was generated on regular basis.
- If any variance was observed between two data sets, the interviewer data was replaced by the back-check data.

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

- Data which was available on dashboard was analysed by IVA core team member
- PSU which behaved like outlier (variation more than 30 percent) was sent back for further verification.
- Supervisor / State coordinator / Zonal coordinator / revisited the PSU
- During back-check same back check link was used
- After the data was re-collected, similar process of analysing the data took place

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



Key observations/ suggestions and corrective measures undertaken basis feedback from EWG and NSSO

Based on the visits made during training and field work by the member of Expert working Group (the World Bank), the feedback was shared by EWG and NSSO to improve the quality of survey. The feedbacks and corrective measures are as follows:

Suggestions	Corrective measures undertaken by IVA
Training	
Use of updated tools, explanations on the important questions and manual during state level training	The modified and final document as suggested by EWG in the form of training manual, provided to the field team members. The document consisted of the context and objective of the SBMG. Even the PPT which was used during state training have got introduction of the same. IVA conducted de-briefing session through state coordinators followed by the supervisors of the team to ensure that the field experiences of the initial days of survey could be discussed. The debriefing session happened in every state and the report of the same was shared with DDWS.
Launch of field work with experienced enumerator in order to improve skill of new enumerator	The supervisor of the team accompanied the new participant in the initial days of the field work for handholding. Team composition had the combination of old and new team members during the survey. This went on till the new team members got the confidence to execute the work with due processes.
Field work	
Toilet technology assessment continues to be challenging for the enumerators and they need proper support.	Questionnaires were revised with new options. The training manual was updated as addendum with variety of examples of state specific toilet technology. As far as toilet technology is concerned, besides observing the disposal method of faecal matter, probing technique was also adopted with few follow up questions (Construction, internal lining of the wall, perforation or leaching in the lining of the wall etc.) to the household respondent to figure out the toilet technologies used.
Village level systems assessment for SLWM / OD also requires proper clarification to enumerator	IVA acted on WB's observations and did mid-term orientation for improvement in data capturing for further field work.

Key findings of NSSO in NARSS Round 3

In pursuance to the request for Quality Assurance Audit (QAA) by DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti to NSSO, MoSPI; the back-check of villages of five states, namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Meghalaya by the NSSO was conducted in 10 villages selected randomly from a district in each of the above states from December, 2019 to February, 2020. The individual reports from the above-mentioned states have been received from Regional offices of NSSO. The observations/comments are compiled based on the individual reports, these are as follows: -

i. Haryana:

Haryana, the regional office of NSSO have reported that the households selection along with hamlets selection, if any, were done by using the software of CAPI and the data of the villages along with the household details have been verified related to the availability/access of toilet and were found equivalent to the original data as reported by the surveyor of the IVA for NARSS in the selected households. However, small deviance was found in Toilet technology and Status so littering and stagnant water in some HH/Villages

ii. Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh, the regional office of NSSO have reported that the data quality of the selected households of the villages of the MP have been found satisfactory on the matching points for access to toilet, functionality of toilet, hygiene of toilet and technology of toilet. However, the questionnaire used for data collected on the 'technology of toilet' needs more elaboration for the better understanding of surveyors. E.g. Closed pit was marked as Septic Tank

iii. Gujarat,

The regional office of NSSO have reported that the segments were selected based on the random number generated through CAPI module, which was done through background programming software. All the Listing works as well as detailed enquiry of scheduled were checked at the time of inspection. All aspects shown in the checklist for back-check were verified for households, school, Anganwadi & Public toilets. Overall, the process and findings were found to be correct. However, there were some cases of deviance in Access, Functionality, Toilet technology and status of littering and Stagnant water. The overall quality of the field works is found satisfactory. Support of village officials and villagers were found to be very good.

iv. Kerala,

The regional office of NSSO has observed that the field work was sincerely conducted in the selected villages of the districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam in the state of Kerala. A few discrepancies were noticed which was mainly due to typographical error and minor conceptual variations. In general, the survey agency had taken very good efforts to ensure quality of data.

v. Meghalaya,`

The regional office of NSSO have observed no variations in the field for the reported data.

Chapter-6: DLI Computation and Values- India & States



6.1. DLI CALCULATION NOTE FOR NARSS ROUND-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 DDWS on achievement of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and DDWS will release grant funds to states, based on their performance.

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 DDWS

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. 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 2019 total projected rural population of states and union territories. (Source DDWS). For DLI-2, since MoSPI does not project population projections for ODF villages, their proportionate share is considered as explained under DLI-2. Appropriate weights have been applied for deriving the values at Universe level, based on sample observations. Details are in Annex-1.

Disbursement Linked Indicator #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 enumerator/HH could not establish the technology type. **(Denominator)**
 - **Step 2** – Numerator established using count of adult population, always using functional, hygienic and safe toilet.
 - **Step 3** – In some HHs (6.5%), which reported having a septic tank toilet without soak pit, the safe disposal mechanism could not be established. In such cases, the analysis adopted a similar approach for estimating the 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 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 also in 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, NARSS-3 assessed that 85.0 % of rural population of India i.e. 75,16,71,288 are using toilets that are safe, functional, hygiene.

Disbursement linked indicator #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, 2019 – the cut-off date suggested by the EWG.

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.

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

Population projection of DLI#2 as per MoSPI 2019

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 (2891 villages) for computation of DLI # 2
- **Step 2** – Identified villages where more than one facility toilets were found to be locked (0 Villages) and removed from denominator and numerator
- **Step 3** – Identified villages where technology option is unknown in facility toilet (0 villages)
- **Step 4** – Removed all ODF villages from HH data which were identified in step 2 & 3
- **Step 5** – Removal of all those HH where technology option for disposal of excreta were found to be unknown. (0 HH)
- **Step 6** – Counted total number of adult and child population of remaining households (Number of HH derived from step 5) (Denominator)
- **Step 7**– 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. Any member not using toilet always in last 15 days

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

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 the 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 8** - Count total number of adult and child population after removing villages as described in step 7 (**Numerator**).

- **Step 9** - % of adult and child population (step 8 and step 6)

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

- **Step 1** – Considered only ODF verified sampled villages (2891 villages) for computation of DLI # 2
- **Step 2** – Identified villages where more than one facility toilets were found to be locked (0 Villages) and removed from denominator and numerator
- **Step 3** – Identified villages where technology option is unknown in facility toilet (0 villages)
- **Step 4** – Removed all ODF villages from HH data which were identified in step 2 & 3
- **Step 5** – Removal of all those HH where technology option for disposal of excreta were found to be unknown. (0 HH)
- **Step 6** – Counted total number of adult and child population of remaining households (Number of HH derived from step 5) (Denominator)
- **Step 7**– Removed villages as per the process given below, that do not meet the parameters under DLI.

HH Data –

- e. No access to toilet facility
- f. HH having access to toilet but fails the ODF status (Basis Functionality, Hygiene & safe

Using the above computation, DLI 2 value is based on an assessment that **90.1 %** of the population i.e. 65,88,95,943 is living in ODF verified villages that meet criteria for sustained ODF.

DISBURSEMENT LINKED INDICATOR #3

Indicator- Increase of rural population with Solid Liquid Waste Management

Rationale- 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.

- 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
- Village level collection and treatment of solid and liquid waste
- Public places in a village show minimal level of littering
- Public places in a village show minimal level of water logging
- Disposal mechanism for solid waste at HH level
- 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.

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. (0 village)
- 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 solid and liquid waste disposal systems i.e. Coded 1, 2 or 3 in Q6 and 1 or 2 in Q7 respectively.
- Step 4 – Removed HHs from Household data for villages identified in step 3.
- Step 5 – Identified and removed the households 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 – Identified and removed the households where safe disposal mechanism was present for both solid and liquid waste, i.e., 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 7 (**Numerator**).
- Step 8 – % of adult and child population (Step 7 and step 2).

DLI#3-Count of total number of adult and child population (step 7) ÷ count of total number of adult and child population (step2)

Using the above computation, the DLI 3 was derived based on an assessment of 54.9 % of rural population, ie. **48,24,96,046** which are practicing solid & liquid waste management.

Table: 4. DLI SCORE – NATIONAL & STATES - (NARSS 1, NARSS 2 and NARSS 3)

States	DLI 1						DLI 2						DLI 3					
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3	
	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets						Rural population living in ODF verified villages						Rural population practicing SLWM					
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
India	62.3	545247322	82.7	728144072	85.0	751671288	95.3	155002809	90.4	362183642	90.1	658895943	28.3	255782608	63.3	557730094	54.9	482496046
A & N Islands	65.3	209858	97.8	315987	96.8	315726	-	-	96.4	311369	96.7	315329	61.9	199071	69.7	225299	68.2	222443
Andhra Pradesh	68.6	24871405	88.6	32323304	91.7	35696678	100	2925952	92.4	23060424	84.5	32896786	26.2	9504471	54.8	19998231	55.3	21515151
Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	463366	91.5	713673	95.8	735796	-	-	94.1	357903	82.1	630878	0	0	45.4	354065	64.1	492759
Assam	75.4	20808860	86.5	24043997	85.2	23868018	76.5	2815534	75	4582597	91.9	19434316	22.6	6236156	18.7	5198706	65.1	18244520
Bihar	36.6	34646067	60.1	57413557	47.4	45703670	90.5	3231747	43.6	2398461	71.1	20115299	6.1	5785870	24.6	23476481	42.0	40509032
Chhattisgarh	87.7	17318659	98.8	19594157	94.6	18897929	100	8759842	96.4	19117296	91.0	18169870	46.2	9116970	78.8	15640215	51.4	10273071
D & N Haveli	98.8	148905	100	141066	85.8	114561	-	-	100	141066	67.2	89741	8.4	12594	97.2	137152	64.3	85895
Goa	89.9	665445	78.2	573382	77.1	567399	-	-	-	-	0	0	18.1	133882	48.5	355992	71.3	524611
Gujarat	92.4	34090725	98.2	36435167	93.6	34894228	95.4	26414631	96.7	35866251	88.3	32918905	69.2	25538996	97	35988071	61.9	23074820
Haryana	92.6	16435512	98.4	17546598	97.2	17397252	100	10718836	95.8	17073616	95.9	17160718	72.4	12864052	98.5	17559418	67.1	11997051
Himachal Pradesh	99	6264767	98.7	6276861	98.7	6316329	96.9	5738361	91.6	5828758	98.0	6272428	89.3	5651344	93.9	5976219	55.2	3530689
Jammu & Kashmir	38.7	3510916	82.2	7495867	83.3	7641432	-	-	77.9	2420215	67.7	6212201	9.8	890966	45	4106235	56.4	5173797
Jharkhand	45.2	11792424	64	16876179	80.2	21345128	92.9	3666489	68.9	4763648	80.0	16992758	19.8	5163520	47.9	12618423	46.2	12303429
Karnataka	63.9	24517550	81.3	31237063	85.0	32770152	100	3940279	91.5	22252271	86.4	29950434	21.6	8296703	42.8	16464194	52.1	20073884
Kerala	100	26883783	99.5	26912694	99.5	27060907	99.1	19036553	98.7	26695957	98.9	26881429	91.8	24684134	88.9	24040915	62.5	17003771
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	37351056	80.8	46534660	88.3	51372600	100	4574803	86.8	15920074	90.0	48834249	30	17061416	45.9	26432685	54.4	31665960
Maharashtra	69.8	43802548	85.3	53617466	95.8	60413116	95	10459673	93.5	42157166	93.2	58761154	35.8	22462903	80.6	50651985	58.7	37021522
Manipur	74.4	1468998	94.3	1882958	95.0	1917656	-	-	97.1	950137	80.0	1615212	0	0	51.9	1035224	59.4	1199804
Meghalaya	89.7	1990351	90	2015747	96.9	2185199	74.7	882659	93.5	1082851	95.9	2164193	76	1687258	58.3	1306022	66.3	1495511
Mizoram	86.9	418741	88.9	428727	100.0	482676	87.3	165556	93.4	222705	100.0	482676	50.1	241215	93.3	449886	61.3	295727
Nagaland	72.7	1455860	89.6	1810964	66.6	1358518	-	-	90.6	992486	95.6	900962	13.6	272582	68	1375006	65.8	1342359
Odisha	53.9	19007503	55	19486627	61.8	22000602	96.3	2479985	88.7	3518915	82.9	9479882	11.3	3976215	22.3	7887730	36.2	12906613
Puducherry	55.4	289553	78.1	419133	76.2	420602	-	-	-	-	63.6	351262	1.9	9980	22.7	121769	55.7	307386
Punjab	67.3	11584799	84.4	14503631	90.7	15572933	99.6	2850318	78.5	7531631	88.7	15230377	38.1	6554735	60.6	10414312	51.8	8885513
Rajasthan	73.2	41322126	91.3	52121678	96.5	55698183	88.2	11085919	90.9	39214603	91.0	52568877	29.7	16763722	86.6	49466533	63.2	36503951
Sikkim	98.7	550507	98.2	550958	100.0	564810	96	411413	95.5	535774	100.0	564810	91.3	509369	99.2	556559	74.9	423310

States	DLI 1						DLI 2						DLI 3					
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS-3	
	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets						Rural population living in ODF verified villages						Rural population practicing SLWM					
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Tamil Nadu	54.6	14933905	82.5	21959798	96.2	25032370	83.8	1423383	73.3	3705449	94.8	24677583	16.7	4565382	77.7	20695059	68.6	17857857
Telangana	69	15994491	90.6	21172815	79.5	17211546	100	3775110	84.3	8208972	89.3	11812797	38.3	8891676	56.2	13118205	55.8	12081829
Tripura	57.5	1783687	85.2	2663262	78.5	2468507	-	-	-	-	100.0	1544813	8.1	250080	19.1	595549	59.3	1864156
Uttar Pradesh	41.9	72354266	83.4	145867439	85.9	152142786	100	4475009	87.3	23888795	92.7	135254943	22.7	39196890	81.3	142133894	55.0	97403035
Uttarakhand	86.3	6534497	97.6	7437881	91.6	7024712	97	2476082	90.4	6886967	88.6	6792902	61.1	4625312	93.4	7118563	67.8	5196707
West Bengal	76.7	51776196	85	57770777	91.2	62479265	95.2	22694674	89.5	42497288	92.4	59818162	21.7	14635143	62.2	42231497	45.3	31019885

6.2. 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	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	54,52,47,322 (62.3%)	75,16,71,288 (85.0 %)	95,00,00,00.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
Strengthen DDWS capacity to manage SBM-G program			
▶ PDO Indicator 2: National annual sanitation survey conducted, and results published (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Y	Y	
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	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	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	58,53,38,644 (66.6 %)	78,20,81,112 (87.6%)	60
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Results Indicator 2: Percent of female beneficiaries (Percentage, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	27,98,78,472 (47.8%)	82,80,67,798 (48.0%)	42
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	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	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	58,12,03,239 (66.1%)	78,31,63,959 (87.8%)	70
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
Result Area 2: Sustaining community - wide ODF status			
▶ Intermediate Results Indicator 4: Sustaining ODF status in villages (Number, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	89,790 (95.3%)	4,53,292 (90.1%)	48,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	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	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	25,57,82,608 (28.3%)	48 ,24,96,046 (54.9%)	116,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 6: Number of villages with SLWM (Number, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	2,27,754 (37.6%)	3,71,058 (61.8%)	84,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20

Result Area 4: Strengthened capacity of DDWS in program management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 7: Program management unit strengthened and functional (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Y	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Unit strengthened (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Y	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 9: IMIS improved and functional (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Y	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 10: BCC campaign implemented at national level (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Y	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 11: Report on grievances received and addressed (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Y	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20
Intermediate Result Indicator 12: Report on annual program performance (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	N	Y	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-20	31-Dec-20

Explanation on SBMSO results frame indicators are provided below:

Indicator	Description	Calculation Process
PDO Indicator 1: Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation	This indicator has been determined by the population always using safe, functional and hygienic toilet and child faeces are also being disposed safely.	DLI # 1 Rural Population
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	This indicator has been determined by calculating the population those are having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	DLI# 1 Rural Population without considering usage by an individual
Intermediate Results Indicator 2: Percent of female beneficiaries	This indicator has been determined by calculating the female population those are having safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	Denominator= DLI# 1 Rural population (adult male, adult female & all child) having access to safe, functional & hygienic sanitation Numerator= Total Female population (adult female + girl child) having access to safe, functional & hygienic sanitation

Indicator	Description	Calculation Process
Intermediate Result Indicator 3: Increase in the percentage of poor and vulnerable (PAV) rural population having access to safe and functional sanitation	This indicator has been determined by calculating the PAV household and those are having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	Denominator = Total PAV rural population (All BPL and amongst APL, SC, ST, Landless, Small & Marginal farmer, Laborer with only Homestead Land/ Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Household Numerator = Total PAV rural population having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet
Result Area 2: Sustaining community - wide ODF status		
Intermediate Results Indicator 4: Sustaining ODF status in villages	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"> ✓ Household having Access to a toilet, ✓ Safe disposal of Child faeces, ✓ School having access to toilet ✓ AWC having access to toilet ✓ Functionality of toilet ✓ Hygienic status of toilet ✓ Safe technology of the toilet ✓ Usage of toilet by individuals ✓ Absence of visible faeces in the village. 	Number of villages sustaining ODF Calculation was done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Total number of ODF villages as on 6th June 2019 B- Proportion of ODF verified villages = 90.1 C- Number of projected ODF villages Formula: C=(A*B)/100
Result Area 3: Increased population with solid and liquid waste management (SLWM)		
Intermediate Result Indicator 5: Rural population with SLWM	This indicator has been decided by a group of parameters 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 methodology is 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.	DLI # 3 Rural Population
Intermediate Result Indicator 6: Number of villages with SLWM (Number, Custom)	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.	Denominator -Total surveyed villages Numerator - Villages with safe disposal mechanism of solid & liquid waste and with minimal littering and stagnant water near public places

Chapter-7: Profile of Sampled Households



7.1. INTRODUCTION

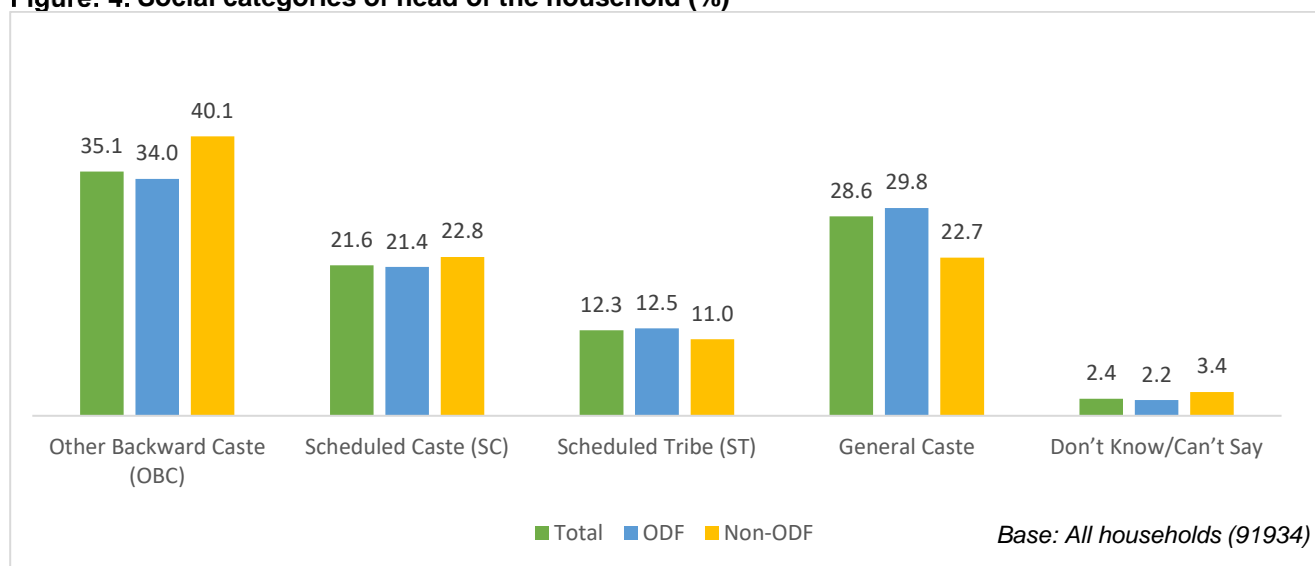
This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household members in the surveyed households (N=91934) from 6134 PSUs covered across 32 states. Household members characteristics like age, gender, number of children aged below 3 years, social categories, economic status of households and average household size are presented in the ensuing section.

7.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

7.2.1. Social category of head of the households

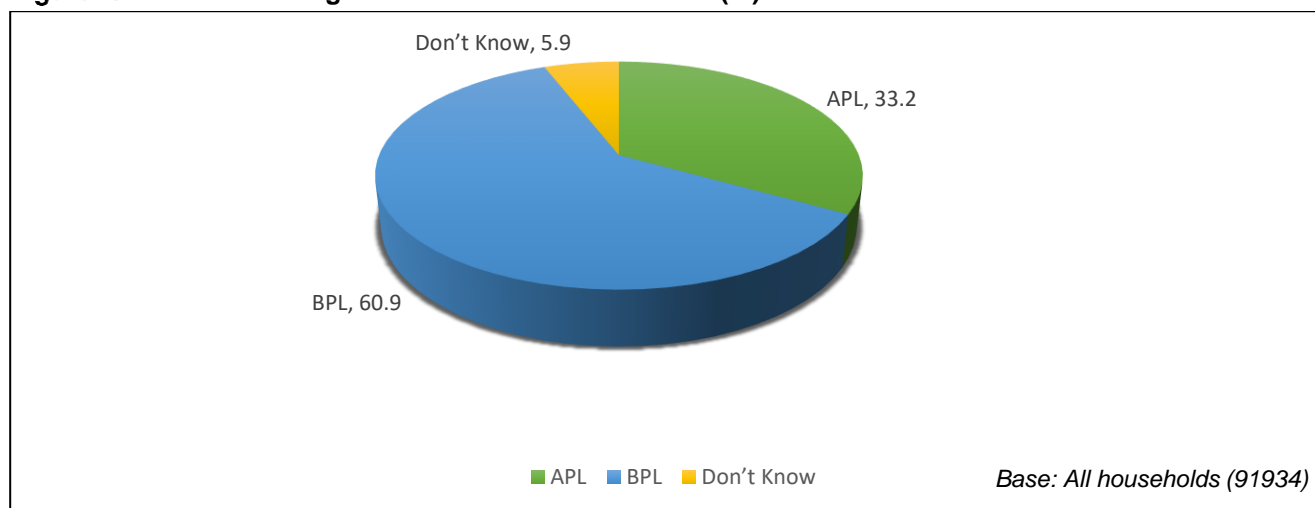
Social category wise analysis indicated that at an overall level, more than one-third of the households (35.1%) belonged to the Other Backward Caste (OBC). Three out of ten households were of general category (28.6%) while 21.6 percent of the households belonged to Scheduled Caste. Category wise analysis indicated that in ODF areas, majority of households were of other backward category (34.0%) followed by General category (29.8%) and SC (21.4%) while in Non-ODF areas, OBC households were in majority (40.1%) followed by schedule caste households (22.8%) and general caste households (22.7%). The trend of the percentage of the households falling under various social categories is more or less same irrespective of the village category. Please refer annexure **table-HH: 1 & table 4** for additional information.

Figure: 4. Social categories of head of the household (%)



7.2.2. Economic category of head 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, six out of ten households (60.9%) reported that their household was a below poverty line (BPL) household whereas one-third households (33.2%) indicated to be an above poverty line (APL) household. 5.9 percent of the total sampled households did not know their economic classification. Category wise analysis indicated that almost a similar trend was prevalent across ODF and Non-ODF areas, as could be seen in the table below. Please refer annexure table **HH:1 and table:4** for additional information.

Figure: 5. Economic categories of head the households (%)**Table: 5. Socio-economic category of head the household**

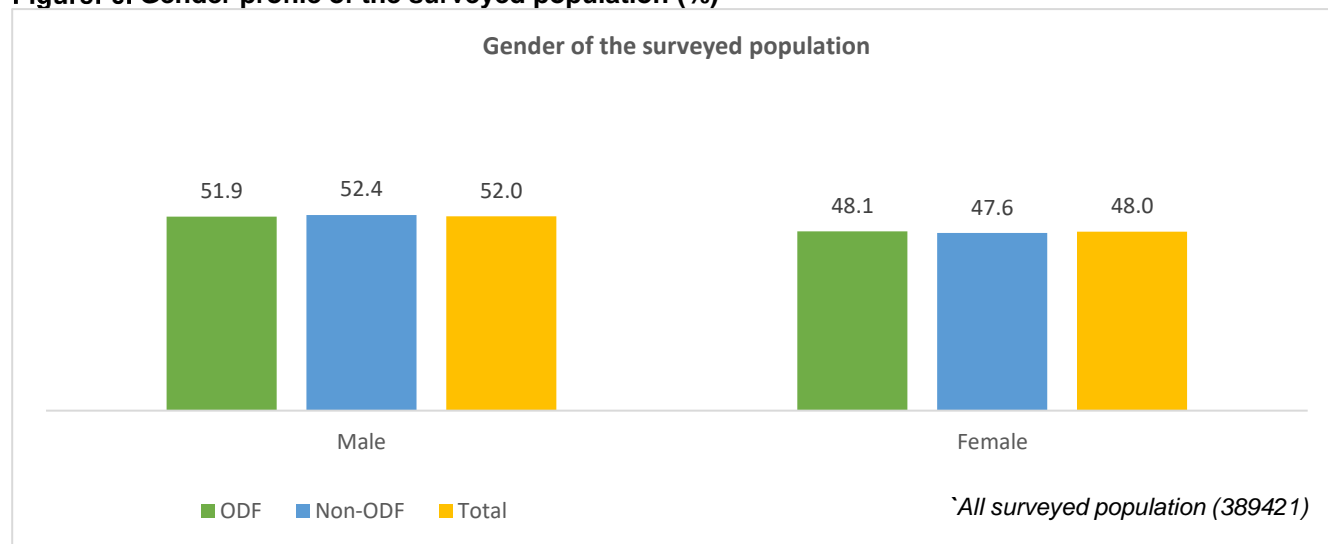
Socio-economic categories of head of the households						
Particulars	Total		ODF		Non- ODF	
	Total number of households		Total number of households		Total number of households	
	Weighted	%	Weighted	%	Weighted	%
<i>Social Category</i>						
Other Backward Caste	32234	35.1	25930	34	6304	40.1
Scheduled Caste	19864	21.6	16278	21.4	3586	22.8
Scheduled Tribe	11274	12.3	9550	12.5	1724	11
General Caste	26313	28.6	22745	29.8	3568	22.7
Don't Know/Can't Say	2249	2.4	1709	2.2	540	3.4
Total	91934	100	76212	100	15722	100
<i>Economic Category</i>						
APL	30483	33.2	26241	34.4	4242	27
BPL	56021	60.9	45706	60	10315	65.6
Don't Know	5431	5.9	4265	5.6	1165	7.4
Total	91934	100	76212	100	15722	100

7.3. Demographic characteristics of the survey population

7.3.1. Gender of the survey population

The data on the gender of the population, presented in the following table, indicated that higher number of the male members were reported in the surveyed households than the female members which is 52.0 percent & 48.0 percent respectively. The percentage distribution of both genders is similar across ODF and Non- ODF villages at national level. (Refer table:5)

Figure: 6. Gender profile of the surveyed population (%)



7.3.2. Age group of the survey population

The figure illustrates the percent distribution of surveyed population by age-group. It shows that the population under age 15 represents 26.5 percent of the surveyed population. Majority of the population under ODF category (25.8%) belongs to the age group of <15 years followed by the age group 15- 24 years which represents 17. This age- group is slightly ahead of the age-group 25- 34 years (16.5%). In Non-ODF households also, <15 age-group forms majority of the population with percentage of 29.8 percent. (Refer table:5)

Table: 6. Gender wise percentage distribution of surveyed population

Particulars	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number	%	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number	%	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number	%
<i>Gender of the surveyed population</i>									
Male	202749	202585	52	167932	167832	52	34818	34753	52.4
Female	186943	186836	48	155341	152227	48	31602	31609	47.6
Total	389692	389421	100	323273	323059	100	66419	66362	100
<i>Age group-wise distribution of surveyed population</i>									
<15	103181	103104	26.5	83461	83328	25.8	19720	19776	29.8
15-24	66290	66195	17	55115	55063	17	11176	11132	16.8
25-34	63977	64025	16.4	53318	53365	16.5	10659	10660	16.1
35-44	55903	55862	14.3	46394	46397	14.4	9509	9465	14.3
45-54	43442	43400	11.1	36675	36656	11.3	6767	6744	10.2
55-64	32639	32581	8.4	27496	27442	8.5	5142	5139	7.7
65-74	17706	17706	4.5	15125	15131	4.7	2581	2575	3.9
≥ 75	6555	6548	1.7	5690	5677	1.8	865	871	1.3
Total	389692	389421	100	323273	323059	100	66419	66362	100

Note: 1). The percentage is based on un-weighted sample. The subsequent tables will be based on weighted sample unless otherwise specified.

2). The population includes the children aged <3 years

7.3.3. Average household size by gender & age group of the population

The mean number of children below 3 years is 1.2 at an overall level. Across the ODF and Non- ODF villages, the Mean number of children is same. At overall level, average household size was calculated to be 4.2 with male member averaging 2.2 while female average is 2.0. The details of average male and female member in ODF & Non-ODF villages are provided in the **table:6** for easy reference.

Table: 7. Average household size by gender & age group of the population

Particulars	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Mean	SD	Total population	Mean	SD	Total population	Mean	SD	Total population
Average no. of member (All age-group)	4.2	2.0	389692	4.2	2.0	323273	4.2	1.9	66419
Average no. of male (All age-group)	2.2	1.2	202749	2.2	1.2	167932	2.2	1.2	34818
Average no. of female (All age- group)	2.0	1.2	186943	2.0	1.2	155341	2.0	1.2	31602
Average no. of children aged <3 years	1.2	0.5	17040	1.2	0.5	13878	1.2	0.5	3161
Average no. of male child aged <3 years	0.6	0.6	9011	0.6	0.6	7360	0.6	0.6	1651
Average no. of female child aged <3 years	0.6	0.6	8028	0.6	0.6	6518	0.6	0.6	1510
Average no. of adult aged ≥ 3 years	4.1	1.9	372653	4.1	1.9	309395	4.0	1.8	63258
Average no. of males aged ≥ 3 years	2.1	1.2	193738	2.1	1.2	160571	2.1	1.2	33167
Average no. of females aged ≥ 3 years	1.9	1.2	178915	2.0	1.2	148824	1.9	1.2	30091

Chapter-8: Survey Findings of the Households



Key Findings

- **Accessibility:** Overall accessibility of the toilets for the households was found to be 94.4 percent at national level. The accessibility was reported to be 98.0 percent in ODF villages while 77 percent in Non-ODF villages. Accessibility comprised of own toilet, shared toilet and public toilet access in total by the household.
- **Functionality:** At national level 96.4 percent of the household toilets were found to be functional. In ODF villages it was 98.7 percent as compared to 82.1 percent functional household toilets in Non-ODF villages.
- **Hygienic Situation:** 96.3 percent of the toilets were found to be hygienic at national level. 98.7 percent household toilets in ODF villages were found to be hygienic as compared to 82 percent in Non-ODF villages.
- **Disposal Mechanism of Excreta:** Safe Disposal mechanism for disposing of human excreta was found to be prevalent in 99.9 percent of the household surveyed at national level. In ODF villages and Non-ODF villages, 99.9 percent and 99.8 percent households were reported to have safe disposal mechanism respectively.
- **Disposal methods of children excreta:** Safe Disposal methods for disposing of children' excreta were followed in 87.8 percent of the households. In ODF villages 95.3 percent reported of disposing of the children' excreta through safe method whereas 54.9 percent household in Non-ODF villages reported the same.
- **Technological options:** All household toilets (100%) were found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system.
- **Usage of Toilets:** 89.9 percent people were reported to be using the toilets always among those who had access to toilets.
- **Solid and liquid waste management practices:** At national level 86.2 percent of the household were found to be practicing safe disposal of solid waste. More than half of the households i.e. around 53.0 percent of the households were reported disposing of the solid household waste outside to a common system. In ODF and Non-ODF village categories, the percentage of households practicing safe disposal of solid waste was reported to be at 87.4 percent and 80 percent respectively. Similarly, at national level 87.2 percent of the household practiced safe method of disposal of liquid waste. Disposal of waste water to a common system was found to be followed by 47.4 percent of the households. In ODF and Non-ODF village categories, the percentage of households practicing safe disposal of liquid waste was reported to be at 88.3 percent and 81.7 percent respectively.

8.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information on key sanitation indicators of the households. These indicators included toilet access, functionality of household toilet, hygienic situations, availability of water for toilet usage, technological options used in the toilet and solid & liquid waste management (SLWM) in rural households. In addition, this chapter also describes the characteristics of the population covered under surveyed households with respect to the usage of the toilet and the practice of safe disposal of excreta of children <3 years.

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total number of households surveyed	91934	76212	15722
Total number of households with toilet access (Own, shared & Public toilet)	86791	74686	12105
Total Number of households with toilet access (Own & shared) *	85899	73832	12066

*For calculations of functionality, hygienic status, safe disposal of excreta, usage of toilet & availability of water, base (n=85,899) will be used.

8.2. ACCESS TO TOILETS

In household survey, the information on accessibility to toilet facility for the household was collected through a combination of four responses which included *i) Own toilet*: Households with access to toilet which is exclusively used by members of the household *ii) Shared toilet*: Household with access to toilet used by multiple families *iii) Community toilets*: Households with 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=91934), the households which had access to toilets represents 94.4 percent at national level. Almost all the household in ODF villages (98.0%) have access to toilet while households of Non-ODF villages reported 77.0 percent toilet access.

ODF & Non-ODF households relied on different set-up of toilet facilities depending on ownership status. Main type of toilet to which the ODF households got access to, is own toilet (81.5%), shared toilet (15.4%) and community toilet (1.1%). In Non-ODF households, the trend of using the types of toilet is different, where the percent of households with own toilet is accounted to 67.8 percent, shared toilet (9%) and community toilet (0.2%). Overall, 5.6 percent of households do not have access to toilet facilities, meaning they practice open defecation.

State-wise analysis of data shows that all the households (100%) in the states of North-east (Manipur, Mizoram & Sikkim) & Kerala have access to toilet facility. At national level, the state which were reported to toilet access in more than 99 percent households but below 100 percent, are Tripura (99.9), Haryana (99.6), Himachal Pradesh (99.6), Goa (99.4), Andaman & Nicobar islands (99.3), Tamilnadu (99.2) and Rajasthan (99.1).

The percent distribution of household with toilet access in three states have been reported below 90 percent. These states are Puducherry (89.8%), Odisha (89.6%) and Bihar (73.6%). The lowest performing state in terms of proportion of household with toilet access, is Bihar wherein proportion of toilet access is drastically down. **(Refer HH:3 & HH:4 in annexure table)**

Trends: Percentage of households practicing open defecation decreased from 6.7 percent in NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) to 5.6 percent in NARSS Round-3 (2019-20) at national level. In NARSS Round-1 (2017-18), the percentage of household practicing open defecation was reported to be 24 percent.

Figure 7. Accessibility by types of toilet (%)

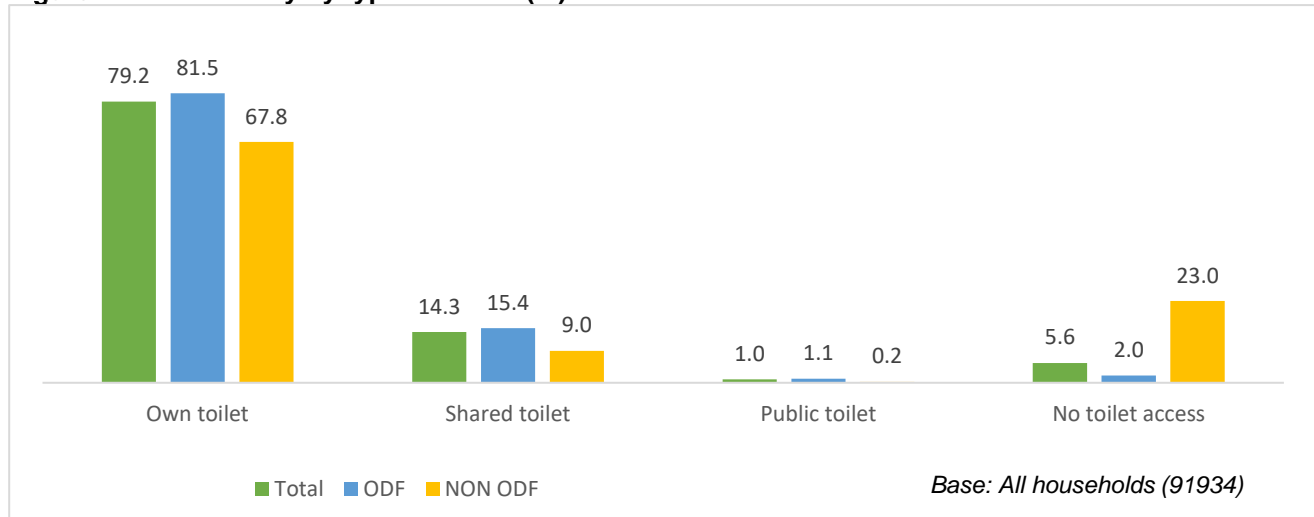
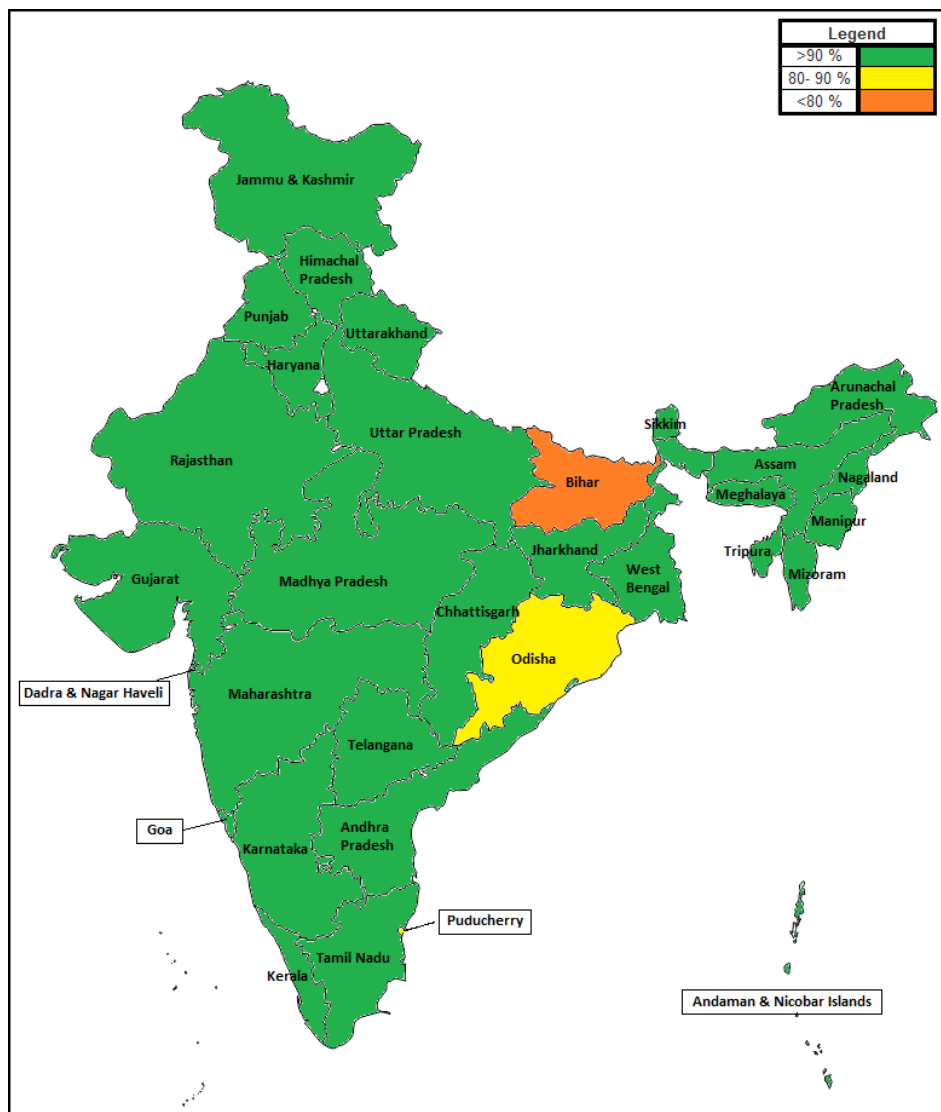


Figure 8. Percentage of household with accessibility to the toilet by state/ UT



8.3. PATTERNS OF HOUSEHOLD ACCESS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The distribution of households by social categories shows that more than 9 households out of 10 across different socio-economic categories have access to toilet facilities. The percentage of ODF households with access to the toilet facilities is higher (98.0%) as compared to the Non-ODF households (77%).

Figure: 9. Accessibility to the toilets among different social groups (%)

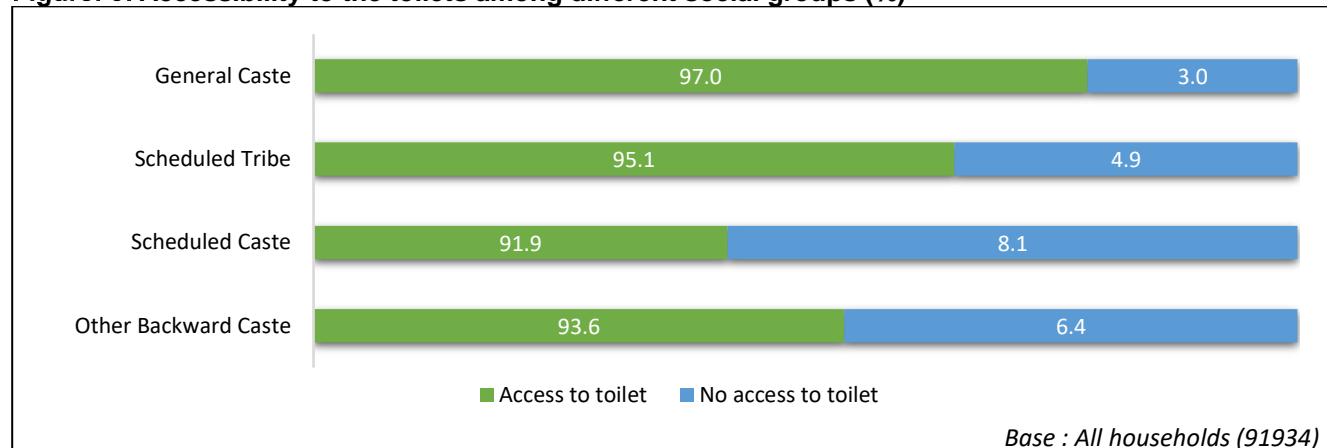


Table: 8. Accessibility of the toilets by socio- economic characteristics

Accessibility of toilets	Total		ODF		Non-ODF	
<i>Toilet access by social category</i>						
Base: All households	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%
Other Backward Caste	32234	93.6	25930	98.0	6304	75.4
Scheduled Caste	19864	91.9	16278	97.3	3586	67.4
Scheduled Tribe	11274	95.1	9550	97.1	1724	84.1
General Caste	26313	97.0	22745	98.9	3568	85.0
Don't Know/Can't Say	2249	94.7	1709	98.3	540	83.4
Total	91934	94.4	76212	98.0	15722	77.0
<i>Toilet access by economic category</i>						
Base: All households	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%
APL	30483	96.8	26241	99.0	4242	82.7
BPL	56021	93.2	45706	97.4	10315	74.4
Don't Know	5431	93.9	4265	98.0	1165	79.1
Total	91934	94.4	76212	98.0	15722	77.0

The table depicts the toilet accessibility status of the households by socio-economic categories. Out of the total surveyed households, majority of the households belonged to the OBC followed by general category, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in decreasing order. The highest proportion of household with toilet access were reported to found in general category which was accounted to 97 percent. This was followed by scheduled tribe (95.1%), OBC (93.6%) and scheduled caste (91.9%) at an overall level.

In ODF category, the percent distribution of the households belonging to the different social category with toilet access is almost universal and that almost all the households have access to the toilet except the household which belonged to scheduled tribe (97.1%) and scheduled caste (97.3%) where the accessibility percentage is lowest among other caste category.

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 96.8 percent in overall. The BPL households have got 93.2 percent toilet access. Please refer **table:11** for detailed information.

8.4. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

Functional toilet

The functionality status of the toilet was determined by observing four components in the toilet. These components include *i) pan/seat is not completely broken ii) pan is not completely choked iii) pits/tanks are completely covered iv) pipes are not completely broken or open*. A toilet is considered as non-functional if any of the parameters stated above, is found to be compromised.

Overall functionality of the households were reported to be 96.4 percent. Functionality status of households which belongs to the ODF village represents 98.7 percent where almost all the households have got functional toilet. In households toilet of the Non-ODF villages, functionality status represents 82.1 percent.

State-wise data analysis shows that the households in majority of the states at national level were reportedly have more than 98 percent functional toilet. Only few states like Karnataka (98%), Madhya Pradesh (97.2%), Nagaland (97%), Uttar Pradesh (96.1%), Assam (95.4%), Jharkhand (94.9%), Tripura (92.6%), Telangana (90.1%), Goa (88.7%), Odisha (84.2%) and Bihar (82%). The percent distribution of toilet functionality is reported to have 99.9 percent each for the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

In ODF village category, the functionality of household toilets were reported to be more than 90 percent except Bihar where the household toilet functionality were reported to be 88.6 percent. Households of Non-ODF villages of Madhya Pradesh represents 74.1 percent with functional toilet which is lowest in this village category. Under the same village category, the states wherein the proportion of household with functional toilets represented below 90 percent are Karnataka (89.6%), Goa (88.7%), Jharkhand (87%), Tripura (85.3%), Uttar Pradesh (84.8%), Odisha (80.2%), Bihar (78.4%), Telangana (77.8%) and Madhya Pradesh (74.1%). **HH:9 presents the detail.**

Figure: 10. Functional status of the toilets (%)

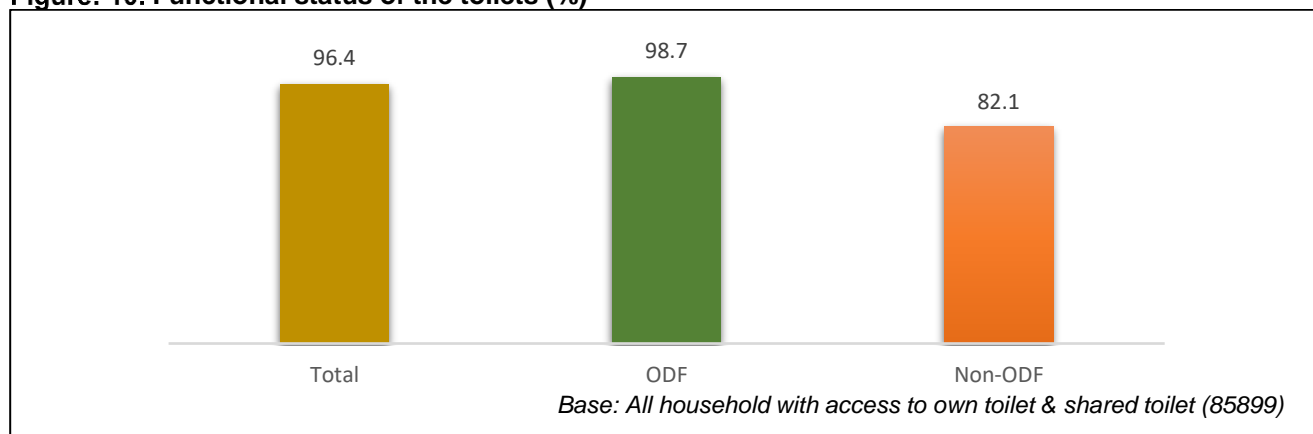


Table: 9. Functional status of toilet by village categories

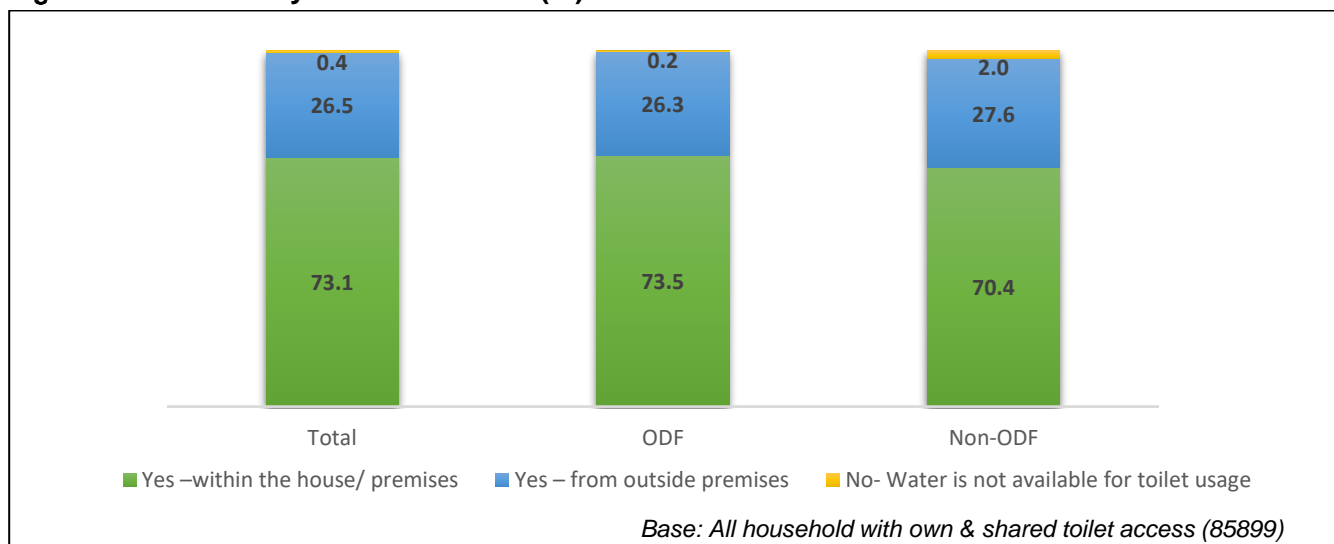
Toilet functionality (Base: 85899)	Total		ODF		Non-ODF	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pan/ seat is completely broken	0.2	99.8	0.1	99.9	1.0	99.0
Pan is completely choked	0.4	99.6	0.2	99.8	1.8	98.2
Pits/tanks are completely covered	99.8	0.2	100.0	0.0	99.0	1.0
Pipes are completely broken or open	3.2	96.8	1.1	98.9	16.0	84.0

Trends: Percentage of households with functional toilets decreased from 98.6 percent in NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) to 96.4 percent in NARSS Round-3 (2019-20). In NARSS Round 1, the household with functional toilet constituted 95 percent.

8.5. AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR TOILET USAGE

Availability of water for toilets usage was observed for the household which were reported to have access to a toilet. The responses of the households were recorded by asking whether the household had any evidence of water supply- which could be 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. The data shows that in India, 99.6 percent household had availability of water. The percentage of household with water availability varies across the ODF and Non-ODF categories of the villages. In ODF category, 99.8 percent household reported to have availability of water while 98 percent Non- ODF households had availability of water.

Figure: 11. Availability of water source (%)



At an overall level, 73.1 percent households had water available within the premises of the house which were the main source across the ODF and Non- ODF households. In ODF villages, 73.5 percent households had water available within the house premises while in Non- ODF villages, 70.4 percent households reported the same. (HH:13 & HH:14 presents the detail).

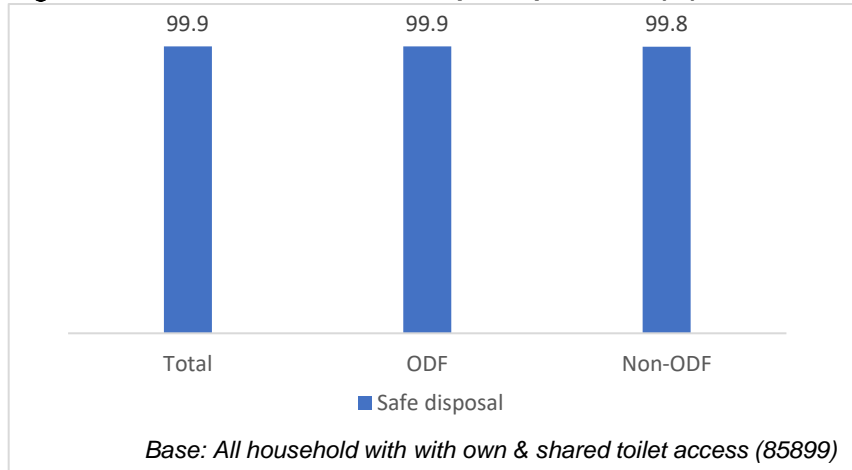
8.5.1. Safe Disposal of Human Excreta

Safe disposal

Safe technology of disposal of human excreta includes the options of *septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open drain; and/or with Soak pit, single leach pit, double leach pit, a closed drain with sewer system and closed pit. If a toilet has reported with any one of the disposal options stated above, has been considered as with safe disposal*

Sample: All household with toilet (85899)

At national level, Almost all household toilets (99.9%) practiced safe disposal of human excreta. 99.9 percent household in ODF villages were reported to have practiced safe disposal while safe disposal practice in Non-ODF household represented 99.8 percent.

Figure: 12. Household with safe disposal practices (%)

There are only few states at an overall level which were reported to have safe disposal practice in less than 100 percent households. These states are Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal with 99.9 percent each and Odisha (99.7%).

All households in ODF villages were universally found to have practiced safe disposal of excreta except the states where the household represented 99.9 percent each in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and

West Bengal. The percent distribution of the households belonging to the Non-ODF villages of the states which shows safe disposal in less than 100 percent, are Bihar (99.9%), Karnataka (99.6%), Odisha (99.5%) and Madhya Pradesh (99.3%). The different mechanisms of safe disposal have been described in the following figure. (**Refer HH:15 & HH:16 in annexure table**).

Trends: Percentage of households practicing safe disposal mechanism increased from 99.6 percent in NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) to 99.9 percent in NARSS Round-3 (2019-20). The proportion of households practicing safe disposal of excreta was reported substantially low in NARSS Round 1 (2017-18) which constituted 96.1 percent.

8.5.2. Hygienic situation of toilets

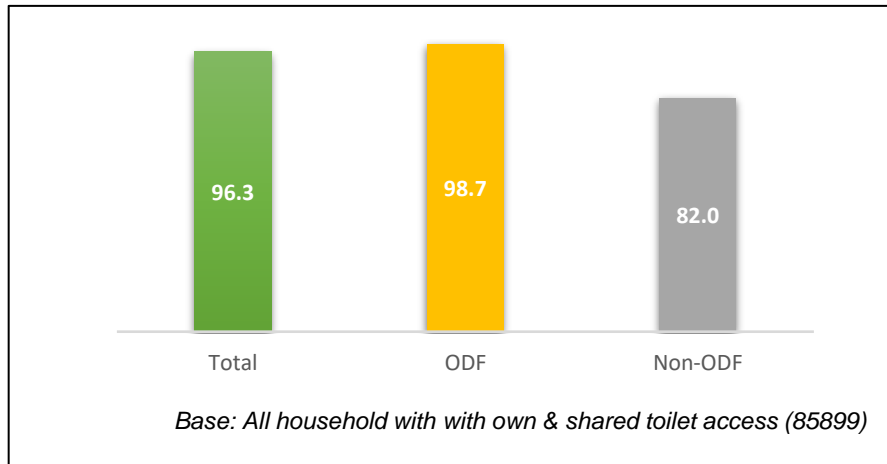
Hygienic toilet

The criteria of the toilet to become hygienic includes *i) toilet is 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.*

Sample: All household with toilet access (Own and shared toilet) (85899)

The survey also tried to look at the hygienic situations of the toilets across the rural households of different village categories. Toilets were considered in hygienic situations based on set of criteria. 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 criteria, the households with hygienic toilet represented 96.3 percent at national level. Households with hygienic toilet constituted 98.7% in ODF village category while in Non- ODF village category, it constituted 82 percent.

Figure: 13. Distribution of household by hygienic situation of toilet (%)

At an overall level, states of ANI, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Rajasthan and Gujarat universally reported to have hygienic household toilet while the states which have hygienic toilet in less than 90 percent households are Telangana (89.7%), Goa (87.4%), Bihar (81.9%) and Odisha (81.6%). In ODF category, the states which reported lowest percentage of household with hygienic toilet, are

Odisha (91.9%) and Bihar (90.7%). In Non-ODF village category, the states which were reportedly have hygienic toilet in less than 80 percent households, are Madhya Pradesh (79.9%), Telangana (78.1%), Bihar (77.1%), Odisha (75.9%) and Assam (73.1%). **(Refer HH:20 of annexure table)**

Trends: Percentage of households with hygienic toilets increased from 95.0 percent in 2018-19 to 96.3 percent in 2019-20. The proportion of households practicing safe disposal of excreta was reported 95.6 percent in NARSS Round 1 (2017-18).

8.5.3. Disposal of children excreta by the household with children < 3 years

Safe disposal of child faeces

Safe disposal methods of child faeces include *Put into the toilet & Buried in the ground*

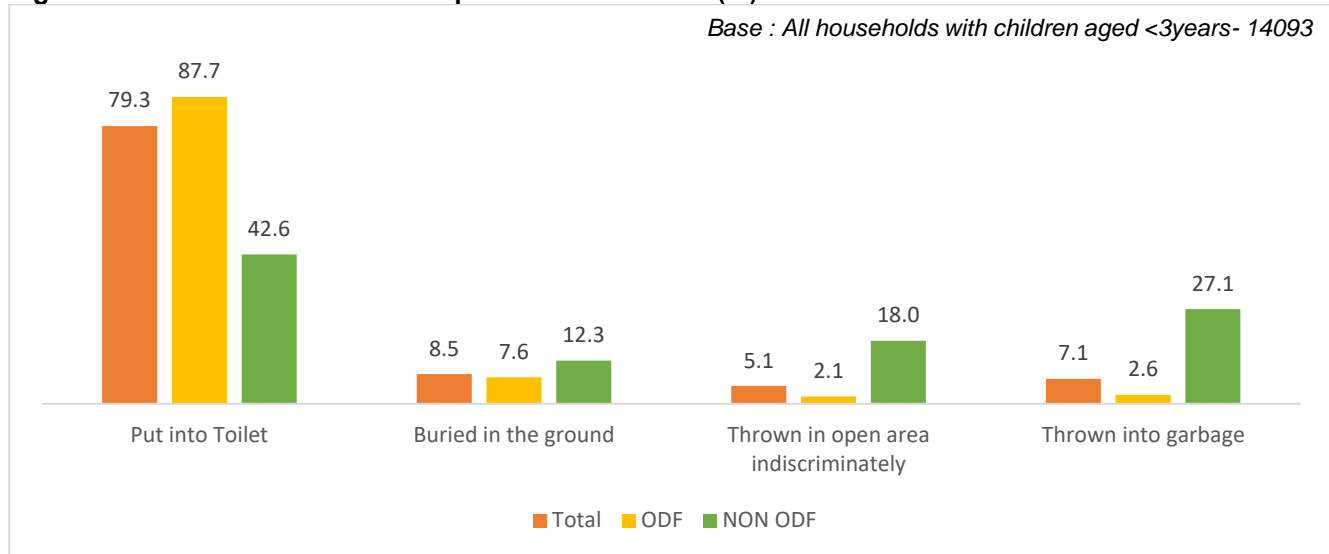
Sample: All household with children aged less than 3 years (14093)

Among the surveyed households (N=91934), 15.3% (n=14093) of the households were reported to have children aged less than 3 years. These households were asked about the disposal method for the faeces of the child. Based on the responses, it was categorized whether the method of disposal of child excreta were safe way of disposing the faeces or unsafe method. The household respondents who affirmed 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 the national level, 87.8 percent household with children in the age-group of less than 3 years, disposed of the child excreta through safe method. The household of ODF village represented 95.3 percent while the household of Non- ODF villages constituted 54.9 percent which followed the safe method of disposal of the child faeces.

State-wise analysis shows that the household of ODF villages where safe disposal of child excreta was reported below 90 percent, were Andhra Pradesh (89.9%), Jharkhand (89.4%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (89.2%), Bihar (85.6%), Puducherry (82.7%) and Arunachal Pradesh (81.8%).

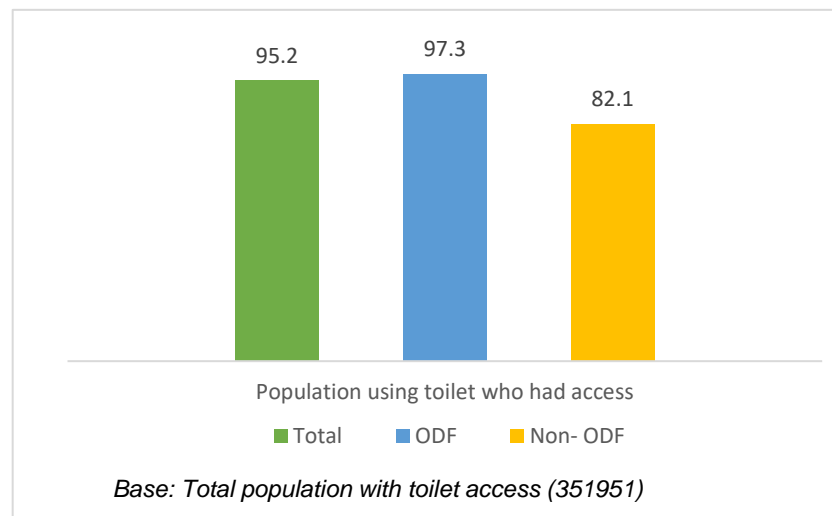
Data analysis through different methods of disposing of the child faeces shows that the household of both the category of village (ODF & Non-ODF villages) relied on disposal method by putting the faeces into the toilet which represents 87.7 percent and 42.6 percent respectively. Overall, the household practicing the safe disposal through putting the faeces into toilet represents 79.3 percent followed by buried in the ground which constitutes 8.5 percent. The other methods have been showcased in the following figure. **(Refer HH:21 & HH:22 of annexure table).**

Figure: 14. Methods followed to dispose child's excreta (%)

Trends: Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces increased from 75.4 percent in NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) to 87.8 percent in NARSS Round-3 (2019-20). The proportion of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces was reported substantially low in NARSS Round 1 (2017-18) which was accounted to be 52.6 percent.

8.6. USAGE OF TOILETS

Population using toilet who had access

Figure: 15. Percentage of population using toilet those having access (%)

Data analysis on toilet usage by population who had access to it revealed that at national level, 95.2 percent population used toilet always who had access to it. The percentage of population reported to be 97.3 percent and 82.1 percent in ODF and Non-ODF village category respectively.

All population in the state of Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura in ODF village category reported toilet usage while in other states, the population proportion who were using toilet and had access to toilet facilities, was reported below 100 percent. The states which constituted

population proportion between 95 to 100 percent are Kerala (99.6%), Himachal Pradesh (98.9%), Assam (97.8%), Nagaland (97.6%), Haryana (97.5%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (97.3%), Meghalaya (97.2%), Manipur (96.9%), Rajasthan (96.8%), Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (96.6% each), Tamilnadu (96.4%), Maharashtra (96.3%), Punjab (96.0%) and Odisha (95.1%). The percentage of population was reported below 90 percent in the states of Bihar (89.8%), Jammu and Kashmir (87%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (85.8%) and Puducherry (81.3%).

In Non- ODF village category, the proportion of population using toilet those had access was found to be above 80 percent in the states of Tripura (93.2%), Goa (92.1%), Telangana (85.7%) and Assam (85.0%). Below 80 percent was reported in the states of Nagaland (75.8%), Odisha (67.5%), Uttar Pradesh (63.2%), Jharkhand (62.4%), Bihar (57.8%), Karnataka (40.1%), Madhya Pradesh (29.5%) and West Bengal (17.9%). **(Refer annexure table HH:12).**

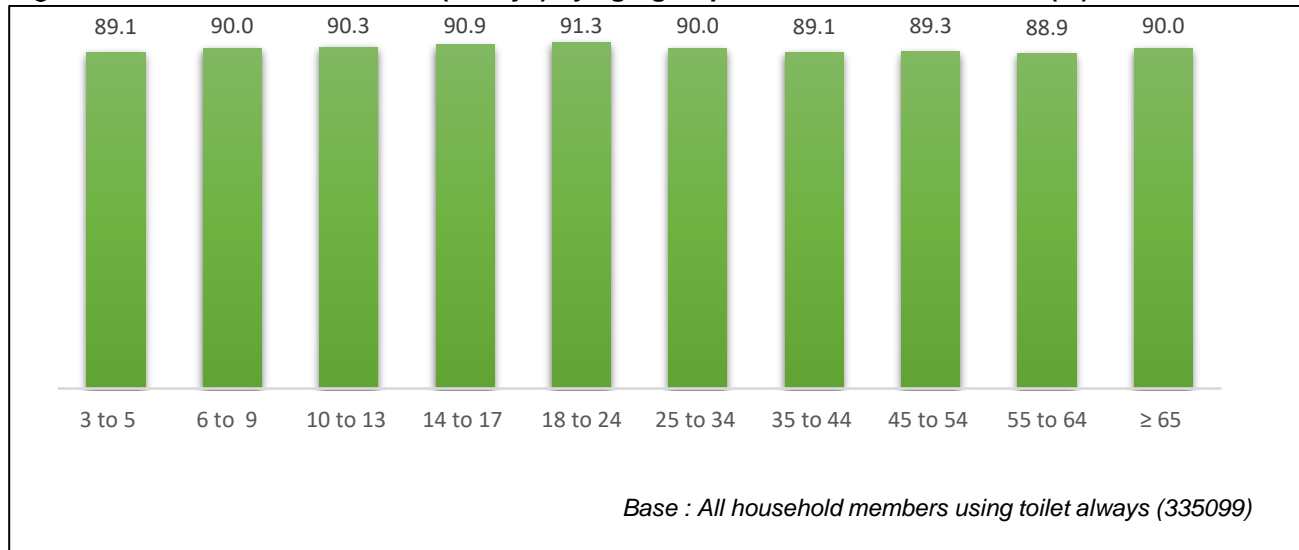
Using toilet always

Besides accessibility to the toilet facilities by the household members, the usage pattern of the household members was also elicited through the set of questions, *i). Where does (name) go for defecation? ii). How often did (name) use the toilet in last 15 days*, to explore whether the family members used toilet always or there is an irregularity in usage. The household members who gave response that they use toilet exclusively or use toilet besides going for open defecation. The respondents were again probed whether in the last 15 days, they used toilet always or sometimes use toilet or never use toilet. Based on the probing, if the household respondent consistently using the toilet, will be considered as 'household members using the toilet always'.

The age group-wise toilet usage has been presented in the following figure which exhibited that the individual in the age- group of 18- 24 years always used the household toilet which represented highest 91.3 percent followed by the individual in age group of 14- 17 years which constituted 90.9 percent.

The population in the age-group of 10- 13 years associated with the ODF household and using the toilet always reported to be 96.2 percent which is highest across the different age-group. The population in the age-group of 18- 24 years who belonged to the Non-ODF household and using the toilet always constituted highest 68.1 percent across the different age-group. **(Refer annexure table HH:10).**

Figure: 16. Pattern of use of toilet (Always) by age-groups of household members (%)



Trends: The percentage of population using toilet always which was reported to be highest 98.6 percent in the age- group of 55- 64 years in NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) has been decreased to 88.9 percent in NARSS Round-3 (2019-20). During the same reference period, the population proportion for the age group of more than or equal to 65 years also decreased from 98.3 percent to 90 percent and population proportion of the age-group of 45 to 54 years decreased from 98.5 percent to 89.3 percent. In the current survey round, the population proportion of entire age- group has been decreased as compared to NARSS Round-2.

In NARSS Round-1 (2017-18), the population proportion of the age-group of more than or equal to 65 years was reported to be 93.4 percent, age-group 55- 64 (93%) and 45- 54 years (93.3%). The proportion of population of all age- group using toilet always across all three rounds of NARSS has been reported in the below table:

Using toilet always and sometimes

At national level, the survey data was analysed to elicit information about the both household members who were using toilet always and those who were using toilets sometimes putting together in the last 15 days of reference period. The data shows that majority of the population falling under the age-group of 65+ years who either always or sometimes used the household toilet represented 94.8 percent which is followed by 45-54 years of individual who constituted 94 percent. The member of the household in the age-group of 25-34 years and 35-44 years reported to be 93.4 percent each.

In ODF household, the population in the age-group of 65+ years using the toilet always and sometimes reported to be 98.0 percent which is highest across the different age-group. This was followed by the age-group of 45- 54 years and 55- 64 years which were accounted to be 97.9 percent and 97.8 percent respectively.

In Non-ODF household, the population in the age-group of 65+ years reported to be 75.6 percent who used household toilet always and sometimes. The age- group of 45- 54 years and 55 to 64 years represented 73.0 percent and 73.1 percent respectively. (Refer annexure table HH:10)

Figure: 17. Pattern of use of toilet (Always & sometimes) by age groups of household members (%)

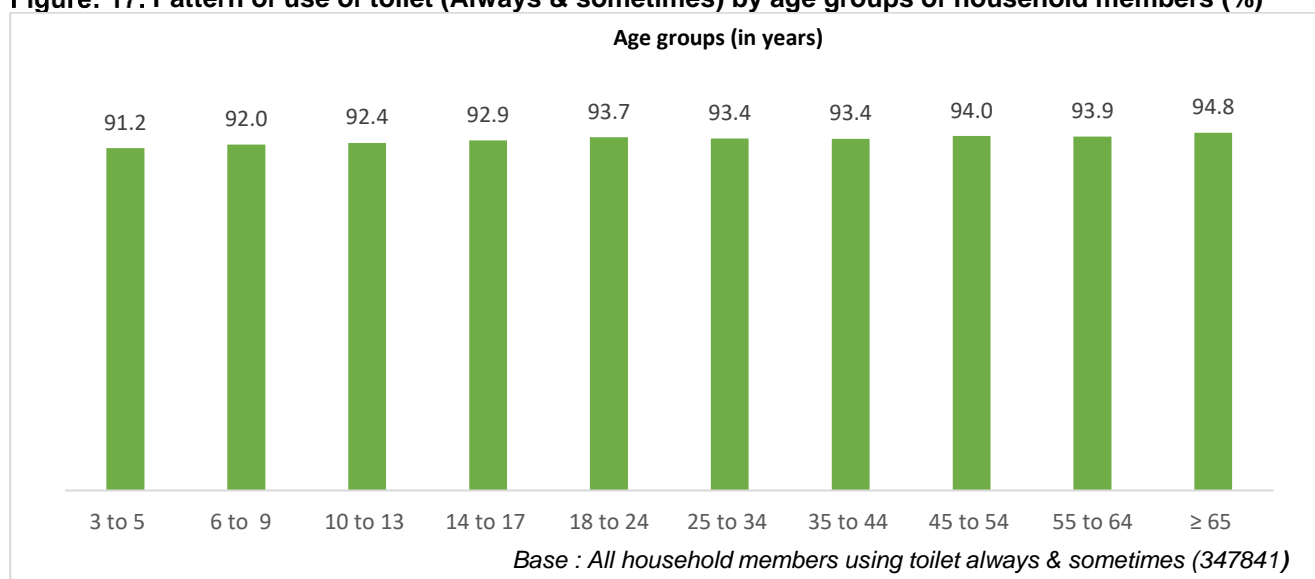


Table: 10. Usage pattern of toilet by age-group of members of the household (%)

Age	Base	Always and sometimes		Always		Never	
		Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)
3 to 5 years	17061	15558	91.2	15200	89.1	1503	8.8
6 to 9 years	25231	23219	92.0	22711	90.0	2012	8.0
10 to 13 years	28341	26188	92.4	25601	90.3	2153	7.6
14 to 17 years	29453	27376	92.9	26776	90.9	2077	7.1
18 to 24 years	52345	49056	93.7	47805	91.3	3289	6.3
25 to 34 years	63977	59760	93.4	57562	90.0	4217	6.6
35 to 44 years	55903	52191	93.4	49810	89.1	3712	6.6
45 to 54 years	43442	40845	94.0	38789	89.3	2597	6.0
55 to 64 years	32639	30651	93.9	29006	88.9	1987	6.1

65+ years	24261	22997	94.8	21840	90.0	1264	5.2
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7

Table: 11. Background characteristics of those who reported patterns of using toilet (%)

Particulars	Base	Always and sometimes		Always		Never	
		Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)
Male	193738	180335	93.1	172290	88.9	13403	6.9
Female	178915	167506	93.6	162808	91.0	11408	6.4
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7
Social Category							
Other Backward Caste	136022	125750	92.4	120847	88.8	10272	7.6
Scheduled Caste	80202	72827	90.8	69838	87.1	7375	9.2
Scheduled Tribe	46132	43060	93.3	41139	89.2	3072	6.7
General Caste	102111	98521	96.5	95811	93.8	3591	3.5
Don't Know/Can't Say	8185	7683	93.9	7463	91.2	502	6.1
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7
Economic Category							
APL	127471	122574	96.2	118619	93.1	4897	3.8
BPL	224045	205694	91.8	197558	88.2	18352	8.2
Don't Know	21136	19573	92.6	18921	89.5	1563	7.4
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7

The pattern of usage of the toilet by household population was analysed based on the gender and socio-economic category of the household population. The data shows that 91.0 percent females used toilet always which is slightly higher than the male members (88.9%). Those female members who used toilet always and often constituted 93.6 percent which is again slightly higher than the male (93.1%).

Socio-economic category wise analysis shows that the pattern of usage of toilet always among the household population belonging to the general caste has highest percentage (93.8%) followed by scheduled tribe and OBC with 89.2 percent and 88.8 respectively at national level. The household population of general caste was reported to have highest percentage (96.5%) who use the toilet always and sometimes. This was followed by scheduled tribe and OBC with 93.3 percent and 92.4 percent at national level.

The population who are economically well-off have got higher percentage of always used toilet (93.1%). The population who belonged to APL category and used the toilet always and sometimes constituted 96.2 percent at national level. **(Refer annexure table HH:11)**

8.7. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

8.7.1. Disposal of solid waste by the households

Safe disposal of Solid waste

Safe disposal methods of solid waste include *Safely disposed within the household & disposed outside to the common system.*

Sample: All household (91934)

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 amenity³. 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 manner⁴.

To investigate the SLWM practices by households, it was observed whether any garbage or litter was piled up or stagnant water within the premises of the household. The observation of collection of solid and liquid waste was done along with capturing GPS enabled photographs. To make the differentiation of visibility and non-visibility of solid waste clearer, 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.

The households across the village category were asked about the visibility of the garbage or litter within the premises of the house. The national level data shows that 97.5 percent households did not report visible garbage or litter within the premises. The percentage of household for the same is found to be at 97.6 percent and 97.1 percent in ODF village and Non-ODF village respectively. **(Refer HH:23 of annexure table)**

The surveyed households were also enquired about the process they followed to dispose of the solid waste. The responses were categorized as *i) Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement) ii) Safely disposed within the household iii) Disposed outside to common system.*

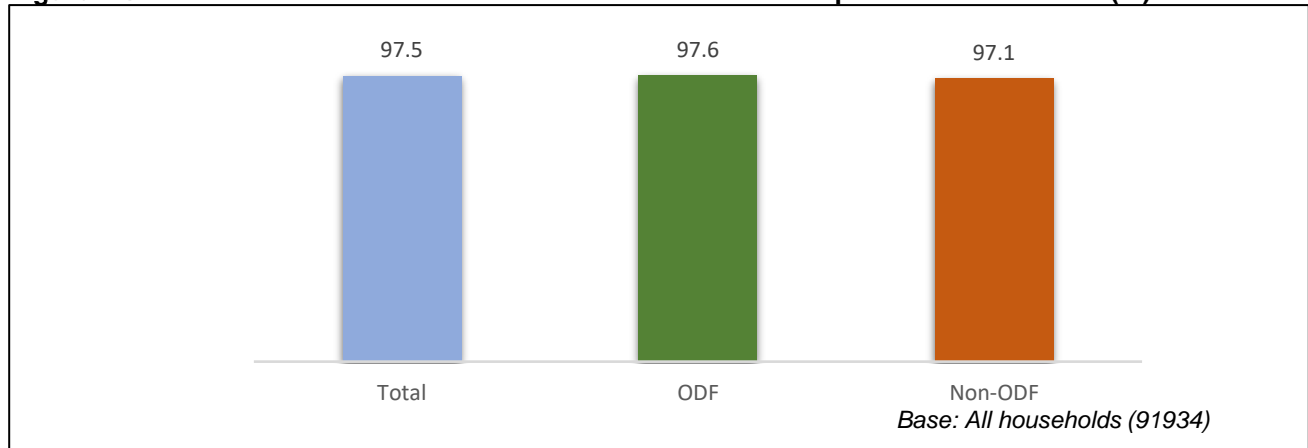
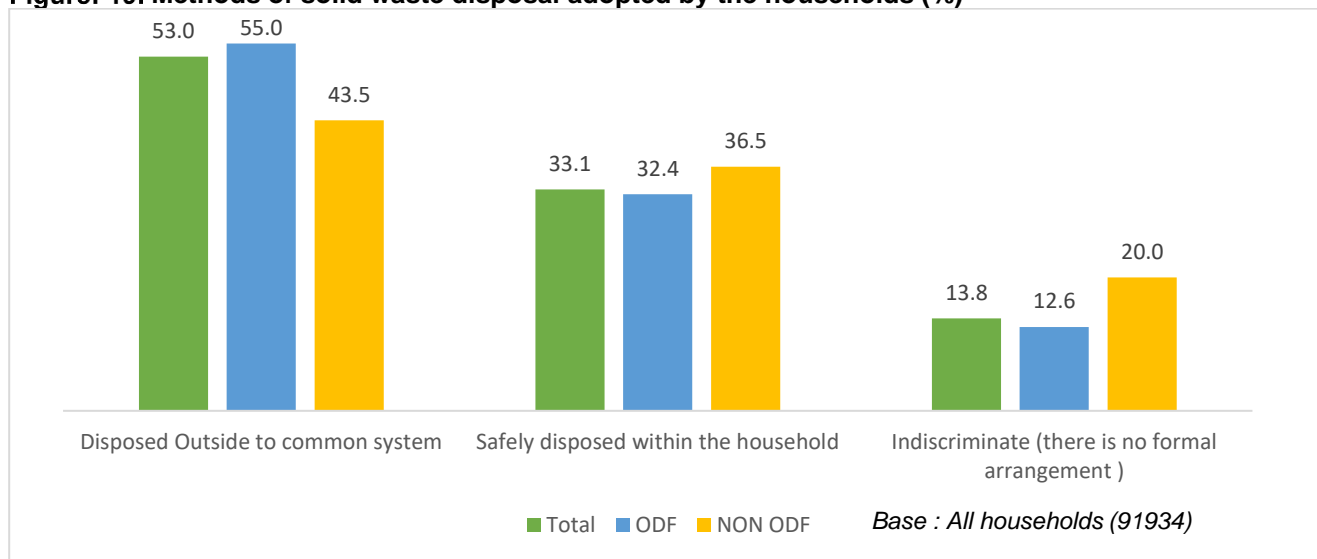
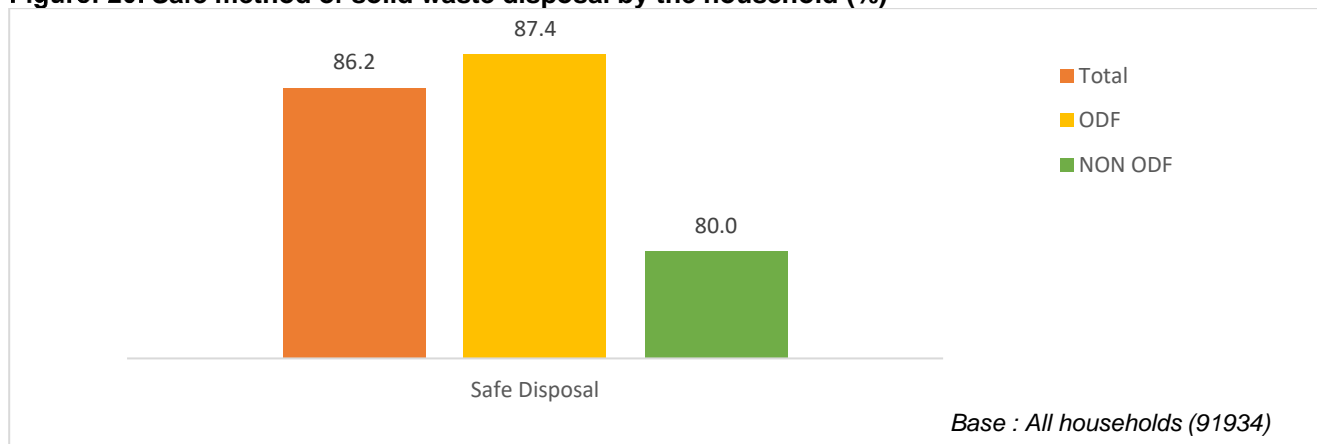
At national level, more than half of the households (53.0%) reported to have disposed of the waste outside to common system and 33.1 percent reported that the waste was safely disposed within the household while 13.8 percent reported that the garbage was disposed of indiscriminately. The household of the ODF villages majorly relied on one of the safe methods of solid waste disposal which is outside to the common system. This method represents 55 percent. Another method of safe disposal (Safely disposed within the household) of solid waste adopted by the households represented 32.4 percent.

In Non-ODF village category, the majority of the households relied on disposal practice by 'disposed outside to the common system' which constituted 43.5 percent. **(Refer HH:24 of annexure table)**

To make the classification of safe and unsafe method of solid waste, the different safe methods were put together to understand the safe and unsafe practices adopted by the households. Thus, the total number of households at national level which adopted the safe practice represented 86.2 percent. The ODF households which practiced safe method of solid waste disposal represented 87.4 percent which Non- ODF households represented 80 percent. **(Refer HH:25 of annexure table)**

³ 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>

Figure: 18. Household with no evidence of solid waste within the premise of the house (%)**Figure: 19. Methods of solid waste disposal adopted by the households (%)****Figure: 20. Safe method of solid waste disposal by the household (%)**

Trends: Percentage of households where solid waste is not visible remained unchanged from NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) to NARSS Round-3 (2019-20). The Proportion of households in both NARSS Round-2 and NARSS Round-3 was reported to be 97.5%. For the same indicator, the percentage of household in NARSS Round1 (2017-18) was reported to be 96 percent.

8.7.2. Disposal of waste water from households

Safe disposal of liquid waste

Includes methods of 'flows into a common system' and 'kitchen garden & soak pit'

Sample: All household (91934)

To understand the disposal method of the waste water in the households, the premise of the household was observed to record the evidence of stagnant water. Apart from observing evidence of the stagnant water, the disposal methods were also asked. The various methods of disposal of liquid waste were classified as *i) Indiscriminate ii) Flows in common system iii) Kitchen garden and iv) Soak Pit.*

During survey, the interviewer observed the evidence of any visible stagnant water within the premises of the house. The data analysis shows that at an overall level, 97.4 percent household did not report any visible stagnant water within the premises of the house. ODF households were reported to be 97.5 percent where no evidence of liquid waste was seen while Non-ODF household accounted to be 96.5 percent with no evidence of liquid waste. **(Refer HH:26 of annexure table)**

The households were further probed about the different method of disposing of the waste water. Most of the household (47.4%) responded to have practiced one of the safe methods (Flows into a common system) of disposal of waste water at national level. The households practicing same method of disposal of waste constitutes highest proportion in ODF villages which is accounted to 49.2 percent followed by 38.5 percent household in Non-ODF villages.

State-wise analysis shows that the method of disposal of waste water through 'Flows into a common system' majorly used in Haryana (97.9%) and Punjab (92.6%) which is more than 90 percent at national level. The household of all other states which practiced the same method represented less than 80 percent.

The states of Meghalaya and Chhattisgarh primarily practiced the disposal of waste water in 'Kitchen garden' which were accounted to be 70.6 percent 62.7 percent respectively. Meghalaya is the only state wherein the households practiced the disposal through Kitchen garden in ODF village category which is 70.6 percent while in Non-ODF village category, 55.1 percent households of the state of Jharkhand practiced the disposal of waste water in 'Kitchen garden'. **(Refer HH:27 of annexure table)**

At an overall level, 87.2 percent households practiced safe method of disposing of the waste water. In ODF and Non-ODF village categories, the proportion of households were 88.3 percent and 81.7 percent respectively. There are few states wherein the households of the ODF villages have comparatively lowest percentage in safe disposal of liquid waste. The states wherein the proportion of HH reported to be less than 80 percent, are Tripura (79.0%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (78.8%), Andhra Pradesh (78%), Manipur (77.7%), West Bengal (77.5%), Jharkhand (77.1%), Bihar (74.7%) and ANI (73.2%).

The states wherein the households of Non-ODF villages practiced safe disposal with less than 80 percent, are Madhya Pradesh (79.9%), Bihar (73.9%), Jharkhand (72.3%) and West Bengal (41.6%). West Bengal is the lowest performing states in terms of practicing safe disposal practices of waste water. **(Refer HH:28 of annexure table)**

Figure: 21. Households with no evidence of waste water within the premise of the house (%)

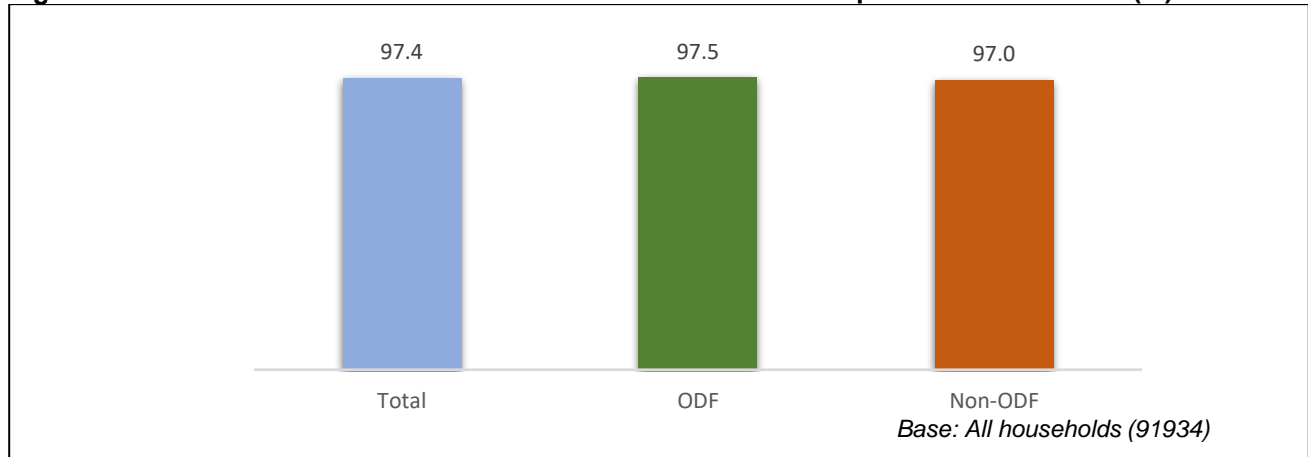


Figure: 22. Method of waste water disposal in the households (%)

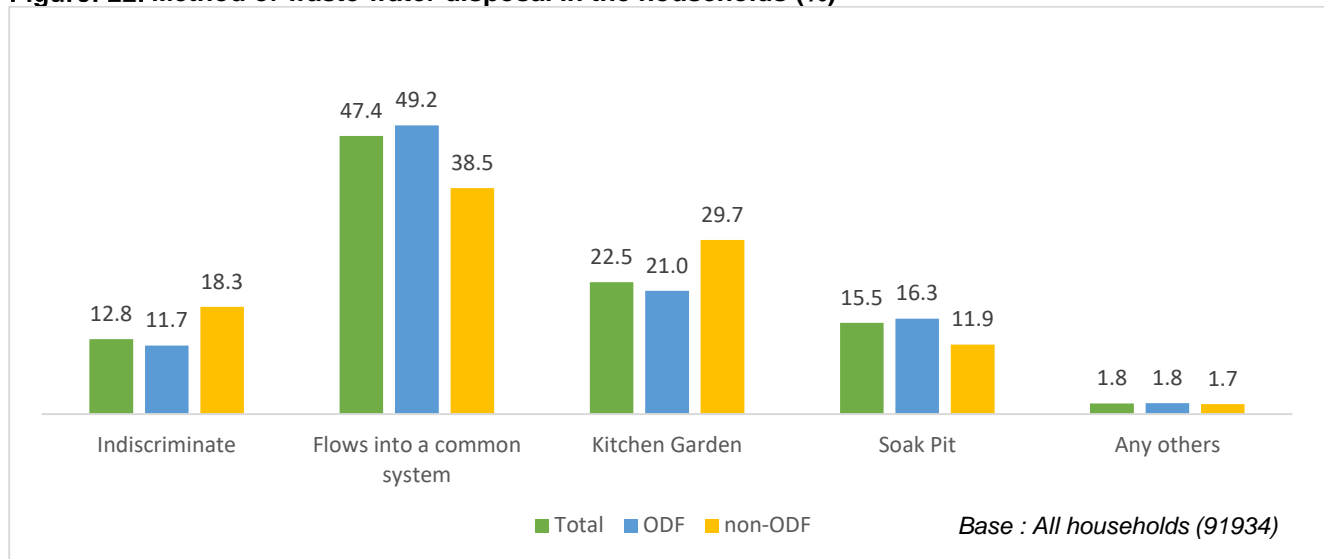
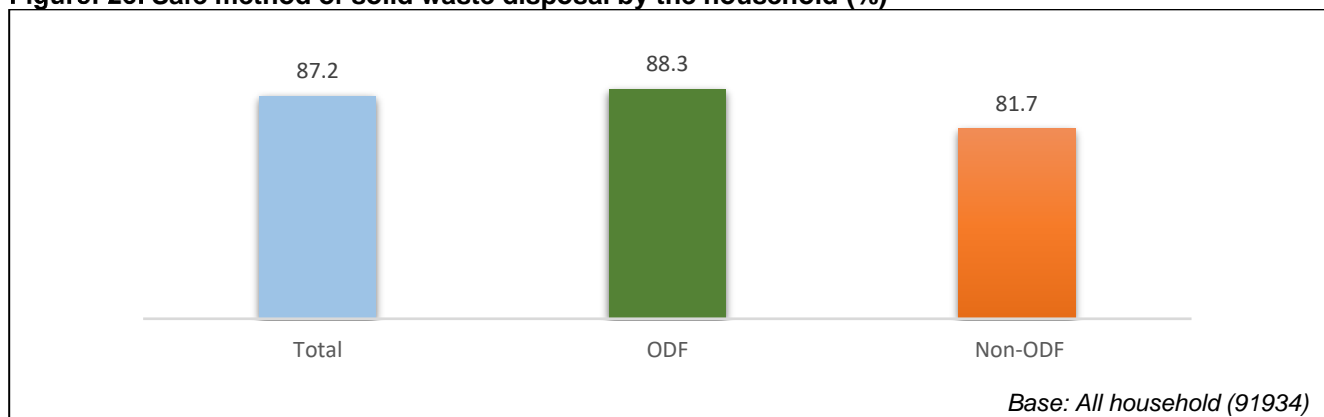


Figure: 23. Safe method of solid waste disposal by the household (%)



Trends: Percentage of households where liquid waste is not visible increased from 96.3 percent in NARSS Round-2 (2018-19) to 97.4 percent in NARSS Round-3 (2019-20). In NARSS Round-1 the percentage of household where no liquid waste visible was reported to be 96 percent.

Chapter-9: Survey Findings of Schools



Key Findings

- **Distribution of types of school:** Among all the schools surveyed, 52.9 percent were found to be primary, 28.6 percent were Lower secondary, 9.2 percent schools were Secondary, and 9.3 percent were higher secondary.
- **Accessibility:** Accessibility to toilet was found in majority of the schools. At an overall level, 97.5 percent of the schools had access to toilet whereas 97.9 percent schools in ODF villages and 95.5 percent schools in non-ODF villages were found to have access to the toilet.
- **Functionality:** At national level, 99.3 percent toilets were found to be functional. In ODF villages almost all the school toilets were found to be functional (99.9%) whereas 96.7 percent toilets in schools of Non-ODF villages were found to be functional.
- **Separate toilets for boys and girls in Co-education school:** Separate toilets for girls and boys were found to be available in 86.7 percent of the co- educational schools whereas in ODF villages this was found to be higher at 88.1 percent as compare to 80.4 percent in Non- ODF villages.
- **Ratio boys and girls against available toilet seats:** In ODF village category, one toilet was available for 65 boys while one functional toilet was available for 68 boys. In the same village category, one toilet was available for 61 girls while one functional toilet was available for 63 girls. In Non- ODF village category, one toilet was available for 88 boys while one functional toilet was available for 92 boys. In the same village category, one toilet was available for 87 girls while one functional toilet was available for 90 girls.
- **Hand washing practice:** At an overall level, an evidence of hand washing practice was observed in 98.7 percent school. In ODF villages, 99.5 percent schools while in Non- ODF villages 94.3 percent schools were observed to have evidence of hand washing practices.
- **Hygiene:** Almost all the school toilets of the ODF villages were found to be utilizing the technology. At an overall level, 99.5 percent of the schools reported that toilet was connected to tank/ pit or to a sewer system and 99.4 percent toilets had fly proof seal. Hygienic toilets were found at 99.1 percent of the school at an overall level. In the school of ODF villages, almost all the toilets (99.7%) were found to be hygienic.
- **Usage:** At national level, usage of the toilet represented 98.7 percent of the total school toilet. In ODF villages, 99.5 percent school toilets were well kept, regular in use while in Non-ODF, 94.5 percent school toilets were kept in usage condition.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** Safe disposal of human excreta was found to be prevalent in 99.5 percent of the schools at national level. In the schools of ODF villages, nearly all the school were reported disposing of the human excreta safely (99.9%). In non-ODF villages, 97.7 percent school reported to have disposed of the human excreta safely.

9.1. 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. Non-availability of toilets in schools predispose the children practice open defecation which may lead to health hazards resulting in drop-out from school, particularly among girls.

This chapter provides information about the availability of toilets by gender, number of toilet seats available, number of toilets functional, functionality & hygienic status of the toilet, usage status, access to water and evidence of hand washing practices. The eligible respondent of the school interviewed to collect the data. In case if more than one school was found in the village, the same information fed into the CAPI which eventually provided random selection of the school wherein the interview took place. Besides, interviewing the respondent for collecting sanitation related data, some observation-based information was also collected.

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total villages surveyed	6134	5085	1049
Total number of Govt. schools found in village	5955	4928	1027
Total number of Govt. school toilets unlocked	5807	4826	981
Total number of Govt. schools with toilet access	5807	4826	981
Total number of Govt. schools with no toilet access	148	102	46
Total Number of Govt. Co-ed schools	5752	4743	1009
Total Number of Govt. Co-ed schools with toilet access	5609	4645	964

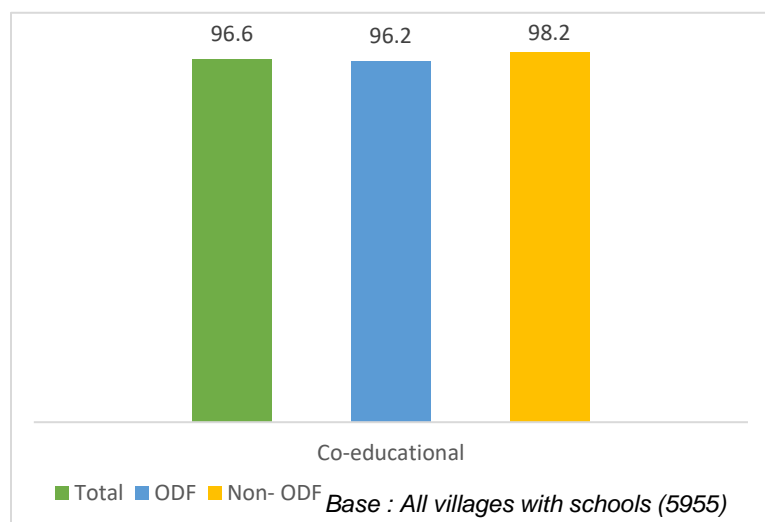
Note: For the analysis of functionality, hygienic status, separate section of toilet, usage of toilet & evidence of handwashing practices, base (5807- All school toilets observed successfully) is applied henceforth.

Among the surveyed villages (n=6134), 97.1 percent villages (n=5955) have got schools. Out of the schools found in the village, 97.5 percent schools (n=5807) have got access to the toilet facilities. The detailed information was gathered only for those school which were found unlocked (n=5807).

9.2. TYPES AND CATEGORIES OF THE SCHOOLS

9.2.1. Categories

Figure: 24. Distribution of types of schools (%)



The surveyed schools were divided into three categories i) Boys schools ii) Girls schools and iii) Co-educational schools. At national level, 96.6 percent of schools were found to be co-educational. The percent distribution of girls' school is slightly higher (1.9%) as compared to the boys' school (1.5%). The proportion of co-educational schools was reported to be 96.2 percent and 98.2 percent in ODF and Non-ODF village categories respectively.

The survey data reveals that the proportion of schools of both genders across the both categories of the villages varied where it was found that proportion of schools of boys and

girls were reported to be high in ODF village category which were accounted to be 1.7 percent and 2.1 percent respectively. In Non- ODF village category, these proportions were 0.9 percent each for both categories of schools.

State-wise data analysis shows that in the state of Goa, Nagaland and Tripura, all the schools (100%) found across the ODF and Non-ODF villages were co-educational schools. Haryana (79.4%) is the only states wherein the percentage of co-educational school is below 80 percent at the national level. Highest 5.9 percent boys' schools were reported to be in Haryana followed by Karnataka (4.6%) while lowest percentage of boys' schools (0.4%) was reported to be in West Bengal.

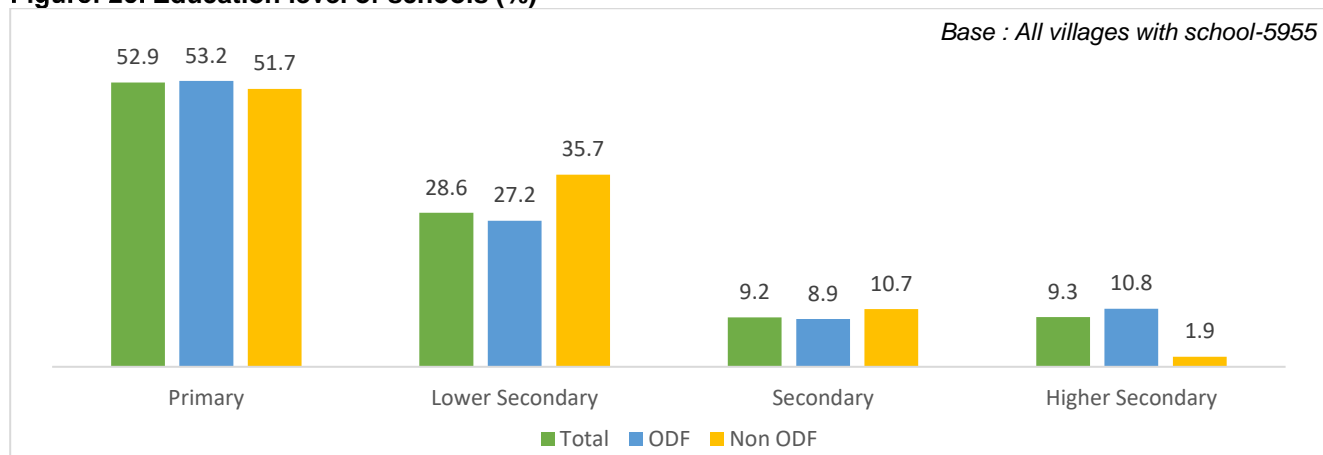
Under ODF category, 14.7 percent girls' schools were reported to be in Haryana while Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh reported lowest percentage of girls' school which contributed 0.7 percent each. In this village category all states reported to have 90 percent or above co-ed schools except Haryana (79.4%).

Under Non-ODF village category, the states with less than 100 percent co-ed schools are Bihar (98.4%), Uttar Pradesh (98.2%), Assam (98%), Karnataka (96.2%), Telangana (95.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (84.6%). The percentages of both Girls' schools and boys' schools were reported to be high in Madhya Pradesh which were accounted to 7.7 percent each for both categories. **(Refer SCH:1 of annexure table)**

9.2.2. Educational Level

At national level among all the schools surveyed, 52.9 percent were primary schools, followed by lower secondary schools (28.6%). Percent distribution of higher secondary and secondary grades is almost similar where higher secondary grades school represented 9.3 percent whereas secondary grades school represented 9.2 percent.

Figure: 25. Education level of schools (%)



Percent distribution of primary grades schools across both the village categories is almost similar which is 53.2 percent in ODF villages and 51.7 percent in Non- ODF villages. Number of higher secondary grades school in ODF villages was substantially high as compared to the Non- ODF villages. In ODF villages, it constituted 10.8 percent and 1.9 percent in ODF and Non- ODF villages respectively.

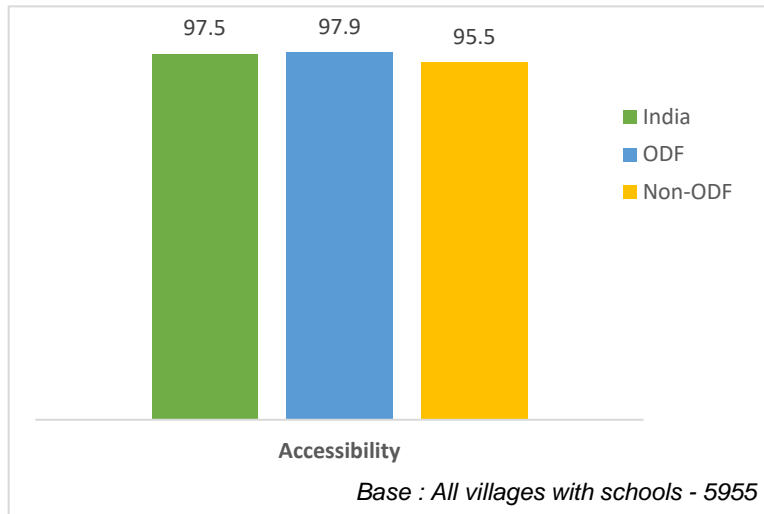
For lower secondary grades schools, the Non- ODF villages took lead and were reported to have 35.7 percent as against 27.2 percent in ODF villages.

State wise analysis of the data revealed that the highest 83.3 percent primary grades schools were reported in

Meghalaya followed by Assam (82.1%) and West Bengal (81.9%). More than 7 out of 10 lower secondary schools were reported to be found in Gujarat (72.9%) followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli (65.4%). The percentage of higher secondary schools was high in Rajasthan which was accounted to 57.9 percent. Himachal Pradesh which followed Rajasthan, was reportedly far behind by 25.3 percent. **(Refer SCH:2 of annexure table)** for additional information.

9.3. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE TOILETS IN THE SCHOOLS

Figure: 26. School with toilet access by village categories (%)



At national level, 97.5 percent schools have access to the toilet facility. In ODF village category, the toilet access was reported to be 97.9 percent while in Non-ODF village category, 95.5 percent schools had access to the toilet facility.

At an overall level, state level data analysis revealed that the states which were reported to have schools with toilet access below 95 percent are, Andhra Pradesh (94.4%), Karnataka (93.7%), Telangana (91.4%), Arunachal Pradesh (90.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (90.2%) and Manipur (81.8%). Manipur was reported to have lowest toilet

accessibility percentage among other states which constituted 81.8%).

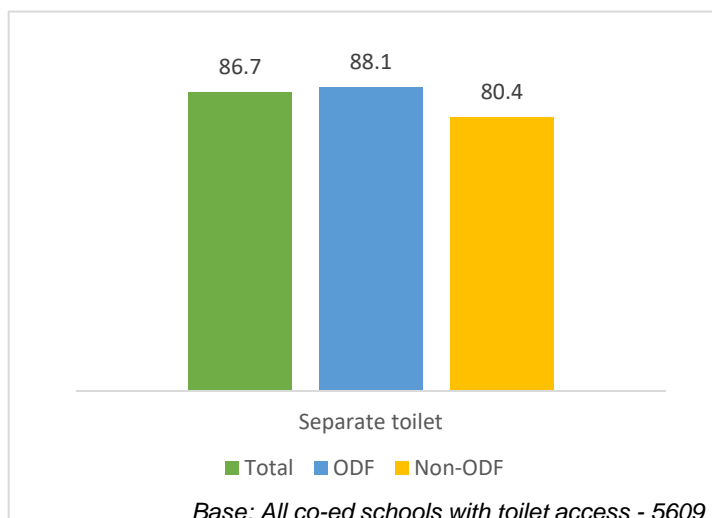
Under ODF village category, most states were either reported universal toilet accessibility or more than 95 percent except few states which were reported below 95 percent. These states were Telangana (94.8%), Andhra Pradesh (94.4%), Karnataka (93.4%), Arunachal Pradesh (90.5%), J&K (90.2%) and Manipur (81.8%).

In Non-ODF village category, only three states reported universal accessibility. These states were Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Goa. The states which reported school toilet accessibility below 90 percent, are Madhya Pradesh (88.5%) and Telangana (86.2%). (Refer SCH:3 of annexure table)

9.4. SEPARATE TOILETS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The survey collected data on separate toilet arrangement in co-ed schools with toilet access (n=5609). Overall 86.7 co-ed schools had separate toilet for boys and girls. In ODF village category, the proportion of availability of separate section was 88.1 percent while in Non- ODF village category, 80.4 percent co-ed schools had separate section.

Figure: 27. Separate toilets for boys and girls (%)



At an overall level, all north-eastern states were reported to have lowest proportion of separate section in co-ed schools along with Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh.

The states of Assam constituted 75.1 percent, J&K (75%), Arunachal Pradesh (73.7%), Mizoram (73.1%), Madhya Pradesh (72%), Tripura (63.8%), Meghalaya (56.5%), Nagaland (44%) and Manipur (16.7%). Manipur was reported to have lowest proportion of separate section among all.

Under ODF village category, the states of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry and Sikkim

were reported to have separate section universally found in all schools. The states where proportion of schools with separate section was reported to be below 70 percent, were Tripura (61.9%), Nagaland (61.5%), Meghalaya (56.5%) and Manipur (16.7%).

In Non- ODF village category, all schools of Karnataka were reported to have separate section. This state was followed by Goa (96.2%) and West Bengal (95.2%). All other states under this village category were reported the proportion of separate section in school, below 90 percent. **(Refer SCH:4 of annexure table)**

9.5. ADEQUACY OF TOILETS

Adequacy of toilet facilities was calculated based on the total toilet seats available against total boys and girls studying in the school and total common seats available against the students (both girls and boys) studying in the schools where common toilets were available.

For the convenience to understand the ratio of students and toilets, separate analysis was done for common toilets- students and separate toilets- girls/boys.

Analysis of data on separate toilet which were available- functional in the school against girls and boys revealed that in ODF village category, one toilet was available for 65 boys while one functional toilet was available for 68 boys. In the same village category, one toilet was available for 61 girls while one toilet was available for 63 girls.

In Non- ODF village category, one toilet was available for 88 boys while one functional toilet was available for 92 boys. In the same village category, one toilet was available for 87 girls while one functional toilet was available for 90 girls.

Table: 12. Availability of school toilets (separate for boys and girls) for students by village categories

Particulars	Number of students		Number of toilets seats		Number of students for each toilet seat		Number of functional toilet Seat		Number of students for each functional toilet seat	
	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF
Boys	412518	90871	6344	1027	65	88	6085	987	68	92
Girls	411247	89622	6732	1025	61	87	6525	997	63	90

Separate analysis for the ratio of students and available common toilets indicated that one common toilet was available for 88 students while one common functional toilet was available for 89 students in ODF village category. In Non- ODF village category, one common toilet was available for 126 students while one common functional toilet was available for 137 students

Table: 13. Availability of common school toilets for students by village categories

Particulars	Number of students		Total students	Total students	Number of toilets seats		Number of students for each toilet seat		Number of functional toilet Seat		Number of students for each functional toilet seat	
	ODF	Non-ODF			ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF
Boys	25162	12957	50893	26133	580	208	88	126	569	191	89	137
Girls	25731	13176										

Figure: 28. Number of boys and girls sharing each functional toilet seat separately

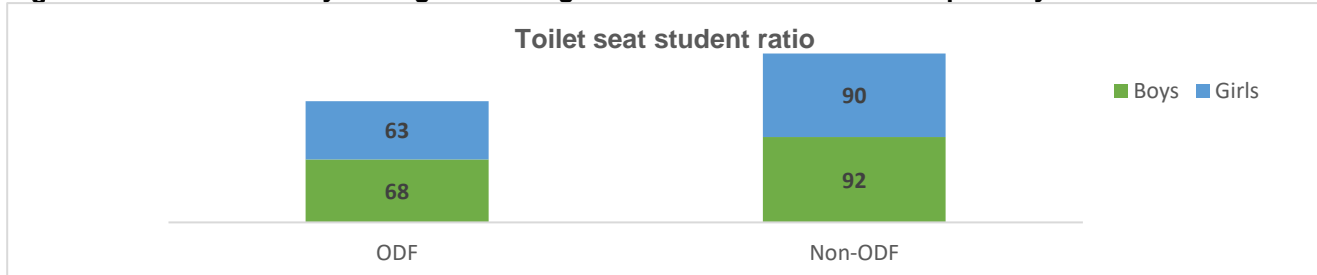
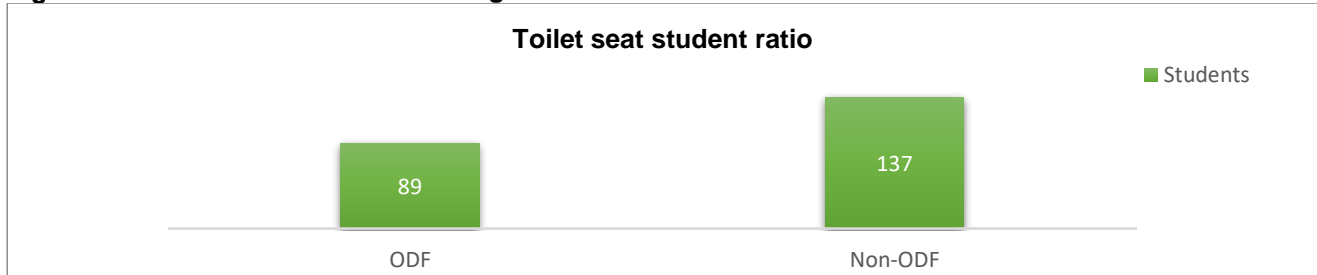


Figure: 29. Number of students sharing each common functional toilet seat



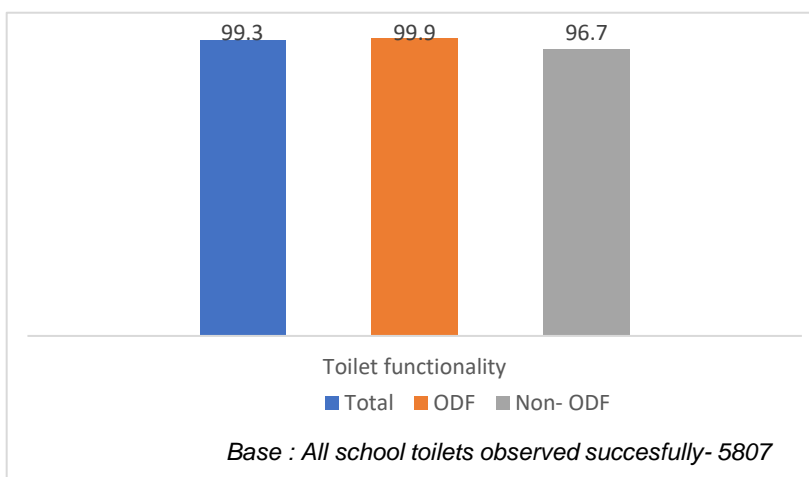
9.6. FUNCTIONALITY OF TOILETS IN THE SCHOOLS

Functional toilet

The functionality status of the toilet was determined by observing four components in the toilet. These components include *i) pan/seat is not completely broken ii) pan is not completely choked iii) pits/tanks are completely covered iv) pipes are not completely broken or open*. A toilet is considered as non-functional if any of the parameters stated above, is found to be compromised.

Sample: All school toilets observed successfully (5807)

Figure: 30. Functional status of toilet by village category (%)



Data collection on functionality focused on observation of different components of toilet which make the toilet function properly. The components observed were *a) Pan is completely broken b) Pan is completely choked c) Pits/ tanks are completely covered d) Pipes are completely broken or open*. Toilets were considered functional only if the mentioned observed components were properly placed and were in order. In this section, percentage of functional toilets are presented.

At an overall level, 99.3 percent school toilets were reported to be functional. In

ODF village category, the toilet functionality constituted 99.9 percent while in Non- ODF, it was 96.7 percent.

State-wise data analysis presented that only few states reported functionality in less than 100 percent toilets. The functionality of the school toilets was universal in rest of the states. The percentage of functional toilets were reported 99.9 percent each in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The other states with less than 100

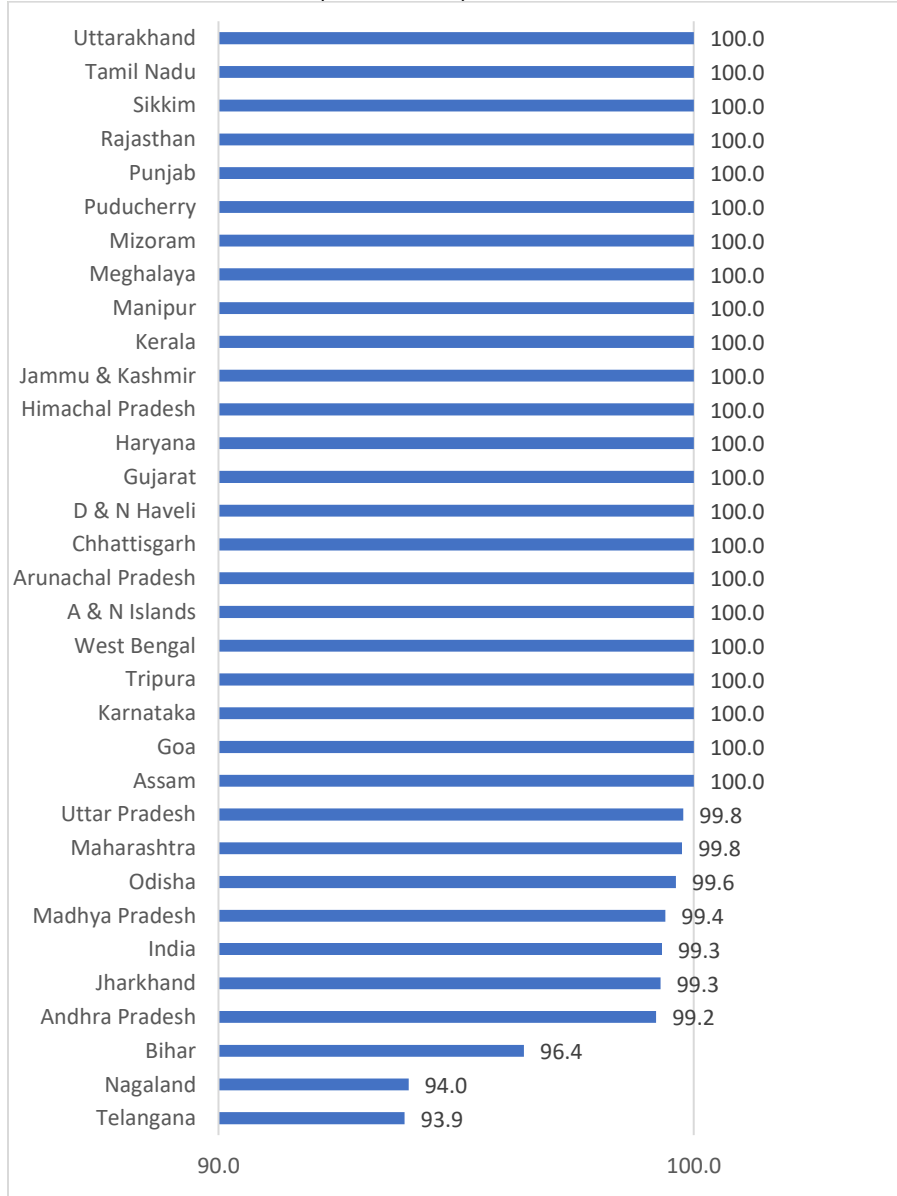
percent functional toilets were Odisha (99.6%), Madhya Pradesh (99.4%), Jharkhand (99.3%), Andhra Pradesh (99.2%), Bihar (96.4%), Nagaland (94%) and Telangana (93.9%).

In ODF village category, the states where functional toilet percentage is reportedly below 100 percent are, Maharashtra (99.8%), Madhya Pradesh (99.4%), Andhra Pradesh (99.2%), Jharkhand (99.1%) and Telangana (98.9%).

The states which reportedly have functional toilets in less than 100 percent schools were Odisha (99.4%), Uttar Pradesh (98.8%), Bihar (95.1%), Nagaland (87.5%) and Telangana (85.7%) in Non- ODF village category. The details of components wise functionality of toilets are given below in figure: 33. **Refer SCH:5 in annexure table for detailed information.**

Figure: 31. Functionality status of the toilet by state/ UT (%)

Percentage of schools with functional toilets (Base: 5807)



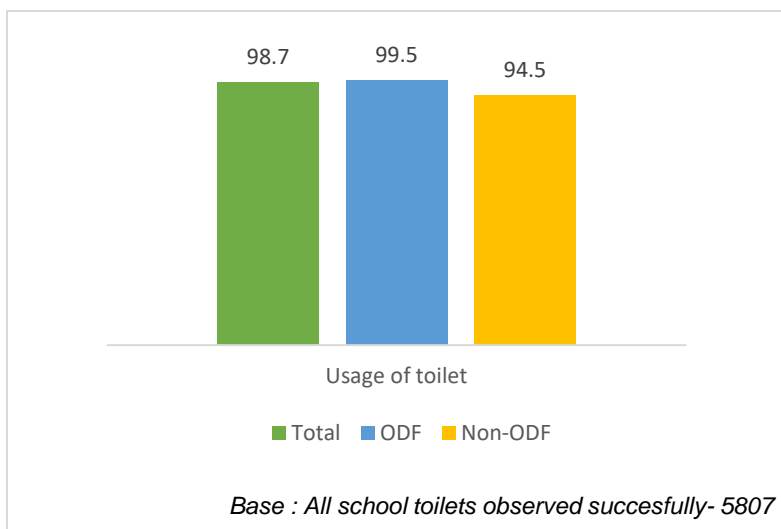
9.7. USAGE OF SCHOOL TOILETS

The survey data was analysed to quantify the toilet usage across the states under different village categories. The toilets were observed to see whether *they were well-kept, regular in use with water inside or with water available nearby the toilet.*

At overall level, usage of the toilet represented 98.7 percent of total school toilets which is 99.5 percent of the schools in ODF village category. Slightly more than ninety- four percent (94.5%) school toilets under Non-ODF village category were reported to be well kept, regular in use with water inside or with water available nearby the toilet.

Data analysis at national level revealed that the states where usage of toilets was reported in less than 98 percent schools were, Tripura (97.9%), Bihar (97%), Jammu and Kashmir (95.7%), Odisha (94%), Telangana (93.9%) and Nagaland (92%). The states where the usage percentage lies between 98 to 99 percent are Maharashtra and Assam (each with 99%), Karnataka (98.9%), Jharkhand (98.6%), Uttarakhand (98.3%) and Madhya Pradesh (98.2%).

Figure: 32. Usage of toilet in schools (%)



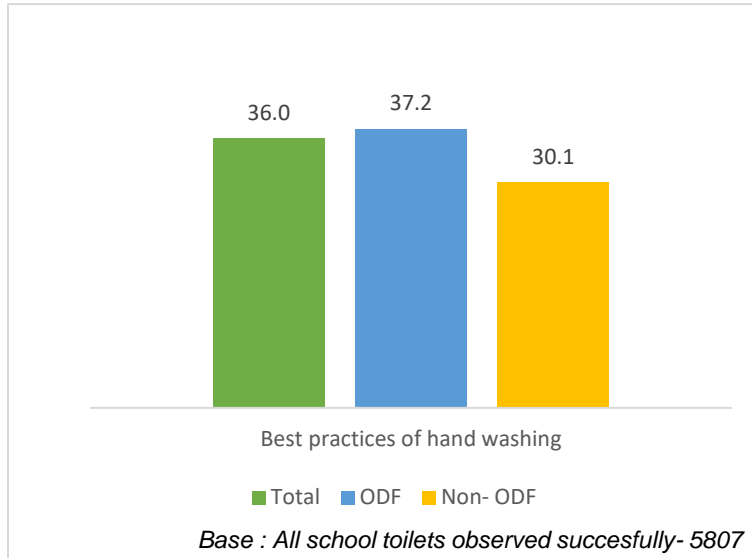
All school toilets of ODF villages across the surveyed states were reported to be well kept and regular in use with some exception where few of the states were reported to have decreased percentage of usage of toilet. These states are Uttar Pradesh (99.9%), Tamilnadu (99.7%), Gujarat (99.5%), Madhya Pradesh (99.4%), West Bengal (99.3%), Andhra Pradesh (99.2%), Maharashtra (99%), Odisha (98.9%), Uttarakhand and Jharkhand with 98.3% each, Telangana (97.8%) and Jammu and Kashmir (95.7%). In Non-ODF village category, the states where usage of toilet is reported to be universal, are West Bengal, Jharkhand and Goa. The states where percentage distribution of usage of toilet was

found below 90 percent, are Karnataka (88%), Telangana (87.5%), Nagaland (83.3%) and Madhya Pradesh (82.6%). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:11** for additional information.

9.8. HAND WASHING

To quantify the evidence of hand washing practices across the states, the data were analysed which was gathered through observation of the places where school children most often washed their hands.

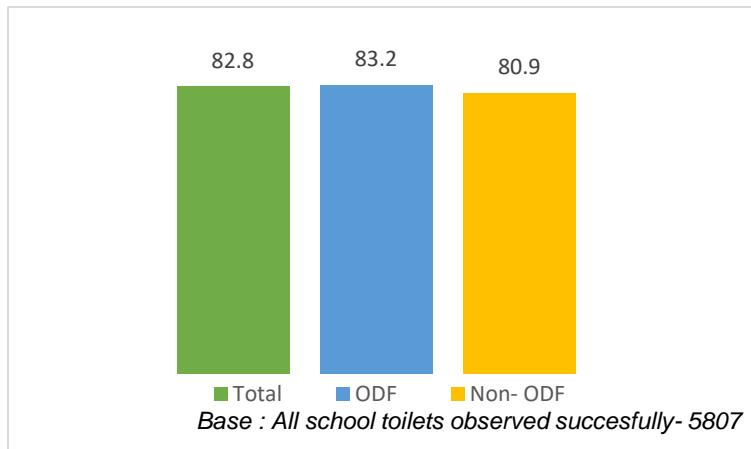
An evidence of hand washing was observed in 98.7 percent of schools at an overall level. At most of the places however, only water was available near the toilet or water point which was accounted to 46.8 percent. This was followed by the availability of both water and soap and availability of soap only which represented 36 percent and 15.8 percent respectively. In ODF village category, 99.5 percent school were reported to have evidence of hand washing while in Non- ODF, the percentage was 94.3 percent.

Figure: 33. Percent distribution of school with best practices of hand washing (%)

At an overall level, more than one-fourth (36%) of the total schools surveyed were observed to have both water and soap available. In ODF villages, the proportion of schools was 37.2 percent whereas in Non-ODF villages, the proportion of school with evidence of both soap and water was found to be 30.1 percent.

State-wise analysis of data shows that in ODF village category, the states where the percentage of school adopted best practices of hand washing was reported more than 50 percent, are Dadra and Nagar Haveli (96.2%), Haryana (58.8%), Tamilnadu (55.8%), Gujarat (53.6%) and Tripura (52.4%). In rest of the states, the percentage of school constituted 50 percent or less where best practices of hand washing were observed.

In Non-ODF village category, only Goa reported more than 50 percent schools adopted best practices of hand washing. This was accounted to be 73.1 percent. All other states which followed Goa, are Uttar Pradesh (37.8%), Odisha (37.3%), Bihar (28.8%), Jharkhand (28.6%), Tripura (26.9%), Assam (26.1%), Telangana (23.2%), Karnataka (8.0%) and West Bengal (4.8%). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:8** for additional information.

Figure: 34. Water availability in school toilet (%)

The data of hand washing practices also provided the estimation of percentage of school where water was available near the toilet. The estimation of availability of water was generated basis the evidence gathered from the schools. The evidence of availability of water was collected if the interviewers observed *i) only water available near the toilet ii) Both water and soap available near the toilet.*

In India, more than 8 schools out of 10 had water near the school toilet. In ODF village category, water availability near the school represented 83.2 percent while in Non-ODF village category, 80.9 percent of school had water available near the toilet.

State-wise data analysis reveals that the states under ODF category where the percentage of school with water is below 80 percent, are Chhattisgarh (79.9%), Rajasthan (79.4%), Arunachal Pradesh (78.9%), Sikkim (78.3%), Assam (77.2%), Maharashtra (77%), Karnataka (76.9%), Jharkhand (76.5%), Madhya Pradesh (72%), Telangana (70.7%) and Odisha (69.7%).

On state level analysis under Non- ODF village category, there are few states wherein availability of water was reported in more than 80 percent of school toilets are, West Bengal (95.2%), Jharkhand (89.3%), Telangana (85.7%), Uttar Pradesh (85.4%), Tripura and Goa (84.6% each), Karnataka (84%) and Bihar (80.3%). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:9** for additional information.

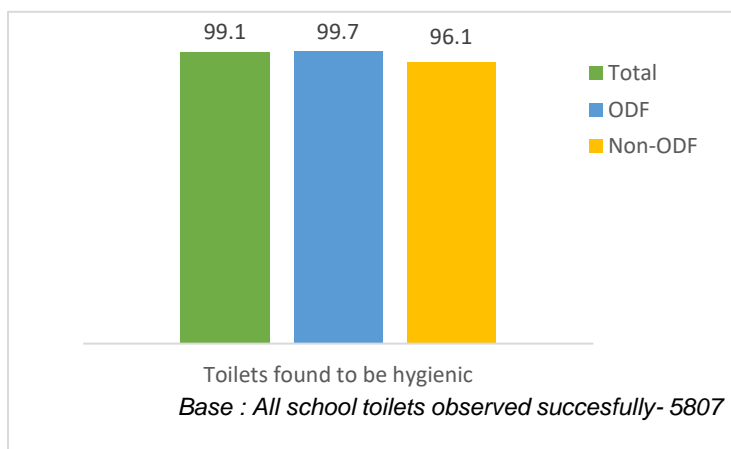
9.9. HYGIENIC PRACTICES OBSERVED

Hygienic toilet

The criteria of the toilet to become hygienic includes *i) toilet is 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.*

Sample: All unlocked school toilet (5807)

During survey, interviewers observed the hygienic status of toilet by looking at few parameters which were important to term the toilet as hygienic. These components were *i) 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) no visible human excreta was visible in the squatting area.*

Figure: 35. Hygienic situation of the toilets (%)

Based on the parameter defined, 99.1 percent of toilets were observed to be in hygienic situation. By observing the percentage across the village categories, 99.7 percent school toilets were found to be in hygienic situations under ODF village category while percentage of hygienic toilet represented 96.1 percent under Non-ODF village category at overall level.

State-wise data analysis shows that all school toilets were found universally hygienic in ODF village category except in few states where the percentage of hygienic school toilet is below 100 percent. These states were Maharashtra

(99.8%), Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (99.6% each), Telangana (98.9%), Madhya Pradesh (98.7%), Uttarakhand and Jharkhand (98.3% each) and Jammu and Kashmir (95.7%).

Likewise, in the school of Non-ODF village category also, all the toilets in the states of Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Goa were observed to be in hygienic situation. The states where hygienic toilets represented below 95 percent are, Karnataka (92%), Nagaland (83.3%) and Telangana (82.1%). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:6** for additional information.

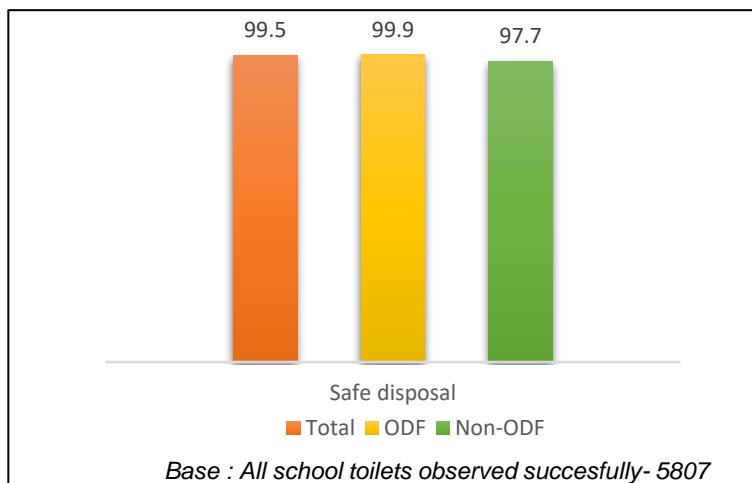
9.10. DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA IN SCHOOL TOILETS

Safe disposal

Safe technology of disposal of human excreta includes *septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open drain; and/or with Soak pit, single leach pit, double leach pit, A closed drain with sewer system and closed pit.*

Sample: All unlocked school toilets (5807)

Figure: 36. Disposal methods of human excreta (%)



Safe toilet technology to dispose of the human excreta is essential to prevent exposure to health hazard.

Through the survey, the number of schools which used the safe technology to dispose of the excreta, were quantified across the states. The data analysis revealed that 99.5 percent schools at an overall level reported to have safe disposal mechanism. In ODF village category, the percentage of schools with safe disposal practices was 99.9 percent while in Non- ODF village category, the same constituted 97.7 percent.

The safe methods included septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open, single leach pit, double leach pit, A closed drain with sewer system and closed pit.

Overall at national level, the states wherein the safe disposal methods were being practiced in less than 100 percent of school toilets are, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (99.8% each), Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (99.6% each), Madhya Pradesh (99.4%), Bihar (98%), Telangana (94.6%) and Nagaland (94%).

In the school of ODF village category, Maharashtra (99.8%), Andhra Pradesh (99.6%), Madhya Pradesh (99.4%) and Telangana (98.9%) are the states wherein the percentage of safe disposal were practiced in less than 100 percent school toilets. Majority of the schools in Non-ODF village category also, the toilets across majority of the states universally disposed of the excreta through safe methods, while few states still have the school toilets reported to have practiced safe disposal in less than 100 percent toilets. These states are Odisha (99.4%), Uttar Pradesh (98.8%), Bihar (97.3%), Nagaland and Telangana (87.5% each). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:10** for additional information.

Chapter-10: Survey Findings of Anganwadi Centres



Key Findings

- **Accessibility:** Overall, 94.5 percent of Anganwadi centres (AWCs) had access to the toilet. Accessibility was higher (97.9%) in ODF villages than in Non-ODF villages (77.6%).
- **Functionality:** 97.8 percent of AWC toilets were reported to be functional. Functionality of toilet under ODF villages found to be at 99.1 percent whereas it was found to be at 88.1 percent in Non- ODF villages covered in the survey.
- **Hygiene:** Overall, hygienic situations of the toilet in Anganwadis covered was found to be at 98.6 percent. This was found to be at 99.4 percent and 92.5 percent in ODF and Non-ODF AWCs toilet respectively.
- **Usage status:** At national level, 96.9 percent of the toilet in Anganwadi centres were observed to be in regular use and well kept. Further analysis of data revealed that 98.7 percent of toilets in ODF villages and 83.6 percent of toilets in Non-ODF villages were observed to be in good usage condition.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** At national level, 99 percent of Anganwadi centres were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In ODF villages, 99.6 percent safe disposal of excreta was being practiced by AWC toilets while in non-ODF villages, the proportion was found to be at 94.8 percent.
- **Hand washing Practices:** 98.0 percent of Anganwadi centres were observed to have the evidence of hand washing practices while 2.0 percent of the Anganwadi centres had neither soap nor water being available near the toilet at an overall level. In ODF village category, the proportion of AWC with the evidence of hand washing constituted 99.4 percent while same was 88.3 percent in Non- ODF village category.

10.1. 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 disposal practices of excreta followed in AWCs. Among the total surveyed villages (n=6134), 98.4% of the villages (n=6034) were found to have AWCs. Of the total 6034 AWCs, 5700 AWCs were reported to have access to the toilet facilities.

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total Villages surveyed	6134	5085	1049
Total number of AWCs found in village	6034	5007	1027
Total number of AWCs unlocked#	4715	4143	572
Total number of AWCs with toilet access	5700	4903	797

The entire analysis will be based on the sample of AWCs (n=4715) with unlocked toilet unless otherwise specified.

10.2. OWNERSHIP STATUS

Figure: 37. Distribution of ownership status of Anganwadi Centres' buildings (%)



Of the total AWCs (N=6034), 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 or school or other govt. building. The survey data revealed that at national level, more than half (60.6%) of the Anganwadi Centers were running in their own building. This percentage was comparatively higher in the ODF villages (63.1%) than in Non-ODF villages (48.4%). In Mizoram, all AWCs were running in their own building. The states wherein ownership represented more than 80 percent but less than 100 percent are Tamilnadu (94.8%), Tripura (92.2%), Nagaland

(90.0%), Karnataka (89.6%), Chhattisgarh (88.5%), Kerala (85.2%), Maharashtra (84.4%) and Gujarat (83.9%) at an overall level.

In ODF village category, the states where percentage of AWCs running in the private building constituted more than 60 percent are Jammu and Kashmir (88.5%), Himachal Pradesh (86.5%), Punjab (79.6%), Uttarakhand (68.4%), Uttar Pradesh (66.0%) and Bihar (63.5%). In Non-ODF village category, the states wherein the ownership status of the AWCs were reported to be higher than 80 percent are Tripura (92.3%), Nagaland (87.5%), Karnataka (84.6%) and West Bengal (81.8%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:1** for additional information.

10.3. ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILETS

At an overall level, 94.5 percent of Anganwadi Centers had access to toilet facility which was either in their own premises or functioning in private buildings or house or school or other govt. building. Substantially higher number (97.9%) of Anganwadi Centers in ODF villages had access to toilet while in Non-ODF villages only 77.6 percent had access to toilet facility.

In India AWCs under ODF village category were either reported universal accessibility or more than 95 percent except the states of Bihar (93.9%), Andhra Pradesh (92.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (92.3%) and Odisha (88.8%). In the same village category, the states wherein the AWCs toilet accessibility were reported to be between 95 to 98 percent, are Assam (98%), Rajasthan (97.9%), Karnataka (97.7%), Jharkhand (97.4%), Madhya Pradesh (97.2%) and Telangana (95.9%).

In Non-ODF village category, only two states, Nagaland and Tripura reported universal accessibility to the toilet facility. The states which reported AWCs toilet accessibility below 80 percent are, Odisha (73.7%), Goa (73.1%), Bihar (71.9%), Jharkhand (67.9%), Telangana (58.5%) and Karnataka (46.2%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:2** for additional information.

Figure: 38. Percentage of AWC with toilet access by state/ UT (%)

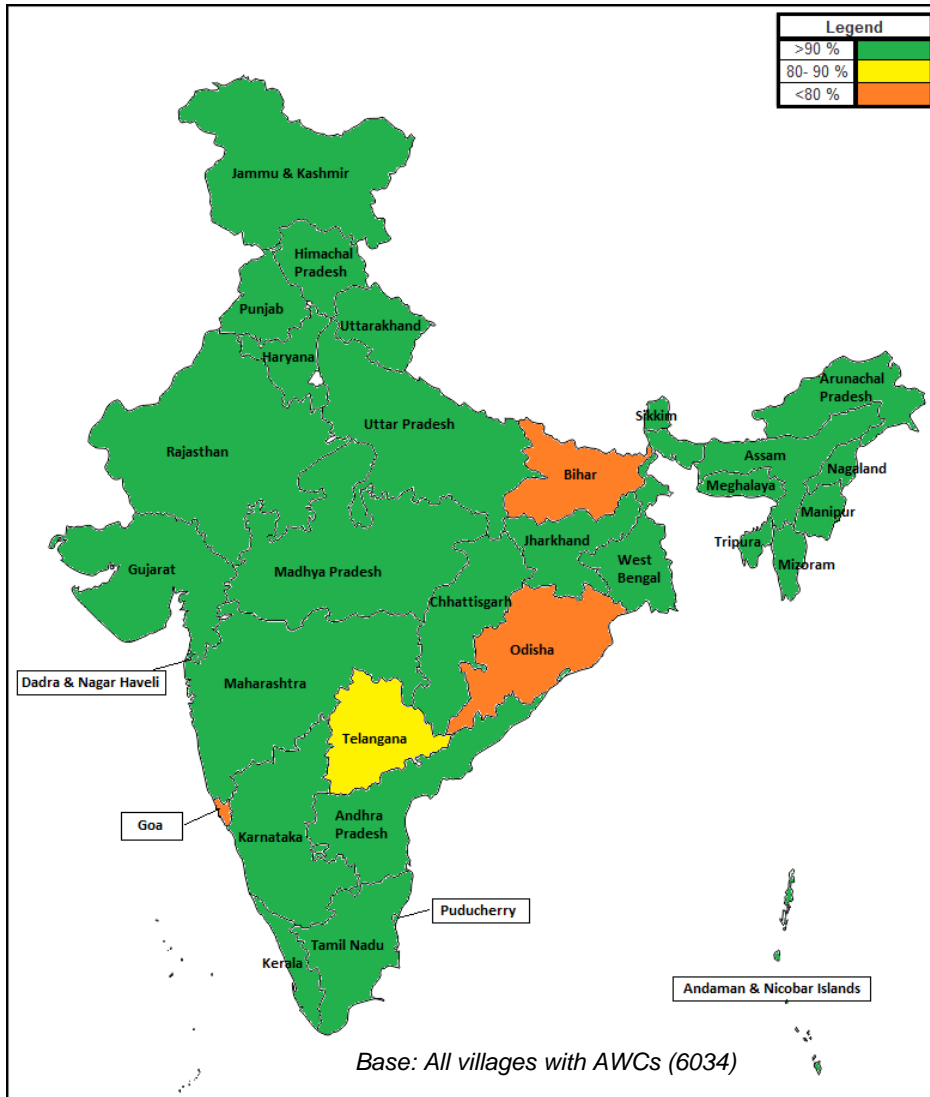
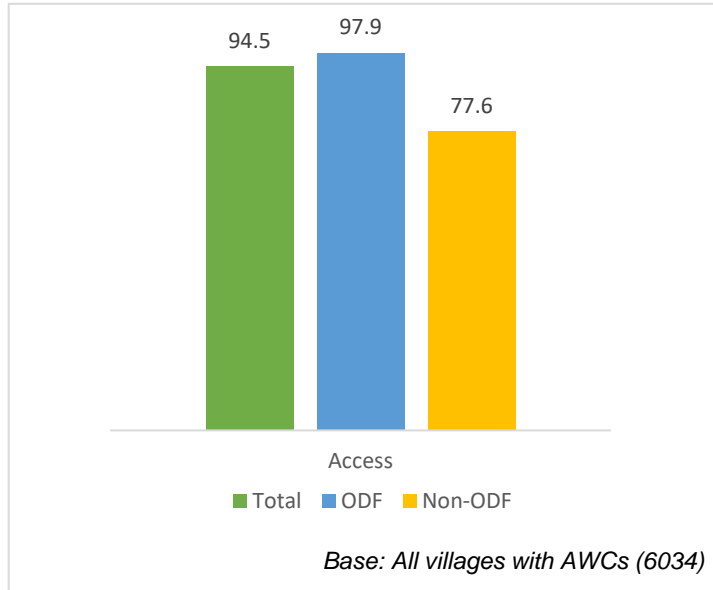


Figure: 39. Accessibility of AWC in the surveyed villages (%)

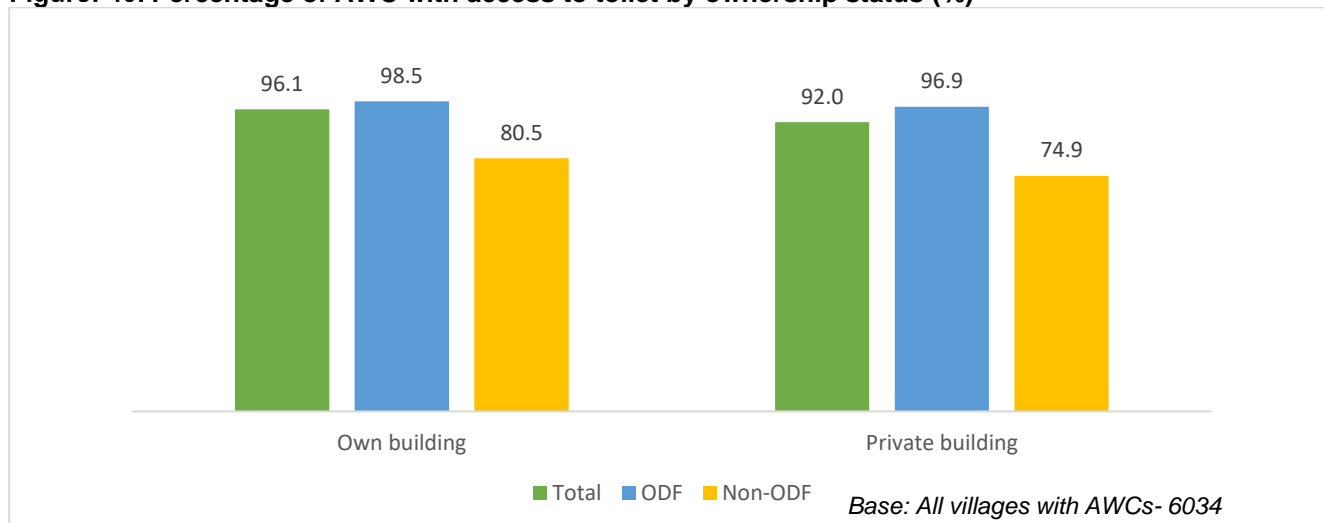
The NARSS survey explored the places where the children can go for defecation even if the Anganwadi Centers did not have access to the toilet. The survey findings indicated that at the national level, 74.7 percent of those AWCs which do not have access to the toilet (n=1319), reported that children preferred to use either own house toilet or nearby public toilets or school toilets. Rest of the children have had only option to go for open defecation.

Under ODF village category, the children of 12 percent of the AWCs were reported to go for open defecation while in Non-ODF villages, 50.5 percent of the AWCs reported open defecation practices adopted by the children. Majority of the Anganwadi Centers in ODF villages were reported to be “using own house toilets” (80.6%) followed by “school

toilet” (4.3%) and “nearby public toilet” (3.1%).

In Non-ODF villages, 47.5 percent of the Anganwadi Centers which did not have access to toilet facility reported to be relied on “Own house” followed by “School Toilet” (2.0%) for the defecation.

At an overall level, the survey revealed that open defecation practices adopted by the children were very high in Non-ODF villages (50.5%) as compared to the ODF villages (12.0%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:3** for additional information.

Figure: 40. Percentage of AWC with access to toilet by ownership status (%)

The data analysis shows that the percentage of toilet accessibility was higher in AWC running in own building than in private building. Overall, 96.1 percent AWC reported access which were running in own building while the percentage of AWC which were running in private building was 92 percent.

If we compare toilet accessibility of AWC by ownership status across the ODF and Non- ODF village categories, the proportion of toilet accessibility of AWC either running in own building or running in private building was reported to be substantially high in ODF village category.

In ODF village, the percentage of toilet accessibility of AWC s running in own building was reported to be 98.5 percent while proportion of toilet accessibility of AWCs running in the private building was 96.9 percent. In Non- ODF village category, the toilet access of AWC running in own building represented 80.5% while Access of AWC running in private building represented 74.9 percent. **(Refer figure: 43)**

10.4. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE TOILET

Functional toilet

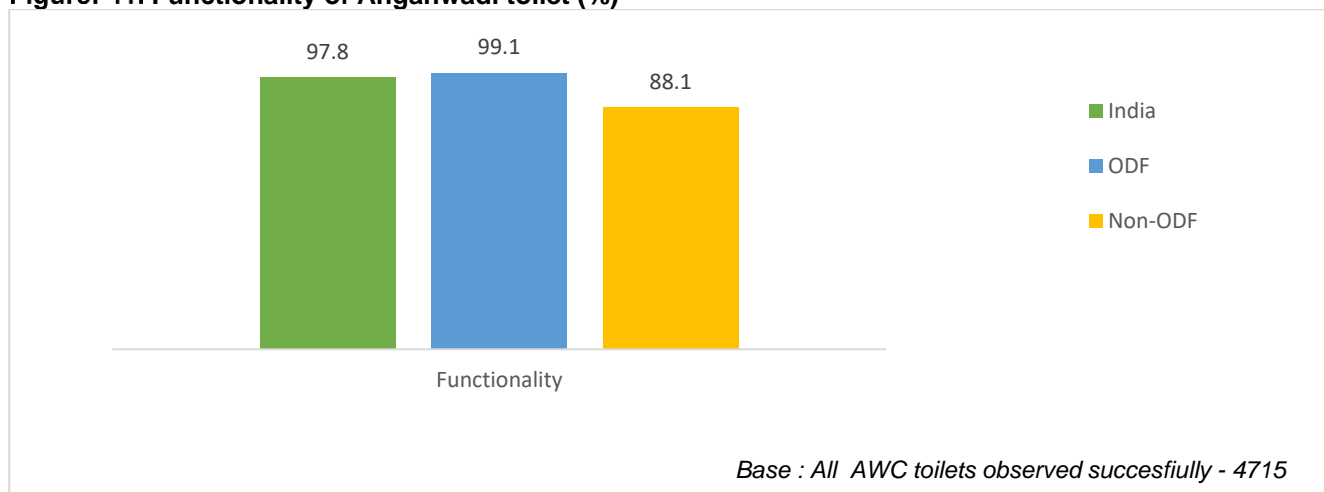
The functionality status of the toilet was determined by observing four components in the toilet. These components include *i) pan/seat is not completely broken ii) pan is not completely choked iii) pits/tanks are completely covered iv) pipes are not completely broken or open*. A toilet is considered as non- functional if any of the parameters stated above, is found to be compromised.

Sample: All unlocked AWC toilet (4715)

The survey collected the detailed information with regards to the functionality of AWC toilet in sampled ODF and Non-ODF villages. The finding revealed that overall 97.8 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 was 99.1 percent while in Non- ODF villages this proportion was 88.1 percent. State-wise analysis of AWC under ODF villages suggested that all AWCs across majority of states have functional toilets. Few States in the same village category where the proportion of AWC with functional reported to be below 99 percent are Tamilnadu (98.8%), Bihar (98.7%), Madhya Pradesh (98.5%), Andhra Pradesh (98.3%), Telangana and Uttarakhand (98.2% each), Jharkhand (96.7%), Karnataka (95.7%) and Puducherry (95.2%).

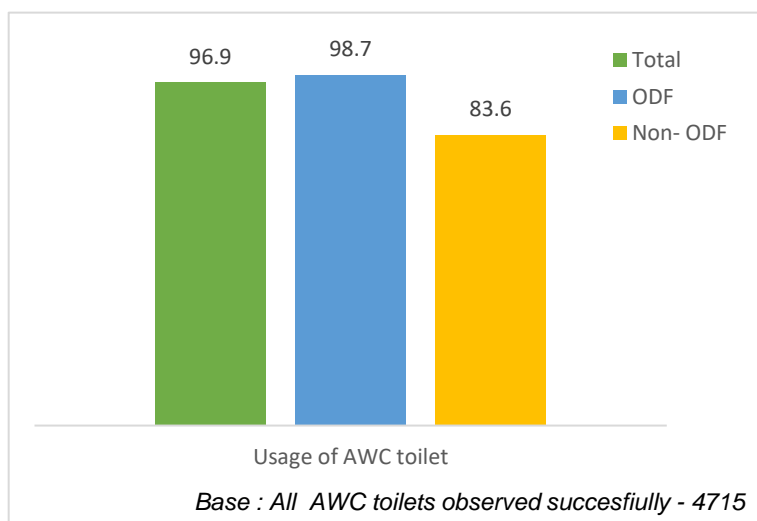
The AWC surveyed under Non-ODF village category, reported to have overall 88.1 percent functional toilet. All AWC of Goa reported universal functionality of the toilet. Other states which reportedly have functional toilets in less than 100 percent AWCs are Uttar Pradesh (98%), Telangana (93.1%), Assam (86.2%), West Bengal (85.7%), Jharkhand (84.6%), Bihar (84.3%), Odisha (83.5%), Tripura (80.8%), Madhya Pradesh (76.5%), Karnataka (75%) and Nagaland (66.7%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:4** for additional information.

Figure: 41. Functionality of Anganwadi toilet (%)



10.5. USAGE OF THE TOILET

Figure: 42. Usage status of toilet by state/ UT (%)



The survey collected information on the usability of the AWC toilets by observing the whether *the toilet appeared to be well kept, regular use with water inside or nearby*. The data analysis shows that at national level, the usage of the toilet was reported to be 96.9 percent. In ODF villages, the proportion of usage status of the toilet in AWC was 98.7 percent while in Non-ODF villages the usage proportion was 83.6 percent.

Village category wise data analysis revealed that in ODF villages, all north-eastern states along with other states reportedly have all AWC toilets (100%) kept in usable condition. The states wherein the proportion

of AWC toilets with usage condition is less than

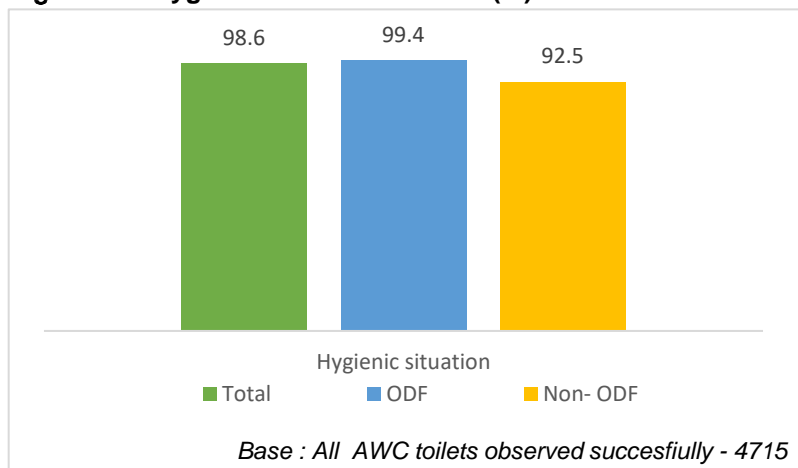
98 percent are Karnataka (97.6%), Andhra Pradesh (97.2%), Jharkhand (96.7%), Telangana (96.4%) and Puducherry (95.2%)

In Non-ODF village category, only Goa reported to have all AWC with the toilets kept in usage condition. Other than this state, only Uttar Pradesh reportedly have the proportion of AWC with usage condition (95.4%) of toilets lying between 95 to 100 percent. In rest of the states, the proportion of AWC toilet were shown below 90 percent. These states are Telangana (86.2%), Jharkhand (84.6%), Karnataka (83.3%), Assam (82.8%), Bihar (80.9%), Tripura (76.9%), Madhya Pradesh (76.5%), West Bengal (71.4%), Odisha (70.9%) and Nagaland (50%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:5** for additional information.

10.6. HYGIENIC SITUATION OF AWC TOILETS

In India, almost all AWC toilets (98.6%) were reported to be found in hygienic situation except few isolated cases across the states. Across the ODF and Non-ODF village category, the hygienic situation of AWC toilet under ODF category represented 99.4 percent while in Non-ODF village category, the percentage is 92.5 percent.

Figure: 43. Hygienic situation of toilet (%)



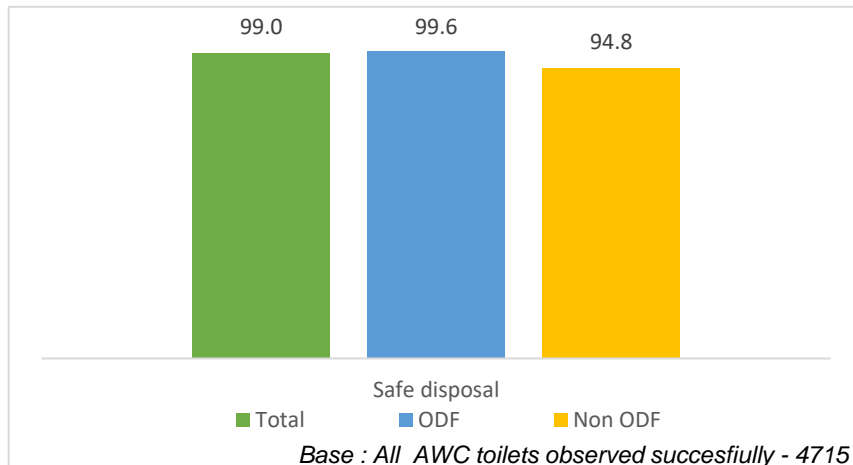
The state-wise analysis under ODF village category shows that majority of the AWC toilets were reported to be found hygienic universally. However, few states where percentage of hygienic AWC toilet was reported to be below 100 percent are Maharashtra (99.7%), Gujarat (99.5%), Uttar Pradesh (99.4%), West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh (99.3% each), Tamilnadu (99.1%), Karnataka (98.6%), Andhra Pradesh (98.3%), Uttarakhand and Telangana (98.2% each) and Puducherry (95.2%). The states of Jharkhand, Karnataka and Goa represented 100%

hygienic AWC toilets. Other states where proportion of hygienic toilet is less than 90 percent are Assam (89.7%),

Madhya Pradesh (88.2%), Odisha (87.3%), West Bengal (85.7%) and Nagaland (66.7%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:6** for additional information.

10.7. SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA PRACTICED IN AWC TOILETS

Figure: 44. Percentage of AWC with Safe disposal of excreta (%)

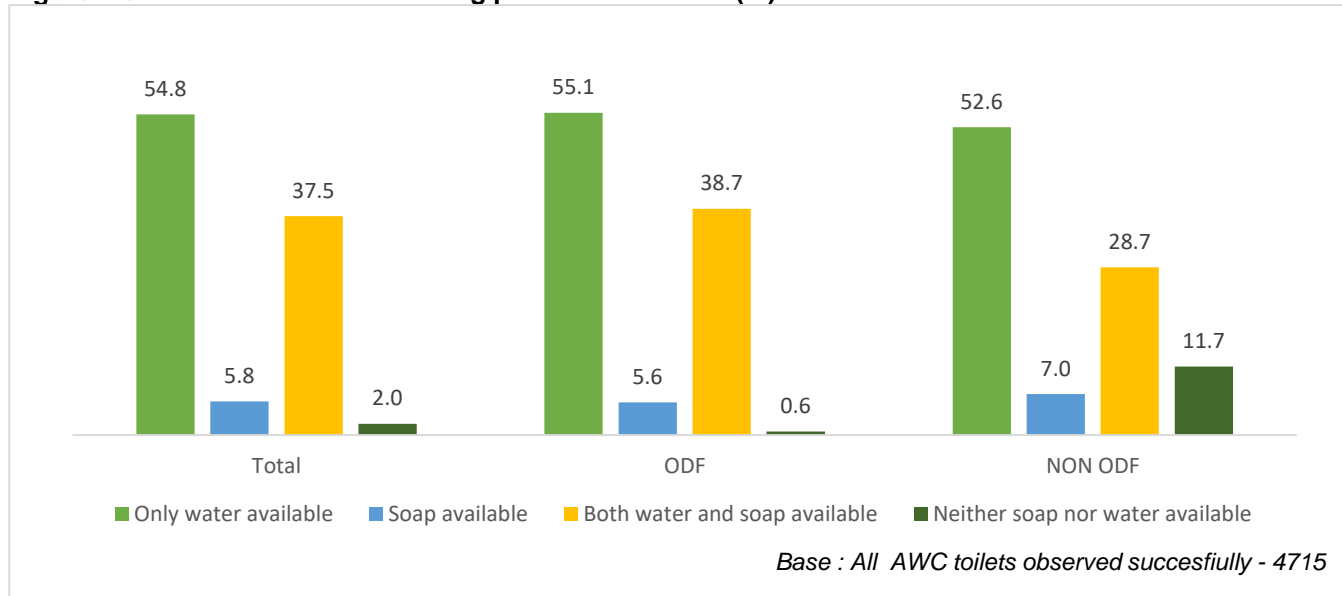


Based on the data analysis of the information collected on safe disposal of human excreta in the Anganwadi Centres, the diagram depicts that overall, 99 percent of Anganwadi Centres were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. All AWC in majority of the states were reported to be practicing safe disposal of excreta. State-wise analysis of survey data by ODF and Non- ODF category revealed that 99.6 percent AWC in ODF practiced safe disposal at an overall level. The AWCs across

majority of states practiced safe disposal universally while few states where the proportion of AWCs practicing safe disposal is below 100 percent are Uttar Pradesh (99.9%), Maharashtra (99.7%), Tamilnadu (99.1%), Andhra Pradesh (98.9%), Karnataka (98.6%), Madhya Pradesh (98.5%), Uttarakhand (98.2%) and Puducherry (95.2%). In Non- ODF village category, four states were reported to have practiced safe disposal of excreta universally. These states are Jharkhand, Tripura, Karnataka and Goa. The states wherein the proportion of AWCs practicing safe disposal is less than 100 percent are Uttar Pradesh (98.7%), Madhya Pradesh (94.1%), Bihar (93.8%), Assam and Telangana (93.1% each), West Bengal (92.9%), Odisha (88.6%) and Nagaland (66.7%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:8** for additional information.

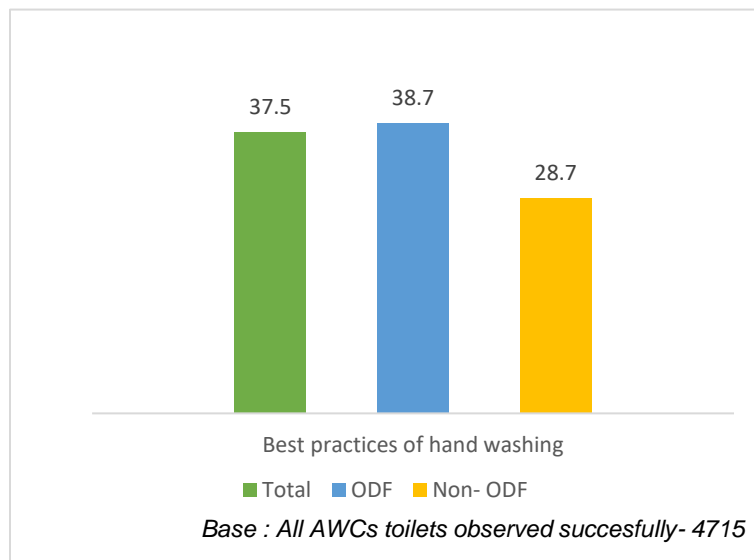
10.8. EVIDENCES OF HAND WASHING PRACTICES

The data on handwashing practices provided estimation of percentage of AWC with water and soap available near the toilet. At overall level, more than half of AWCs were reported to have only water available near the toilet, followed by the AWCs toilet which had both soap and water available near the toilet or water point which was accounted 37.5 percent. Only soap was available in 5.8 percent of AWCs while lowest 2.0 percent AWC toilets had neither soap nor water as an evidence of hand washing practices.

Figure: 45. Evidence of hand washing practices in AWCs (%)

To have an estimation of percentage of AWCs with availability of water, the combined data analysis of the AWC with availability of only water and availability of both soap and water near to the toilet facility was done. Across both village categories, it was reported that 93.8 percent AWC toilet had availability of water. 5.6 percent AWC had only soap available near the toilet while 0.6 percent AWCs had neither soap nor water under ODF village category.

If we make comparison of availability of water across both ODF and Non- ODF villages, the trend of availability of only water in AWC is almost same while the percentage of AWC with availability of both soap and water near the toilet in Non- ODF village category was drastically dipped by almost 10 percent as compared to ODF villages. The percentage of AWCs with availability of both soap and water in Non- ODF village category is 28.7 percent. Please refer **annexure table-AWC:9** for additional information.

Figure: 46. Percent distribution of AWCs with best practices of hand washing (%)

Further analysis of data to have an estimation of proportion of AWC which adopted best practices of hand washing practices revealed that at national level, 37.5 percent AWCs exhibited the best hand washing practices where both soap and water were available. In ODF category, percentage of AWC with both soap and water represented 38.7 which was almost equal to national proportion while 28.7 percent AWC were observed to have an evidence of soap and water available for hand washing.

State-wise analysis of data shows that in ODF village category, the states where the percentage of AWCs adopted best practices of

hand washing was reported more than 50 percent, are Dadra and Nagar Haveli (84.6%), Mizoram (65.4%), Tamilnadu (58.2%), Haryana (55%), Kerala (54.3%) and Gujarat (52.1%). In rest of the states, the percentage of school constituted 50 percent or less where best practices of hand washing were observed.

In Non- ODF village category, only Goa reported more than 50 percent AWCs adopted best practices of hand washing. This was accounted to be 81.3 percent. All other states which followed Goa, were Jharkhand (46.2%), Assam (34.5%), Uttar Pradesh (32.7%), Telangana (31.0%), Odisha (27.8%), Tripura (26.9%), Bihar (24.2%), Madhya Pradesh (11.8%), Karnataka (8.3%) and West Bengal (7.1%).

Chapter-11: Survey Findings of Public Toilets



Key Findings

- **Presence of public toilets:** At national level, 16.6 percent of the surveyed villages had public toilets. This proportion was higher in ODF villages than Non-ODF category villages. This was accounted to be 18.8 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.
- **Separate toilet for men and women:** Results on separate section of toilet for men and women were reported higher in ODF villages which was found to be at 58.8 percent as compare to 44.6 percent in Non-ODF villages.
- **Availability of water in public toilets:** The proportion of public toilet with availability of water for use in the toilet was observed high in both ODF (99.6%) and Non-ODF (100%).
- **Functionality:** Overall, 98.6 percent of the public toilets were observed to be functional where 99.6 percent public toilets in ODF village and 82.1 percent public toilets in Non- ODF villages were observed as functional.
- **Usage status:** Usage of public toilet across both village categories in the states was found to be universal.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** At national level, 99.9 percent of the public toilets were found to be using safe methods for disposal of human excreta. No significant difference found between public toilets observed in ODF and Non- ODF villages.
- **Hand washing practices:** Overall, 99.6 percent of the public toilets had the evidence of hand-washing practices. The same proportion as reported in overall was found to be in ODF category also while 100 percent public toilets in Non- ODF have reportedly had evidence of hand washing practices.
- **User fee:** 91 percent of the total surveyed public toilets did not charge user fees. The percentage was 91.7 percent in ODF while 79 percent in Non-ODF.

11.1. INTRODUCTION

Community Sanitary Complexes comprising of appropriate number of toilet seats, bathing cubicles, washing platforms, wash basins etc. are set up in a place in the village acceptable and accessible to all. Such complexes shall be constructed only when there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets and the Community/ GP owns up the responsibility of their operation and maintenance. They can be made at public places, markets and bus stands etc. 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'.

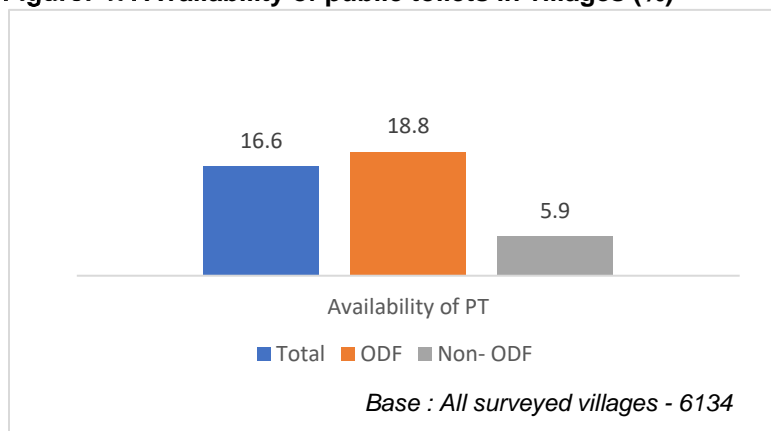
This chapter gives information about the functionality, availability of water, usage of toilet and sanitary condition of community toilets in rural India.

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total number of villages surveyed	6134	5085	1049
Total number of villages with Public toilets	1019	957	62
Total number of unlocked public toilets**	1013	957	56
Total number of locked public toilets	6	0	6

**For analysis of separate section, functionality, usage, disposal of excreta and handwashing practices, base (n=1013) will be applicable.

11.2. AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC/ COMMUNITY TOILETS

Figure: 47. Availability of public toilets in villages (%)



The survey data showed that in total sampled villages (n=6134), only 16.6 percent of the villages (n=1019) had public toilets for public use. In ODF village category, the percentage was 18.8 percent while in Non-ODF, the availability of public toilet was reported in 5.9 percent villages.

State-wise analysis of data under ODF village category shows few states where more than 50 percent surveyed villages were reported to have public toilet. These states are Tamilnadu (79%), Andaman & Nicobar

Islands (69.2%), Nagaland and Puducherry (61.5% each) and Mizoram (57.7%). In the state of Tripura, no public toilets were reported to be found in any sampled village.

The states, where the proportion of villages with public toilets were reported to be below 10 percent are Karnataka (9.9%), Madhya Pradesh (7.9%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (7.7%), Assam (6.7%), Andhra Pradesh (6.3%), Uttar Pradesh (4.6%), Jharkhand (3.3%), Punjab (2.8%), Odisha (2.2%) and Bihar (2.0%).

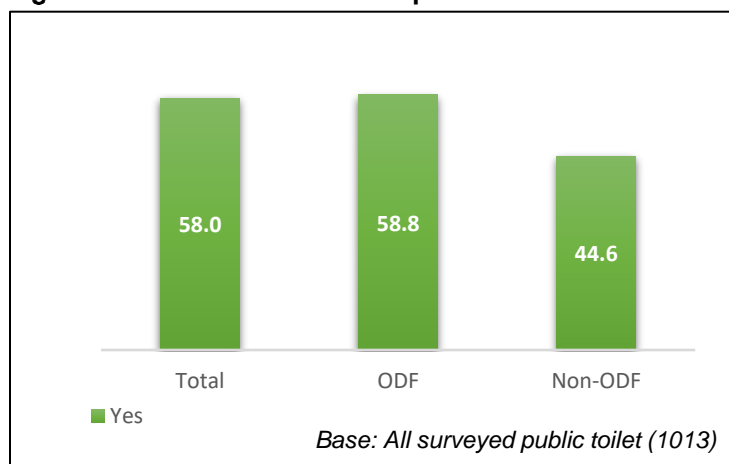
In Non- ODF village category, the highest 38.5 percent village in Nagaland reportedly have public toilet, followed by Goa (19.2%) and Madhya Pradesh (15.4%). These three states constituted more than 10 percent village with the availability of public toilets. In all other states, the villages where public toilets were reported to be found represented less than 10 percent of the sampled village for the states. Please refer **annexure table-PT:1** for additional information.

11.3. 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, 58 percent of public toilets had separate section for males and females.

Percentage of separate section in the states across ODF and Non-ODF category reported substantial variation which are accounted to be 58.8 percent and 44.6 percent respectively.

Figure: 48. Public toilets with separate sections for men and women (%)



Data analysis by village category shows that of the total public toilet available in Dadra and Nagar Haveli under ODF category, 100 percent public toilets were reported to have separate section for men and women. The states, wherein the village with public toilets constituted 50 percent or above are Dadra and Nagar Haveli (100%), Gujarat (88.5%), Uttarakhand (80%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (77.8%) and Himachal Pradesh (75%).

In Non- ODF village category, West Bengal and Jharkhand reportedly have all the public toilets with separate section. However, the number of

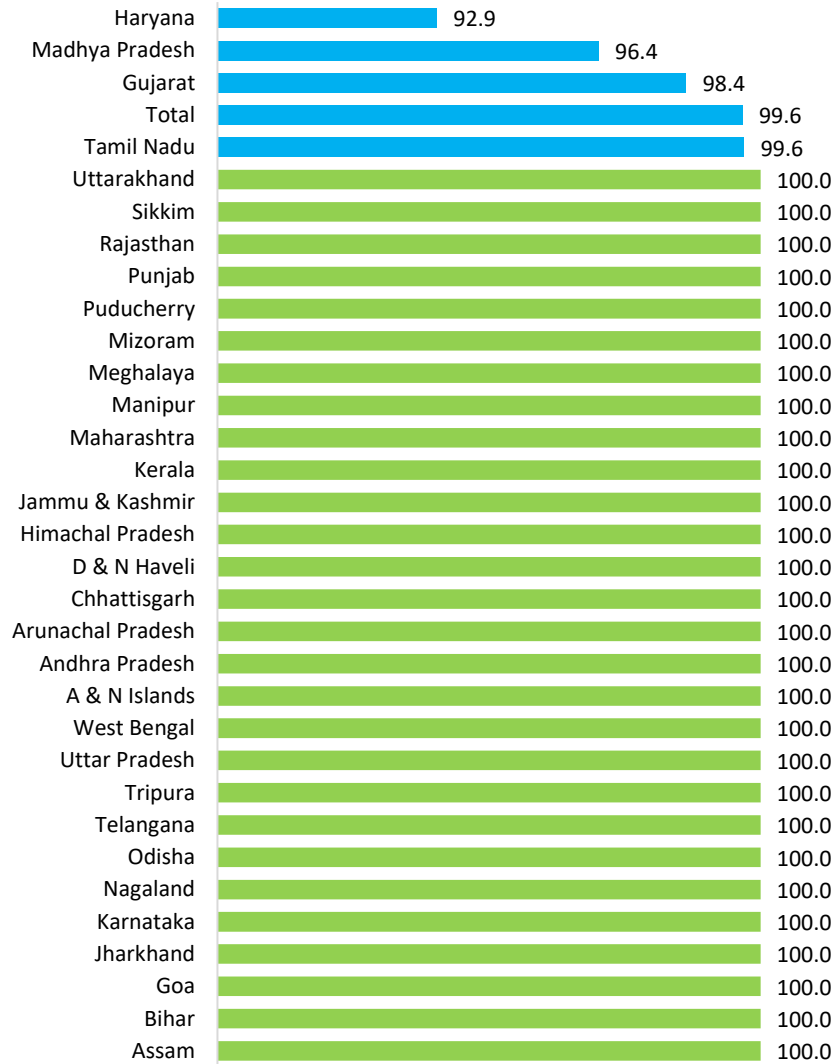
public toilets in both the states are very low. The states, where 50 percent or more public toilets had separate section are West Bengal (100%), Jharkhand (100%), Goa (66.7%), Bihar (52.4%), Karnataka, Odisha, Telangana and Tripura (50% each). Please refer **annexure table-PT:2** for additional information.

11.4. AVAILABILITY OF WATER

Of the total unlocked public toilets, 99.6 percent of the public toilets had water available for toilet use. No significant difference was found between water availability in public toilets of ODF and Non- ODF village categories.

Figure: 49. Availability of water in public toilet by state/ UT (%)

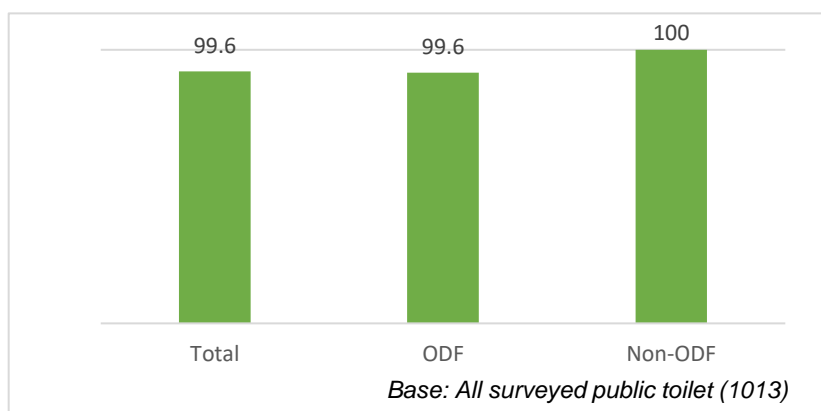
Percentage of public toilet with availability of water (Base: 1013)



All public toilets in majority of the states in ODF village category had availability of water. Few states where less than 100 percent public toilets had the presence of water are Tamilnadu (99.6%), Gujarat (98.4%), Madhya Pradesh (96.2%) and Haryana (92.9%). Representation of public toilet with water availability under Non-ODF category is 100 percent across all the states. Please refer **annexure table-PT:3** for additional information.

11.5. EVIDENCE OF HAND-WASHING PRACTICES

Figure: 50. Percentage of public toilet with evidence of handwashing practices (%)



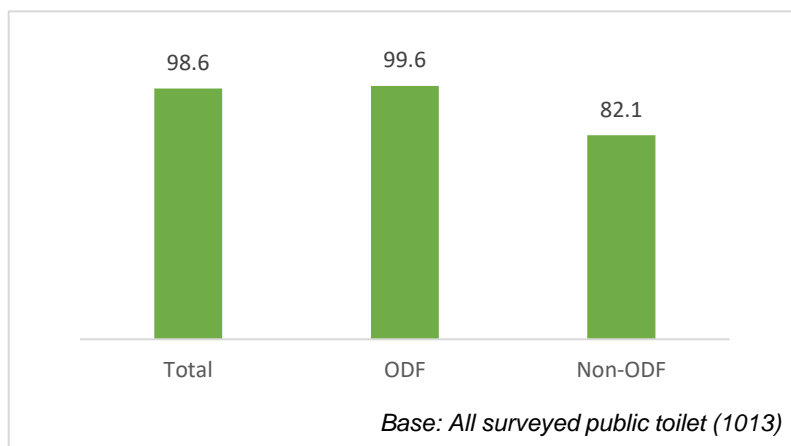
During the survey, the information was collected on the hand washing practices which intended to focus on the evidences available near the toilet facilities. The information was collected with a set of questions (i) Only water available near the toilet (ii) Soap available near the toilet (iii) Both soap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

The survey data revealed that in ODF villages of the states, the percentage of public toilet with availability of water or soap or both near the toilet facility was 99.6 percent while in Non-ODF villages the same constituted 100 percent. Please refer **annexure table-PT:4** for additional information.

11.6. 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 98.6 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 99.6 percent while in Non- ODF villages, it was 82.1 percent.

Figure: 51. Functionality status of public toilet (%)



State-wise results in ODF category revealed that across the states, all the public toilets reported functional toilets universally except in the states of Tamilnadu (99.3%), Madhya Pradesh (96.2%) and Andhra Pradesh (94.1%).

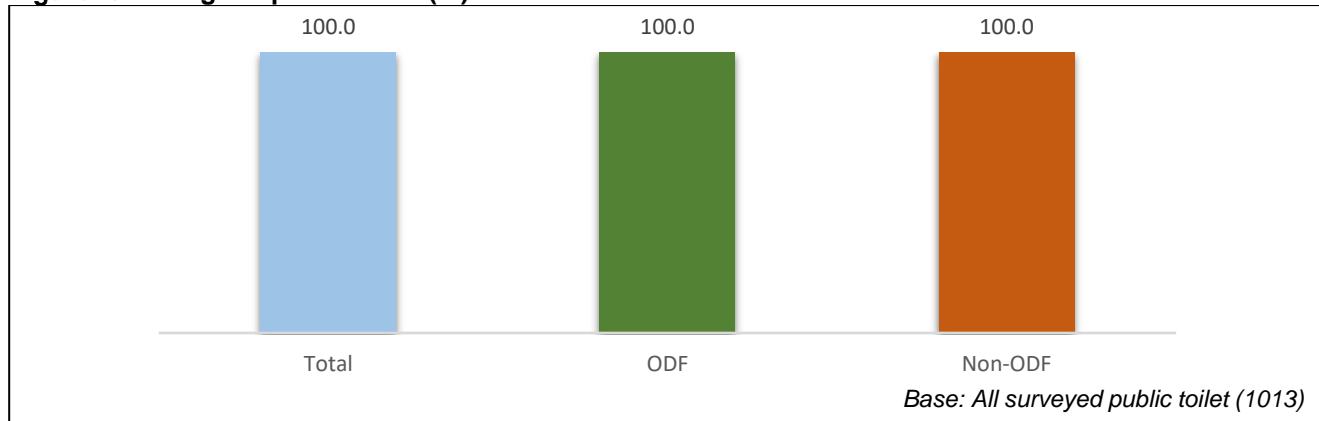
In Non- ODF village category, the proportion of public toilet with its functionality is universal in the states of Jharkhand, Karnataka, Nagaland, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Goa. The states where the functionality of public

toilets constituted less than 100 percent are Assam and Bihar (66.7% each), Madhya Pradesh and Tripura (50% each). Please refer **annexure table-PT:5** for additional information.

11.7. USAGE OF PUBLIC TOILET

The data analysis shows that all public toilet in the sampled villages across the ODF and Non- ODF categories of the states, reported to be well kept and regular in use. Please refer **annexure table-PT:6** for additional information.

Figure: 52. Usage of public toilet (%)



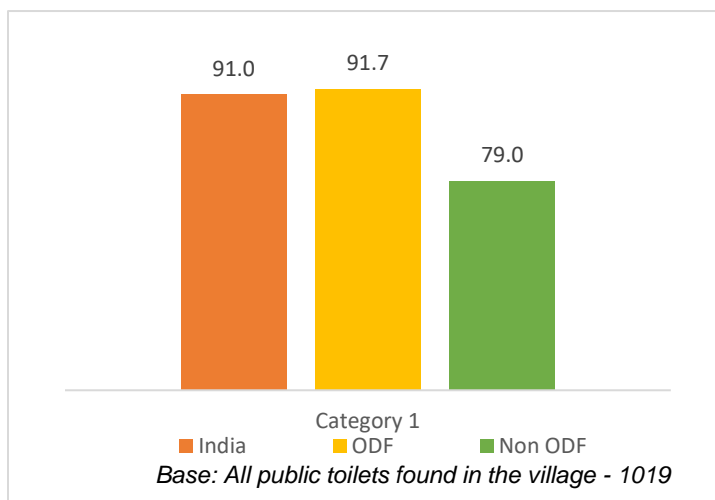
11.8. SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA

The survey data analysis revealed that all the public toilets of both village categories safely disposed of the excreta. However, there was only one public toilet in the state of Madhya Pradesh under ODF village category which practiced unsafe method of disposal of excreta. Please refer **annexure table-PT:7** for additional information.

11.9. USER CHARGES

Overall, 91% of the total public toilets found across the ODF and Non-ODF villages did not charge user fees. In ODF, the public toilet which did not charge fee represented 91.7 percent while in Non-ODF, this represented 79 percent.

Figure: 53. Percentage of public toilet do not charge user fee (%)



In ODF village category, there are few states where public toilets were reported to be found in the sampled villages, did not charge any user fee. These states are Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Uttarakhand.

There states where proportion of public toilets which did not charge user fee constituted below 75 percent are Mizoram (73.3%), Bihar and Punjab (66.7% each), Meghalaya (62.5%), Odisha, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Sikkim (50% each).

In Non- ODF category, the states where public toilets did not charge user fee universally are Nagaland, Assam, Goa and Tripura. The states

where proportion of public toilets was reported to be below 100 percent are Bihar (77.3%), Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (75% each), Jharkhand and Odisha (66.7% each) and Karnataka and Telangana (50% each). Please refer **annexure table-PT:8** for additional information.

Chapter-12: Public Spaces Sanitation Facility



Key Findings

- **Presence of human faecal matter in the public places:** 98.6 percent public places observed during the survey period- and which were traditionally used for defecation, were found to be clean and free from defecation. The percentage of public places which were clean and free from fecal matter was 98.3 percent and 100 percent in ODF and Non- ODF villages respectively.
- **Villages where visible faeces not found in public places:** At national level, public places found to have no visible faeces in 98.5 percent villages. The percentages of villages in ODF and Non- ODF categories was found to be at 99.1 percent and 95.7 percent respectively.
- percent public places observed during the survey period- and which were traditionally used for defecation, were found to be clean and free from defecation. The percentage of public places which were clean and free from fecal matter was 98.3 percent and 100 percent in ODF and Non- ODF villages respectively.
- **Safe disposal mechanism-solid:** Almost three- fourth of the villages (73.3%) reported to be disposing the solid waste through a safe method. 75.2 percent of ODF villages were found to be disposing the solid waste safely whereas 64.2 percent of Non-ODF villages were found to be doing the same.
- **Safe disposal mechanism-liquid:** 78.4 percent of villages at national level reported of following safe mechanism for waste water disposal. 79.8 percent of ODF villages reported the same followed by 72.3 percent of the Non-ODF villages.
- **Minimal littering:** 84.6 percent of the villages at national level were found to have minimal littering. In ODF villages, a high number of 85.5 percent villages were found to have minimal littering in the public places. In Non-ODF villages, the percentage was 80.4 percent.
- **Minimal water logging:** At national level 85.2 percent of villages were found to have minimal water logging. Among ODF villages, 86.3 percent of villages found with minimal water logging while in Non-ODF category villages, the percentage was found at 79.8 percent.

12.1. INTRODUCTION

Public spaces 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. This chapter describes the current level of incidence of faecal matter in the places which were historically used for open defecation, number of public places and instances of open defecation, practices of safe disposal of solid waste, methods of disposal of waste water, public places with minimal level of littering and minimal level of water logging. The data gathered through observation technique pertaining to these aspects was aimed to understand the current trend of sanitation practices adopted in the villages. The information on public spaces was gathered in all the sampled villages (n=6134) across ODF and Non- ODF village category.

12.2. INCIDENCE OF FECAL MATTER AND TYPES OF PLACES HISTORICALLY USED FOR OPEN DEFECACTION

At national level, 98.6 percent villages reported no visible faecal matter found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past. Only 1.4 percent villages reported visible faeces. The percentage of villages where no visible faecal matter found is reported at 98.3 percent and 100 percent in ODF and Non-ODF village categories respectively.

State wise analysis of data reveals that in ODF village category, the states wherein open defecation free area was reported in less than 99 percent villages are Chhattisgarh (98.9%), Uttar Pradesh (98.8%), Madhya Pradesh (98.5%), Himachal Pradesh (98.2%), Telangana (97.9%), Odisha (97.8%), Karnataka (97.7%), Maharashtra (97.6%), Punjab (97.2%), Andhra Pradesh (94.8%), Bihar (92.8%), Jammu and Kashmir (85.5%) and Puducherry (84.6%). The states where the proportion of sampled village with open defecation free area lies between 99 to 100 percent are Rajasthan (99.7%), Assam (99.3%), West Bengal and Tamilnadu (99.2% each).

In Non- ODF village category, all sampled villages across the states universally reported open defecation free places historically used for open defecation. **Refer PSS:1 in annexure table.**

Figure: 54. Open defecation free area used for defecation in the past (%)

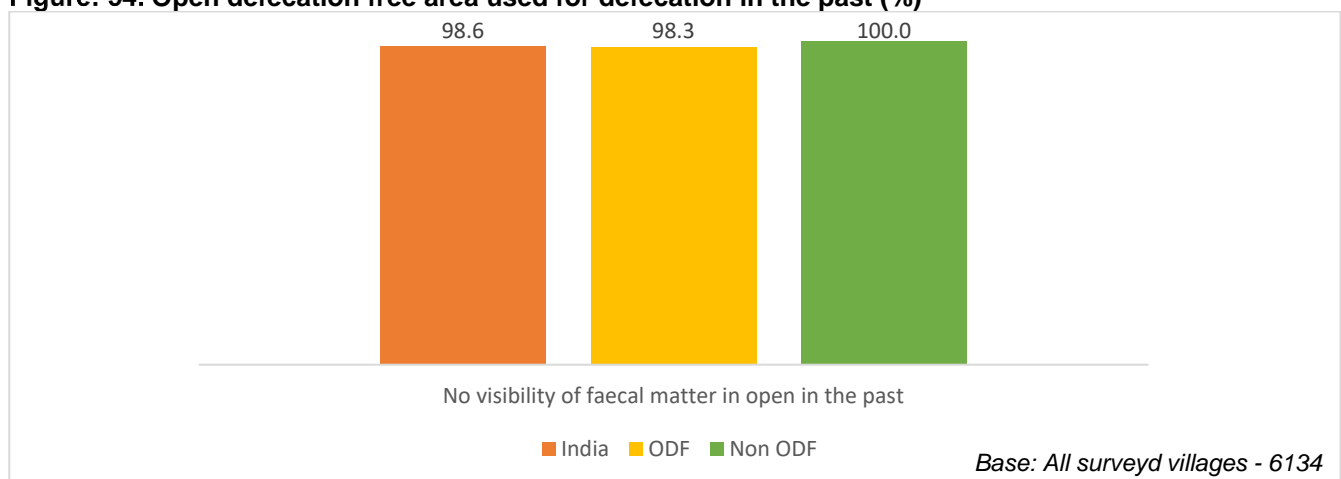
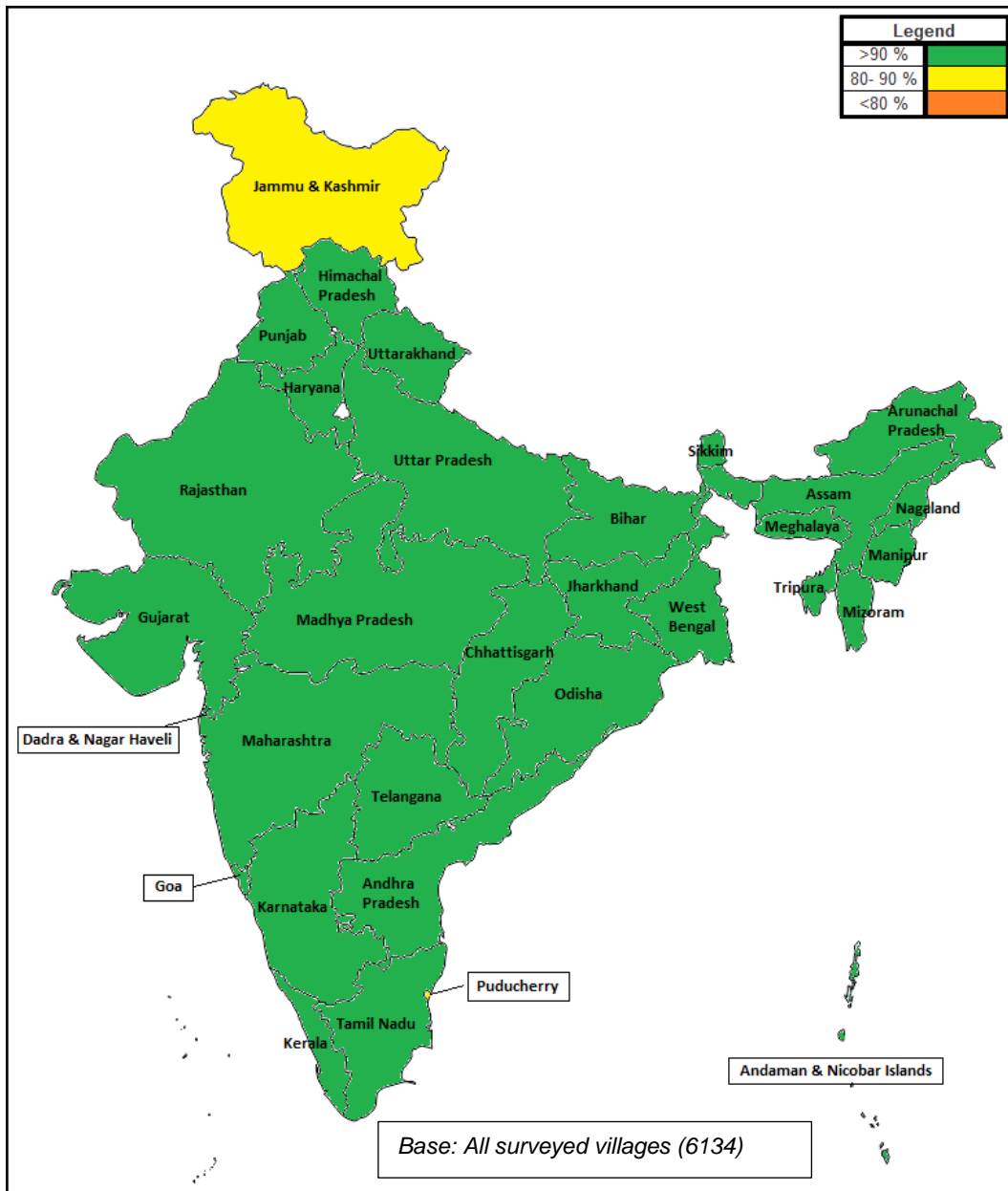
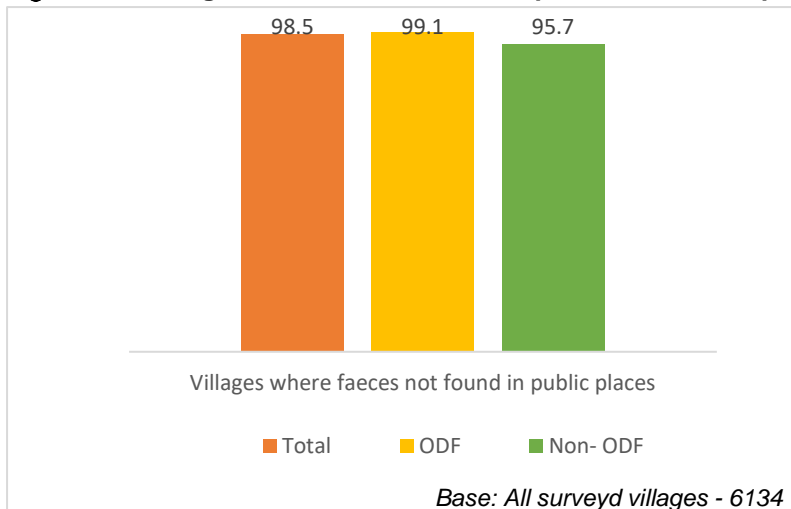


Figure: 55. State wise distribution of villages with defecation free public places which were used for open defecation in the past (%)



12.3. IMPORTANT PUBLIC PLACES AND INSTANCES OF OPEN DEFECACTION OF VISIBLE FAECES

Figure: 56. Villages with no instances of open defecation in public places (%)



During village survey, the important public places or location of the sampled villages were observed, and sanitation practices were estimated in the same public places or location by village categories across the states.

The data analysis shows that of the total surveyed villages (N= 6134) at national level, 98.5 percent villages had no visible faeces found in all important public places or location which were found in the village. In ODF category and Non- ODF categories, the same represented 99.1 percent and 95.7 percent respectively.

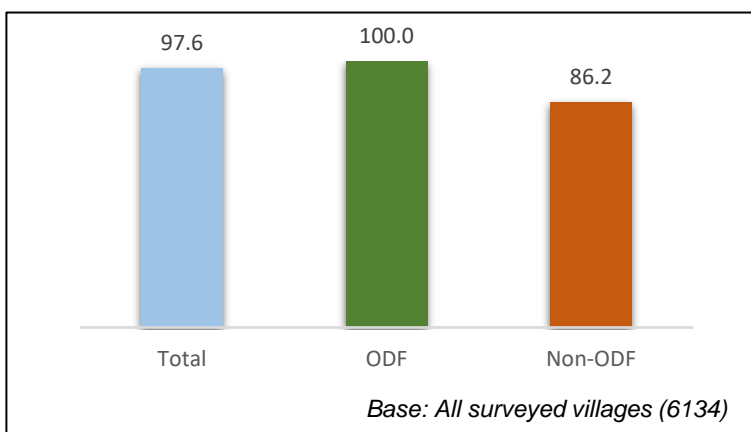
It is to be noted even if a single public place reported visible faeces, the village was considered as unsafe village and the same was counted in the category of village with visible faeces found.

Under ODF village category, majority of the states reportedly have all the village with no visible faeces found in the public spaces. However, few states were still in row wherein there were few isolated cases out of total sampled villages which were reported to have visible faeces in the public places. These states are West Bengal (99.8%), Tamilnadu (99.4%), Uttar Pradesh (99.2%), Maharashtra and Telangana (99% each), Chhattisgarh and Odisha (98.9% each), Madhya Pradesh (98.8%), Karnataka (98.1%), Andhra Pradesh (96.6%), Bihar (94.7%), Jammu and Kashmir (94.5%) and Puducherry (92.3%).

In Non- ODF village category, the states wherein the proportion of village with no visible faeces represented below 100 percent were Uttar Pradesh (98.2%), Bihar (97%), Telangana (96.9%), West Bengal and Karnataka (96.2%) and Odisha (86.1%). Refer PSS:2 in annexure table

12.4. OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES AT OPEN GROUND

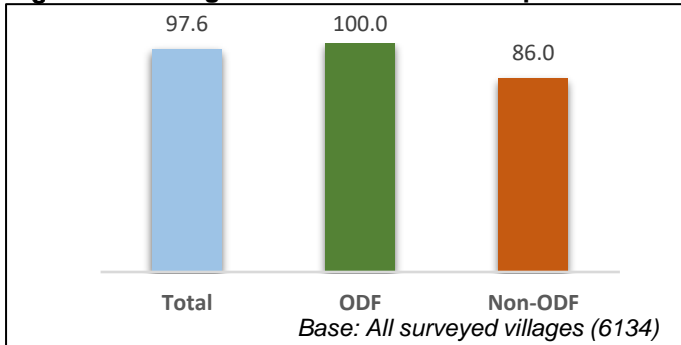
Figure: 57. Village with no instances of open defecation in open grounds (%)



Open ground areas of the villages across ODF and Non-ODF category were observed to look at the instances of open defecation practices during the survey. The data revealed that 97.6 percent of the villages with open ground have not had the instances of open defecation at national level. In ODF category, the sampled villages across the states reported no visible faeces universally while under Non-ODF, the representation of villages with open defecation at open ground, is 86.2 percent. Refer PSS:3 in annexure table.

12.5. OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES IN ROADS ALONGSIDE VILLAGE

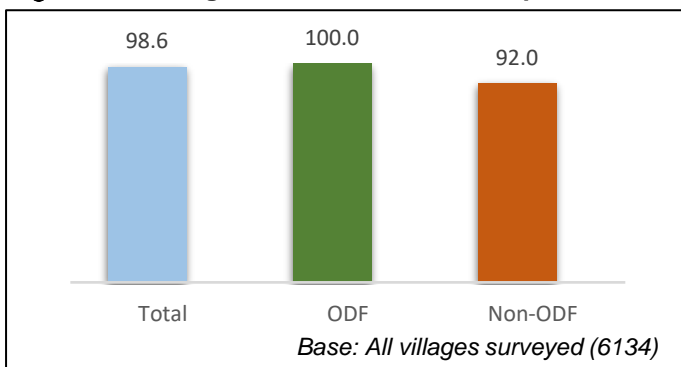
Figure: 58. Village with no instances of open defecation in roads alongside the village (%)



Roads alongside the villages across ODF and Non-ODF category were observed to look at the instances of open defecation practices during the survey. The data revealed that 97.6 percent of the villages did not have the instances of open defecation alongside the roads at national level. In ODF category, the sampled villages across the states reported no visible faeces universally while under Non-ODF, the representation of open defecation alongside the roads, was 86 percent. **Refer PSS:4 in annexure table.**

12.6. OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES AT ANY INFAMOUS PLACE

Figure: 59. Village with no instances of open defecation at any infamous place (%)



Infamous places were observed to look at the instances of open defecation in the sampled villages during the NARSS survey. The data revealed that 98.6 percent of the villages did not have the instances of open defecation at national level. In ODF category, the sampled villages across the states reported no visible faeces universally while under Non-ODF, the representation of village with open defecation, was reported to be 92 percent. **Refer PSS:5 in annexure table.**

12.7. METHODS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Solid waste has potentially harmful health effects, if it is not disposed of properly. Exposure to the decomposed waste may lead to develop various infectious diseases. The children are potentially more susceptible to contract the disease than any adult individual. The survey captured different methods of solid waste disposal which were prevalent in the village. The data of different methods of solid waste disposal was analysed to make an estimation of proportion of villages practicing safe and unsafe disposal of solid waste.

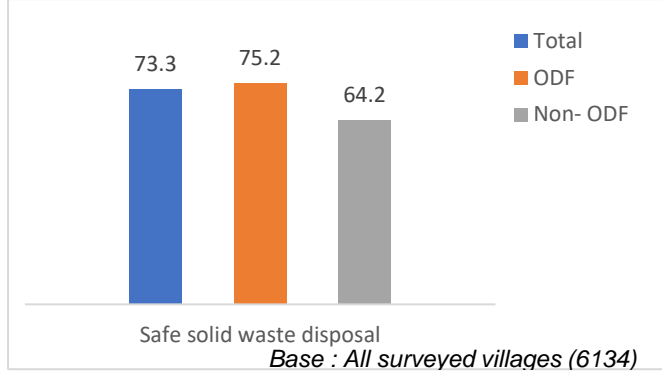
To capture data under the different disposal methods, the options were provided in the questionnaire which helped interviewers to record the correct methods wherever the same were used in the village. The options were: i)

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/ Vermi- composting etc.) in the village v) Community level waste collection arrangements and 6) Segregated waste collected, and safely managed in the village.

Safe solid waste disposal methods

Includes Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/ Vermi- composting etc., Community level waste collection arrangements & Segregated waste collected and safely managed in the village.

Sample: All villages surveyed (6134)

Figure: 60. Methods of solid waste disposal (%)

The survey data revealed that almost three-fourth (73.3%) of the total villages practiced safe methods of solid waste disposal at national level. The percentage of safe disposal methods in ODF and Non-ODF village categories were found to be at 75.2 percent and 64.2 percent respectively.

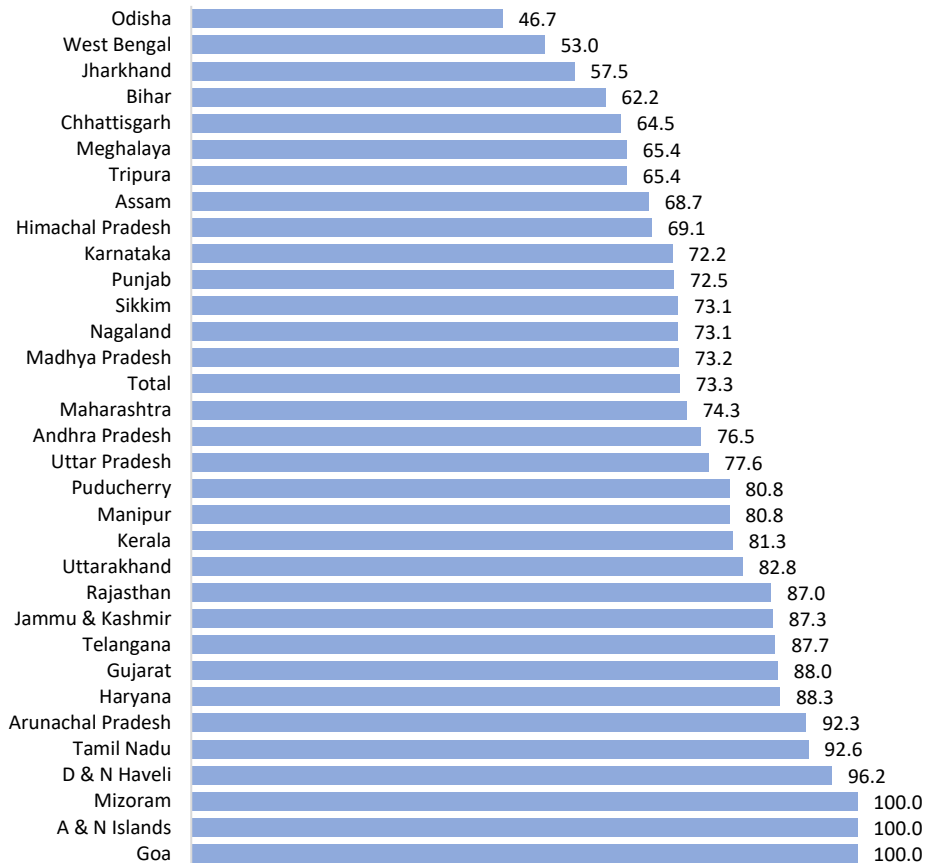
State-wise data analysis revealed that under ODF village category, all the sampled villages (100%) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mizoram practiced safe disposal method. In the same village category, the representation of proportion of village in Odisha is 47.2 percent. The states where the proportion of village lies

between 80 to 100 percent are Dadra and Nagar Haveli (96.2%), Telangana (92.8%), Tamilnadu (92.6%), Arunachal Pradesh (92.3%), Haryana (88.3%), Gujarat (88.0%), Jammu and Kashmir (87.3%), Rajasthan (87%), Uttarakhand (82.8%), Kerala (81.3%), Manipur and Puducherry (80.8% each).

In Non-ODF category, all villages of Goa practiced safe disposal method of solid waste. The states where representation of village is less than 100 percent are Telangana (80%), Madhya Pradesh and Tripura (76.9% each), Uttar Pradesh (76.2%), Nagaland (69.2%), Jharkhand (67.7%), Assam (64.7%), Bihar (63.3%), Karnataka (61.5%), Odisha (46.5%) and West Bengal (19.2%). West Bengal is lowest performing states in terms of disposal of solid waste. Please refer **annexure table-PSS:6** for additional information

Figure: 61. Safe disposal method of solid waste by state/ UT (%)

Percentage of villages practicing safe disposal methods of solid waste



12.8. METHODS OF LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL

Liquid waste also has adverse effect on health of the individuals particularly children. It provides conducive environments for harmful organism to grow which lead to develop various water and vector borne diseases. Proper disposal of waste water is important to keep the surrounding healthy and clean. To know the actual status of the villages with respect to the availability of waste water and its disposal, the survey collected exhaustive data on various methods of disposal of waste water. In survey questionnaire, different options were provided to capture the methods with the provision of multiple coded options. The options were 1)

No drainage system/ soak pit 2) Draining in open water body/ river 3) Flows in some kind of safe system 4) Some kind of treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/ soak pit.

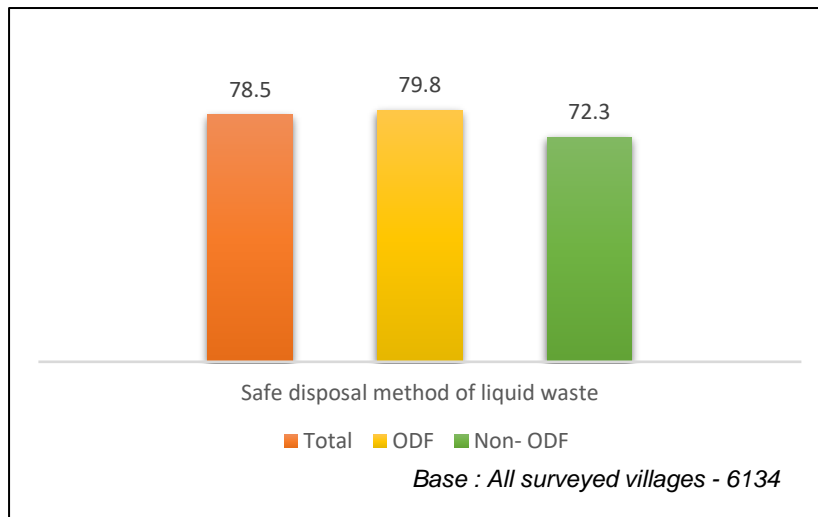
Safe liquid waste disposal methods

Includes 'flows in some kind of safe system' & 'some kind of treatment' (into drain/ kitchen garden/ soak pit)

Sample: All villages surveyed (6134)

The survey data revealed that more than three-fourth (78.5%) of the total villages practiced safe methods of water waste disposal at national level. The percentage of safe disposal methods in ODF and Non-ODF village categories was reported to be 79.8 percent and 72.3 percent respectively.

Figure: 62. Different methods through which waste water is disposed (%)

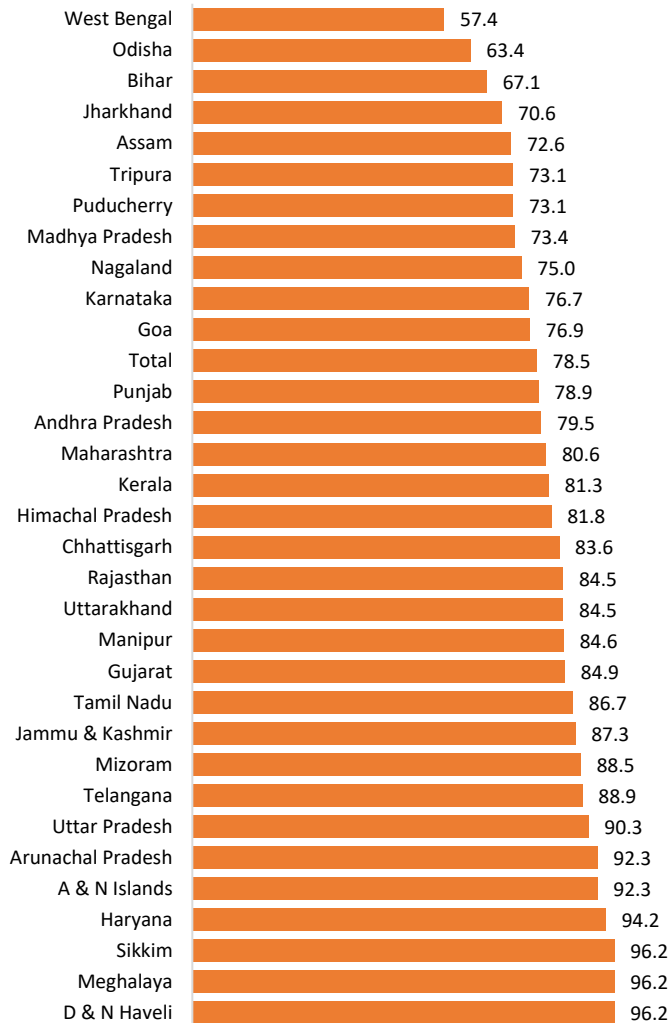


State-wise data analysis revealed that under ODF village category, the states where the proportion of village reported to be 90 percent or above, are Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Meghalaya and Sikkim (96.2%), Haryana (94.2%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh (92.3%), Telangana (91.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (90%). The villages in rest of the states in the same village category represented the proportion below 90 percent.

In Non-ODF category, the states where representation of village practicing safe disposal of water is reported to be above 70 percent are Uttar Pradesh (91.5%), Telangana and Tripura (84.6% each), Jharkhand (77.4%), Goa and Nagaland (76.9% each), Madhya Pradesh (73.1%) and Assam (70.6%). Rest of the states under the same village category constituted the proportion less than 70 percent. Please refer **annexure table-PSS:7** for additional information.

Safe disposal method of liquid waste by state/ UT (%)

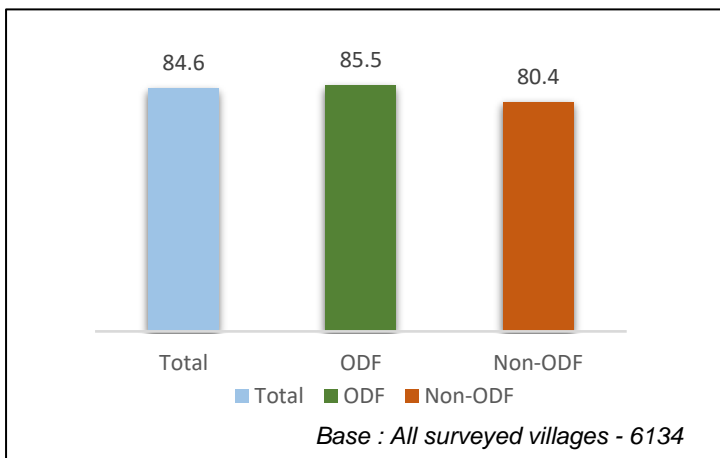
Percentage of villages practicing safe disposal methods of liquid waste



Base : All surveyed villages - 6134

12.9. VILLAGES SHOWING MINIMAL LITTER

Figure: 63. Distribution of villages with presence of minimal level of littering (%)



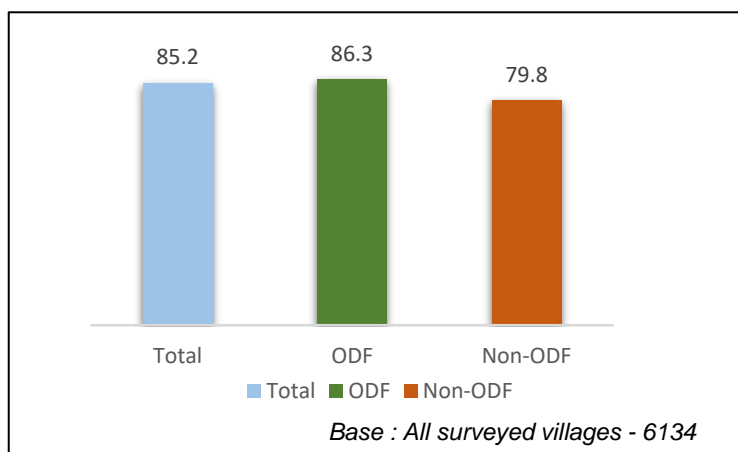
Besides asking various disposal methods of solid and liquid waste from the eligible respondent of the village, cleanliness of the villages was also observed by looking at the instances of littering. The interviewers primarily observed the status of littering in and around the villages. The data analysis shows that 84.6 percent villages were reported to have minimal level of littering in the village at national level. Observation across the ODF village shows that minimal level of littering represented 85.5 percent while in Non-ODF villages, the percentage is 80.4 percent.

The states, wherein all sampled villages (100%) reported to have minimal littering are Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The states wherein representation of villages with minimal littering is less than 90 percent are Jharkhand (86.1%), Tamilnadu (82.7%), Rajasthan (81.7%), Haryana (80.6%), Andhra Pradesh (79.5%), Gujarat (76.6%), Bihar (75.7%), Uttar Pradesh (74.1%), Odisha (71.9%), Puducherry (69.2%) and Telangana (68%).

In Non-ODF category, all villages in the states of Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Madhya Pradesh reported to have minimal littering in and around the village. The states wherein the percentage of village with minimal littering represented less than 100 percent are Goa (96.2%), West Bengal and Karnataka (84.6% each), Jharkhand (83.9%), Bihar (81.5%), Uttar Pradesh (73.8%), Odisha (70.1%) and Telangana (69.2%). All sampled villages across ODF and Non-ODF village category reportedly have minimal littering in the state of Tripura. Please refer **annexure table-PSS:8** for additional information.

12.10. VILLAGES SHOWING MINIMAL WATER LOGGING

Figure: 64. Distribution of villages with minimal level of water logging (%)



In addition to collecting information on littering in the villages, the instances of water logging at the public places were also observed. Majority of villages at national level were found to have minimal water logging (85.2%). Almost all the ODF villages (86.3%) had minimal water logging and among Non-ODF villages, 79.8 percent of the villages had minimal water logging.

In ODF category, the proportion of villages with minimal level of water logging is reported to be less than 80 percent in the states of Gujarat (77.1%), Bihar (76.3%), Uttar Pradesh (71.9%), Odisha (68.5%) and Telangana (67%).

In Non-ODF village category, all the villages of Tripura, Assam and Goa had minimal level of water logging. In the same village category, the representation of villages with minimal level of water logging in Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha was less than 80 percent. The proportion in these states were 75.4 percent, 70.7 percent and 66.8 percent respectively. Please refer **annexure table-PSS:9** for additional information.

Annexures

HIGHLIGHTS

- I. Factsheets-India and State**
- II. Survey Tool**
- III. Additional Tables**



ANNEXURE - I: FACTSHEETS

INDIA Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	6134	5085	1049
Number of households surveyed	91934	76212	15722
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	6034	5007	1027
Number of Schools surveyed	5955	4928	1027
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	94.4	98.0	77.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	94.5	97.9	77.6
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.5	97.9	95.5
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.4	98.7	82.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	97.8	99.1	88.1
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.3	99.9	96.7
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.3	98.7	82.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.6	99.4	92.5
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.1	99.7	96.1
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	99.9	99.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.0	99.6	94.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.5	99.9	97.7
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	87.8	95.3	54.9
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	95.2	97.3	82.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	96.9	98.7	83.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.7	99.5	94.5
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.5	97.6	97.1
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.4	97.5	97.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	84.6	85.5	80.4
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	85.2	86.3	79.8
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	98.6	98.3	100.0

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	25	25	0
Number of Schools surveyed	21	21	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.3	99.3	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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	98.0	98.0	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.9	97.9	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.0	95.9	91.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.2	94.5	95.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	91.0	84.6
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	89.2	80.8
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Andhra Pradesh Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	268	268	0
Number of households surveyed	4020	4020	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	267	267	0
Number of Schools surveyed	268	268	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.9	95.9	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	92.5	92.5	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	94.4	94.4	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.7	99.7	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.3	98.3	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.2	99.2	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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	98.3	98.3	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.6	99.6	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.9	98.9	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	99.6	0.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	89.9	89.9	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.4	96.4	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	97.2	97.2	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.2	99.2	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	92.3	92.3	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	91.0	91.0	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	79.5	79.5	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	81.3	81.3	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	94.8	94.8	0.0

Arunachal Pradesh Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	24	24	0
Number of Schools surveyed	21	21	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.9	98.9	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	90.5	90.5	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	81.8	81.8	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.3	97.3	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.5	99.5	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
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Assam Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	201	150	51
Number of households surveyed	3015	2250	765
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	198	148	50
Number of Schools surveyed	196	147	49
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.5	98.6	94.5
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	96.5	98.0	92.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.4	98.6	93.9
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	95.4	96.9	90.9
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	96.4	99.1	86.2
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	90.9	96.7	73.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.8	100.0	89.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.5	100.0	97.8
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.5	100.0	93.1
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	85.3	97.6	45.3
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.9	99.1	89.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	95.6	99.1	82.8
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.0	100.0	95.7
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.5	97.4	98.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.2	98.1	98.4
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	99.0	98.7	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	99.5	99.3	100.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.5	99.3	100.0

Bihar Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	547	152	395
Number of households surveyed	8198	2280	5918
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	533	148	385
Number of Schools surveyed	526	145	381
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	73.6	92.8	66.3
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	78.0	93.9	71.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	95.8	95.9	95.8
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	82.0	88.6	78.4
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	88.7	98.7	84.3
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	96.4	100.0	95.1
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	81.9	90.7	77.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	93.8	100.0	91.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.6	100.0	95.3
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	99.9	99.9
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.7	100.0	93.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.0	100.0	97.3
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	60.3	85.6	49.8
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	90.7	96.4	87.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	86.4	98.7	80.9
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	97.0	100.0	95.9
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	95.2	94.0	95.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	95.0	94.2	95.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	79.9	75.7	81.5
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	80.3	76.3	81.8
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	98.0	92.8	100.0

Chhattisgarh Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	183	183	0
Number of households surveyed	2745	2745	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	182	182	0
Number of Schools surveyed	183	183	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.3	98.3	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.4	98.4	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.8	97.8	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.4	99.4	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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	94.7	94.7	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.5	96.5	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	99.4	99.4	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.8	97.8	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.6	98.6	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	94.0	94.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	96.2	96.2	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	98.9	98.9	0.0

Dadra and Nagar Haveli Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	26	0
Number of Schools surveyed	26	26	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	90.2	90.2	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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	89.2	89.2	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.2	96.2	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	90.6	90.6	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	92.1	92.1	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	92.3	92.3	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	92.3	92.3	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Goa Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	0	26
Number of households surveyed	390	0	390
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	0	26
Number of Schools surveyed	26	0	26
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.4	0.0	99.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	73.1	0.0	73.1
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	88.7	0.0	88.7
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	87.4	0.0	87.4
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	96.2	0.0	96.2
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	92.7	0.0	92.7
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	0.0	100.0
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	96.2	0.0	96.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	0.0	100.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Gujarat Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	192	192	0
Number of households surveyed	2880	2880	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	192	192	0
Number of Schools surveyed	192	192	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.7	97.7	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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.9	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.5	99.5	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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	99.5	99.5	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	96.4	96.4	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.0	96.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	99.5	99.5	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.5	99.5	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.5	99.5	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	76.6	76.6	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	77.1	77.1	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Haryana Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	103	103	0
Number of households surveyed	1545	1545	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	103	103	0
Number of Schools surveyed	102	102	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	99.5	99.5	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.8	97.8	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.7	99.7	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.9	99.9	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	80.6	80.6	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	83.5	83.5	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Himachal Pradesh Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	55	55	0
Number of households surveyed	825	825	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	52	52	0
Number of Schools surveyed	49	49	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.6	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	98.0	100.0	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.6	99.6	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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	98.8	98.8	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.3	99.3	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	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
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	98.2	98.2	0.0

Jammu & Kashmir Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	55	55	0
Number of households surveyed	825	825	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	52	52	0
Number of Schools surveyed	51	51	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	90.6	90.6	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	92.3	92.3	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	90.2	90.2	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.7	99.7	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	95.7	95.7	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	91.3	91.3	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	94.9	94.9	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	95.7	95.7	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.7	99.7	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.4	98.4	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	96.4	96.4	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	96.4	96.4	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	85.5	85.5	0.0

Jharkhand Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	153	122	31
Number of households surveyed	2294	1829	465
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	144	116	28
Number of Schools surveyed	148	118	30
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	93.2	95.6	84.1
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	91.7	97.4	67.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.6	97.5	93.3
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	94.9	96.7	87.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	94.6	96.7	84.6
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.3	99.1	100.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	93.8	95.3	87.0
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	97.9	98.3	96.4
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	79.0	89.4	52.5
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	92.9	97.0	73.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	94.6	96.7	84.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.6	98.3	100.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.9	98.9	98.6
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.9	99.1	98.4
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	85.6	86.1	83.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	86.9	86.9	87.1
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Karnataka Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	288	262	26
Number of households surveyed	4306	3916	390
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	288	262	26
Number of Schools surveyed	285	259	26
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	93.9	97.7	55.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	93.1	97.7	46.2
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	93.7	93.4	96.2
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	98.0	98.5	89.6
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	94.6	95.7	75.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.9	98.3	90.3
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.6	98.6	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.9	99.6	92.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	99.9	99.6
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.6	98.6	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	86.2	90.8	23.8
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	93.5	95.0	70.6
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	96.8	97.6	83.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.9	100.0	88.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	93.0	93.4	88.8
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	90.6	91.3	83.7
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	89.6	90.1	84.6
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	92.0	92.4	88.5
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	97.9	97.7	100.0

Kerala Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	176	176	0
Number of households surveyed	2640	2640	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	176	176	0
Number of Schools surveyed	173	173	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.9	98.9	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.6	99.6	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.1	98.1	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.5	98.5	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	94.9	94.9	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	97.2	97.2	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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 ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	354	328	26
Number of households surveyed	5311	4921	390
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	349	324	25
Number of Schools surveyed	350	324	26
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	96.1	97.1	82.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	96.0	97.2	80.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	95.4	96.0	88.5
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.2	98.8	74.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	97.2	98.5	76.5
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.4	99.4	100.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.0	99.3	79.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.6	99.3	88.2
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.8	98.7	100.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	100.0	99.3
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.3	98.5	94.1
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.4	99.4	100.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	92.1	93.6	70.6
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	93.1	96.5	36.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	96.9	98.1	76.5
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.2	99.4	82.6
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.1	99.1	99.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.2	99.2	99.2
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	92.1	91.5	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	94.9	94.8	96.2
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	98.6	98.5	100.0

Maharashtra Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	417	417	0
Number of households surveyed	6255	6255	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	416	416	0
Number of Schools surveyed	417	417	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.5	98.5	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	99.0	99.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	98.1	98.1	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.9	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.4	99.4	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.8	99.8	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.7	99.7	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.7	99.7	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.8	99.8	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.7	99.7	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.8	99.8	0.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	96.4	96.4	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.7	97.7	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	98.9	98.9	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.0	99.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.4	98.4	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.1	98.1	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	92.8	92.8	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	93.8	93.8	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	97.6	97.6	0.0

Manipur Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	25	25	0
Number of Schools surveyed	22	22	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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	81.8	81.8	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.7	98.7	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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	98.0	98.0	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.9	96.9	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.7	98.7	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.7	98.7	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	92.3	92.3	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	92.3	92.3	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Meghalaya Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	26	0
Number of Schools surveyed	24	24	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.2	98.2	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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.0	99.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	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
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Mizoram Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	26	0
Number of Schools surveyed	26	26	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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	100.0	100.0	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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 are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	86.1	86.1	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	86.3	86.3	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	92.3	92.3	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	88.5	88.5	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Nagaland Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	52	26	26
Number of households surveyed	780	390	390
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	50	26	24
Number of Schools surveyed	52	26	26
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.7	99.7	97.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.2	100.0	92.3
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.0	100.0	94.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	90.9	100.0	66.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	94.0	100.0	87.5
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.3	100.0	92.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	90.9	100.0	66.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.0	100.0	83.3
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	90.9	100.0	66.7
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	94.0	100.0	87.5
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	82.4	96.6	73.8
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	86.4	97.6	76.6
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	86.4	100.0	50.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	92.0	100.0	83.3
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.0	99.2	98.8
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.7	99.0	98.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	98.1	96.2	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	98.1	100.0	96.2
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Odisha Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	276	89	187
Number of households surveyed	4134	1335	2799
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	275	89	186
Number of Schools surveyed	275	89	186
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	89.6	98.5	85.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	78.5	88.8	73.7
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.7	100.0	95.2
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	84.2	91.5	80.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	90.5	100.0	83.5
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.6	100.0	99.4
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	81.6	91.9	75.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.7	100.0	87.3
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.6	100.0	99.4
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.7	100.0	99.5
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	93.4	100.0	88.6
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	100.0	99.4
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	65.5	95.1	52.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	85.3	96.6	79.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	83.2	100.0	70.9
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	94.0	98.9	91.5
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.1	98.8	99.3
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.0	98.8	99.1
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	70.7	71.9	70.1
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	67.4	68.5	66.8
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.3	97.8	100.0

Puducherry Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	26	0
Number of Schools surveyed	24	24	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	89.8	89.8	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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.7	99.7	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	95.2	95.2	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.7	99.7	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.2	95.2	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.2	95.2	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	82.7	82.7	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	90.5	90.5	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	95.2	95.2	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.9	98.9	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.8	97.8	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	69.2	69.2	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	84.6	84.6	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	84.6	84.6	0.0

Punjab Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	109	109	0
Number of households surveyed	1635	1635	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	108	108	0
Number of Schools surveyed	105	105	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.8	98.8	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.1	98.1	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	95.5	95.5	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.2	97.2	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.8	99.8	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.4	99.4	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	94.5	94.5	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	98.2	98.2	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	97.2	97.2	0.0

Rajasthan Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	393	393	0
Number of households surveyed	5893	5893	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	388	388	0
Number of Schools surveyed	390	390	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.1	99.1	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	97.9	97.9	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.9	96.9	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.9	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.3	99.3	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	97.9	97.9	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.8	97.8	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	98.6	98.6	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.0	99.0	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.2	99.2	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	81.7	81.7	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	85.5	85.5	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.7	99.7	0.0

Sikkim Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	26	26	0
Number of households surveyed	390	390	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	26	26	0
Number of Schools surveyed	23	23	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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	100.0	100.0	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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 are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.4	98.4	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.5	99.5	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
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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 ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	353	353	0
Number of households surveyed	5295	5295	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	343	343	0
Number of Schools surveyed	313	313	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.2	99.2	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.8	98.8	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.7	99.7	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.8	98.8	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.8	99.8	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.1	99.1	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.1	99.1	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	97.4	97.4	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.2	97.2	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	98.8	98.8	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.7	99.7	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.7	99.7	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	82.7	82.7	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	84.7	84.7	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.2	99.2	0.0

Telangana Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	162	97	65
Number of households surveyed	2430	1455	975
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	162	97	65
Number of Schools surveyed	162	97	65
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	93.0	98.5	85.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	80.9	88.8	73.7
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	91.4	100.0	95.2
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	90.1	97.5	77.8
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	96.4	98.2	93.1
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	93.9	98.9	85.7
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	89.7	96.8	78.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.4	98.2	93.1
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.6	98.9	82.1
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.6	100.0	93.1
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	94.6	98.9	87.5
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	77.9	97.5	45.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.2	97.2	94.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	92.9	96.4	86.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	93.9	97.8	87.5
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.5	96.7	96.1
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.7	98.4	96.6
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	68.5	68.0	69.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	70.4	67.0	75.4
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	98.8	97.9	100.0

Tripura Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	52	26	26
Number of households surveyed	775	385	390
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	51	25	26
Number of Schools surveyed	47	21	26
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.9	100.0	99.7
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. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	92.6	100.0	85.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	90.0	100.0	80.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	91.8	100.0	83.8
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.0	100.0	96.2
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
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
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	87.9	100.0	79.2
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97	100.0	93
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	88.0	100.0	76.9
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	97.9	100.0	96.2
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.0	99.5	98.4
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	100.0	100.0	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
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

Uttar Pradesh Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	925	761	164
Number of households surveyed	13874	11414	2460
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	903	739	164
Number of Schools surveyed	919	755	164
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.8	98.8	82.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.8	99.3	96.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.9	99.9	100.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.1	98.2	84.8
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.4	99.7	98.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.8	100.0	98.8
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.1	98.1	97.8
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.9	99.4	96.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.8	100.0	98.8
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	99.9	98.7
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.8	100.0	98.8
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	92.1	96.9	69.3
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	94.4	97.7	76.2
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	98.1	98.7	95.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.6	99.9	98.2
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.7	98.7	98.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.0	99.0	99.2
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	74.1	74.1	73.8
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	71.7	71.9	70.7
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.0	98.8	100.0

Uttarakhand Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	58	58	0
Number of households surveyed	870	870	0
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	57	57	0
Number of Schools surveyed	58	58	0
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.6	97.6	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.2	98.2	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.9	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.2	98.2	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.8	99.8	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.2	98.2	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.3	98.3	0.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.2	98.2	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	93.4	93.4	0.0
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.5	96.5	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	98.2	98.2	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.3	98.3	0.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.8	96.8	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.0	98.0	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	93.1	93.1	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	94.8	94.8	0.0
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
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

West Bengal Fact Sheet -NARSS ROUND 3 (2019-20)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	528	502	26
Number of households surveyed	7880	7490	390
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	515	493	22
Number of Schools surveyed	481	459	22
A. Access to Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	94.9	98.5	25.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.4	98.6	95.5
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.2	99.3	95.5
B. Functionality of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.2	99.3	94.5
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.8	99.3	85.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
C. Sanitary condition of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.9	98.9	97.7
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.8	99.3	85.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	99.9	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.8	100.0	92.9
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	92.5	95.4	25.9
F. Usage of Toilet	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.5	98.0	68.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	97.2	98.1	71.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	99.4	99.3	100.0
G. Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM)	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	95.7	95.9	91.7
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	94.6	94.5	95.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	90.7	91.0	84.6
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	88.8	89.2	80.8
H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces	OVERALL (%)	ODF (%)	Non ODF (%)
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.2	99.2	100.0

End of Factsheet

ANNEXURE - II: SURVEY TOOLS

NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY– ROUND 3

QUESTIONNAIRE - HOUSEHOLD

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) Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the block Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled block within the selected district	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district suffix with code & original/additional	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF 1 Non ODF 2
I.5	Structure Number (Numeric)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.6	New HH Number (Numeric)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.6.1	Type of HH	Original -1 Substitute-2
I.7	Please write the interviewer name and code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.8	Please write the supervisor name and code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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 Write '999999999' if respondent doesn't provide the phone number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.12	Date of the interview To be auto computed (not to be displayed)	
I.13	Interview start time To be auto computed (not to be displayed)	

Consent**Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is _____, and I am working as an interviewer with KANTAR, Public Division, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey to assess the sanitation behaviour 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, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Contact Number-**011-24363218**
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR, Public Division, Contact Number-011- 42697800

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? (DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS) (SINGLE CODING)	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/ Community toilet facility (toilet is open to the 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	
<i>If coded 4 in Q 1 & then following rider questions need to be asked to reassure the response about the accessibility to a toilet for the selected household</i>				
Q1. A				
a)	Do women and elderly in your family have access to the toilet?		Yes-1, No-2	
b)	Does any member of your family like your son, daughter, brother whose toilet you have access to?		Yes-1, No-2	
c)	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	
d)	During rainy season do you have access of toilet that you can use?		Yes-1, No-2	
If coded 1 in any of the question in 1A then it will go back to Q 1 and re-check and over-ride the response If all coded 2 in Q1A, then skip to Q.7				
If coded 1 & 2 in Q 1 & Coded 1 in any of the option of Q.1A, the application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, "Click the picture of front side of the toilet"				
Q 2	Observe the functionality of toilet (The toilet which is being used by the household currently should be observed)		Yes	No
		Pan/ seat is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is completely choked	1	2
		Pits/tanks are completely covered	1	2
	Pipes are completely broken or open	1	2	
Click the picture of inside of the toilet with a closed view				
Click the picture of back side of the toilet based on the suitability of taking photographs				
Q 3	Do you bring water for Toilet usage from outside OR you have water source inside your house/premises? SINGLE CODING (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.	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 discharged from the toilet? SINGLE CODING	Toilet drains waste directly into		
		Open Drain/ Nallah	1	
		Open pit	2	
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.	3	

		Septic tank with overflow /discharge to surface / open drain	4	
		Septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open drain; and/or with 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 6	<p><i>In this question, various aspects are being checked to access the hygienic situation of the toilet. Observe 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>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</p>	Hygiene	Yes	No
		Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2
		Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2
		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 (Prepare complete Family Roaster for members aged 3 years or more and ask about their Defecation practice) Start with elder member. Interviewer should try to take the information about the practice of using the toilet for the members who are available in the household during the survey	Name		D. Sex of the (name)	E. Age of the (name) in completed years	F. Where does (name) go for defecation? If coded 2 please skip to next member, else skip to q D			G. How often did (name) use the toilet in last 15 days?		
		M	F			Toilet	Open Area	Both	Always	Sometimes	Never
1		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	2	3	
2		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	2	3	
3		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	2	3	
4		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	2	3	
5		1	2	-----years	1	2	3	1	2	3	
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 are child faeces disposed mostly? (SINGLE CODING) This question would be asked for less than 3 years of child has reported in Q 8	Put into Toilet						1			
		Buried in the ground						2			
		Thrown in open area indiscriminately						3			
		Thrown into garbage						4			
		Don't Know/Can't Say						9			
SECTION C: SOLID & LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICE											
Q 10	OBSERVATION ONLY: Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within the premise of the house? (any kind of garbage has kept as temporally should not be considered as plied /dumped up) SINGLE CODING <i>(Litter would mean – solid waste (in rural areas, examples of solid</i>	Yes						1			
		No						2			

	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.)			
If Yes coded in Q 10 then Application should open camera for “please click the photo of dumped up area”				
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	OBSERVATION ONLY: Is there stagnant waste water within the premise of the house? SINGLE CODING <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
If Yes coded in Q 12 then Application should open camera for “please click the photo of stagnant waste water”				
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?		Hinduism	1
			Islam	2
			Christianism	3
			Sikhism	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? SINGLE RESPONSE ONLY		Other Backward Caste	1
			Scheduled Caste	2
			Scheduled Tribe	3

	(Interviewer may obtain a quick list of caste category for the households living in this village from the opinion leader if necessary)	General Caste	4
		Don't Know/Can't Say	9
D.4	Which category head of the Household belong to?	SC	1
		ST	2
		Landless (No homestead land or agriculture land).	3
		Small & Marginal Farmers (who owns more than 0.005 acre but less than or equal to 4 acres of land.	4
		Labourers with only Homestead land (No agriculture land)	5
		Physically handicapped	6
		Women Headed HH	7
		None of these/ Don't Know	8

Thank the respondent

NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 3

QUESTIONNAIRE - SCHOOL

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) Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the block Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the samples block within the selected district	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF 1 Non- ODF 2	
I.4.1	How many Govt schools are there in this village?	Grade	Number -if zero in all then end the interview
		Primary (Grade 1-5)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		Lower Secondary/Elementary (Grades 6-8)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		Secondary (Grades 9-10)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		Higher Secondary (Grades 10-12)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.5	Please write the School name		
I.6	Please write the Interviewer/supervisor name and code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 Write '999999999' if respondent doesn't provide the phone number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.9	Date of the interview To be auto computed (not to be displayed)		
I.10	Interview start time To be auto computed (not to be displayed)		

Consent				
Introduction:				
Greetings!				
My name is _____, and I am working as an interviewer with KANTAR, Public Division, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey 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:				
1. Dr Anoop Tripathi, PMC, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Contact Number- 011-24363218				
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR, Public Division, 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	
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? SINGLE CODING	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? SINGLE CODING	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	
If coded 1 in Q 6 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet "Click the picture of the toilet facility" / Click the picture of outside of the toilet facility. Even it is locked please take the photograph				
Q 6A	Is the toilet locked during the survey?	Yes	1	Skip to Q 12
		No	2	
Q 7	Please specify the total number of toilet seats available in the school	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Girls	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

	If coded 2 in Q 5 application should not accept any response in Boys or in Girls only accept in common	Common	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q 8	Please specify the total number of toilet seats functional in the school If coded 2 in Q 5 application should not accept any response in Boys or in Girls only accept in common	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 9	Observe the functionality of toilet	Functionality	Yes	No
		Pan/Seat is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is completely choked	1	2
		Pits/tanks are completely covered	1	2
		Pipes are completely broken or open	1	2
Click the picture of inside of the toilet with a closed view				
Click the picture of back side of the toilet based on the suitability of taking photographs				
Q 10	OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the usage of the toilet. What is the usage status of the toilet?	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	Yes	No
			1	2
Q 11	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. OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.	Hygiene	Yes	No
		Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2
		Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2
		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? SINGLE CODING	Toilet discharges waste directly into		
		Open Drain/Nallah		1
		Open pit		2
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.		3
		Septic tank with overflow /discharge to surface / open drain		4
		Septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open drain; and/or with 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				

*****Thank you*****

NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 3
QUESTIONNAIRE - ANGANWADI CENTRE

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) Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the block Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled block within the selected district	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district suffix with code & original/additional	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF 1 Non- ODF 2
I.4.1	How many Anganwadi centres are there in this village?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If zero, then end the interview
I.5	Please write the name of the Anganwadi Worker/Helper	
I.6	Please write the interviewer/Supervisor name and code	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.7	Please write the mobile number of the respondent Write '999999999' if respondent doesn't provide the phone number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I.8	Date of the interview To be auto computed (not to be displayed)	
I.9	Interview start time To be auto computed (not to be displayed)	

Consent**Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is _____, and I am working as an interviewer with KANTAR, Public Division, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey to assess the sanitation behaviour 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.

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, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Contact Number-**011-24363218**
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR, Public Division, 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/ School/ other govt. building	2	
Q 2	Does the AWC have access to any toilet facility? SINGLE CODING	Yes, AWC has a toilet in own premises	1	Q 3
		AWC uses the toilet of the household/ school/ other govt. building	2	Q 3
		AWC do not have access to a toilet facility	3	Q 10
<p><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></p>				

Q 3	Will you allow us to click the photographs of the toilet facility which is accessible to this AWC?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
If coded 1 in Q 3 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, "Click the picture of the toilet facility" / Click the picture of outside of the toilet facility. Even it is locked please take the photograph				
Q 3A	Is the toilet locked during the survey date?	Yes	1	Skip to Q 9
		No	2	
Q 4	Observe the functionality of toilet	Functionality	Yes	No
		Pan/seat is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is completely choked	1	2
		Pits/Tanks are completely covered	1	2
		Pipes are completely broken or open	1	2
Click the picture of inside of the toilet with a closed view				
Click the picture of back side of the toilet based on the appropriateness of taking photographs				
Q 5	OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the presence of water near the toilet. Is there a provision of water for use of the toilet? SINGLE CODING <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> OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.	Hygiene	Yes	No
		Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2
		Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2
		Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1	2
Q 7	Can you please tell me where do excreta get discharged from the toilet? SINGLE CODING	Toilet discharges waste directly into		
		Open Drain/Nallah	1	
		Open pit	2	
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.	3	
	Septic tank with overflow /discharge to surface / open drain	4		

		Septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open drain; and/or with 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 8	OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe usage of the toilet. What is the usage status of the toilet?	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	Yes	No	
			1	2	
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 centre then where do the children go to defecate?	Nearby Public Toilet	1		
		School Toilet	2		
		Own House	3		
		Open	4		

*****Thank you*****

**NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 3
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) Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs	□□
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT	□□□
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the block Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled block within the selected district	□□□
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district	□□□□
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)	ODF 1 Non- ODF 2
I.5	Please write the interviewer/supervisor name and code	□□□□□□□□□□
I.6	Please write the name of the respondent	
I.7	Please write the mobile number of the respondent Write '999999999' if respondent doesn't provide the phone number	□□□□□□□□□□
I.8	Date of the interview To be auto computed (not to be displayed)	
I.9	Interview start time To be auto computed (not to be displayed)	

Consent**Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is _____, and I am working as an interviewer with KANTAR, Public Division, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey to assess the sanitation behaviour 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, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Contact Number-**011-24363218**
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR, Public Division, Contact Number-011- 42697800

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 1	Are there any public toilets located in the village? SINGLE CODING	Yes No	1 2	END
Q1A	Mention the land mark of the Community Toilet			
Q 2	How many public toilet facilities are there in the village? SINGLE CODING	<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 No	1 2	
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-one inside & one outside				
Q 3A	Is the toilet locked during the survey?	Yes No	1 2	Skip to Q 7
Q 4	Are there separate sections for men and women in the toilet? SINGLE CODING	Yes, there are separate sections No, there are no separate sections	1 2	

Q 5	Observe the functionality of toilet	Functionality	Yes	No	
		Pan/Seat is completely broken	1	2	
		Pan is completely choked	1	2	
		Pits/Tanks are completely covered	1	2	
		Pipes are completely broken or open	1	2	
Click the picture of inside of the toilet with a closed view					
Click the picture of back side of the toilet based on the suitability of taking photographs					
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	OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the usage of the toilet. What is the usage status of the toilet?	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	Yes	No	
			1	2	
Q 9	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get discharged from the toilet? SINGLE CODING	Toilet discharges waste directly into			
		Open Drain/Nallah			1
		Open pit			2
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.			3
		Septic tank with overflow /discharge to surface / open drain			4
		Septic tank with no overflow /discharge to surface / open drain; and/or with Soak pit			5
		Single leach pit toilet			6
		Double leach pit toilet			7
		A closed drain with Sewer system			8
Closed Pit			9		
Application should open camera for clicking the discharge area of toilet, take one photograph					
Q 10	Is there a user charge for use of the toilet	Yes			1
		No			2

*****Thank you*****

**NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 3
QUESTIONNAIRE – PUBLIC SPACES SANITATION**

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) Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs			□□			
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT			□□□			
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the block Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled block within the selected district			□□□			
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district			□□□□			
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)			ODF	1		
				Non- ODF	2		
I.5	Please write the supervisor name and code			□□□□□□□□			
I.6	Date of the interview To be auto computed (not to be displayed)						
I.7	Interview start time To be auto computed (not to be displayed)						
Q. No.	Question	Response Options		Codes	Skip		
Q1	Area that are/were used for open defecation in the past	Faeces Found		1			
		Faeces not found		2			
If coded 1 in Q1 then application should open camera to take photograph							
Q2	A. Important Public Places or locations B. Instances of people defecating in the open or visible faeces on ground	A. Places having instances for Open Defecation		B. Level of Instances			
				Available in The Village	Faeces Found	faeces not found	
							Yes
		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		
For any place If coded 1 in Q 2B then application should camera for taking photograph							
Q3	Open ground/fields	Faeces Found		1			
		faeces not found		2			
If coded 1 in Q 3 then application should camera for taking photograph							
Q4	Roads alongside the village	Faeces Found		1			
		faeces not found		2			
If coded 1 in Q 4 then application should camera for taking photograph							
Q5	Any infamous places	Faeces Found		1			
		faeces not found		2			

If coded 1 in Q 5 then application should camera for taking photograph				
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/Vermi-compost 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/ on to land	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? OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the whole village public places and record	Minimal	1	
		Substantial	2	
Q 9	What is the level of water logging in public places? OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the whole village public places and record	Minimal	1	
		Substantial	2	

*****Thank you*****

ANNEXURE - III: TABLES

ANNEXURE TABLES I - HOUSEHOLD

HH:1. Percent distribution of social category of head 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
Total	35.1	21.6	12.3	28.6	2.4	91934	34	21.4	12.5	29.8	2.2	76212	40.1	22.8	11	22.7	3.4	15722
A & N Islands	17.7	6.7	11	45.6	19	390	17.7	6.7	11	45.6	19	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	34.3	25.6	10.4	27.6	2.1	4020	34.3	25.6	10.4	27.6	2.1	4020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.5	0	83.8	9.9	0.8	390	5.5	0	83.8	9.9	0.8	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	23.6	16.1	12.9	42.5	4.8	3015	20.9	18.5	13.2	41.9	5.5	2250	31.8	9.3	12	44.2	2.8	765
Bihar	50.7	24.5	4.1	17	3.7	8198	49.7	23.4	6.7	19	1.2	2280	51.1	24.9	3.2	16.2	4.6	5918
Chhattisgarh	47.4	14.7	33	4.3	0.5	2745	47.4	14.7	33	4.3	0.5	2745	0	0	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	15.8	10.8	69	0.5	3.8	390	15.8	10.8	69	0.5	3.8	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1.4	0	0	61.7	36.9	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	61.7	36.9	390
Gujarat	36.2	14	24.4	23.6	1.9	2880	36.2	14	24.4	23.6	1.9	2880	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	31.2	26.8	2	38.8	1.2	1545	31.2	26.8	2	38.8	1.2	1545	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	48.7	7.5	25	15.1	825	3.8	48.7	7.5	25	15.1	825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	20.6	26.6	5	46.5	1.3	825	20.6	26.6	5	46.5	1.3	825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	49.7	22.9	19.6	7.6	0.2	2294	51	22.9	19.6	6.5	0	1829	44.9	22.9	19.5	11.9	0.9	465
Karnataka	20.5	16.2	9.5	52.2	1.7	4306	20	14.4	9.3	54.5	1.7	3916	24.9	33.5	11.5	28.4	1.7	390
Kerala	26.9	6.7	1.5	62.1	2.9	2640	26.9	6.7	1.5	62.1	2.9	2640	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	48.3	20.3	17.4	13	1	5311	48.3	20	17.3	13.4	0.9	4921	48	24.6	18.4	7.4	1.6	390
Maharashtra	28	14.5	15.7	39.2	2.7	6255	28	14.5	15.7	39.2	2.7	6255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	10	5	48.2	35.6	1.2	390	10	5	48.2	35.6	1.2	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0.3	3.6	90	6.1	0	390	0.3	3.6	90	6.1	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	8.6	91.4	0	0	390	0	8.6	91.4	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0.8	0.7	94.6	2.6	1.3	780	0.8	1.2	92.4	5.1	0.5	390	0.8	0.3	96.9	0	2.1	390
Odisha	28.7	22.6	19.4	28.8	0.5	4134	29.9	21.8	18.5	29.3	0.5	1335	28.1	23	19.8	28.6	0.5	2799
Puducherry	21.4	31.4	3.2	41.8	2.2	390	21.4	31.4	3.2	41.8	2.2	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	9.9	61.1	2.4	21.1	5.5	1635	9.9	61.1	2.4	21.1	5.5	1635	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
Rajasthan	42.6	20.9	16	19.1	1.3	5893	42.6	20.9	16	19.1	1.3	5893	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	18.9	11.7	37.9	23.2	8.2	390	18.9	11.7	37.9	23.2	8.2	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	42.2	19.9	2.2	28	7.6	5295	42.2	19.9	2.2	28	7.6	5295	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	22.2	11	5.8	56.3	4.7	2430	21.4	11	5.8	57.9	3.8	1455	23.3	11.2	5.6	53.8	6	975
Tripura	16.9	28.9	30.4	23.2	0.6	775	19.1	29.3	28.1	22.9	0.5	385	14.8	28.4	32.6	23.5	0.8	390
Uttar Pradesh	57	26.8	1.2	15	0.1	13874	57.1	26.3	0.8	15.8	0.1	11414	56.6	29	2.9	11.4	0.1	2460
Uttarakhand	29.8	24.3	6.2	39.6	0.1	870	29.8	24.3	6.2	39.6	0.1	870	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	7.8	27.6	8.3	54.9	1.4	7880	7.3	27.3	8.1	55.9	1.5	7490	17.3	34.2	13.3	35	0.2	390
All HH surveyed																		

HH:2. Economic category of head of the household

States	Total				ODF				Non- ODF			
	APL	BPL	Don't Know	Total	APL	BPL	Don't Know	Total	APL	BPL	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Total	33.2	60.9	5.9	91934	34.4	60	5.6	76212	27	65.6	7.4	15722
A & N Islands	77.6	19.9	2.5	390	77.6	19.9	2.5	390	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3.6	94.7	1.7	4020	3.6	94.7	1.7	4020	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	83.1	3.7	390	13.3	83.1	3.7	390	0	0	0	0
Assam	24.7	67.8	7.5	3015	25.5	66.7	7.8	2250	22.2	71.1	6.7	765
Bihar	22.7	67.2	10.1	8198	21.1	65.5	13.4	2280	23.3	67.9	8.8	5918
Chhattisgarh	8.8	88.1	3.1	2745	8.8	88.1	3.1	2745	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	41.2	36.4	22.5	390	41.2	36.4	22.5	390	0	0	0	0
Goa	50.5	12.3	37.2	390	0	0	0	0	50.5	12.3	37.2	390
Gujarat	52.1	45.5	2.3	2880	52.1	45.5	2.3	2880	0	0	0	0
Haryana	60.9	29.6	9.6	1545	60.9	29.6	9.6	1545	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	37.2	38.7	24.1	825	37.2	38.7	24.1	825	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	30.5	66.8	2.7	825	30.5	66.8	2.7	825	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	15.3	78.3	6.5	2294	16	76.9	7.1	1829	12.1	83.6	4.2	465
Karnataka	5.5	89.5	5	4306	5.6	89.5	4.9	3916	4.9	89.2	5.8	390
Kerala	43.9	44.7	11.4	2640	43.9	44.7	11.4	2640	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	32.1	59.7	8.2	5311	32.3	59.7	8	4921	29.2	59.7	11.1	390
Maharashtra	49.2	47	3.8	6255	49.2	47	3.8	6255	0	0	0	0

States	Total				ODF				Non- ODF			
	APL	BPL	Don't Know	Total	APL	BPL	Don't Know	Total	APL	BPL	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Manipur	2.7	72.2	25.1	390	2.7	72.2	25.1	390	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	10.8	75.7	13.6	390	10.8	75.7	13.6	390	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	43.6	49.8	6.6	390	43.6	49.8	6.6	390	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	32.5	62.5	5	780	29.2	64.7	6.2	390	35.8	60.4	3.8	390
Odisha	35.1	58.4	6.4	4134	30.5	60.2	9.3	1335	37.4	57.6	5.1	2799
Puducherry	6.9	88	5	390	6.9	88	5	390	0	0	0	0
Punjab	30	50	20	1635	30	50	20	1635	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	78.8	20.6	0.7	5893	78.8	20.6	0.7	5893	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	35.2	62.8	1.9	390	35.2	62.8	1.9	390	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15.1	78.9	6	5295	15.1	78.9	6	5295	0	0	0	0
Telangana	16.3	78.7	5	2430	18.7	79	2.4	1455	12.8	78.2	9	975
Tripura	38	60.8	1.2	775	39.6	58.7	1.7	385	36.3	62.9	0.8	390
Uttar Pradesh	37.8	57.2	5	13874	39	55.9	5.1	11414	32.4	63.2	4.3	2460
Uttarakhand	50.3	46.7	3	870	50.3	46.7	3	870	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	36.2	61.8	2	7880	37.3	60.7	2	7490	15	83.1	1.9	390
All HH surveyed												

HH:3. 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
Total	79.2	14.3	1	5.6	91934	81.5	15.4	1.1	2	76212	67.8	9	0.2	23	15722
A & N Islands	82.9	15.6	0.8	0.7	390	82.9	15.6	0.8	0.7	390	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	73.9	22	0	4.1	4020	73.9	22	0	4.1	4020	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	91.9	7.1	0	1.1	390	91.9	7.1	0	1.1	390	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	87.4	10.1	0	2.5	3015	87.9	10.6	0	1.4	2250	85.8	8.7	0	5.5	765
Bihar	62	11.3	0.3	26.4	8198	75	17.9	0	7.2	2280	57.1	8.8	0.4	33.7	5918
Chhattisgarh	86.2	12.1	0	1.7	2745	86.2	12.1	0	1.7	2745	0	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	79.1	11.1	0	9.8	390	79.1	11.1	0	9.8	390	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	98.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	390	0	0	0	0	0	98.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	390
Gujarat	84.4	12.7	0.6	2.3	2880	84.4	12.7	0.6	2.3	2880	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	92.4	7.1	0.2	0.3	1545	92.4	7.1	0.2	0.3	1545	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	87.1	11.6	0.9	0.4	825	87.1	11.6	0.9	0.4	825	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	75.8	13.1	1.7	9.4	825	75.8	13.1	1.7	9.4	825	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	77	16.2	0	6.8	2294	77.5	18	0	4.4	1829	75.1	9.1	0	15.9	465
Karnataka	71.9	21.6	0.3	6.1	4306	73.7	23.6	0.4	2.3	3916	54.4	1.5	0	44.1	390
Kerala	94.9	5.1	0	0	2640	94.9	5.1	0	0	2640	0	0	0	0	0

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
Madhya Pradesh	77.9	17	1.2	3.9	5311	78.8	17.1	1.3	2.9	4921	66.6	15.9	0.3	17.3	390
Maharashtra	84.7	11.6	2.2	1.5	6255	84.7	11.6	2.2	1.5	6255	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	48.9	51.1	0	0	390	48.9	51.1	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	85.4	12.8	0	1.8	390	85.4	12.8	0	1.8	390	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	99.8	0.2	0	0	390	99.8	0.2	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	88	7.4	3.4	1.3	780	86.8	9.3	3.7	0.3	390	89.2	5.5	3	2.3	390
Odisha	81.7	7.9	0	10.4	4134	90.8	7.6	0	1.5	1335	77.4	8	0	14.6	2799
Puducherry	74.1	6	9.7	10.2	390	74.1	6	9.7	10.2	390	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	81.5	17.2	0	1.2	1635	81.5	17.2	0	1.2	1635	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	87.2	11.9	0	0.9	5893	87.2	11.9	0	0.9	5893	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	97.7	2.3	0	0	390	97.7	2.3	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	79.7	9.7	9.8	0.8	5295	79.7	9.7	9.8	0.8	5295	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	85.1	7.9	0	7	2430	83.8	12.6	0	3.6	1455	87.2	0.7	0	12.1	975
Tripura	78.3	21.6	0	0.1	775	75.6	24.4	0	0	385	80.9	18.8	0	0.3	390
Uttar Pradesh	80.8	14.9	0.1	4.2	13874	83.8	14.8	0.2	1.2	11414	67	15.3	0	17.6	2460
Uttarakhand	93.6	4	0	2.4	870	93.6	4	0	2.4	870	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	67.4	27.5	0	5.1	7880	69.8	28.8	0	1.5	7490	22.5	2.7	0	74.8	390
All HH surveyed															

HH:4. Household with accessibility to the toilet

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Access	No Access	Total	Access	No Access	Total	Access	No Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	94.4	5.6	91934	98	2	76212	77	23	15722
A & N Islands	99.3	0.7	390	99.3	0.7	390	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	95.9	4.1	4020	95.9	4.1	4020	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	98.9	1.1	390	98.9	1.1	390	0	0	0
Assam	97.5	2.5	3015	98.6	1.4	2250	94.5	5.5	765
Bihar	73.6	26.4	8198	92.8	7.2	2280	66.3	33.7	5918
Chhattisgarh	98.3	1.7	2745	98.3	1.7	2745	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	90.2	9.8	390	90.2	9.8	390	0	0	0
Goa	99.4	0.6	390	0	0	0	99.4	0.6	390
Gujarat	97.7	2.3	2880	97.7	2.3	2880	0	0	0
Haryana	99.7	0.3	1545	99.7	0.3	1545	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	99.6	0.4	825	99.6	0.4	825	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	90.6	9.4	825	90.6	9.4	825	0	0	0
Jharkhand	93.2	6.8	2294	95.6	4.4	1829	84.1	15.9	465
Karnataka	93.9	6.1	4306	97.7	2.3	3916	55.9	44.1	390
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	96.1	3.9	5311	97.1	2.9	4921	82.7	17.3	390
Maharashtra	98.5	1.5	6255	98.5	1.5	6255	0	0	0
Manipur	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	98.2	1.8	390	98.2	1.8	390	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	98.7	1.3	780	99.7	0.3	390	97.7	2.3	390
Odisha	89.6	10.4	4134	98.5	1.5	1335	85.4	14.6	2799
Puducherry	89.8	10.2	390	89.8	10.2	390	0	0	0
Punjab	98.8	1.2	1635	98.8	1.2	1635	0	0	0
Rajasthan	99.1	0.9	5893	99.1	0.9	5893	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.2	0.8	5295	99.2	0.8	5295	0	0	0
Telangana	93	7	2430	96.4	3.6	1455	87.9	12.1	975
Tripura	99.9	0.1	775	100	0	385	99.7	0.3	390
Uttar Pradesh	95.8	4.2	13874	98.8	1.2	11414	82.4	17.6	2460
Uttarakhand	97.6	2.4	870	97.6	2.4	870	0	0	0
West Bengal	94.9	5.1	7880	98.5	1.5	7490	25.2	74.8	390
All HH surveyed									

HH:5. Percentage of Functional Toilets- Pan is completely broken

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	0.2	99.8	85899	0.1	99.9	73832	1	99	12066
A & N Islands	0	100	384	0	100	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.1	99.9	3853	0.1	99.9	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	100	386	0	100	386	0	0	0
Assam	0	100	2941	0	100	2217	0	100	723
Bihar	0.2	99.8	6013	0	100	2116	0.3	99.7	3897
Chhattisgarh	0.4	99.6	2696	0.4	99.6	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	100	352	0	100	352	0	0	0
Goa	0	100	387	0	0	0	0	100	387
Gujarat	0.1	99.9	2796	0.1	99.9	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	0	100	1537	0	100	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	100	815	0	100	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	100	733	0	100	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	100	2139	0	100	1748	0	100	391
Karnataka	0.2	99.8	4030	0.3	99.7	3812	0	100	218
Kerala	0	100	2640	0	100	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.3	99.7	5040	0.2	99.8	4718	2.6	97.4	322
Maharashtra	0	100	6022	0	100	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	383	0	100	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	100	744	0	100	375	0	100	369
Odisha	1.6	98.4	3704	0.2	99.8	1315	2.3	97.7	2389
Puducherry	0	100	312	0	100	312	0	0	0
Punjab	0	100	1615	0	100	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0.1	99.9	5837	0.1	99.9	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	100	4733	0	100	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	0.1	99.9	2260	0	100	1403	0.1	99.9	857
Tripura	0	100	774	0	100	385	0	100	389
Uttar Pradesh	0.4	99.6	13277	0	100	11252	2.3	97.7	2025
Uttarakhand	0	100	849	0	100	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	0.1	99.9	7477	0.1	99.9	7379	1	99	98

All HH with own and shared toilet access

HH:6. Percentage of Functional Toilets- Pan is completely choked

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	0.4	99.6	85899	0.2	99.8	73832	1.8	98.2	12066
A & N Islands	0	100	384	0	100	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.3	99.7	3853	0.3	99.7	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	100	386	0	100	386	0	0	0
Assam	0	100	2941	0	100	2217	0.1	99.9	723
Bihar	0.6	99.4	6013	0.7	99.3	2116	0.5	99.5	3897
Chhattisgarh	0.6	99.4	2696	0.6	99.4	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	100	352	0	100	352	0	0	0
Goa	0	100	387	0	0	0	0	100	387
Gujarat	0.1	99.9	2796	0.1	99.9	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	0	100	1537	0	100	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	100	815	0	100	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	100	733	0	100	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0.2	99.8	2139	0.1	99.9	1748	0.8	99.2	391
Karnataka	0.5	99.5	4030	0.3	99.7	3812	4	96	218
Kerala	0	100	2640	0	100	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	99.3	5040	0.3	99.7	4718	6	94	322
Maharashtra	0.1	99.9	6022	0.1	99.9	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	383	0	100	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	100	744	0	100	375	0	100	369
Odisha	2.7	97.3	3704	0.2	99.8	1315	4.1	95.9	2389
Puducherry	0.3	99.7	312	0.3	99.7	312	0	0	0
Punjab	0	100	1615	0	100	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0.1	99.9	5837	0.1	99.9	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	100	4733	0	100	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	0	100	2260	0	100	1403	0	100	857
Tripura	0	100	774	0	100	385	0	100	389
Uttar Pradesh	0.5	99.5	13277	0	100	11252	3	97	2025
Uttarakhand	0.1	99.9	849	0.1	99.9	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	0.5	99.5	7477	0.4	99.6	7379	5.5	94.5	98
All HH with own and shared toilet access									

HH:7. Percentage of Functional Toilets- Pit- tank is completely covered

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	99.8	0.2	85899	100	0	73832	99	1	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100	0	3853	100	0	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	100	0	2941	100	0	2217	100	0	723
Bihar	99.5	0.5	6013	99.3	0.7	2116	99.6	0.4	3897
Chhattisgarh	100	0	2696	100	0	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	88.7	11.3	387	0	0	0	88.7	11.3	387
Gujarat	100	0	2796	100	0	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	0	815	100	0	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	733	100	0	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	100	0	2139	100	0	1748	100	0	391
Karnataka	100	0	4030	100	0	3812	99.6	0.4	218
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100	0	5040	100	0	4718	99.3	0.7	322
Maharashtra	100	0	6022	100	0	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	383	100	0	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	100	0	744	100	0	375	100	0	369
Odisha	99.6	0.4	3704	100	0	1315	99.3	0.7	2389
Puducherry	100	0	312	100	0	312	0	0	0
Punjab	100	0	1615	100	0	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	100	0	5837	100	0	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	100	0	4733	100	0	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	100	0	2260	100	0	1403	100	0	857
Tripura	100	0	774	100	0	385	100	0	389
Uttar Pradesh	99.7	0.3	13277	100	0	11252	97.8	2.2	2025
Uttarakhand	100	0	849	100	0	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	99.8	0.2	7477	99.8	0.2	7379	100	0	98
All HH with own and shared toilet access									

HH:8. Percentage of Functional Toilets- Pipes are completely broken or open

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	3.2	96.8	85899	1.1	98.9	73832	16	84	12066
A & N Islands	0	100	384	0	100	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	100	3853	0	100	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	100	386	0	100	386	0	0	0
Assam	4.6	95.4	2941	3.1	96.9	2217	9	91	723
Bihar	17.7	82.3	6013	11.3	88.7	2116	21.1	78.9	3897
Chhattisgarh	0	100	2696	0	100	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	100	352	0	100	352	0	0	0
Goa	11.3	88.7	387	0	0	0	11.3	88.7	387
Gujarat	0	100	2796	0	100	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	0	100	1537	0	100	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	100	815	0	100	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	100	733	0	100	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	5	95	2139	3.3	96.7	1748	12.4	87.6	391
Karnataka	1.5	98.5	4030	1.3	98.7	3812	6	94	218
Kerala	0	100	2640	0	100	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	97.8	5040	0.9	99.1	4718	20.3	79.7	322
Maharashtra	0	100	6022	0	100	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	383	0	100	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	3	97	744	0	100	375	6	94	369
Odisha	13.8	86.2	3704	8.4	91.6	1315	16.8	83.2	2389
Puducherry	0	100	312	0	100	312	0	0	0
Punjab	0	100	1615	0	100	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	100	5837	0	100	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	100	4733	0	100	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	9.9	90.1	2260	2.5	97.5	1403	22.1	77.9	857
Tripura	7.4	92.6	774	0	100	385	14.7	85.3	389
Uttar Pradesh	3.1	96.9	13277	1.8	98.2	11252	10.1	89.9	2025
Uttarakhand	0	100	849	0	100	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	0.4	99.6	7477	0.4	99.6	7379	0	100	98
All HH with own and shared toilet access									

HH:9. Percentage of Functional Toilets in the household

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	96.4	3.6	85899	98.7	1.3	73832	82.1	17.9	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.7	0.3	3853	99.7	0.3	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	95.4	4.6	2941	96.9	3.1	2217	90.9	9.1	723
Bihar	82	18	6013	88.6	11.4	2116	78.4	21.6	3897
Chhattisgarh	99.4	0.6	2696	99.4	0.6	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	88.7	11.3	387	0	0	0	88.7	11.3	387
Gujarat	99.9	0.1	2796	99.9	0.1	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	0	815	100	0	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	733	100	0	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	94.9	5.1	2139	96.7	3.3	1748	87	13	391
Karnataka	98	2	4030	98.5	1.5	3812	89.6	10.4	218
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	97.2	2.8	5040	98.8	1.2	4718	74.1	25.9	322
Maharashtra	99.9	0.1	6022	99.9	0.1	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	383	100	0	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	97	3	744	100	0	375	94	6	369
Odisha	84.2	15.8	3704	91.5	8.5	1315	80.2	19.8	2389
Puducherry	99.7	0.3	312	99.7	0.3	312	0	0	0
Punjab	100	0	1615	100	0	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	99.9	0.1	5837	99.9	0.1	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	100	0	4733	100	0	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	90.1	9.9	2260	97.5	2.5	1403	77.8	22.2	857
Tripura	92.6	7.4	774	100	0	385	85.3	14.7	389
Uttar Pradesh	96.1	3.9	13277	98.2	1.8	11252	84.8	15.2	2025
Uttarakhand	99.9	0.1	849	99.9	0.1	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	99.2	0.8	7477	99.3	0.7	7379	94.5	5.5	98
All HH with own and shared toilet access									

HH:10. Usage pattern of toilet by household member

Age group of the HH member	Base	Total						ODF						Non- ODF					
		Always and Sometimes		Always		Never		Always and Sometimes		Always		Never		Always and Sometimes		Always		Never	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
3-5 years	17061	15558	91.2	15200	89.1	1503	8.8	13304	96.9	13160	95.9	423	3.1	2254	67.6	2040	61.2	1080	32.4
6-9 years	25231	23219	92	22711	90	2012	8	19754	97.3	19522	96.1	555	2.7	3465	70.4	3189	64.8	1458	29.6
10-13 years	28341	26188	92.4	25601	90.3	2153	7.6	22349	97.4	22062	96.2	590	2.6	3839	71.1	3539	65.5	1563	28.9
14-17 years	29453	27376	92.9	26776	90.9	2077	7.1	23590	97.5	23269	96.1	612	2.5	3786	72.1	3507	66.8	1465	27.9
18-24 years	52345	49056	93.7	47805	91.3	3289	6.3	42495	97.6	41795	96	1024	2.4	6560	74.3	6010	68.1	2265	25.7
25-34 years	63977	59760	93.4	57562	90	4217	6.6	52025	97.6	50766	95.2	1293	2.4	7735	72.6	6796	63.8	2924	27.4
35 -44 years	55903	52191	93.4	49810	89.1	3712	6.6	45316	97.7	44015	94.9	1078	2.3	6875	72.3	5794	60.9	2635	27.7
45 -54 years	43442	40845	94	38789	89.3	2597	6	35905	97.9	34789	94.9	770	2.1	4940	73	4001	59.1	1827	27
55 -64 years	32639	30651	93.9	29006	88.9	1987	6.1	26894	97.8	26065	94.8	602	2.2	3757	73.1	2940	57.2	1386	26.9
65 and More years	24261	22997	94.8	21840	90	1264	5.2	20393	98	19807	95.2	422	2	2604	75.6	2032	59	842	24.4
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7	302026	97.6	295250	95.4	7369	2.4	45815	72.4	39849	63	17443	27.6

HH:11. Usage pattern of toilet by demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Base	Total						ODF						Non- ODF					
		Always and Sometimes		Always		Never		Always and Sometimes		Always		Never		Always and Sometimes		Always		Never	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	193738	180335	93.1	172290	88.9	13403	6.9	156680	97.6	152841	95.2	3892	2.4	23655	71.3	19449	58.6	9512	28.7
Female	178915	167506	93.6	162808	91	11408	6.4	145346	97.7	142409	95.7	3477	2.3	22160	73.6	20400	67.8	7931	26.4
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7	302026	97.6	295250	95.4	7369	2.4	45815	72.4	39849	63	17443	27.6
Other Backward Class	136022	125750	92.4	120847	88.8	10272	7.6	106940	97.7	104435	95.4	2527	2.3	18810	70.8	16412	61.8	7744	29.2
Scheduled Caste	80202	72827	90.8	69838	87.1	7375	9.2	63561	96.9	61998	94.6	2007	3.1	9266	63.3	7840	53.6	5368	36.7

Scheduled Tribe	46132	43060	93.3	41139	89.2	3072	6.7	37881	96.2	37005	94	1486	3.8	5179	76.6	4135	61.1	1586	23.4
General	102111	98521	96.5	95811	93.8	3591	3.5	87332	98.6	85599	96.7	1227	1.4	11188	82.6	10212	75.4	2364	17.4
Don't Know/Can't Say	8185	7683	93.9	7463	91.2	502	6.1	6311	98.1	6214	96.6	122	1.9	1372	78.3	1249	71.3	381	21.7
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7	302026	97.6	295250	95.4	7369	2.4	45815	72.4	39849	63	17443	27.6
APL	127471	122574	96.2	118619	93.1	4897	3.8	109211	98.8	106919	96.7	1318	1.2	13364	78.9	11701	69.1	3579	21.1
BPL	224045	205694	91.8	197558	88.2	18352	8.2	176477	96.9	172307	94.6	5668	3.1	29217	69.7	25251	60.3	12684	30.3
Don't Know	21136	19573	92.6	18921	89.5	1563	7.4	16339	97.7	16024	95.8	383	2.3	3234	73.3	2897	65.6	1180	26.7
Total	372653	347841	93.3	335099	89.9	24812	6.7	302026	97.6	295250	95.4	7369	2.4	45815	72.4	39849	63	17443	27.6

HH:12. Percentage of population using toilet those having access

State/UTs	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Total population with toilet access	Total population with toilet usage	%	Total population with toilet access	Total population with toilet usage	%	Total population with toilet access	Total population with toilet usage	%
India	351,951	335,099	95.2	303,410	295,250	97.3	48,540	39,849	82.1
A & N Islands	1,496	1,465	97.9	1,496	1,465	97.9	0	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	11,654	11,230	96.4	11,654	11,230	96.4	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,668	1,623	97.3	1,668	1,623	97.3	0	0	0.0
Assam	12,245	11,870	96.9	9,329	9,249	99.1	2,916	2,621	89.9
Bihar	25,532	23,159	90.7	9,413	9,070	96.4	16,119	14,089	87.4
Chhattisgarh	10,810	10,430	96.5	10,810	10,430	96.5	0	0	0.0
D & N Haveli	1,551	1,492	96.2	1,551	1,492	96.2	0	0	0.0
Goa	1,135	1,052	92.7	0	0	0.0	1,135	1,052	92.7
Gujarat	12,214	11,725	96.0	12,214	11,725	96.0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	7,641	7,476	97.8	7,641	7,476	97.8	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	3,456	3,433	99.3	3,456	3,433	99.3	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	3,487	3,311	94.9	3,487	3,311	94.9	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	8,722	8,099	92.9	7,174	6,957	97.0	1,548	1,142	73.8
Karnataka	15,390	14,383	93.5	14,440	13,712	95.0	950	671	70.6
Kerala	9,368	9,327	99.6	9,368	9,327	99.6	0	0	0.0

State/UTs	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Total population with toilet access	Total population with toilet usage	%	Total population with toilet access	Total population with toilet usage	%	Total population with toilet access	Total population with toilet usage	%
India	351,951	335,099	95.2	303,410	295,250	97.3	48,540	39,849	82.1
Madhya Pradesh	20,120	18,729	93.1	18,966	18,309	96.5	1,153	420	36.4
Maharashtra	25,522	24,926	97.7	25,522	24,926	97.7	0	0	0.0
Manipur	1,719	1,665	96.9	1,719	1,665	96.9	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	1,949	1,929	99.0	1,949	1,929	99.0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	1,679	1,679	100.0	1,679	1,679	100.0	0	0	0.0
Nagaland	2,774	2,398	86.4	1,293	1,262	97.6	1,481	1,135	76.6
Odisha	13,612	11,607	85.3	4,815	4,649	96.6	8,797	6,957	79.1
Puducherry	1,259	1,140	90.5	1,259	1,140	90.5	0	0	0.0
Punjab	7,045	6,846	97.2	7,045	6,846	97.2	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	24,596	24,058	97.8	24,596	24,058	97.8	0	0	0.0
Sikkim	1,349	1,349	100.0	1,349	1,349	100.0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	18,562	18,033	97.2	18,562	18,033	97.2	0	0	0.0
Telangana	7,959	7,654	96.2	4,988	4,848	97.2	2,971	2,806	94.4
Tripura	2,808	2,712	96.6	1,389	1,389	100.0	1,418	1,323	93.3
Uttar Pradesh	63,151	59,634	94.4	53,522	52,294	97.7	9,629	7,341	76.2
Uttarakhand	3,897	3,761	96.5	3,897	3,761	96.5	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	27,580	26,902	97.5	27,156	26,610	98.0	423	291	68.8

HH:13. Availability of water for toilet usage

States	Total				ODF				Non- ODF			
	Yes – within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet usage	Total	Yes – within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet	Total	Yes – within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Total	73.1	26.5	0.4	85899	73.5	26.3	0.2	73832	70.4	27.6	2	12066
A & N Islands	97.5	2.5	0	384	97.5	2.5	0	384	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	65.3	34.3	0.4	3853	65.3	34.3	0.4	3853	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	92.1	7.9	0	386	92.1	7.9	0	386	0	0	0	0
Assam	90.2	9.8	0	2941	90.8	9.2	0	2217	88.4	11.6	0	723
Bihar	83.3	15.8	0.9	6013	83.9	15.4	0.7	2116	83	16	1	3897
Chhattisgarh	52.9	46.7	0.4	2696	52.9	46.7	0.4	2696	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	51.3	48.7	0	352	51.3	48.7	0	352	0	0	0	0
Goa	96.2	3.5	0.3	387	0	0	0	0	96.2	3.5	0.3	387
Gujarat	66.5	33.1	0.4	2796	66.5	33.1	0.4	2796	0	0	0	0
Haryana	94.1	5.9	0	1537	94.1	5.9	0	1537	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	92.7	7.3	0	815	92.7	7.3	0	815	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	79.3	19.6	1.1	733	79.3	19.6	1.1	733	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	51	48.4	0.5	2139	52.2	47.7	0.1	1748	45.7	51.9	2.4	391
Karnataka	57	42.8	0.2	4030	56.6	43.2	0.2	3812	64.2	35.3	0.5	218
Kerala	94	6	0	2640	94	6	0	2640	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	51.2	48	0.8	5040	51.5	48.1	0.3	4718	46.2	46.8	7	322
Maharashtra	81.6	18.4	0.1	6022	81.6	18.4	0.1	6022	0	0	0	0
Manipur	24.5	75.1	0.3	390	24.5	75.1	0.3	390	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	90.8	8.5	0.7	383	90.8	8.5	0.7	383	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	85.6	14.4	0	390	85.6	14.4	0	390	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	88.6	11.1	0.4	744	95.2	4.8	0	375	81.8	17.4	0.8	369
Odisha	47.9	47.8	4.3	3704	46.1	53.8	0.1	1315	48.9	44.5	6.6	2389
Puducherry	83.9	15.8	0.3	312	83.9	15.8	0.3	312	0	0	0	0
Punjab	95.2	4.8	0	1615	95.2	4.8	0	1615	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	76.8	23.2	0.1	5837	76.8	23.2	0.1	5837	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	96.7	3.3	0	390	96.7	3.3	0	390	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	80.8	19.2	0.1	4733	80.8	19.2	0.1	4733	0	0	0	0
Telangana	83	16.5	0.5	2260	84.3	15.6	0.1	1403	81	18	1	857
Tripura	70	29.9	0.1	774	77.5	22.5	0	385	62.5	37.3	0.3	389
Uttar Pradesh	69.7	30.3	0	13277	70.6	29.4	0	11252	64.5	35.4	0.1	2025
Uttarakhand	89.2	10.8	0	849	89.2	10.8	0	849	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	77	22.8	0.1	7477	77.1	22.8	0.1	7379	70.6	29.4	0	98

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Yes – within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet	Total	Yes – within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet	Total	Yes – within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
All HH with own and shared toilet access												

HH:14. Percent distribution of availability of water for toilet use by village category

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
Total	99.6	0.4	85899	99.8	0.2	73832	98	2	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.6	0.4	3853	99.6	0.4	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	100	0	2941	100	0	2217	100	0	723
Bihar	99.1	0.9	6013	99.3	0.7	2116	99	1	3897
Chhattisgarh	99.6	0.4	2696	99.6	0.4	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	99.7	0.3	387	0	0	0	99.7	0.3	387
Gujarat	99.6	0.4	2796	99.6	0.4	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	0	815	100	0	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	98.9	1.1	733	98.9	1.1	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	99.5	0.5	2139	99.9	0.1	1748	97.6	2.4	391
Karnataka	99.8	0.2	4030	99.8	0.2	3812	99.5	0.5	218
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99.2	0.8	5040	99.7	0.3	4718	93	7	322
Maharashtra	99.9	0.1	6022	99.9	0.1	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	99.7	0.3	390	99.7	0.3	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	99.3	0.7	383	99.3	0.7	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	99.6	0.4	744	100	0	375	99.2	0.8	369
Odisha	95.7	4.3	3704	99.9	0.1	1315	93.4	6.6	2389
Puducherry	99.7	0.3	312	99.7	0.3	312	0	0	0
Punjab	100	0	1615	100	0	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	99.9	0.1	5837	99.9	0.1	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0

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
Tamil Nadu	99.9	0.1	4733	99.9	0.1	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	99.5	0.5	2260	99.9	0.1	1403	99	1	857
Tripura	99.9	0.1	774	100	0	385	99.7	0.3	389
Uttar Pradesh	100	0	13277	100	0	11252	99.9	0.1	2025
Uttarakhand	100	0	849	100	0	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	99.9	0.1	7477	99.9	0.1	7379	100	0	98
All HH with own and shared toilet access									

HH:15. Percent distribution of disposal of excreta by types

States	Total										ODF										NON ODF																			
	Open Drain/Nallah	Open pit	Pond or river or	Septic tank with overflow	Septic tank with no overflow	Single leach pit toilet	Double leach pit toilet	A closed drain with Sewer	Closed Pit	Don' t Know	Total	Open Drain/Nallah	Open pit	Pond or river or	Septic tank with overflow	Septic tank with no overflow	Single leach pit toilet	Double leach pit toilet	A closed drain with Sewer	Closed Pit	Don' t Know	Total	Open Drain/Nallah	Open pit	Pond or river or	Septic tank with overflow	Septic tank with no overflow	Single leach pit toilet	Double leach pit toilet	A closed drain with Sewer	Closed Pit	Don' t Know	Total							
Total	0	0	0	3.9	21.9	28.3	27.3	1.1	17.4	0	85899	0	0	0	0.8	24.9	28.1	27.4	1.1	17.7	0	73832	0	0.1	0	22.5	3.9	29.5	27	1.3	15.6	0	12066							
A & N Islands	0	0	0	2.2	64.1	10.6	21.5	0.3	1.3	0	384	0	0	0	2.2	64.1	10.6	21.5	0.3	1.3	0	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0.5	5.7	33.5	30.3	4	25.9	0	3853	0	0	0	0.5	5.7	33.5	30.3	4	25.9	0	3853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	44.3	30.4	10.5	2.4	12.4	0	386	0	0	0	0	44.3	30.4	10.5	2.4	12.4	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Assam	0	0	0	2.2	7	18.4	39.5	0.3	32.6	0	2941	0	0	0	0	8.8	18.8	40.3	0.2	31.9	0	2217	0	0	0	8.9	1.6	17.1	36.7	0.8	34.9	0	723							
Bihar	0	0	0	24.2	14.3	24.4	28.9	1.3	6.9	0	6013	0	0.1	0	3.6	30.5	24.4	38	0.8	2.6	0	2116	0	0	0	35.3	5.5	24.4	24	1.6	9.2	0	3897							
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	22.5	19.6	38	0	19.8	0	2696	0	0	0	0	22.5	19.6	38	0	19.8	0	2696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	15.9	47.8	36	0	0.3	0	352	0	0	0	0	15.9	47.8	36	0	0.3	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Goa	0	0	0	18.7	1.5	2.3	44	21.3	12.1	0	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.7	1.5	2.3	44	21.3	12.1	0	387							
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	11.7	50.6	27.3	1.7	8.6	0	2796	0	0	0	0	11.7	50.6	27.3	1.7	8.6	0	2796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haryana	0	0	0	0.9	29.4	42.7	9.1	0.1	17.7	0	1537	0	0	0	0.9	29.4	42.7	9.1	0.1	17.7	0	1537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	29.1	48.6	7.9	0.1	14.3	0	815	0	0	0	0	29.1	48.6	7.9	0.1	14.3	0	815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	7	48.7	21.1	17.8	0.1	5.3	0	733	0	0	0	7	48.7	21.1	17.8	0.1	5.3	0	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

States	Total										ODF										NON ODF													
	Open Drain/Mallah	Open pit	Pond or river or	Septic tank with overflow	Septic tank with no overflow	Single leach pit toilet	Double leach pit toilet	A closed drain with Sewer	Closed Pit	Don't Know	Total	Open Drain/Mallah	Open pit	Pond or river or	Septic tank with overflow	Septic tank with no overflow	Single leach pit toilet	Double leach pit toilet	A closed drain with Sewer	Closed Pit	Don't Know	Total	Open Drain/Mallah	Open pit	Pond or river or	Septic tank with overflow	Septic tank with no overflow	Single leach pit toilet	Double leach pit toilet	A closed drain with Sewer	Closed Pit	Don't Know	Total	
Jharkhand	0	0	0	3	14.3	16.4	52.5	0.4	13.5	0	2139	0	0	0	0	2	17.1	18.4	50.6	0.5	13.2	0	1748	0	0	0	15.2	1.8	7.5	60.8	0	14.6	0	391
Karnataka	0	0.1	0	2.6	11.5	15.8	15.4	2.2	52.4	0	4030	0	0.1	0	2.8	11	16.3	16.2	2.4	51.3	0	3812	0	0.4	0	0	20.3	7.5	1	0	70.8	0	218	
Kerala	0	0	0	0.1	52.7	15.3	0.7	0.2	31	0	2640	0	0	0	0.1	52.7	15.3	0.7	0.2	31	0	2640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1.4	27	26	23	0.3	22.3	0	5040	0	0	0	0.2	28.7	26.1	24.2	0.3	20.4	0	4718	0	0.7	0	18.6	1	24.3	6.5	0	48.9	0	322	
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0.7	30.3	26.6	27.5	4	11	0	6022	0	0	0	0.7	30.3	26.6	27.5	4	11	0	6022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manipur	0	0	0	0.9	21.1	31.9	34.5	3.1	8.6	0	390	0	0	0	0.9	21.1	31.9	34.5	3.1	8.6	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.3	19.7	29	5.2	0	45.9	0	383	0	0	0	0.3	19.7	29	5.2	0	45.9	0	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	86.7	7.6	0.5	1	4.2	0	390	0	0	0	0	86.7	7.6	0.5	1	4.2	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	0	0	0	17.1	21.1	0.3	0.9	0	60.7	0	744	0	0	0	0	36.8	0.5	1.6	0	61	0	375	0	0	0	34.3	5.1	0	0.3	0	60.3	0	369	
Odisha	0	0.3	0	8.5	5.6	70.5	9	0	6.1	0	3704	0	0	0	0.1	9.8	79	7.1	0	4.1	0	1315	0	0.5	0	13.2	3.3	65.9	10	0	7.1	0	2389	
Puducherry	0	0	0	8.2	52.7	15.5	20.6	0	3.1	0	312	0	0	0	8.2	52.7	15.5	20.6	0	3.1	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Punjab	0	0	0	7.2	53.4	19.4	10.4	0.8	8.7	0	1615	0	0	0	7.2	53.4	19.4	10.4	0.8	8.7	0	1615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0.5	21.5	49.9	6.9	1.5	19.7	0	5837	0	0	0	0.5	21.5	49.9	6.9	1.5	19.7	0	5837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	83.3	9.2	0.2	0	7.3	0	390	0	0	0	0	83.3	9.2	0.2	0	7.3	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0.7	44.8	18.5	25.2	0.2	10.5	0	4733	0	0	0	0.7	44.8	18.5	25.2	0.2	10.5	0	4733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Telangana	0	0	0	4.3	6.6	31.8	45.6	0.9	10.9	0	2260	0	0	0	0	9.5	32.6	44.7	1.4	11.8	0	1403	0	0	0	11.2	1.8	30.5	47.1	0	9.4	0	857	
Tripura	0	0	0	12.7	15	37.9	7.1	0	27.4	0	774	0	0	0	0	23.5	38.4	8	0	30.2	0	385	0	0	0	25.2	6.5	37.5	6.2	0	24.6	0	389	
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	3.5	16.2	19.7	45.9	0.1	14.7	0	13277	0	0	0	0.3	18.8	20	46	0.1	14.8	0	11252	0	0	0	21.2	1.8	18	45	0.1	13.9	0	2025	
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	3.3	37.2	42.8	12.5	0	4.2	0	849	0	0	0	3.3	37.2	42.8	12.5	0	4.2	0	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Bengal	0	0	0	0.4	19.4	28.8	36.1	0.4	14.8	0	7477	0	0	0	0.1	19.4	29.1	36	0.4	15	0	7379	0	0	0	22.9	16.1	10	45.5	0.5	5	0	98	

All HH with own and shared toilet access

HH:16. Percent distribution of disposal of excreta by village category

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe disposal	Unsafe disposal	Total	Safe disposal	Unsafe disposal	Total	Safe disposal	Unsafe disposal	Total
Total	99.9	0	85899	99.9	0	73832	99.8	0.1	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100	0	3853	100	0	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	100	0	2941	100	0	2217	100	0	723
Bihar	99.9	0	6013	99.9	0.1	2116	99.9	0	3897
Chhattisgarh	99.9	0	2696	99.9	0	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	100	0	387	0	0	0	100	0	387
Gujarat	100	0	2796	100	0	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	0	815	100	0	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	733	100	0	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	100	0	2139	100	0	1748	100	0	391
Karnataka	99.9	0.1	4030	99.9	0.1	3812	99.6	0.4	218
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99.9	0	5040	100	0	4718	99.3	0.7	322
Maharashtra	100	0	6022	100	0	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	383	100	0	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	100	0	744	100	0	375	100	0	369
Odisha	99.7	0.3	3704	100	0	1315	99.5	0.5	2389
Puducherry	100	0	312	100	0	312	0	0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Safe disposal	Unsafe disposal	Total	Safe disposal	Unsafe disposal	Total	Safe disposal	Unsafe disposal	Total
Punjab	100	0	1615	100	0	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	100	0	5837	100	0	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	100	0	4733	100	0	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	100	0	2260	100	0	1403	100	0	857
Tripura	100	0	774	100	0	385	100	0	389
Uttar Pradesh	100	0	13277	100	0	11252	100	0	2025
Uttarakhand	100	0	849	100	0	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	99.9	0	7477	99.9	0	7379	100	0	98

All HH with own and shared toilet access

HH:17. Percentage of hygienic toilet by component- 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
Total	100	0	85899	100	0	73832	99.9	0.1	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100	0	3853	100	0	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	100	0	2941	100	0	2217	100	0	723
Bihar	100	0	6013	99.9	0.1	2116	100	0	3897
Chhattisgarh	100	0	2696	100	0	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	100	0	387	0	0	0	100	0	387
Gujarat	100	0	2796	100	0	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	0	815	100	0	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	733	100	0	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	100	0	2139	100	0	1748	100	0	391
Karnataka	99.9	0.1	4030	99.9	0.1	3812	99.6	0.4	218
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100	0	5040	100	0	4718	99.3	0.7	322
Maharashtra	100	0	6022	100	0	6022	0	0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Manipur	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	383	100	0	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	100	0	744	100	0	375	100	0	369
Odisha	99.7	0.3	3704	100	0	1315	99.5	0.5	2389
Puducherry	100	0	312	100	0	312	0	0	0
Punjab	100	0	1615	100	0	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	100	0	5837	100	0	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	100	0	4733	100	0	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	100	0	2260	100	0	1403	100	0	857
Tripura	100	0	774	100	0	385	100	0	389
Uttar Pradesh	100	0	13277	100	0	11252	100	0	2025
Uttarakhand	100	0	849	100	0	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	100	0	7477	100	0	7379	100	0	98

All HH with own and shared toilet access

HH:18. Percentage of hygienic toilet by component- Fly proof seal available

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	100	0	85899	100	0	73832	99.9	0.1	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100	0	3853	100	0	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	100	0	2941	100	0	2217	100	0	723
Bihar	100	0	6013	99.9	0.1	2116	100	0	3897
Chhattisgarh	100	0	2696	100	0	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	100	0	387	0	0	0	100	0	387
Gujarat	100	0	2796	100	0	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	0	815	100	0	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	733	100	0	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	100	0	2139	100	0	1748	100	0	391
Karnataka	99.9	0.1	4030	99.9	0.1	3812	100	0	218
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100	0	5040	100	0	4718	99.3	0.7	322

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Maharashtra	100	0	6022	100	0	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	383	100	0	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	100	0	744	100	0	375	100	0	369
Odisha	99.7	0.3	3704	100	0	1315	99.5	0.5	2389
Puducherry	100	0	312	100	0	312	0	0	0
Punjab	100	0	1615	100	0	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	100	0	5837	100	0	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	100	0	4733	100	0	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	100	0	2260	100	0	1403	100	0	857
Tripura	100	0	774	100	0	385	100	0	389
Uttar Pradesh	100	0	13277	100	0	11252	100	0	2025
Uttarakhand	100	0	849	100	0	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	100	0	7477	100	0	7379	100	0	98

All HH with own and shared toilet access

HH:19. Percentage of hygienic toilet by component- Whether human excreta visible is squatting area

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	3.6	96.4	85899	1.3	98.7	73832	17.9	82.1	12066
A & N Islands	0	100	384	0	100	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.1	99.9	3853	0.1	99.9	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	100	386	0	100	386	0	0	0
Assam	9.1	90.9	2941	3.3	96.7	2217	26.9	73.1	723
Bihar	18.1	81.9	6013	9.3	90.7	2116	22.9	77.1	3897
Chhattisgarh	0.6	99.4	2696	0.6	99.4	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	100	352	0	100	352	0	0	0
Goa	12.6	87.4	387	0	0	0	12.6	87.4	387
Gujarat	0	100	2796	0	100	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	0	100	1537	0	100	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	99.6	815	0.4	99.6	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	99.7	733	0.3	99.7	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	6.2	93.8	2139	4.7	95.3	1748	13	87	391
Karnataka	2	98	4030	1.6	98.4	3812	9.3	90.7	218
Kerala	0	100	2640	0	100	2640	0	0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	98.1	5040	0.7	99.3	4718	19.4	80.6	322
Maharashtra	0.3	99.7	6022	0.3	99.7	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	1.3	98.7	390	1.3	98.7	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	383	0	100	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	3.7	96.3	744	0	100	375	7.5	92.5	369
Odisha	18.2	81.8	3704	8.1	91.9	1315	23.7	76.3	2389
Puducherry	0.3	99.7	312	0.3	99.7	312	0	0	0
Punjab	0.1	99.9	1615	0.1	99.9	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	100	5837	0	100	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.2	99.8	4733	0.2	99.8	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	10.3	89.7	2260	3.2	96.8	1403	21.9	78.1	857
Tripura	8.2	91.8	774	0	100	385	16.2	83.8	389
Uttar Pradesh	1.9	98.1	13277	1.9	98.1	11252	2.2	97.8	2025
Uttarakhand	0.2	99.8	849	0.2	99.8	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	1.1	98.9	7477	1.1	98.9	7379	2.3	97.7	98

All HH with own and shared toilet access

HH:20. 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
Total	96.3	3.7	85899	98.7	1.3	73832	82	18	12066
A & N Islands	100	0	384	100	0	384	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.9	0.1	3853	99.9	0.1	3853	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	386	100	0	386	0	0	0
Assam	90.9	9.1	2941	96.7	3.3	2217	73.1	26.9	723
Bihar	81.9	18.1	6013	90.7	9.3	2116	77.1	22.9	3897
Chhattisgarh	99.3	0.7	2696	99.3	0.7	2696	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	100	0	352	100	0	352	0	0	0
Goa	87.4	12.6	387	0	0	0	87.4	12.6	387
Gujarat	100	0	2796	100	0	2796	0	0	0
Haryana	100	0	1537	100	0	1537	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	99.6	0.4	815	99.6	0.4	815	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	99.7	0.3	733	99.7	0.3	733	0	0	0
Jharkhand	93.8	6.2	2139	95.3	4.7	1748	87	13	391
Karnataka	97.9	2.1	4030	98.3	1.7	3812	90.3	9.7	218

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Kerala	100	0	2640	100	0	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98	2	5040	99.3	0.7	4718	79.9	20.1	322
Maharashtra	99.7	0.3	6022	99.7	0.3	6022	0	0	0
Manipur	98.7	1.3	390	98.7	1.3	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	383	100	0	383	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	96.3	3.7	744	100	0	375	92.5	7.5	369
Odisha	81.6	18.4	3704	91.9	8.1	1315	75.9	24.1	2389
Puducherry	99.7	0.3	312	99.7	0.3	312	0	0	0
Punjab	99.9	0.1	1615	99.9	0.1	1615	0	0	0
Rajasthan	100	0	5837	100	0	5837	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	390	100	0	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.8	0.2	4733	99.8	0.2	4733	0	0	0
Telangana	89.7	10.3	2260	96.8	3.2	1403	78.1	21.9	857
Tripura	91.8	8.2	774	100	0	385	83.8	16.2	389
Uttar Pradesh	98.1	1.9	13277	98.1	1.9	11252	97.8	2.2	2025
Uttarakhand	99.8	0.2	849	99.8	0.2	849	0	0	0
West Bengal	98.9	1.1	7477	98.9	1.1	7379	97.7	2.3	98
All HH with own and shared toilet access									

HH:21. Percentage of household by types of disposal practice of child faeces

States	Total						ODF						NON ODF					
	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total
Total	79.3	8.5	5.1	7	0.1	14093	87.7	7.6	2.1	2.5	0	11487	42.6	12.3	18	26.7	0.4	2606
A & N Islands	98	0	0	2	0	47	98	0	0	2	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	84.6	5.3	7.2	2.9	0	317	84.6	5.3	7.2	2.9	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	55.1	26.7	2.7	15.4	0	73	55.1	26.7	2.7	15.4	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	50.7	34.7	5.9	8.5	0.2	450	59	38.7	0.6	1.8	0	344	23.7	21.7	23.4	30.4	0.9	106

States	Total						ODF						NON ODF					
	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total
Bihar	51.7	8.5	17.8	21.5	0.5	1662	82.8	2.8	6.6	7.8	0	487	38.9	10.9	22.5	27.1	0.6	1175
Chhattisgarh	85.6	9.1	1.3	3.7	0.3	379	85.6	9.1	1.3	3.7	0.3	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	87.6	1.6	9.4	1.5	0	64	87.6	1.6	9.4	1.5	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	96.2	0	3.1	0.6	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	96.2	0	3.1	0.6	0	38
Gujarat	91.9	4.5	2.8	0.8	0	391	91.9	4.5	2.8	0.8	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	98.7	0.8	0.5	0	0	299	98.7	0.8	0.5	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	96.3	2.5	1.2	0	0	82	96.3	2.5	1.2	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	78.7	12.6	5.5	3.2	0	95	78.7	12.6	5.5	3.2	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	75	4	5.2	15.9	0	429	85.6	3.7	3.6	7	0	307	47.8	4.7	9.2	38.3	0	121
Karnataka	84.6	1.6	6	7.3	0.5	532	89.1	1.7	3.8	5.2	0.3	495	23.8	0	37.1	36.1	3	36
Kerala	87.2	12.8	0	0	0	403	87.2	12.8	0	0	0	403	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	84.6	7.5	1.4	6.3	0.1	857	85.8	7.8	0.9	5.5	0	802	66.9	3.7	9.2	18.1	2	55
Maharashtra	88.3	8.1	0.8	2.6	0.2	716	88.3	8.1	0.8	2.6	0.2	716	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	90.4	7.6	0	2	0	64	90.4	7.6	0	2	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	67.6	32.4	0	0	0	114	67.6	32.4	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	0	0	0	72	100	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	68.5	14	5.1	12.5	0	77	83.1	13.5	3.4	0	0	29	59.5	14.3	6.1	20.1	0	48
Odisha	49.6	15.9	10.2	24.3	0	508	79.9	15.2	2.5	2.4	0	159	35.8	16.3	13.7	34.3	0	349
Puducherry	74.9	7.8	7.8	9.6	0	51	74.9	7.8	7.8	9.6	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	92.9	2.6	2.7	1.8	0	246	92.9	2.6	2.7	1.8	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	93.1	4.8	0.4	1.7	0	880	93.1	4.8	0.4	1.7	0	880	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	0	0	0	43	100	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0

States	Total						ODF						NON ODF					
	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total	Put into Toilet	Buried in the ground	Thrown in open area indiscriminately	Thrown into garbage	Don't Know/Can't Say	Total
Tamil Nadu	89.4	8	0.7	1.6	0.2	570	89.4	8	0.7	1.6	0.2	570	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	76.6	1.2	2.9	19.2	0	196	97.1	0.4	1.6	1	0	122	42.5	2.6	5.2	49.8	0	73
Tripura	87.9	0	9.9	2.1	0	89	100	0	0	0	0	38	79.2	0	17.1	3.7	0	52
Uttar Pradesh	81.4	10.7	3.5	4.5	0	2870	87.6	9.3	1.6	1.6	0	2371	52	17.3	12.5	18.2	0	499
Uttarakhand	90.1	3.3	5.7	1	0	175	90.1	3.3	5.7	1	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	89.1	3.4	5	2.5	0	1302	92.6	2.8	3.2	1.3	0	1249	7.9	18	44.9	29.2	0	54

All HH having children aged less than 3 years in the family

HH:22. 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
Total	87.8	12.1	0.1	14093	95.3	4.7	0	11487	54.9	44.7	0.4	2606
A & N Islands	98	2	0	47	98	2	0	47	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	89.9	10.1	0	317	89.9	10.1	0	317	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	81.8	18.2	0	73	81.8	18.2	0	73	0	0	0	0
Assam	85.3	14.5	0.2	450	97.6	2.4	0	344	45.3	53.8	0.9	106
Bihar	60.3	39.3	0.5	1662	85.6	14.4	0	487	49.8	49.6	0.6	1175
Chhattisgarh	94.7	5	0.3	379	94.7	5	0.3	379	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	89.2	10.8	0	64	89.2	10.8	0	64	0	0	0	0
Goa	96.2	3.8	0	38	0	0	0	0	96.2	3.8	0	38
Gujarat	96.4	3.6	0	391	96.4	3.6	0	391	0	0	0	0
Haryana	99.5	0.5	0	299	99.5	0.5	0	299	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	98.8	1.2	0	82	98.8	1.2	0	82	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	91.3	8.7	0	95	91.3	8.7	0	95	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	79	21	0	429	89.4	10.6	0	307	52.5	47.5	0	121
Karnataka	86.2	13.3	0.5	532	90.8	8.9	0.3	495	23.8	73.2	3	36
Kerala	100	0	0	403	100	0	0	403	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92.1	7.7	0.1	857	93.6	6.4	0	802	70.6	27.4	2	55
Maharashtra	96.4	3.4	0.2	716	96.4	3.4	0.2	716	0	0	0	0

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Manipur	98	2	0	64	98	2	0	64	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	100	0	0	114	100	0	0	114	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	0	72	100	0	0	72	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	82.4	17.6	0	77	96.6	3.4	0	29	73.8	26.2	0	48
Odisha	65.5	34.5	0	508	95.1	4.9	0	159	52	48	0	349
Puducherry	82.7	17.3	0	51	82.7	17.3	0	51	0	0	0	0
Punjab	95.5	4.5	0	246	95.5	4.5	0	246	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	97.9	2.1	0	880	97.9	2.1	0	880	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	100	0	0	43	100	0	0	43	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	97.4	2.4	0.2	570	97.4	2.4	0.2	570	0	0	0	0
Telangana	77.9	22.1	0	196	97.5	2.5	0	122	45	55	0	73
Tripura	87.9	12.1	0	89	100	0	0	38	79.2	20.8	0	52
Uttar Pradesh	92.1	7.9	0	2870	96.9	3.1	0	2371	69.3	30.7	0	499
Uttarakhand	93.4	6.6	0	175	93.4	6.6	0	175	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	92.5	7.5	0	1302	95.4	4.6	0	1249	25.9	74.1	0	54

All HH having children aged less than 3 years in the family

HH:23. Evidence of Solid waste within premises of household

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	2.5	97.5	91934	2.4	97.6	76212	2.9	97.1	15722
A & N Islands	1	99	390	1	99	390	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	7.7	92.3	4020	7.7	92.3	4020	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Assam	2.5	97.5	3015	2.6	97.4	2250	2	98	765
Bihar	4.8	95.2	8198	6	94	2280	4.3	95.7	5918
Chhattisgarh	2.2	97.8	2745	2.2	97.8	2745	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	9.4	90.6	390	9.4	90.6	390	0	0	0
Goa	0	100	390	0	0	0	0	100	390
Gujarat	0.5	99.5	2880	0.5	99.5	2880	0	0	0
Haryana	0.3	99.7	1545	0.3	99.7	1545	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	100	825	0	100	825	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	99.7	825	0.3	99.7	825	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1.1	98.9	2294	1.1	98.9	1829	1.4	98.6	465
Karnataka	7	93	4306	6.6	93.4	3916	11.2	88.8	390
Kerala	1.9	98.1	2640	1.9	98.1	2640	0	0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Madhya Pradesh	0.9	99.1	5311	0.9	99.1	4921	0.5	99.5	390
Maharashtra	1.6	98.4	6255	1.6	98.4	6255	0	0	0
Manipur	1.3	98.7	390	1.3	98.7	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Mizoram	13.9	86.1	390	13.9	86.1	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	99	780	0.8	99.2	390	1.2	98.8	390
Odisha	0.9	99.1	4134	1.2	98.8	1335	0.7	99.3	2799
Puducherry	1.1	98.9	390	1.1	98.9	390	0	0	0
Punjab	0.2	99.8	1635	0.2	99.8	1635	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	99	5893	1	99	5893	0	0	0
Sikkim	1.6	98.4	390	1.6	98.4	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.3	99.7	5295	0.3	99.7	5295	0	0	0
Telangana	3.5	96.5	2430	3.3	96.7	1455	3.9	96.1	975
Tripura	1	99	775	0.5	99.5	385	1.6	98.4	390
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	98.7	13874	1.3	98.7	11414	1.3	98.7	2460
Uttarakhand	3.2	96.8	870	3.2	96.8	870	0	0	0
West Bengal	4.3	95.7	7880	4.1	95.9	7490	8.3	91.7	390
All HH surveyed									

HH:24. 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
Total	13.8	33.1	53	91934	12.6	32.4	55	76212	20	36.5	43.5	15722
A & N Islands	11.1	84.4	4.5	390	11.1	84.4	4.5	390	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	24.3	44.2	31.5	4020	24.3	44.2	31.5	4020	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	30.2	67.8	2	390	30.2	67.8	2	390	0	0	0	0
Assam	13.7	82.8	3.5	3015	12.7	86	1.3	2250	16.8	73.2	10	765
Bihar	28.7	25.5	45.8	8198	31.7	18.9	49.4	2280	27.6	28	44.4	5918
Chhattisgarh	6.4	31.1	62.5	2745	6.4	31.1	62.5	2745	0	0	0	0

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
D & N Haveli	7.6	70.5	21.9	390	7.6	70.5	21.9	390	0	0	0	0
Goa	0.3	37.5	62.3	390	0	0	0	0	0.3	37.5	62.3	390
Gujarat	2.4	38.5	59.1	2880	2.4	38.5	59.1	2880	0	0	0	0
Haryana	1.9	5	93.1	1545	1.9	5	93.1	1545	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	14.1	26.5	59.5	825	14.1	26.5	59.5	825	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	32.4	43.3	24.4	825	32.4	43.3	24.4	825	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	19.7	12.6	67.7	2294	17.1	14.8	68.1	1829	30.1	4	65.9	465
Karnataka	22.6	26.2	51.2	4306	23.1	24.7	52.2	3916	17.8	41.3	40.9	390
Kerala	5.1	84.3	10.6	2640	5.1	84.3	10.6	2640	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	6.7	20.3	73	5311	6.5	20.5	73	4921	9.5	16.8	73.6	390
Maharashtra	7.2	13.1	79.8	6255	7.2	13.1	79.8	6255	0	0	0	0
Manipur	13	81.6	5.4	390	13	81.6	5.4	390	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	4.8	87.8	7.4	390	4.8	87.8	7.4	390	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	4.2	25.2	70.6	390	4.2	25.2	70.6	390	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	14.1	83.4	2.5	780	8	88.4	3.6	390	20.2	78.3	1.5	390
Odisha	14.2	61.3	24.5	4134	13	72.9	14.1	1335	14.7	55.8	29.5	2799
Puducherry	16.7	38.7	44.6	390	16.7	38.7	44.6	390	0	0	0	0
Punjab	37.8	12.1	50.1	1635	37.8	12.1	50.1	1635	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	3.4	18.5	78.1	5893	3.4	18.5	78.1	5893	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	1.4	45.2	53.4	390	1.4	45.2	53.4	390	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2.2	31	66.8	5295	2.2	31	66.8	5295	0	0	0	0
Telangana	7.3	66.9	25.8	2430	5.9	66.6	27.5	1455	9.5	67.2	23.3	975
Tripura	13.3	66.6	20.1	775	15.9	65.9	18.3	385	10.8	67.3	21.9	390
Uttar Pradesh	11.9	7.4	80.7	13874	12.2	7	80.9	11414	10.6	9.3	80.1	2460
Uttarakhand	8.1	11.3	80.6	870	8.1	11.3	80.6	870	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	24.9	56.8	18.3	7880	23	58.1	18.9	7490	62.5	31.3	6.2	390
All Household												

HH:25. Safe disposal of solid waste (%)

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	86.2	13.8	91934	87.4	12.6	76212	80	20	15722
A & N Islands	88.9	11.1	390	88.9	11.1	390	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	75.7	24.3	4020	75.7	24.3	4020	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	69.8	30.2	390	69.8	30.2	390	0	0	0
Assam	86.3	13.7	3015	87.3	12.7	2250	83.2	16.8	765
Bihar	71.3	28.7	8198	68.3	31.7	2280	72.4	27.6	5918
Chhattisgarh	93.6	6.4	2745	93.6	6.4	2745	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	92.4	7.6	390	92.4	7.6	390	0	0	0
Goa	99.7	0.3	390	0	0	0	99.7	0.3	390
Gujarat	97.6	2.4	2880	97.6	2.4	2880	0	0	0
Haryana	98.1	1.9	1545	98.1	1.9	1545	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	85.9	14.1	825	85.9	14.1	825	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	67.6	32.4	825	67.6	32.4	825	0	0	0
Jharkhand	80.3	19.7	2294	82.9	17.1	1829	69.9	30.1	465
Karnataka	77.4	22.6	4306	76.9	23.1	3916	82.2	17.8	390
Kerala	94.9	5.1	2640	94.9	5.1	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	93.3	6.7	5311	93.5	6.5	4921	90.5	9.5	390
Maharashtra	92.8	7.2	6255	92.8	7.2	6255	0	0	0
Manipur	87	13	390	87	13	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	95.2	4.8	390	95.2	4.8	390	0	0	0
Mizoram	95.8	4.2	390	95.8	4.2	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	85.9	14.1	780	92	8	390	79.8	20.2	390
Odisha	85.8	14.2	4134	87	13	1335	85.3	14.7	2799
Puducherry	83.3	16.7	390	83.3	16.7	390	0	0	0
Punjab	62.2	37.8	1635	62.2	37.8	1635	0	0	0
Rajasthan	96.6	3.4	5893	96.6	3.4	5893	0	0	0
Sikkim	98.6	1.4	390	98.6	1.4	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	97.8	2.2	5295	97.8	2.2	5295	0	0	0
Telangana	92.7	7.3	2430	94.1	5.9	1455	90.5	9.5	975
Tripura	86.7	13.3	775	84.1	15.9	385	89.2	10.8	390
Uttar Pradesh	88.1	11.9	13874	87.8	12.2	11414	89.4	10.6	2460
Uttarakhand	91.9	8.1	870	91.9	8.1	870	0	0	0
West Bengal	75.1	24.9	7880	77	23	7490	37.5	62.5	390
All HH surveyed									

HH:26. Evidence of liquid waste within premises of household

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	2.6	97.4	91934	2.5	97.5	76212	3	97	15722
A & N Islands	0.8	99.2	390	0.8	99.2	390	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9	91	4020	9	91	4020	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	99.5	390	0.5	99.5	390	0	0	0
Assam	1.8	98.2	3015	1.9	98.1	2250	1.6	98.4	765
Bihar	5	95	8198	5.8	94.2	2280	4.7	95.3	5918
Chhattisgarh	1.4	98.6	2745	1.4	98.6	2745	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	7.9	92.1	390	7.9	92.1	390	0	0	0
Goa	0.3	99.7	390	0	0	0	0.3	99.7	390
Gujarat	0.3	99.7	2880	0.3	99.7	2880	0	0	0
Haryana	0.1	99.9	1545	0.1	99.9	1545	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	100	825	0	100	825	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	1.6	98.4	825	1.6	98.4	825	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1.1	98.9	2294	0.9	99.1	1829	1.6	98.4	465
Karnataka	9.4	90.6	4306	8.7	91.3	3916	16.3	83.7	390
Kerala	1.5	98.5	2640	1.5	98.5	2640	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.8	99.2	5311	0.8	99.2	4921	0.8	99.2	390
Maharashtra	1.9	98.1	6255	1.9	98.1	6255	0	0	0
Manipur	1.3	98.7	390	1.3	98.7	390	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	390	0	100	390	0	0	0
Mizoram	13.7	86.3	390	13.7	86.3	390	0	0	0
Nagaland	1.3	98.7	780	1	99	390	1.5	98.5	390
Odisha	1	99	4134	1.2	98.8	1335	0.9	99.1	2799
Puducherry	2.2	97.8	390	2.2	97.8	390	0	0	0
Punjab	0.6	99.4	1635	0.6	99.4	1635	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0.8	99.2	5893	0.8	99.2	5893	0	0	0
Sikkim	0.5	99.5	390	0.5	99.5	390	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.3	99.7	5295	0.3	99.7	5295	0	0	0
Telangana	2.3	97.7	2430	1.6	98.4	1455	3.4	96.6	975
Tripura	0	100	775	0	100	385	0	100	390
Uttar Pradesh	1	99	13874	1	99	11414	0.8	99.2	2460
Uttarakhand	2	98	870	2	98	870	0	0	0
West Bengal	5.4	94.6	7880	5.5	94.5	7490	4.7	95.3	390
All HH surveyed									

HH:27. 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
Total	12.8	47.4	22.5	15.5	1.8	9193	11.7	49.2	21	16.3	1.8	7621	18.3	38.5	29.7	11.9	1.7	1572
A & N Islands	26.8	44.5	18.9	9.3	0.5	390	26.8	44.5	18.9	9.3	0.5	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	22	45.8	10.3	20.9	1	4020	22	45.8	10.3	20.9	1	4020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	15.9	49.7	33.4	1	0	390	15.9	49.7	33.4	1	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	13.4	22.7	36.6	27.3	0.1	3015	12.3	25.3	34.4	27.8	0.1	2250	16.4	14.9	43	25.7	0	765
Bihar	25.9	30.6	29.1	10.9	3.5	8198	25.3	30.5	27.3	13.3	3.6	2280	26.1	30.7	29.9	9.9	3.4	5918
Chhattisgarh	9.6	13.5	62.7	13.1	1.1	2745	9.6	13.5	62.7	13.1	1.1	2745	0	0	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	21.2	4.3	26.2	48.3	0	390	21.2	4.3	26.2	48.3	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	27.1	13.9	59.1	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.1	13.9	59.1	0	390	
Gujarat	3.2	51.3	6.2	38.3	0.9	2880	3.2	51.3	6.2	38.3	0.9	2880	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0.9	97.9	0.2	1	0.1	1545	0.9	97.9	0.2	1	0.1	1545	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	4.1	38.7	49.1	8.1	0	825	4.1	38.7	49.1	8.1	0	825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	19.9	54.7	17.5	7.2	0.7	825	19.9	54.7	17.5	7.2	0.7	825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	23.9	15.8	52.9	7	0.4	2294	22.9	16.3	52.3	8.1	0.4	1829	27.7	14.1	55.1	2.8	0.2	465
Karnataka	13.7	76.8	4.7	4.8	0.1	4306	13.9	76.3	4.6	5.1	0.1	3916	11.4	81.3	4.7	1.9	0.7	390
Kerala	5.6	14.8	37.2	37	5.3	2640	5.6	14.8	37.2	37	5.3	2640	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	15.5	57.6	17	4.7	5.2	5311	15.2	57.6	17.8	4.1	5.3	4921	20.1	57.4	7.1	11.3	4.1	390
Maharashtra	9.5	46	17	27.1	0.5	6255	9.5	46	17	27.1	0.5	6255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	22.3	71.7	4.9	0.8	0.3	390	22.3	71.7	4.9	0.8	0.3	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	3.1	21.4	70.6	4.9	0	390	3.1	21.4	70.6	4.9	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	46.5	42.1	11.1	0.2	390	0	46.5	42.1	11.1	0.2	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	16.3	79.6	3.9	0.1	0	780	13.1	79.8	6.8	0.3	0	390	19.5	79.4	1	0	0	390
Odisha	8.1	30.5	55	5.5	1	4134	7.1	28.7	58.8	4	1.3	1335	8.5	31.3	53.2	6.2	0.8	2799
Puducherry	9	36.5	37.8	16.7	0	390	9	36.5	37.8	16.7	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	5.8	92.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	1635	5.8	92.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	1635	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4.7	64	14.1	15.6	1.7	5893	4.7	64	14.1	15.6	1.7	5893	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0.2	59.6	27.3	12.4	0.5	390	0.2	59.6	27.3	12.4	0.5	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3.8	31.9	42.2	21.3	0.8	5295	3.8	31.9	42.2	21.3	0.8	5295	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	7.7	31.3	25.4	35.5	0.1	2430	7.3	34	26.6	32	0	1455	8.2	27.3	23.6	40.7	0.2	975
Tripura	19.2	35.1	41.2	2.9	1.6	775	21	34.6	39.9	3.6	0.9	385	17.4	35.6	42.5	2.2	2.2	390

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
Uttar Pradesh	9.7	73.1	8.3	8	0.8	13874	9.6	73.6	7.6	8.3	0.9	11414	10.4	70.8	11.6	6.8	0.4	2460
Uttarakhand	7.9	49.8	27.4	13.6	1.4	870	7.9	49.8	27.4	13.6	1.4	870	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	24.3	32	14.7	22.7	6.3	7880	22.5	32.5	14.9	23.4	6.6	7490	58.4	21.8	9.8	10	0	390
All Household																		

HH:28. Safe disposal of liquid waste

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	85.4	12.8	1.8	91934	86.5	11.7	1.8	76212	80.1
A & N Islands	72.7	26.8	0.5	390	72.7	26.8	0.5	390	0
Andhra Pradesh	77	22	1	4020	77	22	1	4020	0
Arunachal Pradesh	84.1	15.9	0	390	84.1	15.9	0	390	0
Assam	86.6	13.4	0.1	3015	87.6	12.3	0.1	2250	83.6
Bihar	70.6	25.9	3.5	8198	71.1	25.3	3.6	2280	70.5
Chhattisgarh	89.3	9.6	1.1	2745	89.3	9.6	1.1	2745	0
D & N Haveli	78.8	21.2	0	390	78.8	21.2	0	390	0
Goa	100	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	100
Gujarat	95.9	3.2	0.9	2880	95.9	3.2	0.9	2880	0
Haryana	99.1	0.9	0.1	1545	99.1	0.9	0.1	1545	0
Himachal Pradesh	95.9	4.1	0	825	95.9	4.1	0	825	0
Jammu & Kashmir	79.4	19.9	0.7	825	79.4	19.9	0.7	825	0
Jharkhand	75.7	23.9	0.4	2294	76.6	22.9	0.4	1829	72.1
Karnataka	86.2	13.7	0.1	4306	86	13.9	0.1	3916	87.9
Kerala	89	5.6	5.3	2640	89	5.6	5.3	2640	0
Madhya Pradesh	79.3	15.5	5.2	5311	79.6	15.2	5.3	4921	75.8
Maharashtra	90	9.5	0.5	6255	90	9.5	0.5	6255	0
Manipur	77.4	22.3	0.3	390	77.4	22.3	0.3	390	0
Meghalaya	96.9	3.1	0	390	96.9	3.1	0	390	0
Mizoram	99.8	0	0.2	390	99.8	0	0.2	390	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Nagaland	83.7	16.3	0	780	86.9	13.1	0	390	80.5
Odisha	91	8.1	1	4134	91.5	7.1	1.3	1335	90.7
Puducherry	91	9	0	390	91	9	0	390	0
Punjab	94.1	5.8	0.1	1635	94.1	5.8	0.1	1635	0
Rajasthan	93.6	4.7	1.7	5893	93.6	4.7	1.7	5893	0
Sikkim	99.3	0.2	0.5	390	99.3	0.2	0.5	390	0
Tamil Nadu	95.4	3.8	0.8	5295	95.4	3.8	0.8	5295	0
Telangana	92.2	7.7	0.1	2430	92.7	7.3	0	1455	91.5
Tripura	79.2	19.2	1.6	775	78.1	21	0.9	385	80.4
Uttar Pradesh	89.5	9.7	0.8	13874	89.5	9.6	0.9	11414	89.2
Uttarakhand	90.8	7.9	1.4	870	90.8	7.9	1.4	870	0
West Bengal	69.4	24.3	6.3	7880	70.9	22.5	6.6	7490	41.6
All HH surveyed									

ANNEXURE TABLES II – SCHOOL

SCH:1. Percentage Distribution of types of school

States	Total					ODF					Non- ODF				
	Boys school	Girls school	Co-education al school	No School in the village	Total	Boys school	Girls school	Co-education al school	No School in the village	Total	Boys school	Girls school	Co-education al school	No School in the village	Total
Total	1.5	1.8	93.8	2.9	6134	1.6	2.0	93.3	3.1	5085	0.9	0.9	96.2	2.1	1049
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	0.7	98.1	0.0	268	1.1	0.7	98.1	0.0	268	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	2.0	1.0	94.5	2.5	201	2.0	1.3	94.7	2.0	150	2.0	0.0	94.1	3.9	51
Bihar	0.7	0.5	94.9	3.8	547	0.0	0.7	94.7	4.6	152	1.0	0.5	94.9	3.5	395
Chhattisgarh	1.1	1.1	97.8	0.0	183	1.1	1.1	97.8	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	3.1	1.6	95.3	0.0	192	3.1	1.6	95.3	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	5.8	14.6	78.6	1.0	103	5.8	14.6	78.6	1.0	103	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	0.0	87.3	10.9	55	1.8	0.0	87.3	10.9	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	3.6	89.1	7.3	55	0.0	3.6	89.1	7.3	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.7	0.0	96.1	3.3	153	0.8	0.0	95.9	3.3	122	0.0	0.0	96.8	3.2	31
Karnataka	4.5	4.9	89.6	1.0	288	5.0	5.0	88.9	1.1	262	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0	26
Kerala	1.1	2.3	94.9	1.7	176	1.1	2.3	94.9	1.7	176	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	2.8	92.9	1.1	354	2.7	2.4	93.6	1.2	328	7.7	7.7	84.6	0.0	26
Maharashtra	3.8	2.9	93.3	0.0	417	3.8	2.9	93.3	0.0	417	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	3.8	0.0	88.5	7.7	26	3.8	0.0	88.5	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26

States	Total					ODF					Non- ODF				
	Boys school	Girls school	Co-education al school	No School in the village	Total	Boys school	Girls school	Co-education al school	No School in the village	Total	Boys school	Girls school	Co-education al school	No School in the village	Total
Odisha	0.0	0.4	99.3	0.4	276	0.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	89	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	187
Puducherry	3.8	0.0	88.5	7.7	26	3.8	0.0	88.5	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.9	0.9	94.5	3.7	109	0.9	0.9	94.5	3.7	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	1.0	2.3	95.9	0.8	393	1.0	2.3	95.9	0.8	393	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	88.5	11.5	26	0.0	0.0	88.5	11.5	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.8	2.0	85.8	11.3	353	0.8	2.0	85.8	11.3	353	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	1.9	2.5	95.7	0.0	162	2.1	2.1	95.9	0.0	97	1.5	3.1	95.4	0.0	65
Tripura	0.0	0.0	90.4	9.6	52	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.8	97.8	0.6	925	0.8	0.7	97.8	0.8	761	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.0	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	58	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.4	2.5	88.3	8.9	528	0.4	2.6	88.4	8.6	502	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	26

Base: Total villages surveyed

SCH:2. Educational level of schools

States	Total						ODF						Non- ODF					
	Primary (Grade 1-)	Lower Secondary / Elementary (Grades 6-8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades)	Total		Primary (Grade 1-)	Lower Secondary /Elementary /y (Grades 6-8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades)	Total		Primary (Grade 1-)	Lower Secondary /Elementary /y (Grades 6-8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades)	Total	
Total	52.9	28.6	9.2	9.3	5955		53.2	27.2	8.9	10.8	4928		51.7	35.7	10.7	1.9	1027	
A & N Islands	57.1	19.0	14.3	9.5	21		57.1	19.0	14.3	9.5	21		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	63.8	15.3	20.5	0.4	268		63.8	15.3	20.5	0.4	268		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	57.1	38.1	4.8	0.0	21		57.1	38.1	4.8	0.0	21		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Assam	82.1	14.3	3.1	0.5	196		82.3	14.3	3.4	0.0	147		81.6	14.3	2.0	2.0	49	
Bihar	39.4	52.5	6.3	1.9	526		36.6	58.6	2.8	2.1	145		40.4	50.1	7.6	1.8	381	
Chhattisgarh	66.1	25.1	3.3	5.5	183		66.1	25.1	3.3	5.5	183		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	

States	Total						ODF					Non- ODF				
	Primary (Grade 1-)	Lower Secondary / Elementary (Grades 6-8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades)		Total	Primary (Grade 1-)	Lower Secondary /Elementary / (Grades 6-8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades)	Total	Primary (Grade 1-)	Lower Secondary /Elementary / (Grades 6-8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades)	Total
D & N Haveli	23.1	65.4	7.7	3.8		26	23.1	65.4	7.7	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	76.9	11.5	11.5	0.0		26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	76.9	11.5	11.5	0.0	26	
Gujarat	20.3	72.9	2.1	4.7		192	20.3	72.9	2.1	4.7	192	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	39.2	16.7	14.7	29.4		102	39.2	16.7	14.7	29.4	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	49.0	12.2	6.1	32.7		49	49.0	12.2	6.1	32.7	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	33.3	37.3	19.6	9.8		51	33.3	37.3	19.6	9.8	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	48.6	44.6	5.4	1.4		148	48.3	44.1	5.9	1.7	118	50.0	46.7	3.3	0.0	30
Karnataka	38.6	44.9	14.4	2.1		285	39.4	45.2	14.3	1.2	259	30.8	42.3	15.4	11.5	26
Kerala	46.8	15.0	13.3	24.9		173	46.8	15.0	13.3	24.9	173	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	40.0	38.9	12.0	9.1		350	40.7	38.3	11.7	9.3	324	30.8	46.2	15.4	7.7	26
Maharashtra	58.8	35.0	5.3	1.0		417	58.8	35.0	5.3	1.0	417	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	54.5	13.6	27.3	4.5		22	54.5	13.6	27.3	4.5	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	83.3	4.2	8.3	4.2		24	83.3	4.2	8.3	4.2	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	46.2	50.0	3.8	0.0		26	46.2	50.0	3.8	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	57.7	26.9	7.7	7.7		52	50.0	30.8	7.7	11.5	26	65.4	23.1	7.7	3.8	26
Odisha	43.6	32.4	22.9	1.1		275	41.6	28.1	29.2	1.1	89	44.6	34.4	19.9	1.1	186
Puducherry	50.0	16.7	20.8	12.5		24	50.0	16.7	20.8	12.5	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	57.1	13.3	15.2	14.3		105	57.1	13.3	15.2	14.3	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	11.3	23.1	7.7	57.9		390	11.3	23.1	7.7	57.9	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	17.4	26.1	26.1	30.4		23	17.4	26.1	26.1	30.4	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	45.4	21.7	17.6	15.3		313	45.4	21.7	17.6	15.3	313	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	46.3	19.8	33.3	0.6		162	43.3	23.7	32.0	1.0	97	50.8	13.8	35.4	0.0	65
Tripura	27.7	31.9	25.5	14.9		47	14.3	23.8	33.3	28.6	21	38.5	38.5	19.2	3.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	75.4	24.0	0.2	0.3		919	75.6	24.1	0.1	0.1	755	74.4	23.8	0.6	1.2	164
Uttarakhand	72.4	19.0	3.4	5.2		58	72.4	19.0	3.4	5.2	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	81.9	3.5	2.7	11.9		481	81.3	3.5	2.8	12.4	459	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	22

SCH:3. Toilet accessibility by village categories

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes, school has access to a toilet facility	School do not have access to a toilet facility	Base	Yes, school has access to a toilet facility	School do not have access to a toilet facility	Base	Yes, school has access to a toilet facility	School do not have access to a toilet facility	Base
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	97.5	2.5	5955	97.9	2.1	4928	95.5	4.5	1027
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	94.4	5.6	268	94.4	5.6	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	90.5	9.5	21	90.5	9.5	21	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	97.4	2.6	196	98.6	1.4	147	93.9	6.1	49
Bihar	95.8	4.2	526	95.9	4.1	145	95.8	4.2	381
Chhattisgarh	97.8	2.2	183	97.8	2.2	183	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	192	100.0	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	98.0	2.0	49	98.0	2.0	49	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	90.2	9.8	51	90.2	9.8	51	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	96.6	3.4	148	97.5	2.5	118	93.3	6.7	30
Karnataka	93.7	6.3	285	93.4	6.6	259	96.2	3.8	26
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.4	4.6	350	96.0	4.0	324	88.5	11.5	26
Maharashtra	98.1	1.9	417	98.1	1.9	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	81.8	18.2	22	81.8	18.2	22	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	96.2	3.8	52	100.0	0.0	26	92.3	7.7	26
Odisha	96.7	3.3	275	100.0	0.0	89	95.2	4.8	186
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	96.9	3.1	390	96.9	3.1	390	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.7	0.3	313	99.7	0.3	313	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	91.4	8.6	162	94.8	5.2	97	86.2	13.8	65
Tripura	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.9	0.1	919	99.9	0.1	755	100.0	0.0	164
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.2	0.8	481	99.3	0.7	459	95.5	4.5	22

SCH:4. 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	Total co-ed	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total co-ed	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total co-ed
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	86.7	13.3	5609	88.1	11.9	4645	80.4	19.6	964
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	76.6	23.4	248	76.6	23.4	248	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	73.7	26.3	19	73.7	26.3	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	75.1	24.9	185	73.6	26.4	140	80.0	20.0	45
Bihar	79.1	20.9	497	77.5	22.5	138	79.7	20.3	359
Chhattisgarh	83.4	16.6	175	83.4	16.6	175	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	96.2	3.8	26
Gujarat	97.8	2.2	183	97.8	2.2	183	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	96.3	3.7	81	96.3	3.7	81	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	47	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	75.0	25.0	44	75.0	25.0	44	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	95.1	4.9	142	96.5	3.5	114	89.3	10.7	28
Karnataka	89.2	10.8	241	88.0	12.0	217	100.0	0.0	24
Kerala	95.8	4.2	167	95.8	4.2	167	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	72.0	28.0	314	72.1	27.9	294	70.0	30.0	20
Maharashtra	92.7	7.3	381	92.7	7.3	381	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	16.7	83.3	18	16.7	83.3	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	56.5	43.5	23	56.5	43.5	23	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	73.1	26.9	26	73.1	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	44.0	56.0	50	61.5	38.5	26	25.0	75.0	24
Odisha	77.4	22.6	265	75.0	25.0	88	78.5	21.5	177
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	91.3	8.7	103	91.3	8.7	103	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	95.1	4.9	368	95.1	4.9	368	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	97.4	2.6	302	97.4	2.6	302	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	79.4	20.6	141	83.0	17.0	88	73.6	26.4	53
Tripura	63.8	36.2	47	61.9	38.1	21	65.4	34.6	26
Uttar Pradesh	93.7	6.3	904	94.6	5.4	743	89.4	10.6	161
Uttarakhand	84.2	15.8	57	84.2	15.8	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	87.0	13.0	462	86.6	13.4	441	95.2	4.8	21
All Co-educational Schools									

SCH:5. Percentage of functional school toilets

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Base	Functional	Non-Functional	Base	Functional	Non-Functional	Base
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Total	99.3	0.7	5807	99.9	0.1	4826	96.7	3.3	981
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.2	0.8	253	99.2	0.8	253	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	100.0	0.0	191	100.0	0.0	145	100.0	0.0	46
Bihar	96.4	3.6	504	100.0	0.0	139	95.1	4.9	365
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	179	100.0	0.0	179	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	192	100.0	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	48	100.0	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	46	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	99.3	0.7	143	99.1	0.9	115	100.0	0.0	28
Karnataka	100.0	0.0	267	100.0	0.0	242	100.0	0.0	25
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99.4	0.6	334	99.4	0.6	311	100.0	0.0	23
Maharashtra	99.8	0.2	409	99.8	0.2	409	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	94.0	6.0	50	100.0	0.0	26	87.5	12.5	24
Odisha	99.6	0.4	266	100.0	0.0	89	99.4	0.6	177
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	378	100.0	0.0	378	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	312	100.0	0.0	312	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	93.9	6.1	148	98.9	1.1	92	85.7	14.3	56
Tripura	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.8	0.2	918	100.0	0.0	754	98.8	1.2	164
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	477	100.0	0.0	456	100.0	0.0	21

All school with toilet access

SCH:6. Hygienic practices observed in school

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Total	99.1	0.9	5807	99.7	0.3	4826	96.1	3.9	981
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.6	0.4	253	99.6	0.4	253	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	99.5	0.5	191	100.0	0.0	145	97.8	2.2	46
Bihar	96.6	3.4	504	100.0	0.0	139	95.3	4.7	365
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	179	100.0	0.0	179	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	192	100.0	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	48	100.0	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	95.7	4.3	46	95.7	4.3	46	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	97.9	2.1	143	98.3	1.7	115	96.4	3.6	28
Karnataka	98.9	1.1	267	99.6	0.4	242	92.0	8.0	25
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.8	1.2	334	98.7	1.3	311	100.0	0.0	23
Maharashtra	99.8	0.2	409	99.8	0.2	409	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	92.0	8.0	50	100.0	0.0	26	83.3	16.7	24
Odisha	99.6	0.4	266	100.0	0.0	89	99.4	0.6	177
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	378	100.0	0.0	378	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	312	100.0	0.0	312	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	92.6	7.4	148	98.9	1.1	92	82.1	17.9	56
Tripura	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.8	0.2	918	100.0	0.0	754	98.8	1.2	164
Uttarakhand	98.3	1.7	58	98.3	1.7	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	477	100.0	0.0	456	100.0	0.0	21

All school with toilet access

SCH:7. 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 N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	99.5	0.5	5807	99.9	0.1	4826	97.7	2.3	981
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.6	0.4	253	99.6	0.4	253	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	100.0	0.0	191	100.0	0.0	145	100.0	0.0	46
Bihar	98.0	2.0	504	100.0	0.0	139	97.3	2.7	365
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	179	100.0	0.0	179	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	192	100.0	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	48	100.0	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	46	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	143	100.0	0.0	115	100.0	0.0	28
Karnataka	100.0	0.0	267	100.0	0.0	242	100.0	0.0	25
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99.4	0.6	334	99.4	0.6	311	100.0	0.0	23
Maharashtra	99.8	0.2	409	99.8	0.2	409	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	94.0	6.0	50	100.0	0.0	26	87.5	12.5	24
Odisha	99.6	0.4	266	100.0	0.0	89	99.4	0.6	177
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	378	100.0	0.0	378	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	312	100.0	0.0	312	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	94.6	5.4	148	98.9	1.1	92	87.5	12.5	56
Tripura	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.8	0.2	918	100.0	0.0	754	98.8	1.2	164
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	477	100.0	0.0	456	100.0	0.0	21
<i>All school with toilet access</i>									

SCH:8. 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
Total	46.8	15.8	36.0	1.3	5807	46.0	16.3	37.2	0.5	4826	50.9	13.4	30.1	5.7	981
A & N Islands	61.9	4.8	33.3	0.0	21	61.9	4.8	33.3	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	56.9	18.6	23.7	0.8	253	56.9	18.6	23.7	0.8	253	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	68.4	21.1	10.5	0.0	19	68.4	21.1	10.5	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	44.0	23.0	31.9	1.0	191	43.4	22.8	33.8	0.0	145	45.7	23.9	26.1	4.3	46
Bihar	53.4	15.9	27.8	3.0	504	58.3	16.5	25.2	0.0	139	51.5	15.6	28.8	4.1	365
Chhattisgarh	44.7	20.1	35.2	0.0	179	44.7	20.1	35.2	0.0	179	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0	26	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	11.5	15.4	73.1	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	11.5	15.4	73.1	0.0	26
Gujarat	39.6	6.3	53.6	0.5	192	39.6	6.3	53.6	0.5	192	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	29.4	11.8	58.8	0.0	102	29.4	11.8	58.8	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	50.0	10.4	39.6	0.0	48	50.0	10.4	39.6	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	54.3	6.5	34.8	4.3	46	54.3	6.5	34.8	4.3	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	49.0	18.9	30.1	2.1	143	46.1	21.7	30.4	1.7	115	60.7	7.1	28.6	3.6	28
Karnataka	59.9	21.3	17.6	1.1	267	58.3	23.1	18.6	0.0	242	76.0	4.0	8.0	12.0	25
Kerala	39.9	12.1	48.0	0.0	173	39.9	12.1	48.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	47.0	26.3	24.9	1.8	334	45.3	27.3	26.7	0.6	311	69.6	13.0	0.0	17.4	23
Maharashtra	43.8	22.0	33.3	1.0	409	43.8	22.0	33.3	1.0	409	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	83.3	11.1	5.6	0.0	18	83.3	11.1	5.6	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	79.2	16.7	4.2	0.0	24	79.2	16.7	4.2	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	42.3	7.7	50.0	0.0	26	42.3	7.7	50.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	78.0	10.0	2.0	10.0	50	76.9	19.2	3.8	0.0	26	79.2	0.0	0.0	20.8	24
Odisha	32.7	19.9	41.4	6.0	266	20.2	29.2	49.4	1.1	89	39.0	15.3	37.3	8.5	177
Puducherry	41.7	8.3	50.0	0.0	24	41.7	8.3	50.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	55.2	12.4	32.4	0.0	105	55.2	12.4	32.4	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	36.2	20.6	43.1	0.0	378	36.2	20.6	43.1	0.0	378	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	47.8	21.7	30.4	0.0	23	47.8	21.7	30.4	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

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
Tamil Nadu	38.8	5.1	55.8	0.3	312	38.8	5.1	55.8	0.3	312	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	56.8	17.6	19.6	6.1	148	53.3	27.2	17.4	2.2	92	62.5	1.8	23.2	12.5	56
Tripura	46.8	12.8	38.3	2.1	47	33.3	14.3	52.4	0.0	21	57.7	11.5	26.9	3.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	44.1	11.1	44.3	0.4	918	43.4	10.7	45.8	0.1	754	47.6	12.8	37.8	1.8	164
Uttarakhand	58.6	10.3	29.3	1.7	58	58.6	10.3	29.3	1.7	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	56.2	14.3	28.9	0.6	477	54.6	14.7	30.0	0.7	456	90.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	21

All unlocked school toilets

SCH:9. 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
Total	82.8	17.2	5807	83.2	16.8	4826	80.9	19.1	981
A & N Islands	95.2	4.8	21	95.2	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	80.6	19.4	253	80.6	19.4	253	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	78.9	21.1	19	78.9	21.1	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	75.9	24.1	191	77.2	22.8	145	71.7	28.3	46
Bihar	81.2	18.8	504	83.5	16.5	139	80.3	19.7	365
Chhattisgarh	79.9	20.1	179	79.9	20.1	179	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	0	84.6	15.4	26
Gujarat	93.2	6.8	192	93.2	6.8	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	88.2	11.8	102	88.2	11.8	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	89.6	10.4	48	89.6	10.4	48	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	89.1	10.9	46	89.1	10.9	46	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	79.0	21.0	143	76.5	23.5	115	89.3	10.7	28
Karnataka	77.5	22.5	267	76.9	23.1	242	84.0	16.0	25
Kerala	87.9	12.1	173	87.9	12.1	173	0.0	0.0	0

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
Madhya Pradesh	71.9	28.1	334	72.0	28.0	311	69.6	30.4	23
Maharashtra	77.0	23.0	409	77.0	23.0	409	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	88.9	11.1	18	88.9	11.1	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	83.3	16.7	24	83.3	16.7	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	80.0	20.0	50	80.8	19.2	26	79.2	20.8	24
Odisha	74.1	25.9	266	69.7	30.3	89	76.3	23.7	177
Puducherry	91.7	8.3	24	91.7	8.3	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	87.6	12.4	105	87.6	12.4	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	79.4	20.6	378	79.4	20.6	378	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	78.3	21.7	23	78.3	21.7	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	94.6	5.4	312	94.6	5.4	312	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	76.4	23.6	148	70.7	29.3	92	85.7	14.3	56
Tripura	85.1	14.9	47	85.7	14.3	21	84.6	15.4	26
Uttar Pradesh	88.5	11.5	918	89.1	10.9	754	85.4	14.6	164
Uttarakhand	87.9	12.1	58	87.9	12.1	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	85.1	14.9	477	84.6	15.4	456	95.2	4.8	21
All unlocked school toilets									

SCH:10. Percentage of school toilets following safely disposing the excreta

State	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total
	%	%	N	N	%	%	N	%	%
Total	0.5	99.5	5807	0.1	99.9	4826	2.3	97.7	981
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	21	0.0	100.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.4	99.6	253	0.4	99.6	253	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	19	0.0	100.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	0.0	100.0	191	0.0	100.0	145	0.0	100.0	46
Bihar	2.0	98.0	504	0.0	100.0	139	2.7	97.3	365
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	179	0.0	100.0	179	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	102	0.0	100.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	48	0.0	100.0	48	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	46	0.0	100.0	46	0.0	0.0	0

State	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total
	%	%	N	N	%	%	N	%	%
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	143	0.0	100.0	115	0.0	100.0	28
Karnataka	0.0	100.0	267	0.0	100.0	242	0.0	100.0	25
Kerala	0.0	100.0	173	0.0	100.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.6	99.4	334	0.6	99.4	311	0.0	100.0	23
Maharashtra	0.2	99.8	409	0.2	99.8	409	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	18	0.0	100.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	6.0	94.0	50	0.0	100.0	26	12.5	87.5	24
Odisha	0.4	99.6	266	0.0	100.0	89	0.6	99.4	177
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.0	100.0	105	0.0	100.0	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	378	0.0	100.0	378	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	23	0.0	100.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	312	0.0	100.0	312	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	5.4	94.6	148	1.1	98.9	92	12.5	87.5	56
Tripura	0.0	100.0	47	0.0	100.0	21	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.2	99.8	918	0.0	100.0	754	1.2	98.8	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.0	100.0	477	0.0	100.0	456	0.0	100.0	21

All unlocked school toilets

SCH:11. Usage status of the school toilets

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Base N	Yes %	No %	Base N	Yes %	No %	Base N
Total	98.7	1.3	5807	99.5	0.5	4826	94.5	5.5	981
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.2	0.8	253	99.2	0.8	253	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	99.0	1.0	191	100.0	0.0	145	95.7	4.3	46
Bihar	97.0	3.0	504	100.0	0.0	139	95.9	4.1	365
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	179	100.0	0.0	179	0.0	0.0	0
D & N Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	99.5	0.5	192	99.5	0.5	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	48	100.0	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	95.7	4.3	46	95.7	4.3	46	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	98.6	1.4	143	98.3	1.7	115	100.0	0.0	28
Karnataka	98.9	1.1	267	100.0	0.0	242	88.0	12.0	25
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.2	1.8	334	99.4	0.6	311	82.6	17.4	23
Maharashtra	99.0	1.0	409	99.0	1.0	409	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	92.0	8.0	50	100.0	0.0	26	83.3	16.7	24
Odisha	94.0	6.0	266	98.9	1.1	89	91.5	8.5	177
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	378	100.0	0.0	378	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.7	0.3	312	99.7	0.3	312	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	93.9	6.1	148	97.8	2.2	92	87.5	12.5	56
Tripura	97.9	2.1	47	100.0	0.0	21	96.2	3.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	0.4	918	99.9	0.1	754	98.2	1.8	164
Uttarakhand	98.3	1.7	58	98.3	1.7	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.4	0.6	477	99.3	0.7	456	100.0	0.0	21
All surveyed School									

ANNEXURE TABLES III – ANGANWADI CENTERS

AWC:1. Percent distribution of ownership types of Anganwadi centers

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in private building / house/ school/ other govt. building	Total	Yes, has its own building	No, running in private building / house/ school/ other govt. building	Total	Yes, has its own building	No, running in private building / house/ school/ other govt. building	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	60.6	39.4	6034	63.1	36.9	5007	48.4	51.6	1027
A & N Islands	64.0	36.0	25	64.0	36.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	56.2	43.8	267	56.2	43.8	267	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	79.2	20.8	24	79.2	20.8	24	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	67.7	32.3	198	69.6	30.4	148	62.0	38.0	50
Bihar	33.6	66.4	533	36.5	63.5	148	32.5	67.5	385
Chhattisgarh	88.5	11.5	182	88.5	11.5	182	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.1	26.9	26	73.1	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	73.1	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0	73.1	26.9	26
Gujarat	83.9	16.1	192	83.9	16.1	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	65.0	35.0	103	65.0	35.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	13.5	86.5	52	13.5	86.5	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	88.5	52	11.5	88.5	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	50.0	50.0	144	51.7	48.3	116	42.9	57.1	28
Karnataka	89.6	10.4	288	90.1	9.9	262	84.6	15.4	26
Kerala	85.2	14.8	176	85.2	14.8	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	59.0	41.0	349	59.9	40.1	324	48.0	52.0	25
Maharashtra	84.4	15.6	416	84.4	15.6	416	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	40.0	60.0	25	40.0	60.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	69.2	30.8	26	69.2	30.8	26	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes, has its own building	No, running in private building / house/ school/ other govt. building	Total	Yes, has its own building	No, running in private building / house/ school/ other govt. building	Total	Yes, has its own building	No, running in private building / house/ school/ other govt. building	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	90.0	10.0	50	92.3	7.7	26	87.5	12.5	24
Odisha	71.6	28.4	275	76.4	23.6	89	69.4	30.6	186
Puducherry	76.9	23.1	26	76.9	23.1	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	20.4	79.6	108	20.4	79.6	108	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	54.4	45.6	388	54.4	45.6	388	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	65.4	34.6	26	65.4	34.6	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	94.8	5.2	343	94.8	5.2	343	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	59.9	40.1	162	59.8	40.2	97	60.0	40.0	65
Tripura	92.2	7.8	51	92.0	8.0	25	92.3	7.7	26
Uttar Pradesh	32.8	67.2	903	34.0	66.0	739	27.4	72.6	164
Uttarakhand	31.6	68.4	57	31.6	68.4	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	64.3	35.7	515	63.5	36.5	493	81.8	18.2	22

All surveyed AWC

AWC:2. State-wise percent distribution of accessibility to toilet

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Access	No Access	Total	Access	No Access	Total	Access	No Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	94.5	5.5	6034	97.9	2.1	5007	77.6	22.4	1027
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	92.5	7.5	267	92.5	7.5	267	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	96.5	3.5	198	98.0	2.0	148	92.0	8.0	50
Bihar	78.0	22.0	533	93.9	6.1	148	71.9	28.1	385
Chhattisgarh	98.4	1.6	182	98.4	1.6	182	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Access	No Access	Total	Access	No Access	Total	Access	No Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	73.1	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0	73.1	26.9	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	192	100.0	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	103	100.0	0.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	92.3	7.7	52	92.3	7.7	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	91.7	8.3	144	97.4	2.6	116	67.9	32.1	28
Karnataka	93.1	6.9	288	97.7	2.3	262	46.2	53.8	26
Kerala	98.9	1.1	176	98.9	1.1	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	96.0	4.0	349	97.2	2.8	324	80.0	20.0	25
Maharashtra	99.0	1.0	416	99.0	1.0	416	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	24
Odisha	78.5	21.5	275	88.8	11.2	89	73.7	26.3	186
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	98.1	1.9	108	98.1	1.9	108	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	97.9	2.1	388	97.9	2.1	388	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	98.8	1.2	343	98.8	1.2	343	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	80.9	19.1	162	95.9	4.1	97	58.5	41.5	65
Tripura	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	98.8	1.2	903	99.3	0.7	739	96.3	3.7	164
Uttarakhand	98.2	1.8	57	98.2	1.8	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	98.4	1.6	515	98.6	1.4	493	95.5	4.5	22
All surveyed AWC with provision of Q10									

AWC:3. Percent distribution of AWC with no toilet access and the places where children go for defecation

States	Total					ODF					NON ODF				
	Nearby Public Toilet	School Toilet	Own House	Open	Total	Nearby Public Toilet	School Toilet	Own House	Open	Total	Nearby Public Toilet	School Toilet	Own House	Open	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
Total	2.0	3.5	69.1	25.3	1319	3.1	4.3	80.6	12.0	864	0.0	2.0	47.5	50.5	455
A & N Islands	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	4	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2.2	11.0	64.8	22.0	91	2.2	11.0	64.8	22.0	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3	0.0	93.8	0.0	16	6.3	0.0	93.8	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	3.3	0.0	85.2	11.5	61	5.0	0.0	87.5	7.5	40	0.0	0.0	81.0	19.0	21
Bihar	0.0	0.4	57.2	42.4	276	0.0	0.0	87.0	13.0	69	0.0	0.5	47.3	52.2	207
Chhattisgarh	6.3	6.3	68.8	18.8	16	6.3	6.3	68.8	18.8	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	10
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	3	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	13.3	0.0	60.0	26.7	15	13.3	0.0	60.0	26.7	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	82.9	17.1	70	0.0	0.0	94.5	5.5	55	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	15
Karnataka	9.0	0.0	61.2	29.9	67	11.3	0.0	77.4	11.3	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Kerala	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	3	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4.8	3.2	69.4	22.6	62	5.6	3.7	74.1	16.7	54	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	8
Maharashtra	0.0	5.6	87.0	7.4	54	0.0	5.6	87.0	7.4	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	18
Odisha	0.0	3.6	53.6	42.8	138	0.0	3.2	64.5	32.3	31	0.0	3.7	50.5	45.8	107

States	Total					ODF					NON ODF				
	Nearby Public Toilet	School Toilet	Own House	Open	Total	Nearby Public Toilet	School Toilet	Own House	Open	Total	Nearby Public Toilet	School Toilet	Own House	Open	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.0	10.8	83.8	5.4	37	0.0	10.8	83.8	5.4	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	1.8	5.5	85.5	7.3	110	1.8	5.5	85.5	7.3	110	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	12.5	37.5	0.0	50.0	8	12.5	37.5	0.0	50.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	1.3	11.5	47.4	39.7	78	2.4	11.9	76.2	9.5	42	0.0	11.1	13.9	75.0	36
Tripura	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5.6	0.0	79.2	15.3	72	6.6	0.0	85.2	8.2	61	0.0	0.0	45.5	54.5	11
Uttarakhand	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	2	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.0	1.2	89.4	9.4	85	0.0	1.3	89.6	9.1	77	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	8

AWC:4. Percent distribution of functionality by village category

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total
Total	97.8	2.2	4715	99.1	0.9	4143	88.1	11.9	572
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	98.3	1.7	176	98.3	1.7	176	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	96.4	3.6	137	99.1	0.9	108	86.2	13.8	29
Bihar	88.7	11.3	257	98.7	1.3	79	84.3	15.7	178
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	166	100.0	0.0	166	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	16
Gujarat	99.5	0.5	188	99.5	0.5	188	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total
Jharkhand	94.6	5.4	74	96.7	3.3	61	84.6	15.4	13
Karnataka	94.6	5.4	221	95.7	4.3	209	75.0	25.0	12
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	97.2	2.8	287	98.5	1.5	270	76.5	23.5	17
Maharashtra	99.4	0.6	362	99.4	0.6	362	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	90.9	9.1	22	100.0	0.0	16	66.7	33.3	6
Odisha	90.5	9.5	137	100.0	0.0	58	83.5	16.5	79
Puducherry	95.2	4.8	21	95.2	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	99.3	0.7	278	99.3	0.7	278	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	98.8	1.2	335	98.8	1.2	335	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	96.4	3.6	84	98.2	1.8	55	93.1	6.9	29
Tripura	90.0	10.0	50	100.0	0.0	24	80.8	19.2	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.4	0.6	831	99.7	0.3	678	98.0	2.0	153
Uttarakhand	98.2	1.8	55	98.2	1.8	55	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	98.8	1.2	430	99.3	0.7	416	85.7	14.3	14

Total AWC with toilet access

AWC:5. Percent distribution of usage status of the toilet by village category

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Total	96.9	3.1	4715	98.7	1.3	4143	83.6	16.4	572
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	97.2	2.8	176	97.2	2.8	176	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	95.6	4.4	137	99.1	0.9	108	82.8	17.2	29
Bihar	86.4	13.6	257	98.7	1.3	79	80.9	19.1	178
Chhattisgarh	99.4	0.6	166	99.4	0.6	166	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	16
Gujarat	99.5	0.5	188	99.5	0.5	188	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	94.6	5.4	74	96.7	3.3	61	84.6	15.4	13
Karnataka	96.8	3.2	221	97.6	2.4	209	83.3	16.7	12
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	96.9	3.1	287	98.1	1.9	270	76.5	23.5	17
Maharashtra	98.9	1.1	362	98.9	1.1	362	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	86.4	13.6	22	100.0	0.0	16	50.0	50.0	6
Odisha	83.2	16.8	137	100.0	0.0	58	70.9	29.1	79
Puducherry	95.2	4.8	21	95.2	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	98.6	1.4	278	98.6	1.4	278	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	98.8	1.2	335	98.8	1.2	335	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	92.9	7.1	84	96.4	3.6	55	86.2	13.8	29
Tripura	88.0	12.0	50	100.0	0.0	24	76.9	23.1	26
Uttar Pradesh	98.1	1.9	831	98.7	1.3	678	95.4	4.6	153
Uttarakhand	98.2	1.8	55	98.2	1.8	55	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	97.2	2.8	430	98.1	1.9	416	71.4	28.6	14

Total AWC with toilet access

AWC-6. Percent distribution of hygienic situation

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total
Total	98.6	1.4	4715	99.4	0.6	4143	92.5	7.5	572
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	98.3	1.7	176	98.3	1.7	176	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	97.8	2.2	137	100.0	0.0	108	89.7	10.3	29
Bihar	93.8	6.2	257	100.0	0.0	79	91.0	9.0	178
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	166	100.0	0.0	166	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	16
Gujarat	99.5	0.5	188	99.5	0.5	188	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	74	100.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	13
Karnataka	98.6	1.4	221	98.6	1.4	209	100.0	0.0	12
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.6	1.4	287	99.3	0.7	270	88.2	11.8	17
Maharashtra	99.7	0.3	362	99.7	0.3	362	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	90.9	9.1	22	100.0	0.0	16	66.7	33.3	6
Odisha	92.7	7.3	137	100.0	0.0	58	87.3	12.7	79
Puducherry	95.2	4.8	21	95.2	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	278	100.0	0.0	278	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.1	0.9	335	99.1	0.9	335	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	96.4	3.6	84	98.2	1.8	55	93.1	6.9	29
Tripura	98.0	2.0	50	100.0	0.0	24	96.2	3.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	98.9	1.1	831	99.4	0.6	678	96.7	3.3	153
Uttarakhand	98.2	1.8	55	98.2	1.8	55	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	98.8	1.2	430	99.3	0.7	416	85.7	14.3	14

Total AWC with toilet access

AWC:7. 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 N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	99.3	0.7	4715	99.7	0.3	4143	96.0	4.0	572
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.4	0.6	176	99.4	0.6	176	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	98.5	1.5	137	100.0	0.0	108	93.1	6.9	29
Bihar	96.5	3.5	257	100.0	0.0	79	94.9	5.1	178
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	166	100.0	0.0	166	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	16
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	188	100.0	0.0	188	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	74	100.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	13
Karnataka	99.1	0.9	221	99.0	1.0	209	100.0	0.0	12
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99.0	1.0	287	99.3	0.7	270	94.1	5.9	17
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	362	100.0	0.0	362	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	22	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	6
Odisha	94.9	5.1	137	100.0	0.0	58	91.1	8.9	79
Puducherry	95.2	4.8	21	95.2	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	278	100.0	0.0	278	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.1	0.9	335	99.1	0.9	335	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	98.8	1.2	84	100.0	0.0	55	96.6	3.4	29
Tripura	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	0.4	831	99.9	0.1	678	98.7	1.3	153
Uttarakhand	98.2	1.8	55	98.2	1.8	55	0.0	0.0	0

AWC:8. Percent distribution of safe disposal of human excreta

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
Total	99.0	1.0	4715	99.6	0.4	4143	94.8	5.2	572
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	98.9	1.1	176	98.9	1.1	176	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	98.5	1.5	137	100.0	0.0	108	93.1	6.9	29
Bihar	95.7	4.3	257	100.0	0.0	79	93.8	6.2	178
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	166	100.0	0.0	166	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	16
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	188	100.0	0.0	188	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	74	100.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	13
Karnataka	98.6	1.4	221	98.6	1.4	209	100.0	0.0	12
Kerala	100.0	0.0	173	100.0	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.3	1.7	287	98.5	1.5	270	94.1	5.9	17
Maharashtra	99.7	0.3	362	99.7	0.3	362	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	90.9	9.1	22	100.0	0.0	16	66.7	33.3	6
Odisha	93.4	6.6	137	100.0	0.0	58	88.6	11.4	79
Puducherry	95.2	4.8	21	95.2	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	278	100.0	0.0	278	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.1	0.9	335	99.1	0.9	335	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	97.6	2.4	84	100.0	0.0	55	93.1	6.9	29
Tripura	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	0.4	831	99.9	0.1	678	98.7	1.3	153
Uttarakhand	98.2	1.8	55	98.2	1.8	55	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.8	0.2	430	100.0	0.0	416	92.9	7.1	14

Total AWC with toilet access

AWC-9. Whether water is available for handwashing after the usage of toilet?

States	Total					ODF					Non- ODF				
	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or the 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 the 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 the water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
Total	54.8	5.8	37.5	2.0	4715	55.1	5.6	38.7	0.6	4143	52.6	7.0	28.7	11.7	572
A & N Islands	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	21	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	64.2	5.1	28.4	2.3	176	64.2	5.1	28.4	2.3	176	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	8	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	66.4	2.9	29.2	1.5	137	68.5	2.8	27.8	0.9	108	58.6	3.4	34.5	3.4	29
Bihar	54.5	9.7	27.6	8.2	257	53.2	10.1	35.4	1.3	79	55.1	9.6	24.2	11.2	178
Chhattisgarh	50.0	10.8	39.2	0.0	166	50.0	10.8	39.2	0.0	166	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.5	3.8	84.6	0.0	26	11.5	3.8	84.6	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	12.5	6.3	81.3	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	12.5	6.3	81.3	0.0	16
Gujarat	44.7	2.7	52.1	0.5	188	44.7	2.7	52.1	0.5	188	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	42.0	3.0	55.0	0.0	100	42.0	3.0	55.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	57.7	9.6	32.7	0.0	52	57.7	9.6	32.7	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	64.9	5.4	29.7	0.0	37	64.9	5.4	29.7	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	50.0	9.5	37.8	2.7	74	50.8	11.5	36.1	1.6	61	46.2	0.0	46.2	7.7	13
Karnataka	71.5	7.7	19.0	1.8	221	71.3	8.1	19.6	1.0	209	75.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	12
Kerala	37.0	8.7	54.3	0.0	173	37.0	8.7	54.3	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	61.7	8.7	27.9	1.7	287	61.9	8.9	28.9	0.4	270	58.8	5.9	11.8	23.5	17
Maharashtra	48.3	6.1	44.8	0.8	362	48.3	6.1	44.8	0.8	362	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	70.8	4.2	25.0	0.0	24	70.8	4.2	25.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	92.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	25	92.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	30.8	3.8	65.4	0.0	26	30.8	3.8	65.4	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	6
Odisha	49.6	3.6	31.4	15.3	137	62.1	1.7	36.2	0.0	58	40.5	5.1	27.8	26.6	79
Puducherry	52.4	9.5	33.3	4.8	21	52.4	9.5	33.3	4.8	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	67.6	7.0	25.4	0.0	71	67.6	7.0	25.4	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	52.2	10.4	36.7	0.7	278	52.2	10.4	36.7	0.7	278	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	64.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	25	64.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	39.4	1.8	58.2	0.6	335	39.4	1.8	58.2	0.6	335	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total					ODF					Non- ODF				
	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or the 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 the 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 the water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
Telangana	63.1	3.6	27.4	6.0	84	67.3	3.6	25.5	3.6	55	55.2	3.4	31.0	10.3	29
Tripura	56.0	4.0	28.0	12.0	50	66.7	4.2	29.2	0.0	24	46.2	3.8	26.9	23.1	26
Uttar Pradesh	54.8	5.1	39.7	0.5	831	54.4	4.1	41.3	0.1	678	56.2	9.2	32.7	2.0	153
Uttarakhand	67.3	1.8	29.1	1.8	55	67.3	1.8	29.1	1.8	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	65.1	3.5	30.0	1.4	430	65.1	3.6	30.8	0.5	416	64.3	0.0	7.1	28.6	14
<i>Total AWC with toilet access</i>															

ANNEXURE TABLES IV – PUBLIC TOILET

PT:1. Distribution of public toilet by village category

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	16.6	83.4	6134	18.8	81.2	5085	5.9	94.1	1049
A & N Islands	69.2	30.8	26	69.2	30.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	93.7	268	6.3	93.7	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	46.2	53.8	26	46.2	53.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	6.5	93.5	201	6.7	93.3	150	5.9	94.1	51
Bihar	4.6	95.4	547	2.0	98.0	152	5.6	94.4	395
Chhattisgarh	15.3	84.7	183	15.3	84.7	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.7	92.3	26	7.7	92.3	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	19.2	80.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	19.2	80.8	26
Gujarat	31.8	68.2	192	31.8	68.2	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	13.6	86.4	103	13.6	86.4	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	14.5	85.5	55	14.5	85.5	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	14.5	85.5	55	14.5	85.5	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	4.6	95.4	153	3.3	96.7	122	9.7	90.3	31
Karnataka	9.7	90.3	288	9.9	90.1	262	7.7	92.3	26
Kerala	13.6	86.4	176	13.6	86.4	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8.5	91.5	354	7.9	92.1	328	15.4	84.6	26
Maharashtra	35.0	65.0	417	35.0	65.0	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	42.3	57.7	26	42.3	57.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	30.8	69.2	26	30.8	69.2	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	57.7	42.3	26	57.7	42.3	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	50.0	50.0	52	61.5	38.5	26	38.5	61.5	26
Odisha	1.8	98.2	276	2.2	97.8	89	1.6	98.4	187
Puducherry	61.5	38.5	26	61.5	38.5	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	2.8	97.2	109	2.8	97.2	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	16.8	83.2	393	16.8	83.2	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	15.4	84.6	26	15.4	84.6	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	79.0	21.0	353	79.0	21.0	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	8.6	91.4	162	12.4	87.6	97	3.1	96.9	65
Tripura	3.8	96.2	52	0.0	100.0	26	7.7	92.3	26
Uttar Pradesh	4.2	95.8	925	4.6	95.4	761	2.4	97.6	164
Uttarakhand	17.2	82.8	58	17.2	82.8	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	14.2	85.8	528	14.5	85.5	502	7.7	92.3	26
All surveyed Public Toilet									

PT:2. Distribution of village by the public toilet having separate sections for men & women

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes, there are separate sections	No, there are no separate sections	Total	Yes, there are separate sections	No, there are no separate sections	Total	Yes, there are separate sections	No, there are no separate sections	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	58.0	42.0	1013	58.8	41.2	957	44.6	55.4	56
A & N Islands	77.8	22.2	18	77.8	22.2	18	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	35.3	64.7	17	35.3	64.7	17	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	25.0	75.0	12	25.0	75.0	12	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	0.0	100.0	13	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	3
Bihar	54.2	45.8	24	66.7	33.3	3	52.4	47.6	21
Chhattisgarh	46.4	53.6	28	46.4	53.6	28	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	66.7	33.3	3	0.0	0.0	0	66.7	33.3	3
Gujarat	88.5	11.5	61	88.5	11.5	61	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	50.0	50.0	14	50.0	50.0	14	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	75.0	25.0	8	75.0	25.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	37.5	62.5	8	37.5	62.5	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	71.4	28.6	7	50.0	50.0	4	100.0	0.0	3
Karnataka	53.6	46.4	28	53.8	46.2	26	50.0	50.0	2
Kerala	50.0	50.0	24	50.0	50.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	42.9	57.1	28	46.2	53.8	26	0.0	100.0	2
Maharashtra	65.8	34.2	146	65.8	34.2	146	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	45.5	54.5	11	45.5	54.5	11	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	62.5	37.5	8	62.5	37.5	8	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	26.7	73.3	15	26.7	73.3	15	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	30.8	69.2	26	37.5	62.5	16	20.0	80.0	10
Odisha	50.0	50.0	4	50.0	50.0	2	50.0	50.0	2
Puducherry	62.5	37.5	16	62.5	37.5	16	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	33.3	66.7	3	33.3	66.7	3	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	65.2	34.8	66	65.2	34.8	66	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	50.0	50.0	4	50.0	50.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	54.8	45.2	279	54.8	45.2	279	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	50.0	50.0	14	50.0	50.0	12	50.0	50.0	2
Tripura	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	0.0	0	50.0	50.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	59.0	41.0	39	62.9	37.1	35	25.0	75.0	4
Uttarakhand	80.0	20.0	10	80.0	20.0	10	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	70.7	29.3	75	69.9	30.1	73	100.0	0.0	2
All unlocked public Toilet									

PT:3. Water available for toilet use

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	99.6	0.4	1013	99.6	0.4	957	100.0	0.0	56
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	0.0	17	100.0	0.0	17	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	3
Bihar	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	21
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	3
Gujarat	98.4	1.6	61	98.4	1.6	61	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	92.9	7.1	14	92.9	7.1	14	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	3
Karnataka	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	2
Kerala	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	96.4	3.6	28	96.2	3.8	26	100.0	0.0	2
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	146	100.0	0.0	146	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	11	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	10
Odisha	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	66	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.6	0.4	279	99.6	0.4	279	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	2
Tripura	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	4
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	73	100.0	0.0	2
All unlocked public Toilet									

PT:4. Distribution of public toilets by evidence of handwashing 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
Total	54.6	0.5	44.5	0.4	1013	53.4	0.4	45.8	0.4	957	75.0	1.8	23.2	0.0	56
A & N Islands	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	18	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	58.8	0.0	41.2	0.0	17	58.8	0.0	41.2	0.0	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	12	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	76.9	0.0	23.1	0.0	13	70.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Bihar	70.8	4.2	25.0	0.0	24	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	3	76.2	4.8	19.0	0.0	21
Chhattisgarh	57.1	7.1	35.7	0.0	28	57.1	7.1	35.7	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	3
Gujarat	55.7	0.0	42.6	1.6	61	55.7	0.0	42.6	1.6	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	35.7	0.0	57.1	7.1	14	35.7	0.0	57.1	7.1	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	8	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	8	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	42.9	0.0	57.1	0.0	7	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	4	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	3
Karnataka	53.6	0.0	46.4	0.0	28	53.8	0.0	46.2	0.0	26	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2
Kerala	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	24	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	60.7	0.0	35.7	3.6	28	57.7	0.0	38.5	3.8	26	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Maharashtra	49.3	0.0	50.7	0.0	146	49.3	0.0	50.7	0.0	146	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

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
Manipur	81.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	11	81.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	8	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	15	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	92.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	26	93.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	16	90.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10
Odisha	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Puducherry	43.8	0.0	56.3	0.0	16	43.8	0.0	56.3	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	3	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	66	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	4	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	47.7	0.4	51.6	0.4	279	47.7	0.4	51.6	0.4	279	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	35.7	0.0	64.3	0.0	14	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Tripura	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	59.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	39	62.9	0.0	37.1	0.0	35	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	4
Uttarakhand	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	10	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	57.3	0.0	42.7	0.0	75	56.2	0.0	43.8	0.0	73	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2

All unlocked public Toilet

PT:5. Distribution of toilet by functionality status

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	98.6	1.4	1013	99.6	0.4	957	82.1	17.9	56
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	94.1	5.9	17	94.1	5.9	17	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	92.3	7.7	13	100.0	0.0	10	66.7	33.3	3
Bihar	70.8	29.2	24	100.0	0.0	3	66.7	33.3	21
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	3
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	61	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	14	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	3
Karnataka	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	2
Kerala	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92.9	7.1	28	96.2	3.8	26	50.0	50.0	2
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	146	100.0	0.0	146	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	11	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	10
Odisha	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	66	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.3	0.7	279	99.3	0.7	279	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	2
Tripura	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	0.0	0	50.0	50.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	4
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	73	100.0	0.0	2

All unlocked public Toilet

PT:6. Percentage distribution of toilet by usage status

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N	Yes %	No %	Total N
Total	100.0	0.0	1013	100.0	0.0	957	100.0	0.0	56
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	18	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	0.0	17	100.0	0.0	17	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	3
Bihar	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	21
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	3
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	61	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	14	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	3
Karnataka	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	2
Kerala	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	0.0	28	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	2
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	146	100.0	0.0	146	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	11	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	10
Odisha	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	16	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	66	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	279	100.0	0.0	279	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	2
Tripura	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	4
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	73	100.0	0.0	2
All unlocked public Toilet									

PT:7. Percentage distribution of toilets by method of disposal of excreta

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Unsafe %	Safe %	Total N	Unsafe %	Safe %	Total N	Unsafe %	Safe %	Total N
Total	0.1	99.9	1013	0.1	99.9	957	0.0	100.0	56
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	18	0.0	100.0	18	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	100.0	17	0.0	100.0	17	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	12	0.0	100.0	12	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	0.0	100.0	13	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	3
Bihar	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	21
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	28	0.0	100.0	28	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	3
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	61	0.0	100.0	61	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	7	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	3
Karnataka	0.0	100.0	28	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	2
Kerala	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3.6	96.4	28	3.8	96.2	26	0.0	100.0	2
Maharashtra	0.0	100.0	146	0.0	100.0	146	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	11	0.0	100.0	11	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	15	0.0	100.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	16	0.0	100.0	10
Odisha	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	2
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	16	0.0	100.0	16	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	66	0.0	100.0	66	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	279	0.0	100.0	279	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	100.0	12	0.0	100.0	2
Tripura	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	100.0	39	0.0	100.0	35	0.0	100.0	4
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.0	100.0	75	0.0	100.0	73	0.0	100.0	2
All unlocked public Toilet									

PT:8. Distribution of public toilets by user fee charges

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	9.0	91.0	1019	8.3	91.7	957	21.0	79.0	62
A & N Islands	11.1	88.9	18	11.1	88.9	18	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	11.8	88.2	17	11.8	88.2	17	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	12	0.0	100.0	12	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	15.4	84.6	13	20.0	80.0	10	0.0	100.0	3
Bihar	24.0	76.0	25	33.3	66.7	3	22.7	77.3	22
Chhattisgarh	3.6	96.4	28	3.6	96.4	28	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.0	50.0	2	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	5
Gujarat	1.6	98.4	61	1.6	98.4	61	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	12.5	87.5	8	12.5	87.5	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	28.6	71.4	7	25.0	75.0	4	33.3	66.7	3
Karnataka	14.3	85.7	28	11.5	88.5	26	50.0	50.0	2
Kerala	8.3	91.7	24	8.3	91.7	24	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	16.7	83.3	30	15.4	84.6	26	25.0	75.0	4
Maharashtra	9.6	90.4	146	9.6	90.4	146	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	11	0.0	100.0	11	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	37.5	62.5	8	37.5	62.5	8	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	26.7	73.3	15	26.7	73.3	15	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	3.8	96.2	26	6.3	93.8	16	0.0	100.0	10
Odisha	40.0	60.0	5	50.0	50.0	2	33.3	66.7	3
Puducherry	18.8	81.3	16	18.8	81.3	16	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	33.3	66.7	3	33.3	66.7	3	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	3.0	97.0	66	3.0	97.0	66	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Sikkim	50.0	50.0	4	50.0	50.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	2.5	97.5	279	2.5	97.5	279	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	28.6	71.4	14	25.0	75.0	12	50.0	50.0	2
Tripura	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	2
Uttar Pradesh	5.1	94.9	39	2.9	97.1	35	25.0	75.0	4
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	24.0	76.0	75	21.9	78.1	73	100.0	0.0	2

All villages with public toilet

ANNEXURE TABLES V - PUBLIC SPACES (PSS)

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

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	1.4	98.6	6134	1.7	98.3	5085	0.0	100.0	1049
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5.2	94.8	268	5.2	94.8	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	0.5	99.5	201	0.7	99.3	150	0.0	100.0	51
Bihar	2.0	98.0	547	7.2	92.8	152	0.0	100.0	395
Chhattisgarh	1.1	98.9	183	1.1	98.9	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	98.2	55	1.8	98.2	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	14.5	85.5	55	14.5	85.5	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	153	0.0	100.0	122	0.0	100.0	31
Karnataka	2.1	97.9	288	2.3	97.7	262	0.0	100.0	26
Kerala	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	98.6	354	1.5	98.5	328	0.0	100.0	26
Maharashtra	2.4	97.6	417	2.4	97.6	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	0.7	99.3	276	2.2	97.8	89	0.0	100.0	187
Puducherry	15.4	84.6	26	15.4	84.6	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	2.8	97.2	109	2.8	97.2	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.3	99.7	393	0.3	99.7	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.8	99.2	353	0.8	99.2	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	1.2	98.8	162	2.1	97.9	97	0.0	100.0	65
Tripura	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	99.0	925	1.2	98.8	761	0.0	100.0	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.8	99.2	528	0.8	99.2	502	0.0	100.0	26
All surveyed Public Spaces									

PSS:2. Percent distribution of the villages where visible faeces not found in public places

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Faeces found	Visible faeces not found	Total	Faeces found	Visible faeces not found	Total	Faeces found	Visible faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	1.5	98.5	6134	0.9	99.1	5085	4.3	95.7	1049
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	96.6	268	3.4	96.6	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	0.0	100.0	201	0.0	100.0	150	0.0	100.0	51
Bihar	3.7	96.3	547	5.3	94.7	152	3.0	97.0	395
Chhattisgarh	1.1	98.9	183	1.1	98.9	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	5.5	94.5	55	5.5	94.5	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	153	0.0	100.0	122	0.0	100.0	31
Karnataka	2.1	97.9	288	1.9	98.1	262	3.8	96.2	26
Kerala	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	98.9	354	1.2	98.8	328	0.0	100.0	26
Maharashtra	1.0	99.0	417	1.0	99.0	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	9.8	90.2	276	1.1	98.9	89	13.9	86.1	187
Puducherry	7.7	92.3	26	7.7	92.3	26	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Faeces found	Visible faeces not found	Total	Faeces found	Visible faeces not found	Total	Faeces found	Visible faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Punjab	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.6	99.4	353	0.6	99.4	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	1.9	98.1	162	1.0	99.0	97	3.1	96.9	65
Tripura	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	99.0	925	0.8	99.2	761	1.8	98.2	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.4	99.6	528	0.2	99.8	502	3.8	96.2	26

All surveyed Public Space Sanitation

PSS:3. Open defecation instances at open ground

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	2.4	97.6	6134	0.0	100.0	5085	13.8	86.2	1049
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	1.0	99.0	201	0.0	100.0	150	3.9	96.1	51
Bihar	14.8	85.2	547	0.0	100.0	152	20.5	79.5	395
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Jharkhand	1.3	98.7	153	0.0	100.0	122	6.5	93.5	31
Karnataka	2.1	97.9	288	0.0	100.0	262	23.1	76.9	26
Kerala	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.6	99.4	354	0.0	100.0	328	7.7	92.3	26
Maharashtra	0.0	100.0	417	0.0	100.0	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	12.3	87.7	276	0.0	100.0	89	18.2	81.8	187
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	353	0.0	100.0	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	1.9	98.1	162	0.0	100.0	97	4.6	95.4	65
Tripura	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	98.6	925	0.0	100.0	761	7.9	92.1	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.4	99.6	528	0.0	100.0	502	7.7	92.3	26

All surveyed Public Space Sanitation

PSS:4. Open defecation instances in roads alongside the village

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	2.4	97.6	6134	0.0	100.0	5085	14.0	86.0	1049
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	1.0	99.0	201	0.0	100.0	150	3.9	96.1	51
Bihar	13.2	86.8	547	0.0	100.0	152	18.2	81.8	395
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	153	0.0	100.0	122	0.0	100.0	31
Karnataka	5.2	94.8	288	0.0	100.0	262	57.7	42.3	26
Kerala	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	98.9	354	0.0	100.0	328	15.4	84.6	26
Maharashtra	0.0	100.0	417	0.0	100.0	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	15.6	84.4	276	0.0	100.0	89	23.0	77.0	187
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	353	0.0	100.0	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	1.2	98.8	162	0.0	100.0	97	3.1	96.9	65
Tripura	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	99.0	925	0.0	100.0	761	5.5	94.5	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.0	100.0	528	0.0	100.0	502	0.0	100.0	26

All surveyed Public Space Sanitation

PSS:5. Open defecation instances at any infamous places

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Total	1.4	98.6	6134	0.0	100.0	5085	8.0	92.0	1049
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	1.0	99.0	201	0.0	100.0	150	3.9	96.1	51
Bihar	10.1	89.9	547	0.0	100.0	152	13.9	86.1	395
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	100.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	100.0	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	153	0.0	100.0	122	0.0	100.0	31
Karnataka	2.1	97.9	288	0.0	100.0	262	23.1	76.9	26
Kerala	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	100.0	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	98.9	354	0.0	100.0	328	15.4	84.6	26
Maharashtra	0.0	100.0	417	0.0	100.0	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	4.0	96.0	276	0.0	100.0	89	5.9	94.1	187
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	353	0.0	100.0	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	0.0	100.0	162	0.0	100.0	97	0.0	100.0	65
Tripura	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	99.4	925	0.0	100.0	761	3.7	96.3	164
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.0	100.0	528	0.0	100.0	502	0.0	100.0	26

All surveyed Public Space Sanitation

PSS:6. Village performing safe disposal of solid waste

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe %	Unsafe %	Total N	Safe %	Unsafe %	Total N	Safe %	Unsafe %	Total N
Total	73.3	26.7	6134	75.2	24.8	5085	64.2	35.8	1049
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	76.5	23.5	268	76.5	23.5	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	68.7	31.3	201	70.0	30.0	150	64.7	35.3	51
Bihar	62.2	37.8	547	59.2	40.8	152	63.3	36.7	395
Chhattisgarh	64.5	35.5	183	64.5	35.5	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	88.0	12.0	192	88.0	12.0	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	88.3	11.7	103	88.3	11.7	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	69.1	30.9	55	69.1	30.9	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	87.3	12.7	55	87.3	12.7	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	57.5	42.5	153	54.9	45.1	122	67.7	32.3	31
Karnataka	72.2	27.8	288	73.3	26.7	262	61.5	38.5	26
Kerala	81.3	18.8	176	81.3	18.8	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	73.2	26.8	354	72.9	27.1	328	76.9	23.1	26
Maharashtra	74.3	25.7	417	74.3	25.7	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	80.8	19.2	26	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	65.4	34.6	26	65.4	34.6	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	73.1	26.9	52	76.9	23.1	26	69.2	30.8	26
Odisha	46.7	53.3	276	47.2	52.8	89	46.5	53.5	187
Puducherry	80.8	19.2	26	80.8	19.2	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	72.5	27.5	109	72.5	27.5	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	87.0	13.0	393	87.0	13.0	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	73.1	26.9	26	73.1	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	92.6	7.4	353	92.6	7.4	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	87.7	12.3	162	92.8	7.2	97	80.0	20.0	65
Tripura	65.4	34.6	52	53.8	46.2	26	76.9	23.1	26
Uttar Pradesh	77.6	22.4	925	77.9	22.1	761	76.2	23.8	164
Uttarakhand	82.8	17.2	58	82.8	17.2	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	53.0	47.0	528	54.8	45.2	502	19.2	80.8	26
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

PSS:7. Village performing safe disposal of waste water

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe %	Unsafe %	Total N	Safe %	Unsafe %	Total N	Safe %	Unsafe %	Total N
Total	78.5	21.5	6134	79.8	20.2	5085	72.3	27.7	1049
A & N Islands	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	79.5	20.5	268	79.5	20.5	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	72.6	27.4	201	73.3	26.7	150	70.6	29.4	51
Bihar	67.1	32.9	547	64.5	35.5	152	68.1	31.9	395
Chhattisgarh	83.6	16.4	183	83.6	16.4	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	76.9	23.1	26	0.0	0.0	0	76.9	23.1	26
Gujarat	84.9	15.1	192	84.9	15.1	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	94.2	5.8	103	94.2	5.8	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	81.8	18.2	55	81.8	18.2	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	87.3	12.7	55	87.3	12.7	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	70.6	29.4	153	68.9	31.1	122	77.4	22.6	31
Karnataka	76.7	23.3	288	78.2	21.8	262	61.5	38.5	26
Kerala	81.3	18.8	176	81.3	18.8	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	73.4	26.6	354	73.5	26.5	328	73.1	26.9	26
Maharashtra	80.6	19.4	417	80.6	19.4	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	84.6	15.4	26	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	88.5	11.5	26	88.5	11.5	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	75.0	25.0	52	73.1	26.9	26	76.9	23.1	26
Odisha	63.4	36.6	276	62.9	37.1	89	63.6	36.4	187
Puducherry	73.1	26.9	26	73.1	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	78.9	21.1	109	78.9	21.1	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	84.5	15.5	393	84.5	15.5	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	86.7	13.3	353	86.7	13.3	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	88.9	11.1	162	91.8	8.2	97	84.6	15.4	65
Tripura	73.1	26.9	52	61.5	38.5	26	84.6	15.4	26
Uttar Pradesh	90.3	9.7	925	90.0	10.0	761	91.5	8.5	164
Uttarakhand	84.5	15.5	58	84.5	15.5	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	57.4	42.6	528	58.8	41.2	502	30.8	69.2	26
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

PSS:8. Public places show minimal level of littering

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Minimal %	Substantial %	Total N	Minimal %	Substantial %	Total N	Minimal %	Substantial %	Total N
Total	84.6	15.4	6134	85.5	14.5	5085	80.4	19.6	1049
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	79.5	20.5	268	79.5	20.5	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	99.0	1.0	201	98.7	1.3	150	100.0	0.0	51
Bihar	79.9	20.1	547	75.7	24.3	152	81.5	18.5	395
Chhattisgarh	94.0	6.0	183	94.0	6.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	96.2	3.8	26
Gujarat	76.6	23.4	192	76.6	23.4	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	80.6	19.4	103	80.6	19.4	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	55	100.0	0.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	96.4	3.6	55	96.4	3.6	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	85.6	14.4	153	86.1	13.9	122	83.9	16.1	31
Karnataka	89.6	10.4	288	90.1	9.9	262	84.6	15.4	26
Kerala	94.9	5.1	176	94.9	5.1	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92.1	7.9	354	91.5	8.5	328	100.0	0.0	26
Maharashtra	92.8	7.2	417	92.8	7.2	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	98.1	1.9	52	96.2	3.8	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	70.7	29.3	276	71.9	28.1	89	70.1	29.9	187
Puducherry	69.2	30.8	26	69.2	30.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	94.5	5.5	109	94.5	5.5	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	81.7	18.3	393	81.7	18.3	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	82.7	17.3	353	82.7	17.3	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	68.5	31.5	162	68.0	32.0	97	69.2	30.8	65
Tripura	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	74.1	25.9	925	74.1	25.9	761	73.8	26.2	164
Uttarakhand	93.1	6.9	58	93.1	6.9	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	90.7	9.3	528	91.0	9.0	502	84.6	15.4	26
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

PSS:9. Public places show minimal level of water logging

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Minimal %	Substantial %	Total N	Minimal %	Substantial %	Total N	Minimal %	Substantial %	Total N
Total	85.2	14.8	6134	86.3	13.7	5085	79.8	20.2	1049
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	81.3	18.7	268	81.3	18.7	268	0.0	0.0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Assam	99.5	0.5	201	99.3	0.7	150	100.0	0.0	51
Bihar	80.3	19.7	547	76.3	23.7	152	81.8	18.2	395
Chhattisgarh	96.2	3.8	183	96.2	3.8	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	77.1	22.9	192	77.1	22.9	192	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	83.5	16.5	103	83.5	16.5	103	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	55	100.0	0.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	96.4	3.6	55	96.4	3.6	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	86.9	13.1	153	86.9	13.1	122	87.1	12.9	31
Karnataka	92.0	8.0	288	92.4	7.6	262	88.5	11.5	26
Kerala	97.2	2.8	176	97.2	2.8	176	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	94.9	5.1	354	94.8	5.2	328	96.2	3.8	26
Maharashtra	93.8	6.2	417	93.8	6.2	417	0.0	0.0	0
Manipur	92.3	7.7	26	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Mizoram	88.5	11.5	26	88.5	11.5	26	0.0	0.0	0
Nagaland	98.1	1.9	52	100.0	0.0	26	96.2	3.8	26
Odisha	67.4	32.6	276	68.5	31.5	89	66.8	33.2	187
Puducherry	84.6	15.4	26	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	98.2	1.8	109	98.2	1.8	109	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	85.5	14.5	393	85.5	14.5	393	0.0	0.0	0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	84.7	15.3	353	84.7	15.3	353	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	70.4	29.6	162	67.0	33.0	97	75.4	24.6	65
Tripura	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	71.7	28.3	925	71.9	28.1	761	70.7	29.3	164
Uttarakhand	94.8	5.2	58	94.8	5.2	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	88.8	11.2	528	89.2	10.8	502	80.8	19.2	26
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									
