



पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय  
**MINISTRY OF  
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**



# NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) ROUND-2 (2018-19)

## NATIONAL REPORT

Submitted to



सत्यमेव जयते

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## CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT .....	15
1.2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF NARSS.....	16
1.3. APPROACH TO THE SURVEY.....	17
<b>CHAPTER-2: METHODOLOGY &amp; APPROACH .....</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1. SURVEY DESIGN .....	18
2.2. TARGET RESPONDENTS .....	18
2.3. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY.....	19
2.4. COMPONENTS OF VILLAGE LEVEL SURVEYS.....	25
2.5. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES.....	25
2.6. TRAINING MANUALS .....	26
2.7. CAPI APPLICATION, SERVER AND SURVEY DASHBOARD.....	26
2.8. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND DATA COLLECTION .....	27
2.8.1. RECRUITMENT OF FIELD TEAM.....	27
2.8.2. TRAINING OF FIELD TEAMS.....	27
2.8.3. SURVEY TEAM STRUCTURE.....	29
2.8.4. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE.....	29
<b>CHAPTER-3: SAMPLE WEIGHTS ESTIMATION.....</b>	<b>30</b>
3.1. SAMPLE WEIGHTS ESTIMATION .....	30
<b>CHAPTER-4: EVOLUTION OF NARSS-2 FROM NARSS-1.....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1. IMPROVEMENTS IN NARSS 2 BASIS LEARNING FROM NARSS 1.....	31
<b>CHAPTER-5: QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISMS.....</b>	<b>35</b>
5.1. QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISMS.....	35
5.2. OUTCOME OF QUALITY CHECKS .....	39
5.3. IMPORTANT QUALITY MEASURES UNDERTAKEN.....	44
<b>CHAPTER-6: DLI COMPUTATION AND VALUES- INDIA &amp; STATES.....</b>	<b>50</b>
6.1. DLI CALCULATION NOTE FOR NARSS ROUND-2.....	50
6.2. SBMSO-RESULTS FRAMEWORK .....	58
<b>CHAPTER-7: PERFORMANCE OF STATES - KEY INDICATORS .....</b>	<b>61</b>
7.1. KEY FINDINGS OF NARSS 2018-19 .....	61
<b>CHAPTER-8: PROFILE OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS .....</b>	<b>63</b>
8.1. INTRODUCTION .....	63
8.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS.....	63
8.2.1. SOCIAL CATEGORY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS.....	63
8.2.2. ECONOMIC CATEGORY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS.....	64
8.3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION .....	65
8.3.1. GENDER OF THE SURVEY POPULATION .....	65
8.3.2. AGE GROUP OF THE SURVEY POPULATION .....	65
8.3.3. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY GENDER & AGE GROUP OF THE POPULATION .....	67
<b>CHAPTER-9: SURVEY FINDINGS OF HOUSEHOLDS.....</b>	<b>68</b>
9.1. INTRODUCTION .....	69
9.2. ACCESS TO TOILETS.....	69
9.3. PATTERNS OF HOUSEHOLD ACCESS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	71
9.4. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD TOILETS.....	72
9.5. AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR TOILET USAGE.....	73
9.5.1. SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA.....	75
9.5.2. HYGIENIC SITUATION OF TOILETS.....	75
9.5.3. DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN EXCRETA BY THE HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN < 3 YEARS.....	76
9.6. USAGE OF TOILETS.....	77

9.7.	SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES .....	80
9.7.1.	DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE BY THE HOUSEHOLDS .....	80
9.7.2.	DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER FROM HOUSEHOLDS .....	82
<b>CHAPTER-10: SURVEY FINDINGS OF SCHOOLS.....</b>		<b>84</b>
10.1.	INTRODUCTION .....	85
10.2.	TYPES AND CATEGORIES OF THE SCHOOLS .....	85
10.2.1.	CATEGORIES.....	85
10.2.2.	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL .....	86
10.3.	ACCESSIBILITY OF THE TOILETS IN THE SCHOOLS.....	88
10.4.	SEPARATE TOILETS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.....	89
10.5.	ADEQUACY OF TOILETS.....	89
10.6.	CONDITION OF SCHOOL TOILET .....	90
10.7.	FUNCTIONALITY OF TOILETS IN THE SCHOOLS .....	91
10.8.	USAGE OF SCHOOL TOILETS .....	93
10.9.	TECHNOLOGY USED .....	94
10.10.	HAND WASHING .....	95
10.11.	HYGIENIC PRACTICES OBSERVED.....	96
10.12.	DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA IN SCHOOL TOILETS.....	97
<b>CHAPTER-11: SURVEY FINDINGS OF ANGANWADI CENTRES .....</b>		<b>99</b>
11.1.	INTRODUCTION .....	100
11.2.	OWNERSHIP STATUS.....	100
11.3.	ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILETS.....	101
11.4.	FUNCTIONALITY OF THE TOILET .....	103
11.5.	USAGE OF THE TOILET .....	105
11.6.	HYGIENIC SITUATION OF AWC TOILETS.....	106
11.7.	SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA IN AWC TOILETS .....	106
11.8.	EVIDENCES OF HAND WASHING PRACTICE .....	109
<b>CHAPTER-12: SURVEY FINDINGS OF PUBLIC TOILETS.....</b>		<b>110</b>
12.1.	INTRODUCTION .....	111
12.2.	AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC/ COMMUNITY TOILETS.....	111
12.3.	SEPARATE SECTION OF TOILETS .....	112
12.4.	AVAILABILITY OF WATER .....	112
12.5.	EVIDENCE OF HAND-WASHING PRACTICES .....	114
12.6.	FUNCTIONALITY OF THE PUBLIC TOILETS .....	114
12.7.	USAGE OF PUBLIC TOILET .....	116
12.8.	SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA.....	118
12.9.	USER CHARGES .....	118
<b>CHAPTER-13: PUBLIC SPACES SANITATION FACILITY .....</b>		<b>120</b>
13.1.	INTRODUCTION .....	121
13.2.	INCIDENCE OF FECAL MATTER AND TYPES OF PLACES HISTORICALLY USED FOR OPEN DEFECACTION ....	121
13.3.	VILLAGES FOLLOWING SAFE SLWM WITH ODF PUBLIC PLACES- MINIMAL LITTERING & MINIMAL WATER LOGGING.....	122
13.4.	OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES AT OPEN GROUND .....	123
13.5.	OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES IN ROADS ALONGSIDE VILLAGE.....	124
13.6.	OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES AT ANY INFAMOUS PLACE.....	124
13.7.	METHODS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL .....	125
13.8.	METHODS OF LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL.....	126
13.9.	VILLAGES SHOWING MINIMAL LITTER.....	128
13.10.	VILLAGES SHOWING MINIMAL WATER LOGGING .....	129
<b>ANNEXURES.....</b>		<b>131</b>
ANNEXURE - I:	FACTSHEETS .....	132
ANNEXURE - II:	SURVEY TOOLS .....	165
ANNEXURE - III:	TABLES.....	189

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE: 1. DLIS SCORES- INDIA & STATES .....	12
TABLE: 2. STATE LEVEL SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY TOTAL VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS.....	19
TABLE: 3. SAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS WITHIN STATE BY ODF & NON-ODF VILLAGES.....	20
TABLE: 4. DLI SCORE – NATIONAL & STATES - (NARSS 1 & NARSS 2).....	56
TABLE: 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORY OF HEAD THE HOUSEHOLD.....	64
TABLE: 6. GENDER WISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED POPULATION.....	66
TABLE: 7. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY GENDER & AGE GROUP OF THE POPULATION .....	67
TABLE: 8. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY GENDER PROFILE OF THE POPULATION .....	67
TABLE: 9. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE TOILETS BY SOCIO- ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS .....	71
TABLE: 10. USAGE PATTERN OF TOILET BY AGE-GROUP OF MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (%).....	79
TABLE: 11. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO REPORTED USING TOILET ALWAYS AND OFTEN (%)	79
TABLE: 12. AVAILABILITY OF SCHOOL TOILETS FOR STUDENTS IN ODF AND NON-ODF REGION .....	90
TABLE: 13. CONDITION OF SCHOOL TOILETS AT NATIONAL LEVEL (%) .....	90
TABLE: 14. CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL TOILET OBSERVED – FUNCTIONALITY, DISPOSAL METHOD AND HYGIENE (%).....	98
TABLE: 15. CONDITION OF THE TOILETS IN AWCS – FUNCTIONALITY, DISPOSAL METHOD AND HYGIENE (%) .....	108
TABLE: 16. CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC TOILETS– FUNCTIONALITY, DISPOSAL METHOD AND USAGE (%).....	117

## LSIT OF FIGURES

FIGURE: 1. RESEARCH TEAM ALIGNMENT .....	29
FIGURE: 2. COMPONENTS OF THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS.....	29
FIGURE: 3. PROCESS OF DATA CLEANING AND TRANSFER PROTOCOL .....	48
FIGURE: 4. % OF ODF VERIFIED VILLAGES CONFIRMED TO BE ODF .....	62
FIGURE: 5. SOCIAL CATEGORIES OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD (%).....	63
FIGURE: 6. ECONOMIC CATEGORIES OF HEAD THE HOUSEHOLDS (%) .....	64
FIGURE: 7. GENDER PROFILE OF THE SURVEYED POPULATION (%).....	65
FIGURE: 8. POPULATION PYRAMID.....	66
FIGURE: 9. ACCESSIBILITY BY TYPES OF TOILET (%) .....	70
FIGURE: 10. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILET BY STATE/ UT .....	70
FIGURE: 11. ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILETS AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS (%) .....	71
FIGURE: 12. FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF THE TOILETS (%) .....	72
FIGURE: 13. PROPORTION OF HHS WITH FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF TOILET BY DIFFERENT COMPONENTS (%).....	73
FIGURE: 14. AVAILABILITY OF WATER SOURCE (%) .....	74
FIGURE: 15. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD TOILETS CONNECTED TO A TANK/ PIT OR TO A SEWER SYSTEM (%).....	74
FIGURE: 16. HOUSEHOLD WITH SAFE DISPOSAL PRACTICES (%).....	75
FIGURE: 17. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH HYGIENIC TOILET (%).....	76
FIGURE: 18. METHODS FOLLOWED TO DISPOSE CHILD'S EXCRETA (%) .....	77
FIGURE: 19. PATTERN OF USE OF TOILET (ALWAYS) BY AGE GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (%).....	78
FIGURE: 20. PATTERN OF USE OF TOILET (ALWAYS & OFTEN) BY AGE GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (%) .....	78
FIGURE: 21. HOUSEHOLD WITH VISIBILITY OF GARBAGE OR LITTER WITHIN THE PREMISE OF THE HOUSE (%) .....	81
FIGURE: 22. METHODS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL IN THE HOUSEHOLDS (%).....	81
FIGURE: 23. SAFE METHOD OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY THE HOUSEHOLD (%).....	82
FIGURE: 24. HOUSEHOLDS WITH VISIBILITY OF WASTE WATER WITHIN THE PREMISE OF THE HOUSE (%) .....	83
FIGURE: 25. METHOD OF WASTE WATER DISPOSAL IN THE HOUSEHOLDS (%) .....	83
FIGURE: 26. SAFE METHOD OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY THE HOUSEHOLD (%).....	83
FIGURE: 27. DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF SCHOOLS (%).....	86
FIGURE: 28. EDUCATION LEVEL OF SCHOOLS (%).....	87
FIGURE: 29. PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESSIBILITY TO TOILET BY STATE/ UT (%) .....	88

FIGURE: 30. SCHOOL WITH TOILET ACCESS (%).....	88
FIGURE: 31. SEPARATE TOILETS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS (%).....	89
FIGURE: 32. NUMBER OF STUDENTS SHARING EACH TOILET SEAT .....	90
FIGURE: 33. FUNCTIONALITY STATUS OF THE TOILET BY STATE/ UT (%).....	92
FIGURE: 34. PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF TOILET BY DIFFERENT COMPONENTS (%)	93
FIGURE: 35. USAGE OF TOILET IN SCHOOLS (%).....	94
FIGURE: 36. TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS PRESENT IN THE SCHOOL TOILETS (%).....	95
FIGURE: 37. WATER AVAILABILITY IN TOILET (%).....	95
FIGURE: 38. HYGIENIC SITUATION OF THE TOILETS (%).....	96
FIGURE: 39. DISPOSAL METHODS OF HUMAN EXCRETA (%).....	97
FIGURE: 40. DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP STATUS OF ANGANWADI CENTRES' BUILDINGS (%).....	101
FIGURE: 41. PERCENTAGE OF AWC WITH TOILET ACCESS BY STATE/ UT (%).....	101
FIGURE: 42. ACCESSIBILITY OF AWC IN THE SURVEYED VILLAGES (%).....	102
FIGURE: 43. STATUS OF TOILET ACCESS IF NO TOILET ACCESS AVAILABLE IN AWC (%).....	102
FIGURE: 44. PERCENTAGE OF AWC WITH ACCESS TO TOILET BY OWNERSHIP STATUS (%).....	103
FIGURE: 45. FUNCTIONALITY OF ANGANWADI TOILET (%).....	103
FIGURE: 46. PROPORTION OF AWC WITH FUNCTIONAL STATUS BY DIFFERENT COMPONENTS (%).....	104
FIGURE: 47. USAGE STATUS OF TOILET BY STATE/ UT (%).....	105
FIGURE: 48. HYGIENIC SITUATION OF TOILET (%).....	106
FIGURE: 49. PERCENTAGE OF AWC WITH SAFE DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA (%).....	107
FIGURE: 50. EVIDENCE OF HAND WASHING PRACTICES IN AWCS (%).....	109
FIGURE: 51. AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC TOILETS IN VILLAGES (%).....	111
FIGURE: 52. PUBLIC TOILETS WITH SEPARATE SECTIONS FOR MEN AND WOMEN (%).....	112
FIGURE: 53. AVAILABILITY OF WATER IN PUBLIC TOILET BY STATE/ UT (%).....	113
FIGURE: 54. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC TOILET WITH EVIDENCE OF HANDWASHING PRACTICES (%).....	114
FIGURE: 55. FUNCTIONALITY STATUS OF PUBLIC TOILET (%).....	115
FIGURE: 56. PROPORTION OF PT WITH FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF TOILET BY DIFFERENT COMPONENTS (%).....	115
FIGURE: 57. USAGE OF PUBLIC TOILET (%).....	116
FIGURE: 58. METHODS OF DISPOSAL FROM PUBLIC TOILETS (%).....	118
FIGURE: 59. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC TOILET DO NOT CHARGE USER FEE (%).....	118
FIGURE: 60. OPEN DEFECATION FREE AREA USED FOR DEFECATION IN THE PAST (%).....	121
FIGURE: 61. STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECATION FREE PUBLIC PLACES (%).....	122
FIGURE: 62. VILLAGE WITH NO INSTANCES OF OPEN DEFECATION IN OPEN GROUNDS (%).....	123
FIGURE: 63. VILLAGE WITH NO INSTANCES OF OPEN DEFECATION IN ROADS ALONGSIDE THE VILLAGE (%).....	124
FIGURE: 64. VILLAGE WITH NO INSTANCES OF OPEN DEFECATION AT ANY INFAMOUS PLACE (%).....	124
FIGURE: 65. METHODS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL (%).....	126
FIGURE: 66. DIFFERENT METHODS THROUGH WHICH WASTE WATER IS DISPOSED (%).....	127
FIGURE: 67. SAFE DISPOSAL METHOD OF LIQUID WASTE BY STATE/ UT (%).....	128
FIGURE: 68. DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMAL LEVEL OF LITTERING (%).....	129
FIGURE: 69. DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMAL LEVEL OF WATER LOGGING (%).....	130

## LSIT OF ANNEXURE TABLES

<b>ANNEXURE TABLES I - HOUSEHOLD .....</b>	<b>189</b>
HH:1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL CATEGORY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD .....	189
HH:2. ECONOMIC CATEGORY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.....	190
HH:3. ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILETS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS.....	192
HH:4. HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILET .....	194
HH:5. PERCENTAGE OF FUNCTIONAL TOILETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD .....	196
HH:6. AVAILABILITY OF WATER BY LOCATION.....	197
HH:7. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR TOILET USE BY VILLAGE CATEGORY .....	198
HH:8. PERCENTAGE OF HYGIENIC TOILET IN THE HOUSEHOLD.....	199
HH:9. PERCENTAGE OF TOILET WITH SAFE DISPOSAL IN THE HOUSEHOLDS .....	201
HH:10. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSAL METHOD OF CHILD EXCRETA .....	202
HH:11. EVIDENCE OF SOLID WASTE WITHIN PREMISES OF HOUSEHOLD .....	203
HH:12. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSAL METHODS OF SOLID WASTE BY THE HOUSEHOLD.....	204
HH:13. SAFE DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE (%) .....	206
HH:14. EVIDENCE OF LIQUID WASTE WITHIN PREMISES OF HOUSEHOLD .....	207
HH:15. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSAL METHODS OF LIQUID WASTE IN THE HOUSEHOLD .....	209
HH:16. SAFE DISPOSAL OF LIQUID WASTE .....	210
<b>ANNEXURE TABLES II – SCHOOL.....</b>	<b>211</b>
SCH:1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF SCHOOL.....	211
SCH:2. ACCESSIBILITY OF TOILETS IN THE SCHOOL .....	212
SCH:3. PERCENTAGE OF FUNCTIONAL SCHOOL TOILETS .....	214
SCH:4. SEPARATE TOILETS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE SCHOOL.....	216
SCH:5. CONDITION OF SCHOOL TOILETS AT AN OVERALL LEVEL .....	217
SCH:6. AVAILABILITY OF SCHOOL TOILETS FOR STUDENTS IN ODF AND NON-ODF REGION .....	217
SCH:7. HYGIENIC PRACTICES OBSERVED IN SCHOOL .....	217
SCH:8. HYGIENIC SITUATION OF THE TOILET? - TOILET IS CONNECTED TO A TANK/ PIT OR TO A SEWER SYSTEM.....	218
SCH:9. HAND WASHING PRACTICES.....	220
SCH:10. WATER AVAILABLE OR NOT FOR TOILET USE .....	221
SCH:11. PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL TOILETS FOLLOWING SAFELY DISPOSING THE EXCRETA.....	222
SCH:12. USAGE STATUS OF THE SCHOOL TOILETS .....	224
<b>ANNEXURE TABLES III – ANGANWADI CENTERS.....</b>	<b>225</b>
AWC:1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP TYPES OF ANGANWADI CENTERS .....	225
AWC:2. STATE-WISE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACCESSIBILITY TO TOILET .....	225
AWC:3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILET BY OWNERSHIP STATUS.....	226
AWC:4. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONALITY BY VILLAGE CATEGORY .....	226
AWC:5. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF USAGE STATUS OF THE TOILET BY VILLAGE CATEGORY .....	228
AWC:6. STATUS OF DIFFERENT TOILET FACILITIES USED OUTSIDE IN CASE IF TOILETS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN AWC.....	228
AWC:7. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HYGIENIC SITUATION .....	230
AWC:8. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA.....	232
AWC:9. WHETHER WATER IS AVAILABLE FOR HANDWASHING AFTER THE USAGE OF TOILET?.....	234
<b>ANNEXURE TABLES IV – PUBLIC TOILET .....</b>	<b>236</b>
PT:1. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC TOILET BY VILLAGE CATEGORY .....	236
PT:2. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC TOILETS BY SEPARATE SECTIONS AVAILABLE.....	236
PT:3. DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THE PUBLIC TOILET HAVING SEPARATE SECTIONS FOR MEN & WOMEN .....	236
PT:4. WATER AVAILABLE FOR TOILET USE .....	237
PT:5. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC TOILETS BY EVIDENCE OF HANDWASHING PRACTICES.....	238
PT:6. DISTRIBUTION OF TOILET BY FUNCTIONALITY STATUS .....	238
PT:7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOILET BY USAGE STATUS.....	240
PT:8. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC TOILETS BY USER FEE CHARGES .....	242
PT:9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOILETS BY METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA .....	242

<b>ANNEXURE TABLES V - PUBLIC SPACES (PSS)</b> .....	<b>243</b>
PSS:1. AREA THAT ARE/WERE USED FOR OPEN DEFECATION IN THE PAST .....	243
PSS:2. VILLAGES FOLLOWING SAFE SLWM WITH ODF PUBLIC PLACES- MINIMAL LITTERING & WATER LOGGING	244
PSS:3. OPEN DEFECATION INSTANCES AT OPEN GROUND .....	245
PSS:4. OPEN DEFECATION INSTANCES IN ROADS ALONGSIDE THE VILLAGE .....	247
PSS:5. OPEN DEFECATION INSTANCES AT ANY INFAMOUS PLACES.....	248
PSS:6. VILLAGE PERFORMING SAFE DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE (DESCRIPTIVE) .....	249
PSS:7. VILLAGE PERFORMING SAFE DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE .....	252
PSS:8. VILLAGE PERFORMING SAFE DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER.....	254
PSS:9. PUBLIC PLACES SHOW MINIMAL LEVEL OF LITTERING .....	256
PSS:10. PUBLIC PLACES SHOW MINIMAL LEVEL OF WATER LOGGING .....	258

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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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 feco-oral transmission, defined by, a) no visible feces found in the environment/village and, b) every household as well as public/community institution(s) using safe technology option for disposal of feces. 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 indicators<sup>1</sup>

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

Aligned with the requirement of the programme, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation selected M/s IPE Global in association with Hindustan Thompson Associates Private Limited, represented by KANTAR PUBLIC (A specialist unit of HTA Pvt Ltd /IMRB International division) as 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-2 (2017-18) which was conducted between November 2018 to February 2019. The primary objective of the survey was to measure the Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) in the Round-2 against the baseline which was already in place after NARSS Round-1 survey. The NARSS Round-2 DLI report is intended to work as a reference point for the World Bank project support to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

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

The survey components included sampled household survey and village survey which gathered information on various aspects of the sanitation related indicators under the purview of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs). These indicators were primarily focusing on **(i) DLI#1: Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation (ii) DLI#1: Sustaining ODF status in villages, and (iii) DLI#3: Increase in population with Solid Liquid Waste Management practices.** The village component of the survey was designed to capture the data pertaining to the sanitation aspect of the Schools, Anganwadi Centers, Public Toilets and Public Spaces. The entire survey process, from the questionnaire design to field work and quality check was supervised by the Expert Working Group (EWG), under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu and co-chairmanship of Dr. NC Saxena. The EWG included representatives of the World Bank, UNICEF, Water Aid, BMGF, NSSO and India Sanitation Coalition among others.

The NARSS survey covered rural areas of 29 states and 3 Union Territories, with total proposed sample size of 92040 households as per the calculated sample size required by the study, proportionately distributed across 6136 villages. The sample framework was approved by the Expert Working Group set up to guide and steer the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey. Altogether 6136 villages and 92411 Households were covered.

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

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

### NARSS SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

NARSS survey is a cross-sectional survey and covers ODF and Non-ODF rural areas across 29 states & 3 UTs in India. This report is based on the information gathered from 92411 households, 6002 schools, 6082 Anganwadi Centres, 1091 Public toilets and 6136 Public spaces from 6136 PSUs. Two types of sampled villages- ODF verified and Non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified) were covered in the survey. The sample size for each state is statistically significant and is proportionate to the total rural households in that state/ UT. Within each state/ UT, the sample size is statistically significant for ODF verified and non-ODF categories and is proportionate to the total rural households in ODF verified and non-ODF villages in that state/ UT. MIS data from MDWS with cut-off date of 6th June 2018, as approved by the EWG, was used to determine the proportion of rural population living in ODF and Non-ODF areas in each state/ UT.

About 200 households were listed in each village (over 12 lakhs households across the country). A total of 20 households (15 targeted + 5 additional HHs as a replacement) were selected systematically from each of the PSU. The total number for selection of households for main interview was revised in consultation with MDWS (**Meeting on 27th January 2019**) in the mid-way of data collection which also includes the selection of 24 household including 20% buffer basis the size of the PSUs wherein the total households in the village is more than 750. Out of 24 households, 20 households were canvassed for main interview while remaining 4 HHs were put as substitute.) Selection of different number of households as per the size of the village will help in comparing the key sanitation indicators and also to make the sample more representative of the universe.

Along with households, the village components like Schools, Anganwadi, Public/ Community Toilets and Public spaces were also selected using systematic random sampling in the same village for the survey. The sampling design undertaken in this survey yields results within a 95% confidence interval and within 5% of margin of error. The sampling methodology used was Probability Proportion to Size (PPS). This report provides the detailed description of survey findings pertaining to key areas of interest for rural sanitation. The survey specifically covered the verification of toilet accessibility to the safe, functional, hygienic sanitation facilities by the households and village level public facilities.

## QUALITY CONTROL

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

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

tables was fed back to state coordinators so that corrective actions could be taken immediately, and performance of the teams could be improved.

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF DLI**

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

Table 1. DLIs Scores- India &amp; States

States	DLI 1				DLI 2				DLI 3			
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS 1		NARSS 2	
	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population practicing SLWM	%	Rural population practicing SLWM
<b>India</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>545247322</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>728144072</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>155002809</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>362183642</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>255782608</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>557730094</b>
A & N Islands	65.3	209858	97.8	315987	-	-	96.4	311369	61.9	199071	69.7	225299
Andhra Pradesh	68.6	24871405	88.6	32323304	100.0	2925952	92.4	23060424	26.2	9504471	54.8	19998231
Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	463366	91.5	713673	-	-	94.1	357903	0	0	45.4	354065
Assam	75.4	20808860	86.5	24043997	76.5	2815534	75.0	4582597	22.6	6236156	18.7	5198706
Bihar	36.6	34646067	60.1	57413557	90.5	3231747	43.6	2398461	6.1	5785870	24.6	23476481
Chhattisgarh	87.7	17318659	98.8	19594157	100.0	8759842	96.4	19117296	46.2	9116970	78.8	15640215
D & N Haveli	98.8	148905	100.0	141066	-	-	100	141066	8.4	12594	97.2	137152
Goa	89.9	665445	78.2	573382	-	-	-	-	18.1	133882	48.5	355992
Gujarat	92.4	34090725	98.2	36435167	95.4	26414631	96.7	35866251	69.2	25538996	97.0	35988071
Haryana	92.6	16435512	98.4	17546598	100.0	10718836	95.8	17073616	72.4	12864052	98.5	17559418
Himachal Pradesh	99.0	6264767	98.7	6276861	96.9	5738361	91.6	5828758	89.3	5651344	93.9	5976219
Jammu & Kashmir	38.7	3510916	82.2	7495867	-	-	77.9	2420215	9.8	890966	45.0	4106235
Jharkhand	45.2	11792424	64.0	16876179	92.9	3666489	68.9	4763648	19.8	5163520	47.9	12618423
Karnataka	63.9	24517550	81.3	31237063	100.0	3940279	91.5	22252271	21.6	8296703	42.8	16464194
Kerala	100.0	26883783	99.5	26912694	99.1	19036553	98.7	26695957	91.8	24684134	88.9	24040915
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	37351056	80.8	46534660	100.0	4574803	86.8	15920074	30.0	17061416	45.9	26432685
Maharashtra	69.8	43802548	85.3	53617466	95.0	10459673	93.5	42157166	35.8	22462903	80.6	50651985
Manipur	74.4	1468998	94.3	1882958	-	-	97.1	950137	0	0	51.9	1035224
Meghalaya	89.7	1990351	90.0	2015747	74.7	882659	93.5	1082851	76.0	1687258	58.3	1306022
Mizoram	86.9	418741	88.9	428727	87.3	165556	93.4	222705	50.1	241215	93.3	449886
Nagaland	72.7	1455860	89.6	1810964	-	-	90.6	992486	13.6	272582	68.0	1375006
Odisha	53.9	19007503	55.0	19486627	96.3	2479985	88.7	3518915	11.3	3976215	22.3	7887730
Puducherry	55.4	289553	78.1	419133	-	-	-	-	1.9	9980	22.7	121769
Punjab	67.3	11584799	84.4	14503631	99.6	2850318	78.5	7531631	38.1	6554735	60.6	10414312
Rajasthan	73.2	41322126	91.3	52121678	88.2	11085919	90.9	39214603	29.7	16763722	86.6	49466533
Sikkim	98.7	550507	98.2	550958	96.0	411413	95.5	535774	91.3	509369	99.2	556559
Tamil Nadu	54.6	14933905	82.5	21959798	83.8	1423383	73.3	3705449	16.7	4565382	77.7	20695059
Telangana	69.0	15994491	90.6	21172815	100.0	3775110	84.3	8208972	38.3	8891676	56.2	13118205
Tripura	57.5	1783687	85.2	2663262	-	-	-	-	8.1	250080	19.1	595549
Uttar Pradesh	41.9	72354266	83.4	145867439	100.0	4475009	87.3	23888795	22.7	39196890	81.3	142133894
Uttarakhand	86.3	6534497	97.6	7437881	97.0	2476082	90.4	6886967	61.1	4625312	93.4	7118563
West Bengal	76.7	51776196	85.0	57770777	95.2	22694674	89.5	42497288	21.7	14635143	62.2	42231497

## LESSON LEARNED & WAY FORWARD ON NARSS

Over the period of operationalization of NARSS Round-1, some important lessons were learnt which helped improve the NARSS Round 2. Key lessons learnt include:

- Improving introduction to the Survey: The surveyors were found to be referring SBM while giving introduction to the survey respondent. By taking note of this when it was found that reference of SBM during introduction may dilute the effect of NARSS as being independent survey, the word SBM was struck off.
- While listing exercise, the household recorded locked were decided to be revisited before final submission into the CAPI. This broadened the sample frame up-to some extent and made the household sample through SRS more representative.
- Segmentation of village with more than 200 households, the operational protocol guided that the main segment of the village will automatically be selected, and the second segment will be selected as per randomization. The protocol revisited by the researcher and corrected in a way that could make the segmentation and selection only on random basis.
- Likewise, for the village level public facility interview, the initial guideline was to conduct interview in the higher facility eg. School with higher level of education or Anganwadi centre catering services to the higher population. It was later noted that the selection of facility (School, AWC & Public toilet) for conducting interview should be through random selection only which provides more representativeness to the available facility in the sampled village.
- Probing techniques in accessibility questions of household and village level survey questionnaire were improved when it was observed that there is a scope of improvement. Sometimes, the respondent made-out of the question posed to them that the interviewers are enquiring about availability of the toilet which was not the case whatsoever.
- Interviewers started using probing methods as to which types of toilet technology was used.

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

### Summary of the lesson learnt from NARSS Round-1 & discussion took place between IVA and MDWS

The followings key points were taken into consideration at the time of data collection, which were emphasized by the MDWS 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 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.

The provision of capturing of toilet photographs added after interviewing functionality part of the questionnaire.

## CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014. Swachh Bharat Mission aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF) clean and sanitized. ODF would mean the termination of 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.

India through the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has created that rare window of opportunity that could improve the quality of life for its 1.2 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, espoused the need for a clean India. He called for Swachh Bharat, a massive mass movement that seeks to engage everyone in the task of cleaning homes, work places, villages, cities and surroundings, in a collective quest.

The Strategy was to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by making it a massive mass movement 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. A number of 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 Government of India, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the World Bank agreed for the World Bank support on SBMSO, to reward the performance of states basis of achieving key sanitation outcomes which were measured through four disbursement linked indicators<sup>2</sup>

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

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

As did NARSS Round-1, 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 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:

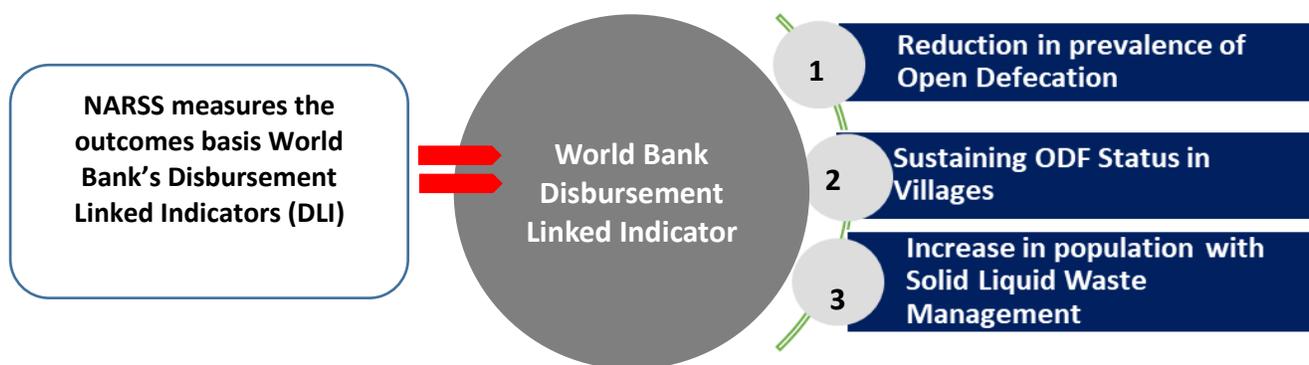
- a. To collect data on availability, accessibility, cleanliness/ hygiene, functionality and usage of the toilets of the household and public institutions.
- b. To verify the actual sanitation coverage in rural areas in terms of availability, accessibility and usage of toilets.
- c. To gather information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

<sup>2</sup> 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 92040 HHs as per the calculated sample size required for the survey, proportionately distributed across 6,136 villages (Primary Sampling Units). Details of state wise sample allocation have been given in the subsequent chapter.

### 1.3. APPROACH TO THE SURVEY

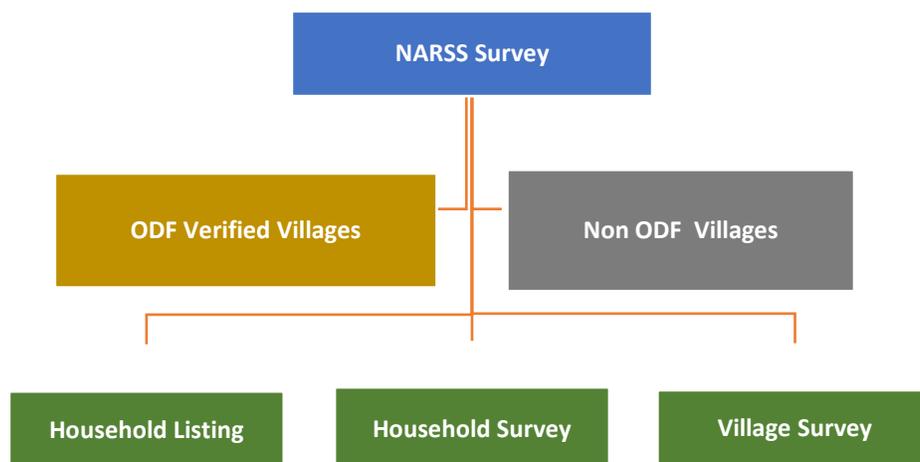
As did National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey, Round-1 (done by the Independent Verification Agency or IVA), the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey, Round-2 was expected to provide the estimates for the key indicators to measure progress on DLIs and other key results. It has provided the progress 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**. NARSS 2 was conducted between November 2018 to February 2019. Different components of NARSS are pictorially described below:



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

### 2.2. TARGET RESPONDENTS

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

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

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

### 2.3. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Sampling frame of NARSS covers all the 29 States and 3 Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry). In Round-2, total sample size at the national level was 6,136 villages covering 92,040 households comprised of two sample streams viz., ODF (verified) and non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified). A three-stage sampling procedure was adopted to select sample households across the states where villages were primary sampling units (PSUs).

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

As a first step, total study target sample size (**92,040 HHS**) has been allocated to each state/UT based on the proportion of rural household of the state and UT as per IMIS data received from NIC & MDWS with the cut-off date considered as 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

The state wise sample was further adjusted to ensure allocation of minimum sample size to each state/UT to keep margin of error within 5 percent.

As a next step within the selected village, the one which were having less than or equal to 200 household, complete listing of the village was carried out and a total number of 18 households got selected following systematic random sampling procedure including 20% buffer, out of which first 15 households were canvassed subject to the availability of reliable informant in those households and remaining 3 households were used as a substitute sample if necessary. The selection criteria of the household revised in consultation with client (MDWS & World Bank) and that the selection of 20 households (15 targeted + 5 additional HHS as a replacement) were done for the PSUs with less than 750 HHS while 24 households were sampled including 20% buffer in the PSUs which were having more than 750 households. Out of 24 HHS, 20 households were surveyed and remaining 4 households were used as substitute. The discussion of revision of selection criteria of household was held on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2019 at Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

Those villages wherein more than 200 households were found, were segmented and 2 segments were eventually selected randomly for house-listing exercise.

The below table provides the detail of final adjusted villages and sample HHS covered in each study state/UT. Below table provides sample distribution in proportionate to the state population post adjustment of minimum sample size for desired statistical sample requirement at state level.

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

S. No	State/ Union Territory	IMIS -2018		Villages (PSUs)	HHS
		Total Villages	Total Rural Households	Total	Total
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>6,01,909</b>	<b>15,76,02,132</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>92,040</b>
1	ANI	192	37,359	26	390
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	18,841	71,04,047	271	4065
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5,389	1,84,493	52	780
4	ASSAM	25,503	53,00,987	189	2835
5	BIHAR	38,803	1,60,90,363	566	8490
6	CHHATTISGARH	18,769	48,44,733	184	2760
7	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	69	33,324	26	390

S. No	State/ Union Territory	IMIS -2018		Villages (PSUs)	HHS
		Total Villages	Total Rural Households	Total	Total
8	GOA	375	1,83,308	26	390
9	GUJARAT	18,261	50,85,069	194	2910
10	HARYANA	6,908	26,82,748	102	1530
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15,921	14,33,781	55	825
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7,565	14,48,501	80	1200
13	JHARKHAND	29,598	40,02,257	152	2280
14	KARNATAKA	26,983	70,33,759	268	4020
15	KERALA	2,027	46,82,727	178	2670
16	MADHYA PRADESH	50,228	90,59,667	324	4860
17	MAHARASHTRA	40,500	1,10,57,664	421	6315
18	MANIPUR	2,556	4,42,646	52	780
19	MEGHALAYA	6,028	4,42,833	52	780
20	MIZORAM	695	1,21,576	52	780
21	NAGALAND	1,451	2,55,675	52	780
22	ODISHA	47,415	80,50,105	283	4245
23	PUDUCHERRY	265	88,163	26	390
24	PUNJAB	13,726	28,48,863	108	1620
25	RAJASTHAN	42,869	1,04,13,770	396	5940
26	SIKKIM	441	55,364	26	390
27	TAMIL NADU	12,524	93,72,405	332	4980
28	TELANGANA	11,009	43,30,292	165	2475
29	TRIPURA	1,178	6,83,663	26	390
30	UTTAR PRADESH	98,807	2,50,43,365	888	13320
31	UTTARAKHAND	15,473	15,14,656	58	870
32	WEST BENGAL	41,540	1,36,73,969	506	7590

\* States/UTs wherein adjustment was done for minimum sample coverage requirement considering within 5% margin of error.

## Stage 2: Village Selection

As a second step, allocated samples to each state/UT (as shown in table-2 above) has been further proportionately distributed between ODF verified and Non-ODF villages within state/UT based on proportion of ODF verified HHs and Non-ODF HHs. MIS data received from NIC of MDWS (as on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018) (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. The below table provide distribution of villages between ODF and Non-ODF villages within state. 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), we have further adjusted samples between ODF and Non-ODF category in states with MOE found to be greater than 5%. The states wherein either ODF villages or Non-ODF villages were found in the sample frame. The sample was drawn from their respective village category.

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

S. No	State/ Union Territory	Total			ODF Verified sample			Non-ODF sample		
		Villages	HHs	MoE (%)	Villages	HHs	MoE (%)	Villages	HHs	MoE (%)
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>92,040</b>		<b>2,891</b>	<b>43,365</b>		<b>3,245</b>	<b>48,675</b>	
1	ANI	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	NA
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	271	4065	1.54	182	2730	1.88	89	1335	2.68
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96

S. No	State/ Union Territory	Total			ODF Verified sample			Non-ODF sample		
		Villages	HHs	MoE (%)	Villages	HHs	MoE (%)	Villages	HHs	MoE (%)
4	ASSAM	189	2835	1.84	42	630	3.90	147	2205	2.09
5	BIHAR	566	8490	1.06	31	465	4.54	535	8025	1.09
6	CHHATTISGARH	184	2760	1.87	184	2760	1.87	0	0	NA
7	DADRA &NAGAR HAVELI	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	NA
8	GOA	26	390	4.96	0	0	NA	26	390	4.96
9	GUJARAT	194	2910	1.82	194	2910	1.82	0	0	NA
10	HARYANA	102	1530	2.51	102	1530	2.51	0	0	NA
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	55	825	3.41	55	825	3.41	0	0	NA
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	80	1200	2.83	26	390	4.96	54	810	3.44
13	JHARKHAND	152	2280	2.05	40	600	4.00	112	1680	2.39
14	KARNATAKA	268	4020	1.55	173	2595	1.92	95	1425	2.60
15	KERALA	178	2670	1.90	178	2670	1.90	0	0	NA
16	MADHYA PRADESH	324	4860	1.41	102	1530	2.51	222	3330	1.70
17	MAHARASHTRA	421	6315	1.23	301	4515	1.46	120	1800	2.31
18	MANIPUR	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96
19	MEGHALAYA	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96
20	MIZORAM	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96
21	NAGALAND	52	780	3.51	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96
22	ODISHA	283	4245	1.50	32	480	4.47	251	3765	1.60
23	PUDUCHERRY	26	390	4.96	0	0	NA	26	390	4.96
24	PUNJAB	108	1620	2.43	60	900	3.27	48	720	3.65
25	RAJASTHAN	396	5940	1.27	302	4530	1.46	94	1410	2.61
26	SIKKIM	26	390	4.96	26	390	4.96	0	0	NA
27	TAMIL NADU	332	4980	1.39	65	975	3.14	267	4005	1.55
28	TELANGANA	165	2475	1.97	68	1020	3.07	97	1455	2.57
29	TRIPURA	26	390	4.96	0	0	NA	26	390	4.96
30	UTTAR PRADESH	888	13320	0.85	133	1995	2.19	755	11325	0.92
31	UTTARAKHAND	58	870	3.32	58	870	3.32	0	0	NA
32	WEST BENGAL	506	7590	1.12	355	5325	1.34	151	2265	2.06

Necessary adjustment has been made to sampling methodology to ensure State-wise margin of error to be less than 5%. This was done by increasing the number of villages for few States, which had higher MoE. In some of the large states, ODF verified HH proportion was quite less, hence an adjustment is done in order to keep margin of errors below five percent in sub-samples. The states coming under category are ANI, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, J&K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry & Sikkim. For rest of the states no adjustment is necessary to contain the margin of error within the limit of five percent for both the sub-samples. However, for those smaller States where total rural HH population for the whole universe is less (both verified and Non ODF) it is almost impossible to maintain margin of error below 5 in sub samples. Therefore, for these small states margin of error was maintained at the overall level only. This sampling methodology is consistent to the general approach adopted for large scale surveys such as NSSOs. In Round-2, each state had sufficient number of ODF PSUs in sample frame to get the desired number of ODF PSUs in each state.

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

#### a) ODF villages

The following 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. Selection of the required ODF verified villages (refer Table-2) through the PPS (Probability Proportion to Size) sampling technique:

#### Steps involved in PPS sampling

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

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

The following 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. Selection of the required non-ODF villages (refer Table-2) through the PPS (Probability Proportion to Size) sampling technique.
3. In NARSS Year-1, we had approximately 70% of the total sample in non-ODF category, hence, in order to ensure the geographical representation; an additional sampling stage (NSS region) was included while in NARSS Year-2, approximately 50 % of the total sample lying in ODF verified and non-ODF categories, hence, direct PPS sampling technique was applied to achieve the required samples in the states as we applied in sample selection of ODF verified category.

#### Stage 3: Household selection

**Mapping and listing:** In each of the selected villages (ODF and Non-ODF), team members were given the number of households of the PSUs as per IMIS 2018 as a reference with cut-off date of 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018. In case, the number of estimated HHs were less than the household number given in IMIS data, lister probed the key informants to ensure that all the hamlets of the sampled villages were included while estimating the total number of HHs in the villages. If still deviation persisted, then lister further confirmed the number with other key informants to doubly ensure prior to initiating the listing exercise. It preceded the process of HH selection for the main interviews.

After completion of listing exercise, the data submitted by pressing Submit button. The CAPI then threw 18 sampled HHs selected through systematic random selection Only 15 HHs were interviewed while 3 HHs were kept as replacement. In later stage of the survey, the EWG proposed to exceed the selection of household to 20 (15 HHs were interviewed in main survey while 5 HHs were kept for replacement) (Discussion held on 27<sup>th</sup> Jan

2019). 24 households (15 HHs were interviewed in main survey while 5 HHs were kept for replacement) were selected in those PSUs wherein the total number of HHs were more than 750.

#### Segmentation of village (before listing exercise)

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

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

Village segmentation process		
Village Category	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 done with each segment having approximately 100 households. 2 segments to be selected randomly through CAPI
3	Households above 2000	The village segregated 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 category #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:**

Post completion of listing exercise in a village by using CAPI, the application did random selection and provided a serial number to the selected households. A total of 20 households (15 targeted + 5 additional HHs as a replacement) were selected systematically from each of the PSU.

*(The total number for selection of households for main interview was revised in consultation with MDWS (Meeting on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2019) in the mid-way of data collection which also includes the selection of 24 household including 20% buffer basis the size of the PSUs wherein the total households in the village is more than 750. Out of 24 households, 20 households were canvassed for main interview while remaining 4 HHs were put as substitute.)* Selection of different number of households as per the size of the village will help in comparing the key sanitation indicators and to make the sample more representative of the universe.

Those villages wherein more than 200 households were found, were segmented and 2 segments were eventually selected randomly for house-listing exercise.

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.
- 24 households selected including 20% buffer basis the size of the PSUs wherein the total households in the village is more than 750.
- HOUSEHOLD survey was conducted in the selected households from the listing exercise using CAPI interviewing technique.

## Household Selection

Complete Household listing if size of the village lower than 200 HHs or 200 HHs

Segmentation in villages with size above 200 HHs

Equal segments of approx. 100 households

2 segments automatically selected by CAPI



### 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 Center, Public toilet (one from each village) and Public place. Observation of each component was undertaken separately subject to availability in the villages. This component was conducted to ascertain whether there was proper usage and safe confinement of excreta in accordance 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).

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. Two manuals were prepared, one for interviewers / supervisors regarding guidelines to be followed for house listing and main surveys (household and village) and second was for using CAPI (This was an operational manual for using CAPI application).

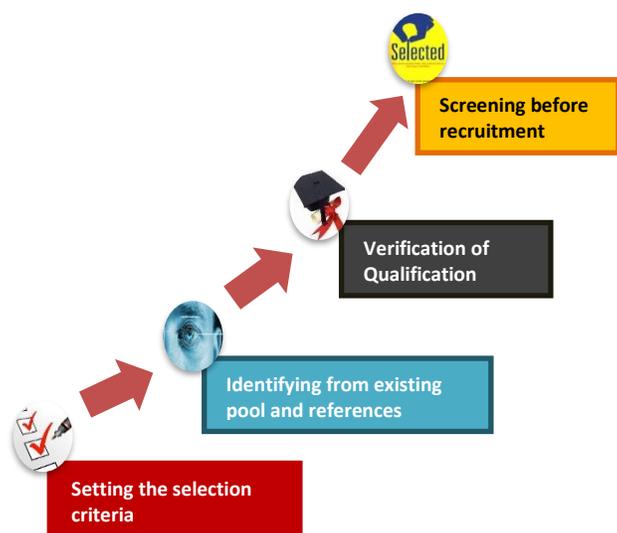
## 2.7. CAPI APPLICATION, SERVER AND SURVEY DASHBOARD

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. CAPI also had provision of geo-tagging the sanitation facilities and capturing photographs wherever required as per the survey schedule.

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 NARSS Round-1. (KANTAR Empanelled team).
- **Screening** by State Coordinators
- 10% buffer human resources were recruited
- **Shortlisting** of interviewers from existing pool belonging to local areas

#### Listing and Mapping Survey

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

#### Main Survey

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

#### Recruitment

- Maximum resources were recruited from the panel of Kantar Public 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 MDWS for approval

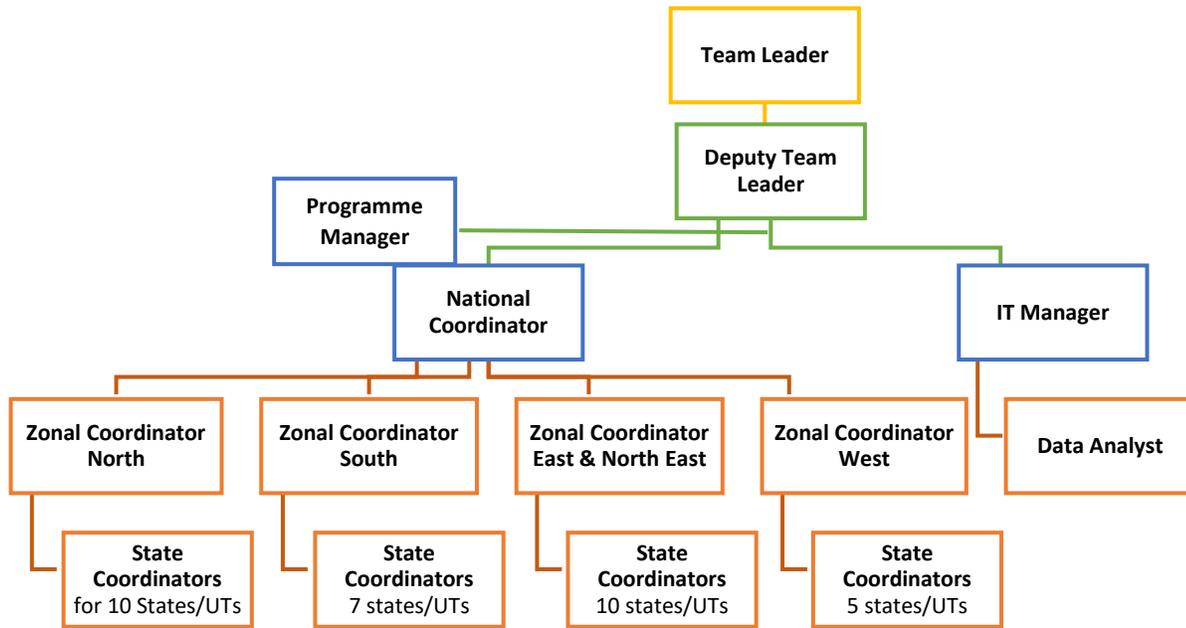
### 2.8.2. Training of field teams

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



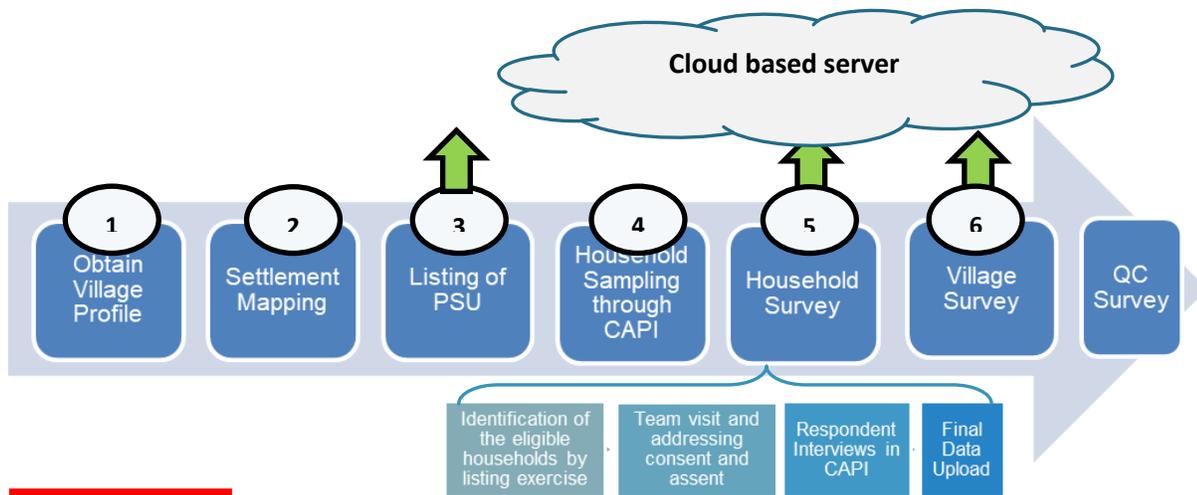
### 2.8.3. Survey Team Structure

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. 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

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

$$\text{PSU Multiplier (Pw)} = \frac{\text{State Total ODF HHL'D's (Sh)}}{\text{Total Listed HHL'D's (Lh)} * \text{No. of ODF PSU selected in state (Op)}}$$

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

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

$$\text{Aggregate multiplier (r)} = \frac{1}{Lh * Op/SH} * \frac{1}{sp/Sp} * \frac{1}{hj/Hj}$$

After calculation of aggregate multiplier (r) through multiple stages, the weights have been normalized through using the following formula: -

Where,

**r** = Aggregate multiplier for each PSU

**SS**= State level sample size achieved

**Z**=Sum of weighted no. of interview Done

**Weight Normalization**

= (Pw \* Sw \* Hhw) \* Total state achievement

– SS/Sum of weighted number of interviews done

## CHAPTER-4: EVOLUTION OF NARSS-2 FROM NARSS-1

### 4.1. IMPROVEMENTS IN NARSS 2 BASIS LEARNING FROM NARSS 1

**F**ollowing major improvements were ensured in NARSS Round 2 basis learning from NARSS Round 1:

#### A. Introduction of the Survey

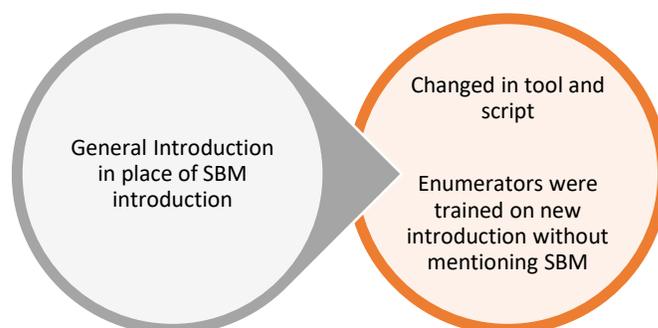
Using reference to SBM for introductions was seen to be leading to some bias in responses during interview. So, it was agreed that the surveyors would do some general introduction about the purpose of the survey, rather than referring to SBM.

**Modification-** Accordingly, the introduction was changed in the tool and script as well for NARSS Round 2. The required changes were also incorporated in the training manual. The edited part of introduction used during NARSS round 2 was as below:

*Greetings!*

*My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey 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.*

During training, the surveyors were thoroughly trained not to refer to SBM, it was also done when mocks were arranged.



#### B. Listing and Segmentation

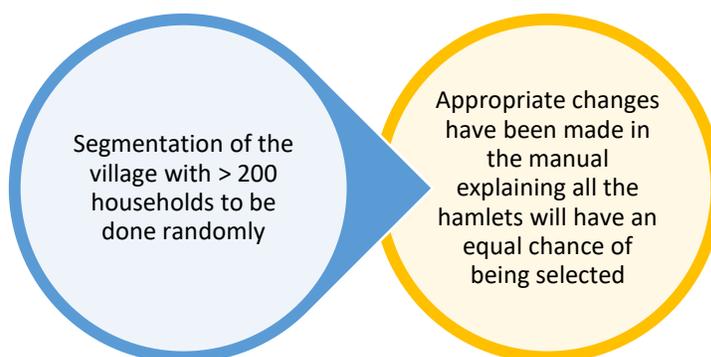
- a) **Village Maps:** Instructions were to prepare village maps on a white sheet, in consultation with the Gram Pradhan. It was learnt that some peripheral cluster of Households (HHs)/habitations to the main village could have been left out during the segmentation process in Round -1.

**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. The manual said differently that the main segment shall be necessarily selected. The manual has to be corrected, and all instructions had to be given for random sampling of segments using CAPI.

**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 has 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-2, the convention NRD-2 (N- for NARSS, RD – for round, 2 for round 2) 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-2/001” 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, NARSS -1 data set showed many villages having more than 15 records and many villages had less than 15 records. This was addressed during training for NARSS-2 and during survey.

**Modification-** After selection of HH through CAPI, 1<sup>st</sup> 15 household was taken as original sample while rest 3 was used as substitute sample to cover up the non-response rate. During the training, due emphasis had given in each location in documenting the selection of HH. However, it was further discussed & proposed to take 5 additional household as buffer and final coverage was ensured to minimum 15 HHs in each selected PSU. Though the suggestion of considering 5 buffers was added in later stage (almost in the verge of the completion of the survey). 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:**

As per the Protocol, (see clause 6.3, page 13 of the Protocol). School/AWC shall be randomly selected. This was not adhered in NARSS 1 while the public institutions were selected based on different criteria (highest grade of school, population covered by AWC etc.)

**Modification-**The selection of AWC and schools was done through CAPI program. The selected School could be either higher or lower educational level whichever is selected through random process while AWC was also selected irrespective of population catered by the facility.

#### **F. Public Toilets:**

Differentiate between public toilets and cluster toilets, in round 1, in few villages, public toilet data reported although there were no public toilets in these villages. This had come up because of inadequate clarity among the surveyors to distinguish between Public & cluster toilet.

**Modification-** The difference between cluster & public toilet were briefed to all the state teams during training. The following definition was further used in the survey and trained the surveyors consequently.

#### **G. Row Toilet/ Cluster Toilet:**

The toilets made for group of the HHs in any patch of the village will be considered as Row/ Cluster toilet while these toilets are not to be considered as community/ Public toilet.

#### **H. Addition of Supplementary questions:**

NARSS 1 experienced some denial factors in response by the HH (denial of having toilets despite having one). The four supplementary questions which was used as rider when the respondents say that they don't have toilet. In 6006 PSUs out of 6136, the supplementary questions were asked from household respondent.

**Modification-** Four supplementary questions pertaining to the accessibility of the toilet facilities, was incorporated in the CAPI and asked in case of respondent reported to have no access of toilet, however in few villages, these questions could not be administered since the FW had already started.

#### I. Closed pit:

Picture of closed pit was not included in the training manual and good numbers of such response came out in NARSS 1.

**Modification-** The picture of “closed pit” was incorporated in the manual and described the basic features of the closed pit.

#### J. Survey process

**Locked status-** NARSS 1 experienced instances of lock of public institutions surveyed in few villages. This gave the inadequate picture of over all out comes of NARSS due to exclusion of data came as non-response or invalid.

**Action:** While surveying, if the institutional/School/Public toilets were locked, the surveyors made all attempts to revisit again to complete the survey when they were open.

**Solid Waste Disposal System-** The surveyors were trained to correlate the responses from the HH’s regarding SW disposal, to check whether there is a system existing in the village/segment for common collection and disposal mechanism.

**Female Surveyors-** Deployment of adequate female surveyors in the survey, subject to taking care of issues like safety, security to them, and practicality of survey implementation. Total 14.4 percent of female investigators were deployed in the field across the states.

**Action:** Due effort was given to deploy the female investigators subject to safety measures and operational feasibility.

**Training Evaluation-** One-pager evaluation paper for the trainees was used to measure the understanding of survey aspects. This had included issues pertaining to survey like segmentation, listing issues, etc., and to test the surveyors’ understanding.

## CHAPTER-5: QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISMS

### 5.1. QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISMS

To oversee and support the entire NARSS process, from the questionnaire design to field work and quality check, an Expert Working Group (EWG) was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu and Co-chairmanship of Dr. NC Saxena. The EWG included representatives of the World Bank, UNICEF, Water Aid, BMGF, NSSO 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.

**Participation in Training by EWG & MDWS:** To strengthen the survey process and monitoring the state level training, the member of EWG and MDWS participated in training of interviewers and supervisors and visited teams during the field practice. These visits were aimed to ensure that the protocols laid out for NARSS Round-2 being followed while training the field teams. Multiple visits at the field during data collection and back-checks across the states were also made by the MDWS and EWG members and an emphasis were put in place that the survey teams who imparted in standardized state level training, adhering to the protocols and exhibit the highest level of integrity and professionalism while being at the field.

**Quality control mechanism at IVA:** To ensure quality assurance over the overall survey process and to ensure continuous feedback, a detailed quality control and feedback mechanism had been designed at the level of IVA. This ensured collection of good quality data. IVA created mechanisms to track the surveyors visit to the field and provided evidence to MDWS on key aspects like time taken in completion of the survey, geo-tagging of locations and pictures. All the interviews had a start time and end time along with the length of the interviews. The quality control included quality check mechanisms at following stages:

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

The quality checks were performed over all the key-activities of the project viz. recruitments, field trainings, data collection, team movement, data compilation etc.

#### **a. Inputs Stage**

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

- The enumerators and supervisors were hired taking into consideration their educational background, experience and other relevant qualifications.
- Adequately skilled with survey procedures during trainings.
- Before the launch of actual field work just after the training, all the participants undergone for an evaluation test with the help of a set of questionnaires.
- Final selection of the surveyors who scored satisfactory marks

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

### **b. Data Collection Stage**

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.

During the data collection period IVA submitted weekly progress reports to MDWS on aspects of the total coverage, back check results, challenges encountered, and the ways 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**

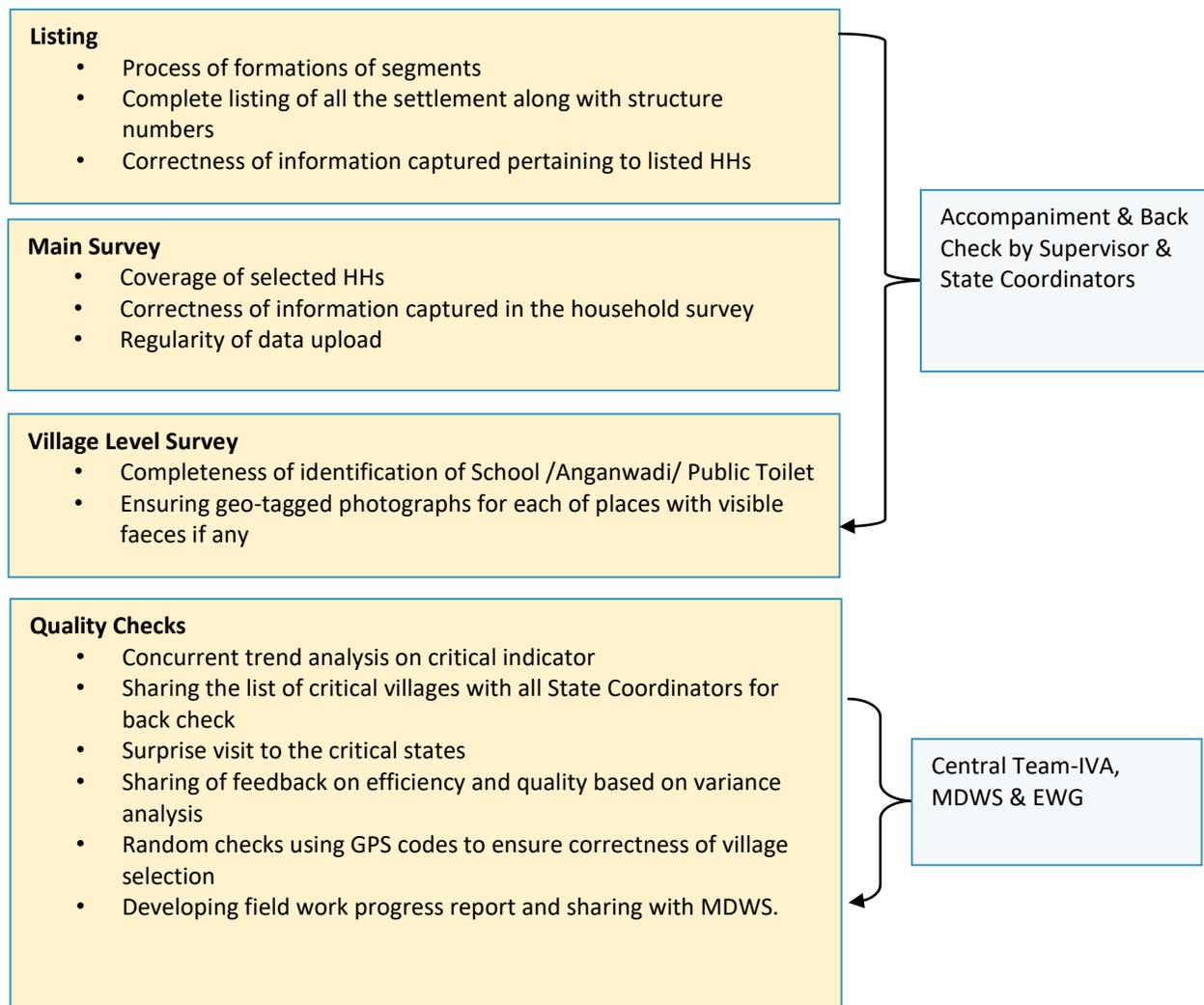
- Accuracy of selected PSU
- Complete listing of all the settlement/selected segment
- Correctness of information captured pertaining to listed HHs

#### **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.
- Correctness of information captured pertaining to selected school, Anganwadi worker/ASHA, Sarpanch/GP Secretary or other prominent people in the village.
- Ensuring geo-tagged photographs for each survey category of the sampled villages.



### 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 MDWS teams to verify field data quality.

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



The quality monitoring during the entire course of data collection followed the protocol given below.

Quality Control	Data collection quality checks
Team Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All PSUs were checked by him; ensured proper listing and main data collection, timely submission of all collected data</li> <li>➤ 15 % accompaniments of each interviewers during main interviews</li> <li>➤ 8 % back check of each interviewers during main interviews</li> <li>➤ Monitoring field plan and progress report</li> </ul>
State Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall quality and coordination at state level</li> <li>➤ 5 % back check and accompaniments</li> <li>➤ Addressing concurrent issues in the state</li> </ul>
Zonal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall quality at zone level</li> <li>➤ Planning and execution of debrief session</li> <li>➤ Random scrutiny and surprise field visits</li> </ul>
Central Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3% telephonic verification and back check Generation of Variance Report</li> <li>➤ Field visit to 2% of PSUs</li> </ul>

## 5.2. 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 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
- ✓ Pre-test of tool- to indicate the "stability" of the instrument
- ✓ Overview of population composition (urban/rural, ODF/Non ODF)
- ✓ Sampling frame and number of stages of sampling was reviewed by MDWS & EWG – the sampling frame(s) cover all the target populations, representativeness etc
- ✓ Stratification within the sampling frame
- ✓ Sampling units at each stage: known selection probability
- ✓ Size of sampling units at each stage: ensure all sampling units have a measure of size that exceeds a predetermined minimum
- ✓ Size of sample selected
- ✓ Probability weight for household
- ✓ Probability weight for respondent

#### Translation of tools

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

- ✓ Translation of all kind of survey tool (Household & Village survey & Training Manual) was done to produce a locally understandable questionnaire
- ✓ The original intent of the questions was translated with the best possible equivalent terms in the local language
- ✓ Question-by-question specifications was aimed to convey the original meaning of the questions and pre-coded response options
- ✓ The questionnaire was translated by health and survey experts who have a basic understanding of the key concepts of the subject-matter content.
- ✓ Later, a set of selected key terms and those that proved to be problematic during the first direct translation was further checked by regional offices and suggested changes was incorporated
- ✓ Finally, the translated version was shared with MDWS for their review.

#### Training of State Coordinators & Surveyors

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

To fulfil the part of the training purpose, IVA & MDWS has organized National workshop for State Coordinators from all participating countries and produced various training materials, including a training video and an

educational compact disk covering all sanitation aspects issues. The purpose of overall training was aimed to meet the following parameters:

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

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

### **Selection of survey teams**

- ✓ The preference of using experienced interviewers as well as people who are familiar with the topic of the survey was important for NARSS, hence preliminary selection of interviewers was done on the basis of required qualification and be fluent in the main or regional language of the state
- ✓ In each training location, state offices have carried out formal assessment of the surveyors before they appeared for the training. The characteristics of the interviewers (age, sex, education, professional training, employment status, past survey experience, and so on) was assessed and recorded on a separate database.
- ✓ The training methods included as much role playing in interviews as possible (with a minimum of one per interviewer). This method provided the assimilation of interviewing techniques more effectively
- ✓ For role playing to be effective, different kind of scenarios (wrt access, functionality of toilet etc) was prepared in advance of the training so that the different branching structures of the interview, the nature of explanations that are permitted, and anticipated problems during an interview with difficult respondents can be illustrated
- ✓ As recommended by MDWS, a booster session was also organised in each state during the data-collection period. The booster session served to review various aspects of data collection, focusing on those undertakings that were proving complex and difficult or those guidelines that are not being adhered to sufficiently by interviewers.
- ✓ This session was also helped to provide feedback on how much has been achieved and the positive aspects, including feedback from the supervisors and central survey team to the interviewers, as well as from interviewers to the supervisors and survey team.
- ✓ All the trainees were evaluated in order to determine whether they are capable of interviewing effectively and what, if any, particular support or orientation was required. The assessment was conducted on last day of training by using an evaluation paper.
- ✓ The assessment of trainees (supervisor & interviewers) was conducted by central survey team and MDWS.

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

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

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

**Role of supervisor-** Supervisors did back-check of the sampled households based on the log sheet entry which had the records of all the selected household wherein the main survey was already done by the interviewer. All

back-check interview conducted by the supervisor was freshly done through CAPI console and uploaded in the server.

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

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

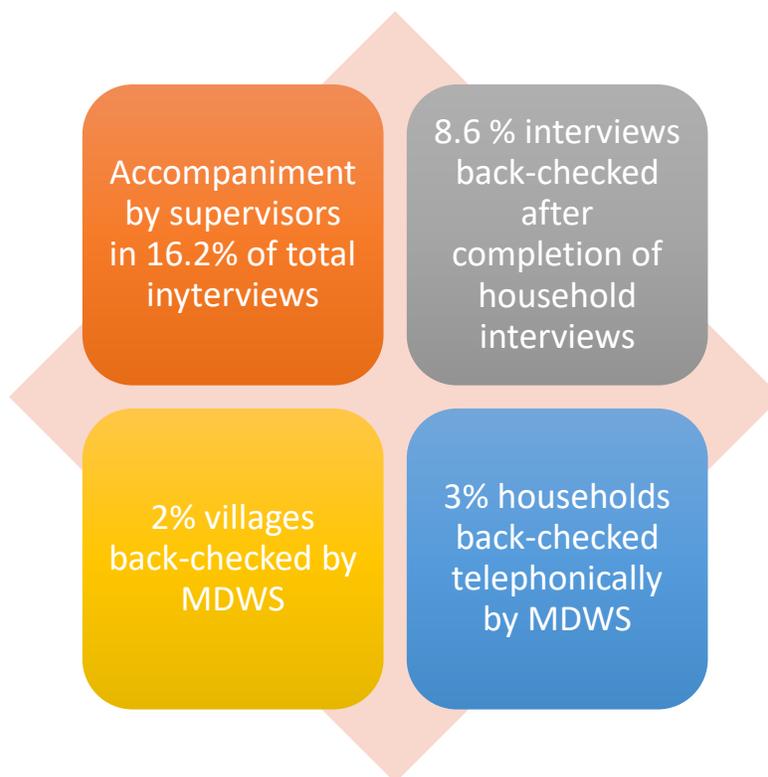
**Role of MDWS-** As a part of data quality assurance measures, the MDWS constituted internal quality control teams to oversee the compliance of quality assurance protocols. The MDWS quality assurance team also reviewed raw data and reports and also the issues triggered through dashboard. The team planned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

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

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

1. The visited PSUs were verified through the village source whether the sampled PSUs were covered or not.
2. Sampled households were verified through the listing document and proper numbering of the structure were observed.
3. Details of Member of the households were checked.

4. Accessibility of toilets were verified. (If variance was found in the back-check, the same was over-wrote in main data)
5. Functionality, hygienic conditions, usage of toilets, water availability, littering and water logging were also observed and verified through back-check.
6. Technology used in the toilets were observed and verified.



The IVA and MDWS both did telephonic back-check and physical back-check visit to the field. The details of back-check and accompaniment done by various team members out of the total back-check (8.6%) and accompaniment (16.2%) are given as below:

All India (BC +AC) %	Total number of back-check done	% Back-check done	Total number of accompaniments done	% Accompaniment done	% of telephonic back-check of the total HH done
<b>BC by Field Supervisor</b>	7142	89.9	14240	95.1	0
<b>State Coordinator/Field Manager</b>	605	7.6	620	4.1	0
<b>IVA Central team</b>	200	2.5	110	0.7	0
<b>MDWS</b>		2%	0	0	3%
<b>Total QC checks</b>	<b>7947</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14970</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of run time report with erroneous trend</li> </ul>	Central IVA Team	Dashboard and Raw data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified the PSUs or Households with unusual data trends</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing of anomaly report with respective state offices for physical verification</li> </ul>			
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revisit the households which seemed to be inconsistent in responses</li> </ul>	State Coordinators/ Supervisors	In person through CAPI link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-write the responses in case of more than 30 % anomaly found in critical indicators</li> </ul>
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variance Report -HH &amp; Village</li> </ul>	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.

### 5.3. Important quality measures undertaken

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

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

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

- V. Besides this, geo-coordinates were also tagged with each photograph captured during the survey which indicated the location of interview in the village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. **Digital checks-** Under the digital checks, the data quality was monitored through the data itself. The points which were taken into consideration while doing digital checks are as follows:
  - I. **Length of Interview (LOI):** For this, the data was reviewed to check if the interview conducted in the field took enough time (length of interview) to engage the respondent to complete the interview. If the LOI was less than 10 minutes, actions were warranted.
  - II. **Time gap between two interviews:** Once the interview was completed, the interviewer proceeded to initiate another household or village interview. Therefore, time gap between the interview was also monitored. If the time gap between two interviews was found unreasonable, the quality check team took required steps as to where the problems existed, and which team did the mistake by identifying through CAPI code & interviewer's ID.
  - III. **Odd hours:** The field teams can only conduct interview between 6 am to 11 pm. The quality check teams identified from the dataset if any of the interview was conducted other than the prescribed hours. If any such cases were reported through the dataset, the interviews were rejected.
  - IV. **Unusual productivity checks:** Every team member was assigned with the reasonable tasks which were to be completed on daily basis. If any unusual things in terms of loads of work, came across while reviewing the dataset, were identified and subjected to scrutiny by the state office of Kantar.

- V. **Photographs based authenticity checks:** As discussed earlier, each photograph captured while conducting household or village interviews, were tagged with system generated unique identification numbers. For instance, during household interview, all the photographs captured have had same unique ID as tagged with household interview. This was how the quality team identified the photos corresponding to its interview.
- VI. **GPS based location checks:** GPS based location checks were done to ensure that the interviews conducted were happened to be in sampled PSUs only. This was done through plotting of geo-coordinates to arrive at the exact location where the teams were supposed to visit.

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

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

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

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

- I. Once the CAPI was synchronized at the end of the day after data collection, the data was saved at the cloud server securely and eventually got displayed on dashboard.
- II. The data was analysed for the key indicators and if the core team members identified any mistakes or error, the state teams were intimated through conference call to address the issue and to closely monitor the team which were found to be having the tendency of committing mistakes.
- III. Based on the observation, key performance question data feedbacks were shared regularly with the field teams.
- IV. If any anomaly in data was identified, a con-call was fix up taking the field teams into loop and discussed the issues. Sometimes, the MDWS teams were also the part of con-call while discussing with the field teams.
- V. State field teams also relied on **KOOL (Kantar Operations Online)** software (owned by Kantar) with inbuilt feature of throwing inconsistency reports of the key sanitation indicators.
- VI. KOOL software was integrated with the survey dashboard and based on the inconsistency checks through this software, the concerned team came into action and did revisit to the PSUs as and when required.

- VII. The core team members of the NARSS survey received dashboard (**Other than survey dashboard**) from analysis team on daily basis to review the key indicators of NARSS and recorded the inconsistency and eventually took the state field team into loop to apprise then the trend of the data and asked them to take corrective actions.

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

**a. Quality of the data collected**

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

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

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

The field training reports were submitted to the MDWS

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

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

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

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

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

#### e. Transparency and flexibility

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

#### f. Timelines of activity completion

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

### Data Overwriting Protocol:

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

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

Steps which was adopted has furnished below:

#### 1. Normal Back check

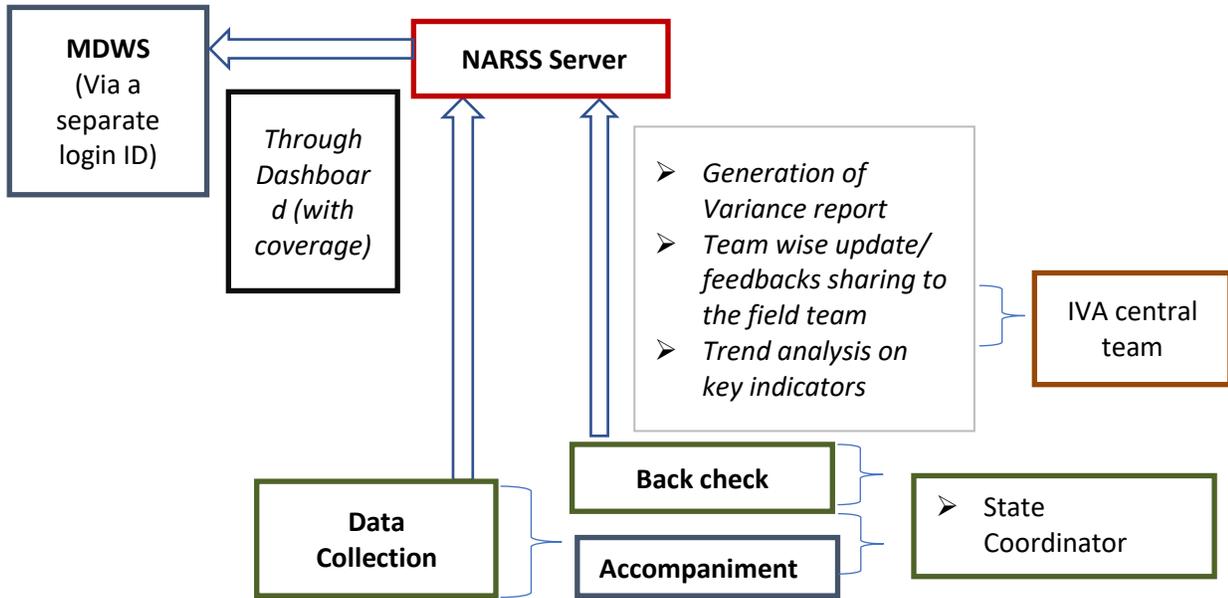
- Supervisor / IVA core team member / MDWS personal did back check with a separate back check link and collected the data
- The collected stored on server.
- At the back-end we generated a variance report on regular basis.
- If any variance was observed between two data sets, the interviewer data was 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 they re-collected the data similar process as stated above in point no 1 was adopted for data overwriting.

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

### Figure: 3. Process of data cleaning and transfer protocol



## CHAPTER-6: DLI COMPUTATION AND VALUES- INDIA & STATES

### 6.1. DLI CALCULATION NOTE FOR NARSS ROUND-2

#### 1. Objective

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

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

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

#### 2. About Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI)

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

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

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

#### 3. 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 2018 total projected rural population of states and union territories. (Source MDWS). 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-2 assessed that 82.7 % of rural population of India i.e. 72,81,44,072 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, 2018 – 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.

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

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

**Population projection of DLI#2 as per MoSPI 2018**

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

***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. Less than 95 % individuals are using toilet always

**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 Disposal of human excreta)
- g. Found unsafe disposal of child faeces
- h. Less than 95 % individuals are using toilet always

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

**Village data –**

- f) No Access to toilet facility by any of the public facility (Anganwadi and school).
- g) Public facility (School & AWC) having access to toilet but fails the ODF status (Basis Functionality, Hygiene, Usage & safe Disposal of human excreta)
- h) Public toilet was found to be dysfunctional and unsafe disposal of human excreta.
- i) Public toilet failed basis on the usage of toilet.
- j) 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)**

Using the above computation, DLI 2 value is based on an assessment that **90.4 %** of the population i.e. 36,21,83,642 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 63.3% of rural population, ie. **55,77,30,094** which are practicing solid & liquid waste management.

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

States	DLI 1				DLI 2				DLI 3			
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS 1		NARSS 2	
	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population practicing SLWM	%	Rural population practicing SLWM
<b>India</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>545247322</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>728144072</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>155002809</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>362183642</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>255782608</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>557730094</b>
A & N Islands	65.3	209858	97.8	315987	-	-	96.4	311369	61.9	199071	69.7	225299
Andhra Pradesh	68.6	24871405	88.6	32323304	100.0	2925952	92.4	23060424	26.2	9504471	54.8	19998231
Arunachal Pradesh	58.2	463366	91.5	713673	-	-	94.1	357903	0	0	45.4	354065
Assam	75.4	20808860	86.5	24043997	76.5	2815534	75.0	4582597	22.6	6236156	18.7	5198706
Bihar	36.6	34646067	60.1	57413557	90.5	3231747	43.6	2398461	6.1	5785870	24.6	23476481
Chhattisgarh	87.7	17318659	98.8	19594157	100.0	8759842	96.4	19117296	46.2	9116970	78.8	15640215
D & N Haveli	98.8	148905	100.0	141066	-	-	100	141066	8.4	12594	97.2	137152
Goa	89.9	665445	78.2	573382	-	-	-	-	18.1	133882	48.5	355992
Gujarat	92.4	34090725	98.2	36435167	95.4	26414631	96.7	35866251	69.2	25538996	97.0	35988071
Haryana	92.6	16435512	98.4	17546598	100.0	10718836	95.8	17073616	72.4	12864052	98.5	17559418
Himachal Pradesh	99.0	6264767	98.7	6276861	96.9	5738361	91.6	5828758	89.3	5651344	93.9	5976219
Jammu & Kashmir	38.7	3510916	82.2	7495867	-	-	77.9	2420215	9.8	890966	45.0	4106235
Jharkhand	45.2	11792424	64.0	16876179	92.9	3666489	68.9	4763648	19.8	5163520	47.9	12618423
Karnataka	63.9	24517550	81.3	31237063	100.0	3940279	91.5	22252271	21.6	8296703	42.8	16464194
Kerala	100.0	26883783	99.5	26912694	99.1	19036553	98.7	26695957	91.8	24684134	88.9	24040915
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	37351056	80.8	46534660	100.0	4574803	86.8	15920074	30.0	17061416	45.9	26432685
Maharashtra	69.8	43802548	85.3	53617466	95.0	10459673	93.5	42157166	35.8	22462903	80.6	50651985
Manipur	74.4	1468998	94.3	1882958	-	-	97.1	950137	0	0	51.9	1035224
Meghalaya	89.7	1990351	90.0	2015747	74.7	882659	93.5	1082851	76.0	1687258	58.3	1306022
Mizoram	86.9	418741	88.9	428727	87.3	165556	93.4	222705	50.1	241215	93.3	449886
Nagaland	72.7	1455860	89.6	1810964	-	-	90.6	992486	13.6	272582	68.0	1375006
Odisha	53.9	19007503	55.0	19486627	96.3	2479985	88.7	3518915	11.3	3976215	22.3	7887730
Puducherry	55.4	289553	78.1	419133	-	-	-	-	1.9	9980	22.7	121769
Punjab	67.3	11584799	84.4	14503631	99.6	2850318	78.5	7531631	38.1	6554735	60.6	10414312
Rajasthan	73.2	41322126	91.3	52121678	88.2	11085919	90.9	39214603	29.7	16763722	86.6	49466533
Sikkim	98.7	550507	98.2	550958	96.0	411413	95.5	535774	91.3	509369	99.2	556559
Tamil Nadu	54.6	14933905	82.5	21959798	83.8	1423383	73.3	3705449	16.7	4565382	77.7	20695059
Telangana	69.0	15994491	90.6	21172815	100.0	3775110	84.3	8208972	38.3	8891676	56.2	13118205
Tripura	57.5	1783687	85.2	2663262	-	-	-	-	8.1	250080	19.1	595549

States	DLI 1				DLI 2				DLI 3			
	NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS 1		NARSS 2		NARSS 1		NARSS 2	
	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population using safe, functional & hygienic toilets	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population living in ODF verified villages	%	Rural population practicing SLWM	%	Rural population practicing SLWM
<b>India</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>545247322</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>728144072</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>155002809</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>362183642</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>255782608</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>557730094</b>
Uttar Pradesh	41.9	72354266	83.4	145867439	100.0	4475009	87.3	23888795	22.7	39196890	81.3	142133894
Uttarakhand	86.3	6534497	97.6	7437881	97.0	2476082	90.4	6886967	61.1	4625312	93.4	7118563
West Bengal	76.7	51776196	85.0	57770777	95.2	22694674	89.5	42497288	21.7	14635143	62.2	42231497

## 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%)	72,81,44,072 (82.7 %)	95,00,00,00.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	31-Dec-20

#### Strengthen MDWS 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	N	N	
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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 %	75,41,97,587 (85.2%)	60
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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%)	35,94,68,885 (47.7%)	42
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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%)	68,67,85,164 (85.1%)	70
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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%)	3,41,702 (90.4%)	48,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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%)	55,77,30,094 (63.3%)	116,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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%)	4,05,752 (67.4%)	84,000.00
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	31-Dec-20

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

▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 7: Program management unit strengthened and functional (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	N	N	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	31-Dec-20
▶ Intermediate Result Indicator 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Unit strengthened (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	N	N	N
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	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-19	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-19	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-19	31-Dec-20
Intermediate Result Indicator 12: Report on annual program performance (Yes/No, Custom)			
	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	N	N	Y
Date	31-Mar-18	31- Mar-19	31-Dec-20

#### Explanation on SBMSO results frame indicators are provided below:

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

Indicator	Description	Calculation Process
<b>Intermediate Result Indicator 3: Increase in the percentage of poor and vulnerable (PAV) rural population having access to safe and functional sanitation</b>	This indicator has been determined by calculating the PAV household and those are having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet.	<b>Denominator</b> = Total PAV rural population (All BPL and amongst APL, SC, ST, Landless, Small & Marginal farmer, Laborer with only Homestead Land/ Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Household <b>Numerator</b> = <b>Total PAV rural population</b> having access to safe, functional and hygienic toilet
<b>Result Area 2: Sustaining community - wide ODF status</b>		
<b>Intermediate Results Indicator 4: Sustaining ODF status in villages</b>	This indicator gives status of ODF sustainability among ODF verified village. An ODF village sustains as ODF if it passes through all the criteria of ODFness. By failing any of the criteria as stated below has considered as Non ODF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Household having Access to a toilet,</li> <li>✓ Safe disposal of Child faeces,</li> <li>✓ School having access to toilet</li> <li>✓ AWC having access to toilet</li> <li>✓ Functionality of toilet</li> <li>✓ Hygienic status of toilet</li> <li>✓ Safe technology of the toilet</li> <li>✓ Usage of toilet by individuals</li> <li>✓ Absence of visible faeces in the village.</li> </ul>	Number of villages (n=341543) sustaining ODF Calculation was done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A- Total number of ODF villages (377813) as on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018</li> <li>B- DLI#2 Score = 90.4</li> <li>C- Number of projected ODF villages (341543)</li> </ul> <b>Formula:</b> <b>C=(A*B)/100</b>
<b>Result Area 3: Increased population with solid and liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>		
<b>Intermediate Result Indicator 5: Rural population with SLWM</b>	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.	<b>DLI # 3 Rural Population</b>
<b>Intermediate Result Indicator 6: Number of villages with SLWM (Number, Custom)</b>	A Village with good SLWM has resolute if there are some safe disposal mechanism adopted by the village for disposal of solid and liquid waste and there are minimal littering and stagnant water around public places in the village.	<b>Denominator</b> -Total surveyed villages <b>Numerator</b> - Villages with safe disposal mechanism of solid & liquid waste and with minimal littering and stagnant water near public places

## CHAPTER-7: PERFORMANCE OF STATES - KEY INDICATORS

### 7.1. KEY FINDINGS OF NARSS 2018-19

**93.3%**

of rural household had access to toilets (National Sanitation Coverage)

**96.7%**

of the people who had access to toilets, used them

**90.7%** of verified Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages were confirmed as ODF

**96.7 %** of the villages found to have minimal level of water logging

**96.5 %** of the villages found to have minimal level of littering

#### 1. ODF Survey

An ODF-verified village is confirmed to be ODF if, during the survey, it is found that:

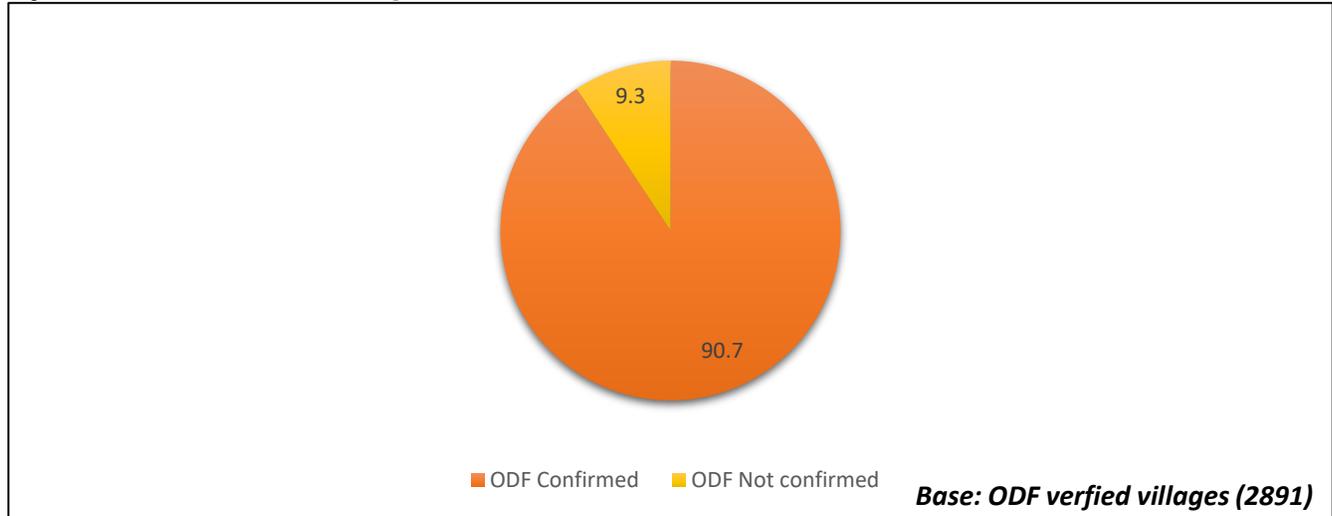
- All households and all public institutions surveyed found to be using safe technology for disposal of faeces
- No visible faeces found in the village surroundings

2622 villages (90.7%) of all 2891 ODF-verified villages surveyed were confirmed to be ODF. The remaining 269 villages (9.3%) were not confirmed ODF due to any of the following reasons:

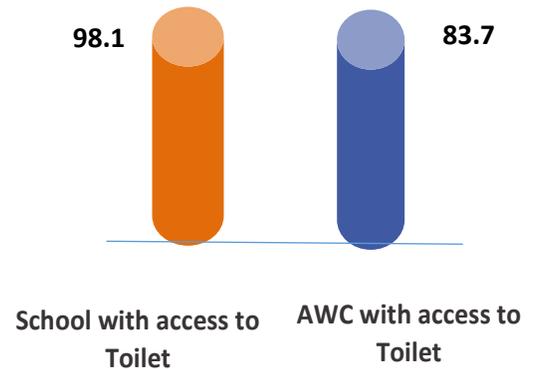
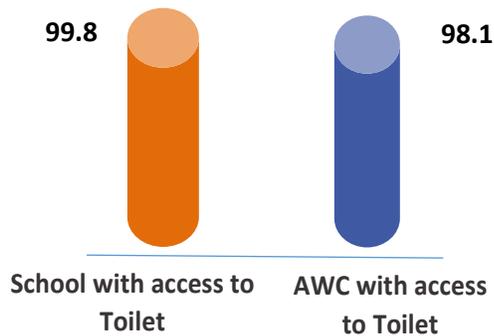
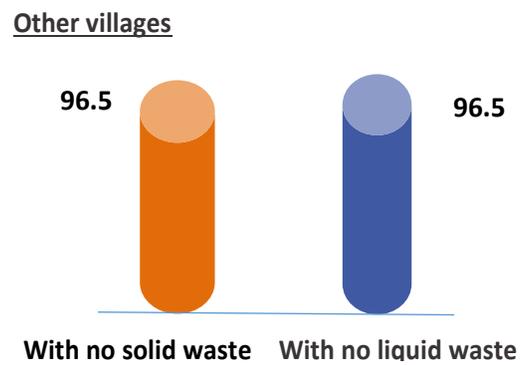
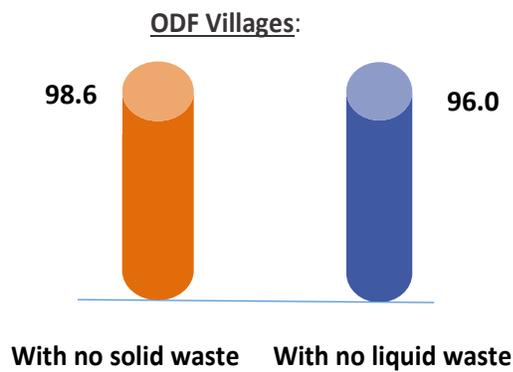
1. Lower than 100% access to toilets in the village
2. Presence of unhygienic/dysfunctional/unsafe toilet in any household in the village
3. Non-usage of a toilet by the household members
4. Non-access of a toilet in schools or anganwadis
5. Presence of visible fecal matter in the village.

It may be noted that the average access to toilets in these 269 villages was about 93%.

Figure: 4. % of ODF verified villages confirmed to be ODF



Other Attributes



\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER-8: PROFILE OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. Average household size was found to be 4.3
2. 34.1% households were APL
3. 59.4% households were BPL
4. 15.14% of households having the children less than 3 years

### 8.1. INTRODUCTION

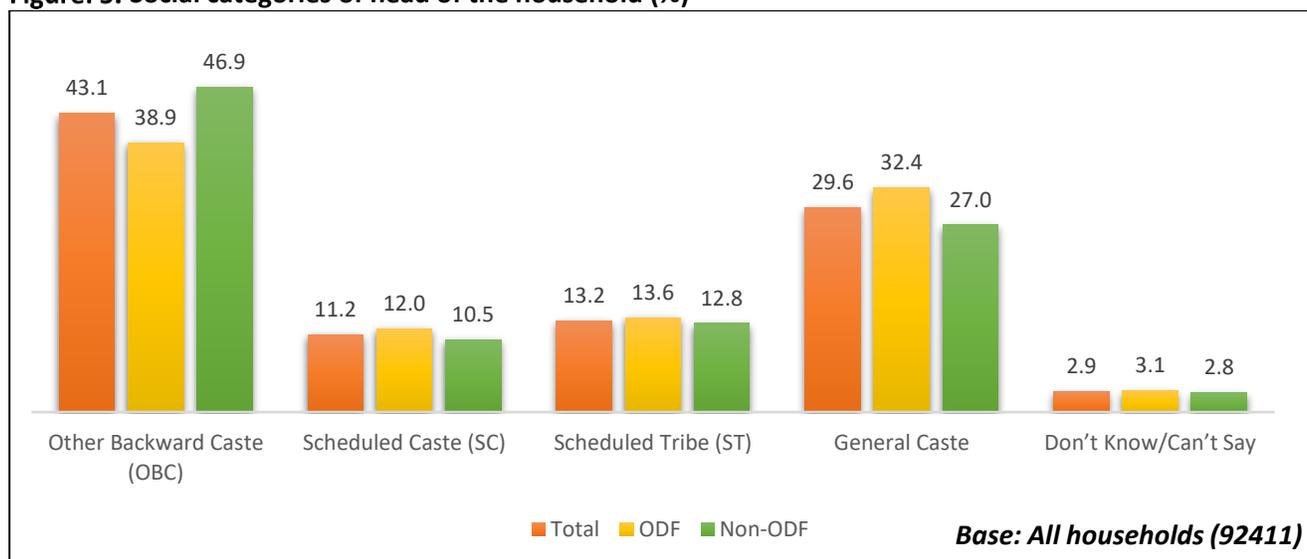
This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household members in the surveyed households (N=92411) from 6136 PSUs, such as age, gender, number of children aged below 3 years, social categories, economic status of households and average household size. This information is useful for understanding the relationship between background characteristics that affect access and use of toilets, hygiene and sanitation behaviour, and household's solid and liquid waste management mechanism.

### 8.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

#### 8.2.1. Social category of head of the households

Social category wise analysis indicated that at an overall level, close to half of the households (43.1%) belonged to the Other Backward Caste (OBC). Three out of ten households were of general category (29.6%) while 23.7 percent of the households belonged to Scheduled Caste. Category wise analysis indicated that in ODF areas, majority of households were of other backward category (38.9%) followed by General category (32.4%) and ST (13.6%) while in non-ODF areas, OBC households were in majority (46.9%) followed by general category households (27.0%) and ST households (12.8%). The trend of the percentage of the households falling under various social categories is same irrespective of the village category. Please refer annexure **table-HH: 1** for additional information.

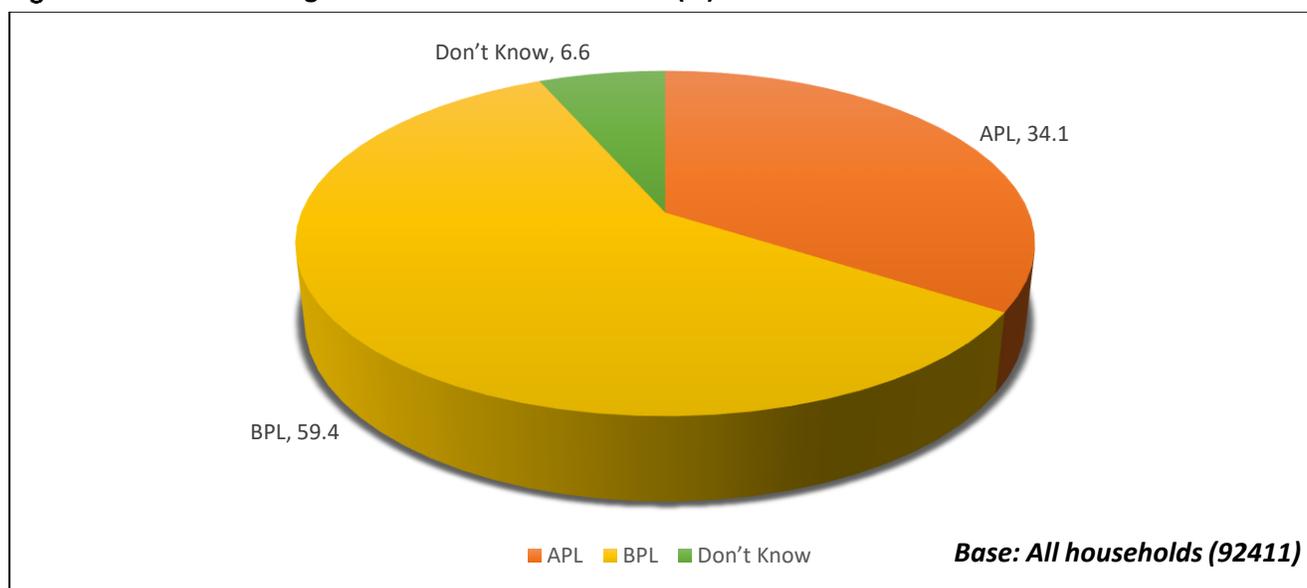
**Figure: 5. Social categories of head of the household (%)**



### 8.2.2. 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, close to six out of ten households (59.4%) reported that their household was a below poverty line (BPL) household whereas one-third households (34.1%) indicated to be an above poverty line (APL) household. 6.6 percent of the total sampled households did not know their economic classification. Category wise analysis indicated that a similar trend was prevalent across ODF and non-ODF areas, as could be seen in the table below. Please refer **HH:2 & table:6** for additional information.

**Figure: 6. 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	Un-weighted	%	Weighted	Un-weighted	%	Weighted	Un-weighted	%
<b>Social Category</b>									
Other Backward Caste	39851	39271	43.1	17003	16670	38.9	22848	22601	46.9
Scheduled Caste	10350	10239	11.2	5259	5168	12	5090	5071	10.5
Scheduled Tribe	12187	12806	13.2	5952	6343	13.6	6235	6463	12.8
General Caste	27317	27360	29.6	14171	14179	32.4	13147	13181	27
Don't Know/Can't Say	2705	2735	2.9	1350	1375	3.1	1356	1360	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48676</b>	<b>48676</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Economic Category</b>									
APL	31466	31392	34.1	15602	15614	35.7	15864	15778	32.6
BPL	54857	54999	59.4	25214	25268	57.7	29643	29731	60.9
Don't Know	6087	6020	6.6	2919	2853	6.7	3169	3167	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48676</b>	<b>48676</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows that of the total sampled households surveyed in the NARSS, in overall, the maximum number of the households belonged to the OBC which is accounted to 43.1 percent followed by general and scheduled tribe which constituted 29.6 percent and 13.2 percent respectively. The trend is similar across both village category, however, the percent distribution varies across the category.

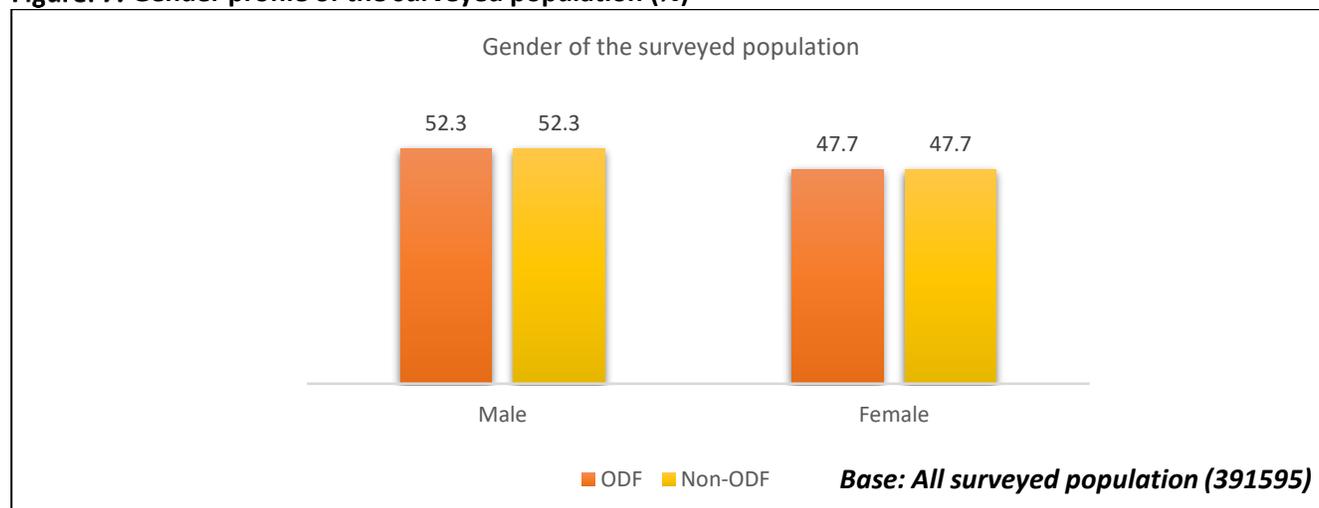
As far as the economic categories of the households are concerned, the majority belonged to the BPL category which is 59.4 percent followed by the APL which account to be 34.1 percent. As seen in social category, in economic category also, the trend of distribution of the households are similar across both the available village categories. **Refer table:6**

### 8.3. Demographic characteristics of the survey population

#### 8.3.1. 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 52.3 percent & 47.7 percent respectively. The percentage distribution of both genders is similar across ODF and Non-ODF villages at national level. **(Refer table:7)**

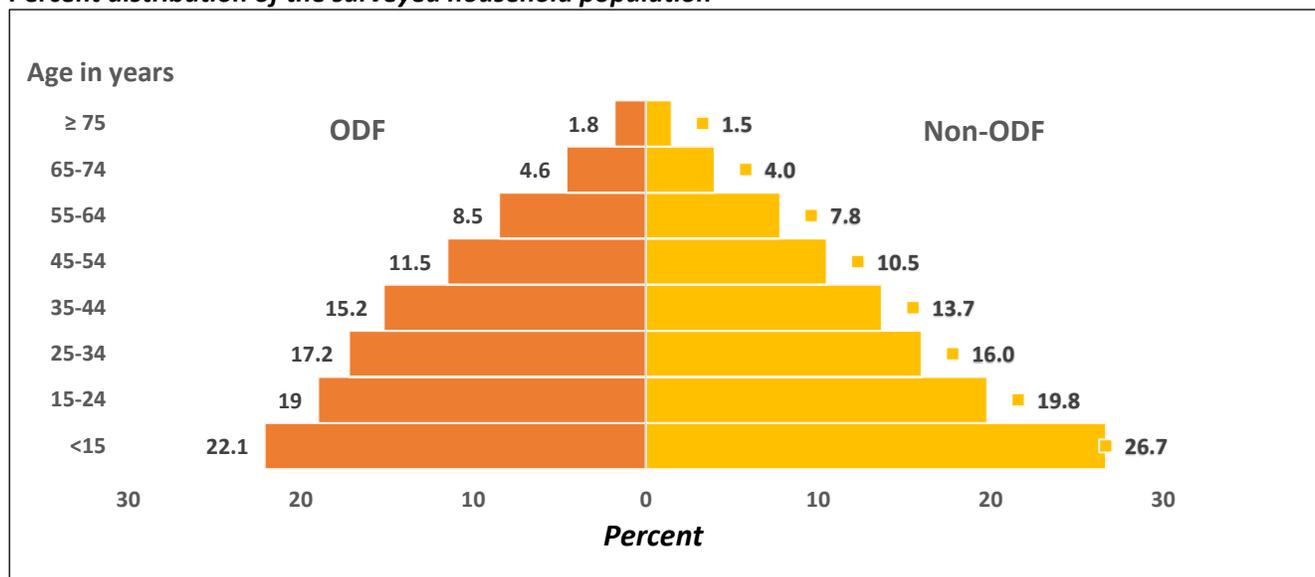
**Figure: 7. Gender profile of the surveyed population (%)**



#### 8.3.2. Age group of the survey population

The figure illustrates the percent distribution of surveyed population by age-group. It shows that the children under age 15 represents 24.6 percent of the surveyed population, while individual age 65 and older represents 5.9 percent of the surveyed population. Percent distribution of the population in the household belonging to the ODF villages shows a slight change in trend wherein majority of the population (19.0%) belongs to the age group of 15-24 years followed by the age group <15 years which represents 22.1 percent. In Non-ODF households also, <15 age-group forms majority of the population with percentage of 26.7 percent. **(Refer table:7)**

**Figure: 8. Population Pyramid**  
**Percent distribution of the surveyed household population**



**Table: 6. Gender wise percentage distribution of surveyed population**

Percentage distribution of gender of the surveyed population									
Particulars	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number	%	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number	%	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number	%
Male	205026	204758	52.3	94358	94148	52.3	110668	110610	52.3
Female	186904	186837	47.7	85941	85790	47.7	100963	101047	47.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>391931</b>	<b>391595</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180300</b>	<b>179938</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>211631</b>	<b>211657</b>	<b>100</b>
Age group-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	%
<15	96441	96322	24.6	39919	39772	22.1	56522	56550	26.7
15-24	76166	76107	19.4	34343	34215	19.0	41823	41892	19.8
25-34	64757	64867	16.6	30801	30956	17.2	33956	33911	16.0
35-44	56423	56481	14.4	27372	27420	15.2	29051	29061	13.7
45-54	42992	42884	11.0	20813	20736	11.5	22178	22148	10.5
55-64	31774	31687	8.1	15289	15232	8.5	16485	16455	7.8
65-74	16962	16861	4.3	8472	8355	4.6	8489	8506	4.0
≥ 75	6417	6386	1.6	3290	3252	1.8	3126	3134	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>391931</b>	<b>391595</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180300</b>	<b>179938</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>211631</b>	<b>211657</b>	<b>100</b>

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

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

The mean number of children below 3 years is 1.25 which slightly varies across the gender of the children in the surveyed household. Mean number of individuals with the age of 3 or older is 4.05 with difference in mean across the gender. Mean number of the male member across the village category is slightly higher than the mean number of female members. (Refer table:8)

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

Mean & Standard deviation of the surveyed population						
Particulars	Total		ODF		Non-ODF	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Average no. of children aged &lt;3 years, mean (SD)</b>	1.25	0.56	1.25	0.56	1.25	0.55
Average no. of male child aged <3 years, mean (SD)	0.68	0.61	0.70	0.61	0.66	0.60
Average no. of female child aged <3 years, mean (SD)	0.57	0.61	0.56	0.60	0.59	0.62
<b>Average no. of adult aged ≥ 3 years mean (SD)</b>	4.05	1.89	3.95	1.82	4.15	1.94
Average no. of males aged ≥ 3 years mean (SD)	2.12	1.19	2.06	1.13	2.17	1.23
Average no. of females aged ≥ 3 years mean (SD)	1.94	1.18	1.89	1.15	1.98	1.20

**Table: 8. Average household size by gender profile of the population**

Particulars	Total	ODF	NON- ODF
Mean no of total Member	4.3	4.1	4.4
Mean no of total Male	2.2	2.1	2.3
Mean no of total Female	2.1	2	2.1

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

## CHAPTER-9: SURVEY FINDINGS OF HOUSEHOLDS

### Key Findings

- **Accessibility:** Overall accessibility of the toilets for the households was found to be 93.3 percent, which was 98.0 percent in ODF villages and 89.1 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Functionality:** At national level 98.6 percent of the toilets were found to be functional. In ODF villages it was higher with 99.7 percent toilets to be functional as compared to 97.5 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Hygienic Situation:** 95.0 percent of the toilets were found to be hygienic at national level. 99.5 percent toilets in ODF villages were found to be hygienic as compared to 90.5 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Disposal Mechanism of Excreta:** Safe Disposal mechanism for disposing of human excreta was found to be prevalent in 99.6 percent of the household surveyed. In ODF villages 100 percent reported the same whereas in non-ODF villages 99.1 percent reported the same. Safe Disposal mechanisms for disposing children' excreta were followed in 75.4 percent of the households. In ODF villages 95.4 percent reported of disposing the children' excreta through safe method whereas 59.9 percent in non-ODF villages reported the same.
- **Technological options:** Majority of toilet (99.6%) was found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system.
- **Usage of Toilets:** A high toilet usage was found to be prevalent with 96.5 percent people reporting to be using the toilets always among those who had access to toilets.
- **Solid and liquid waste management practices:** Most of household premises were found to be free from garbage and litter. At a national level 97.5 percent of the household premises were found to be without garbage or litter. More than half of the households i.e. around 53.3 percent of the households reported of disposing the solid household waste outside to a common system. Similarly, disposal of waste water to a common system was found to be followed by 60.1 percent of the households. At mere number of household premises, presence of stagnant water was observed which was at 3.7 percent of the total households.

## 9.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information on key sanitation indicators of the households. These indicators included access, functionality, hygienic condition, availability of water for toilet usage, technological options used in the toilet and solid & liquid waste management 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	92411	43735	48676
Total number of households with toilet access (Own, shared & Public toilet)	86199	42842	43356
Total Number of households with toilet access (Own & shared) *	84590	42347	42243

\*For calculations of functionality, hygienic status, safe disposal of excreta, usage of toilet & availability of water, base (n=84590) will be used.

## 9.2. ACCESS TO TOILETS

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

Among all the surveyed households (n=92411), the households which had access to toilets represents 93.3 at national level. Almost all the household in ODF villages (98.0%) have access to toilet while households of non-ODF villages reported 89.1 percent toilet access.

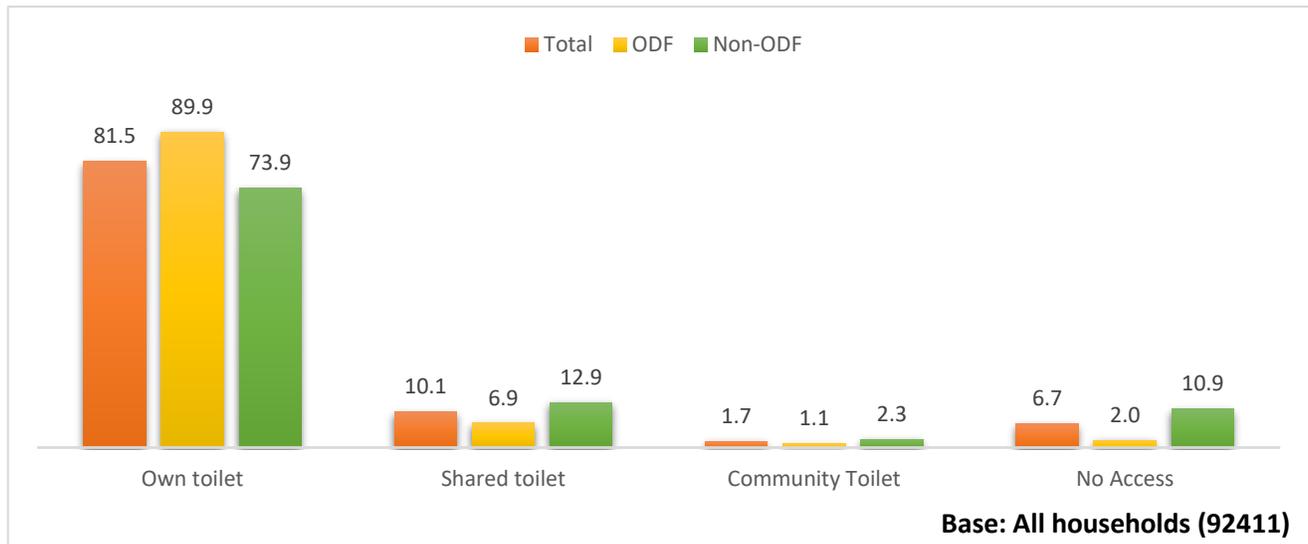
ODF & Non-ODF households rely on different set-up of toilet facilities depending on ownership status. Main type of toilet to which the ODF households getting access to, is own toilet (89.9%), shared toilet (6.9%) and community toilet (1.1%). In Non-ODF households also, the trend of using the types of toilet is same, however, the percent of households in own toilet is accounted to 73.9 percent, shared toilet (12.9%) and community toilet (2.3%). Overall, 6.7 percent of households do not have access to toilet facilities, meaning they practice open defecation.

State-wise analysis of data shows that the states of North-east (Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland & Sikkim) & Dadra and Nagar Haveli have all the households (100%) with access to toilet. At national level, the state which have reported toilet access in more than 99 percent households but below 100 percent, are Kerala (99.9%), Tamilnadu (99.7%), Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh & Meghalaya (99.6% each), Uttarakhand (99.5%) and ANI (99.2%). The percent distribution of toilet access in four states have been reported below 90 percent. The states are J&K (85.3%), Jharkhand (84.7%), Bihar (73.6%) and Odisha (72.2%). The households of ODF villages of Jharkhand reported below 90 percent of toilet access which accounts to be 89.9 percent followed by Bihar (85.9%). Surprisingly, across all states Bihar is the only state wherein ODF (85.9%) and Non-ODF (72.9%) households both have reported low toilet access.

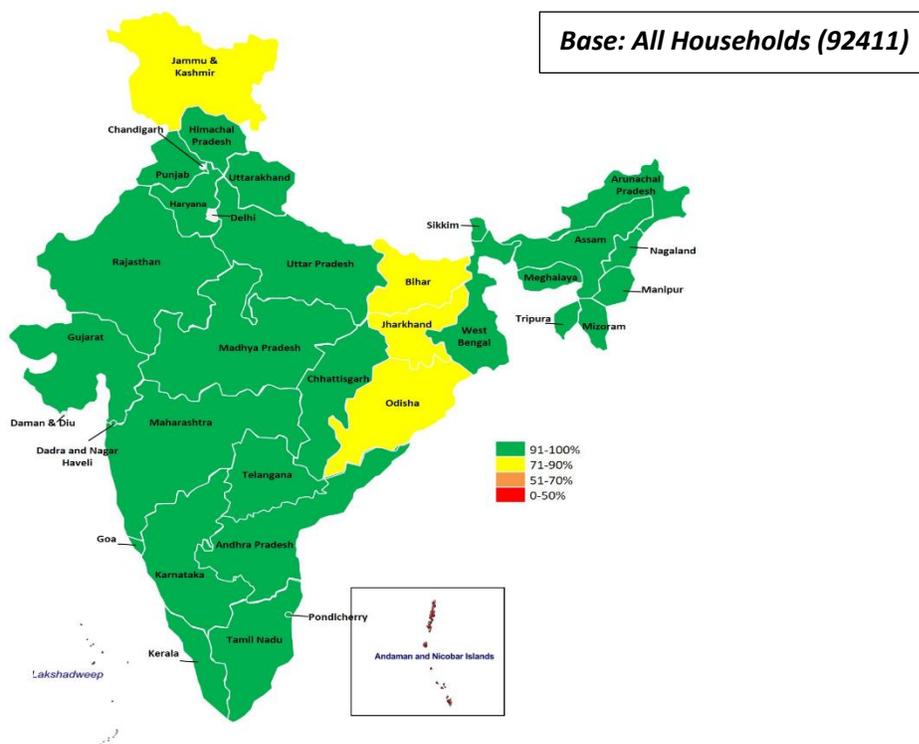
The lowest access to toilet by the Non-ODF household was recorded in Odisha (68.9%). (Refer HH:3 in annexure table)

**Trends:** Percentage of households practicing open defecation decreased from 24 percent in 2017-18 to 6.7 percent in 2018-19.

**Figure: 9. Accessibility by types of toilet (%)**



**Figure: 10. Percentage of household with accessibility to the toilet by state/ UT**

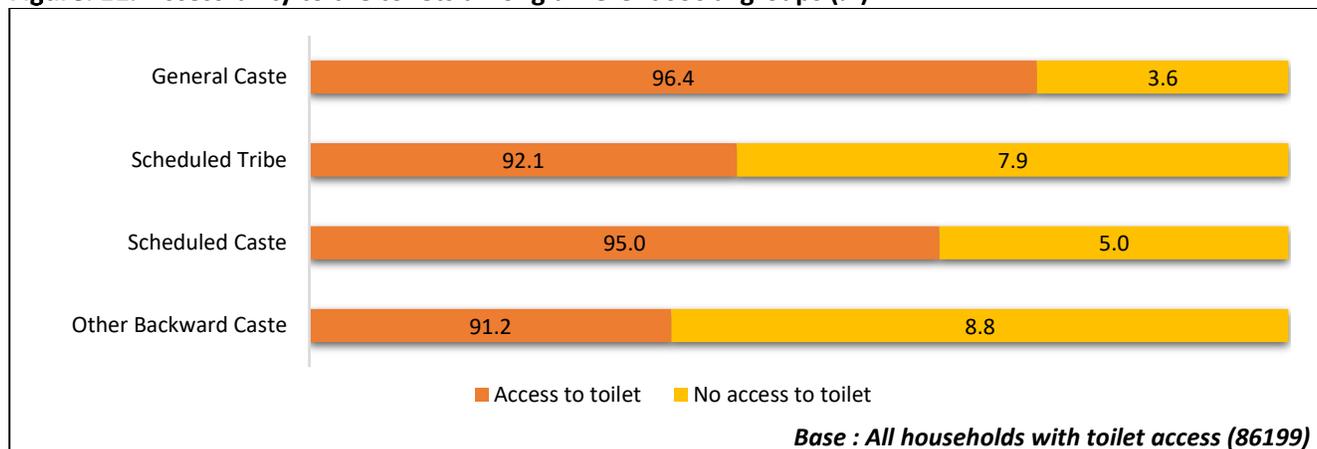


### 9.3. PATTERNS OF HOUSEHOLD ACCESS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The distribution of households by social categories shows that more than 9 households out of 10 have access to toilet facilities. The households which belong to the general category have got highest access which constitutes 96.4 percent while 95 percent are scheduled caste, 92.1 percent are scheduled tribe, and 91.2 percent are other backward caste.

The percentage of ODF households with access to the toilet facilities is on higher side (98.0%) as compared to the Non-ODF households (89.1%).

**Figure: 11. Accessibility to the toilets among different social groups (%)**



**Table: 9. Accessibility of the toilets by socio- economic characteristics**

Accessibility of toilets	Households with toilet access					
	Total		ODF		Non-ODF	
	Total Number of households	%	Total Number of households	%	Total Number of households	%
<b>Base: All households</b>	<b>92411</b>		<b>43735</b>		<b>48676</b>	
<b>Social Category</b>						
Other Backward Caste	36335	91.2	16456	96.8	19879	87.0
Scheduled Caste	9833	95.0	5203	98.9	4631	91.0
Scheduled Tribe	11226	92.1	5828	97.9	5398	86.6
General Caste	26335	96.4	14024	99.0	12311	93.6
Don't Know/Can't Say	2469	91.3	1331	98.6	1138	83.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>86199</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>42842</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>43356</b>	<b>89.1</b>
<b>Economic Category</b>						
APL	29937	95.1	15355	98.4	14582	91.9
BPL	50549	92.1	24609	97.6	25940	87.5
Don't Know	5712	93.8	2878	98.6	2834	89.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>86199</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>42842</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>43356</b>	<b>89.1</b>

The table depicts the accessibility status of the households by socio-economic categories. Out of the total households which have got access to the toilet facilities, majority of the households belonged to the general category which is accounted to 96.4 percent followed by the households belonged to the scheduled caste which

is 95.0 percent of the total accessible households. The number of households which are reported the lowest in this category belonged to the other backward caste (91.2%). 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 belongs to other backward caste 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 95.1 percent in overall. The BPL households have got 92.1 percent toilet access. Please refer **table:10** for detailed information.

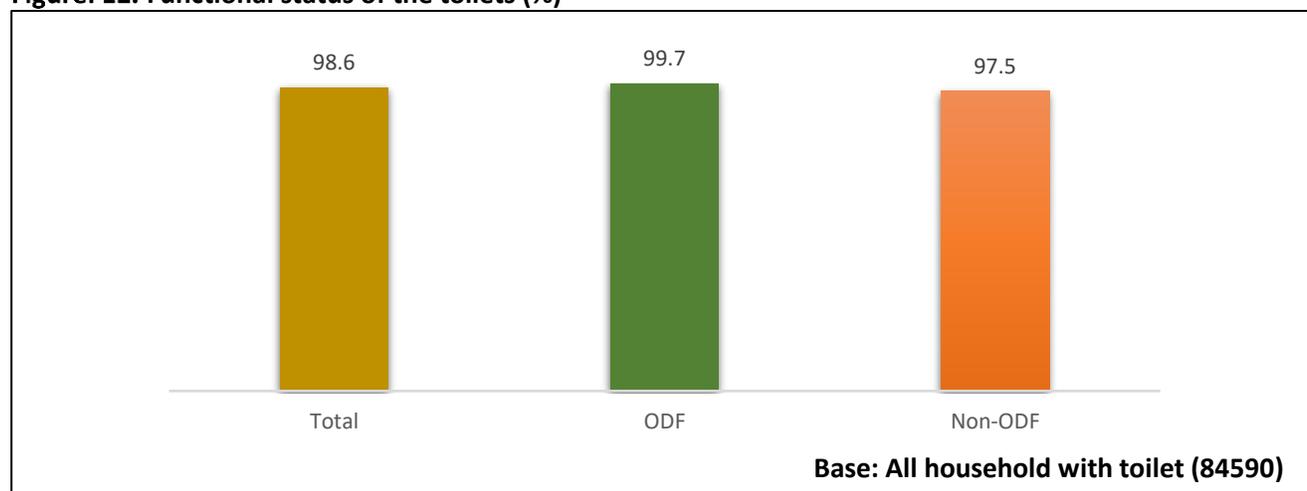
#### 9.4. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

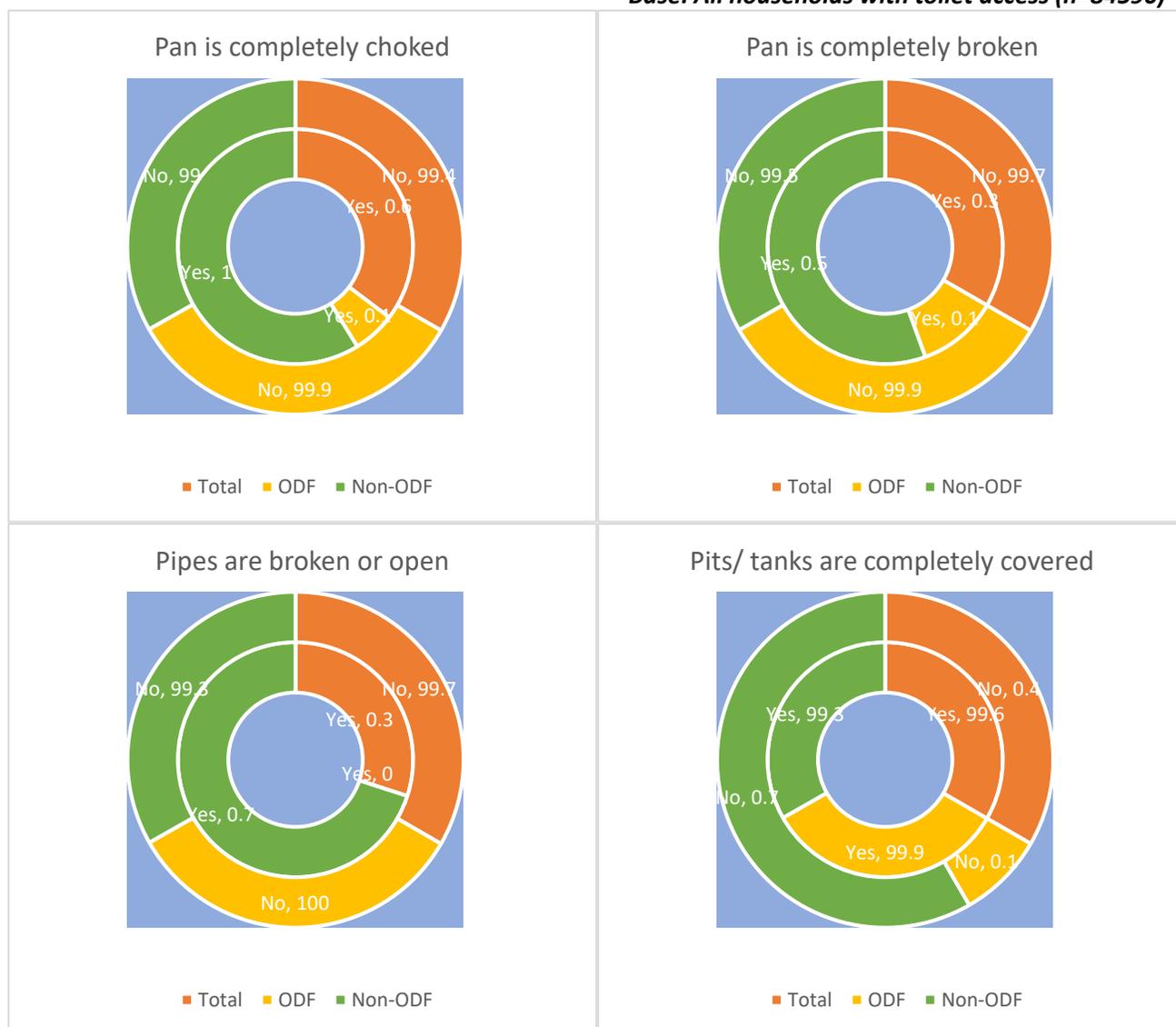
The functionality status of the toilet was determined by observing four components in the toilet. These components were whether the **i) pan/seat was completely broken ii) pan was choked iii) pits/tanks were completely covered iv) pipes were broken or open**. Based on the above parameters, overall functionality of the households were reported to be 98.6 percent. Functionality status of households which belongs to the ODF village represents 99.7 percent where almost all the households have got functional toilet. In households toilet of the non-ODF villages, functionality status represents 97.5 percent.

State-wise analysis of data shows that the households of the majority of the states reported to have more than 98 percent functional toilet. Only few states like Madhya Pradesh (97.8%), Uttar Pradesh (97.7%), Assam (97.6%), Punjab & Goa (97.3% each), Tamilnadu (96.9%), Jharkhand (96.4%) and Odisha (96%) have functionality status below 98 percent.

Almost all the households across the states under ODF category have functional toilet except Jharkhand which reported to have only 93.9 percent functional toilet. Households of non-ODF villages of Punjab represents 94.1 percent with functional toilet which is lowest in this village category. **HH:5 presents the detail.**

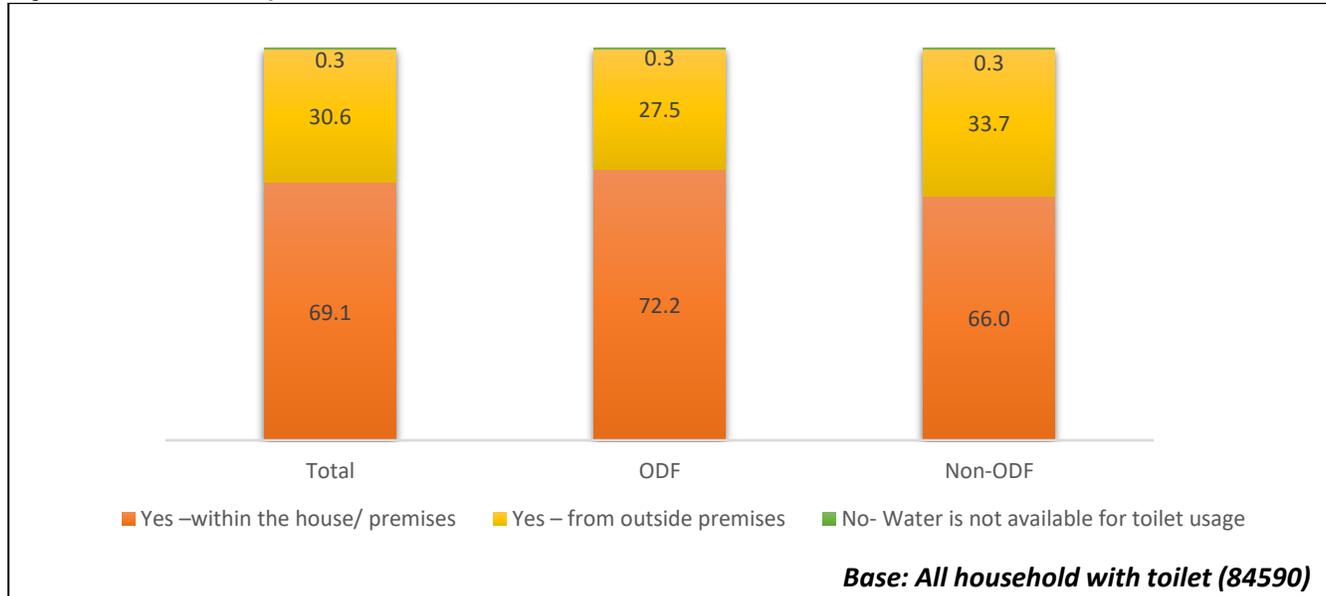
**Figure: 12. Functional status of the toilets (%)**



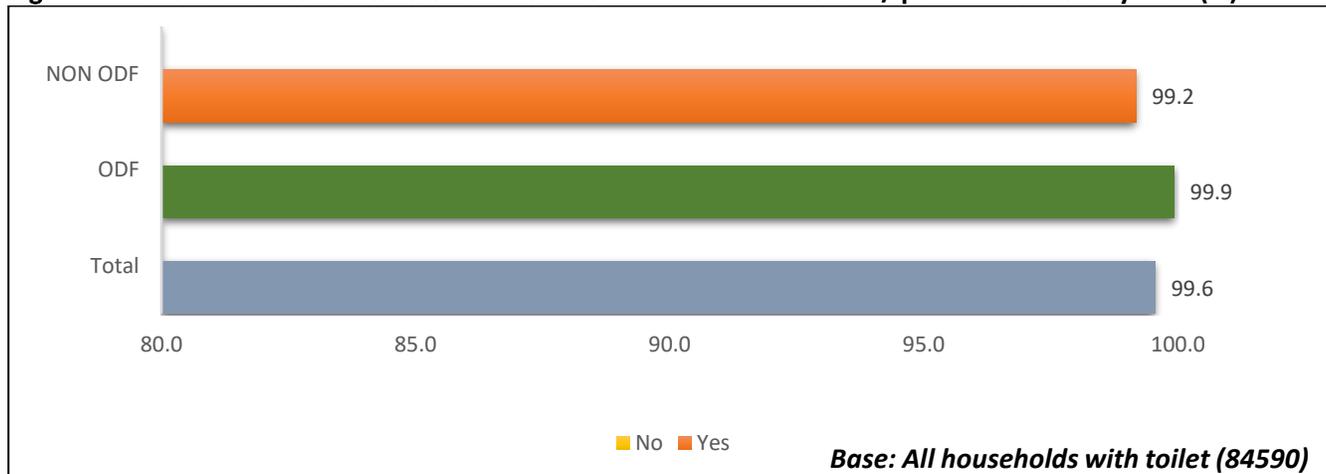
**Figure: 13. Proportion of HHs with functional status of toilet by different components (%)****Base: All households with toilet access (n=84590)**

### 9.5. AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR TOILET USAGE

Availability of water for toilets usage was observed for the household reported access to a toilet. The response of the households was recorded by asking whether the toilet had any evidence of water supply, or household had piped water supply in the toilet, or small water turf/tank next to the toilet, or bucket of water kept next to the toilet, or presence of well or hand-pump in the house premises, or presence of any other water sources. The data shows that in India, almost all rural households across the different village category (99.7% each in ODF and non-ODF village) had availability of water. Majority of the households had water available within the house premises which represents 69.1 percent. The main source of water found within the premises of the house in majority of the households across both the village category. However, the household belonging to the ODF village represents 72.2 percent have water available within the premises of the house while Non-ODF household represents 66 percent with water available with the premises. **(HH:6 presents the detail).**

**Figure: 14. Availability of water source (%)****TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS**

The survey tried to verify whether safe technology is adopted in the household's toilets for disposal. The household toilets were observed to see whether the toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system. The household toilets which were found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system at national level represents 99.6 percent. In ODF household toilet, the percentage is same as in national level. However, the Non-ODF household toilets represents 99.2 percent, connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system.

**Figure: 15. Percent distribution of household toilets connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system (%)**

### 9.5.1. Safe Disposal of Human Excreta

#### Safe disposal

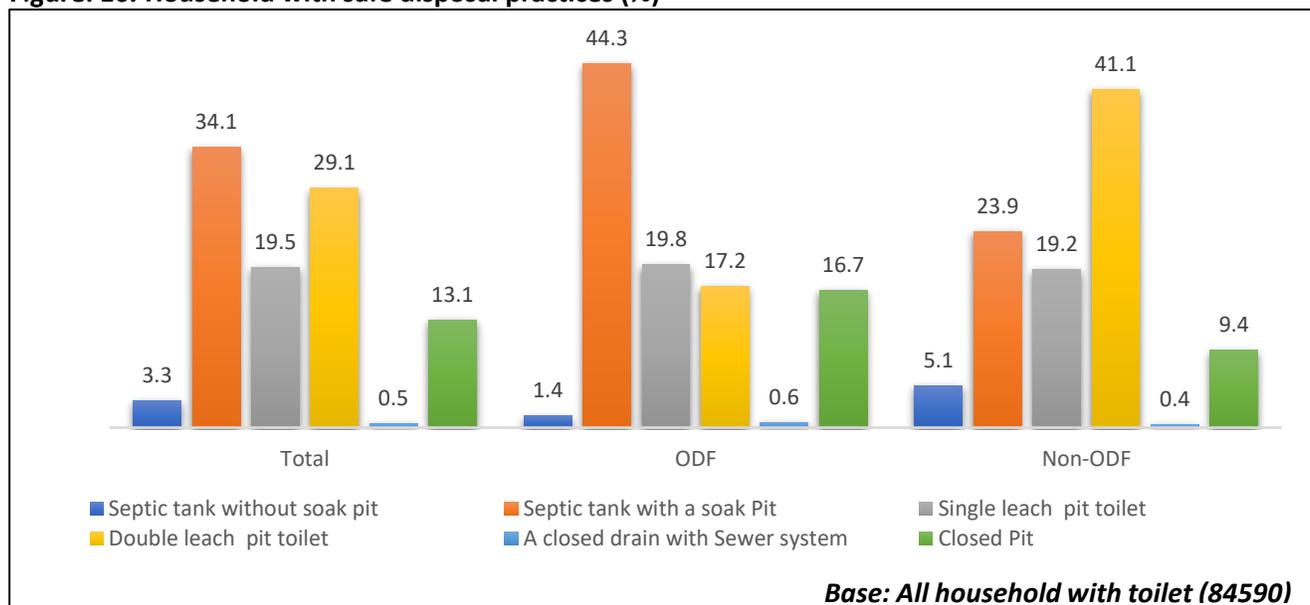
Include septic tank with soak pit, single leach pit, double leach pit, closed drain with sewer system and closed pit.

**Sample:** All household with toilet (84590)

Almost all the households across both the village category, practiced safe disposal of excreta. All household (100%) in ODF villages were reported to have practiced safe disposal which safe disposal practice in Non-ODF household represents 99.1 percent.

There are only few states at an overall level which were reported to have safe disposal practice in less than 99 percent households. These states are Madhya Pradesh (98.9%), Jharkhand (98.5%), Meghalaya (98%) and Assam (97.6%). All households in ODF villages were universally found to have practiced safe disposal of excreta except the states like Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh (99.9% each) and Assam (99.8%). The percent distribution of the households belonging to the Non-ODF villages of the states which shows safe disposal in less than 98 percent, are West Bengal (97.6%), Assam (97%) and Meghalaya (96.1%). The different mechanisms of safe disposal practices were described in the following figure. (Refer HH:9 in annexure table).

**Figure: 16. Household with safe disposal practices (%)**



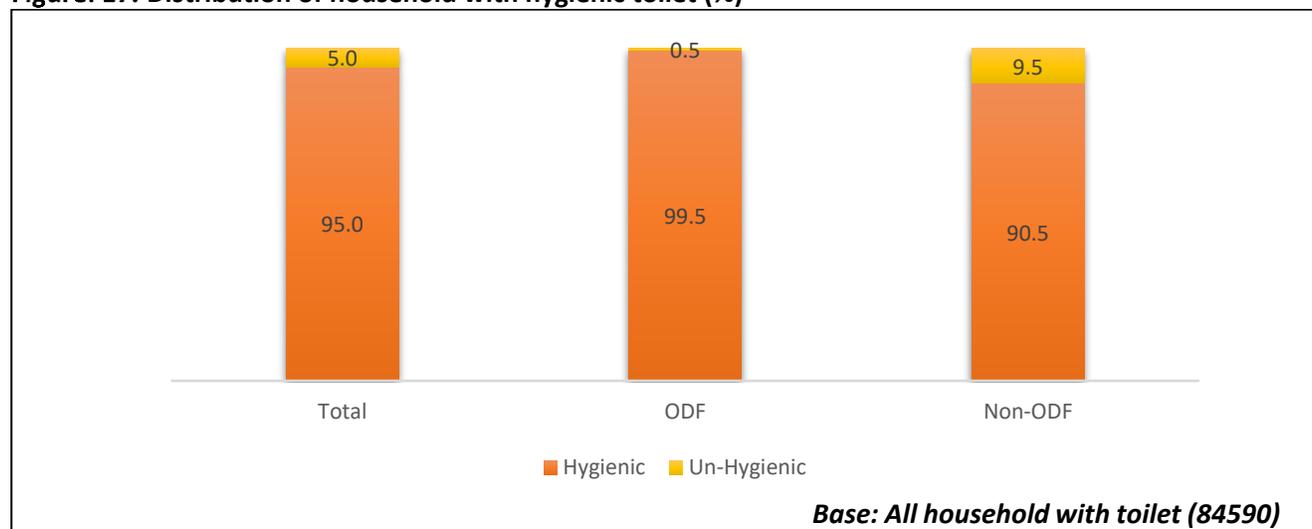
### 9.5.2. Hygienic situation of toilets

The survey also tried to look at the hygienic condition of the toilets across the rural households of different village categories. Toilets were considered in hygienic condition 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 which have toilets in hygienic condition at the national level represents 95 percent. Hygienic condition of the toilet constitutes 99.5 percent of the ODF households while

90.5 percent in Non-ODF households. At an overall level, states of Kerala, Gujarat and Haryana universally reported to have hygienic household toilet while the states which have hygienic toilet in less than 90 percent households are Goa (85.9%), Odisha (85.5%) and Jharkhand (84.4%). In ODF households, the state which reported lowest percentage of hygienic toilet, is Jharkhand which account to be 94.1 percent. In Non-ODF village category, the states which shows the hygienic toilet in less than 90 percent households, are Uttar Pradesh (89.9%), Goa (85.9%), West Bengal (85.2%), Odisha (83.1%), Maharashtra (82.4%), Karnataka (82.1%) and Jharkhand (80.5%). **(Refer HH:8 of annexure table)**

**Figure: 17. Distribution of household with hygienic toilet (%)**



### 9.5.3. Disposal of Children excreta by the household with children < 3 years

#### Safe disposal of child faeces

Include Put into the toilet & Buried in the ground

**Sample:** All household with children aged less than 3 years (13988)

Among the surveyed households (N=92411), 15.14% of the households having children aged less than 3 years (n=13988) were asked about the disposal method for the faeces of the child. Based on the open-ended response it was categorized whether the methods were safe way of disposing the faeces or unsafe method. The respondents whose response recorded 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.

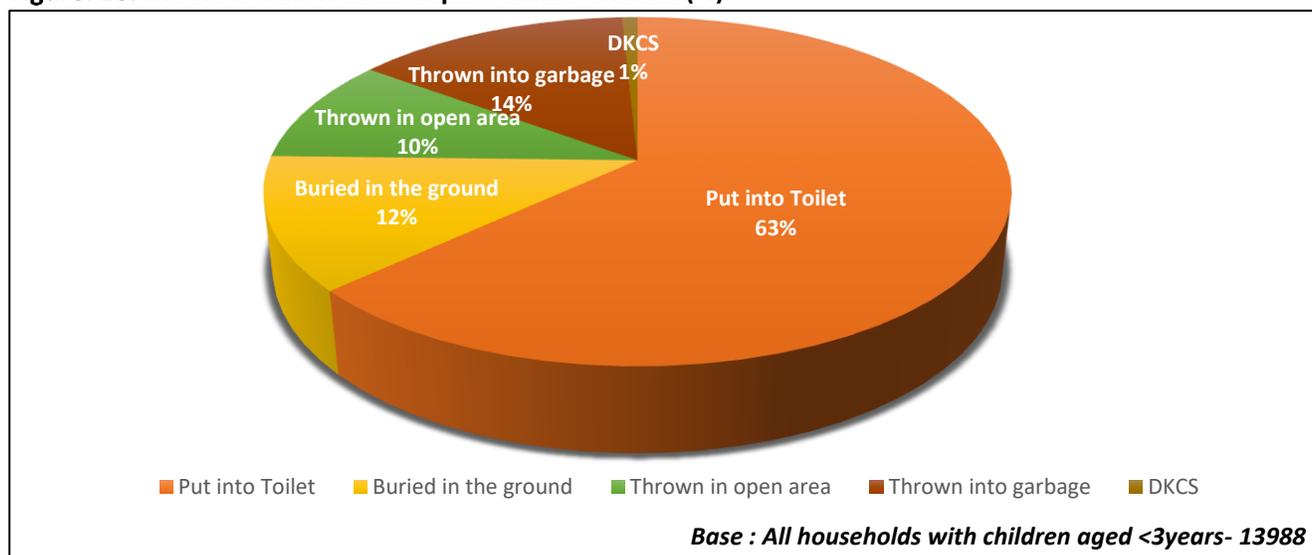
At the national level, almost all the household of ODF villages (95.4%) with children in the age-group of less than 3 years, disposed of the child excreta through safe method. The household of Non-ODF village represents only 59.9% which claims to have disposed of the child faces through safe methods.

State-wise analysis shows that the household of ODF villages where safe disposal of child excreta was reported below 90 percent, were found in the states like Tamilnadu (86.8%), Assam (80.8%), Jharkhand (79.2%) and Bihar (58%).

The states wherein less than 50 percent of Non-ODF households were practicing safe disposal of child faeces are, Karnataka (45.6%), Jharkhand (44.2%), Bihar (41.4%), West Bengal (37.6%) and Odisha (27.1%).

Data analysis through different mechanism of disposing of the child faeces shows that the household of both the category of village (ODF & Non-ODF villages) rely on disposal method by putting the faeces into the toilet which represents 81.1 percent and 49.3 percent respectively. Overall, the household practicing the safe disposal through putting into toilet represents 63.1 percent followed by buried in the ground which constitutes 12.3 percent. The other mechanisms have been showcased in the following figure. **(Refer HH:10 of annexure table).**

**Figure: 18. Methods followed to dispose child's excreta (%)**



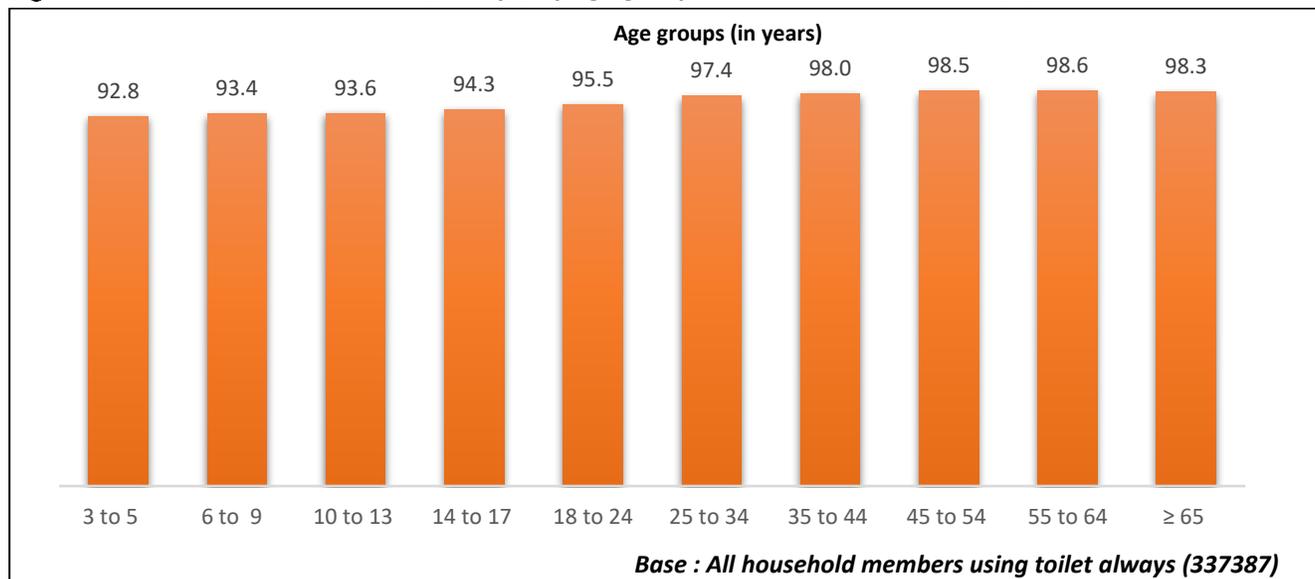
## 9.6. USAGE OF TOILETS

### Using toilet always

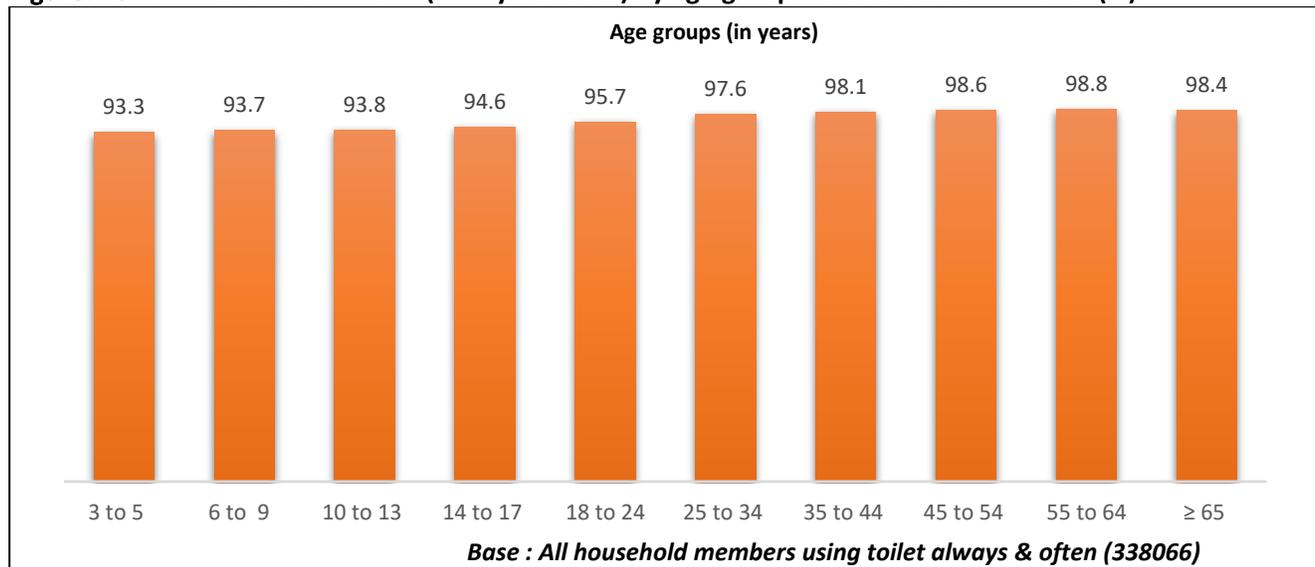
Besides the accessibility to the toilet facilities, some usage characteristics of the household members were explored through the set of questions to explore whether the family members used toilet always or there is an irregularity in usage. The household members who gave response that they use toilet always, were further probed to understand the extent of use of household toilet. And the question posed was, whether they used toilet mostly, rarely or never in the last 15 days.

The age group-wise toilet use has been presented in the following figure which exhibits that the individual in age- group of 55- 64 years always used the household toilet represents 98.6 percent followed by the individual in age group of 65 or more which constitutes 98.3 percent.

Individual in the age-group of 45-54 years associated with the ODF household and using the toilet always reported to be 99.9 percent which is highest across the different age-group. The individual in the age-group of 55- 64 years who belongs to the Non-ODF household and using the toilet always constitutes 97.4 percent across the different age-group. **(Refer table:11).**

**Figure: 19. Pattern of use of toilet (Always) by age groups of household members (%)****Using toilet always & often**

At the national level, the individuals were asked about the usage pattern of household toilet by providing some more liberty if the individual using the toilet always. The respondent if answered that they did not always use toilet, another follow-up question was asked if they use toilet often, rarely and never in last 15 days. The pattern of usage of toilet by the individual who either responded always using toilet or they responded that not using toilet always by often using it, put together and analysed. The data shows that majority of the individual falling under the age-group of 55- 64 years who either always or often use the household toilet represent 98.8 percent which is followed by 45-54 years of individual who constitutes 98.6 percent. The member of the household in the age-group of 45-54 years and 55-64 years reported to be 99.9 percent each. In Non-ODF household, the individual in the age-group of 55-64 years reported to be 97.7 percent who use household toilet always and often. (Refer table:11)

**Figure: 20. Pattern of use of toilet (Always & often) by age groups of household members (%)**

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

Usage pattern of toilet by age- group of members of the household				
Particulars	Always and Often		Always	
	338066		337387	
Age	Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)
3 to 5 years	15268	93.3	15195	92.8
6 to 9 years	21692	93.7	21614	93.4
10 to 13 years	24966	93.8	24888	93.6
14 to 17 years	26033	94.6	25961	94.3
18 to 24 years	47904	95.7	47794	95.5
25 to 34 years	59132	97.6	59037	97.4
35 to 44 years	51918	98.1	51856	98.0
45 to 54 years	39867	98.6	39827	98.5
55 to 64 years	29506	98.8	29467	98.6
65+ years	21779	98.4	21748	98.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>338066</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>337387</b>	<b>96.5</b>

**Table: 11. Background characteristics of those who reported using toilet always and often (%)**

Usage pattern of toilet by gender & socio-economic category of members of the household				
Particulars	Always and Often		Always	
	338066		337387	
	Total	Yes (%)	Total	Yes (%)
Male	176196	96.6	175844	96.4
Female	161870	96.8	161543	96.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>338066</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>337387</b>	<b>96.5</b>
<b>Social Category</b>				
Other Backward Caste	142704	96.1	142390	95.9
Scheduled Caste	38692	96.9	38620	96.7
Scheduled Tribe	43611	96.9	43516	96.7
General Caste	103655	97.4	103478	97.2
Don't Know/Can't Say	9405	96.7	9384	96.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>338066</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>337387</b>	<b>96.5</b>
<b>Economic Category</b>				
APL	119159	97.4	118959	97.2
BPL	196752	96.4	196319	96.1
Don't Know	22155	96.1	22109	95.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>338066</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>337387</b>	<b>96.5</b>

The prevalence of usage of the household toilet was analyzed based on the gender of the individual. The data shows that 96.6 percent females used toilet always which is slightly higher than the male members (96.4%). Those female members who used toilet always and often constitutes 96.8 percent which is again slightly higher than the male (96.6%).

Socio-economic category wise analysis shows that the prevalence of usage of toilet among the individual belonging to the general caste has highest percentage (97.2%) followed by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe with 96.7 percent each at national level. The individuals of general caste have highest percentage (97.4%) who

use the toilet always and often. This is followed by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe with 96.9 percent each at national level.

The population who are economically well-off have got higher percentage of toilet use always (97.2%). Those individual with APL category who use the toilet always and often constitutes 97.4 percent. **(Refer table:12)**

## 9.7. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

#### Safe disposal of Solid waste

Include Safely disposed within the household & disposed outside to the common system

**Sample:** All household (92411)

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

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

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 to have visible garbage or litter within the premises which is 98.6 percent in ODF village while 96.5 percent in Non-ODF village. **(Refer HH:11 of annexure table)**

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

At national level, more than half of the households (53.3%) reported to have disposed of the waste outside to common system and 42.5 percent reported that the waste was safely disposed within the household and around

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

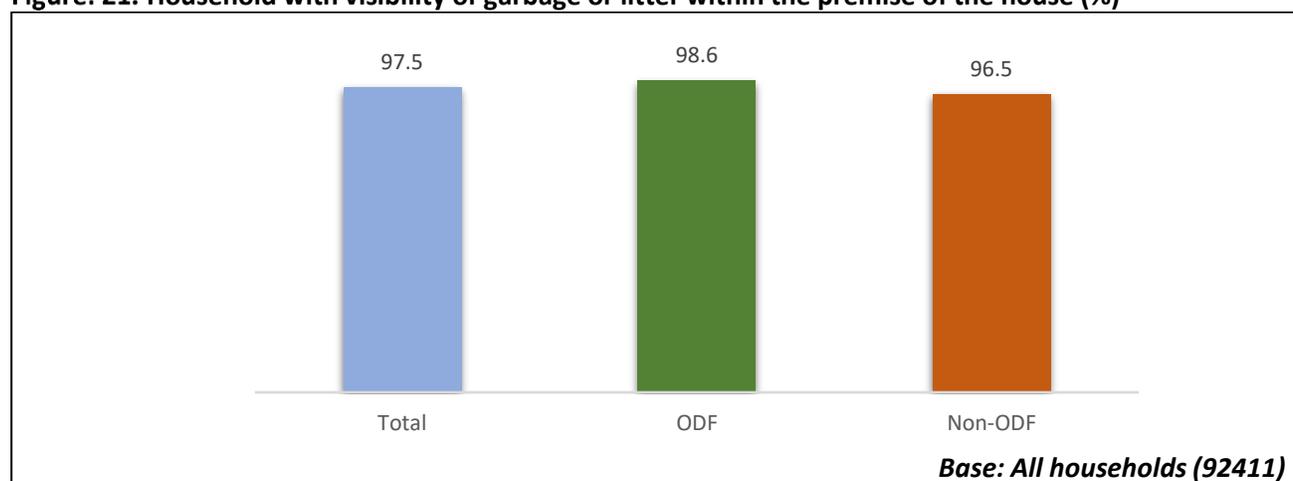
4 <http://vikaspedia.in/energy/environment/waste-management/solid-and-liquid-waste-management-in-rural-areas>

4.2 percent reported that disposal as Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement). The household of the ODF villages majorly rely on one of the safe methods of solid waste disposal which is outside to the common system. This method represents 49.7 percent while another method of safe disposal (Safely disposed within the household) of solid waste which is the second most common method constitutes 45.4 percent.

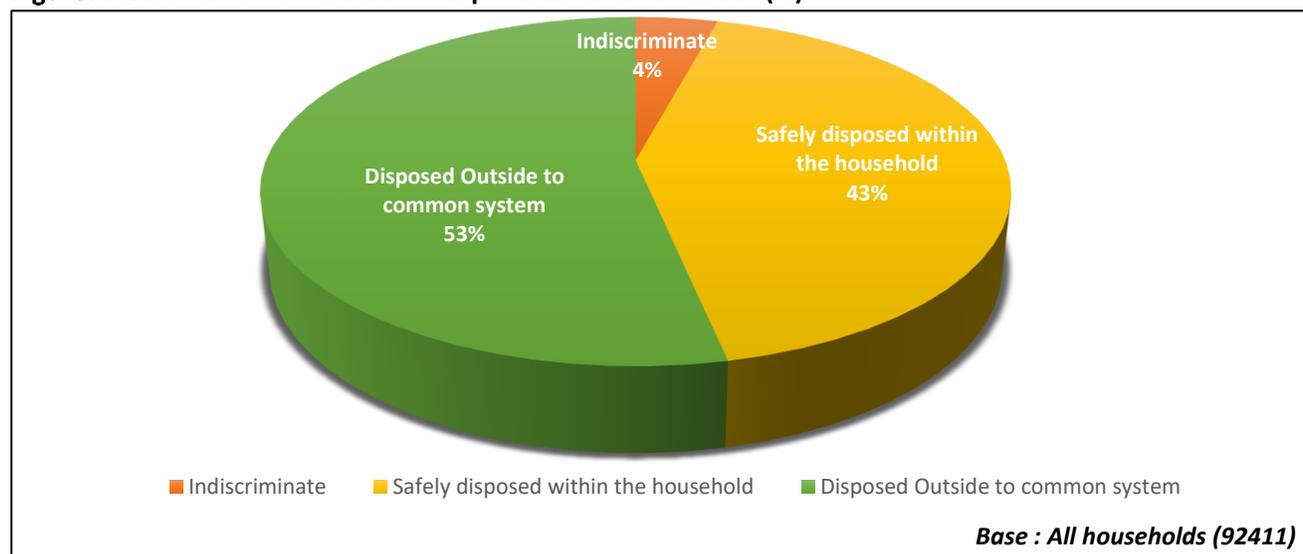
Both method of solid waste disposal by ODF households shares almost 50 percent of the total household practicing these methods. In Non-ODF households, the majority of the households rely on disposal practice by dispose outside to the common system. **(Refer HH:12 of annexure table)**

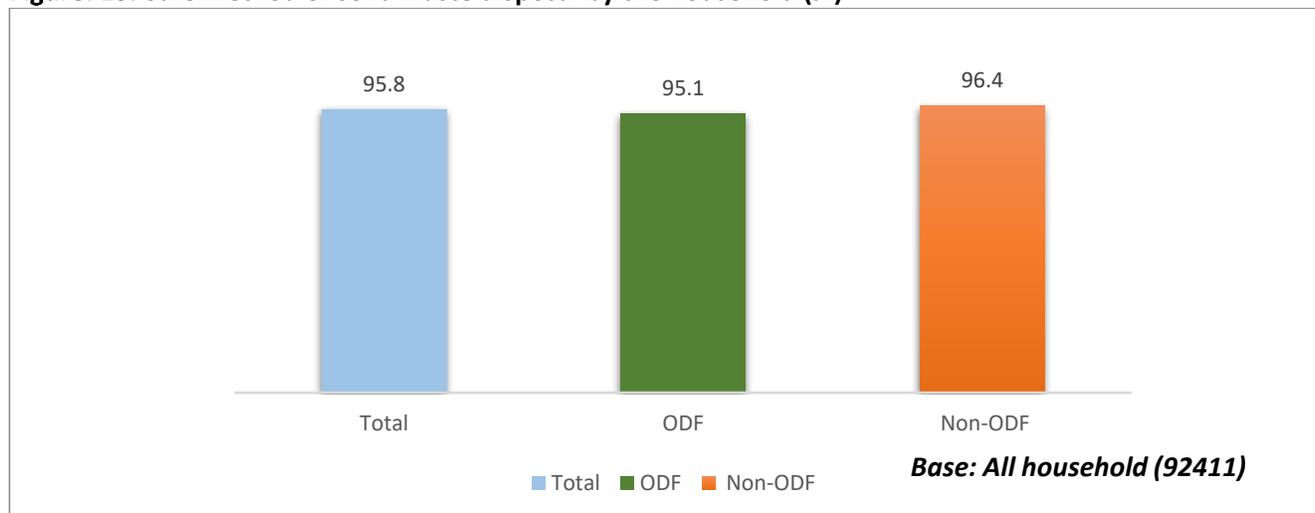
By making the classification of safe and unsafe method of solid waste, the different safe methods were put together to understand the safe method practice in better way. Thus, the total number of households at national level which adopted the safe practice represents 95.8 percent. It is to be noted that comparatively higher number of households (96.4 percent) of Non-ODF villages practiced safe disposal of solid waste than ODF households (95.1 percent). **(Refer HH:13 of annexure table)**

**Figure: 21. Household with visibility of garbage or litter within the premise of the house (%)**



**Figure: 22. Methods of solid waste disposal in the households (%)**



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

### 9.7.2. Disposal of waste water from households

#### Safe disposal of liquid waste

Include flows into a common system, kitchen garden & soak pit

**Sample:** All household (92411)

To understand the disposal pattern of the waste water in the households, the premise of the household was observed against presence of stagnant water. Apart from observing 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 household respondents were first asked if there is any visible stagnant water within the premises of the house. The data analysis shows that in overall, 96.3 percent household did not report any visible stagnant water within the premises of the house. The household of the ODF village reported to be 96 percent while Non-ODF household accounted to be 96.5 percent. **(Refer HH:14 of annexure table)**

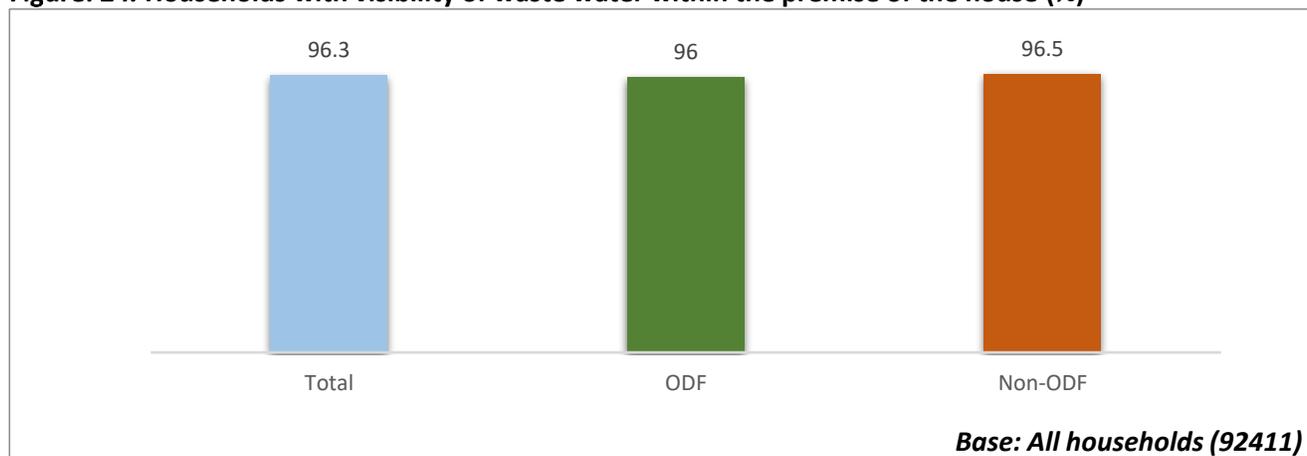
The households were further probed about the different method of disposing of the waste water which they practice. To which, the majority of the household (60.1%) responded to have practiced one of the safe methods of disposal of waste water at national level. The same method of disposal of waste water gives highest representation across ODF and Non-ODF household also, however, the proportion of this method is slightly higher (63.2%) in Non-ODF.

State-wise analysis shows that the method of disposal of waste water through flows into a common system majorly used in Haryana (99.3%) and Punjab (96.6%) which is more than 90 percent at national level. The household of all other states which practices the same method represents less than 90 percent. The states of Meghalaya and Nagaland primarily practiced the disposal of waste water in Kitchen garden which are accounts to be 86.2 percent 71.2 percent respectively. Meghalaya is the only state herein the households practiced the disposal through Kitchen garden across ODF and Non-ODF village which accounts to be 80.6 percent and 91.8 percent respectively. **(Refer HH:15 of annexure table)**

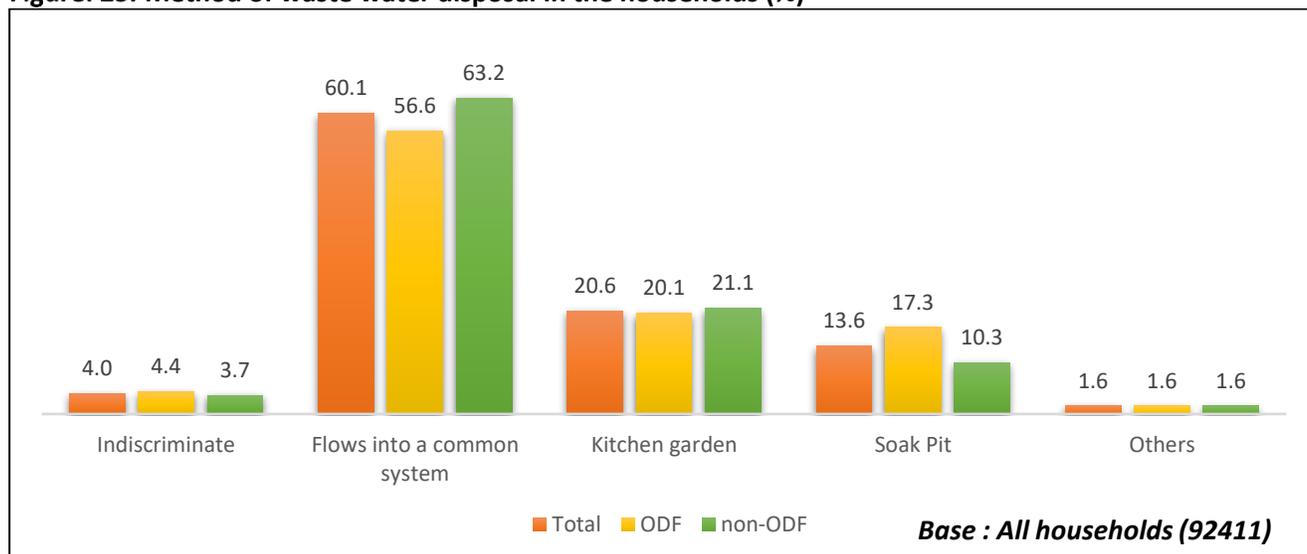
In India, there are few states wherein the households of the ODF villages have comparatively lowest percentage in safe disposal of liquid waste. These states are Chhattisgarh (85.9%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (85.3%), Karnataka (75.7%) and ANI (74.8%). Other states represent more than 90 percent. The states wherein the

households of Non-ODF villages practice safe disposal with less than 90 percent, are Andhra Pradesh (89.2%), Madhya Pradesh (82.2%) and Karnataka (82%). (Refer HH:16 of annexure table)

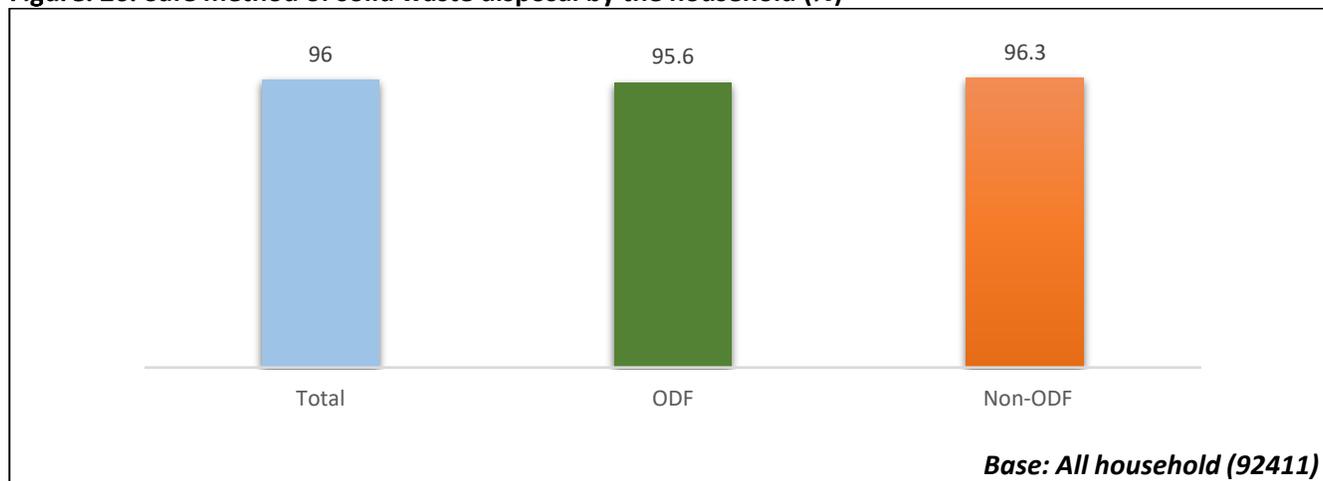
**Figure: 24. Households with visibility of waste water within the premise of the house (%)**



**Figure: 25. Method of waste water disposal in the households (%)**



**Figure: 26. Safe method of solid waste disposal by the household (%)**



## CHAPTER-10: SURVEY FINDINGS OF SCHOOLS

### Key Findings

- Distribution of types of school:** Among all the schools surveyed, 1.8 percent were boy's school 1.6 percent were girl's school and 96.6 percent were co-educational schools. Analysis at educational level shows at an overall level that 45.2 percent were primary, 31.8 percent were Lower secondary, 11.1 percent schools were Secondary, and 11.8 percent were higher secondary.
- Accessibility:** Accessibility to toilet was found to be in majority of the schools. 98.9 percent of the schools at an overall level had access to toilet whereas 99.8 percent schools in ODF villages had access to toilet. 98.1 percent Schools in non-ODF villages had access to toilet.
- Functionality:** At national level, almost all toilets were found to be functional (98.5%). In ODF villages almost all the school toilets were found to be functional (99.8%). 97.3 percent toilets in schools of Non-ODF villages were found to be functional.
- Toilets for boys and girls:** Separate toilets for girls and boys were found to be present at 88.4 percent of the co- educational schools. In the schools of ODF villages this was higher at 91.1 percent whereas in school of non-ODF villages, 86.0 percent of the co-educational schools had separate toilets. In ODF villages 1 functional toilet seat was available for 72 boys. In the non-ODF villages, 1 functional toilet seat was found to be shared by 89 boys. For girl students in schools of ODF villages 1 toilet seat was found for 61 girls whereas one functional toilet seat was available for 64 girls. In the schools of non-ODF villages, one toilet seat was shared by 79 girls whereas among 84 girls one functional toilet seat was available. Usability of the toilet was found to be more in girls' toilet (97.8%) as compared to boys' toilet (97.2%) and common toilets (97.6%).
- Hygiene:** Almost all the school toilets of the ODF villages were found to be utilizing the technology. At an overall level, 99.1 percent of the schools reported that toilet was connected to tank/ pit or to a sewer system and 98.9 percent toilets had fly proof seal. Hygienic toilets were found at 98 percent of the school at an overall level. In the school of ODF villages, almost all the toilets (99.1%) were found to be hygienic.
- Safe disposal of human excreta:** Safe disposal of human excreta was found to be prevalent at 99.2 percent of the schools at national level. In the schools of ODF villages, nearly all the school reported of disposing of the human excreta safely (99.9%). In non-ODF villages, 98.6 percent school reported to have disposed of the human excreta safely.

## 10.1. 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 and that children practicing open defecation may lead to many health hazards like diarrhoea besides 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 availability of hand washing facility.

In each sampled village where school was available, the interviewer interviewed the eligible respondent of the school 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.

Among the surveyed villages (n=6136), 97.8 percent villages (n=6002) have got schools. Out of the schools found in the village, 98.9 percent schools (n=5936) have got access to the toilet facilities and that out of the total toilets having access to the toilet facilities, 1.1 percent (n=66) toilets were found locked during the field survey while rest of them were reported unlocked. The detailed information only gathered for those school which were found unlocked (n=5870).

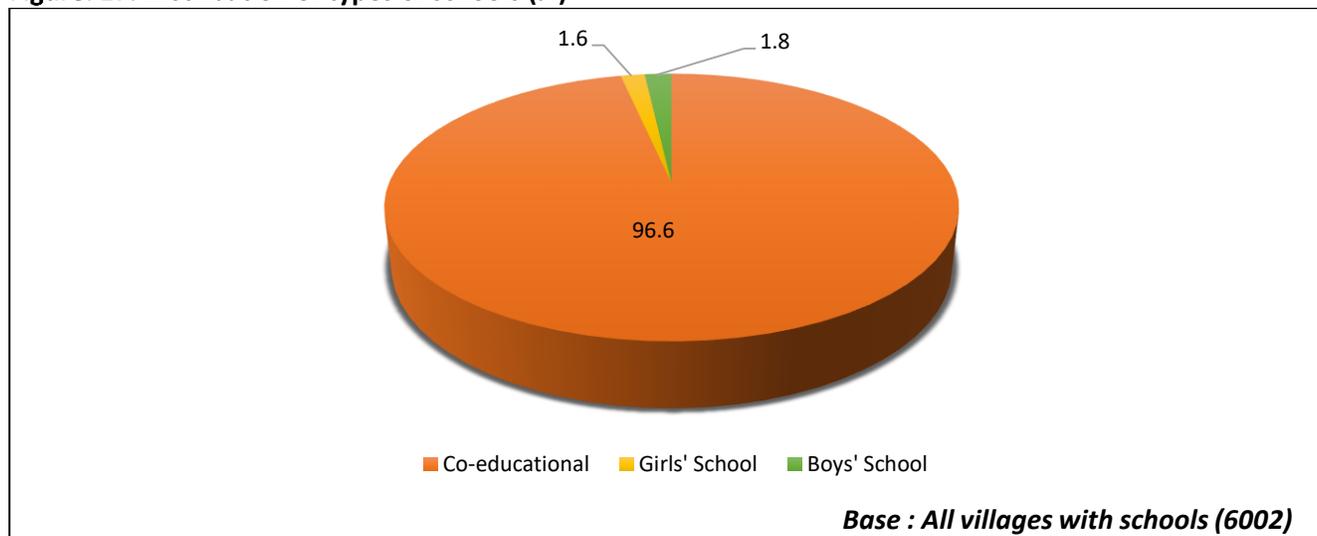
Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total Villages surveyed	6136	2891	3245
Total number of schools found in village	6002	2828	3174
Total number of schools with toilet access	5936	2822	3114
Total number of school unlocked	5870	2816	3054
Total number of school locked	66	6	60
Total Number of Co-ed schools with toilet access	5734	2711	3023

*Note: For the analysis of functionality, hygienic status, usage of toilet & evidence of handwashing practices, base (5870- Unlocked toilet) would be applied henceforth. While for separate section component of the toilet, base (5734- Toilet access) would be applied.*

## 10.2. Types and categories of the schools

### 10.2.1. Categories

For detailed discussion on extent of availability and status of the various components of the school toilet pertaining to sanitation, the schools were further divided into three categories **i) Boys schools ii) Girls schools and iii) Co-educational schools**. At the national level, 96.6 percent of schools were found to be co-educational. In the same category, availability of boy's school is slightly higher (1.8%) as compared to the girls' school (1.6%). Across both village category of the states, the trend of availability of boys' and girls' schools is same, however, the percentage of availability of both boys' and girls' schools is slightly higher in schools found in ODF villages. In ODF villages, the percentage of girls' school is 1.9 and boys' school is 2.1. In Non-ODF villages, the boys' and girls' schools are accounted to be 1.6 and 1.4 percent respectively.

**Figure: 27. Distribution of types of schools (%)**

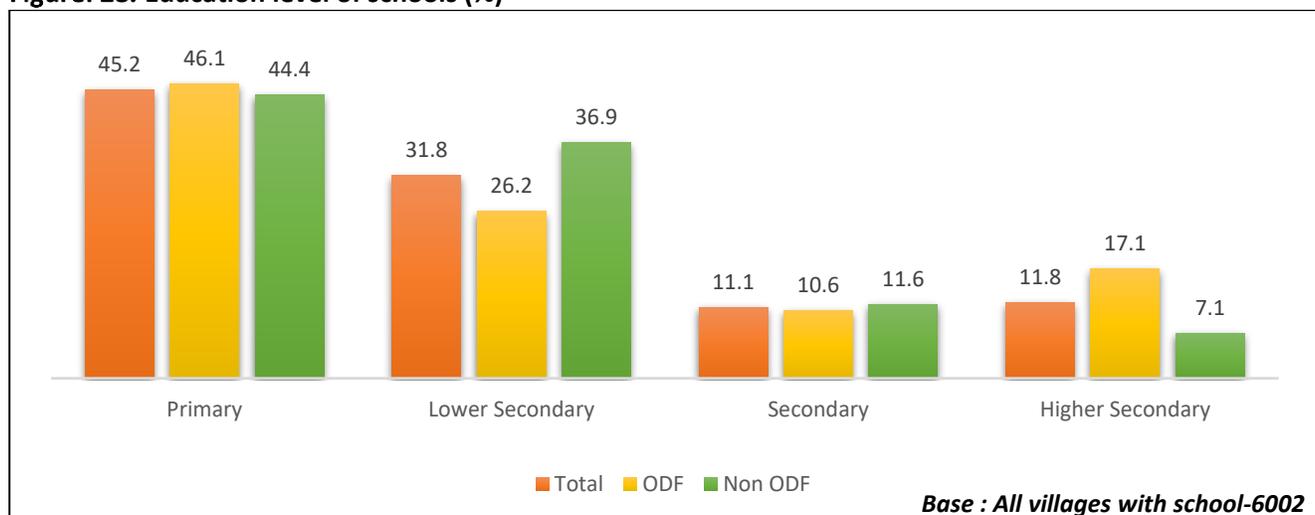
State-wise data analysis shows that in the state of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, ANI and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, all the schools found across the ODF and Non-ODF villages are co-educational schools. Haryana (89.2%) and Puducherry (88.5%) are the only states wherein the percentage of co-educational school is below 90 percent at the national level.

Highest 15 percent of boys' schools were reported to be in Jammu & Kashmir followed by Maharashtra (7.6%) and Madhya Pradesh (6.9%) while lowest percentage of boys' schools (0.3%) was reported to be in Rajasthan under ODF village category. Under the same village category, highest 10 percent girls' schools were reported to be in Jammu & Kashmir, however in J&K, the number of boys' and girls' school is very low as compared to other states. Jammu & Kashmir reported to have lowest percentage of co-ed schools (75%).

Under Non-ODF village category also, the percent distribution of boys' school in Maharashtra (10.8%) is reported to be high as seen in ODF village category, followed by Puducherry which represents 7.7 percent. In Rajasthan, highest 4.3 percent girls' schools were reported followed by Maharashtra (4.2%). In the same village category of Maharashtra, lowest percentage of co-ed schools was recorded to be 85 percent. **(Refer SCH:1 of annexure table)**

### 10.2.2. Educational Level

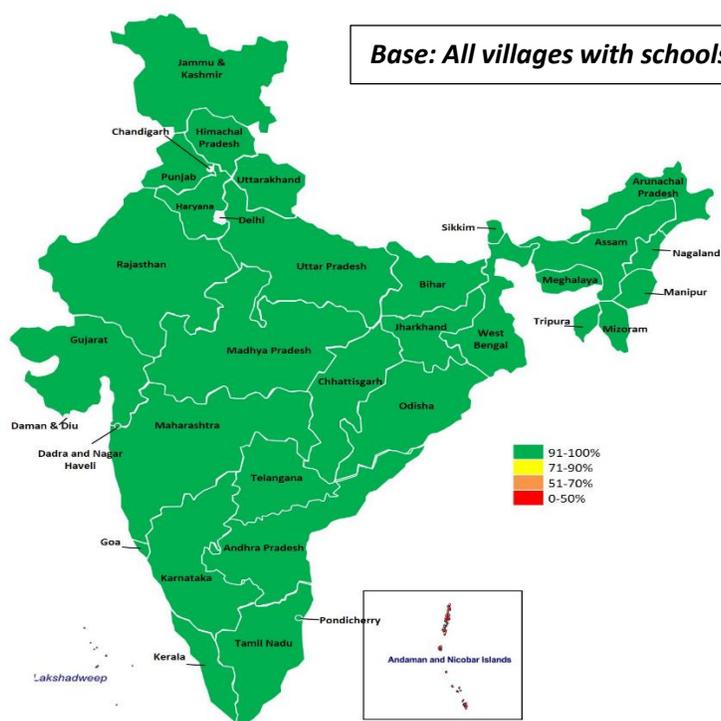
Among all the schools surveyed, 45.2 percent were primary schools, followed by lower secondary schools (31.8%). Percent distribution of higher secondary and secondary grades is almost similar where higher secondary grades school represents 11.8 percent and secondary grades school represents 11.1 percent.

**Figure: 28. Education level of schools (%)**

In India, across ODF & Non-ODF villages, almost 5 out of 10 schools are primary grade schools, secondary grades school represents slightly more than one-tenth of total schools, a gap of 10 percent is seen in the availability of secondary grades schools where secondary grades school represents 26.2 percent in ODF villages while secondary grades school represents 36.9 percent in Non-ODF villages. Contrary to this, higher secondary grades school represents 17.1 percent in ODF villages while the same grade represents only 7.1 percent in Non-ODF villages.

Slightly more than 7 out of 10 schools are primary grades school in the state of Manipur (72%) and West Bengal (71.8%) under ODF village category. Almost all schools represent primary grade in Meghalaya which accounts to be 95.5 percent under Non-ODF village category. Almost 7 out of 10 schools are secondary grade school in Jharkhand (66.7%) under ODF while 6 schools out of 10 schools in Bihar (56.9%) are secondary grades school under Non-ODF category. Half of the total school in Sikkim (50%) are secondary grade under ODF category whereas slightly higher percentage of secondary grades (53.8%) were reported in Goa under Non-ODF village category. Across both village category, more than half of the total higher secondary schools were reported in Rajasthan where under ODF, higher secondary grades represent 55.2 percent while the same grade represents 54.3 percent under Non-ODF. **(Refer SCH:1 of annexure table)** for additional information.

Figure: 29. Percentage of schools with accessibility to toilet by state/ UT (%)



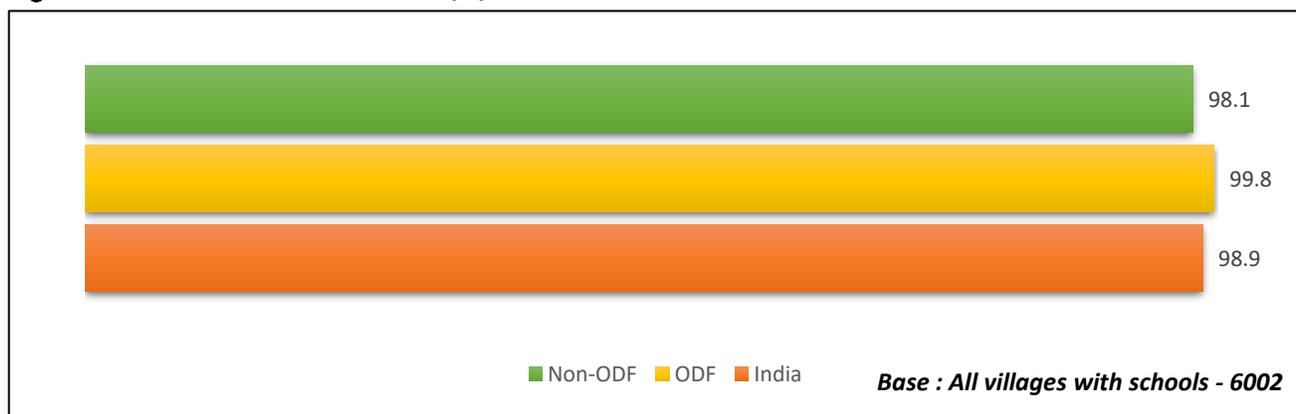
### 10.3. Accessibility of the toilets in the schools

In India, almost all schools in ODF villages have access to the toilet facility which represents (99.8%) while in Non-ODF village category, 98.1 percent of schools have access to the toilet facility.

State level data analysis reveals that across ODF village category, there are only few states where the percent distribution of accessibility is lower than 100 percent. These states are Maharashtra (99.7%), Chhattisgarh (99.5%), Madhya Pradesh (99%), Punjab (98.3%), Jharkhand (97.2%) and Bihar (96.8%). Bihar is the only state where the percentage of accessibility is lowest among other states.

In Non-ODF village category also, few states were reported to have less than 100 percent accessibility. These states are West Bengal (97.9%), Odisha (97.6%), Karnataka (96.8%), Bihar (96%), Madhya Pradesh (95.5%), Telangana (92.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (88.6%). Andhra Pradesh reported to have lowest accessibility percentage among other states. (Refer SCH:2 of annexure table)

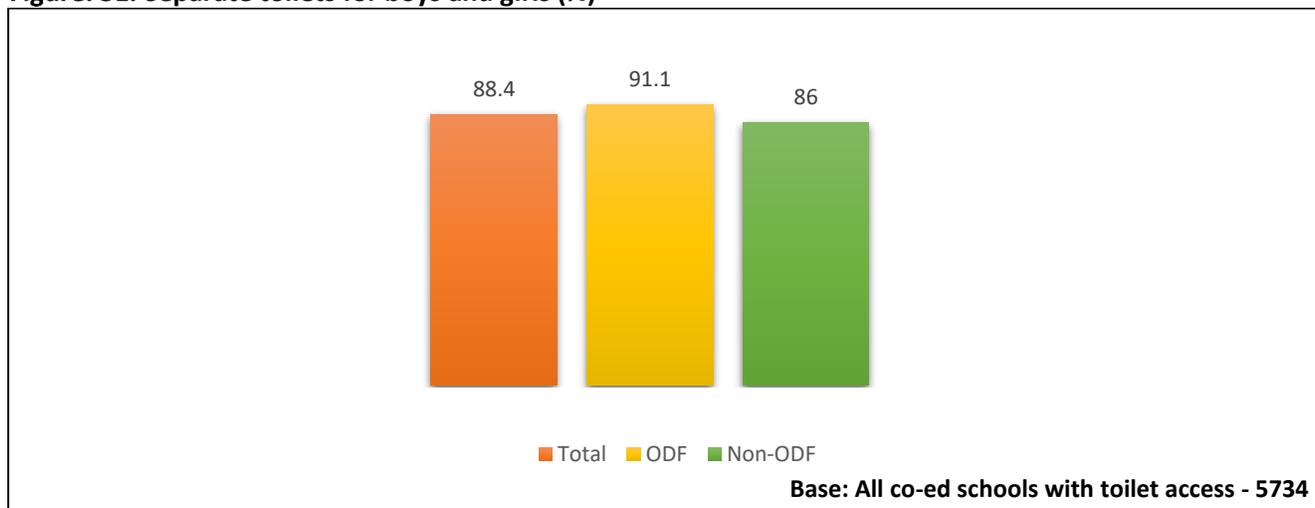
Figure: 30. School with toilet access (%)



#### 10.4. Separate toilets for boys and girls

The survey collected data on separate toilet arrangement in co-ed schools (n=5734). More than 9 out of 10 co-ed schools under ODF village category and almost 9 schools out of 10 in Non-ODF village category have separate toilets for boys and girls. Overall, 88.4 percent of co-ed schools in India have separate toilet for boys and girls.

**Figure: 31. Separate toilets for boys and girls (%)**



In India, all co-ed schools with toilet of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, ANI and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, have separate toilets for boys and girls under ODF village category. In the same village category, J&K reported to have lowest separate section in co-ed schools which accounts to be 60 percent. The states where separate sections of toilet arrangement are reported higher than 90 percent, are Rajasthan (97.8%), Goa & Tamilnadu (96% each), Puducherry (95.7%), Karnataka (94.3%), Uttar Pradesh (94.2%), Mizoram (92.3%) and Maharashtra (90.2%). Under Non-ODF village category. Lowest percentage of separate section is reported in Meghalaya (50%). **(SCH:4)**

#### 10.5. 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.

In the schools of the ODF villages, one toilet seat was available for 67 boys. One functional toilet seat was reported to be found for 72 boys. In the same village category, one toilet seat was available for 61 girls while one functional toilet seat was available for 64 girls. In the non-ODF villages, a greater number of boys had to share a single toilet seat (82 boys per toilet seat and 89 boys per functional toilet seat). In the schools of same village category, one toilet seat was shared by 79 girls while one functional toilet was shared by 84 girls. The burden of number of students sharing toilets is high amongst boys where a smaller number of toilet seats are available for use. **Please refer table-13 for detailed information**

**Table: 12. Availability of School toilets for students in ODF and Non-ODF region**

Particulars	Number of Students		Number of Toilets Seats		Number of Students for each toilet seat		Number of Functional Toilet Seat		Number of Student for each Functional Toilet Seat	
	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF
Village type										
Boys	295854	315244	4427	3837	66.8	82.2	4132	3546	71.6	88.9
Girls	284469	316201	4669	3991	60.9	79.2	4440	3744	64.1	84.5

**Figure: 32. Number of students sharing each toilet seat**

### 10.6. Condition of school toilet

Out of the total girls' toilet (n=93), 97.8 percent were found to be usable for girls and 97.2 percent usable for boys' out of total (n=107) boys' toilet. In common category, 97.7% were in usable condition out of total (n=5670) common toilet.

**Table: 13. Condition of school toilets at national level (%)**

Particulars	Boy's Toilet	Girl's Toilet	Common Toilet
<b>BASE: All unlocked school toilet (5870)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5670</b>
	%	%	%
Usable	97.2	97.8	97.6
Functional	99.1	98.9	98.5
Safe disposal	99.1	100	99.2
Hygienic	97.2	100	98
Water Available for hand washing	83.2	81.7	80.8

With their respective base of boys', girls' & common toilets, percentage of functionality is higher in boys' toilet than girls' and common toilet category. All girls' toilet shows safe disposal mechanism. All girls' toilet reported to be in hygienic condition. Water availability was comparatively more prevalent in boys' toilet. **Refer table-14 for detailed information**

## 10.7. Functionality of toilets in the schools

### Functional toilet

Considered when pan is not completely broken, pan is not completely choked, pits/ tanks are completely covered & pipes are not completely broken or open.

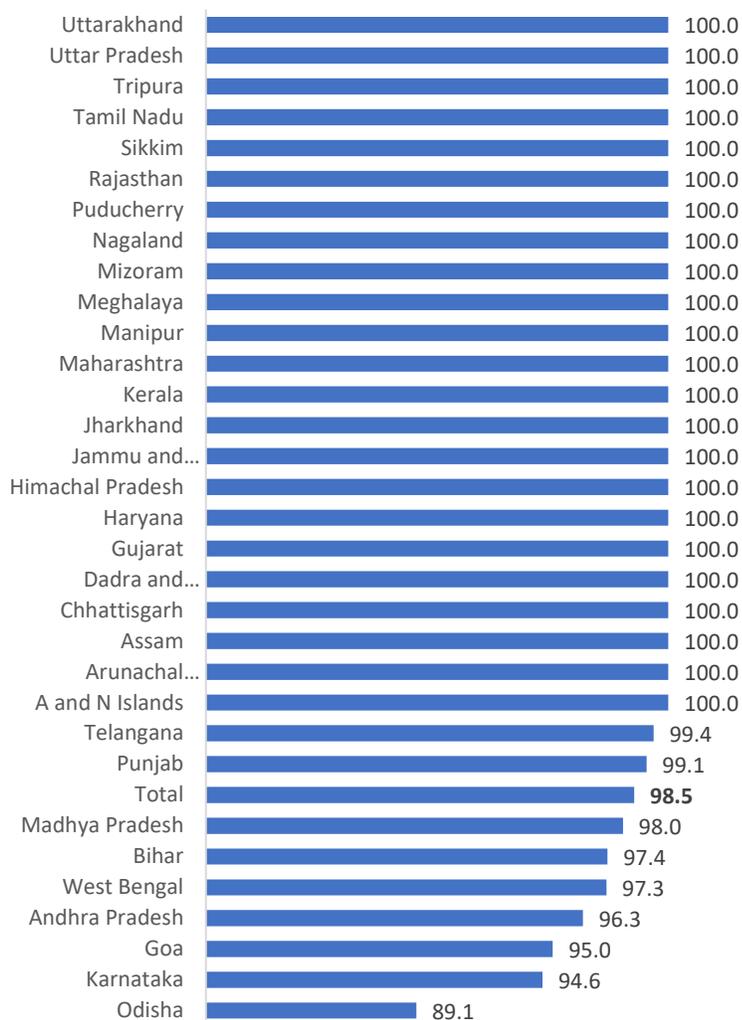
**Sample:** All unlocked school toilet (5870)

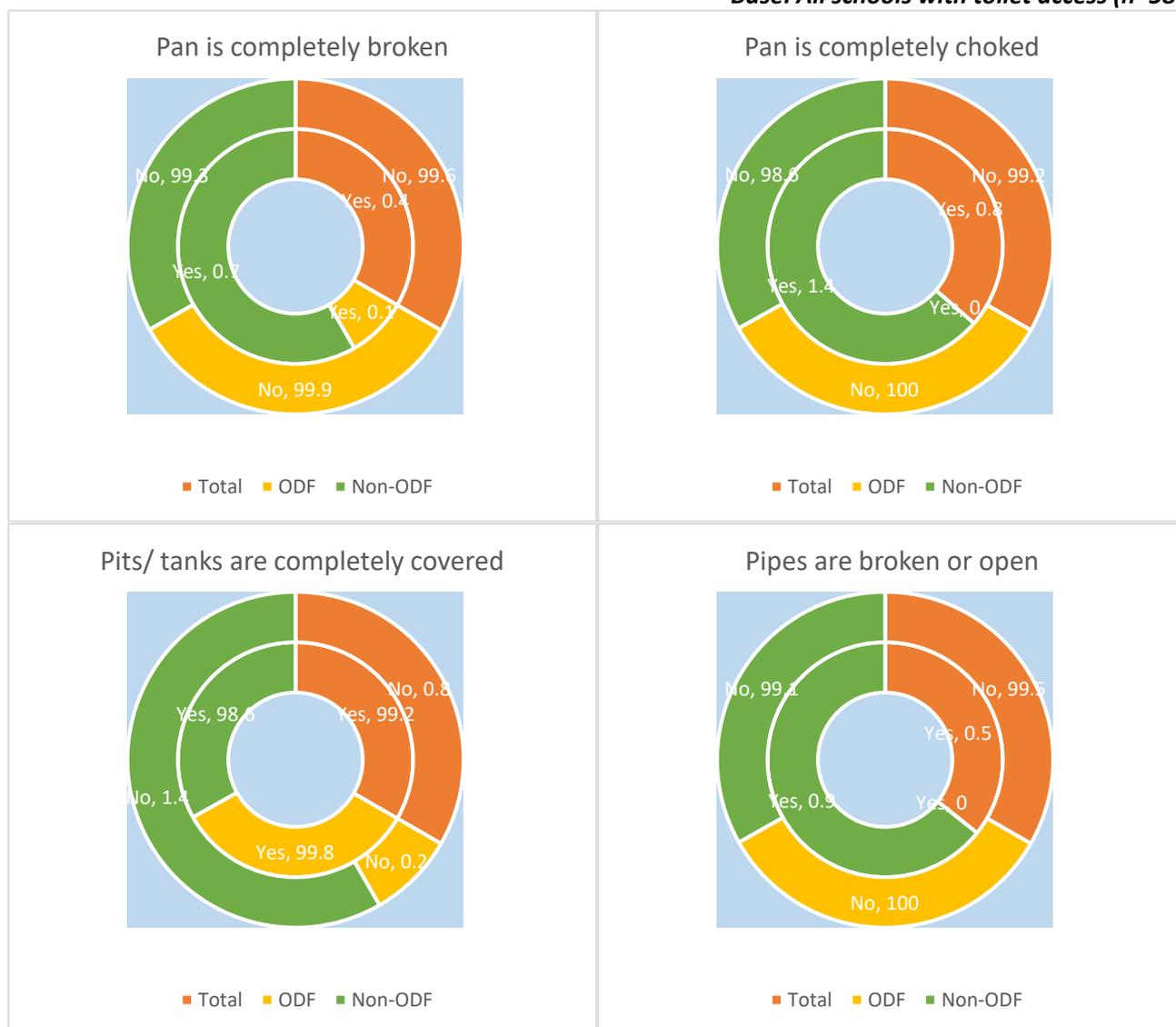
Data collection of functionality focused on observation of different components of toilet seats and its auxiliary system which make the toilet function properly and also making the structure in a way so that the excreta could be disposed of safely. The components which were observed are **a) Pan is completely broken b) Pan is completely choked c) Pits/ tanks are completely covered d) Pipes are completely broken or open.** Functional toilets were considered only if the mentioned observed components were properly placed and were in order. In this section, percentage of functional toilets are presented.

In India, all the surveyed states have functional school toilets under ODF category except few states wherein the percentage of functional toilets is slightly dipped down. These states are West Bengal (99.7%), Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka (99.4% each), Punjab (98.2%), Odisha (96.8%) and Bihar (96.7%). Bihar is reported to have lowest percentage of functionality of toilet (96.7%) under ODF village category.

The states where the school toilets were found available under Non-ODF category, were reported to have functional toilets universally by observation, however, few states like Telangana (98.9%), Bihar (97.4%), Madhya Pradesh (97.1%), Goa (95%) and West Bengal (91.1%). Few more states where representation of functionality is below 90 percent, are Odisha (88.1%), Andhra Pradesh (87.5%) & Karnataka (82.9%). Overall in Odisha, functional status of the toilet represents 89.1 percent which is lowest among other states. **Refer SCH:3 in annexure table for detailed information**

**Figure: 33. Functionality status of the toilet by state/ UT (%)**  
**Percentage of schools with functional toilets (Base: 5870)**

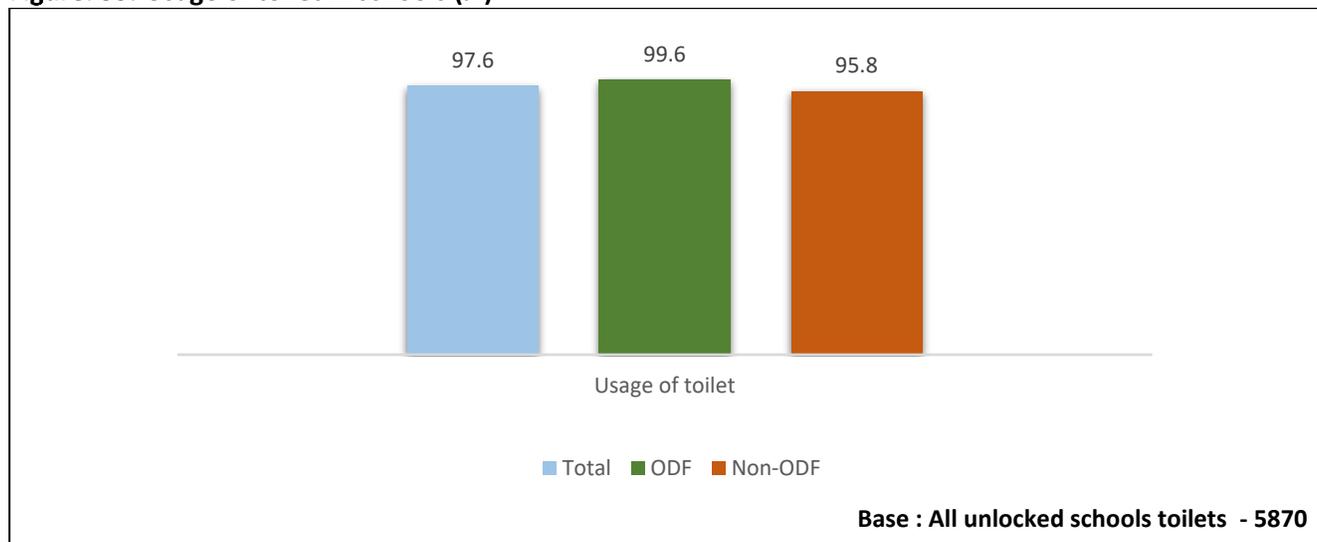


**Figure: 34. Proportion of schools with functional status of toilet by different components (%)***Base: All schools with toilet access (n=5870)*

### 10.8. Usage of school toilets

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

At overall level, usage of the toilet represents 97.6 percent of total school toilets which is 99.6 percent of the schools of ODF village category. Ninety-six percent 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. Usage of toilet in Odisha represents 80.1 percent which is lowest among other states. State-wise data analysis shows that All school toilets of ODF villages across all 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. The states are Chhattisgarh (99.5%), West Bengal (99.1%), Karnataka (97.6%), Bihar (96.7%), ANI (96.2%) and Odisha (93.5%).

**Figure: 35. Usage of toilet in schools (%)**

In the states of Non-ODF village category where percentage of usage of toilet is below 95 percent, are West Bengal (86.7%), Andhra Pradesh (85.9%), Odisha (78.3%) and Karnataka (50%). The states where usage of toilet represents 95 percent or above but below 100 percent, are Bihar (98.4%), Madhya Pradesh (97.6%) and Goa (95%). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:12** for additional information.

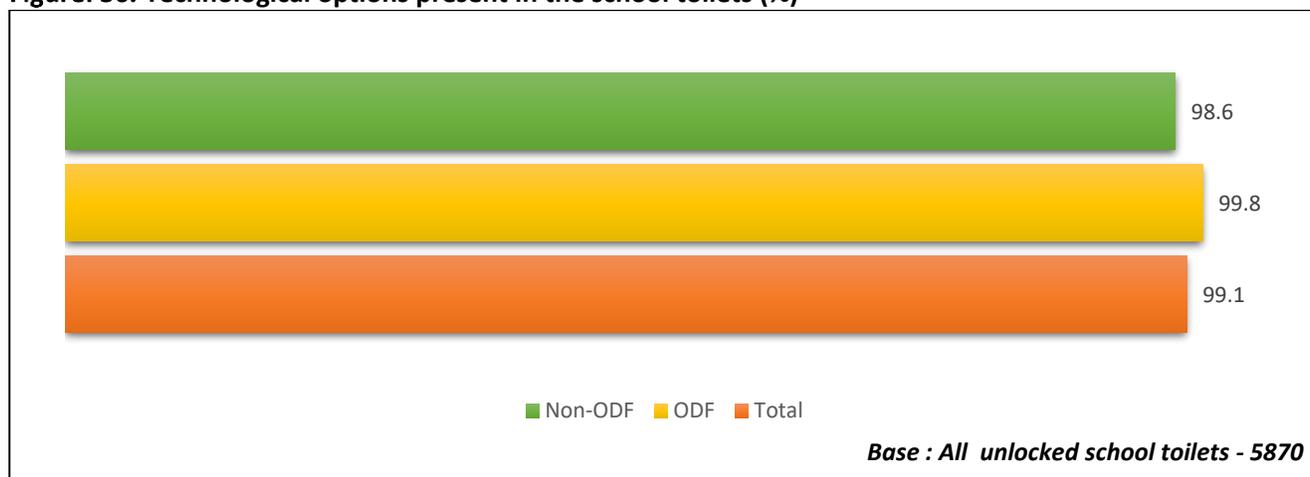
### 10.9. Technology used

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

Data shows that majority of the school toilets (99.1%) were found to be connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system while in the schools of ODF villages the percentage is 99.8 percent. In the schools of Non-ODF village schools, this technology represents 98.6 percent.

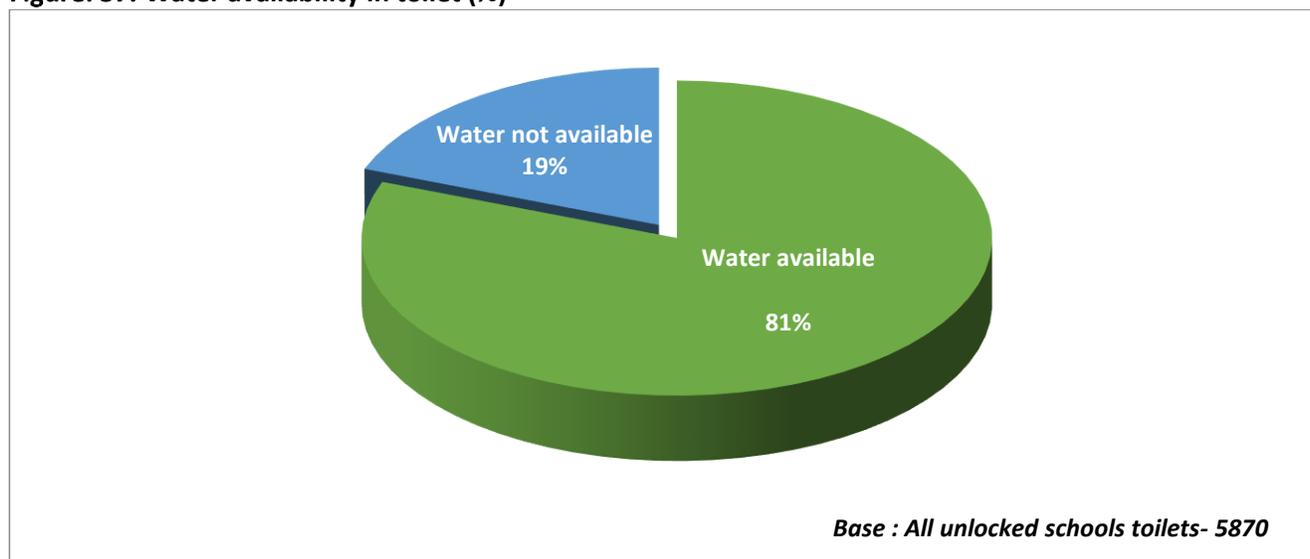
At an overall level, few states where technology percentage is lower than 100 percent but above 99 percent, are West Bengal & Telangana (99.4% each) and Punjab (99.1%). The states where technology option is used in less than 99 percent schools are, Andhra Pradesh (98.8%), Madhya Pradesh (98%), Bihar (97.4%), Karnataka (96.2%), Odisha (95.5%) and Goa (95%).

In India, the school toilets under ODF village category, shows the technological option being used universally except in few states wherein the achievement of having the technology in toilet is lower than 100 percent. These states are West Bengal (99.1%), Punjab (98.2%), Odisha (96.8%) and Bihar (96.7%). In the schools of Non-ODF village category also, the technological option is used in majority of the states, however the states where the percentage is lower, are Telangana (98.9%), Bihar (97.4%), Madhya Pradesh (97.1%), Odisha & Andhra Pradesh (95.3% each), Goa (95%) and Karnataka (87.1%). Technological option used in Karnataka represents 87.1 percent which is lowest among other states. Please refer **annexure table-SCH:8** for additional information.

**Figure: 36. Technological options present in the school toilets (%)**

### 10.10. Hand washing

To obtain hand washing information, interviewers observed the places where school children most often washed their hands. A place for hand washing was observed in 94.5 percent of schools. Soaps and water were observed in 39.8 percent of the hand washing locations while 41 percent had water only. In schools where hand washing practices were observed, 5.5 percent neither had soap nor water near the school toilet at an overall level.

**Figure: 37. Water availability in 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 responses of the schools, reported to have **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 represents 87.1 percent while in Non-ODF village category, 75 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 Gujarat (78.4%), Punjab (77.2%), ANI (76.9%), Assam (71.8%), Odisha (64.5%) and Dadra

& Nagar Haveli (61.5%). In this village category, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim are the only three states where water is available in all school toilets.

Under Non-ODF village category, the average percentage of school where water is available near toilet is 75 percent. On state level analysis, there are few states wherein availability of water was reported in more than 90 percent of school toilets are, Tamilnadu (92%), Punjab (91.8%) and Meghalaya (90.9%). School toilets with availability of water in Odisha were reported to be 44.3 percent wherein the percentage is drastically very low as compared to the other states. Please refer **annexure table-SCH:9 & SCH:10** for additional information.

### 10.11. Hygienic practices observed

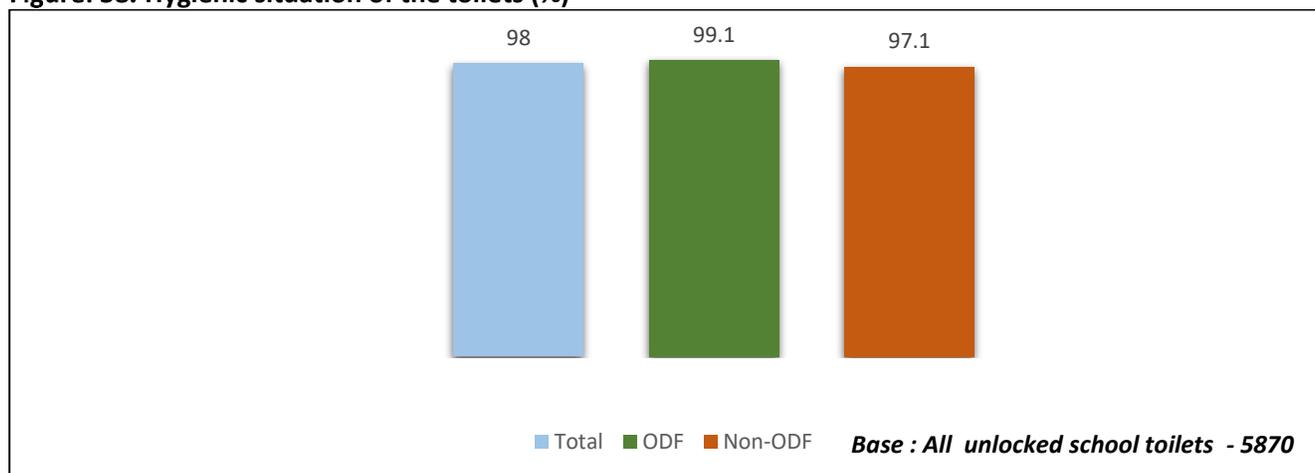
#### Hygienic toilet

Considered when toilet is connected to a tank/ pit or to a sewer system, fly proof seal available & human excreta is not visible in squatting area.

**Sample:** All unlocked school toilet (5870)

During survey, interviewers observed the hygienic status of toilet by looking at few parameters which were considered to be 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: 38. Hygienic situation of the toilets (%)**



Based on the parameter defined, 98 percent of toilets were observed to be in hygienic condition. By observing the percentage across the village category, 99.1 percent school toilets were found to be in hygienic condition under ODF village category while hygienic percentage represented 97.1 percent under Non-ODF village category at overall level.

State-wise data analysis shows that majority of school toilets found in ODF village category across the states reported to be in hygienic condition except few states where the percentage of hygienic school toilet is below 100 percent. These states are Punjab (98.2%), Odisha (96.8%), Bihar (96.7%), Karnataka (96.4%) and West Bengal (95.1%).

Likewise, in the school of Non-ODF village category also, all the toilets were observed to be in hygienic condition in majority of the states. The state where hygienic toilets represent below 95 percent are, Odisha (90.2%), West

Bengal (85.9%), Andhra Pradesh (84.4%) and Karnataka (77.1%). The states which were below 99 percent in hygienic toilets are, Telangana (98.9%), Bihar (97.4%), Madhya Pradesh (97.1%) and Goa (95%). Please refer **annexure table-SCH:7** for additional information.

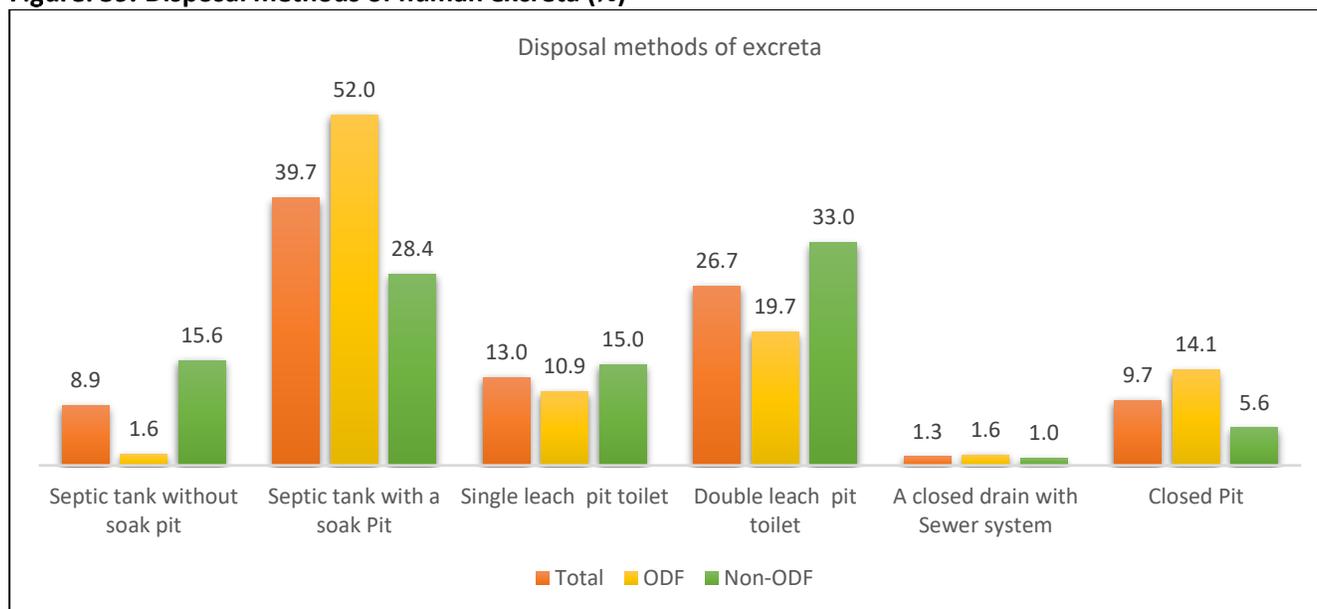
### 10.12. Disposal of human excreta in school toilets

#### Safe disposal

Include septic tank with soak pit, single leach pit, double leach pit, closed drain with sewer system and closed pit.

**Sample:** All unlocked school toilets (5870)

**Figure: 39. Disposal methods of human excreta (%)**



Disposal mechanism of excreta from the school toilets were observed during the survey. Overall, 99.2 percent of the schools had safe method of disposing the excreta. The safe methods included disposing in Septic tank without a soak Pit, Septic tank with a soak Pit, Single leach pit toilet, Double leach pit toilet, 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 98 percent of school toilets are, Bihar (97.4%), Karnataka (96.2%), Odisha (95.9%) and Goa (95%). In the school of ODF village category, Punjab (98.2%) and Bihar (96.7%) 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, have the toilet universally disposing 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, Telangana (98.9%), Bihar (97.4%), Madhya Pradesh (97.1%), Odisha & Andhra Pradesh (95.3% each), Goa (95%) and Karnataka (87.1%). Safe disposal method in Karnataka represents 87.1 percent which is lowest among the states under Non-ODF village category. Please refer **annexure table-SCH:11** for additional information.

**Table: 14. Condition of the school toilet observed – Functionality, Disposal Method and Hygiene (%).**

States	Total				ODF				Non ODF			
	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene	Total	Functional Toilet	Safe Disposal	Hygiene
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>3054</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>
A and N Islands	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	244	96.3	98.8	95.9	180	99.4	100.0	100.0	64	87.5	95.3	84.4
Arunachal Pradesh	40	100.0	100.0	100.0	20	100.0	100.0	100.0	20	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assam	178	100.0	100.0	100.0	39	100.0	100.0	100.0	139	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bihar	532	97.4	97.4	97.4	30	96.7	96.7	96.7	502	97.4	97.4	97.4
Chhattisgarh	183	100.0	100.0	100.0	183	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	20	95.0	95.0	95.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	95.0	95.0	95.0
Gujarat	194	100.0	100.0	100.0	194	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	102	100.0	100.0	100.0	102	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	42	100.0	100.0	100.0	42	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	72	100.0	100.0	100.0	20	100.0	100.0	100.0	52	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jharkhand	141	100.0	100.0	100.0	35	100.0	100.0	100.0	106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Karnataka	239	94.6	96.2	90.8	169	99.4	100.0	96.4	70	82.9	87.1	77.1
Kerala	178	100.0	100.0	100.0	178	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	306	98.0	98.0	98.0	101	100.0	100.0	100.0	205	97.1	97.1	97.1
Maharashtra	420	100.0	100.0	100.0	300	100.0	100.0	100.0	120	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manipur	51	100.0	100.0	100.0	25	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meghalaya	46	100.0	100.0	100.0	24	100.0	100.0	100.0	22	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	52	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nagaland	52	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
Odisha	266	89.1	95.9	91.0	31	96.8	100.0	96.8	235	88.1	95.3	90.2
Puducherry	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
Punjab	106	99.1	99.1	99.1	57	98.2	98.2	98.2	49	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rajasthan	393	100.0	100.0	100.0	299	100.0	100.0	100.0	94	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sikkim	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	299	100.0	100.0	100.0	50	100.0	100.0	100.0	249	100.0	100.0	100.0
Telangana	157	99.4	99.4	99.4	68	100.0	100.0	100.0	89	98.9	98.9	98.9
Tripura	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	885	100.0	100.0	100.0	132	100.0	100.0	100.0	753	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	57	100.0	100.0	100.0	57	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	485	97.3	100.0	92.6	350	99.7	100.0	95.1	135	91.1	100.0	85.9
<b>All unlocked school toilets</b>												

## CHAPTER-11: SURVEY FINDINGS OF ANGANWADI CENTRES

### Key Findings

- **Accessibility:** Overall, 90.4 percent of Anganwadi centres had access to the toilet. Accessibility was higher (98.1%) in ODF villages than in Non-ODF villages (83.7%). One-third AWCs reported that the children go for open defecation (34.7%).
- **Functionality:** About 97.7 percent of toilets were functional. Functionality of toilet under ODF village category represents 99.8 percent.
- **Hygiene:** Overall, hygienic condition of the toilet was reported to be 95.9 percent. This represented 99.1 percent and 92.1 percent in ODF & Non-ODF AWCs toilet respectively.
- **Usage status:** At national level, 92.8 percent of the toilet in Anganwadi centres were observed to be in regular use and well kept. Data showed that 98.9 percent of toilets in ODF villages and 85.6 percent of toilets in Non-ODF villages were observed to be in good usage condition.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** At national level, 98.6 percent of Anganwadi centres were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In ODF villages, 99.9 percent safe disposal of excreta was being practiced by AWCs while in non-ODF villages, the proportion was accounted to be 97.1 percent.
- **Hand washing Practices:** 92.6 percent of Anganwadi centres were observed to have the evidence of hand washing practices while 7.4 percent of the Anganwadi centres had neither soap nor water being available near the toilet at an overall level.

## 11.1. INTRODUCTION

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

This chapter provides the information about the availability, accessibility and functionality of toilets, hygiene and sanitation practices followed in AWCs. Among the total surveyed villages (n=6136), 99.1% of the villages (n=6082) were found to have AWCs. Of the total 6082 AWCs, 5550 AWCs were reported to have access to the toilet facilities. Out of 4548 AWCs with toilet access, total 4482 were found unlocked and the survey happened in these AWCs for data collection.

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total Villages surveyed	6136	2891	3245
Total number of AWCs found in village	6082	2867	3215
Total number of AWCs with toilet access*	4548	2433	2115
Total number of AWCs with toilet access including Q10**	5550	2835	2715
Total number of AWCs unlocked#	4482	2429	2053
Total number of AWCs locked	66	4	62

\*\* Includes the AWC with toilet facilities & if AWC does not have toilet access and the children go to household toilet, school toilet or community toilet for defecation. All these cases will be considered as AWC with toilet access. This number will be used for calculating accessibility only. Q10 refers to the children visit to the places for defecation if AWC does not have access to toilet.

\* Other calculation will be based on this number only.

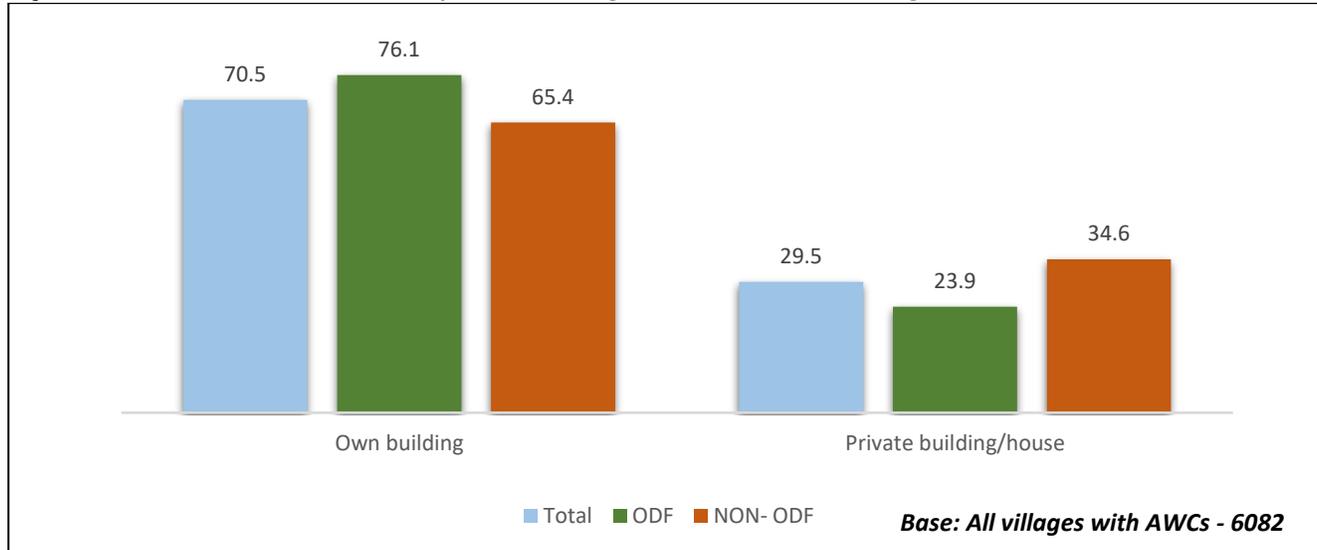
# The entire analysis will be based on the sample of AWCs (n=4482) with unlocked toilet unless otherwise specified.

## 11.2. OWNERSHIP STATUS

Of the total AWCs (N=6082), the ownership status of AWC was checked by asking whether the AWC was running in its own building or was running in a private building or house. The survey data revealed that at national level, about three-fourth (70.5%) of the Anganwadi Centers were running in their own building. This percentage was comparatively higher in the ODF villages (76.1%) than in non-ODF villages (65.4%). In Mizoram & Tripura, all AWCs are running in their own building. The states wherein ownership represents more than 90 percent but less than 100 percent are, Gujarat (98.5%), Nagaland (98.1%), Tamilnadu (96.7%), Karnataka (92.5%), Chhattisgarh & Sikkim (92.3% each), Maharashtra (91.4%) and Kerala (91%). Ownership status with the center running in own building represents 10.3 percent in Jammu & Kashmir which is lowest among other states at an overall level.

In ODF village category, there are few states where majority of AWCs are running in private building or house. These states are J&K (84%), Himachal Pradesh (72.2%), Manipur (72%), Uttarakhand (67.2%), Punjab (66.7%) and Bihar (61.3%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:1** for additional information.

**Figure: 40. Distribution of ownership status of Anganwadi Centres' buildings (%)**

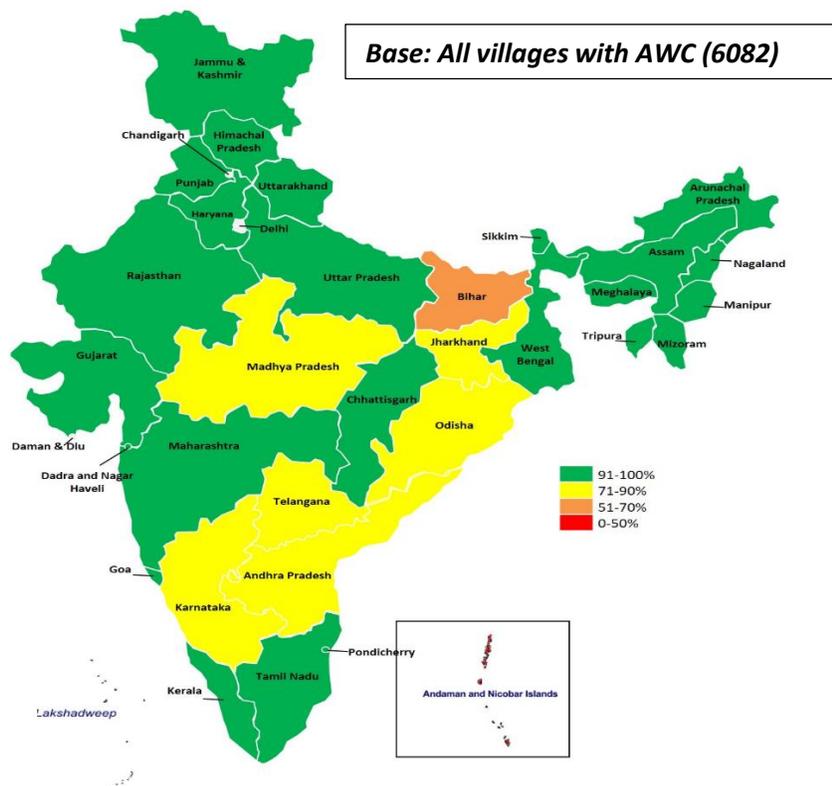


**11.3. ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TOILETS**

At national level, 91.3 percent of Anganwadi Centers had access to toilet facility which was either in their own premises or functioning in private buildings. Substantially higher number (98.9%) of Anganwadi Centers in ODF villages had access to toilet while in non-ODF villages only 84.4 percent had the access to toilets.

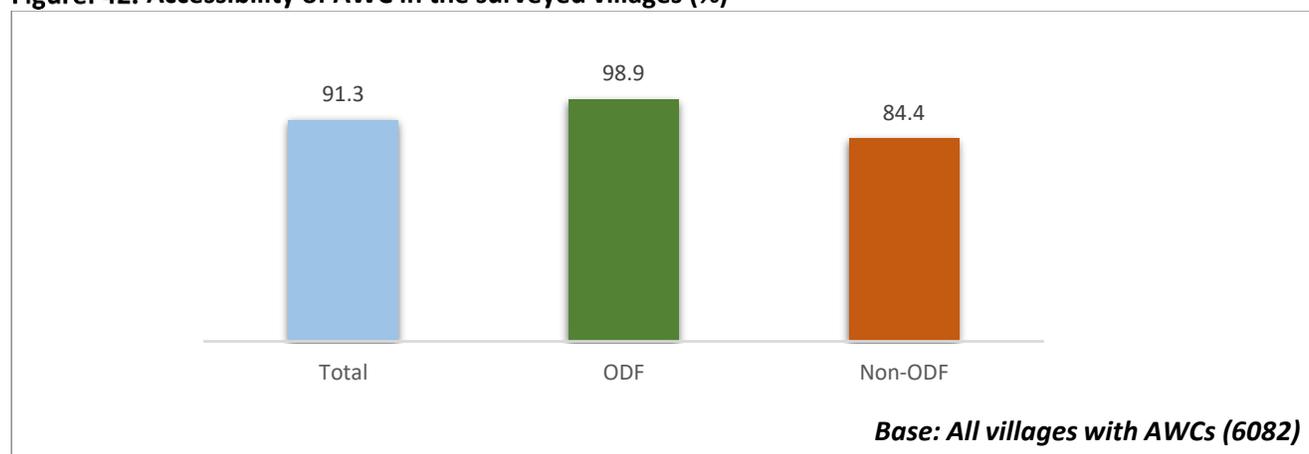
In India, accessibility of AWCs under ODF village category represents more than 90 percent except Bihar wherein accessibility accounts to be 74.2 percent. In the same village category, West Bengal (99.7%), Maharashtra (99.3%) were reported with toilet accessibility between 99 to 100 percent.

**Figure: 41. Percentage of AWC with toilet access by state/ UT (%)**



The states under Non-ODF village category wherein the accessibility in AWCs are reported less than 80 percent are, Odisha (79.9%), Jharkhand (71.1%), Karnataka (69.1%), Andhra Pradesh (65.2%), Bihar (63.8%) and Telangana (53.6%). Rest of the states represents above 80 percent or more AWCs with accessibility. Please refer **annexure table-AWC:2** for additional information.

**Figure: 42. Accessibility of AWC in the surveyed villages (%)**



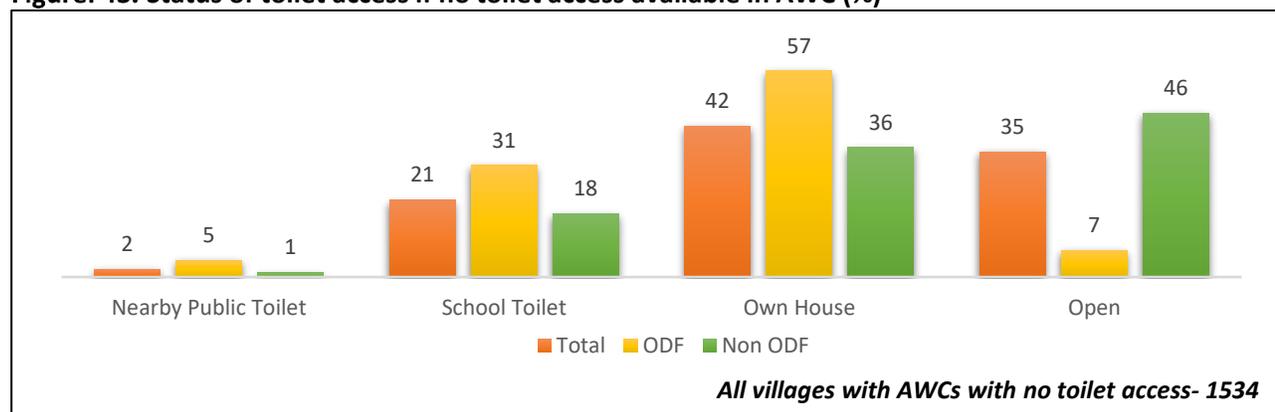
The NARSS survey explored the places where the children can go for defecation in case the Anganwadi Centers did not have access to the toilet. The survey findings indicated that at the national level, 25.2 percent of those AWCs which do not have access to the toilet (n=1534), reported that children preferred to use either own house toilet or nearby public toilets or school toilets in case of non-availability of toilets in Anganwadi Centers. The children of About one-third of AWCs (34.7%) go for open defecation.

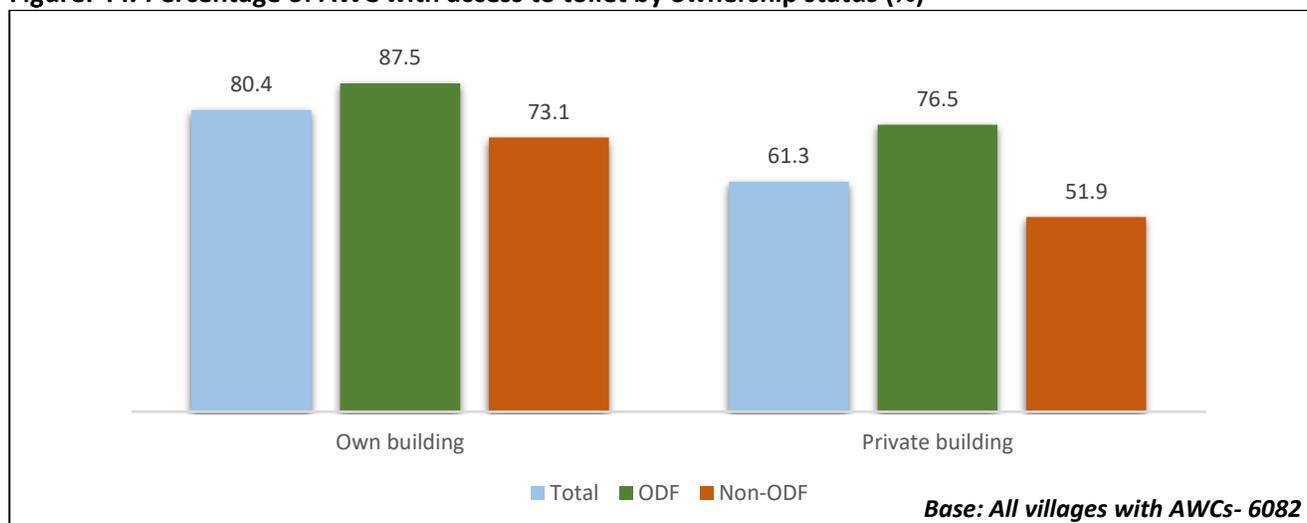
Under ODF village category, the children of 7.4 percent of the AWCs reported to go for open defecation while in non-ODF villages, 45.5 percent of the AWCs were reported open defecation practices. Majority of the Anganwadi Centers in ODF villages were reported to be “using own house toilets” (57.1%) followed by “school toilet” (30.9%) and “nearby public toilet” (4.6%).

In non-ODF villages, 44.8 percent of the surveyed Anganwadi Centers reported to be relied on “Own house” (35.9%), “School Toilet” (17.5%) or “Nearby Public Toilet” (1.2%) for the defecation.

Across all the states, the survey revealed that open defecation practices adopted by the children were very high in Non-ODF villages (45.5%) as compared to the ODF villages (7.4%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:6** for additional information.

**Figure: 43. Status of toilet access if no toilet access available in AWC (%)**



**Figure: 44. Percentage of AWC with access to toilet by ownership status (%)**

The percentage of toilet accessibility was higher in AWC running in own building than in private building. Overall, 80.4 percent AWC reported access which were running in own building while the percentage of AWC which were running in private building was 61.3 percent.

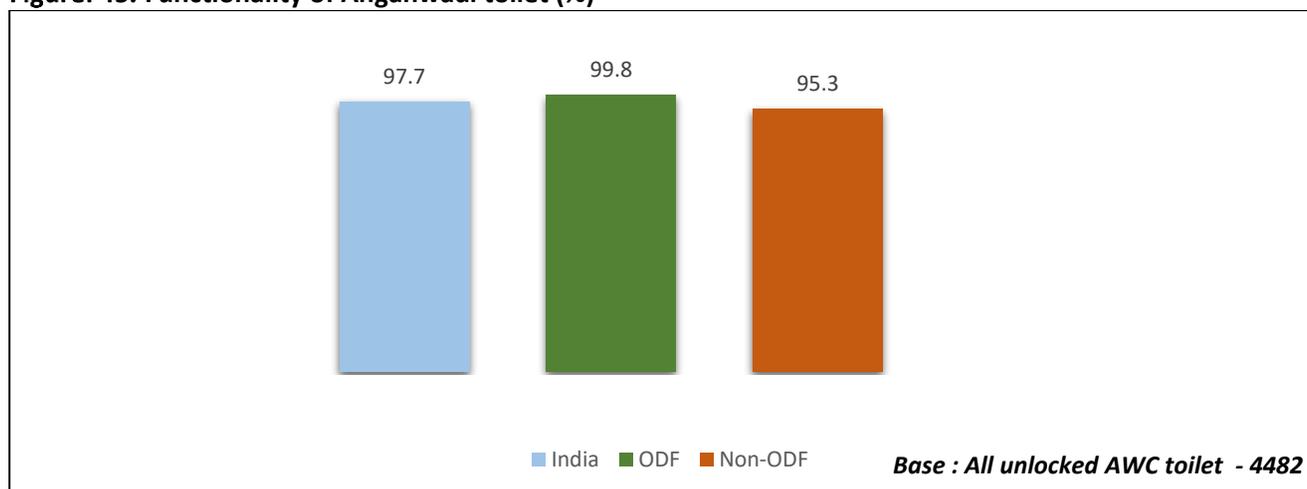
In ODF village category, toilet accessibility was substantially higher than NON-ODF category, however, the AWC which were running own building reported to have higher percentage of accessibility. **(Refer AWC:3 in annexure table)**

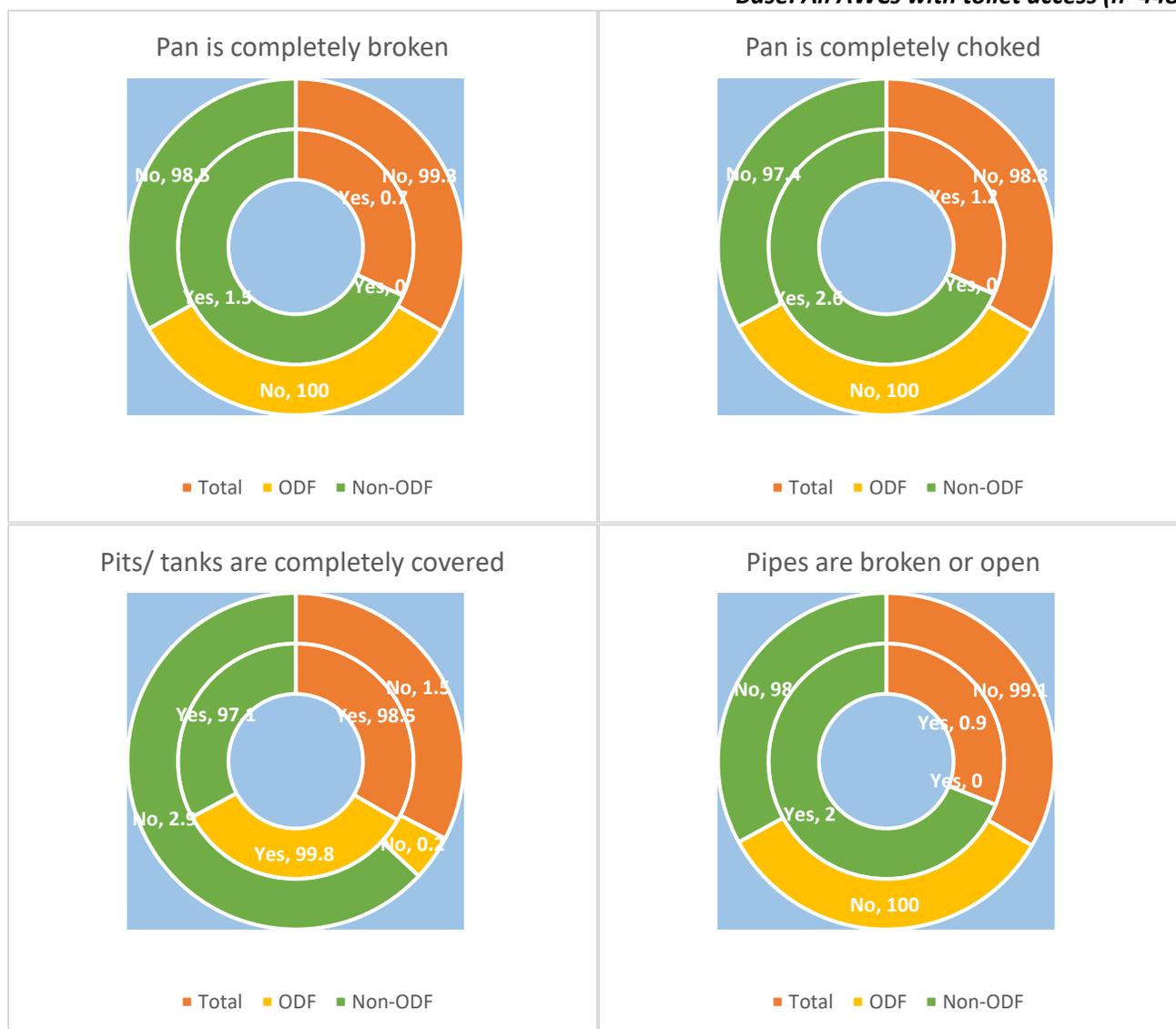
#### 11.4. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE TOILET

##### Functional toilet

Considered when pan is not completely broken, pan is not completely choked, pits/ tanks are completely covered & pipes are not completely broken or open.

**Sample:** All unlocked AWC toilet (4482)

**Figure: 45. Functionality of Anganwadi toilet (%)**

**Figure: 46. Proportion of AWC with functional status by different components (%)****Base: All AWCs with toilet access (n=4482)**

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 97.7 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 99.8 percent while in Non- ODF villages this proportion was 95.3 percent. State-wise analysis AWC of ODF villages suggested that almost all AWCs across states have functional toilets. Few States in the same village category revealed the percentage of functionality to be below 100 percent. These states are, West Bengal & Andhra Pradesh (99.3% each), Karnataka (99.2%), Punjab (97.7%) and Odisha (96.2%). The functionality percentage in the state of Odisha represents the lowest proportion among other states.

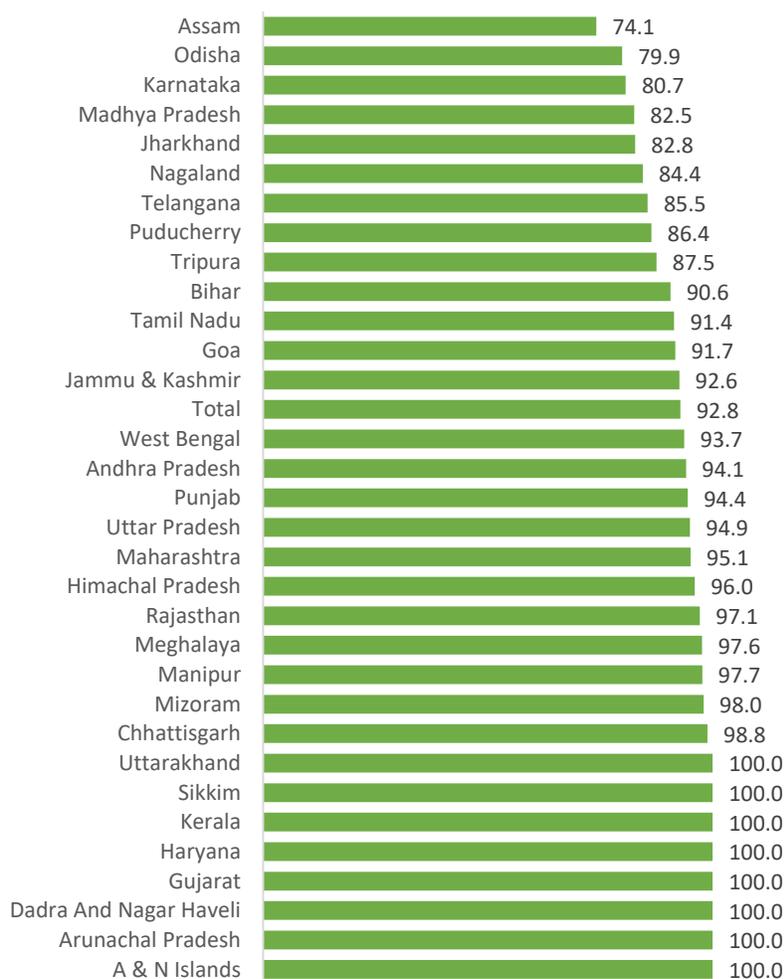
The AWC surveyed under Non-ODF village category, reported to have overall 95.3 percent functional toilet. State-wise analysis revealed that the states wherein the percentage of functional toilet of AWCs are below 95 percent, are Jharkhand (94.7%), Maharashtra (94.1%), Andhra Pradesh (92.9%), Madhya Pradesh (92.3%), West Bengal (87.2%), Odisha (74.6%) and Karnataka (70.4%). The percentage of functionality which lies between 98 to 100

percent reported to be in the states of Uttar Pradesh (99.6%), Tamilnadu (98.8%) and Rajasthan (98%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:4** for additional information.

### 11.5. USAGE OF THE TOILET

NARSS also collected data on usage of the toilet. At national level, the usage of the toilet was reported to be 92.8 percent. In ODF villages, the proportion of usage status of the toilet in AWC was 98.9 percent while in Non-ODF villages the usage proportion was 85.6 percent. At overall level, along with the states wherein the usage of toilet in AWC is universal, the majority of the states were reported to have the usage in more than 90 percent AWCs. The states wherein the usability representation is below 90 percent are, Tripura (87.5%), Puducherry (86.4%), Telangana (85.5%), Nagaland (84.4%), Jharkhand (82.8%), Madhya Pradesh (82.5%), Karnataka (80.7%), Odisha (79.9%) and Assam (74.1%).

**Figure: 47. Usage status of toilet by state/ UT (%)**  
**Percentage of usage status of toilet in AWCs (Base: 4482)**



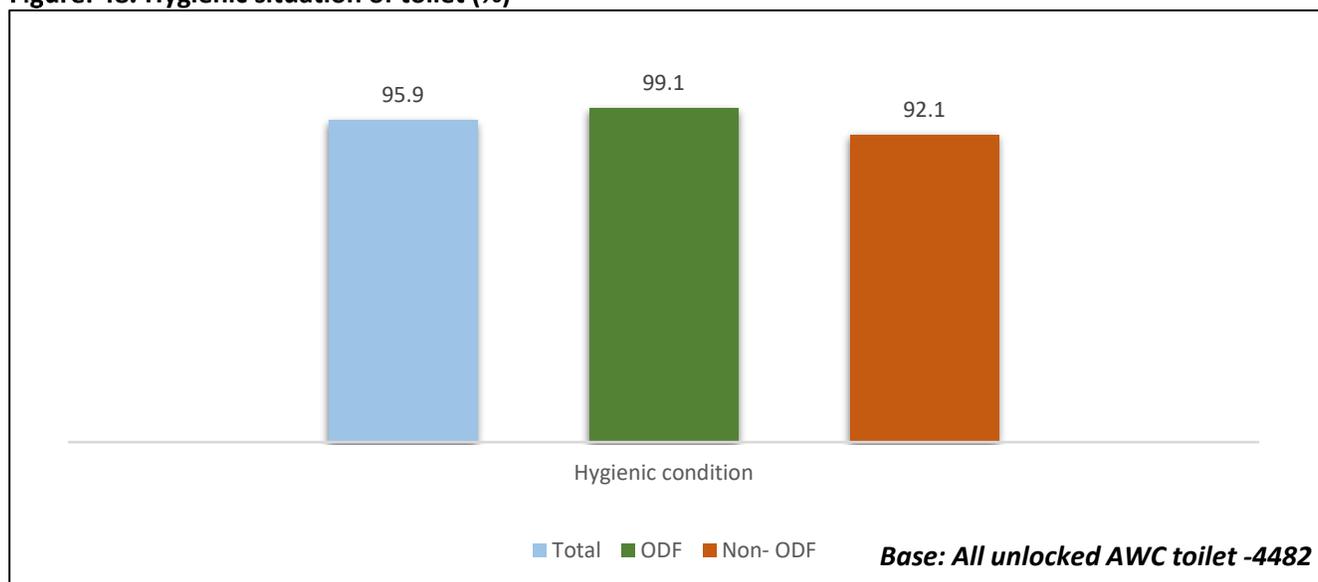
In ODF village category, majority of the states reported to have usage of toilet in more than 95 percent of AWCs. Only Telangana reported to be having 93.3 percent toilet usage in AWCs.

Under non-ODF villages, there are few states where usage of toilet in AWC is universal. These states are Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Meghalaya. The states wherein usage of toilet in AWCs were reported to be lying between 90 to 100 percent are, Manipur (95.2%), Uttar Pradesh (94.1%), Goa (91.7%), J&K (90.9%) and Bihar (90.1%). In the same village category, the percentage of usability is reported lowest 40.7 percent in Karnataka. Please refer **annexure table-AWC:5** for additional information.

### 11.6. HYGIENIC SITUATION OF AWC TOILETS

In India, more than 9 out of 10 AWC toilets were reported to be found in hygienic condition. Across the ODF and Non-ODF village category, national level trend is prevalent, however, the percentage across both the village category varies substantially. The hygienic condition of AWC toilet under ODF category represents 99.1 percent while in Non-ODF village category, the percentage is 92.1 percent.

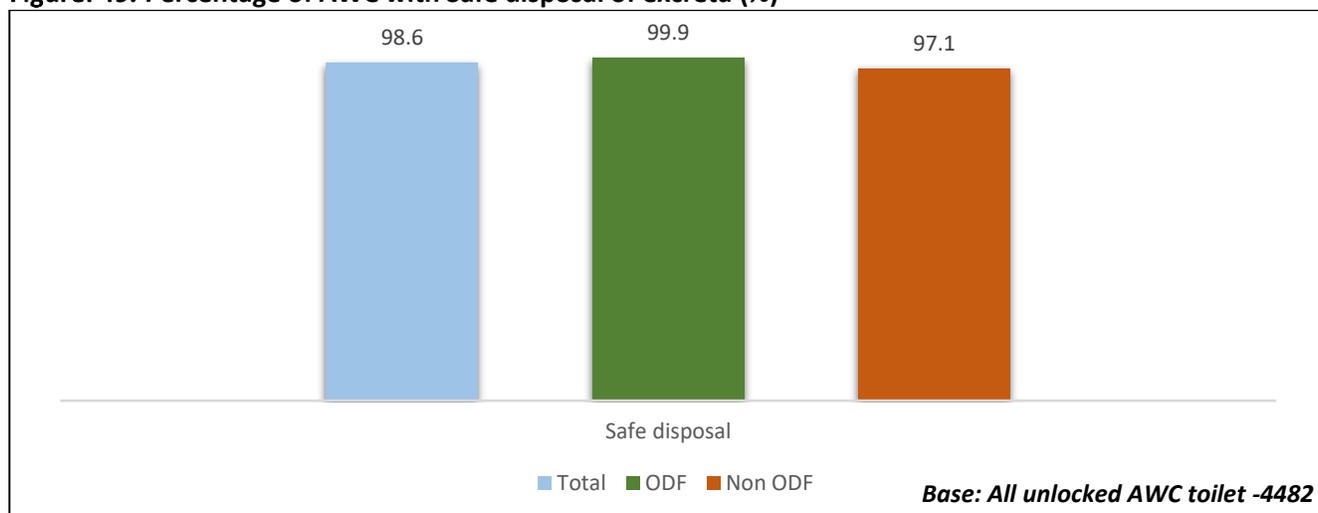
**Figure: 48. Hygienic situation of toilet (%)**



Under ODF village category, wherein majority of the AWC toilets reported to be found hygienic universally, however, few states which shows percentage of hygienic toilet in less than 100 percent AWCs, are Andhra Pradesh (98.6%), Karnataka (97.6%), Odisha (96.2%), West Bengal (95.7%) and Punjab (95.3%). The AWCs of Non-ODF category states which were reported to have hygienic toilet less than 90 percent are, Odisha (75.4%), West Bengal (63.8%), Karnataka (59.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (47.6%). Majority of the states reported to have hygienic status in more than 90 percent AWC toilets. Please refer **annexure table-AWC:7** for additional information.

### 11.7. SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA IN AWC TOILETS

Information collected on safe disposal of human excreta in the Anganwadi Centres revealed that overall, 98.6 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.

**Figure: 49. Percentage of AWC with Safe disposal of excreta (%)**

The states wherein the AWC reported safe disposal in more than 99 percent but less than 100 percent toilets are, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (99.6% each) and Tamilnadu & West Bengal (99% each). States with less than 99 percent but above 98 percent AWCs practicing safe disposal are, Punjab & Maharashtra (98.6% each), Andhra Pradesh (98.4%) and Assam (98.3%). In ODF, only 3 states represent less than 100 percent AWCs practicing safe disposal. The states are Andhra Pradesh (99.3%), Karnataka (99.2%) and Punjab (97.7%) while in Karnataka under Non-ODF, reported to have lowest number of AWCs, practicing safe disposal.

This accounts to be 77.8 percent. Rest of the AWCs across the states either reported universal safe disposal practice or reported safe disposal in higher than 90 percent of AWCs. The states where safe disposal was exhibited between 95 percent to 100 percent of AWCs, are Uttar Pradesh (99.6%), Tamilnadu (98.8%), Rajasthan (98%), Assam (97.8%), Bihar (96.7%), Goa (95.8%), West Bengal (95.7%), Manipur & Andhra Pradesh (95.2% each) and Nagaland (95%). Please refer **annexure table-AWC:8** for additional information.

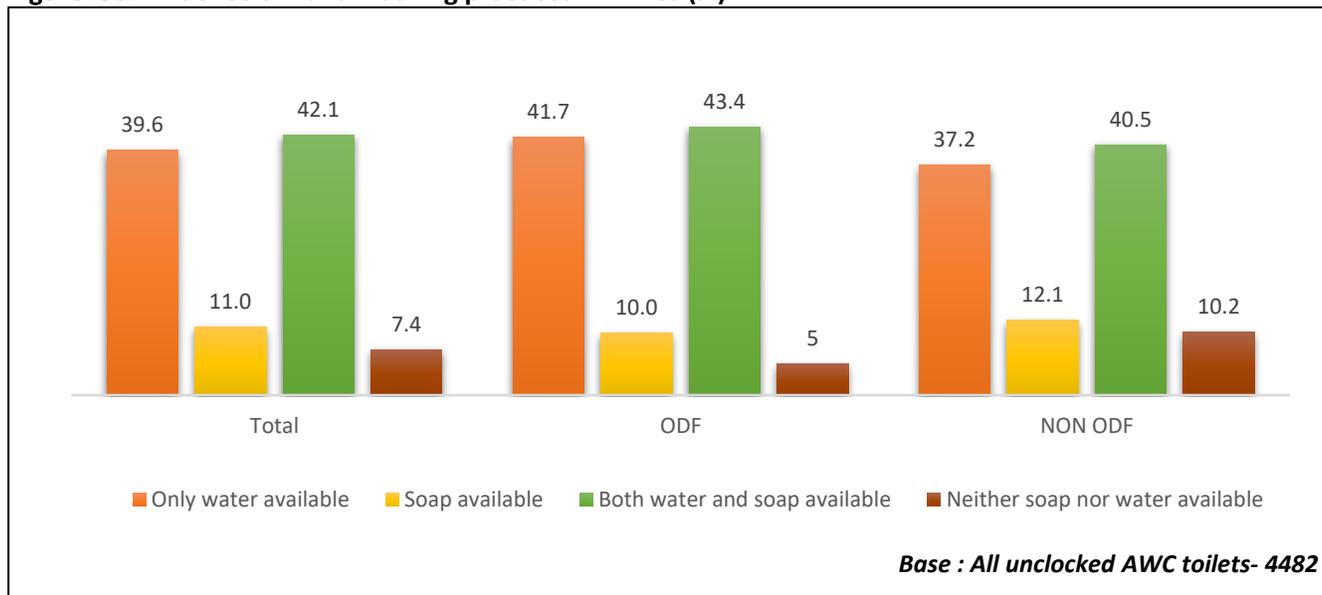
**Table: 15. Condition of the toilets in AWCs – Functionality, Disposal method and Hygiene (%)**

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total	Functional	Hygiene	Safe disposal	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>2053</b>
A & N Islands	100	100	100	19	100	100	100	19	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	97.8	87	98.4	185	99.3	98.6	99.3	143	92.9	47.6	95.2	42
Arunachal Pradesh	100	100	100	11	100	100	100	5	100	100	100	6
Assam	98.3	98.3	98.3	58	100	100	100	12	97.8	97.8	97.8	46
Bihar	96.9	96.9	96.9	192	100	100	100	10	96.7	96.7	96.7	182
Chhattisgarh	100	100	100	172	100	100	100	172	0	0	0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100	100	100	26	100	100	100	26	0	0	0	0
Goa	95.8	95.8	95.8	24	0	0	0	0	95.8	95.8	95.8	24
Gujarat	100	100	100	190	100	100	100	190	0	0	0	0
Haryana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	50	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100	100	100	54	100	100	100	21	100	100	100	33
Jharkhand	96.6	96.6	96.6	87	100	100	100	30	94.7	94.7	94.7	57
Karnataka	90.6	86.2	92.8	181	99.2	97.6	99.2	127	70.4	59.3	77.8	54
Kerala	100	100	100	172	100	100	100	172	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.1	95.1	95.1	223	100	100	100	80	92.3	92.3	92.3	143
Maharashtra	98.6	98.6	98.6	347	100	100	100	262	94.1	94.1	94.1	85
Manipur	97.7	97.7	97.7	43	100	100	100	22	95.2	95.2	95.2	21
Meghalaya	100	100	100	42	100	100	100	23	100	100	100	19
Mizoram	100	100	100	49	100	100	100	26	100	100	100	23
Nagaland	97.8	97.8	97.8	45	100	100	100	25	95	95	95	20
Odisha	78.5	79.2	95.8	144	96.2	96.2	100	26	74.6	75.4	94.9	118
Puducherry	100	100	100	22	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	22
Punjab	98.6	97.2	98.6	72	97.7	95.3	97.7	43	100	100	100	29
Rajasthan	99.6	99.6	99.6	279	100	100	100	228	98	98	98	51
Sikkim	100	100	100	26	100	100	100	26	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	99	99	99	315	100	100	100	65	98.8	98.8	98.8	250
Telangana	100	100	100	76	100	100	100	45	100	100	100	31
Tripura	100	100	100	24	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	24
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	97.3	99.6	807	100	100	100	128	99.6	96.8	99.6	679
Uttarakhand	100	100	100	52	100	100	100	52	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	96.5	88.1	99	395	99.3	95.7	100	301	87.2	63.8	95.7	94

### 11.8. EVIDENCES OF HAND WASHING PRACTICE

The data on handwashing practices provided estimation of percentage of AWC with water available near the toilet. At overall level, more than 4 out of 10 AWCs were reported to have both soap and water available near the toilet, followed by the AWCs toilet which had only water available near the toilet or water point. Only soap was available in 11% of AWCs while lowest 7.4 percent AWC toilets had neither soap nor water.

**Figure: 50. Evidence of hand washing practices in AWCs (%)**



Across the ODF and Non-ODF villages where AWCs were found, the trend of availability of water or detergent or otherwise are same, however in ODF AWCs, the percentage of availability of both water and soap near the toilet was reported higher than Non-ODF AWCs. Please refer **annexure table-AWC:9** for additional information.

## CHAPTER-12: SURVEY FINDINGS OF PUBLIC TOILETS

### Key Findings

- **Presence of Public toilets:** At national level, 17.8 percent of the surveyed villages had public toilets. This proportion was higher in ODF villages than non-ODF category villages. This accounted to be 20.2 percent and 15.6 percent in ODF and non-ODF respectively.
- **Separate Section of toilet:** Results on separate section of toilet for men and women were reported higher in ODF villages which was accounted for 66.5 percent and 50.6 percent in non-ODF villages.
- **Availability of water:** The availability of water for use in the toilet was observed high in ODF (99.8%) than in non-ODF (86.4%).
- **Functionality:** Overall, 99 percent of the public toilets were observed to be functional. All toilets (100.0%) available in ODF village were observed to be functional while in Non-ODF village category, the functionality represents 97.5%.
- **Usage status:** In ODF category, 99.7 percent of the public toilets were found in regular use and well-kept condition.
- **Safe disposal of human excreta:** At national level, 99.2 percent of the public toilets were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In ODF villages, all PTs (100.0%) were practicing safe disposal of excreta while 98 percent was reported in Non-ODF village category.
- **Hand washing practices:** Overall, 95.7 percent of the public toilets had the evidence of hand-washing practices which was 99.8 percent in ODF whereas 89.7 percent in non-ODF category.
- **User fee:** 85.3 percent of the total surveyed public toilets did not charge user fees. The percentage was 80.5 percent in ODF while 90.9 percent in Non-ODF.

## 12.1. INTRODUCTION

Community toilets are an effective alternative for improving sanitation coverage among the densely populated low-income communities. Besides meeting the requirements of landless, a community toilet also has the advantage of being able to serve the floating population in public places such as markets, bus stands, railway stations, hospitals, places of worship etc. Community toilets are mainly of two types: 'pay and use' and 'no-pay and use'.

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

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
Total number of villages surveyed	6136	2891	3245
Total number of villages with Public toilets*	1091	585	506
Total number of unlocked public toilets**	981	583	398
Total number of locked public toilets	110	2	108

\*\*For analysis of functionality, usage, disposal of excreta and handwashing practices, base (n=981) will be applicable.

\*For separate section analysis, base (n=1091) will be applicable.

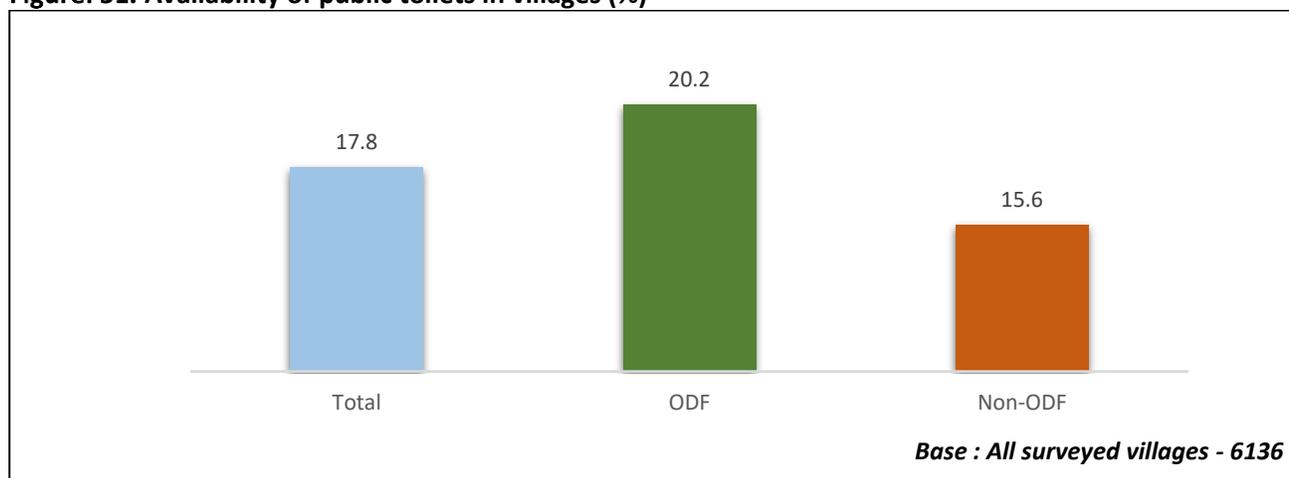
## 12.2. AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC/ COMMUNITY TOILETS

The survey data showed that in total sampled villages (n=6136), only 17.8 percent of the villages (n=1091) had public toilets for people. Of the total village surveyed, 17.8 percent villages had public toilets at overall level. In ODF, the percentage was 20.2 percent while in Non-ODF, the availability is reported in 15.6 percent villages.

States wherein availability of public toilets were reported in less than 10 percent of villages are, Uttarakhand (8.6%), Uttar Pradesh (7.9%), Himachal Pradesh (7.3%), Chhattisgarh (7.1%), Madhya Pradesh (6.8%), Jharkhand (4.6%), Telangana (4.2%), Bihar (3.4%), Odisha (3.2%) and Jammu & Kashmir (2.5%).

Interestingly, percentage of availability of public toilet across ODF & Non-ODF village in the state of Tamilnadu, Nagaland & Mizoram, were reported to be highest among other states. The percentage of these states in ODF village category is, 86.2 percent, 80.8 percent and 80.8 percent while in Non-ODF village category, the percentage is 85.4 percent, 69.2 percent and 61.5 percent respectively. Please refer **annexure table-PT:1** for additional information.

**Figure: 51. Availability of public toilets in villages (%)**



### 12.3. SEPARATE SECTION OF TOILETS

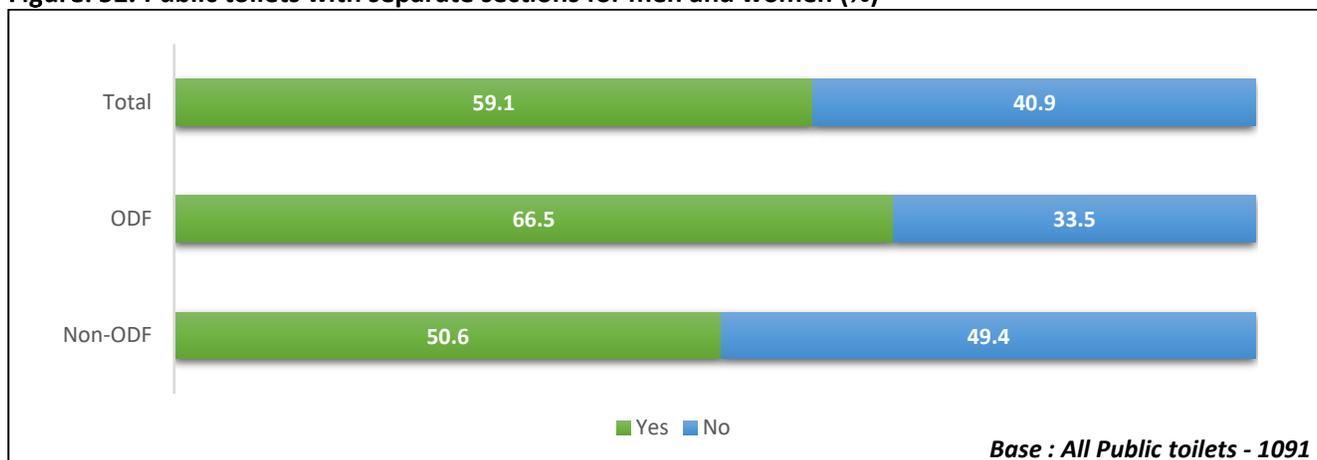
The availability of separate sections for male and female in the public toilets were observed during the survey. Of the total surveyed public toilets, 59.1 percent of public toilets had separate section for males and females. Percentage of separate section in the states across ODF and non-ODF category reported substantial variation which are accounted to be 66.5 percent and 50.6 percent respectively.

At overall level, Goa is the state where all public toilets (100%) were found to be having separate section. States wherein separate section represented below 50 percent of the total public toilets, are Bihar (47.4%), Mizoram (43.2%), Tamilnadu (39.8%), Nagaland (25.6%), Assam (23.8%) and Uttarakhand (20%).

The states under ODF village category, the percentage of separate section of public toilet which were reported above 80 percent are, Odisha (100%), Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat (92% each) and Kerala (89.3%).

Under Non-ODF, the states wherein the percentage of separate section were reported universal are, Andhra Pradesh (100%), Telangana (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (100%) and Goa (100%), however the number of total public toilets found in these states are very low. If the separate section of public toilet is reported by number, the states of Tamilnadu, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka is leading among the states with higher number of public toilets with separate sections. Lowest representation of separate section was reported in Assam (21.1%). Please refer **annexure table-PT:2 & PT:3** for additional information.

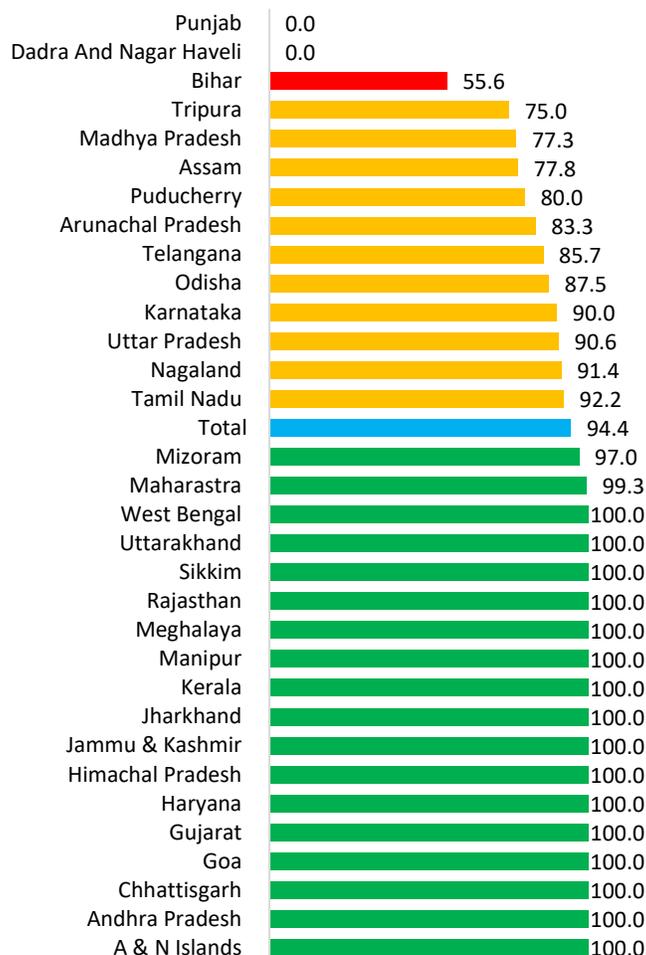
**Figure: 52. Public toilets with separate sections for men and women (%)**



### 12.4. AVAILABILITY OF WATER

Of the total unlocked public toilets, 94.4 percent of the public toilets had water available for toilet use. In ODF villages of the states, it was observed in 99.8 percent of public toilets while availability of water was reported to be 86.4 percent in non-ODF villages.

**Figure: 53. Availability of water in public toilet by state/ UT (%)**  
**Percentage of public toilet with availability of water (Base: 981)**



Majority of the states at overall reported to have availability of water in all public toilets (100%). The states wherein the representation of water availability is less than 80 percent are, Assam (77.8%), Madhya Pradesh (77.3%), Tripura (75%) and Bihar (55.6%).

All public toilets across ODF states reported to have universal water availability except Tamilnadu where representation is 98.2 percent which is close enough to be universal.

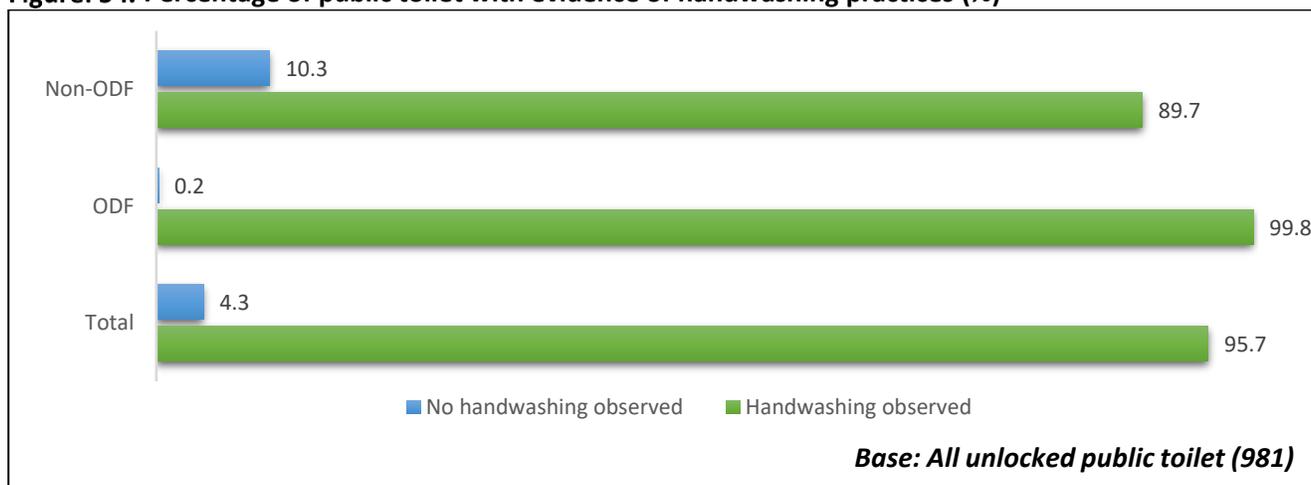
Representation of water availability at overall level under Non-ODF category is substantially low. Few states reported to have water availability in public toilet below 80 percent. These states are Nagaland (78.6%), Telangana, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Tripura (75% each), Karnataka (62.5%), Madhya Pradesh (54.5%) and Bihar (50%). In the same village category, the states wherein the percentage is between 80 to 100 percent are, Maharashtra (92.3%), Mizoram (91.7%), Tamilnadu (90.4%), Uttar Pradesh (89.5%) and Odisha (85.7%). Please refer **annexure table-PT:4** for additional information.

## 12.5. EVIDENCE OF HAND-WASHING PRACTICES

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

The survey data revealed that overall, 95.7 percent of the surveyed public toilet were observed to have either only water or soap or both soap and water near the toilet facilities. In ODF villages of the states, the availability of water or soap or both near the toilet facility was higher (99.8%) than in non-ODF villages (89.7%). Please refer **annexure table-PT:5** for additional information.

**Figure: 54. Percentage of public toilet with evidence of handwashing practices (%)**



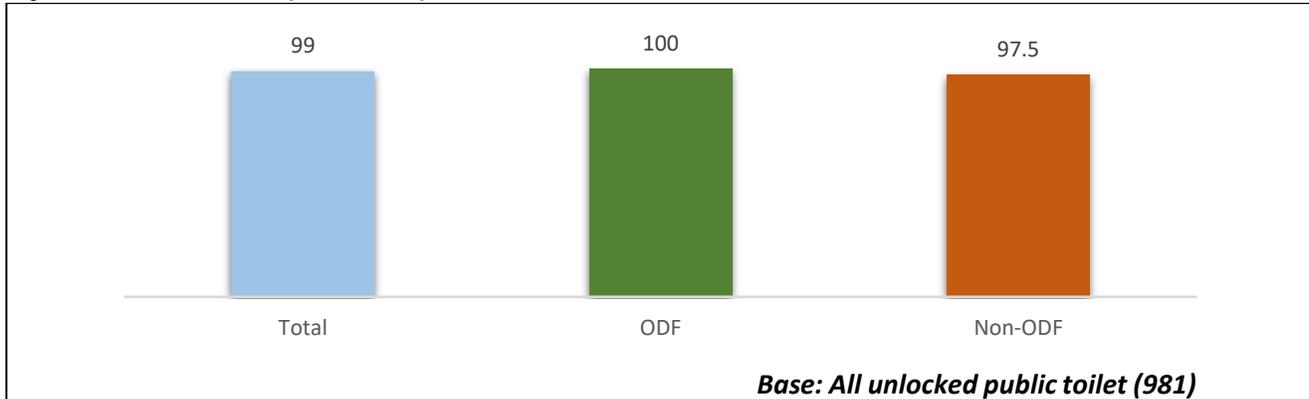
## 12.6. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE PUBLIC TOILETS

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 99 percent of the public toilets were functional. Results by ODF and non-ODF villages showed that, the proportion of functional public toilets in ODF villages were 100.0 percent while in Non- ODF villages, it was 97.5 percent.

State-wise results revealed that majority of the states reported to have 100 percent functional toilets. The states wherein representation of functionality is below 100 percent are, West Bengal (98.6%), Maharashtra (98.5%), Uttar Pradesh (98.4%), Nagaland (97.1%), Madhya Pradesh (95.5%), Assam & Bihar (94.4%) and Karnataka (93.3%).

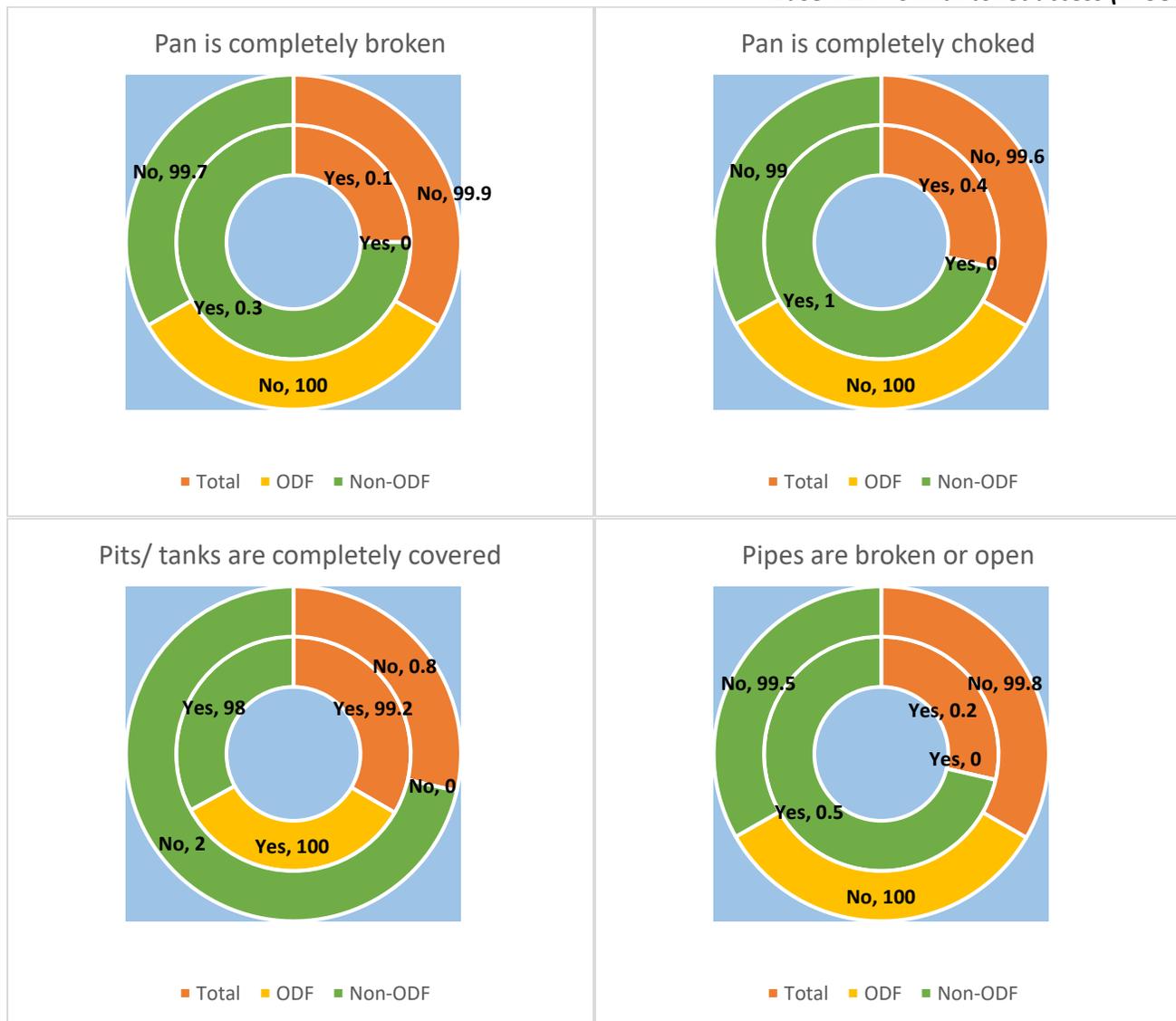
In ODF village's category, all the surveyed public toilet was functional. In Non-ODF village's category, the states which were reported the public toilet having representation of functionality below 100 percent are, Uttar Pradesh (98.2%), Assam & Bihar (93.8% each), Nagaland (92.9%), Madhya Pradesh (90.9%), West Bengal (88.9%), Maharashtra (84.6%) and Karnataka (75%). Please refer **annexure table-PT:6** for additional information.

**Figure: 55. Functionality status of public toilet (%)**



**Figure: 56. Proportion of PT with functional status of toilet by different components (%)**

*Base: All PTs with toilet access (n=981)*

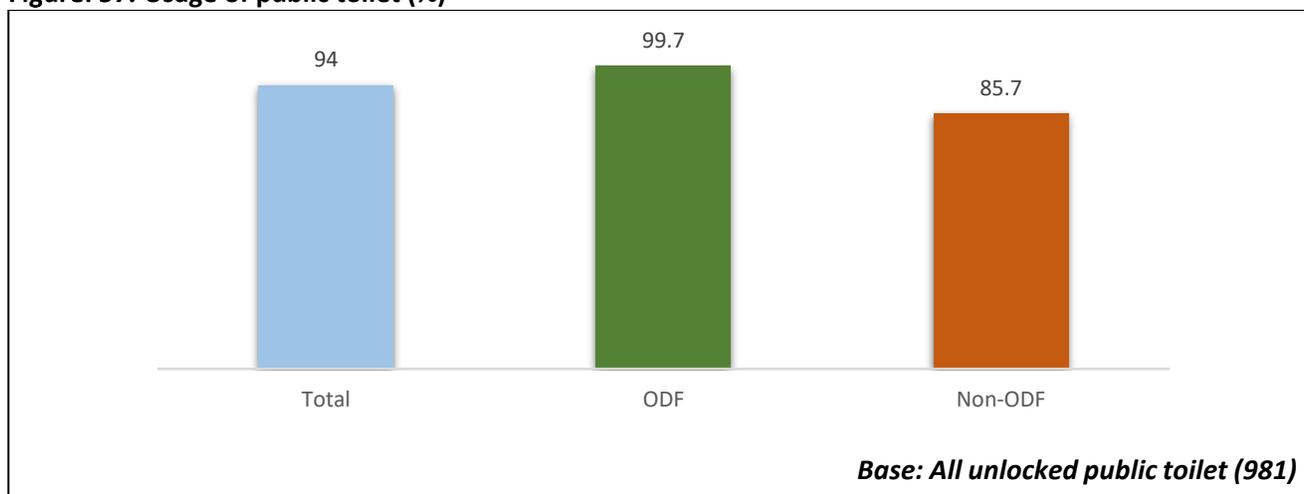


## 12.7. USAGE OF PUBLIC TOILET

The survey findings revealed that across India, 94 percent of the total unlocked public toilets appeared to be well kept and in regular use with water inside or nearby for toilet use. State-wise results showed that many states were observed to have all the toilets (100.0%) in well-kept condition and in regular use. The state wherein the representation of usage is between 80 to 100 percent are, Maharashtra (99.3%), Rajasthan (97.8%), Uttar Pradesh (95.3%), Manipur (95.2%), Tamilnadu (91.8%), Nagaland (91.4%), Telangana (85.7%) and Karnataka (83.3%). Usage percentage of public toilet below 70 % are reported in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (66.7%) and Bihar (55.6%). All public toilets under ODF category across all states have 100 percent usage except the states of Tamilnadu (98.2%) and Nagaland (95.2%).

In non-ODF village's category, only few states have all public toilets in regular use and kept in good condition. The states are, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal and Goa. Please refer **annexure table-PT:7** for additional information.

**Figure: 57. Usage of public toilet (%)**



**Table 16. Condition of the public toilets– Functionality, Disposal Method and Usage (%).**

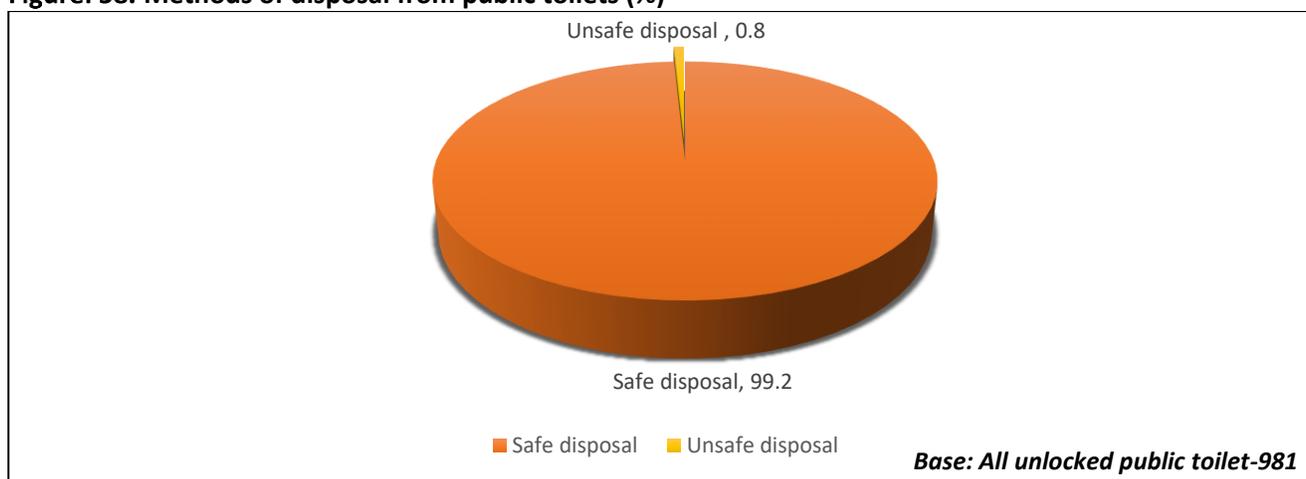
States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Functional	Safe Disposal	Usage	Total	Functional	Safe Disposal	Usage	Total	Functional	Safe Disposal	Usage	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>398</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	25	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	100.0	66.7	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	50.0	4
Assam	94.4	94.4	77.8	18	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	93.8	93.8	75.0	16
Bihar	94.4	94.4	55.6	18	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	93.8	93.8	50.0	16
Chhattisgarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	13	100.0	100.0	100.0	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7
Gujarat	100.0	100.0	100.0	25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	100.0	100.0	19	100.0	100.0	100.0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	100.0	80.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	100.0	100.0	50.0	2
Karnataka	93.3	100.0	83.3	30	100.0	100.0	100.0	22	75.0	100.0	37.5	8
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	75	100.0	100.0	100.0	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.5	95.5	77.3	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	11	90.9	90.9	54.5	11
Maharashtra	98.5	98.5	99.3	137	100.0	100.0	100.0	124	84.6	84.6	92.3	13
Manipur	100.0	100.0	95.2	21	100.0	100.0	100.0	10	100.0	100.0	90.9	11
Meghalaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	8	100.0	100.0	100.0	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Mizoram	100.0	100.0	100.0	33	100.0	100.0	100.0	21	100.0	100.0	100.0	12
Nagaland	97.1	97.1	91.4	35	100.0	100.0	95.2	21	92.9	92.9	85.7	14
Odisha	100.0	100.0	75.0	8	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	71.4	7
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	80.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	100.0	80.0	5
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	100.0	97.8	45	100.0	100.0	100.0	37	100.0	100.0	87.5	8
Sikkim	100.0	100.0	100.0	9	100.0	100.0	100.0	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	91.8	243	100.0	100.0	98.2	56	100.0	100.0	89.8	187
Telangana	100.0	100.0	85.7	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	100.0	100.0	75.0	4
Tripura	100.0	100.0	75.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	100.0	75.0	4
Uttar Pradesh	98.4	98.4	95.3	64	100.0	100.0	100.0	7	98.2	98.2	94.7	57
Uttarakhand	100.0	100.0	100.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	98.6	98.6	100.0	72	100.0	100.0	100.0	63	88.9	88.9	100.0	9

## 12.8. SAFE DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA

The survey data revealed that overall, 99.2 percent of the public toilets were practicing safe disposal of human excreta. In majority of the states, all the public toilets (100.0%) practiced safe disposal of human excreta. There are few states which reported lower than 100 percent safe disposal in public toilets are, West Bengal (98.6%), Maharashtra (98.5%), Uttar Pradesh (98.4%), Nagaland (97.1%), Madhya Pradesh (95.5%), Assam (94.4%) & Bihar (94.4%) at overall level.

Under ODF village category, all public toilet across all states reported to be having 100 percent toilets practicing safe disposal while under Non-ODF village category, majority of the states were showing 100 percent safe disposal, however, the states wherein public toilets reported to be practicing safe disposal in lower than 100 percent are, Uttar Pradesh (98.2%), Assam & Bihar (93.8%), Nagaland (92.9%), Madhya Pradesh (90.9%), West Bengal (88.9%) and Maharashtra (84.6%). Please refer **annexure table-PT:9** for additional information.

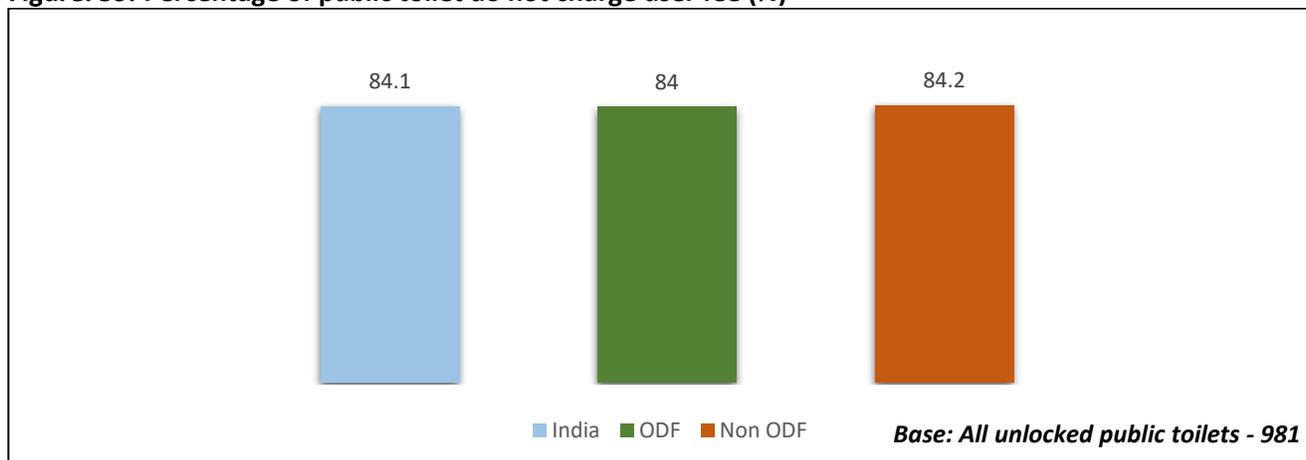
**Figure: 58. Methods of disposal from public toilets (%)**



## 12.9. USER CHARGES

Overall, 85.3% 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 represents 80.5 percent while in Non-ODF, this represents 90.9 percent.

**Figure: 59. Percentage of public toilet do not charge user fee (%)**



In ODF village category, majority of the public toilets did not charge fee, however, Meghalaya is the only state where lowest percentage of public toilets were recorded which did not charge fee. The percentage is 16.7 percent. Other states reported to be either did not charge fee at all or 50 percent or more public toilet did not charge fee. Please refer **annexure table-PT:8** for additional information.

## CHAPTER-13: PUBLIC SPACES SANITATION FACILITY

### Key Findings

- **Presence of faecal matter in the public places:** Public places in villages which were traditionally used for defecation, among them 92.6 percent were found to be clean and free from defecation. In ODF villages, 99 percent villages with public spaces were found to be free from defecation. In 87 percent of non-ODF villages, public spaces were found to be free from defecation.
- **Safe disposal mechanism-solid:** Almost three-fourth of the villages (71.3%) reported of disposing the solid waste through a safe method. 95.1 percent of ODF villages were found to be disposing the solid waste safely whereas 50.1 percent of non-ODF villages were found to be doing the same.
- **Safe disposal mechanism-liquid:** 80.9 percent of villages at national level reported of following safe mechanism for waste water disposal. 96.3 percent of ODF villages reported the same followed by 67.3 percent of the non-ODF villages.
- **Minimal littering:** 96.5 percent of the villages at national level were found to have minimal littering. In ODF villages, a high number of 99.5 percent villages were found to have minimal or no littering in the public places. In non-ODF villages, the percentage was 93.8 percent.
- **Minimal water logging:** At an overall level 96.7 percent of villages were found to be free from water logging. Among ODF villages, 99.7 percent of villages had no or minimal water logging while in Non-ODF category, the percentage was 94 percent.

### 13.1. INTRODUCTION

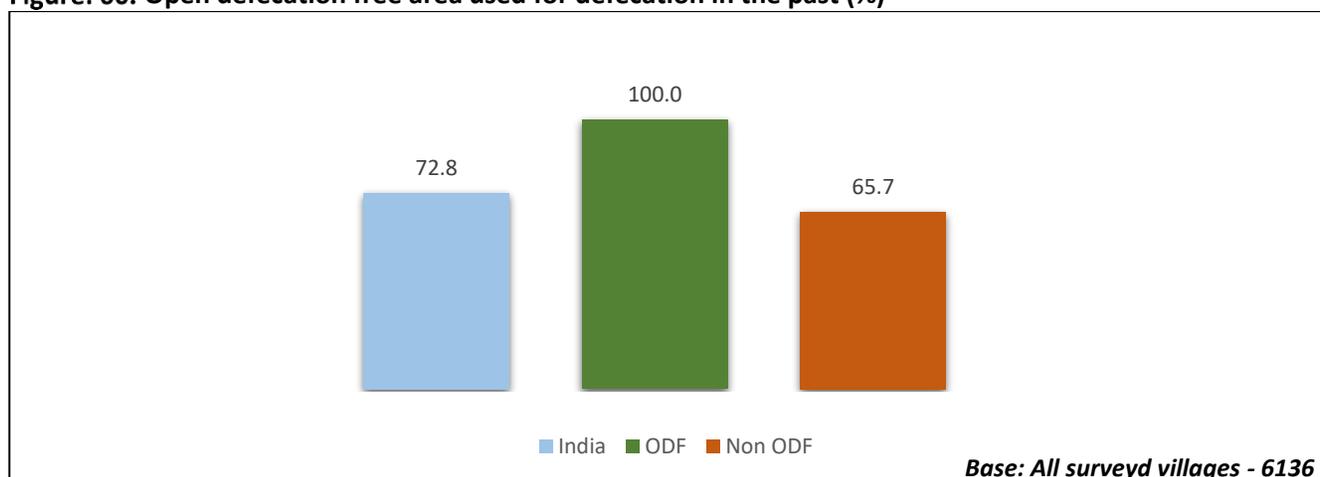
Public places are the area or location where large number of people gather and use the facility. These places vary in the number of people using them, the amount of time that people spent there increase the likelihood of sanitation of the places become compromised. This chapter describes the current level of incidence of fecal 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 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=6136) across ODF and Non-ODF village category.

### 13.2. INCIDENCE OF FECAL MATTER AND TYPES OF PLACES HISTORICALLY USED FOR OPEN DEFECATION

More than ninety percent (92.6%) of villages in India reported to have feces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past. Only 7.4 percent village reported visible feces. In ODF villages, the percentage of feces not found is 99 percent while in Non-ODF village category, the village reported feces not found represents 87 percent.

State wise analysis of data reveals that majority of the villages at overall level are open defecation free. The states wherein open defecation free area, reported in less than 99 percent villages, are Jammu & Kashmir (97.5%), West Bengal (95.8%), Telangana (91.5%), Andhra Pradesh (88.2%), Puducherry & Madhya Pradesh (84.6%), Karnataka (82.1%), Bihar (73.7%), Goa (73.1%) and Odisha (60.1%). Odisha is the state wherein majority of the villages reported visible feces in the area. This represents (39.9%). States wherein all villages (100%) reported to be free of visible feces are, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, ANI, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh.

**Figure: 60. Open defecation free area used for defecation in the past (%)**

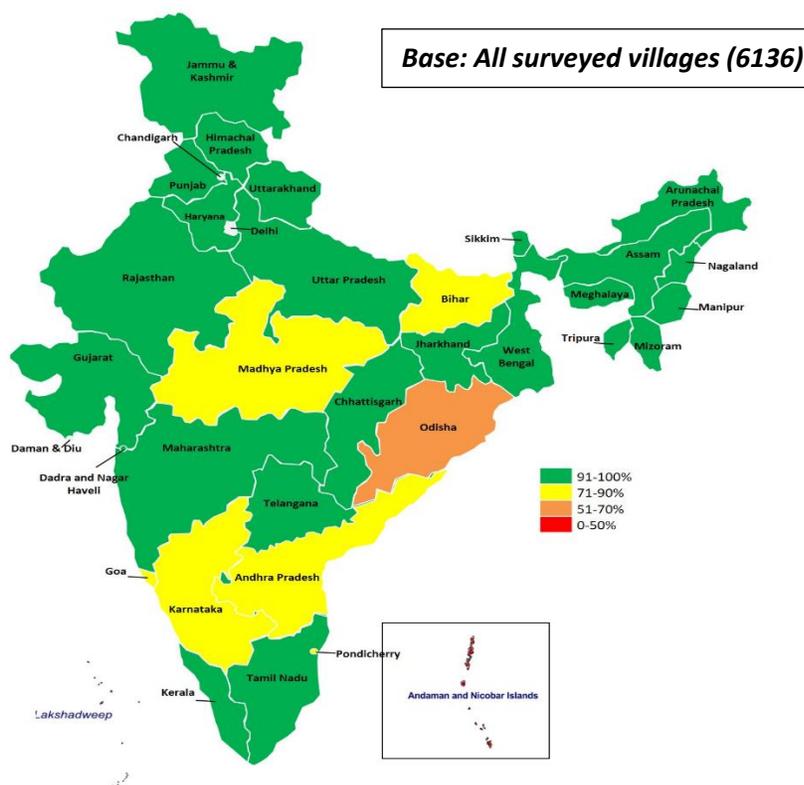


In ODF category, the states where visible feces not found, were reported above 98 percent but below 100 percent are, Gujarat (99.5%), Rajasthan (99.3%), Madhya Pradesh, Haryana & Maharashtra (99% each), West Bengal (98.9%), Karnataka (98.8%), Telangana (98.5%) and Punjab (98.3%). Representation of villages free from visible

feces below 98 percent are reported in the states, Andhra Pradesh (97.8%), Jharkhand (97.5%), Odisha (96.9%), J&K (96.2%), Tamilnadu (95.4%) and Bihar (87.1%).

In Non-ODF category, the states where representation of the villages free from visible feces reported below 99 percent are, J&K (98.1%), West Bengal (88.7%), Telangana (86.6%), Puducherry (84.6%), Madhya Pradesh (77.9%), Goa (73.1%), Bihar (72.9%), Andhra Pradesh (68.5%), Odisha (55.4%) and Karnataka (51.6%). **Refer PSS:1 in annexure table**

**Figure: 61. State wise distribution of defecation free public places (%)**



### 13.3. VILLAGES FOLLOWING SAFE SLWM WITH ODF PUBLIC PLACES- MINIMAL LITTERING & MINIMAL WATER LOGGING

All villages- with ODF area used for open defecation in the past, ODF open ground, ODF roads, ODF infamous place, safe SLWM, Minimal littering & Minimal water logging.

**Reported:** (n=3868)

**Sample:** All villages surveyed (6136)

Basis the condition defined to classify the village into safe and unsafe with respect to the instances of fecal matter at public places, safe disposal of solid & liquid waste, minimal littering and minimal water logging in the villages, the data collected in the survey suggested that 63 percent of the villages at overall level, are seemed to be clean.

The percentage of cleaned villages in ODF village is 88.9 percent while in Non-ODF villages, the cleaned village represents 40 percent.

State-wise data analysis shows that all villages of the states of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim are cleaned at national level. The states where the percentage of cleaned villages is higher than 90 percent but lower than 100 percent are, Haryana (97.1%), ANI & Mizoram (96.2%), Uttarakhand (94.8%), Gujarat (91.8%) and Kerala (91%). States where percentage of cleaned villages is lower than 50 percent are, Madhya Pradesh (47.2%), Arunachal Pradesh (46.2%), J&K (41.8%), Jharkhand (40.8%), Goa (34.6%), Puducherry (26.9%), Odisha (19.4%), Tripura (19.2%), Bihar (17%) and Assam (16.9%).

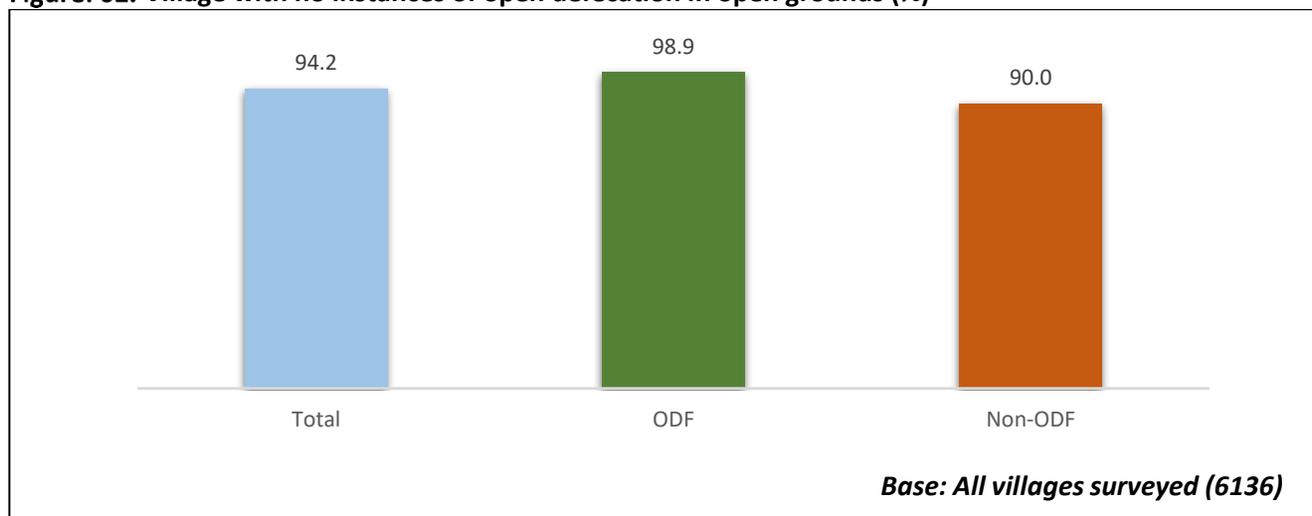
In ODF village category, in majority of the states, the percentage of cleaned villages are higher than 90 percent. The states wherein the percentage of village is lower than 90 percent are, Chhattisgarh & Himachal Pradesh (89.1% each), Madhya Pradesh (86.3%), Telangana (83.8%), Andhra Pradesh (83.5%), Punjab (83.3%), Odisha (81.3%), West Bengal (81.1%), J&K (80.8%), Jharkhand (75%), Assam (61.9%) and Bihar (41.9%).

In Non-ODF category, Only Mizoram has got 96.2 percent cleaned villages. Rest of the states reported to have the percentage of cleaned villages, below 85 percent. The states wherein the percentage of cleaned villages were reported higher than 50 percent are, Mizoram (96.2%), Uttar Pradesh (82.3%), Tamilnadu (66.7%) and Rajasthan (61.7%). Percentage of cleaned villages with less than 20 percent, were reported in the states of Meghalaya & Tripura (19.2% each), Andhra Pradesh (19.1%), Karnataka (16.8%), Bihar (15.5%), Odisha (11.6%), Manipur (11.5%), West Bengal (7.9%) and Assam (4.1%). **Refer PSS:2 in annexure table**

### 13.4. OPEN DEFECATION INSTANCES AT OPEN GROUND

Open ground areas of the villages across ODF and Non-ODF category were observed to look at the instances of open defecation practices in the survey. The data revealed that more than 90 percent of the villages (94.2%) with open ground did not have the instances of open defecation at overall level. In ODF category, almost all villages (98.9%) did not have open defecation instances while under Non-ODF, the representation of open defecation at open areas in the villages, is 90 percent. **Refer PSS:3 in annexure table**

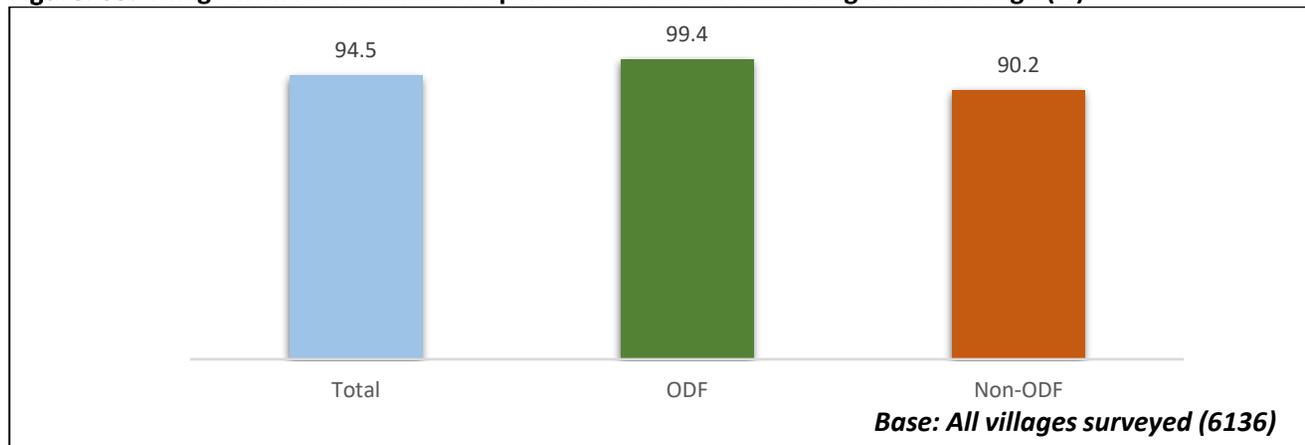
**Figure: 62. Village with no instances of open defecation in open grounds (%)**



### 13.5. OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES IN ROADS ALONGSIDE VILLAGE

Roads alongside the villages across ODF and Non-ODF category were observed to look at the instances of open defecation practices in the survey. The data revealed that 94.5 percent of the villages did not have the instances of open defecation alongside the roads at overall level. In ODF category, almost all villages (99.4%) did not have open defecation instances while under Non-ODF, the representation of open defecation alongside the villages, is 90.2 percent. In India, the villages representing below 90 percent wherein the instances of open defecation observed, were reported in the states of Andhra Pradesh (87.8%), Madhya Pradesh (86.7%), Karnataka (85.1%), Goa & Puducherry (84.6% each), Bihar (82.5%) and Odisha (70.7%). **Refer PSS:4 in annexure table**

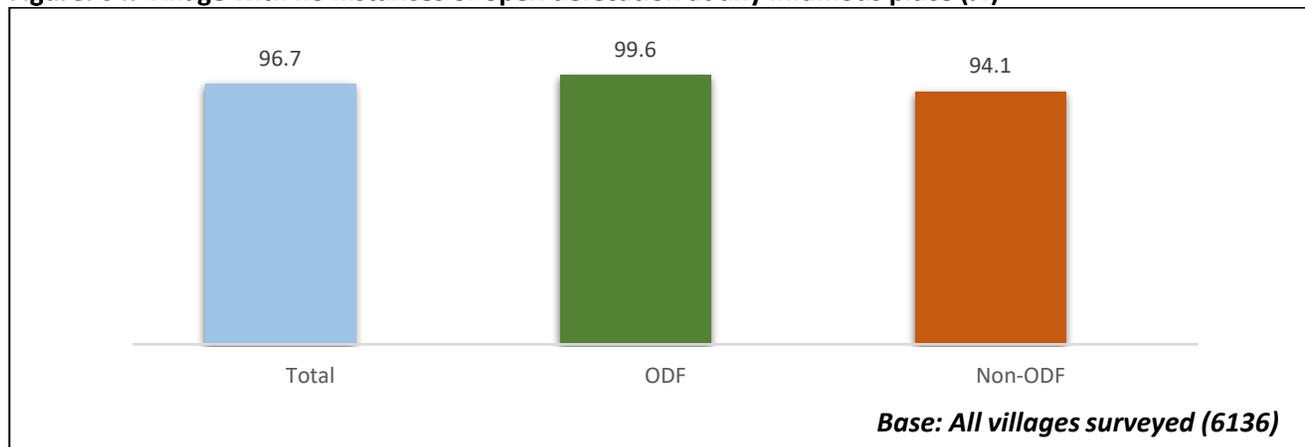
**Figure: 63. Village with no instances of open defecation in roads alongside the village (%)**



### 13.6. OPEN DEFECACTION INSTANCES AT ANY INFAMOUS PLACE

Infamous places in the villages across ODF and Non-ODF category were observed to look at the instances of open defecation in the NARSS survey. The data revealed that 96.7 percent of the villages did not have the instances of open defecation at overall level. In ODF category, almost all villages (99.6%) did not have open defecation instances while under Non-ODF, the representation of open defecation, was 94.1 percent. In India, the villages representing below 99 percent wherein the instances of open defecation observed, were reported in the states of J&K (98.7%), West Bengal (98.6%), Goa (96.2%), Karnataka (95.5%), Telangana (94.5%), Andhra Pradesh (92.6%), Puducherry & Madhya Pradesh (92.3% each), Bihar (86.9%) and Odisha (82.3%). **Refer PSS:5 in annexure table**

**Figure: 64. Village with no instances of open defecation at any infamous place (%)**



### 13.7. 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 infective diseases and that the children are potentially more susceptible to contract the disease than any adult individual. The survey captured the different methods of solid waste disposal which were prevalent in the village. Under the different disposal methods, the options were provided in the questionnaire which helped interviewers to record the correct methods wherever the methods were used in the village. The options were: **1) No treatment of solid waste 2) Open burning of the solid waste 3) Waste dumped in river/ water bodies 4) Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/ Vermi-composting etc.) in the village 5) 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 (6136)

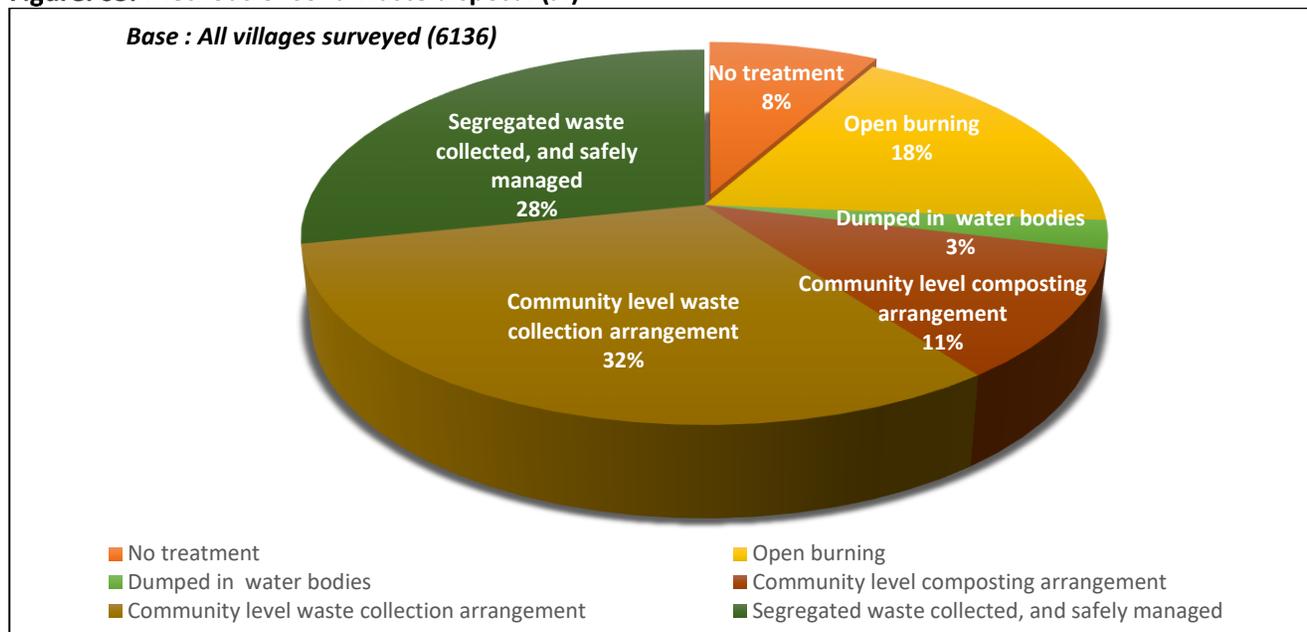
The survey data revealed that almost three-fourth (71.3%) of the total villages practiced safe methods of solid waste disposal at overall level. In ODF village, the percentage of safe disposal methods were substantially high which accounted to be 95.1 percent while in Non-ODF village, safe disposal methods represented 50.1 percent. State-wise data analysis revealed that in India, only Sikkim and Dadra & Nagar Haveli reported all its villages (100%) practiced safe solid waste disposal methods. The states wherein the percentage of villages practiced safe disposal methods, lies between 95 percent to 100 percent, are Haryana (99%), Chhattisgarh & Kerala (98.9%), Mizoram (98.1%), Gujarat (97.9%), ANI (96.2%), Uttarakhand (94.8%) and Himachal Pradesh (94.5%). States wherein representation of village is below 50 percent for safe disposal of solid waste are, Arunachal Pradesh (48.1%), Jharkhand (47.4%), J&K (45.6%), Bihar (29.3%), Odisha (25.1%), Assam (21.2%) and Tripura (19.2%).

In ODF category, all villages of Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Mizoram and Tamilnadu practiced safe disposal methods. States where representation of safe disposal are lower than 90 percent are, Punjab (83.3%), J&K (80.8%), Jharkhand (77.5%), Assam (73.8%) and Bihar (71%). Percent of village which lies between 97 to 100 percent were reported to be in the states of Haryana (99%), Chhattisgarh & Kerala (98.9%), Gujarat (97.9%), Maharashtra (97.7%) and Karnataka (97.1%).

In Non-ODF category, all the states reported to have lower than 100 percent villages practiced safe solid waste disposal methods. Only Mizoram reported its 96.2 percent villages practiced safe solid waste disposal methods. States where the percent of village is 50 percent or above, are Mizoram (96.2%), Uttar Pradesh (86.4%), Tamilnadu (86.1%), Goa (76.9%), Rajasthan (69.1%), Telangana (62.9%), Maharashtra (60.8%) and Puducherry (50%). States with villages percent lower than 30 percent are, J&K (28.3%), Bihar (26.9%), Karnataka (26.3%), Meghalaya (23.1%), Manipur & Tripura (19.2%), West Bengal (17.9%) and Odisha (16.3%).

Data analysis by individual methods of solid waste disposal revealed that majority of the village practiced community level waste collection arrangement (31.8%) followed by segregated waste collected and safely managed (28.3%), open burning (18.2%) and so on at overall level. In ODF category, more than half of the villages practiced community level waste collection arrangement (51.9%) followed by segregated waste collected and safely managed (30.4%) and Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/ Vermi-compost (12.7%).

In Non-ODF, almost one-third of the villages (30.9%) practiced open burning for disposal of solid waste, followed by segregated waste collected and safely managed (26.5%) and no treatment of solid waste (14.7%). Please refer **annexure table-PSS:6 & 7** for additional information

**Figure: 65. Methods of solid waste disposal (%)**

### 13.8. 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 grow which lead to develop various water borne and vector borne diseases. Proper disposal of waste water is important to keep the surrounding health 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 (under record all mentioned) to capture the methods which were used in the village.

The options were: **1) No drainage system/ soak pit 2) Draining in open water body/ river 3) Flows in a 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 (6136)

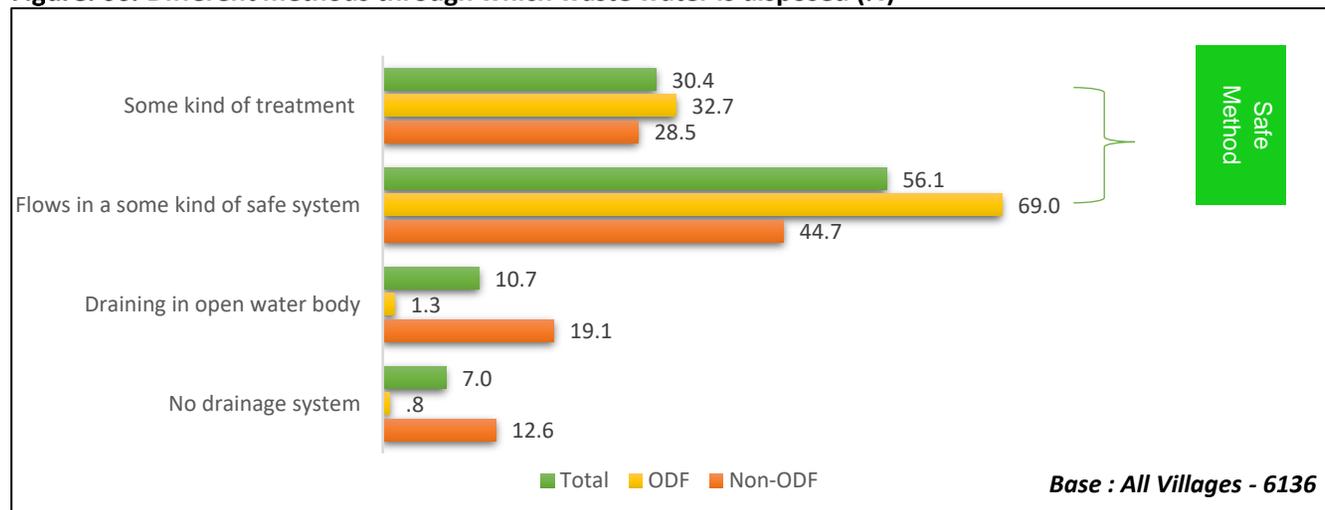
The survey data revealed that 80.9 percent of the villages adopted safe disposal methods of water waste at overall level. In ODF villages, the percentage of safe disposal is substantially high which accounted to be 96.3 percent while in Non-ODF category, the percentage is 67.3 percent. In Kerala, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Uttarakhand, all the villages (100%) adopted safe disposal methods of liquid waste. States wherein percentage of villages are higher than 90 percent but lower than 100 percent are, Haryana (99%), Gujarat (98.5%), Mizoram (98.1%), Chhattisgarh (97.8%), Himachal Pradesh (96.4%), ANI (96.2%), Uttar Pradesh (93.4%), Maharashtra (92.4%), Meghalaya & Tripura (92.3% each) and Rajasthan (90.7%).

In ODF category, almost all the villages practiced safe disposal of liquid waste, however, the states wherein the representation of safe disposal is below 90 percent are, Jharkhand (87.5%), Assam (83.3%) and Bihar (54.8%).

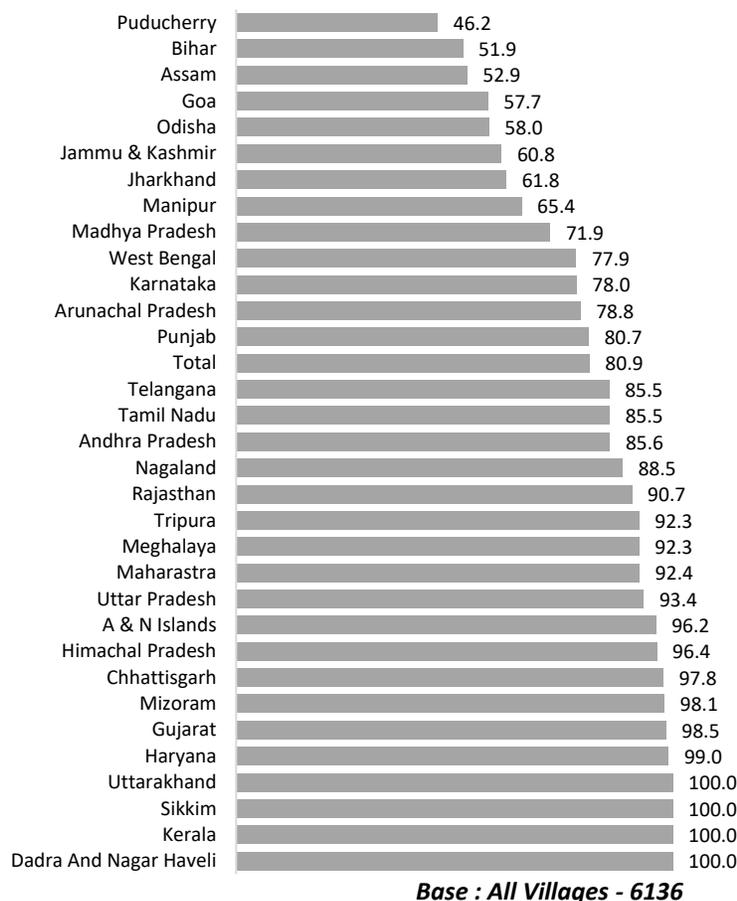
In Non-ODF category, only Mizoram reported safe disposal universally where all its villages (100%) reported to have followed safe disposal practice for liquid waste. States wherein representation of safe liquid waste disposal

is above 90 percent are, Mizoram (100%), Uttar Pradesh (92.8%) and Tripura (92.3%). The states where percent of village is below 50 percent are, Puducherry (46.2%), Assam (44.2%), J&K (43.4%), Karnataka (43.2%), West Bengal (36.4%) and Manipur (34.6%). States with percentage of village between 70 to 90 percent are, Meghalaya (84.6%), Tamilnadu (82.8%), Telangana (80.4%), Nagaland (76.9%), Maharashtra (75.8%) and Rajasthan (73.4%). Please refer **annexure table-PSS:8** for additional information.

**Figure: 66. Different methods through which waste water is disposed (%)**



**Figure: 67. Safe disposal method of liquid waste by state/ UT (%)**  
**Percentage of villages practicing safe disposal methods of liquid waste**



### 13.9. VILLAGES SHOWING MINIMAL LITTER

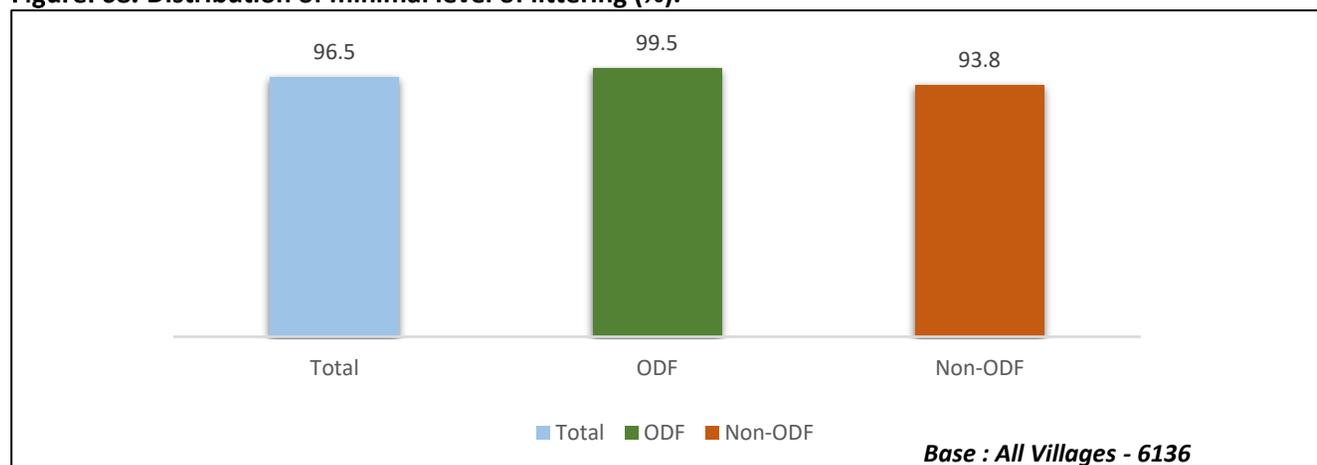
Besides asking various disposal methods of solid and liquid waste from the eligible respondent of the village, cleanliness of the villages was also observed by looking at the instances of littering. The interviewers primarily observed the minimal level of littering in and around the villages. The data analysis shows that almost all the villages (96.5%) were reported to have minimal level of littering in the village at overall level. Observation across the ODF village shows that minimal level of littering represents 99.5 percent while in Non-ODF villages, the percentage is 93.8 percent.

The states wherein the percentage of villages with minimal littering lies between 90 to 99 percent are, Kerala (98.9%), J&K (98.7%), West Bengal (98.4%), Jharkhand (96.7%), Tripura (96.2%), Karnataka (95.9%) and Telangana (93.3%). States with village percent below 90 percent are, Assam & Bihar (89.9% each), Andhra Pradesh (89.7%), Arunachal Pradesh & Puducherry (88.5%) and Odisha (77.7%).

In ODF category, majority of the states were reported its 100 percent villages with minimal level of littering, however, few of the states were reported to have less than 100 percent villages with minimal littering. These states are Karnataka (99.4%), Kerala (98.9%), West Bengal (98.6%), Andhra Pradesh (97.3%), Odisha (96.9%) and Bihar (96.8%).

In Non-ODF category, the states wherein the percentage of village with minimal littering represents lower than 90 percent are, Bihar & Karnataka (89.5% each), Telangana (88.7%), Puducherry (88.5%), Assam (87.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (76.9%), Odisha (75.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (74.2%). The percentage of villages lies between 95 to 99 percent are, J&K (98.1%), West Bengal (98%), Tripura (96.2%) and Jharkhand (95.5%). Please refer **annexure table-PSS:9** for additional information.

**Figure: 68. Distribution of minimal level of littering (%).**



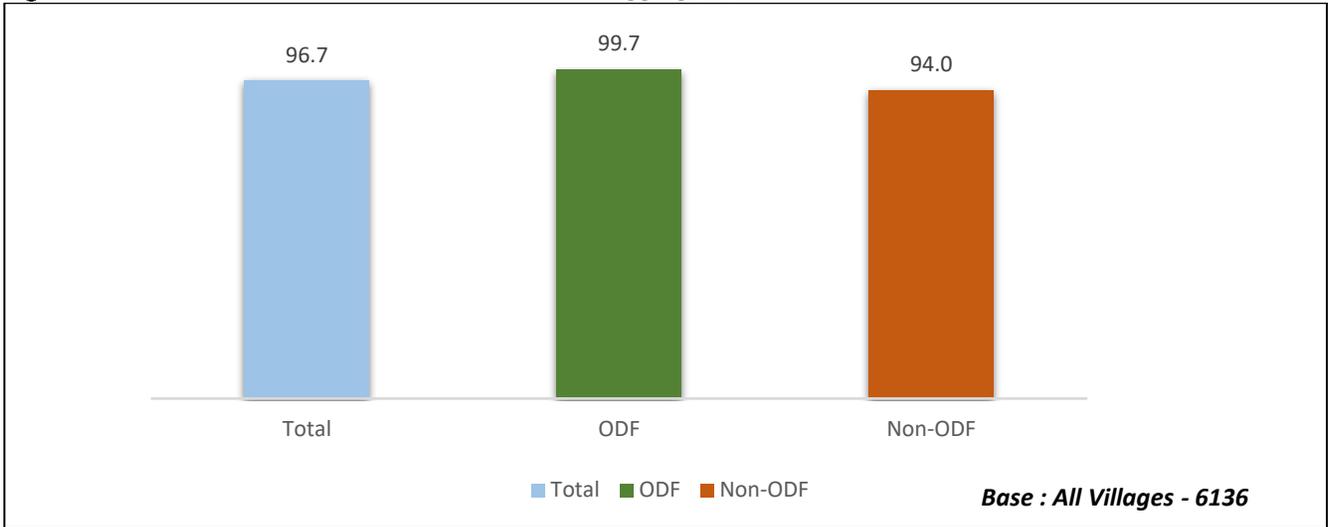
### 13.10. VILLAGES SHOWING MINIMAL WATER LOGGING

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 an overall level were found to be free of any kind of water logging (96.7%). Almost all the ODF villages (99.7 %) were found to be free of water logging and among non-ODF villages, 94 percent of the villages were found to be free of water logging.

The states wherein the percentage of villages with minimal water logging represents lower than 100 percent are, Assam (99.5%), West Bengal (99%), Kerala (98.9%), J&K (98.7%), Tripura (96.2%), Jharkhand (96.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (94.2%), Karnataka (93.7%), Andhra Pradesh (93%), Bihar & Telangana (91.5% each), Puducherry (84.6%) and Odisha (70.3%).

In ODF category, almost all the villages have minimal water logging. Few states reported to have less than 100 percent villages with minimal water logging. These states are Assam (99.3%), J&K (98.1%), West Bengal (97.4%), Tripura (96.2%), Jharkhand (94.6%), Bihar (91.2%), Arunachal Pradesh (88.5%), Telangana (85.6%), Puducherry (84.6%), Karnataka (83.2%), Andhra Pradesh (83.1%) and Odisha (66.9%). Please refer **annexure table-PSS:10** for additional information.

**Figure: 69. Distribution of minimal level of water logging (%)**



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## ANNEXURES

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### HIGHLIGHTS

- I. Factsheets
- II. Survey Tools
- III. Additional Tables

## ANNEXURE - I: FACTSHEETS

INDIA Factsheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)			
Sample Size covered	OVERALL	ODF	Non ODF
Number of Villages surveyed	6136	2891	3245
Number of households surveyed	92411	43735	48676
Number of Anganwadis surveyed	6082	2867	3215
Number of Schools surveyed	6002	2828	3174
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	93.3	98.0	89.1
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	91.3	98.9	84.4
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	98.9	99.8	98.1
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	98.6	99.7	97.5
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	97.7	99.8	95.3
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	98.5	99.8	97.3
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.0	99.5	90.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.9	99.1	92.1
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.0	99.1	97.1
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	100.0	99.1
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.6	99.9	97.1
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.2	99.9	98.6
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	75.4	95.4	59.9
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.7	99.8	93.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	92.8	98.9	85.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	97.6	99.6	95.8
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.5	98.6	96.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	96.3	96.0	96.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	96.5	99.5	93.8
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	96.7	99.7	94.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	92.6	99.0	87.0

<b>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLAND Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	26	26	0
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	390	390	0
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	26	26	0
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	26	26	0
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.2	99.2	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>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.2	98.2	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	97.7	97.7	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	96.2	96.2	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.0	99.0	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
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>ANDHRA PRADESH Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>4065</b>	<b>2730</b>	<b>1335</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.7	98.6	90.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	87.8	98.9	65.2
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.3	100.0	88.6
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.3	99.8	98.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	97.8	99.3	92.9
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	96.3	99.4	87.5
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.0	99.8	97.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	87.0	98.6	47.6
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.9	100.0	84.4
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	99.9	98.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.4	99.3	95.2
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.8	100.0	95.3
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	92.2	98.7	61.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.8	99.1	91.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	94.1	98.6	78.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	96.3	100.0	85.9
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	95.2	95.7	94.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	83.4	78.0	94.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	89.7	97.3	74.2
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	93.0	97.8	83.1
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	88.2	97.8	68.5

<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.6	100.0	99.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.7	100.0	99.5
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.5	99.7	97.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.7	100.0	99.5
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	83.8	94.5	71.3
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.9	99.9	100.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.7	100.0	97.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.4	99.2	99.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	88.5	100.0	76.9
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	94.2	100.0	88.5
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>ASSAM Fact Sheet - NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>2860</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>2230</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.3	94.7	98.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	97.3	100.0	96.6
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.6	98.9	97.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.3	100.0	97.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.7	98.4	91.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.3	100.0	97.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.6	99.8	97.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.3	100.0	97.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	69.4	80.8	67.5
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.6	98.7	96.1
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	74.1	100.0	67.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	94.6	98.5	93.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	93.2	91.5	93.6
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	89.9	100.0	87.1
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	99.5	100.0	99.3
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>BIHAR Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>8476</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>8011</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>522</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>524</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	73.6	85.9	72.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	64.4	74.2	63.8
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.0	96.8	96.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.0	99.7	99.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	96.9	100.0	96.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	97.4	96.7	97.4
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.2	99.3	95.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.9	100.0	96.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.4	96.7	97.4
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.2	100.0	99.1
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.9	100.0	96.7
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.4	96.7	97.4
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	42.1	58.0	41.4
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	92.3	99.7	91.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	90.6	100.0	90.1
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.3	96.7	98.4
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	94.7	99.5	94.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	93.3	93.9	93.3
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	89.9	96.8	89.5
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	91.5	96.8	91.2
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	73.7	87.1	72.9

<b>CHATTISHGARH Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>2760</b>	<b>2760</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.9	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	99.5	99.5	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.9	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.9	99.9	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	97.5	97.5	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.8	99.8	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	99.5	99.5	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.8	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	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>DADRA &amp; NAGAR HAVELI Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	26	26	0
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	390	390	0
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	26	26	0
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	26	26	0
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.9	98.9	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>GOA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	26	0	26
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	390	0	390
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	26	0	26
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	26	0	26
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.1	0.0	98.1
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.3	0.0	97.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	95.8	0.0	95.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	95.0	0.0	95.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	85.9	0.0	85.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.8	0.0	95.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.0	0.0	95.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.7	0.0	99.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.8	0.0	95.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.0	0.0	95.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	74.0	0.0	74.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	0.0	100.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	91.7	0.0	91.7
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	95.0	0.0	95.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	75.8	0.0	75.8
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	82.0	0.0	82.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	0.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	73.1	0.0	73.1

<b>GUJARAT Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>2910</b>	<b>2910</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.8	98.8	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>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	99.0	99.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.9	99.9	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
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.9	99.9	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.6	99.6	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.5	99.5	0.0

<b>HARYANA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.6	99.6	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	98.9	98.9	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.6	99.6	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.0	99.0	0.0

<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.9	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	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.7	99.7	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.9	99.9	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.8	99.8	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	96.0	96.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	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
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR Fact Sheet- NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>807</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	85.3	93.6	81.3
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	91.0	100.0	86.8
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.3	100.0	98.9
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.5	100.0	97.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.5	100.0	99.2
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	78.7	95.8	71.8
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	98.6	100.0	97.7
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	92.6	95.2	90.9
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.5	100.0	99.3
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	98.7	100.0	98.1
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	98.7	100.0	98.1
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	97.5	96.2	98.1

<b>JHARKHAND Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1678</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>TOTAL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	84.7	89.9	82.8
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	79.1	92.5	74.1
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.3	97.2	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>TOTAL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.4	93.9	97.4
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	96.6	100.0	94.7
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>TOTAL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	84.4	94.1	80.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.6	100.0	94.7
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>TOTAL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.5	100.0	98.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.6	100.0	94.7
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>TOTAL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	54.5	79.2	44.2
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	90.4	99.6	86.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	82.8	96.7	75.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.5	99.4	95.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.2	97.3	97.1
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	96.7	100.0	95.5
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	96.1	100.0	94.6
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.3	97.5	100.0

<b>KARNATAKA Fact Sheet- NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>2625</b>	<b>1422</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.4	97.7	91.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	88.3	98.8	69.1
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	98.9	100.0	96.8
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.5	100.0	98.6
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	90.6	99.2	70.4
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	94.6	99.4	82.9
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.7	98.0	82.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	86.2	97.6	59.3
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	90.8	96.4	77.1
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	92.8	99.2	77.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	96.2	100.0	87.1
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	76.5	97.1	45.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	95.8	99.8	88.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	80.7	97.6	40.7
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	83.7	97.6	50.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	87.5	85.0	92.1
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	86.2	83.1	91.8
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	95.9	99.4	89.5
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	93.7	99.4	83.2
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	82.1	98.8	51.6

<b>KERALA Fact Sheet- NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>2960</b>	<b>2960</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.9	99.9	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	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.8	99.8	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	98.9	98.9	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	98.9	98.9	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>MADHYA PRADESH Fact Sheet- NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>4854</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>3324</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	94.1	98.0	92.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	86.4	98.0	81.1
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	96.6	99.0	95.5
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.8	99.9	96.8
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	95.1	100.0	92.3
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	98.0	100.0	97.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	94.4	99.9	91.8
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.1	100.0	92.3
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.0	100.0	97.1
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.9	99.9	98.4
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.1	100.0	92.3
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.0	100.0	97.1
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	72.1	95.8	62.1
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	94.9	99.7	92.5
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	82.5	97.5	74.1
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	98.4	100.0	97.6
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	95.8	99.5	94.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	95.5	98.6	94.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	84.6	99.0	77.9

<b>MAHARASTRA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>6360</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>1800</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	94.5	96.4	89.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	96.2	99.3	88.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.8	99.7	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.5	100.0	98.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.6	100.0	94.1
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.1	99.8	82.4
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	98.6	100.0	94.1
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.5	100.0	98.3
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.6	100.0	94.1
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	85.3	97.8	55.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.3	100.0	90.2
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	95.1	99.2	82.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.0	99.8	97.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	96.5	96.3	96.9
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.3	99.0	100.0

<b>MANIPUR Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.2	100.0	98.3
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	97.7	100.0	95.2
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.7	99.8	93.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.7	100.0	95.2
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.2	100.0	98.3
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.7	100.0	95.2
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	94.2	95.7	93.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	100.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	97.7	100.0	95.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.7	100.0	95.4
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.1	98.5	95.8
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>MEGHALAYA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.6	100.0	99.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	98.0	100.0	96.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.9	100.0	91.8
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.0	100.0	96.1
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	95.4	98.3	91.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	98.3	100.0	96.5
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	97.6	95.7	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.3	100.0	96.6
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.9	99.7	100.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>MIZORAM Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.7	100.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.1	99.7	92.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	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
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	82.0	96.7	62.1
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.9	100.0	99.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	98.0	96.2	100.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.5	99.0	100.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.2	98.4	100.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>NAGALAND Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.2	99.2	99.2
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	97.8	100.0	95.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.4	99.2	95.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.8	100.0	95.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	100.0	99.2
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	97.8	100.0	95.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	92.0	97.0	85.7
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.8	100.0	99.5
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	84.4	100.0	65.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.2	100.0	98.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	98.5	99.0	98.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>ODISHA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>4244</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>3764</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	72.2	98.3	68.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	82.2	100.0	79.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	97.8	100.0	97.6
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.0	99.0	95.5
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	78.5	96.2	74.6
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	89.1	96.8	88.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	85.5	98.8	83.1
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	79.2	96.2	75.4
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	91.0	96.8	90.2
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.3	100.0	99.1
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.8	100.0	94.9
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	95.9	100.0	95.3
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	35.7	94.9	27.1
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	89.6	99.9	87.7
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	79.9	96.2	76.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	80.1	93.5	78.3
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	96.3	99.5	95.9
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	96.8	99.3	96.4
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	77.7	96.9	75.3
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	70.3	96.9	66.9
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	60.1	96.9	55.4

<b>PUDUCHERY Fact Sheet- NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	26	0	26
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	390	0	390
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	26	0	26
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	26	0	26
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.2	0.0	95.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	92.3	0.0	92.3
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.7	0.0	99.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.8	0.0	96.8
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.7	0.0	99.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	53.6	0.0	53.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	91.4	0.0	91.4
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	86.4	0.0	86.4
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.9	0.0	98.9
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	97.8	0.0	97.8
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	88.5	0.0	88.5
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	84.6	0.0	84.6
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	84.6	0.0	84.6

<b>PUNJAB Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.3	97.3	97.2
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	94.4	96.7	91.7
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.1	98.3	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.3	99.9	94.1
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	98.6	97.7	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.1	98.2	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	96.7	99.9	92.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.2	95.3	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.1	98.2	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	100.0	99.9
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	98.6	97.7	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.1	98.2	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	90.1	95.4	83.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.0	100.0	97.8
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	94.4	100.0	86.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.3	99.6	98.9
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.4	99.7	98.9
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.1	98.3	100.0

<b>RAJASTHAN Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>5940</b>	<b>4530</b>	<b>1410</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.6	96.5	92.9
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	95.6	98	88.2
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.9	99.9	99.9
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.6	100.0	98.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.1	99.7	97.0
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.6	100.0	98.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	99.9
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	100.0	98.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	87.5	95.5	68.1
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	98.8	99.9	95.3
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	97.1	100.0	84.3
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.8	100.0	99.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.1	99.3	98.4
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.5	99.3	100.0

<b>SIKKIM Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	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	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	97.3	97.3	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	100.0	100.0	0.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	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
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>TAMILNADU Fact Sheet -NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>4005</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.7	99.6	99.7
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	99.1	100.0	98.9
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	96.9	100.0	96.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.0	100.0	98.8
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.1	98.9	90.2
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.0	100.0	98.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.8	100.0	99.7
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.0	100.0	98.8
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	69.4	86.8	66.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.5	98.5	96.0
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	91.4	98.5	89.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.3	99.9	99.2
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.1	99.3	99.1
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	99.1	95.4	100.0

<b>TELANGANA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>2469</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>1449</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	96.4	96.4	96.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	70.9	95.6	53.6
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	95.7	100.0	92.7
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.8	100.0	99.7
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	99.4	100.0	98.9
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.1	100.0	98.5
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	99.4	100.0	98.9
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	100.0	99.8
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.4	100.0	98.9
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	75.8	91.6	65.9
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	97.7	99.8	96.2
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	85.5	93.3	74.2
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	97.1	99.6	95.3
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	95.9	97.3	94.9
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	93.3	100.0	88.7
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	91.5	100.0	85.6
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	91.5	98.5	86.6

<b>TRIPURA Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	98.6	0.0	98.6
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	99.0	0.0	99.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	94.6	0.0	94.6
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.0	0.0	99.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	67.7	0.0	67.7
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.2	0.0	99.2
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	87.5	0.0	87.5
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.2	0.0	98.2
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	96.2	0.0	96.2
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	0.0	100.0

<b>UTTAR PRADESH Fact Sheet- NARSS R2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>755</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>13330</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>11335</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>753</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	97.8	99.6	97.5
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.9	100.0	98.7
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	97.7	99.2	97.5
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	99.6	100.0	99.6
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	91.3	99.1	89.9
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	97.3	100.0	96.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.9	100.0	99.9
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.6	100.0	99.6
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	81.7	91.6	79.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.8	99.9	96.3
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	94.9	99.2	94.1
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	99.6	99.9	99.5
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.5	99.6	99.5
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	100.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	100.0

<b>UTTARAKHAND Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample Size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of Villages surveyed</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Schools surveyed</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	99.5	99.5	0.0
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	98.3	98.3	0.0
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	100.0	100.0	0.0
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	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
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	95.3	95.3	0.0
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	99.9	99.9	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
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	100.0	100.0	0.0
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	99.3	99.3	0.0
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	100.0	100.0	0.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	100.0	100.0	0.0

<b>WEST BENGAL Fact Sheet- NARSS ROUND 2 (2018-19)</b>			
<b>Sample size covered</b>	<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>ODF</b>	<b>Non ODF</b>
<b>Number of villages surveyed</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Number of households surveyed</b>	<b>7586</b>	<b>5325</b>	<b>2261</b>
<b>Number of Anganwadis surveyed</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Number of schools surveyed</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>A. Access to Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
A1. Percentage of households having access to toilet facility	95.1	98.3	87.4
A2. Percentage of Anganwadis having access to toilet facility	93.8	99.7	80
A3. Percentage of Schools having access to toilet facility	99.4	100.0	97.9
<b>B. Functionality of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
B1. Percentage of households having functional toilet	98.2	99.6	94.6
B2. Percentage of Anganwadis having functional toilets	96.5	99.3	87.2
B3. Percentage of Schools having functional toilets	97.3	99.7	91.1
<b>C. Sanitary condition of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
C1. Percentage of households where toilets found in hygienic condition	95.6	99.6	85.2
C2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets found in hygienic condition	88.1	95.7	63.8
C3. Percentage of Schools where toilets found in hygienic condition	92.6	95.1	85.9
<b>D. Disposal mechanism of human excreta from toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
D1. Percentage of household toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.3	100.0	97.6
D2. Percentage of Anganwadis toilets with safe disposal mechanism	99.0	100.0	95.7
D3. Percentage of Schools toilets with safe disposal mechanism	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>E. Disposal mechanism of child excreta</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
E1. Percentage of households practicing safe disposal of child faeces (less than 3 years)	75.4	94.0	37.6
<b>F. Usage of Toilet</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
F1. Percentage of individuals using toilet those having access to it	96.3	99.9	86.9
F2. Percentage of Anganwadis where toilets is being used	93.7	99.0	76.6
F3. Percentage of Schools where toilets are being used	95.7	99.1	86.7
<b>G. Solid &amp; liquid waste management (SLWM)</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
G1. Percentage of household where solid waste is not visible	98.1	99.7	94.3
G2. Percentage of household where liquid waste / stagnant water is not visible	95.3	95.1	95.9
G3. Percentage of village with minimal level of littering	98.4	98.6	98.0
G4. Percentage of village with minimal level of water logging	99.0	99.7	97.4
<b>H. Visible faecal matter in Public spaces</b>	<b>OVERALL (%)</b>	<b>ODF (%)</b>	<b>Non ODF (%)</b>
H1. Percentage of the village where visible faeces not found in the area that were used for open defecation in the past	95.8	98.9	88.7

\*\*\*End of Factsheet\*\*\*

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## ANNEXURE - II: SURVEY TOOLS

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### NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY– ROUND 2

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

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey 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, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Contact Number-9934302546
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC, 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? <b>(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)</b> (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	Go to Q 7
<i>If coded 4 in Q 1 &amp; then following question need to be asked</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 response of any above four questions is 'yes' then CAPI will throw back to Q1 by saying as "Please check the response in Q 1 and move forward"

Q 2	<b>Observe the functionality of toilet</b>  (The toilet which is being used by the household currently should be observed)		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
		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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If coded 1 &amp; 2 in Q 1, then Application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, "Click the picture of front side of the toilet" / 2<sup>nd</sup> Photo Question- "Click the picture of inside of the toilet" / 3<sup>rd</sup> Photo Question- "Click the picture of back side of the toilet"</li> </ul>						
Q 3	<b>Do you bring water for Toilet usage from outside OR you have water source inside your house/premises? SINGLE CODING</b> (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 drained from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet drains waste directly into</b>				
		Open Drain/ Nallah		1		
		Open pit		2		
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.		3		
		Septic tank without soak pit		4		
		Septic tank with a soak pit		5		
		Single leach pit toilet		6		
		Double leach pit toilet		7		
		A closed drain with Sewer system		8		
		Closed Pit		9		
Don't Know		10				
<b>Application should open camera for clicking the discharge area of toilet, take one photograph</b>						
Q 6	<i>In this question, various aspects are being checked to access the hygienic situation of the toilet. Read each of the option one by one and select 'Yes' or 'No' as applicable. Please note that this is an 'observation only' question and it should not be asked to the respondent.</i> <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
		<b>A</b>	Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2	
		<b>B</b>	Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2	
<b>C</b>	Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1	2			
<b>SECTION B: USAGE OF TOILET</b>						

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				
	<b>Name (Prepare complete Family Roaster for members aged 3 years or more and ask about their Defecation practice) Start with elder member</b>	<b>A. Sex of the (name)</b>	<b>B. Age of the (name) in completed years</b>	<b>C. Does (name) use latrine always?</b>	<b>D. If coded as 0 in Q.no. C Did (name) use latrine often, rarely and never in last 15 days?</b>
		M   F		Yes   No	Often   Rarely   Never
1		1   2	-----years	1   0	1   2   0
2		1   2	-----years	1   0	1   2   0
3		1   2	-----years	1   0	1   2   0
4		1   2	-----years	1   0	1   2   0
5		1   2	-----years	1   0	1   2   0
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 9
		Male <input type="text"/>			
		Female <input type="text"/>			
Q 9	How is child feces disposed mostly? ( <b>SINGLE CODING</b> ) This question would be asked for less than 3 years of child has reported in Q 7	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	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY:</b> 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) <i>(Please take GPS enabled photograph)</i> <b>SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Litter would mean – solid waste (in rural areas, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on. They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes). It will not include properly stored garbage in covered bins for disposal, properly collected cattle dung within the premises of the house for agricultural and other uses.)</i>	Yes	1
		No	2

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	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY:</b> <b>Is there stagnant waste water within the premise of the house?</b> <i>(Please take GPS enabled photograph)</i> <b>SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Waste water means –grey water generated by households stagnant at the time of survey. It would not include accumulated rain water or permanent homestead ponds within the house premises.)</i>	Yes	1
		No	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If Yes coded in Q 12 then Application should open camera for “please click the photo of stagnant waste water”</li> </ul>			
Q 13	Where is the HH waste water disposed	Indiscriminate	1
		Flows into a common system	2
		Kitchen Garden	3
		Soak Pit	4
		Any others (specify)	9

SECTION D: DEMOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTIC			
D.1	What is the religion of Head of the Household?	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? <b>SINGLE RESPONSE ONLY</b> (Interviewer may obtain a quick list of caste category for the households living in this village from the opinion leader if necessary)	Other Backward Caste	1
		Scheduled Caste	2
		Scheduled Tribe	3
		General Caste	4
		Don't Know/Can't Say	9
D.4	Which category head of the Household belong to?	SC	1

	ST	2
	Landless (No homestead land or agriculture land) having less than or equal to 0.005 acres of 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 2

### 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) <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the sub-district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the samples sub district within the selected district</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district</b>	<input type="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"/>	
I.7	Please write the name of the respondent_____	Head Master/Mistress/Principal-    1 Teacher other than HM/Principal    - 2 Administrator/Non-Teaching Staff-    3	
I.8	Please write the mobile number of the respondent <b>Write '999999999' if respondent doesn't provide the phone number</b>		
I.9	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>		
I.10	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>		

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

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

**Confidentiality:**

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

**Contact Information:**

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

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

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q1	Please select the type of the school	Boys school	1	
		Girls school	2	
		Co-educational school	3	
Q 2	Number of Students	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NA-9	
		Girl	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NA-9	
Q 3	Education level of School (Single Coding)	Primary (Grade 1-5)	1	
		Lower Secondary/Elementary (Grades 6-8)	2	
		Secondary (Grades 9-10)	3	
		Higher Secondary (Grades 10-12)	4	
Q 4	Does the school have access to any toilet facility? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, school has access to a toilet facility	1	
		School do not have access to a toilet facility	2	
Q 5	Are there separate toilets for boys and girls in the school? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, there are separate toilets	1	

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
		No, there are no separate toilets	2	
		Not applicable	3	
<i>Interviewer should request the respondent to show the toilet facility if option 1 is selected in Q4. If respondent has given consent for clicking the picture.</i>				
Q 6	Will you allow us to click the photographs of the toilet facility which is accessible to this school?	Yes		1
		No		2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If coded 1 in Q 6 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet “Click the picture of inside of the toilet facility” / Click the picture of outside of the toilet facility</b></li> </ul>				
Q 7	Please specify the total number of toilet seats available in the school <b>If coded 2 in Q 5 application should not accept any response in Boys or in Girls only accept in common</b>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Girls	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Common	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q 8	Please specify the total number of toilet seats functional in the school <b>If coded 2 in Q 5 application should not accept any response in Boys or in Girls only accept in common</b>	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Girls	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Common	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q8A	Is the toilet locked during the survey?	<b>Yes-1</b>	<b>No-2</b>	
Q 9	<b>Observe the functionality of toilet</b>	<b>Functionality</b>		<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
		Pan/Seat is completely broken		1 2
		Pan is completely choked		1 2
		Pits/tanks are completely covered		1 2
		Pipes are completely broken or open		1 2
Q 10	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY:</b> <b>Observe the usage of the toilet.</b>  <b>What is the usage status of the toilet?</b>			<b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
		Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby		1 2
Q 11	<b>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.</b> <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</b>			<b>Yes</b>
		<b>A</b>	Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1
		<b>B</b>	Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1

		<b>C</b>	Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1
Q 12	Observe evidence of handwashing practice after use of toilet	Only Water available near the toilet or water point		1
		Soap available near the toilet or water point		2
		Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point		3
		Neither soap nor water available near the toilet		4
Q 13	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get discharged from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet discharges waste directly into</b>		
		Open Drain/Nallah		1
		Open pit		2
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.		3
		Septic tank without soak pit		4
		Septic tank with a soak Pit		5
		Single leach pit toilet		6
		Double leach pit toilet		7
		A closed drain with Sewer system		8
		Closed Pit		9
Don't Know		10		

\*\*\*\*\*Thank you\*\*\*\*\*

## NATIONAL ANNUAL RURAL SANITATION SURVEY (NARSS) – ROUND 2

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

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for MDWS (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation), Government of India 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, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Contact Number-9934302546
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC, Contact Number-011- 42697800

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 1	Does the AWC have its own building?	Yes, has its own building	1	
		No, running in Private building/house	2	
Q 2	Does the AWC have access to any toilet facility? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, AWC has a toilet in own premises	1	Q 3
		AWC uses the toilet of the household in case of center happens in a private building	2	Q 3
		AWC do not have access to a toilet facility	3	Q 10
<i>Interviewer should request the respondent to show the toilet facility if option 1 is selected in Q2. If respondent has given consent for clicking the picture.</i>				
Q 3	Will you allow us to click the photographs of the toilet facility which is accessible to this AWC?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If coded 1 in Q 3 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, “Click the picture of inside of the toilet facility” / Click the picture of outside of the toilet facility</li> </ul>				
		Yes	1	

Is the toilet locked during the survey date?		No	2	
Q 4	Observe the functionality of toilet		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
Q 5	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the presence of water near the toilet. Is there a provision of water for use of the toilet? SINGLE CODING</b> <i>(Observe evidence of water availability in the AWC – piped water supply in the toilet, or small water turf/tank next to the toilet, or bucket of water kept next to the toilet, or well in the house premises or hand-pump, or any other water source, plus cleanliness of the toilet.)</i>	Yes	1	
		No	2	

Q 6	<i>In this question, various aspects are being checked to access the hygienic situation of the toilet. Read each of the option one by one and select 'Yes' or 'No' as applicable. Please note that this is an 'observation only' question and it should not be asked to the respondent.</i>  <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the hygienic situation in the toilet.</b>		Yes	No	
		a	Toilet is connected to a tank/pit or to a sewer system	1	2
		b	Fly proof seal available (Water trap/lid/other)	1	2
		c	Whether human excreta visible in the squatting area	1	2
Q 7	Can you please tell me where do excreta get discharge from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet discharges waste directly into</b>			
		Open Drain/Nallah		1	
		Open pit		2	
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.		3	
		Septic tank without soak pit		4	
		Septic tank with a soak Pit		5	
		Single leach pit toilet		6	
		Double leach pit toilet		7	
		A closed drain with Sewer system		8	
		Closed Pit		9	
Don't Know		10			
Q 8	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe usage of the toilet.</b>		Yes	No	

	<b>What is the usage status of the toilet?</b>	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	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 Center 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 2

### QUESTIONNAIRE – PUBLIC/COMMUNITY TOILET

**Conventions used in this document:**

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

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

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

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

**Consent****Introduction:**

Greetings!

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am working as an interviewer with Kantar Public, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a survey 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, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Contact Number-9934302546
2. Saptarshi Guha, KANTAR PUBLIC, Contact Number-011- 42697800

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
Q 1	Are there any public toilets located in the village? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes	1	
		No	2	END
Q1A	Mention the land mark of the Community Toilet			
Q 2	How many public toilet facilities are there in the village? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Interviewer should request the respondent to show the toilet facility. If respondent has given consent for clicking the picture.</i>				
Q 3	Will you allow us to click the photographs of this public toilet facility?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>If coded 1 in Q 3 application should open camera for clicking the picture of toilet, GPS enabled two photographs must be taken of the toilet-one inside &amp; one outside</b>				
Q 4	<b>Are there separate sections for men and women in the toilet? SINGLE CODING</b>	Yes, there are separate sections	1	
		No, there are no separate sections	2	
Q 5	Observe the functionality of toilet		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
		Pan/Seat is completely broken	1	2
		Pan is completely choked	1	2

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Codes	Skip
		Pits/Tanks are completely covered	1	2
		Pipes are completely broken or open	1	2
		The toilet is locked/not in use	1	2
				Skip to Q 10
Q 6	Is water available for use in the toilets	Yes	1	
		No	2	
Q 7	Observe evidence of handwashing practice after use of toilet	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	1	
		Soap available near the toilet or water point	2	
		Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	3	
		Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	4	
Q 8	<b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the usage of the toilet.</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	What is the usage status of the toilet?	Toilet appears to be well kept, in regular use with water inside or nearby	1	2

Q 9	Can you please tell me where the human waste/excreta get discharged from the toilet? <b>SINGLE CODING</b>	<b>Toilet discharges waste directly into</b>	
		Open Drain/Nallah	1
		Open pit	2
		Pond or river or stream or any water body etc.	3
		Septic tank without soak pit	4
		Septic tank with a soak Pit	5
		Single leach pit toilet	6
		Double leach pit toilet	7
		A closed drain with Sewer system	8
	Closed Pit	9	
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 2

### 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) <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled states/UTs</b>				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
I.2	Please select the name and code of the district <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled district within the selected state/UT</b>				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
I.2A	Please select the name and code of the Block <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled sub district within the selected state/UT</b>				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
I.3	Please select the name and code of the village <b>Dropdown menu containing the names and codes of the sampled villages within the selected district</b>				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
I.4	Type of Village – (Auto code)				ODF 1  Non ODF 2			
I.5	Please write the supervisor name and code				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
I.6	Date of the interview <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>							
I.7	Interview start time <b>To be auto computed (not to be displayed)</b>							
Q. No.	Question			Response Options		Codes	Skip	
Q1	Area that are/were used for open defecation in the past			Faeces Found		1		
				faeces not found		2		
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	No			
		Hospitals/Public Health Centre		1	2	1	2	
		Schools		1	2	1	2	
		Panchayat Bhawan		1	2	1	2	
		Community Centres/Halls		1	2	1	2	
		Places of Worship- Temple/Gurdwara/Masjid/Church		1	2	1	2	
		Bus stand/Railway Station/Market Places		1	2	1	2	
		Public/Govt Offices		1	2	1	2	
Public Drinking Water Sources (Well/Hand pump/Stand post/Fountains/Springs/Community Tanks		1	2	1	2			
Others (Specify)		1	2	1	2			
<b>For every places if coded 1 in Q 2 B then application should camera for taking photograph</b>								

Q3	Open ground/fields		Faeces Found	1	
			faeces not found	2	
<b>If coded 1 in Q 3 then application should camera for taking photograph</b>					
Q4	Roads alongside the village		Faeces Found	1	
			faeces not found	2	
<b>If coded 1 in Q 4 then application should camera for taking photograph</b>					
Q5	Any infamous places		Faeces Found	1	
			faeces not found	2	
<b>If coded 1 in Q 5 then application should camera for taking photograph</b>					
Q 6	Is the Village performing safe disposal of Solid waste	No treatment of solid waste		1	
		Open burning		2	
		Dumped in river/ water bodies		3	
		Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/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		2	
		Flows in some kind of safe system		3	
		Some kind of treatment (into drain/ kitchen garden/soak pit)		4	
Q 8	Public places show minimal level of littering <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the whole village public places and record</b>	Yes		1	
		No		2	
Q 9	Public places show minimal level of water logging <b>OBSERVATION ONLY: Observe the whole village public places and record</b>	Yes		1	
		No		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
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	14.3	5.1	23.3	46.7	10.6	390	14.3	5.1	23.3	46.7	10.6	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	42.2	14.8	11.4	29.2	2.4	4065	40.2	15.4	10.5	31	3	2730	46.3	13.7	13.2	25.5	1.3	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	14.8	11.4	42.7	23.1	7.9	780	17.7	20.8	18.9	27.4	15.3	390	12	2.1	66.6	18.8	0.5	390
Assam	42	10.8	10.6	33.2	3.4	2860	48.8	11.6	12.2	23	4.4	630	40.1	10.6	10.1	36.1	3.1	2230
Bihar	48.8	10.5	13.2	24.7	2.8	8476	33.7	15.7	9.6	38.5	2.6	465	49.7	10.2	13.4	23.9	2.8	8011
Chhattisgarh	43.6	13.2	12.8	26.2	4.1	2760	43.6	13.2	12.8	26.2	4.1	2760	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.9	2.5	33.6	37	7.1	390	19.9	2.5	33.6	37	7.1	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	23.4	5.3	21.4	40.7	9.1	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.4	5.3	21.4	40.7	9.1	390
Gujarat	43.2	10.4	10	35.1	1.2	2910	43.2	10.4	10	35.1	1.2	2910	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	46.5	9	13.8	29.7	0.9	1530	46.5	9	13.8	29.7	0.9	1530	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	38.2	10.6	13.3	35.5	2.4	825	38.2	10.6	13.3	35.5	2.4	825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	39.2	12.4	10.1	36.2	2.1	1197	20.6	8.2	9.8	61.1	0.3	390	48.2	14.4	10.2	24.2	3	807
Jharkhand	48.8	11.1	12.1	25.6	2.4	2278	48.4	10.7	16.5	24.2	0.2	600	49	11.2	10.5	26.1	3.2	1678
Karnataka	38.8	11.9	11.8	34.8	2.6	4047	38.2	11.6	11.1	36.2	2.9	2625	39.8	12.6	13.2	32.3	2.1	1422
Kerala	23.3	10.8	16.6	42.9	6.4	2960	23.3	10.8	16.6	42.9	6.4	2960	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	46.7	10.4	12.1	28.1	2.6	4854	40.2	11.3	14.4	30.8	3.3	1530	49.7	10	11.1	26.9	2.3	3324
Maharashtra	44.3	12.1	11.9	28.8	2.9	6360	41.9	12.7	12.3	29.9	3.2	4560	50.5	10.8	10.6	26.2	1.9	1800
Manipur	29.9	12.3	19.6	33.3	4.9	780	30.1	8.1	28.7	30.9	2.1	390	29.6	16.6	10.4	35.6	7.7	390

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
Meghalaya	25.3	10.6	31.5	29.1	3.5	780	23.8	11.4	33.4	25.9	5.5	390	26.9	9.7	29.6	32.3	1.6	390
Mizoram	16.9	4.3	49.8	27.5	1.6	790	17.1	6.2	44.9	30.7	1.1	395	16.7	2.4	54.7	24.2	2	395
Nagaland	26.8	4.9	37.6	27.2	3.4	780	33.9	7.1	24.7	30.1	4.2	390	19.8	2.8	50.5	24.3	2.6	390
Odisha	50	10.6	11.2	24.6	3.6	4244	46.5	12.3	11.2	27.1	3	480	50.4	10.4	11.2	24.3	3.7	3764
Puducherry	28.6	5.6	33.1	31.7	1.1	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	5.6	33.1	31.7	1.1	390
Punjab	45.3	10.5	9.4	32.2	2.6	1620	38.4	8.9	9.2	39	4.5	900	53.9	12.5	9.7	23.7	0.2	720
Rajasthan	44.1	12.1	11.2	29.7	2.8	5940	43.3	13.1	11	30.4	2.2	4530	47	9	11.8	27.5	4.7	1410
Sikkim	9.9	5.9	51.3	31.4	1.5	390	9.9	5.9	51.3	31.4	1.5	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	45.4	12.2	12.3	27.3	2.7	4980	41.4	16	11.2	29.9	1.5	975	46.4	11.3	12.6	26.7	3	4005
Telangana	48.3	11	15.7	22.9	2.1	2469	47	10.8	16.5	23.6	2	1020	49.2	11.1	15.1	22.4	2.2	1449
Tripura	43.9	12.9	10.7	32.5	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.9	12.9	10.7	32.5	0	390
Uttar Pradesh	48.3	11.1	9.8	28	2.8	13330	44.1	14.8	9.2	29.3	2.6	1995	49.1	10.5	9.9	27.7	2.8	11335
Uttarakhand	41	11.8	11.6	34.9	0.8	870	41	11.8	11.6	34.9	0.8	870	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	42.4	11.6	11	32.4	2.6	7586	38.8	12.6	12.5	33.3	2.7	5325	50.9	9.2	7.3	30.2	2.4	2261
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	40.5	52.7	6.8	390	40.5	52.7	6.8	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	30.1	62.8	7.1	4065	28.8	63.5	7.8	2730	32.9	61.4	5.6	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	28.2	68.4	3.4	780	33.2	61.5	5.3	390	23.2	75.2	1.5	390
Assam	34.4	58.4	7.2	2860	31.8	63.4	4.7	630	35.2	56.9	7.9	2230

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
Bihar	32.2	61.4	6.4	8476	29.6	60.1	10.3	465	32.4	61.4	6.2	8011
Chhattisgarh	33.9	59.3	6.9	2760	33.9	59.3	6.9	2760	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.6	46.7	4.7	390	48.6	46.7	4.7	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	29.8	57.9	12.3	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	29.8	57.9	12.3	390
Gujarat	42.5	52.8	4.7	2910	42.5	52.8	4.7	2910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	36.2	54.8	9.0	1530	36.2	54.8	9.0	1530	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	33.3	59.7	7.0	825	33.3	59.7	7.0	825	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	37.1	58.8	4.1	1197	44.5	50.4	5.2	390	33.6	62.9	3.6	807
Jharkhand	27.2	65.7	7.1	2278	32.0	59.8	8.2	600	25.5	67.8	6.7	1678
Karnataka	26.6	67.3	6.0	4047	26.9	67.9	5.2	2625	26.2	66.4	7.4	1422
Kerala	30.6	60.3	9.1	2960	30.6	60.3	9.1	2960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	36.6	57.3	6.0	4854	38.9	54.5	6.5	1530	35.6	58.6	5.8	3324
Maharashtra	32.0	60.9	7.1	6360	31.6	60.8	7.6	4560	33.0	61.3	5.8	1800
Manipur	27.4	61.5	11.1	780	27.6	59.2	13.2	390	27.3	63.8	8.9	390
Meghalaya	27.8	67.4	4.8	780	23.1	70.9	5.9	390	32.4	63.9	3.7	390
Mizoram	49.0	48.2	2.8	790	54.5	42.6	2.9	395	43.4	53.8	2.8	395
Nagaland	26.9	67.4	5.7	780	27.3	65.5	7.1	390	26.5	69.2	4.3	390
Odisha	30.5	63.0	6.4	4244	33.5	59.5	6.9	480	30.1	63.5	6.4	3764
Puducherry	21.9	62.1	16.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	21.9	62.1	16.0	390
Punjab	35.6	59.5	4.9	1620	40.7	52.9	6.4	900	29.3	67.8	3.0	720
Rajasthan	37.5	55.0	7.5	5940	37.2	55.4	7.4	4530	38.4	53.8	7.9	1410
Sikkim	49.8	45.3	5.0	390	49.8	45.3	5.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	36.8	57.0	6.2	4980	46.0	49.1	4.9	975	34.5	58.9	6.6	4005
Telangana	32.1	62.4	5.5	2469	30.5	62.6	6.9	1020	33.3	62.2	4.5	1449
Tripura	40.1	54.7	5.2	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	40.1	54.7	5.2	390
Uttar Pradesh	34.3	58.7	7.0	13330	41.3	52.0	6.8	1995	33.1	59.8	7.1	11335
Uttarakhand	37.0	57.9	5.1	870	37.0	57.9	5.1	870	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	38.2	56.2	5.6	7586	40.5	54.6	4.9	5325	32.9	60.0	7.1	2261
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>48676</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A & N Islands	92.3	6.6	0.3	0.8	390	92.3	6.6	0.3	0.8	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	84.2	11.3	0.2	4.3	4065	87.8	10.4	0.3	1.4	2730	76.8	0.0	10.0	1335	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	94.4	5.2	0.0	0.4	780	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	390	98.2	0.0	0.8	390	0.0
Assam	88.8	7.8	0.6	2.7	2860	88.8	5.9	0.0	5.3	630	88.8	0.8	2.0	2230	0.0
Bihar	59.6	13.0	1.0	26.4	8476	78.8	6.3	0.8	14.1	465	58.5	1.0	27.1	8011	0.0
Chhattisgarh	89.2	9.5	0.2	1.1	2760	89.2	9.5	0.2	1.1	2760	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	390	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Goa	94.7	3.4	0.1	1.9	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	94.7	0.1	1.9	390	0.0
Gujarat	93.9	4.6	0.3	1.2	2910	93.9	4.6	0.3	1.2	2910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Haryana	94.4	4.8	0.4	0.4	1530	94.4	4.8	0.4	0.4	1530	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	93.4	5.2	0.3	1.1	825	93.4	5.2	0.3	1.1	825	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	79.0	6.3	0.0	14.7	1197	84.8	8.8	0.0	6.4	390	76.2	0.0	18.7	807	0.0
Jharkhand	67.6	15.4	1.7	15.3	2278	79.5	9.5	0.9	10.1	600	63.4	1.9	17.2	1678	0.0
Karnataka	81.0	13.3	1.1	4.6	4047	85.0	11.9	0.9	2.3	2625	73.6	1.7	8.8	1422	0.0
Kerala	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	2960	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	2960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	76.7	17.1	0.3	5.9	4854	86.3	11.2	0.5	2.0	1530	72.3	0.2	7.8	3324	0.0
Maharashtra	78.5	9.5	6.6	5.5	6360	81.1	8.6	6.7	3.6	4560	71.9	6.2	10.1	1800	0.0
Manipur	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	780	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	390	88.1	0.0	0.0	390	0.0
Meghalaya	90.7	8.9	0.0	0.4	780	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	390	94.3	0.0	0.8	390	0.0
Mizoram	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	790	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	395	99.7	0.0	0.0	395	0.0
Nagaland	89.5	7.2	3.3	0.0	780	91.6	5.9	2.5	0.0	390	87.5	4.2	0.0	390	0.0
Odisha	63.2	8.2	0.8	27.8	4244	96.7	1.6	0.0	1.7	480	59.0	0.9	31.1	3764	0.0
Puducherry	72.1	9.2	13.9	4.8	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	72.1	13.9	4.8	390	0.0
Punjab	84.4	12.9	0.0	2.7	1620	87.0	10.3	0.0	2.7	900	81.2	0.0	2.8	720	0.0
Rajasthan	89.6	5.3	0.7	4.4	5940	91.1	4.8	0.5	3.5	4530	84.9	1.2	7.1	1410	0.0
Sikkim	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	390	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	74.8	9.8	15.1	0.3	4980	87.5	5.5	6.6	0.4	975	71.7	17.2	0.3	4005	0.0
Telangana	85.3	11.1	0.0	3.6	2469	90.6	5.8	0.0	3.6	1020	81.5	0.0	3.6	1449	0.0
Tripura	97.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	97.2	1.1	1.4	390	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
Uttar Pradesh	82.3	15.3	0.2	2.2	13330	91.1	8.3	0.2	0.4	1995	80.8	0.1	2.5	11335	0.0
Uttarakhand	90.7	8.8	0.0	0.5	870	90.7	8.8	0.0	0.5	870	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
West Bengal	88.1	6.7	0.3	4.9	7586	92.0	6.1	0.2	1.7	5325	78.9	0.5	12.6	2261	0.0
All HH surveyed															

**HH:4. Household with accessibility to the toilet**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Access	Non- Access	Total	Access	Non- Access	Total	Access	Non- Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	93.3	6.7	92411	98.0	2.0	43735	89.1	10.9	48676
A & N Islands	99.2	.8	390	99.2	.8	390	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	95.7	4.3	4065	98.6	1.4	2730	90.0	10.0	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	99.6	.4	780	100.0	0.0	390	99.2	.8	390
Assam	97.3	2.7	2860	94.7	5.3	630	98.0	2.0	2230
Bihar	73.6	26.4	8476	85.9	14.1	465	72.9	27.1	8011
Chhattisgarh	98.9	1.1	2760	98.9	1.1	2760	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	98.1	1.9	390	0.0	0.0	0	98.1	1.9	390
Gujarat	98.8	1.2	2910	98.8	1.2	2910	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	99.6	.4	1530	99.6	.4	1530	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	98.9	1.1	825	98.9	1.1	825	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	85.3	14.7	1197	93.6	6.4	390	81.3	18.7	807
Jharkhand	84.7	15.3	2278	89.9	10.1	600	82.8	17.2	1678
Karnataka	95.4	4.6	4047	97.7	2.3	2625	91.2	8.8	1422
Kerala	99.9	.1	2960	99.9	.1	2960	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	94.1	5.9	4854	98.0	2.0	1530	92.2	7.8	3324
Maharashtra	94.5	5.5	6360	96.4	3.6	4560	89.9	10.1	1800
Manipur	100.0	0.0	780	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390
Meghalaya	99.6	.4	780	100.0	0.0	390	99.2	.8	390
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	790	100.0	0.0	395	100.0	0.0	395
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	780	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390
Odisha	72.2	27.8	4244	98.3	1.7	480	68.9	31.1	3764
Puducherry	95.2	4.8	390	0.0	0.0	0	95.2	4.8	390
Punjab	97.3	2.7	1620	97.3	2.7	900	97.2	2.8	720
Rajasthan	95.6	4.4	5940	96.5	3.5	4530	92.9	7.1	1410
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.7	.3	4980	99.6	.4	975	99.7	.3	4005
Telangana	96.4	3.6	2469	96.4	3.6	1020	96.4	3.6	1449
Tripura	98.6	1.4	390	0.0	0.0	0	98.6	1.4	390
Uttar Pradesh	97.8	2.2	13330	99.6	.4	1995	97.5	2.5	11335
Uttarakhand	99.5	.5	870	99.5	.5	870	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	95.1	4.9	7586	98.3	1.7	5325	87.4	12.6	2261

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Access	Non- Access	Total	Access	Non- Access	Total	Access	Non- Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
All HH surveyed									

**HH:5. 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>84590</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>42347</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>42243</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	386	100.0	0.0	386	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.3	0.7	3882	99.8	0.2	2681	98.3	1.7	1201
Arunachal Pradesh	99.7	0.3	777	100.0	0.0	390	99.5	0.5	387
Assam	97.6	2.4	2765	98.9	1.1	597	97.2	2.8	2169
Bihar	99.0	1.0	6152	99.7	0.3	396	99.0	1.0	5756
Chhattisgarh	99.9	0.1	2724	99.9	0.1	2724	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	97.3	2.7	383	0.0	0.0	0	97.3	2.7	383
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	2868	100.0	0.0	2868	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	1518	100.0	0.0	1518	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	99.7	0.3	813	99.7	0.3	813	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	99.3	0.7	1021	100.0	0.0	365	98.9	1.1	656
Jharkhand	96.4	3.6	1892	93.9	6.1	534	97.4	2.6	1358
Karnataka	99.5	0.5	3815	100.0	0.0	2543	98.6	1.4	1272
Kerala	100.0	0.0	2958	100.0	0.0	2958	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	97.8	2.2	4552	99.9	0.1	1492	96.8	3.2	3060
Maharashtra	99.5	0.5	5593	100.0	0.0	4087	98.3	1.7	1506
Manipur	99.2	0.8	780	100.0	0.0	390	98.3	1.7	390
Meghalaya	98.0	2.0	777	100.0	0.0	390	96.1	3.9	387
Mizoram	99.9	0.1	790	99.7	0.3	395	100.0	0.0	395
Nagaland	99.2	0.8	754	99.2	0.8	380	99.2	0.8	374
Odisha	96.0	4.0	3031	99.0	1.0	472	95.5	4.5	2559
Puducherry	99.7	0.3	317	0.0	0.0	0	99.7	0.3	317
Punjab	97.3	2.7	1576	99.9	0.1	876	94.1	5.9	700
Rajasthan	99.9	0.1	5639	99.9	0.1	4346	99.9	0.1	1293
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	96.9	3.1	4213	100.0	0.0	906	96.0	4.0	3307
Telangana	99.8	0.2	2380	100.0	0.0	983	99.7	0.3	1397
Tripura	99.0	1.0	380	0.0	0.0	0	99.0	1.0	380
Uttar Pradesh	97.7	2.3	13017	99.2	0.8	1983	97.5	2.5	11033
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	866	100.0	0.0	866	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
West Bengal	98.2	1.8	7190	99.6	0.4	5226	94.6	5.4	1964

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

**HH:6. Availability of water by location**

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 usage	Total	Yes –within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet usage	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>84590</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>42347</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>42243</b>
A & N Islands	89.7	10.1	.2	386	89.7	10.1	.2	386	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	67.3	30.9	1.8	3882	73.2	25.3	1.5	2681	54.2	43.5	2.4	1201
Arunachal Pradesh	70.7	29.3	0.0	777	80.9	19.1	0.0	390	60.4	39.6	0.0	387
Assam	74.6	25.3	.1	2765	82.0	17.6	.3	597	72.5	27.5	0.0	2169
Bihar	69.1	30.9	.0	6152	78.4	21.6	0.0	396	68.4	31.6	.0	5756
Chhattisgarh	48.4	50.1	1.5	2724	48.4	50.1	1.5	2724	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	68.6	31.4	0.0	390	68.6	31.4	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	88.0	12.0	0.0	383	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	88.0	12.0	0.0	383
Gujarat	71.8	28.1	.1	2868	71.8	28.1	.1	2868	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	94.0	6.0	0.0	1518	94.0	6.0	0.0	1518	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	78.3	21.7	0.0	813	78.3	21.7	0.0	813	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	83.1	16.9	0.0	1021	91.9	8.1	0.0	365	78.2	21.8	0.0	656
Jharkhand	46.4	51.9	1.7	1892	35.4	61.1	3.5	534	50.7	48.3	1.0	1358
Karnataka	57.3	42.6	.1	3815	61.4	38.6	0.0	2543	49.0	50.8	.2	1272
Kerala	88.3	11.7	0.0	2958	88.3	11.7	0.0	2958	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	56.7	43.2	.1	4552	56.0	44.0	0.0	1492	57.0	42.8	.2	3060
Maharashtra	80.2	19.8	.0	5593	81.2	18.8	.0	4087	77.5	22.5	0.0	1506
Manipur	76.0	24.0	0.0	780	77.6	22.4	0.0	390	74.5	25.5	0.0	390

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 usage	Total	Yes –within the house/ premises	Yes – from outside premises	No- Water is not available for toilet usage	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Meghalaya	77.9	21.9	.1	777	77.2	22.8	0.0	390	78.7	21.0	.3	387
Mizoram	88.3	11.7	0.0	790	85.0	15.0	0.0	395	91.6	8.4	0.0	395
Nagaland	67.0	32.9	.1	754	64.5	35.5	0.0	380	69.5	30.3	.3	374
Odisha	44.6	52.8	2.6	3031	46.8	51.9	1.3	472	44.2	52.9	2.8	2559
Puducherry	83.3	16.4	.3	317	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	83.3	16.4	.3	317
Punjab	96.3	3.6	.1	1576	96.6	3.3	.1	876	96.0	4.0	0.0	700
Rajasthan	68.4	31.6	0.0	5639	69.0	31.0	0.0	4346	66.6	33.4	0.0	1293
Sikkim	89.7	10.3	0.0	390	89.7	10.3	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	77.2	22.4	.3	4213	72.2	27.6	.2	906	78.6	21.0	.3	3307
Telangana	74.8	25.2	0.0	2380	66.5	33.5	0.0	983	80.6	19.4	0.0	1397
Tripura	43.4	56.6	0.0	380	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	43.4	56.6	0.0	380
Uttar Pradesh	64.2	35.8	.0	13017	73.0	26.9	.0	1983	62.6	37.4	0.0	11033
Uttarakhand	68.4	31.6	0.0	866	68.4	31.6	0.0	866	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	71.0	28.8	.3	7190	69.6	30.1	.3	5226	74.6	25.2	.2	1964

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

**HH:7. Percent distribution of availability of water for toilet use by village category**

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>84590</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>42347</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>42243</b>
A & N Islands	99.8	0.2	386	99.8	0.2	386	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	98.2	1.8	3882	98.5	1.5	2681	97.6	2.4	1201
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	777	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	387
Assam	99.9	0.1	2765	99.7	0.3	597	100.0	0.0	2169
Bihar	100.0	0.0	6152	100.0	0.0	396	100.0	0.0	5756
Chhattisgarh	98.5	1.5	2724	98.5	1.5	2724	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	383	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	383
Gujarat	99.9	0.1	2868	99.9	0.1	2868	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	1518	100.0	0.0	1518	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	813	100.0	0.0	813	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	1021	100.0	0.0	365	100.0	0.0	656
Jharkhand	98.3	1.7	1892	96.5	3.5	534	99.0	1.0	1358
Karnataka	99.9	0.1	3815	100.0	0.0	2543	99.8	0.2	1272
Kerala	100.0	0.0	2958	100.0	0.0	2958	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99.9	0.1	4552	100.0	0.0	1492	99.8	0.2	3060
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	5593	100.0	0.0	4087	100.0	0.0	1506
Manipur	100.0	0.0	780	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390
Meghalaya	99.9	0.1	777	100.0	0.0	390	99.7	0.3	387
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	790	100.0	0.0	395	100.0	0.0	395
Nagaland	99.9	0.1	754	100.0	0.0	380	99.7	0.3	374
Odisha	97.4	2.6	3031	98.7	1.3	472	97.2	2.8	2559
Puducherry	99.7	0.3	317	0.0	0.0	0	99.7	0.3	317
Punjab	99.9	0.1	1576	99.9	0.1	876	100.0	0.0	700
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	5639	100.0	0.0	4346	100.0	0.0	1293
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.7	0.3	4213	99.8	0.2	906	99.7	0.3	3307
Telangana	100.0	0.0	2380	100.0	0.0	983	100.0	0.0	1397
Tripura	100.0	0.0	380	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	380
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	13017	100.0	0.0	1983	100.0	0.0	11033
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	866	100.0	0.0	866	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.7	0.3	7190	99.7	0.3	5226	99.8	0.2	1964

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

**HH:8. Percentage of hygienic toilet in the household**

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>84590</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>42347</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>42243</b>

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-hygienic	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
A & N Islands	98.2	1.8	386	98.2	1.8	386	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.0	1.0	3882	99.8	0.2	2681	97.1	2.9	1201
Arunachal Pradesh	98.5	1.5	777	99.7	0.3	390	97.1	2.9	387
Assam	92.7	7.3	2765	98.4	1.6	597	91.1	8.9	2169
Bihar	95.2	4.8	6152	99.3	0.7	396	95.0	5.0	5756
Chhattisgarh	99.9	0.1	2724	99.9	0.1	2724	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	85.9	14.1	383	0.0	0.0	0	85.9	14.1	383
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	2868	100.0	0.0	2868	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	1518	100.0	0.0	1518	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	99.9	0.1	813	99.9	0.1	813	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	98.5	1.5	1021	100.0	0.0	365	97.6	2.4	656
Jharkhand	84.4	15.6	1892	94.1	5.9	534	80.5	19.5	1358
Karnataka	92.7	7.3	3815	98.0	2.0	2543	82.1	17.9	1272
Kerala	100.0	0.0	2958	100.0	0.0	2958	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	94.4	5.6	4552	99.9	0.1	1492	91.8	8.2	3060
Maharashtra	95.1	4.9	5593	99.8	0.2	4087	82.4	17.6	1506
Manipur	96.7	3.3	780	99.8	0.2	390	93.6	6.4	390
Meghalaya	95.9	4.1	777	100.0	0.0	390	91.8	8.2	387
Mizoram	96.1	3.9	790	99.7	0.3	395	92.5	7.5	395
Nagaland	97.4	2.6	754	99.2	0.8	380	95.6	4.4	374
Odisha	85.5	14.5	3031	98.8	1.2	472	83.1	16.9	2559
Puducherry	96.8	3.2	317	0.0	0.0	0	96.8	3.2	317
Punjab	96.7	3.3	1576	99.9	0.1	876	92.6	7.4	700
Rajasthan	99.1	0.9	5639	99.7	0.3	4346	97.0	3.0	1293
Sikkim	99.7	0.3	390	99.7	0.3	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	92.1	7.9	4213	98.9	1.1	906	90.2	9.8	3307
Telangana	99.1	0.9	2380	100.0	0.0	983	98.5	1.5	1397
Tripura	94.6	5.4	380	0.0	0.0	0	94.6	5.4	380
Uttar Pradesh	91.3	8.7	13017	99.1	0.9	1983	89.9	10.1	11033
Uttarakhand	99.6	0.4	866	99.6	0.4	866	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	95.6	4.4	7190	99.6	0.4	5226	85.2	14.8	1964

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

**HH:9. Percentage of toilet with safe disposal in the households**

States	Total			ODF			Non- ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>84590</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42347</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>42243</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	386	100.0	0.0	386	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	99.6	0.4	3882	99.9	0.1	2681	98.8	1.2	1201
Arunachal Pradesh	99.7	0.3	777	100.0	0.0	390	99.5	0.5	387
Assam	97.6	2.4	2765	99.8	0.2	597	97.0	3.0	2169
Bihar	99.2	0.8	6152	100.0	0.0	396	99.1	0.9	5756
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	2724	100.0	0.0	2724	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	99.7	0.3	383	0.0	0.0	0	99.7	0.3	383
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	2868	100.0	0.0	2868	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	1518	100.0	0.0	1518	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	813	100.0	0.0	813	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	99.5	0.5	1021	100.0	0.0	365	99.2	0.8	656
Jharkhand	98.5	1.5	1892	100.0	0.0	534	98.0	2.0	1358
Karnataka	100.0	0.0	3815	100.0	0.0	2543	100.0	0.0	1272
Kerala	100.0	0.0	2958	100.0	0.0	2958	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.9	1.1	4552	99.9	0.1	1492	98.4	1.6	3060
Maharashtra	99.5	0.5	5593	100.0	0.0	4087	98.3	1.7	1506
Manipur	99.2	0.8	780	100.0	0.0	390	98.3	1.7	390
Meghalaya	98.0	2.0	777	100.0	0.0	390	96.1	3.9	387
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	790	100.0	0.0	395	100.0	0.0	395
Nagaland	99.6	0.4	754	100.0	0.0	380	99.2	0.8	374
Odisha	99.3	0.7	3031	100.0	0.0	472	99.1	0.9	2559
Puducherry	99.7	0.3	317	0.0	0.0	0	99.7	0.3	317
Punjab	99.9	0.1	1576	100.0	0.0	876	99.9	0.1	700
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	5639	100.0	0.0	4346	99.9	0.1	1293
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.8	0.2	4213	100.0	0.0	906	99.7	0.3	3307
Telangana	99.9	0.1	2380	100.0	0.0	983	99.8	0.2	1397
Tripura	99.0	1.0	380	0.0	0.0	0	99.0	1.0	380
Uttar Pradesh	99.9	0.1	13017	100.0	0.0	1983	99.9	0.1	11033
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	866	100.0	0.0	866	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.3	0.7	7190	100.0	0.0	5226	97.6	2.4	1964

States	Total			ODF			Non-ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1

**HH:10. Percent distribution of disposal method of Child excreta**

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13988</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6099</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7888</b>
A & N Islands	97.7	2.3	0.0	44	97.7	2.3	0.0	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	92.2	7.6	0.1	696	98.7	1.3	0.0	576	61.0	38.2	0.8	120
Arunachal Pradesh	83.8	16.2	0.0	134	94.5	5.5	0.0	72	71.3	28.7	0.0	62
Assam	69.4	29.9	0.8	344	80.8	19.2	0.0	47	67.5	31.6	0.9	297
Bihar	42.1	56.3	1.6	1711	58.0	40.4	1.6	73	41.4	57.0	1.6	1638
Chhattisgarh	97.5	2.5	0.0	343	97.5	2.5	0.0	343	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	0.0	69	100.0	0.0	0.0	69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	74.0	7.4	18.6	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	74.0	7.4	18.6	18
Gujarat	99.0	1.0	0.0	304	99.0	1.0	0.0	304	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	98.9	1.1	0.0	296	98.9	1.1	0.0	296	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	78.7	20.1	1.2	160	95.8	4.2	0.0	46	71.8	26.4	1.7	115
Jharkhand	54.5	45.0	0.5	495	79.2	20.3	0.5	145	44.2	55.3	0.5	350
Karnataka	76.5	16.9	6.6	545	97.1	2.8	0.1	327	45.6	38.0	16.4	218
Kerala	100.0	0.0	0.0	401	100.0	0.0	0.0	401	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	72.1	27.6	0.3	755	95.8	4.2	0.0	224	62.1	37.5	0.4	531
Maharashtra	85.3	13.4	1.3	727	97.8	1.8	0.4	515	55.0	41.7	3.4	212
Manipur	94.2	5.8	0.0	103	95.7	4.3	0.0	45	93.0	7.0	0.0	59
Meghalaya	95.4	4.6	0.0	203	98.3	1.7	0.0	116	91.6	8.4	0.0	88
Mizoram	82.0	18.0	0.0	104	96.7	3.3	0.0	60	62.1	37.9	0.0	44
Nagaland	92.0	8.0	0.0	61	97.0	3.0	0.0	33	85.7	14.3	0.0	27
Odisha	35.7	64.0	0.4	575	94.9	5.1	0.0	73	27.1	72.5	0.4	502
Puducherry	53.6	43.6	2.8	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	53.6	43.6	2.8	35
Punjab	90.1	9.9	0.0	208	95.4	4.6	0.0	114	83.6	16.4	0.0	93
Rajasthan	87.5	12.4	0.1	798	95.5	4.3	0.2	564	68.1	31.9	0.0	234
Sikkim	97.3	2.7	0.0	37	97.3	2.7	0.0	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	69.4	30.2	0.4	491	86.8	11.9	1.3	79	66.0	33.7	0.3	412

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total	Safe	Unsafe	DK	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
Telangana	75.8	24.2	0.0	189	91.6	8.4	0.0	73	65.9	34.1	0.0	116
Tripura	67.7	32.3	0.0	28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	67.7	32.3	0.0	28
Uttar Pradesh	81.7	17.6	0.7	2802	91.6	7.6	0.8	478	79.6	19.7	0.7	2324
Uttarakhand	95.3	4.7	0.0	126	95.3	4.7	0.0	126	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	75.4	24.4	0.2	1106	94.0	6.0	0.0	740	37.6	61.8	0.6	366

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.1 and Q8>0

#### HH:11. 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	1.0	99.0	390	1.0	99.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	4.8	95.2	4065	4.3	95.7	2730	5.8	94.2	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	98.7	780	0.0	100.0	390	2.5	97.5	390
Assam	5.4	94.6	2860	1.5	98.5	630	6.5	93.5	2230
Bihar	5.3	94.7	8476	.5	99.5	465	5.5	94.5	8011
Chhattisgarh	.2	99.8	2760	.2	99.8	2760	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	390	0.0	100.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	24.2	75.8	390	0.0	0.0	0	24.2	75.8	390
Gujarat	.1	99.9	2910	.1	99.9	2910	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	1530	0.0	100.0	1530	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	825	0.0	100.0	825	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	.5	99.5	1197	0.0	100.0	390	.7	99.3	807
Jharkhand	3.5	96.5	2278	.6	99.4	600	4.5	95.5	1678
Karnataka	12.5	87.5	4047	15.0	85.0	2625	7.9	92.1	1422
Kerala	0.0	100.0	2960	0.0	100.0	2960	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4.2	95.8	4854	.5	99.5	1530	6.0	94.0	3324
Maharashtra	1.0	99.0	6360	.2	99.8	4560	3.0	97.0	1800
Manipur	2.3	97.7	780	0.0	100.0	390	4.6	95.4	390
Meghalaya	1.7	98.3	780	0.0	100.0	390	3.4	96.6	390
Mizoram	.5	99.5	790	1.0	99.0	395	0.0	100.0	395
Nagaland	.8	99.2	780	0.0	100.0	390	1.5	98.5	390
Odisha	3.7	96.3	4244	.5	99.5	480	4.1	95.9	3764

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Puducherry	1.1	98.9	390	0.0	0.0	0	1.1	98.9	390
Punjab	.7	99.3	1620	.4	99.6	900	1.1	98.9	720
Rajasthan	.2	99.8	5940	.0	100.0	4530	.8	99.2	1410
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	390	0.0	100.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	.7	99.3	4980	.1	99.9	975	.8	99.2	4005
Telangana	2.9	97.1	2469	.4	99.6	1020	4.7	95.3	1449
Tripura	1.8	98.2	390	0.0	0.0	0	1.8	98.2	390
Uttar Pradesh	.4	99.6	13330	.1	99.9	1995	.5	99.5	11335
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	870	0.0	100.0	870	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	1.9	98.1	7586	.3	99.7	5325	5.7	94.3	2261
All HH surveyed									

#### HH:12. Percent distribution of disposal methods of solid waste by the household

States	Total				ODF				Non-ODF			
	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total	Indiscriminate (there is no formal arrangement)	Safely disposed within the household	Disposed Outside to common system	Total
	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	11.2	61.8	27.1	390	11.2	61.8	27.1	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9.4	55.3	35.3	4065	7.8	62.9	29.3	2730	12.7	39.8	47.5	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	98.3	0.6	780	0.3	99.5	0.3	390	1.8	97.2	1.0	390
Assam	4.7	87.8	7.5	2860	3.3	91.2	5.5	630	5.1	86.8	8.1	2230
Bihar	5.1	52.5	42.4	8476	3.9	61.2	34.9	465	5.1	52.0	42.9	8011
Chhattisgarh	17.5	25.6	56.9	2760	17.5	25.6	56.9	2760	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1.6	82.7	15.6	390	1.6	82.7	15.6	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	24.3	75.7	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	24.3	75.7	390
Gujarat	0.4	61.3	38.3	2910	0.4	61.3	38.3	2910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	25.7	74.3	1530	0.0	25.7	74.3	1530	0.0	0.0	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
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	24.1	75.8	825	0.1	24.1	75.8	825	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	64.4	35.2	1197	0.3	48.9	50.8	390	0.6	71.8	27.6	807
Jharkhand	3.0	32.9	64.1	2278	1.3	21.0	77.7	600	3.6	37.1	59.2	1678
Karnataka	22.1	21.1	56.7	4047	24.3	22.5	53.2	2625	18.1	18.7	63.3	1422
Kerala	10.3	83.3	6.4	2960	10.3	83.3	6.4	2960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11.4	24.7	63.9	4854	7.8	26.4	65.8	1530	13.1	24.0	63.0	3324
Maharashtra	0.4	15.2	84.5	6360	0.2	13.4	86.5	4560	0.8	19.8	79.3	1800
Manipur	1.6	94.3	4.1	780	0.6	96.5	2.9	390	2.7	92.0	5.3	390
Meghalaya	2.4	95.1	2.5	780	1.6	97.6	0.8	390	3.2	92.7	4.1	390
Mizoram	0.1	32.3	67.6	790	0.3	42.4	57.3	395	0.0	22.1	77.9	395
Nagaland	0.4	87.9	11.7	780	0.0	88.6	11.4	390	0.8	87.2	12.0	390
Odisha	1.0	58.7	40.2	4244	0.2	54.1	45.7	480	1.2	59.3	39.5	3764
Puducherry	0.6	46.5	52.9	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.6	46.5	52.9	390
Punjab	0.5	49.5	49.9	1620	0.6	51.2	48.2	900	0.5	47.4	52.0	720
Rajasthan	0.1	22.4	77.5	5940	0.1	23.9	76.0	4530	0.2	17.5	82.3	1410
Sikkim	0.8	78.3	20.9	390	0.8	78.3	20.9	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.2	41.8	58.0	4980	0.1	43.0	56.9	975	0.2	41.5	58.3	4005
Telangana	7.4	65.4	27.3	2469	5.9	61.6	32.5	1020	8.4	68.0	23.6	1449
Tripura	0.3	83.8	16.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.3	83.8	16.0	390
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	7.2	92.6	13330	0.1	7.5	92.4	1995	0.1	7.2	92.7	11335
Uttarakhand	0.1	10.0	89.9	870	0.1	10.0	89.9	870	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	3.1	78.1	18.9	7586	3.5	78.5	18.0	5325	2.2	76.9	20.9	2261
All Household												

**HH:13. 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	88.8	11.2	390	88.8	11.2	390	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	90.6	9.4	4065	92.2	7.8	2730	87.3	12.7	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	99.0	1.0	780	99.7	.3	390	98.2	1.8	390
Assam	95.3	4.7	2860	96.7	3.3	630	94.9	5.1	2230
Bihar	94.9	5.1	8476	96.1	3.9	465	94.9	5.1	8011
Chhattisgarh	82.5	17.5	2760	82.5	17.5	2760	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	98.4	1.6	390	98.4	1.6	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	390
Gujarat	99.6	.4	2910	99.6	.4	2910	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	1530	100.0	0.0	1530	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	99.9	.1	825	99.9	.1	825	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	99.5	.5	1197	99.7	.3	390	99.4	.6	807
Jharkhand	97.0	3.0	2278	98.7	1.3	600	96.4	3.6	1678
Karnataka	77.9	22.1	4047	75.7	24.3	2625	81.9	18.1	1422
Kerala	89.7	10.3	2960	89.7	10.3	2960	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	88.6	11.4	4854	92.2	7.8	1530	86.9	13.1	3324
Maharashtra	99.6	.4	6360	99.8	.2	4560	99.2	.8	1800
Manipur	98.4	1.6	780	99.4	.6	390	97.3	2.7	390
Meghalaya	97.6	2.4	780	98.4	1.6	390	96.8	3.2	390
Mizoram	99.9	.1	790	99.7	.3	395	100.0	0.0	395
Nagaland	99.6	.4	780	100.0	0.0	390	99.2	.8	390
Odisha	99.0	1.0	4244	99.8	.2	480	98.8	1.2	3764
Puducherry	99.4	.6	390	0.0	0.0	0	99.4	.6	390
Punjab	99.5	.5	1620	99.4	.6	900	99.5	.5	720
Rajasthan	99.9	.1	5940	99.9	.1	4530	99.8	.2	1410
Sikkim	99.2	.8	390	99.2	.8	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.8	.2	4980	99.9	.1	975	99.8	.2	4005
Telangana	92.6	7.4	2469	94.1	5.9	1020	91.6	8.4	1449
Tripura	99.7	.3	390	0.0	0.0	0	99.7	.3	390
Uttar Pradesh	99.9	.1	13330	99.9	.1	1995	99.9	.1	11335
Uttarakhand	99.9	.1	870	99.9	.1	870	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
West Bengal	96.9	3.1	7586	96.5	3.5	5325	97.8	2.2	2261
All HH surveyed									

**HH:14. Evidence of liquid waste within premises of household**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	.5	99.5	390	.5	99.5	390	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	16.6	83.4	4065	22.0	78.0	2730	5.5	94.5	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	.6	99.4	780	.8	99.2	390	.5	99.5	390
Assam	6.8	93.2	2860	8.5	91.5	630	6.4	93.6	2230
Bihar	6.7	93.3	8476	6.1	93.9	465	6.7	93.3	8011
Chhattisgarh	.6	99.4	2760	.6	99.4	2760	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1.1	98.9	390	1.1	98.9	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	18.0	82.0	390	0.0	0.0	0	18.0	82.0	390
Gujarat	.4	99.6	2910	.4	99.6	2910	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	.4	99.6	1530	.4	99.6	1530	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	.5	99.5	825	.5	99.5	825	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	.8	99.2	1197	.8	99.2	390	.8	99.2	807
Jharkhand	2.8	97.2	2278	2.7	97.3	600	2.9	97.1	1678
Karnataka	13.8	86.2	4047	16.9	83.1	2625	8.2	91.8	1422
Kerala	.2	99.8	2960	.2	99.8	2960	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	95.5	4854	1.4	98.6	1530	6.0	94.0	3324
Maharashtra	3.5	96.5	6360	3.7	96.3	4560	3.1	96.9	1800
Manipur	2.9	97.1	780	1.5	98.5	390	4.2	95.8	390
Meghalaya	.1	99.9	780	.3	99.7	390	0.0	100.0	390
Mizoram	.8	99.2	790	1.6	98.4	395	0.0	100.0	395
Nagaland	1.5	98.5	780	1.0	99.0	390	2.0	98.0	390
Odisha	3.2	96.8	4244	.7	99.3	480	3.6	96.4	3764
Puducherry	2.2	97.8	390	0.0	0.0	0	2.2	97.8	390
Punjab	.6	99.4	1620	.3	99.7	900	1.1	98.9	720
Rajasthan	.9	99.1	5940	.7	99.3	4530	1.6	98.4	1410

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	390	0.0	100.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	.9	99.1	4980	.7	99.3	975	.9	99.1	4005
Telangana	4.1	95.9	2469	2.7	97.3	1020	5.1	94.9	1449
Tripura	.3	99.7	390	0.0	0.0	0	.3	99.7	390
Uttar Pradesh	.5	99.5	13330	.4	99.6	1995	.5	99.5	11335
Uttarakhand	.7	99.3	870	.7	99.3	870	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	4.7	95.3	7586	4.9	95.1	5325	4.1	95.9	2261
All HH surveyed									

## HH:15. Percent distribution of disposal methods of liquid waste in the household

States	Total						ODF						Non-ODF					
	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common system	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common system	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common system	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	25.2	46.3	7.6	20.1	0.8	390	25.2	46.3	7.6	20.1	0.8	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6.2	69.0	18.6	6.0	0.3	4065	4.0	72.9	16.9	5.9	0.3	2730	10.8	61.0	21.9	6.1	0.2	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	45.1	52.4	2.2	0.0	780	0.0	25.5	70.6	4.0	0.0	390	0.5	64.8	34.2	0.5	0.0	390
Assam	4.7	25.8	47.6	22.0	0.0	2860	3.1	16.6	53.3	27.1	0.0	630	5.1	28.4	45.9	20.6	0.0	2230
Bihar	5.0	74.1	11.9	7.2	1.8	8476	3.1	88.8	4.2	4.0	0.0	465	5.1	73.3	12.4	7.3	1.9	8011
Chhattisgarh	14.1	41.3	33.9	10.2	0.4	2760	14.1	41.3	33.9	10.2	0.4	2760	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.0	39.1	46.7	14.2	0.0	390	0.0	39.1	46.7	14.2	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	30.1	1.9	67.9	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	30.1	1.9	67.9	0.0	390
Gujarat	0.0	35.9	2.9	59.6	1.5	2910	0.0	35.9	2.9	59.6	1.5	2910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.1	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	1530	0.1	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	1530	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	24.8	44.8	29.5	0.8	825	0.1	24.8	44.8	29.5	0.8	825	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	67.0	5.9	23.4	3.0	1197	0.5	63.9	9.8	25.5	0.3	390	0.8	68.5	4.0	22.4	4.3	807
Jharkhand	1.9	63.4	28.5	6.2	0.0	2278	1.7	55.0	35.4	7.9	0.0	600	1.9	66.4	26.0	5.6	0.1	1678
Karnataka	22.1	56.8	2.2	17.7	1.2	4047	24.3	51.9	2.6	19.4	1.8	2625	18.0	65.8	1.4	14.6	0.2	1422
Kerala	6.2	21.0	55.8	16.9	0.1	2960	6.2	21.0	55.8	16.9	0.1	2960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	16.8	60.7	15.9	6.1	0.4	4854	14.7	67.9	13.8	3.2	0.3	1530	17.8	57.4	16.9	7.4	0.4	3324
Maharashtra	1.1	53.2	10.8	34.1	0.8	6360	1.1	50.6	12.4	35.0	0.9	4560	1.4	59.9	6.5	31.7	0.5	1800
Manipur	0.8	67.2	29.8	1.3	0.9	780	0.0	71.1	27.4	1.3	0.3	390	1.6	63.3	32.2	1.3	1.6	390
Meghalaya	0.1	9.6	86.2	4.0	0.1	780	0.3	10.9	80.6	7.9	0.3	390	0.0	8.2	91.8	0.0	0.0	390
Mizoram	0.0	51.1	42.8	3.0	3.0	790	0.0	60.7	33.6	1.1	4.6	395	0.0	41.6	52.1	5.0	1.3	395
Nagaland	0.8	24.0	71.2	4.1	0.0	780	0.5	28.3	68.4	2.8	0.0	390	1.0	19.7	73.9	5.3	0.0	390
Odisha	0.9	46.5	46.9	5.2	0.6	4244	0.0	44.2	51.8	2.8	1.2	480	1.0	46.8	46.3	5.5	0.5	3764
Puducherry	0.6	50.2	35.5	13.7	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.6	50.2	35.5	13.7	0.0	390
Punjab	0.1	96.6	0.9	1.9	0.5	1620	0.1	95.8	0.8	3.0	0.4	900	0.1	97.8	1.2	0.5	0.5	720
Rajasthan	0.7	73.5	9.9	14.6	1.3	5940	0.5	73.5	9.4	15.4	1.2	4530	1.3	73.4	11.4	12.2	1.7	1410
Sikkim	0.0	31.2	55.0	13.8	0.0	390	0.0	31.2	55.0	13.8	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total						ODF						Non-ODF						
	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common system	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common system	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	Indiscriminate	Flows into a common system	Kitchen Garden	Soak Pit	Any others	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	N	
Tamil Nadu	0.4	35.9	46.5	16.1	1.1	4980	0.4	40.1	36.3	22.6	0.5	975	0.4	34.9	49.0	14.5	1.2	4005	
Telangana	2.5	47.1	40.1	9.6	0.8	2469	1.2	52.8	36.2	9.4	0.4	1020	3.3	43.1	42.9	9.7	1.0	1449	
Tripura	0.3	51.4	17.3	0.3	30.8	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.3	51.4	17.3	0.3	30.8	390	
Uttar Pradesh	0.4	83.7	6.5	7.6	1.9	13330	0.3	89.5	4.5	4.7	0.9	1995	0.4	82.7	6.8	8.1	2.0	11335	
Uttarakhand	0.3	65.1	22.2	11.1	1.3	870	0.3	65.1	22.2	11.1	1.3	870	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
West Bengal	2.4	68.6	10.9	11.4	6.7	7586	2.7	66.1	11.5	12.1	7.6	5325	1.6	74.4	9.3	9.9	4.8	2261	
All Household																			

#### HH:16. 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>92411</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>43735</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>48676</b>
A & N Islands	74.8	25.2	390	74.8	25.2	390	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	93.8	6.2	4065	96.0	4.0	2730	89.2	10.8	1335
Arunachal Pradesh	99.7	.3	780	100.0	0.0	390	99.5	.5	390
Assam	95.3	4.7	2860	96.9	3.1	630	94.9	5.1	2230
Bihar	95.0	5.0	8476	96.9	3.1	465	94.9	5.1	8011
Chhattisgarh	85.9	14.1	2760	85.9	14.1	2760	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	390
Gujarat	100.0	.0	2910	100.0	.0	2910	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	99.9	.1	1530	99.9	.1	1530	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	99.9	.1	825	99.9	.1	825	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	99.3	.7	1197	99.5	.5	390	99.2	.8	807
Jharkhand	98.1	1.9	2278	98.3	1.7	600	98.1	1.9	1678
Karnataka	77.9	22.1	4047	75.7	24.3	2625	82.0	18.0	1422
Kerala	93.8	6.2	2960	93.8	6.2	2960	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total	Safe Disposal	Unsafe Disposal	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Madhya Pradesh	83.2	16.8	4854	85.3	14.7	1530	82.2	17.8	3324
Maharashtra	98.9	1.1	6360	98.9	1.1	4560	98.6	1.4	1800
Manipur	99.2	.8	780	100.0	0.0	390	98.4	1.6	390
Meghalaya	99.9	.1	780	99.7	.3	390	100.0	0.0	390
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	790	100.0	0.0	395	100.0	0.0	395
Nagaland	99.2	.8	780	99.5	.5	390	99.0	1.0	390
Odisha	99.1	.9	4244	100.0	0.0	480	99.0	1.0	3764
Puducherry	99.4	.6	390	0.0	0.0	0	99.4	.6	390
Punjab	99.9	.1	1620	99.9	.1	900	99.9	.1	720
Rajasthan	99.3	.7	5940	99.5	.5	4530	98.7	1.3	1410
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	390	100.0	0.0	390	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.6	.4	4980	99.6	.4	975	99.6	.4	4005
Telangana	97.5	2.5	2469	98.8	1.2	1020	96.7	3.3	1449
Tripura	99.7	.3	390	0.0	0.0	0	99.7	.3	390
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	.4	13330	99.7	.3	1995	99.6	.4	11335
Uttarakhand	99.7	.3	870	99.7	.3	870	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	97.6	2.4	7586	97.3	2.7	5325	98.4	1.6	2261
All HH surveyed									

## ANNEXURE TABLES II – SCHOOL

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

Particulars	Total	ODF	Non-ODF
<b>Base: All villages</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>3174</b>
Boys school	1.8	2.1	1.6
Girls school	1.6	1.9	1.4
Co-educational school	96.6	96.0	97.0
<b>Education level of School</b>			
<b>Base: All schools</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>3174</b>
Primary (Grade 1-5)	45.2	46.1	44.4
Lower Secondary/Elementary (Grades 6-8)	31.8	26.2	36.9
Secondary (Grades 9-10)	11.1	10.6	11.6
Higher Secondary (Grades 10-12)	11.8	17.1	7.1

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

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
<b>All India</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3174</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	96.3	3.7	270	100.0	0.0	182	88.6	11.4	88
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	40	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	20
Assam	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	139
Bihar	96.0	4.0	555	96.8	3.2	31	96.0	4.0	524
Chhattisgarh	99.5	0.5	184	99.5	0.5	184	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	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	42	100.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	52
Jharkhand	99.3	0.7	142	97.2	2.8	36	100.0	0.0	106
Karnataka	98.9	1.1	266	100.0	0.0	172	96.8	3.2	94
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	96.6	3.4	322	99.0	1.0	102	95.5	4.5	220
Maharashtra	99.8	0.2	421	99.7	0.3	301	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	22
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	97.8	2.2	277	100.0	0.0	31	97.6	2.4	246
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Punjab	99.1	0.9	107	98.3	1.7	58	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	393	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	249
Telangana	95.7	4.3	164	100.0	0.0	68	92.7	7.3	96

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
	%	%	<i>N</i>	%	%	<i>N</i>	%	%	<i>N</i>
Tripura	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	885	100.0	0.0	132	100.0	0.0	753
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	57	100.0	0.0	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.4	0.6	497	100.0	0.0	351	97.9	2.1	146

**SCH:3. 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	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3054</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	96.3	3.7	244	99.4	0.6	180	87.5	12.5	64
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	40	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	20
Assam	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	139
Bihar	97.4	2.6	532	96.7	3.3	30	97.4	2.6	502
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	183	100.0	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.0	5.0	20	0.0	0.0	0	95.0	5.0	20
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	42	100.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	52
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	141	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	106
Karnataka	94.6	5.4	239	99.4	0.6	169	82.9	17.1	70
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.0	2.0	306	100.0	0.0	101	97.1	2.9	205
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	420	100.0	0.0	300	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	22
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	89.1	10.9	266	96.8	3.2	31	88.1	11.9	235
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Punjab	99.1	0.9	106	98.2	1.8	57	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	393	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	249
Telangana	99.4	0.6	157	100.0	0.0	68	98.9	1.1	89
Tripura	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	885	100.0	0.0	132	100.0	0.0	753
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	57	100.0	0.0	57	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Base	Functional	Non-Functional	Base	Functional	Non-Functional	Base
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
West Bengal	97.3	2.7	485	99.7	0.3	350	91.1	8.9	135

**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	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5734</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3023</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	88.6	11.4	255	94.4	5.6	179	75.0	25.0	76
Arunachal Pradesh	79.5	20.5	39	73.7	26.3	19	85.0	15.0	20
Assam	72.1	27.9	172	60.5	39.5	38	75.4	24.6	134
Bihar	80.0	20.0	526	76.7	23.3	30	80.2	19.8	496
Chhattisgarh	86.0	14.0	178	86.0	14.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	96.0	4.0	25	0.0	0.0	0	96.0	4.0	25
Gujarat	97.3	2.7	186	97.3	2.7	186	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	91	100.0	0.0	91	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	42	100.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	69.2	30.8	65	60.0	40.0	15	72.0	28.0	50
Jharkhand	90.6	9.4	138	94.3	5.7	35	89.3	10.7	103
Karnataka	92.8	7.2	250	92.0	8.0	163	94.3	5.7	87
Kerala	98.8	1.2	173	98.8	1.2	173	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	79.6	20.4	285	79.6	20.4	93	79.7	20.3	192
Maharashtra	94.2	5.8	380	95.7	4.3	278	90.2	9.8	102
Manipur	70.6	29.4	51	76.0	24.0	25	65.4	34.6	26
Meghalaya	64.4	35.6	45	78.3	21.7	23	50.0	50.0	22
Mizoram	90.4	9.6	52	88.5	11.5	26	92.3	7.7	26
Nagaland	71.2	28.8	52	73.1	26.9	26	69.2	30.8	26
Odisha	78.7	21.3	268	83.9	16.1	31	78.1	21.9	237
Puducherry	95.7	4.3	23	0.0	0.0	0	95.7	4.3	23
Punjab	87.1	12.9	101	87.0	13.0	54	87.2	12.8	47
Rajasthan	95.2	4.8	377	94.4	5.6	287	97.8	2.2	90
Sikkim	88.5	11.5	26	88.5	11.5	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	95.3	4.7	297	92.0	8.0	50	96.0	4.0	247
Telangana	86.9	13.1	153	98.5	1.5	67	77.9	22.1	86
Tripura	69.2	30.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	69.2	30.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	94.6	5.4	871	96.9	3.1	130	94.2	5.8	741

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total	Yes, there are separate toilets	No, there are no separate toilets	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Uttarakhand	89.3	10.7	56	89.3	10.7	56	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	85.0	15.0	479	84.6	15.4	338	85.8	14.2	141
All Co-educational Schools									

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

Particulars	Boy's Toilet	Girl's Toilet	Common Toilet
<b>BASE: All the toilet available (unlocked)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5670</b>
	%	%	%
Usable	97.2	97.8	97.6
Functional	99.1	98.9	98.5
Safe disposal	99.1	100	99.2
Hygienic	97.2	100	98
Water Available for handwashing	83.2	81.7	80.8

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

Particulars	Number of Students		Number of Toilets Seats		Number of Students for each toilet seat		Number of Functional Toilet Seat		Number of Student for each Functional Toilet Seat	
	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF	ODF	Non-ODF
Village type										
Boys	295854	315244	4427	3837	66.8	82.2	4132	3546	71.6	88.9
Girls	284469	316201	4669	3991	60.9	79.2	4440	3744	64.1	84.5

**SCH:7. 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	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3054</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	95.9	4.1	244	100.0	0.0	180	84.4	15.6	64
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	40	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	20
Assam	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	139
Bihar	97.4	2.6	532	96.7	3.3	30	97.4	2.6	502

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	183	100.0	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.0	5.0	20	0.0	0.0	0	95.0	5.0	20
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	42	100.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	52
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	141	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	106
Karnataka	90.8	9.2	239	96.4	3.6	169	77.1	22.9	70
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.0	2.0	306	100.0	0.0	101	97.1	2.9	205
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	420	100.0	0.0	300	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	22
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	91.0	9.0	266	96.8	3.2	31	90.2	9.8	235
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Punjab	99.1	0.9	106	98.2	1.8	57	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	393	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	249
Telangana	99.4	0.6	157	100.0	0.0	68	98.9	1.1	89
Tripura	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	885	100.0	0.0	132	100.0	0.0	753
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	57	100.0	0.0	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	92.6	7.4	485	95.1	4.9	350	85.9	14.1	135

If coded 1 or 2 in Q.2

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

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3054</b>

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	98.8	1.2	244	100.0	0.0	180	95.3	4.7	64
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	40	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	20
Assam	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	139
Bihar	97.4	2.6	532	96.7	3.3	30	97.4	2.6	502
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	183	100.0	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.0	5.0	20	0.0	0.0	0	95.0	5.0	20
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	42	100.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	52
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	141	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	106
Karnataka	96.2	3.8	239	100.0	0.0	169	87.1	12.9	70
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.0	2.0	306	100.0	0.0	101	97.1	2.9	205
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	420	100.0	0.0	300	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	22
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	95.5	4.5	266	96.8	3.2	31	95.3	4.7	235
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Punjab	99.1	0.9	106	98.2	1.8	57	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	393	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	249
Telangana	99.4	0.6	157	100.0	0.0	68	98.9	1.1	89
Tripura	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	885	100.0	0.0	132	100.0	0.0	753
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	57	100.0	0.0	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.4	0.6	485	99.1	0.9	350	100.0	0.0	135

If coded 2 in Q.8a

## SCH:9. Hand washing practices

States	Total					ODF					NON ODF				
	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total	Only Water available near the toilet or water point	Soap available near the toilet or water point	Both water & soap available near the toilet or water point	Neither soap nor water available near the toilet	Total
	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3054</b>
A & N Islands	50.0	23.1	26.9	0.0	26	50.0	23.1	26.9	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	63.5	8.2	25.4	2.9	244	65.0	7.8	27.2	0.0	180	59.4	9.4	20.3	10.9	64
Arunachal Pradesh	42.5	15.0	37.5	5.0	40	35.0	20.0	45.0	0.0	20	50.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	20
Assam	44.4	29.2	19.1	7.3	178	53.8	28.2	17.9	0.0	39	41.7	29.5	19.4	9.4	139
Bihar	41.2	11.3	36.8	10.7	532	43.3	16.7	40.0	0.0	30	41.0	11.0	36.7	11.4	502
Chhattisgarh	47.5	10.4	42.1	0.0	183	47.5	10.4	42.1	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.5	38.5	50.0	0.0	26	11.5	38.5	50.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	45.0	20.0	35.0	0.0	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	45.0	20.0	35.0	0.0	20
Gujarat	35.1	21.6	43.3	0.0	194	35.1	21.6	43.3	0.0	194	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	34.3	9.8	55.9	0.0	102	34.3	9.8	55.9	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	23.8	7.1	69.0	0.0	42	23.8	7.1	69.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	59.7	5.6	29.2	5.6	72	65.0	5.0	30.0	0.0	20	57.7	5.8	28.8	7.7	52
Jharkhand	27.7	5.7	61.0	5.7	141	20.0	5.7	74.3	0.0	35	30.2	5.7	56.6	7.5	106
Karnataka	61.5	11.3	21.3	5.9	239	72.8	8.3	17.2	1.8	169	34.3	18.6	31.4	15.7	70
Kerala	55.1	11.8	33.1	0.0	178	55.1	11.8	33.1	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	32.7	10.1	39.9	17.3	306	41.6	9.9	47.5	1.0	101	28.3	10.2	36.1	25.4	205
Maharashtra	36.4	11.7	43.3	8.6	420	42.0	12.3	44.0	1.7	300	22.5	10.0	41.7	25.8	120
Manipur	47.1	3.9	47.1	2.0	51	56.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	25	38.5	7.7	50.0	3.8	26
Meghalaya	73.9	4.3	19.6	2.2	46	79.2	4.2	16.7	0.0	24	68.2	4.5	22.7	4.5	22
Mizoram	57.7	19.2	23.1	0.0	52	61.5	15.4	23.1	0.0	26	53.8	23.1	23.1	0.0	26
Nagaland	75.0	0.0	15.4	9.6	52	88.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	26	61.5	0.0	19.2	19.2	26
Odisha	24.4	28.9	22.2	24.4	266	32.3	32.3	32.3	3.2	31	23.4	28.5	20.9	27.2	235
Puducherry	42.3	11.5	42.3	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	42.3	11.5	42.3	3.8	26

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
Punjab	49.1	16.0	34.9	0.0	106	50.9	22.8	26.3	0.0	57	46.9	8.2	44.9	0.0	49
Rajasthan	38.2	17.6	42.0	2.3	393	36.8	18.1	45.2	0.0	299	42.6	16.0	31.9	9.6	94
Sikkim	23.1	0.0	76.9	0.0	26	23.1	0.0	76.9	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	35.1	7.0	57.2	0.7	299	30.0	6.0	64.0	0.0	50	36.1	7.2	55.8	0.8	249
Telangana	56.7	5.7	29.3	8.3	157	54.4	5.9	38.2	1.5	68	58.4	5.6	22.5	13.5	89
Tripura	46.2	15.4	11.5	26.9	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	46.2	15.4	11.5	26.9	26
Uttar Pradesh	21.5	18.6	57.7	2.1	885	11.4	12.1	76.5	0.0	132	23.2	19.8	54.4	2.5	753
Uttarakhand	64.9	10.5	24.6	0.0	57	64.9	10.5	24.6	0.0	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	59.8	9.3	29.5	1.4	485	57.4	8.6	33.4	0.6	350	65.9	11.1	19.3	3.7	135

All surveyed School

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

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Water available	water not available	Total	Water available	water not available	Total	Water available	water not available	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3054</b>
A & N Islands	76.9	23.1	26	76.9	23.1	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	88.9	11.1	244	92.2	7.8	180	79.7	20.3	64
Arunachal Pradesh	80.0	20.0	40	80.0	20.0	20	80.0	20.0	20
Assam	63.5	36.5	178	71.8	28.2	39	61.2	38.8	139
Bihar	78.0	22.0	532	83.3	16.7	30	77.7	22.3	502
Chhattisgarh	89.6	10.4	183	89.6	10.4	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.5	38.5	26	61.5	38.5	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	80.0	20.0	20	0.0	0.0	0	80.0	20.0	20
Gujarat	78.4	21.6	194	78.4	21.6	194	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
Haryana	90.2	9.8	102	90.2	9.8	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	92.9	7.1	42	92.9	7.1	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	88.9	11.1	72	95.0	5.0	20	86.5	13.5	52
Jharkhand	88.7	11.3	141	94.3	5.7	35	86.8	13.2	106
Karnataka	82.8	17.2	239	89.9	10.1	169	65.7	34.3	70
Kerala	88.2	11.8	178	88.2	11.8	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	72.5	27.5	306	89.1	10.9	101	64.4	35.6	205
Maharashtra	79.8	20.2	420	86.0	14.0	300	64.2	35.8	120
Manipur	94.1	5.9	51	100.0	0.0	25	88.5	11.5	26
Meghalaya	93.5	6.5	46	95.8	4.2	24	90.9	9.1	22
Mizoram	80.8	19.2	52	84.6	15.4	26	76.9	23.1	26
Nagaland	90.4	9.6	52	100.0	0.0	26	80.8	19.2	26
Odisha	46.6	53.4	266	64.5	35.5	31	44.3	55.7	235
Puducherry	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	0	84.6	15.4	26
Punjab	84.0	16.0	106	77.2	22.8	57	91.8	8.2	49
Rajasthan	80.2	19.8	393	81.9	18.1	299	74.5	25.5	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	92.3	7.7	299	94.0	6.0	50	92.0	8.0	249
Telangana	86.0	14.0	157	92.6	7.4	68	80.9	19.1	89
Tripura	57.7	42.3	26	0.0	0.0	0	57.7	42.3	26
Uttar Pradesh	79.2	20.8	885	87.9	12.1	132	77.7	22.3	753
Uttarakhand	89.5	10.5	57	89.5	10.5	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	89.3	10.7	485	90.9	9.1	350	85.2	14.8	135
All surveyed School									

**SCH:11. 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	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>3054</b>
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1.2	98.8	244	0.0	100.0	180	4.7	95.3	64
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	40	0.0	100.0	20	0.0	100.0	20

State	Total			ODF			Non ODF		
	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total
	%	%	N	N	%	%	N	%	%
Assam	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	100.0	39	0.0	100.0	139
Bihar	2.6	97.4	532	3.3	96.7	30	2.6	97.4	502
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	183	0.0	100.0	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	5.0	95.0	20	0.0	0.0	0	5.0	95.0	20
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	194	0.0	100.0	194	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	42	0.0	100.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	72	0.0	100.0	20	0.0	100.0	52
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	141	0.0	100.0	35	0.0	100.0	106
Karnataka	3.8	96.2	239	0.0	100.0	169	12.9	87.1	70
Kerala	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2.0	98.0	306	0.0	100.0	101	2.9	97.1	205
Maharashtra	0.0	100.0	420	0.0	100.0	300	0.0	100.0	120
Manipur	0.0	100.0	51	0.0	100.0	25	0.0	100.0	26
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	46	0.0	100.0	24	0.0	100.0	22
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	4.1	95.9	266	0.0	100.0	31	4.7	95.3	235
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Punjab	0.9	99.1	106	1.8	98.2	57	0.0	100.0	49
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	393	0.0	100.0	299	0.0	100.0	94
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	299	0.0	100.0	50	0.0	100.0	249
Telangana	0.6	99.4	157	0.0	100.0	68	1.1	98.9	89
Tripura	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	100.0	885	0.0	100.0	132	0.0	100.0	753
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	57	0.0	100.0	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	0.0	100.0	485	0.0	100.0	350	0.0	100.0	135

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

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2816</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3054</b>
A & N Islands	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	96.3	3.7	244	100.0	0.0	180	85.9	14.1	64
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	40	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	20
Assam	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	39	100.0	0.0	139
Bihar	98.3	1.7	532	96.7	3.3	30	98.4	1.6	502
Chhattisgarh	99.5	0.5	183	99.5	0.5	183	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.0	5.0	20	0.0	0.0	0	95.0	5.0	20
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	42	100.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	20	100.0	0.0	52
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	141	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	106
Karnataka	83.7	16.3	239	97.6	2.4	169	50.0	50.0	70
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	98.4	1.6	306	100.0	0.0	101	97.6	2.4	205
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	420	100.0	0.0	300	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	22
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	80.1	19.9	266	93.5	6.5	31	78.3	21.7	235
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Punjab	100.0	0.0	106	100.0	0.0	57	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	393	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	299	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	249
Telangana	100.0	0.0	157	100.0	0.0	68	100.0	0.0	89
Tripura	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	885	100.0	0.0	132	100.0	0.0	753
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	57	100.0	0.0	57	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	95.7	4.3	485	99.1	0.9	350	86.7	13.3	135

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base	Yes	No	Base
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
All surveyed School									

## ANNEXURE TABLES III – ANGANWADI CENTERS

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

Particulars	Total	ODF	NON ODF
<b>Base</b>	<b>6082</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>3215</b>
Yes, has its own building	70.5	76.1	65.4
No, running in Private building/house	29.5	23.9	34.6

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

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Access	Non-Access	Total	Access	Non-Access	Total	Access	Non-Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6082</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3215</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	87.8	12.2	271	98.9	1.1	182	65.2	34.8	89
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	24	100.0	0.0	26
Assam	97.3	2.7	186	100.0	0.0	39	96.6	3.4	147
Bihar	64.4	35.6	553	74.2	25.8	31	63.8	36.2	522
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	183	100.0	0.0	183	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	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	54	100.0	0.0	54	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	91.0	9.0	78	100.0	0.0	25	86.8	13.2	53
Jharkhand	79.1	20.9	148	92.5	7.5	40	74.1	25.9	108
Karnataka	88.3	11.7	265	98.8	1.2	171	69.1	30.9	94
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	86.4	13.6	324	98.0	2.0	102	81.1	18.9	222
Maharashtra	96.2	3.8	420	99.3	0.7	300	88.3	11.7	120

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Access	Non-Access	Total	Access	Non-Access	Total	Access	Non-Access	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Manipur	100.0	0.0	51	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	50	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	82.2	17.8	281	100.0	0.0	32	79.9	20.1	249
Puducherry	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0	92.3	7.7	26
Punjab	94.4	5.6	108	96.7	3.3	60	91.7	8.3	48
Rajasthan	95.6	4.4	390	98.0	2.0	297	88.2	11.8	93
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.1	0.9	331	100.0	0.0	65	98.9	1.1	266
Telangana	70.9	29.1	165	95.6	4.4	68	53.6	46.4	97
Tripura	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	98.9	1.1	883	100.0	0.0	133	98.7	1.3	750
Uttarakhand	98.3	1.7	58	98.3	1.7	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	93.8	6.2	499	99.7	0.3	349	80.0	20.0	150
All surveyed AWC									

**AWC:3. Percent distribution of accessibility to the toilet by ownership status**

Accessibility	Total				ODF				NON ODF			
	Count	Column Total N %	Count	Column Total N %	Count	Column Total N %	Count	Column Total N %	Count	Column Total N %	Count	Column Total N %
Yes, AWC has a toilet in own premises	3353	78.2	541	30.1	1858	85.2	250	36.5	1495	71.1	291	26.2
AWC uses the toilet of the Household in case of center	94	2.2	560	31.2	51	2.3	274	40.0	43	2.0	286	25.7
AWC do not have access a toilet facility	838	19.6	696	38.7	273	12.5	161	23.5	565	26.9	535	48.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2053</b>

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Non-functional toilet	Total
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	97.8	2.2	185	99.3	0.7	143	92.9	7.1	42
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	6
Assam	98.3	1.7	58	100.0	0.0	12	97.8	2.2	46
Bihar	96.9	3.1	192	100.0	0.0	10	96.7	3.3	182
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.8	4.2	24	0.0	0.0	0	95.8	4.2	24
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	190	100.0	0.0	190	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	50	100.0	0.0	50	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	54	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	33
Jharkhand	96.6	3.4	87	100.0	0.0	30	94.7	5.3	57
Karnataka	90.6	9.4	181	99.2	0.8	127	70.4	29.6	54
Kerala	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.1	4.9	223	100.0	0.0	80	92.3	7.7	143
Maharashtra	98.6	1.4	347	100.0	0.0	262	94.1	5.9	85
Manipur	97.7	2.3	43	100.0	0.0	22	95.2	4.8	21
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	42	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	19
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	49	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	23
Nagaland	97.8	2.2	45	100.0	0.0	25	95.0	5.0	20
Odisha	78.5	21.5	144	96.2	3.8	26	74.6	25.4	118
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	22
Punjab	98.6	1.4	72	97.7	2.3	43	100.0	0.0	29
Rajasthan	99.6	0.4	279	100.0	0.0	228	98.0	2.0	51
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.0	1.0	315	100.0	0.0	65	98.8	1.2	250
Telangana	100.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	31
Tripura	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	24
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	0.4	807	100.0	0.0	128	99.6	0.4	679
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	96.5	3.5	395	99.3	0.7	301	87.2	12.8	94

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2053</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	94.1	5.9	185	98.6	1.4	143	78.6	21.4	42
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	6
Assam	74.1	25.9	58	100.0	0.0	12	67.4	32.6	46
Bihar	90.6	9.4	192	100.0	0.0	10	90.1	9.9	182
Chhattisgarh	98.8	1.2	172	98.8	1.2	172	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	91.7	8.3	24	0.0	0.0	0	91.7	8.3	24
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	190	100.0	0.0	190	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	96.0	4.0	50	96.0	4.0	50	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	92.6	7.4	54	95.2	4.8	21	90.9	9.1	33
Jharkhand	82.8	17.2	87	96.7	3.3	30	75.4	24.6	57
Karnataka	80.7	19.3	181	97.6	2.4	127	40.7	59.3	54
Kerala	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	82.5	17.5	223	97.5	2.5	80	74.1	25.9	143
Maharashtra	95.1	4.9	347	99.2	0.8	262	82.4	17.6	85
Manipur	97.7	2.3	43	100.0	0.0	22	95.2	4.8	21
Meghalaya	97.6	2.4	42	95.7	4.3	23	100.0	0.0	19
Mizoram	98.0	2.0	49	96.2	3.8	26	100.0	0.0	23
Nagaland	84.4	15.6	45	100.0	0.0	25	65.0	35.0	20
Odisha	79.9	20.1	144	96.2	3.8	26	76.3	23.7	118
Puducherry	86.4	13.6	22	0.0	0.0	0	86.4	13.6	22
Punjab	94.4	5.6	72	100.0	0.0	43	86.2	13.8	29
Rajasthan	97.1	2.9	279	100.0	0.0	228	84.3	15.7	51
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	91.4	8.6	315	98.5	1.5	65	89.6	10.4	250
Telangana	85.5	14.5	76	93.3	6.7	45	74.2	25.8	31
Tripura	87.5	12.5	24	0.0	0.0	0	87.5	12.5	24
Uttar Pradesh	94.9	5.1	807	99.2	0.8	128	94.1	5.9	679
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	93.7	6.3	395	99.0	1.0	301	76.6	23.4	94

**AWC:6. Status of different toilet facilities used outside in case if toilets are not available in AWC**

Characteristics	Total	ODF	NON ODF
<b>Base</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>1100</b>
Nearby Public Toilet	2.2	4.6	1.2
School Toilet	21.3	30.9	17.5
Own House	41.9	57.1	35.9
Open	34.7	7.4	45.5

**AWC:7. Percent distribution of hygienic situation**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total	Hygienic	Un-Hygienic	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2053</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	87.0	13.0	185	98.6	1.4	143	47.6	52.4	42
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	6
Assam	98.3	1.7	58	100.0	0.0	12	97.8	2.2	46
Bihar	96.9	3.1	192	100.0	0.0	10	96.7	3.3	182
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.8	4.2	24	0.0	0.0	0	95.8	4.2	24
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	190	100.0	0.0	190	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	50	100.0	0.0	50	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	54	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	33
Jharkhand	96.6	3.4	87	100.0	0.0	30	94.7	5.3	57
Karnataka	86.2	13.8	181	97.6	2.4	127	59.3	40.7	54
Kerala	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.1	4.9	223	100.0	0.0	80	92.3	7.7	143
Maharashtra	98.6	1.4	347	100.0	0.0	262	94.1	5.9	85
Manipur	97.7	2.3	43	100.0	0.0	22	95.2	4.8	21
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	42	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	19
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	49	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	23
Nagaland	97.8	2.2	45	100.0	0.0	25	95.0	5.0	20
Odisha	79.2	20.8	144	96.2	3.8	26	75.4	24.6	118
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	22
Punjab	97.2	2.8	72	95.3	4.7	43	100.0	0.0	29
Rajasthan	99.6	0.4	279	100.0	0.0	228	98.0	2.0	51
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.0	1.0	315	100.0	0.0	65	98.8	1.2	250
Telangana	100.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	31
Tripura	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	24
Uttar Pradesh	97.3	2.7	807	100.0	0.0	128	96.8	3.2	679
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	88.1	11.9	395	95.7	4.3	301	63.8	36.2	94



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

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2053</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	98.4	1.6	185	99.3	0.7	143	95.2	4.8	42
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	6
Assam	98.3	1.7	58	100.0	0.0	12	97.8	2.2	46
Bihar	96.9	3.1	192	100.0	0.0	10	96.7	3.3	182
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	95.8	4.2	24	0.0	0.0	0	95.8	4.2	24
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	190	100.0	0.0	190	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	50	100.0	0.0	50	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	54	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	33
Jharkhand	96.6	3.4	87	100.0	0.0	30	94.7	5.3	57
Karnataka	92.8	7.2	181	99.2	0.8	127	77.8	22.2	54
Kerala	100.0	0.0	172	100.0	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.1	4.9	223	100.0	0.0	80	92.3	7.7	143
Maharashtra	98.6	1.4	347	100.0	0.0	262	94.1	5.9	85
Manipur	97.7	2.3	43	100.0	0.0	22	95.2	4.8	21
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	42	100.0	0.0	23	100.0	0.0	19
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	49	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	23
Nagaland	97.8	2.2	45	100.0	0.0	25	95.0	5.0	20
Odisha	95.8	4.2	144	100.0	0.0	26	94.9	5.1	118
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	22
Punjab	98.6	1.4	72	97.7	2.3	43	100.0	0.0	29
Rajasthan	99.6	0.4	279	100.0	0.0	228	98.0	2.0	51
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	99.0	1.0	315	100.0	0.0	65	98.8	1.2	250
Telangana	100.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	31
Tripura	100.0	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	24
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	0.4	807	100.0	0.0	128	99.6	0.4	679
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.0	1.0	395	100.0	0.0	301	95.7	4.3	94



## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4482</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2053</b>
A & N Islands	68.4	5.3	26.3	0.0	19	68.4	5.3	26.3	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	51.4	4.3	40.0	4.3	185	55.2	4.2	39.2	1.4	143	38.1	4.8	42.9	14.3	42
Arunachal Pradesh	72.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	11	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Assam	46.6	22.4	17.2	13.8	58	75.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	12	39.1	26.1	19.6	15.2	46
Bihar	45.8	6.3	43.8	4.2	192	30.0	0.0	60.0	10.0	10	46.7	6.6	42.9	3.8	182
Chhattisgarh	43.6	7.6	44.2	4.7	172	43.6	7.6	44.2	4.7	172	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.6	11.5	53.8	0.0	26	34.6	11.5	53.8	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	41.7	20.8	37.5	0.0	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	41.7	20.8	37.5	0.0	24
Gujarat	31.6	15.3	48.9	4.2	190	31.6	15.3	48.9	4.2	190	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	33.0	10.0	50.0	7.0	100	33.0	10.0	50.0	7.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	24.0	12.0	60.0	4.0	50	24.0	12.0	60.0	4.0	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	61.1	13.0	24.1	1.9	54	66.7	4.8	28.6	0.0	21	57.6	18.2	21.2	3.0	33
Jharkhand	24.1	2.3	57.5	16.1	87	23.3	6.7	60.0	10.0	30	24.6	0.0	56.1	19.3	57
Karnataka	39.8	12.7	38.1	9.4	181	32.3	11.8	49.6	6.3	127	57.4	14.8	11.1	16.7	54
Kerala	25.0	9.3	65.7	0.0	172	25.0	9.3	65.7	0.0	172	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	43.5	6.3	37.7	12.6	223	48.8	5.0	42.5	3.8	80	40.6	7.0	35.0	17.5	143
Maharashtra	33.1	11.8	44.1	11.0	347	37.0	11.1	42.4	9.5	262	21.2	14.1	49.4	15.3	85
Manipur	39.5	0.0	60.5	0.0	43	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	22	28.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	21
Meghalaya	85.7	2.4	7.1	4.8	42	82.6	4.3	4.3	8.7	23	89.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	19
Mizoram	61.2	14.3	24.5	0.0	49	65.4	19.2	15.4	0.0	26	56.5	8.7	34.8	0.0	23
Nagaland	60.0	0.0	13.3	26.7	45	60.0	0.0	12.0	28.0	25	60.0	0.0	15.0	25.0	20
Odisha	20.1	37.5	11.8	30.6	144	19.2	46.2	23.1	11.5	26	20.3	35.6	9.3	34.7	118
Puducherry	68.2	0.0	18.2	13.6	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	68.2	0.0	18.2	13.6	22

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
Punjab	62.5	16.7	15.3	5.6	72	62.8	23.3	9.3	4.7	43	62.1	6.9	24.1	6.9	29
Rajasthan	44.8	9.7	38.0	7.5	279	46.9	7.9	38.2	7.0	228	35.3	17.6	37.3	9.8	51
Sikkim	30.8	0.0	69.2	0.0	26	30.8	0.0	69.2	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	32.7	7.0	56.2	4.1	315	24.6	10.8	63.1	1.5	65	34.8	6.0	54.4	4.8	250
Telangana	55.3	9.2	28.9	6.6	76	55.6	11.1	31.1	2.2	45	54.8	6.5	25.8	12.9	31
Tripura	83.3	0.0	4.2	12.5	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	83.3	0.0	4.2	12.5	24
Uttar Pradesh	26.3	13.8	55.1	4.8	807	15.6	10.9	72.7	.8	128	28.3	14.3	51.8	5.6	679
Uttarakhand	57.7	7.7	26.9	7.7	52	57.7	7.7	26.9	7.7	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	57.2	10.6	24.1	8.1	395	58.5	9.6	26.9	5.0	301	53.2	13.8	14.9	18.1	94
If coded 1 or 2 in Q.2															

## ANNEXURE TABLES IV – PUBLIC TOILET

## PT:1. Distribution of public toilet by village category

AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC TOILET	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	6136	2891	3245
Yes	17.8	20.2	15.6
No	82.2	79.8	84.4

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

CHARACTERISTICS	Total	ODF	NON ODF
Base	1091	585	506
Yes, there are separate sections	59.1	66.5	50.6
No, there are no separate sections	40.9	33.5	49.4

## PT:3. Distribution of village by the public toilet having separate sections for men &amp; 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>506</b>
A & N Islands	80.0	20.0	15	80.0	20.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	92.6	7.4	27	92.0	8.0	25	100.0	0.0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	85.7	14.3	7	50.0	50.0	2	100.0	0.0	5
Assam	23.8	76.2	21	50.0	50.0	2	21.1	78.9	19
Bihar	47.4	52.6	19	50.0	50.0	2	47.1	52.9	17
Chhattisgarh	69.2	30.8	13	69.2	30.8	13	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	9
Gujarat	92.0	8.0	25	92.0	8.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	57.9	42.1	19	57.9	42.1	19	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	50.0	50.0	4	50.0	50.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	57.1	42.9	7	66.7	33.3	3	50.0	50.0	4
Karnataka	72.7	27.3	44	79.2	20.8	24	65.0	35.0	20
Kerala	89.3	10.7	75	89.3	10.7	75	0.0	0.0	0

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
Madhya Pradesh	54.5	45.5	22	54.5	45.5	11	54.5	45.5	11
Maharashtra	69.1	30.9	149	68.5	31.5	124	72.0	28.0	25
Manipur	57.1	42.9	21	70.0	30.0	10	45.5	54.5	11
Meghalaya	62.5	37.5	8	66.7	33.3	6	50.0	50.0	2
Mizoram	43.2	56.8	37	38.1	61.9	21	50.0	50.0	16
Nagaland	25.6	74.4	39	23.8	76.2	21	27.8	72.2	18
Odisha	66.7	33.3	9	100.0	0.0	1	62.5	37.5	8
Puducherry	69.2	30.8	13	0.0	0.0	0	69.2	30.8	13
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	64.4	35.6	45	70.3	29.7	37	37.5	62.5	8
Sikkim	55.6	44.4	9	55.6	44.4	9	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	39.8	60.2	284	39.3	60.7	56	39.9	60.1	228
Telangana	85.7	14.3	7	66.7	33.3	3	100.0	0.0	4
Tripura	0.0	100.0	9	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	9
Uttar Pradesh	74.3	25.7	70	71.4	28.6	7	74.6	25.4	63
Uttarakhand	20.0	80.0	5	20.0	80.0	5	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	67.5	32.5	77	65.1	34.9	63	78.6	21.4	14
All surveyed Public Toilet									

**PT:4. Water available for toilet use**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>398</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	83.3	16.7	6	100.0	0.0	2	75.0	25.0	4
Assam	77.8	22.2	18	100.0	0.0	2	75.0	25.0	16
Bihar	55.6	44.4	18	100.0	0.0	2	50.0	50.0	16
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	7

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	2
Karnataka	90.0	10.0	30	100.0	0.0	22	62.5	37.5	8
Kerala	100.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	75	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	77.3	22.7	22	100.0	0.0	11	54.5	45.5	11
Maharashtra	99.3	.7	137	100.0	0.0	124	92.3	7.7	13
Manipur	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	11
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	2
Mizoram	97.0	3.0	33	100.0	0.0	21	91.7	8.3	12
Nagaland	91.4	8.6	35	100.0	0.0	21	78.6	21.4	14
Odisha	87.5	12.5	8	100.0	0.0	1	85.7	14.3	7
Puducherry	80.0	20.0	5	0.0	0.0	0	80.0	20.0	5
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	8
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	9	100.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	92.2	7.8	243	98.2	1.8	56	90.4	9.6	187
Telangana	85.7	14.3	7	100.0	0.0	3	75.0	25.0	4
Tripura	75.0	25.0	4	0.0	0.0	0	75.0	25.0	4
Uttar Pradesh	90.6	9.4	64	100.0	0.0	7	89.5	10.5	57
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	63	100.0	0.0	9

All surveyed Public Toilet

**PT:5. Distribution of public toilets by evidence of handwashing practices**

Evidence of hand washing	India	ODF	NON ODF
<b>Base</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>398</b>
Soap or water available near the toilet	95.7	99.8	89.7
Nether soap nor water available near the toilet	4.3	0.2	10.3

**PT:6. Distribution of toilet by functionality status**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Functional toilet	Nonfunctional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Nonfunctional toilet	Total	Functional toilet	Nonfunctional toilet	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>398</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	4
Assam	94.4	5.6	18	100.0	0.0	2	93.8	6.3	16
Bihar	94.4	5.6	18	100.0	0.0	2	93.8	6.3	16
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	7
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	2
Karnataka	93.3	6.7	30	100.0	0.0	22	75.0	25.0	8
Kerala	100.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	75	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	95.5	4.5	22	100.0	0.0	11	90.9	9.1	11
Maharashtra	98.5	1.5	137	100.0	0.0	124	84.6	15.4	13
Manipur	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	11
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	2
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	12
Nagaland	97.1	2.9	35	100.0	0.0	21	92.9	7.1	14
Odisha	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	7
Puducherry	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	5
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	45	100.0	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	8
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	9	100.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	243	100.0	0.0	56	100.0	0.0	187
Telangana	100.0	0.0	7	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	4
Tripura	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	4
Uttar Pradesh	98.4	1.6	64	100.0	0.0	7	98.2	1.8	57
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	98.6	1.4	72	100.0	0.0	63	88.9	11.1	9

**PT:7. Percentage distribution of toilet by usage status**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>398</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	15	100.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	66.7	33.3	6	100.0	0.0	2	50.0	50.0	4
Assam	77.8	22.2	18	100.0	0.0	2	75.0	25.0	16
Bihar	55.6	44.4	18	100.0	0.0	2	50.0	50.0	16
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	13	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	100.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	7
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	25	100.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	100.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	80.0	20.0	5	100.0	0.0	3	50.0	50.0	2
Karnataka	83.3	16.7	30	100.0	0.0	22	37.5	62.5	8
Kerala	100.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	75	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	77.3	22.7	22	100.0	0.0	11	54.5	45.5	11
Maharashtra	99.3	.7	137	100.0	0.0	124	92.3	7.7	13
Manipur	95.2	4.8	21	100.0	0.0	10	90.9	9.1	11
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	2
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0	21	100.0	0.0	12
Nagaland	91.4	8.6	35	95.2	4.8	21	85.7	14.3	14
Odisha	75.0	25.0	8	100.0	0.0	1	71.4	28.6	7
Puducherry	80.0	20.0	5	0.0	0.0	0	80.0	20.0	5
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	97.8	2.2	45	100.0	0.0	37	87.5	12.5	8
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	9	100.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	91.8	8.2	243	98.2	1.8	56	89.8	10.2	187
Telangana	85.7	14.3	7	100.0	0.0	3	75.0	25.0	4
Tripura	75.0	25.0	4	0.0	0.0	0	75.0	25.0	4
Uttar Pradesh	95.3	4.7	64	100.0	0.0	7	94.7	5.3	57
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
West Bengal	100.0	0.0	72	100.0	0.0	63	100.0	0.0	9
All surveyed Public Toilet									

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

User Fee	Total	ODF	NON ODF
<b>Base</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>506</b>
Yes	14.7	19.5	9.1
No	85.3	80.5	90.9

**PT:9. Percentage distribution of toilets by method of disposal of excreta**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>398</b>
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	15	0.0	100.0	15	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	25	0.0	100.0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	4
Assam	5.6	94.4	18	0.0	100.0	2	6.3	93.8	16
Bihar	5.6	94.4	18	0.0	100.0	2	6.3	93.8	16
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	13	0.0	100.0	13	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	0.0	100.0	7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	7
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	25	0.0	100.0	25	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	0.0	100.0	19	0.0	100.0	19	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	2
Karnataka	0.0	100.0	30	0.0	100.0	22	0.0	100.0	8
Kerala	0.0	100.0	75	0.0	100.0	75	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	95.5	22	0.0	100.0	11	9.1	90.9	11
Maharashtra	1.5	98.5	137	0.0	100.0	124	15.4	84.6	13
Manipur	0.0	100.0	21	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	11
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	2
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	33	0.0	100.0	21	0.0	100.0	12
Nagaland	2.9	97.1	35	0.0	100.0	21	7.1	92.9	14
Odisha	0.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	7
Puducherry	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	5
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0	45	0.0	100.0	37	0.0	100.0	8

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total	Unsafe	Safe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	9	0.0	100.0	9	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	243	0.0	100.0	56	0.0	100.0	187
Telangana	0.0	100.0	7	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	4
Tripura	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	4
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	98.4	64	0.0	100.0	7	1.8	98.2	57
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	1.4	98.6	72	0.0	100.0	63	11.1	88.9	9
<b>All</b>									

## ANNEXURE TABLES V - PUBLIC SPACES (PSS)

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

States	Total			ODF			Non ODF		
	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base	Visible faeces Found	Faeces not found	Base
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	11.8	88.2	271	2.2	97.8	182	31.5	68.5	89
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Assam	0.0	100.0	189	0.0	100.0	42	0.0	100.0	147
Bihar	26.3	73.7	566	12.9	87.1	31	27.1	72.9	535
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	26.9	73.1	26	0.0	0.0	0	26.9	73.1	26
Gujarat	0.5	99.5	194	0.5	99.5	194	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	1.0	99.0	102	1.0	99.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	97.5	79	3.8	96.2	26	1.9	98.1	53
Jharkhand	0.7	99.3	152	2.5	97.5	40	0.0	100.0	112
Karnataka	17.9	82.1	268	1.2	98.8	173	48.4	51.6	95
Kerala	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	15.4	84.6	324	1.0	99.0	102	22.1	77.9	222

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
Maharashtra	0.7	99.3	421	1.0	99.0	301	0.0	100.0	120
Manipur	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	39.9	60.1	283	3.1	96.9	32	44.6	55.4	251
Puducherry	15.4	84.6	26	0.0	0.0	0	15.4	84.6	26
Punjab	0.9	99.1	109	1.7	98.3	60	0.0	100.0	49
Rajasthan	0.5	99.5	396	0.7	99.3	302	0.0	100.0	94
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.9	99.1	332	4.6	95.4	65	0.0	100.0	267
Telangana	8.5	91.5	165	1.5	98.5	68	13.4	86.6	97
Tripura	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	100.0	888	0.0	100.0	133	0.0	100.0	755
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	4.2	95.8	506	1.1	98.9	355	11.3	88.7	151
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

**PSS:2. Villages following safe SLWM with ODF public places- minimal littering & water logging**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	62.4	37.6	271	83.5	16.5	182	19.1	80.9	89
Arunachal Pradesh	46.2	53.8	52	92.3	7.7	26	0	100	26
Assam	16.9	83.1	189	61.9	38.1	42	4.1	95.9	147
Bihar	17	83	566	41.9	58.1	31	15.5	84.5	535
Chhattisgarh	89.1	10.9	184	89.1	10.9	184	0	0	0
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	100	0	26	100	0	26	0	0	0
Goa	34.6	65.4	26	0	0	0	34.6	65.4	26
Gujarat	91.8	8.2	194	91.8	8.2	194	0	0	0
Haryana	97.1	2.9	102	97.1	2.9	102	0	0	0

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
Himachal Pradesh	89.1	10.9	55	89.1	10.9	55	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	41.8	58.2	79	80.8	19.2	26	22.6	77.4	53
Jharkhand	40.8	59.2	152	75	25	40	28.6	71.4	112
Karnataka	67.5	32.5	268	95.4	4.6	173	16.8	83.2	95
Kerala	91	9	178	91	9	178	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	47.2	52.8	324	86.3	13.7	102	29.3	70.7	222
Maharashtra	80.3	19.7	421	93.4	6.6	301	47.5	52.5	120
Manipur	53.8	46.2	52	96.2	3.8	26	11.5	88.5	26
Meghalaya	55.8	44.2	52	92.3	7.7	26	19.2	80.8	26
Mizoram	96.2	3.8	52	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26
Nagaland	65.4	34.6	52	96.2	3.8	26	34.6	65.4	26
Odisha	19.4	80.6	283	81.3	18.8	32	11.6	88.4	251
Puducherry	26.9	73.1	26	0	0	0	26.9	73.1	26
Punjab	58.7	41.3	109	83.3	16.7	60	28.6	71.4	49
Rajasthan	85.9	14.1	396	93.4	6.6	302	61.7	38.3	94
Sikkim	100	0	26	100	0	26	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	71.4	28.6	332	90.8	9.2	65	66.7	33.3	267
Telangana	55.2	44.8	165	83.8	16.2	68	35.1	64.9	97
Tripura	19.2	80.8	26	0	0	0	19.2	80.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	84.1	15.9	888	94.7	5.3	133	82.3	17.7	755
Uttarakhand	94.8	5.2	58	94.8	5.2	58	0	0	0
West Bengal	59.3	40.7	506	81.1	18.9	355	7.9	92.1	151
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	13.7	86.3	271	2.7	97.3	182	36.0	64.0	89
Arunachal Pradesh	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
Assam	0.0	100.0	189	0.0	100.0	42	0.0	100.0	147
Bihar	18.4	81.6	566	6.5	93.5	31	19.1	80.9	535
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	26.9	73.1	26	0.0	0.0	0	26.9	73.1	26
Gujarat	.5	99.5	194	.5	99.5	194	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	1.0	99.0	102	1.0	99.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	97.5	79	3.8	96.2	26	1.9	98.1	53
Jharkhand	1.3	98.7	152	5.0	95.0	40	0.0	100.0	112
Karnataka	10.8	89.2	268	.6	99.4	173	29.5	70.5	95
Kerala	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10.8	89.2	324	1.0	99.0	102	15.3	84.7	222
Maharashtra	.7	99.3	421	1.0	99.0	301	0.0	100.0	120
Manipur	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	35.3	64.7	283	0.0	100.0	32	39.8	60.2	251
Puducherry	11.5	88.5	26	0.0	0.0	0	11.5	88.5	26
Punjab	1.8	98.2	109	3.3	96.7	60	0.0	100.0	49
Rajasthan	.8	99.2	396	1.0	99.0	302	0.0	100.0	94
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	.9	99.1	332	4.6	95.4	65	0.0	100.0	267
Telangana	7.9	92.1	165	1.5	98.5	68	12.4	87.6	97
Tripura	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	100.0	888	0.0	100.0	133	0.0	100.0	755
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	2.0	98.0	506	1.4	98.6	355	3.3	96.7	151

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	12.2	87.8	271	2.2	97.8	182	32.6	67.4	89
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Assam	0.0	100.0	189	0.0	100.0	42	0.0	100.0	147
Bihar	17.5	82.5	566	6.5	93.5	31	18.1	81.9	535
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	15.4	84.6	26	0.0	0.0	0	15.4	84.6	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	194	0.0	100.0	194	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	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	98.7	79	3.8	96.2	26	0.0	100.0	53
Jharkhand	.7	99.3	152	2.5	97.5	40	0.0	100.0	112
Karnataka	14.9	85.1	268	.6	99.4	173	41.1	58.9	95
Kerala	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	13.3	86.7	324	0.0	100.0	102	19.4	80.6	222
Maharashtra	.7	99.3	421	1.0	99.0	301	0.0	100.0	120
Manipur	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Mizoram	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	29.3	70.7	283	0.0	100.0	32	33.1	66.9	251
Puducherry	15.4	84.6	26	0.0	0.0	0	15.4	84.6	26
Punjab	.9	99.1	109	1.7	98.3	60	0.0	100.0	49
Rajasthan	.5	99.5	396	.7	99.3	302	0.0	100.0	94
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	.3	99.7	332	1.5	98.5	65	0.0	100.0	267
Telangana	9.1	90.9	165	1.5	98.5	68	14.4	85.6	97
Tripura	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	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	0.0	100.0	888	0.0	100.0	133	0.0	100.0	755
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	1.4	98.6	506	.3	99.7	355	4.0	96.0	151

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	92.6	271	2.7	97.3	182	16.9	83.1	89
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Assam	0.0	100.0	189	0.0	100.0	42	0.0	100.0	147
Bihar	13.1	86.9	566	3.2	96.8	31	13.6	86.4	535
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	100.0	184	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	3.8	96.2	26	0.0	0.0	0	3.8	96.2	26
Gujarat	0.0	100.0	194	0.0	100.0	194	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	55	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	98.7	79	3.8	96.2	26	0.0	100.0	53
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	152	0.0	100.0	40	0.0	100.0	112
Karnataka	4.5	95.5	268	.6	99.4	173	11.6	88.4	95
Kerala	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	100.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	7.7	92.3	324	0.0	100.0	102	11.3	88.7	222
Maharashtra	.5	99.5	421	.7	99.3	301	0.0	100.0	120
Manipur	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Meghalaya	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Mizoram	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
Nagaland	0.0	100.0	52	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26
Odisha	17.7	82.3	283	0.0	100.0	32	19.9	80.1	251
Puducherry	7.7	92.3	26	0.0	0.0	0	7.7	92.3	26
Punjab	0.0	100.0	109	0.0	100.0	60	0.0	100.0	49
Rajasthan	.3	99.7	396	.3	99.7	302	0.0	100.0	94
Sikkim	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	100.0	332	0.0	100.0	65	0.0	100.0	267
Telangana	5.5	94.5	165	0.0	100.0	68	9.3	90.7	97
Tripura	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	100.0	888	0.0	100.0	133	0.0	100.0	755
Uttarakhand	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	1.4	98.6	506	.6	99.4	355	3.3	96.7	151

#### All surveyed Public Space Sanitation

#### PSS:6. Village performing safe disposal of Solid waste (Descriptive)

States	Total							ODF							NON ODF							
	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3245</b>	
A & N Islands	0	3.8	0	34.6	57.7	3.8	26	0	3.8	0	34.6	57.7	3.8	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	15.9	6.6	28.4	14	35.1	271	0	2.7	0.5	40.1	14.3	42.3	182	0	42.7	19.1	4.5	13.5	20.2	89	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	50	1.9	38.5	9.6	0	52	0	3.8	0	76.9	19.2	0	26	0	96.2	3.8	0	0	0	26	
Assam	0	71.4	7.4	0.5	15.9	4.8	189	0	26.2	0	0	69	4.8	42	0	84.4	9.5	0.7	0.7	4.8	147	
Bihar	42.4	23.3	4.9	6.5	3.4	19.4	566	6.5	12.9	9.7	9.7	25.8	35.5	31	44.5	23.9	4.7	6.4	2.1	18.5	535	
Chhattisgarh	1.1	0	0	10.3	50	38.6	184	1.1	0	0	10.3	50	38.6	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	7.7	88.5	3.8	26	0	0	0	7.7	88.5	3.8	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goa	0	23.1	0	3.8	61.5	11.5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.1	0	3.8	61.5	11.5	26	
Gujarat	0	1	1	11.9	47.9	38.1	194	0	1	1	11.9	47.9	38.1	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haryana	0	1	0	3.9	71.6	23.5	102	0	1	0	3.9	71.6	23.5	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Himachal Pradesh	0	5.5	0	3.6	54.5	36.4	55	0	5.5	0	3.6	54.5	36.4	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	48.1	5.1	1.3	34.2	10.1	79	0	19.2	0	0	69.2	11.5	26	1.9	62.3	7.5	1.9	17	9.4	53	
Jharkhand	0	50.7	2	3.3	15.8	28.3	152	0	22.5	0	5	40	32.5	40	0	60.7	2.7	2.7	7.1	26.8	112	
Karnataka	8.6	15.7	3.7	11.9	35.8	24.3	268	1.2	1.7	0	16.8	52	28.3	173	22.1	41.1	10.5	3.2	6.3	16.8	95	
Kerala	0	1.1	0	13.5	63.5	21.9	178	0	1.1	0	13.5	63.5	21.9	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	18.5	18.2	1.5	4.6	27.5	29.6	324	2.9	2.9	0	6.9	55.9	31.4	102	25.7	25.2	2.3	3.6	14.4	28.8	222	
Maharashtra	0	12.4	0.5	9	42.8	35.4	421	0	2	0.3	9	52.5	36.2	301	0	38.3	0.8	9.2	18.3	33.3	120	
Manipur	0	42.3	0	7.7	50	0	52	0	3.8	0	7.7	88.5	0	26	0	80.8	0	7.7	11.5	0	26	
Meghalaya	0	42.3	0	1.9	36.5	19.2	52	0	7.7	0	3.8	65.4	23.1	26	0	76.9	0	0	7.7	15.4	26	
Mizoram	0	0	1.9	11.5	65.4	21.2	52	0	0	0	11.5	69.2	19.2	26	0	0	3.8	11.5	61.5	23.1	26	
Nagaland	0	30.8	0	1.9	48.1	19.2	52	0	3.8	0	0	80.8	15.4	26	0	57.7	0	3.8	15.4	23.1	26	

States	Total							ODF							NON ODF						
	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total	No treatment of solid waste	Open burning	Dumped in river/ water bodies	Community level composting arrangement (NADEP/Vermicompost)	Community level waste collection arrangements	Segregated waste collected, and safely managed	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Odisha	35.7	31.1	8.1	2.8	10.2	12	283	3.1	3.1	0	6.3	71.9	15.6	32	39.8	34.7	9.2	2.4	2.4	11.6	251
Puducherry	19.2	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	34.6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.2	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	34.6	26
Punjab	0	35.8	0.9	11	37.6	14.7	109	0	15	1.7	10	60	13.3	60	0	61.2	0	12.2	10.2	16.3	49
Rajasthan	0	10.6	0.3	4	35.9	49.2	396	0	4.6	0	4.6	41.4	49.3	302	0	29.8	1.1	2.1	18.1	48.9	94
Sikkim	0	0	0	11.5	34.6	53.8	26	0	0	0	11.5	34.6	53.8	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	8.1	3	27.1	13.9	47.9	332	0	0	0	26.2	23.1	50.8	65	0	10.1	3.7	27.3	11.6	47.2	267
Telangana	0	21.2	3.6	14.5	46.1	14.5	165	0	5.9	1.5	13.2	67.6	11.8	68	0	32	5.2	15.5	30.9	16.5	97
Tripura	3.8	73.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	11.5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	73.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	11.5	26
Uttar Pradesh	0	11.6	0.6	19.1	28.5	40.2	888	0	3.8	0	24.8	36.8	34.6	133	0	13	0.7	18.1	27	41.2	755
Uttarakhand	0	5.2	0	17.2	41.4	36.2	58	0	5.2	0	17.2	41.4	36.2	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	12.1	15	3	5.1	51.4	13.4	506	2.3	4.8	0.8	6.8	70.1	15.2	355	35.1	39.1	7.9	1.3	7.3	9.3	151
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation																					

**PSS:7. Village performing safe disposal of solid waste**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	77.5	22.5	271	96.7	3.3	182	38.2	61.8	89
Arunachal Pradesh	48.1	51.9	52	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	100.0	26
Assam	21.2	78.8	189	73.8	26.2	42	6.1	93.9	147
Bihar	29.3	70.7	566	71.0	29.0	31	26.9	73.1	535
Chhattisgarh	98.9	1.1	184	98.9	1.1	184	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	76.9	23.1	26	0.0	0.0	0	76.9	23.1	26
Gujarat	97.9	2.1	194	97.9	2.1	194	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	99.0	1.0	102	99.0	1.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	94.5	5.5	55	94.5	5.5	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	45.6	54.4	79	80.8	19.2	26	28.3	71.7	53
Jharkhand	47.4	52.6	152	77.5	22.5	40	36.6	63.4	112
Karnataka	72.0	28.0	268	97.1	2.9	173	26.3	73.7	95
Kerala	98.9	1.1	178	98.9	1.1	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	61.7	38.3	324	94.1	5.9	102	46.8	53.2	222
Maharashtra	87.2	12.8	421	97.7	2.3	301	60.8	39.2	120
Manipur	57.7	42.3	52	96.2	3.8	26	19.2	80.8	26
Meghalaya	57.7	42.3	52	92.3	7.7	26	23.1	76.9	26
Mizoram	98.1	1.9	52	100.0	0.0	26	96.2	3.8	26
Nagaland	69.2	30.8	52	96.2	3.8	26	42.3	57.7	26
Odisha	25.1	74.9	283	93.8	6.3	32	16.3	83.7	251
Puducherry	50.0	50.0	26	0.0	0.0	0	50.0	50.0	26
Punjab	63.3	36.7	109	83.3	16.7	60	38.8	61.2	49
Rajasthan	89.1	10.9	396	95.4	4.6	302	69.1	30.9	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	88.9	11.1	332	100.0	0.0	65	86.1	13.9	267
Telangana	75.2	24.8	165	92.6	7.4	68	62.9	37.1	97
Tripura	19.2	80.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	19.2	80.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	87.8	12.2	888	96.2	3.8	133	86.4	13.6	755
Uttarakhand	94.8	5.2	58	94.8	5.2	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	70.0	30.0	506	92.1	7.9	355	17.9	82.1	151

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

**PSS:8. Village performing safe disposal of waste water**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	96.2	3.8	26	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	85.6	14.4	271	95.6	4.4	182	65.2	34.8	89
Arunachal Pradesh	78.8	21.2	52	100.0	0.0	26	57.7	42.3	26
Assam	52.9	47.1	189	83.3	16.7	42	44.2	55.8	147
Bihar	51.9	48.1	566	54.8	45.2	31	51.8	48.2	535
Chhattisgarh	97.8	2.2	184	97.8	2.2	184	0.0	0.0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Goa	57.7	42.3	26	0.0	0.0	0	57.7	42.3	26
Gujarat	98.5	1.5	194	98.5	1.5	194	0.0	0.0	0
Haryana	99.0	1.0	102	99.0	1.0	102	0.0	0.0	0
Himachal Pradesh	96.4	3.6	55	96.4	3.6	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	60.8	39.2	79	96.2	3.8	26	43.4	56.6	53
Jharkhand	61.8	38.2	152	87.5	12.5	40	52.7	47.3	112
Karnataka	78.0	22.0	268	97.1	2.9	173	43.2	56.8	95
Kerala	100.0	0.0	178	100.0	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	71.9	28.1	324	94.1	5.9	102	61.7	38.3	222
Maharashtra	92.4	7.6	421	99.0	1.0	301	75.8	24.2	120
Manipur	65.4	34.6	52	96.2	3.8	26	34.6	65.4	26
Meghalaya	92.3	7.7	52	100.0	0.0	26	84.6	15.4	26
Mizoram	98.1	1.9	52	96.2	3.8	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	88.5	11.5	52	100.0	0.0	26	76.9	23.1	26
Odisha	58.0	42.0	283	90.6	9.4	32	53.8	46.2	251
Puducherry	46.2	53.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	46.2	53.8	26
Punjab	80.7	19.3	109	95.0	5.0	60	63.3	36.7	49
Rajasthan	90.7	9.3	396	96.0	4.0	302	73.4	26.6	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	85.5	14.5	332	96.9	3.1	65	82.8	17.2	267
Telangana	85.5	14.5	165	92.6	7.4	68	80.4	19.6	97
Tripura	92.3	7.7	26	0.0	0.0	0	92.3	7.7	26
Uttar Pradesh	93.4	6.6	888	96.2	3.8	133	92.8	7.2	755
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	77.9	22.1	506	95.5	4.5	355	36.4	63.6	151

All surveyed Public Space Sanitation

**PSS:9. Public places show minimal level of littering**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	89.7	10.3	271	97.3	2.7	182	74.2	25.8	89
Arunachal Pradesh	88.5	11.5	52	100.0	0.0	26	76.9	23.1	26
Assam	89.9	10.1	189	100.0	0.0	42	87.1	12.9	147
Bihar	89.9	10.1	566	96.8	3.2	31	89.5	10.5	535
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	184	100.0	0.0	184	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	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	55	100.0	0.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	98.7	1.3	79	100.0	0.0	26	98.1	1.9	53
Jharkhand	96.7	3.3	152	100.0	0.0	40	95.5	4.5	112
Karnataka	95.9	4.1	268	99.4	0.6	173	89.5	10.5	95
Kerala	98.9	1.1	178	98.9	1.1	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	0.0	324	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	222
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	421	100.0	0.0	301	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	77.7	22.3	283	96.9	3.1	32	75.3	24.7	251
Puducherry	88.5	11.5	26	0.0	0.0	0	88.5	11.5	26
Punjab	100.0	0.0	109	100.0	0.0	60	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	396	100.0	0.0	302	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	332	100.0	0.0	65	100.0	0.0	267
Telangana	93.3	6.7	165	100.0	0.0	68	88.7	11.3	97
Tripura	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	96.2	3.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	888	100.0	0.0	133	100.0	0.0	755
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	98.4	1.6	506	98.6	1.4	355	98.0	2.0	151

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

**PSS:10. Public places show minimal level of water logging**

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3245</b>
A & N Islands	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Andhra Pradesh	93.0	7.0	271	97.8	2.2	182	83.1	16.9	89
Arunachal Pradesh	94.2	5.8	52	100.0	0.0	26	88.5	11.5	26
Assam	99.5	0.5	189	100.0	0.0	42	99.3	0.7	147
Bihar	91.5	8.5	566	96.8	3.2	31	91.2	8.8	535
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	184	100.0	0.0	184	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	26	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	26
Gujarat	100.0	0.0	194	100.0	0.0	194	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	55	100.0	0.0	55	0.0	0.0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	98.7	1.3	79	100.0	0.0	26	98.1	1.9	53
Jharkhand	96.1	3.9	152	100.0	0.0	40	94.6	5.4	112
Karnataka	93.7	6.3	268	99.4	0.6	173	83.2	16.8	95
Kerala	98.9	1.1	178	98.9	1.1	178	0.0	0.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	0.0	324	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	222
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	421	100.0	0.0	301	100.0	0.0	120
Manipur	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Meghalaya	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Mizoram	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Nagaland	100.0	0.0	52	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26
Odisha	70.3	29.7	283	96.9	3.1	32	66.9	33.1	251
Puducherry	84.6	15.4	26	0.0	0.0	0	84.6	15.4	26
Punjab	100.0	0.0	109	100.0	0.0	60	100.0	0.0	49
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	396	100.0	0.0	302	100.0	0.0	94
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	26	100.0	0.0	26	0.0	0.0	0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	332	100.0	0.0	65	100.0	0.0	267
Telangana	91.5	8.5	165	100.0	0.0	68	85.6	14.4	97
Tripura	96.2	3.8	26	0.0	0.0	0	96.2	3.8	26
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	0.0	888	100.0	0.0	133	100.0	0.0	755
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	58	0.0	0.0	0
West Bengal	99.0	1.0	506	99.7	0.3	355	97.4	2.6	151

States	Total			ODF			NON ODF		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N
All surveyed Public Space Sanitation									

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