

# **Basic Services and the Urban Poor**

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## PREFACE

In early 1987, the National Institute of Urban Affairs embarked on a major programme of research on urban poverty, with the primary objective of coming to grips with the nature and characteristics of urban poverty in India, and to arrive at a better understanding of the profile of the urban poor, that is, "who they are, what they do, and where they live".<sup>1</sup> The reasons for undertaking this programme of research are now history, but two factors which played a decisive role deserve to be mentioned in this note. One was the absence of any systematic work on urban poverty in India, and a total lack of data on the poor. The only nation-wide data that were available related to the number of the urban poor, which was derived indirectly from the expenditure data collected quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Other studies on urban poverty were of a micro nature, and, therefore, had a limited value.

The second factor that induced us to take up this research programme emerged from the first one. If there were no data on the urban poor, their household characteristics and employment and shelter profiles, then, we asked ourselves, how is the content of the various poverty alleviation programmes determined? Are these ad-hoc exercises based on the judgment of a few? Could the judgment of a few on the needs and priorities of the poor be a substitute for empirical data and scientific analysis?

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1 This phrase has been borrowed from Rakesh Mohan and Nancy Hartline's study on the poor of Bogota. See, The World Bank, "The Poor of Bogota: Who They Are, What They Do, and Where They Live", Staff Working Paper No.635, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Both these factors underlined the need to fill the vast data and knowledge gap about the poor.

In a somewhat imperceptible manner, other factors also influenced us. Since the disenthronement of "income growth" as the primary goal of development and the emergence of a new development ethos (basic needs approach, unified approach to development, participatory approaches, and full employment and poverty alleviation strategies), considerable amount of work was undertaken on urban poverty at international levels, the results of which questioned in a sense, the traditionally-held notions about the poor and their attributes. Many myths about them were demolished in the process. What was important was that the impact of the evidence collected internationally began to be felt not only on the thought processes but also on the planning modes of several developing countries. The position of the National Institute of Urban Affairs was that irrespective of the merits and strengths of the international evidence and scholarship on urban poverty issues, the Indian policies and programmes should be founded on data from within the country and not of outside. There were no reasons to be overtaken or overshadowed by external evidence. This provided yet another rationale for the programme.

The programme of research on urban poverty thus came to be established at this Institute. The objective of the programme was clear: to create a proper data base on the urban poor households and settlements. The Ministry of Urban Development

lent full support to the programme and provided funds for a primary survey of the urban poor households, and for desk research on poverty issues.

The first three years of research work at the Institute resulted in five research studies of a complementary nature. These were :-

1. Dimensions of Urban Poverty: A Situational analysis, 1988.
2. The Media on Urban Poverty, 1988
3. Approach to Urban Poverty: A Position Note, 1988
4. Urban Poverty: A Study in Perceptions, 1988
5. Profile of the Urban Poor: An Investigation into their Demographic, Economic and Shelter Characteristics, 1989.

The present study which has been titled as "Basic Services and the Urban Poor" incorporates the results of a large scale survey of households residing in low-income settlements and areas, designed to find out the access of the urban poor to basic services such as water supply, sanitation, primary education including pre-school facilities, and health and medical facilities. The idea underlying the survey was that the country had witnessed during the various plan periods massive investments in sectors like water supply, sanitation, primary education, and health, and most statistics showed significant improvements in their availability. This survey was aimed at ascertaining the spatial spread of these services within cities and towns, with

particular reference to their reach to the poorer sections of the urban areas.

The survey has confirmed that these services, despite their basic character, are grossly inadequate and inequitably distributed, and the burden of inequity is borne by the poorer sections of the urban population. The survey has unambiguously indicated that while the country has made rapid progress in the provision of such services, the provision has remained confined to the better-off sections of the population, and has bypassed the poorer and the most vulnerable sections of the urban population. The survey shows that benefits of such services continue to be unequally shared by the different income strata of urban population.

The survey has covered 23,263 households in 79 cities and towns of different population sizes which makes it perhaps the largest survey outside the NSSO network carried out in the country to assess the adequacy of and accessibility by the poor to basic services. This survey was conducted of the district and city-level functionaries of the Urban Basic Services Programme within the framework and guidelines set out by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.

At the National Institute of Urban Affairs, this study has been designed, coordinated and prepared by Mrs. Usha Raghupathi, Senior Research Officer and Coordinator, Urban Poverty Programme. She has been ably assisted by a team of researchers and the

Computer Unit of NIUA. To all of them, I am indebted especially for the tenacity with which they have worked on this large scale study. UNICEF, New Delhi and Mr. Leo Fonseka, Chief (Urban Section) in UNICEF should be especially thanked for asking us to undertake the study and for providing the necessary financial support to undertake a study of such a scale. Our thanks to all those who have helped us in making this exercise possible.

April, 1991

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## SUMMARY

Urbanisation is a worldwide phenomenon and in recent decades it has assumed greater importance in developing countries. The combined urban population of Africa, Asia and Latin America, which was 519 million in 1960, is expected to grow to 2,002 million by the turn of the century. This additional population will have to be provided with the basic amenities and services for healthy survival. Urbanisation has not been accompanied by high rates of economic growth, industrialisation and employment in developing countries which has resulted in an increase in the number of slums and squatters.

Although development plans of these countries state an interest in improving the physical and social environment of the low-income groups, little has actually been done, given the magnitude of the problem. The interventions also have been sectoral in nature, largely focussing on housing. The problem of poverty, however, is multi-sectoral and demands simultaneous action on economic and social fronts.

### Level of Services

In India, only 73 per cent of the urban population had access to safe drinking water in 1985, while a low 28.4 per cent had access to sanitation facilities. The poor among them are more deprived than the others. Almost two-thirds of the urban poor do not have access to sanitation facilities. In 1980, sewerage facilities were available in only about 7 per cent of



the towns in the country. Even among cities with a population of 1,00,000 and more only 46 per cent had sewerage systems, while piped water supply was available in almost three-fourths of these cities. The quantity of water supplied, however, was much below the norms fixed for the different sizes of cities.

In slums poor sanitation and water supply has led to the outbreak of numerous diseases which severely affect children and create chronic health problems for the rest of the population. The high infant mortality and morbidity rates bear this out. The low level of education of slum-dwellers is another cause for concern. The impact of illiteracy is reflected not only in the low income levels of the poor, but also in their health and hygiene. Lack of access to proper health and education facilities have created tremendous problems not only for the present, but also for the future of the poor.

#### Objective of the Study

Information on the urban poor at the national level is limited and comes mainly from NSSO surveys. The surveys are done quinquennially and cover only a few aspects of the problem in one round. Therefore, information on urban poverty needs to be supplemented by micro-level sample surveys. These surveys, however, do not give a countrywide picture and, hence, cannot be used as the basis for policy formulation. The objective of the present study is to assess the accessibility to and adequacy of basic services to the urban poor on a countrywide basis. The

study intends to provide valuable information to policymakers for planning interventions aiming at providing basic services to the urban poor.

#### Sample

The present study is confined to slums covered under the Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme. The final sample size of the study was 23,263 households covering 686 slums, spread over 79 cities and towns covering 14 states and two Union territories. **The survey was carried out in the latter part of 1988.**

It was conducted at (a) basti level; and (b) the household level. The former provides a complete picture of basic services in each slum, while the latter provides an insight into the availability of services at the individual household level. The services covered in the survey are: (a) water supply; (b) sanitation; (c) health and medical facilities; and (d) pre-school and primary school facilities. In addition, data were collected on the characteristics of the sampled households such as religion, caste, type of shelter, migration status, age-sex composition, level of education, activity status, occupation and income level of workers.

#### Summary of Results

The study indicates acute deprivation of the urban poor of basic services. Safe drinking water is not available in about one-fourth of the surveyed bastis. Even where the facilities are

available they are very overcrowded. This indicates that the services are generally underprovided. Sanitation services are very poorly provided with almost three-fourths of the bastis not having the facility of community toilets.

The infant mortality rate in slums is twice the average for the urban population of the country. High infant and child mortality and morbidity levels are closely associated with low income, illiteracy and low service levels in slums.

Diarrhoeal diseases are among the main causes of infant and child mortality. The high incidence of these diseases in slums is the result of environmental hazards such as contaminated water, unhygienic disposal of human waste, lack of facilities for disposal of garbage and poor personal hygiene. Children in slums are more vulnerable to infectious diseases as they do not receive proper care at home and spend a greater part of their day in these unhealthy environs. They also are malnourished which enhances their vulnerability to diseases.

High infant mortality also reflects the lack of ante, peri and post-natal care facilities available to pregnant women in slums. Many pregnant women suffer from nutritional deficiencies. They do not go for health check-ups or for TT injections. This is mainly because of ignorance and lack of access to health services. The majority of them deliver babies at home and are assisted by untrained staff during delivery.

Apart from water-borne diseases, other causes of infant and child mortality and morbidity are immunisable and respiratory diseases. The latter are caused mostly by environmental pollution, while the incidence of the former reflects the limited reach and impact of immunisation services.

Sanitation facilities in slums are extremely poor and need immediate attention. The use of open spaces for toilets is harmful not only for the health of the poor themselves, but also for other urban residents. Providing a clean environment is fundamental to bringing about improvements in the health of the urban poor.

Relationships can be observed between income, education, service levels and the state of health in the individual urban centres under study. In urban centres where income and literacy levels are low and the basic facilities are either poorly provided or absent, the health of the population is very poor.

The poor are ill-served regardless of the city size. Except for infant mortality rates, which are higher in some of the smaller towns, there are no significant differences in the mortality and morbidity rates among the different size classes of urban centres. The immunisation levels also do not show any significant variation by size class.

One of the highlights of the present study is that a large number of children from slum households attend primary school.

Access to primary schools is one of the reasons for the high enrolment. In most of the slums, there is a primary school within a radius of a kilometer. Female enrolment in the slums is high, which is a hopeful sign.

## Summary of Tables

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

Parameters	Sample average 1988	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
<u>Caste</u>		
% of Scheduled caste households	38	11*
% of Scheduled tribe households	9	2*
<u>Migration</u>		
% of migrant households	32	
% of migrant households residing in the sampled urban centres for more than 10 years	63	
<u>Shelter Type</u>		
% of households by type of shelter		
(i) Pucca	6	
(ii) Kutcha	64	
(iii) Semi-pucca	29	
<u>Household Size and Income</u>		
Average household size	5	5.45*
Average monthly household income	Rs. 730	
Average monthly per capita income	Rs. 160	

Parameters	Sample average 1988	
<u>Age-Sex Composition</u>		
% of children (0-14) in the sample population	41	24*
% of women (15+) in the sample population	28	29*
<u>Workers</u>		
% of workers to total population	35	29*
% of non-workers to total population	65	77*
% of child workers (to children in 5-14 age-group years)	3	
% of women workers (to total workers)	17	12*
% of self-employed workers (to total workers)	36	
% of salaried workers (to total workers)	20	
% of casual workers (to total workers)	38	
<u>Literacy Level</u>		
% of illiterates (to population over 5 years of age)	40	45*
<hr/>		
Total no. of sample households	23,263	
Total population	1,16,705	
<hr/>		

\* All India average, Urban, 1981; Source : Census of India, 1981

## BASTI-LEVEL INDICATORS

Parameters	Sample average
<hr/>	
<u>Status of Bastis</u>	
% bastis by legal status	
(i) Unauthorised	24
(ii) Authorised	64
(iii) Semi-authorised	3
 <u>Water Supply</u>	
% bastis having	
(i) Shallow handpumps	27
(ii) Mark II handpumps	39
(iii) Taps	59
Average no. of persons per	
(i) Shallow handpump	523
(ii) Mark II handpump	1661
(iii) Tap	315
 <u>Sanitation</u>	
% bastis having community toilets	
(i) Gents	28
(ii) Ladies	29
 <u>Garbage Disposal</u>	
% bastis having rubbish depots	41
 <u>Health</u>	
% bastis having (within 1 km.)	
(i) MCH centre	21
(ii) Health centre/dispensary	45
(iii) Private doctor	39
 <u>Education</u>	
% bastis having (within 1 km.)	
(i) Anganwadi	25
(ii) Balwadi	50
(iii) Primary School	80
<hr/>	
Total no. of bastis	589
<hr/>	



## HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL INDICATORS

Parameters	Sample average 1988	
<u>Water Supply</u>		
% households using community sources of water supply	78	48*
% households having private connections and sources of water supply	22	
% households having access to more than one source	14	
% households (using public sources) having access to source of water within 100 ft. of their residence	65	
% households getting adequate water	60	
% households having access to potable water	81	
<u>Sanitation</u>		
% households using open space for personal sanitation	61	42*
% households using community toilets	21	
% households having private toilets	15	
% households (using community toilets and open spaces) wishing to have private toilets	86	
<u>Garbage Disposal</u>		
% households disposing rubbish		
(i) in the rubbish depot	22	
(ii) on the street	17	
(iii) outside the house	51	
<u>Health</u>		
Crude birth rate (per thousand population)	40	27.1**
Infant mortality rate (0-1 years) (per thousand live births)	123	62**

Parameters	Sample average 1988
Child mortality rate (per thousand children in 1-5 age-group)	23
Infant morbidity rate (per hundred infants)	28
Child morbidity rate (per hundred children in the 1-5 age-group)	22
% children (1-4 years)	
(i) Fully immunised	17
(ii) Partially immunised	51
(iii) Not immunised	11
% women receiving ante-natal care during pregnancy	74
% women delivering at home	67
% women delivering in medical institutions	32
% deliveries performed by trained staff	52
<u>Education</u>	
% children (3-5 years) attending Anganwadis/Balwadis	44
% children (6-11 years) attending school	78

\* All India average, Urban, 1981; Source : Census of India, 1981.

\*\* All India average, Urban 1986; Source : Health Information India, 1988, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.

## HOUSEHOLD LEVEL INDICATORS BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN CENTRES, 1988

('000)

Parameters	Categories of Urban Centres by Population Size						
		A	B	C	D	E	F
	Total	500+	100- 500	50- 100	25- 50	10- 25	<10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Household size	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Average monthly household income (in Rs.)	730	873	690	686	737	593	698
% migrant households	32	55	44	22	16	14	11
% Migrant households by duration of residence							
i) up to one year	2	1	1	2	5	1	2
ii) 2 to 4 years	7	8	5	12	7	6	13
iii) 5 to 9 years	20	22	17	15	20	15	28
iv) 10 years +	63	60	72	57	55	66	44
% Population (over 5 years of age)							
i) Illiterates	40	39	36	46	46	38	38
ii) Literates	6	4	8	5	5	7	7
iii) Primary level	28	28	31	27	26	28	26
iv) Middle level	16	18	16	14	13	16	16
v) Secondary level	7	8	6	6	7	8	10
vi) Graduate and above	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Water Supply							
% households using							
i) Tap	46	57	44	38	49	36	45
ii) Handpump	23	40	13	23	12	15	22
iii) Mark II handpump	16	2	24	24	24	23	7
iv) Well	12	1	19	12	13	23	12
v) Pond	1	neg.	neg.	neg.	1	2	1
vi) River	1	-	neg.	2	1	1	8
vii) others	1	neg.	neg.	1	neg.	neg.	5
% households having community source of water supply at a distance of							
i) less than 50 ft.	32	29	49	22	23	33	22
ii) 50 to 100 ft.	33	28	31	33	39	33	37
iii) more than 100 ft.	31	40	19	31	28	33	38

Contd.....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
% households getting adequate water supply	60	47	69	57	63	69	58
Sanitation							
% households using community toilets	21	42	19	5	21	13	8
% households using open spaces	61	41	55	79	65	73	78
Garbage Disposal							
% households disposing of rubbish							
i) in the rubbish depot	22	14	31	17	41	15	12
ii) on the street	17	25	13	20	19	7	13
iii) outside the house	51	42	49	56	33	70	64
Health							
Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)	40	45	38	36	36	44	34
Infant mortality rate (0-1 years) (per thousand live births)	123	101	98	128	187	174	103
Child mortality rate (per thousand population in 1-5 age=group)	23	14	18	36	30	38	21
Infant morbidity rate (0-1 yr) per hundred infants	28	23	32	27	22	35	31
Child morbidity rate (per hundred population in 1-5 age group)	22	18	23	24	17	29	25
% children (1-4 yrs)							
i) Fully immunised	17	26	14	13	13	11	17
ii) Partially immunised	51	48	60	44	50	54	43
iii) Not immunised	11	19	2	9	3	22	9
% mothers going for health check-ups to							
i) MCH Centre	11	29	6	8	5	3	2
ii) Hospital	42	21	52	43	57	47	45
iii) Dai	7	9	3	9	3	7	12

Contd.....

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
iv) Health worker		5	2	10	1	5	8	3
v) Private doctor		7	8	7	5	11	8	4
vi) Any other		2	1	1	6	2	2	1
% children delivered								
i) At home		66	71	52	68	69	65	74
ii) Govt. hospital		25	18	40	15	23	23	23
iii) Maternity home		6	5	6	14	7	5	2
iv) Nursing home		2	3	2	3	1	3	1
v) Any other		1	3	neg.	neg.	neg.	2	neg.
Education								
% children going to school								
i) Male		82	80	85	78	83	83	79
ii) Female		75	73	79	71	75	77	71
iii) Total		78	77	82	75	79	80	75
% households using								
i) Govt. hospitals		69	58	68	69	76	85	66
ii) Pvt. hospitals		14	22	8	16	21	10	7
iii) ESI hospitals		3	5	3	2	1	1	3
iv) Private doctors		48	69	32	45	42	44	43
v) Health workers		9	2	19	6	7	13	2
vi) ANMs		8	10	17	3	6	2	1
vii) Vaidis, Hakims		3	2	1	1	-	6	6
viii) Voluntary organisations'								
institutions		2	3	2	3	1	3	neg.
ix) Any other		3	5	2	neg.	3	neg.	9

## I

### INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the urban populations of third world countries have experienced unprecedented growth. In 1960 the combined urban population of Africa, Asia and Latin America was 519 million; by 1980, it had risen to 1,053 million. In the year 2000 it is expected to be approximately 2,002 million. According to United Nations population projections; there will be nearly four billion people in urban areas by the year 2020.<sup>1</sup>

One of the consequences of the high rate of urban population growth has been a rapid increase in the total number of the urban poor. Since urbanisation in most developing countries is accompanied by lower level of economic growth, industrialisation and employment, the number of slum dwellers and squatters has increased considerably. It is estimated that at present about 50 per cent of the urban population in developing countries is living in extreme poverty and that by the year 2000, about one billion urban dwellers could be classified as living below the poverty line.<sup>2</sup>

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1. Nigel Harris, Urbanisation : An Economic Overview of Some of the Issues, Habitat International Vol. 12, No. 3, 1988.
  2. G. Shabbir Cheema (ed.), Managing Urban Development - Services for the Poor, UNCRD, Nagoya, Japan, 1984.

According to WHO, it is estimated that in the third world, excluding China, at the end of 1985 only 1,425 million of the total population of 2,485 million had access to water supply that was reasonably adequate and safe, while only around 770 million had access to an appropriate form of sanitation. The urban water supply coverage ranges from an estimated 62 per cent in Africa to 90 per cent in Central and South America, while in the case of sanitation, the urban averages range from 32 per cent in South-East Asia to 88 per cent in the Western Pacific.<sup>3</sup>

The poor are among the least served in the urban areas. A WHO survey in selected developing countries (Table 1.1) shows that the percentage of urban poor living in sub-standard housing with inadequate or no services varied from the 80 per cent in some of the countries in the African Region (Malawi and Sierra Leone) to less than 10 per cent in the countries of the Western Pacific Region (Republic of Korea and Solomon Islands). Among the South-East Asian Region countries, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India had a large percentage of urban poor (over 50 per cent) living in poor environmental conditions.

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3. WHO, Ibid p.2.

Table 1.1

Percentage of Urban Poor in Sub-standard Housing  
with Inadequate or No Services, 1980

Country (City)	Urban poor as a percentage of total urban population
<u>African Region</u>	
Burundi	60
Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)	79
Kenya (Nairobi)	40
Senegal (Dakar)	50
<u>Region of the Americas</u>	
Brazil (Sao Paulo)	55
Chile (Santiago)	25
Colombia	54
Mexico (Mexico City)	30-40
Panama (Panama City)	73
Peru (Lima)	40
<u>South-East Asian Region</u>	
Bangladesh	60
India (Delhi)	56
Sri Lanka	42-54
Thailand (Bangkok)	20
<u>Western Pacific Region</u>	
Republic of Korea (Seoul)	6
Fiji	10
Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	25
Philippines	30
<u>European Region</u>	
Turkey	25
<u>Eastern Mediterranean Region</u>	
Egypt	19
Yemen	75

Source : WHO, Urbanisation and Its Implications for Child Health -  
Potential for Action, Geneva, 1988.



Although national development plans often state an interest in improving the physical and social environment of low-income urban groups, few countries have actually initiated systematic improvement programmes on a scale likely to have an impact. Neither national nor city authorities have been able to extend basic services, such as piped water and the organised collection and disposal of household wastes to the already under-provided,<sup>4</sup> lower-income urban population.

While a number of interventions to deal with such problems have been applied, these have tended to be on a very small scale in relation to the need. In addition, they have almost always been sectoral -- for instance, the construction of "low cost" housing units. However, the problem is multi-sectoral and needs a multi-sectoral approach to be solved. Improving the health of infants, children, young people and adults demands action not only by health agencies, but also by those working in the areas of housing, planning, public works, transport, pollution control, and education. Thus, the poverty that is so often associated with urbanisation has remained relatively untouched, while the magnitude of the problem it presents continues to grow.<sup>5</sup>

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4. WHO, Urbanisation and Its Implications for Child Health - Potential for Action, Geneva, 1988, p.15.

5. WHO, Ibid, p.4.

### The National Perspective

In India also the urban scenario has changed rapidly. The country's urban population grew from about 65 million in 1951 to 160 million in 1981, registering an increase of 95 million - of which 50 million had been added between 1971 and 1981. By the turn of the century it is estimated that over 325 million people in the country will be living in urban areas, adding at least another 140 million to the urban population of the country in two decades.<sup>6</sup> The distribution of this population is, however, skewed in favour of the metropolitan cities. Almost 26 per cent of the country's urban population lives in the 12 metropolitan cities. The density of urban population increased from nearly 2,500 persons per sq. km. in 1971 to 3,000 persons per sq. km. in 1981. During the same period the density of population in the metropolitan cities rose from 7,730 persons per sq. km. to 10,199 persons per sq. km. This has resulted in an increase in the number of people living in overcrowded conditions with little or no provision for piped water, sanitation, collection and disposal of household waste, and health care.

In 1985 only 72.9 per cent of the urban population had access to safe drinking water, while a low 28.4 per cent had access to sanitation facilities.<sup>7</sup> The condition of the slums is

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6. National Institute of Urban Affairs, State of India's Urbanisation, New Delhi, 1988, pp. 73-74.

7. National Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation, Mid-Decade Review, Draft Report, Government of India, 1985.

still worse. According to an NIUA study titled 'Profile of the Urban Poor'<sup>8</sup>, about 65 per cent of the slum households use open spaces for sanitation. Sewerage facilities, too, are not available in most urban centres. In 1980, only 198 towns out of 3,119 had sewerage facilities. Even among cities with a population of 100,000 and more, only 46 per cent had a sewerage system and some arrangement for sewage treatment. Piped water supply also is accessible only to a limited percentage of the population. According to another NIUA study, 'Upgrading Municipal Services'<sup>9</sup>, piped water supply reached 74 per cent of the population in the sampled Class I cities with populations of 100,000 and more. Even where piped water is available the quantity of water supplied is much below the norm (see Chapter IV). Since a very large percentage of the slum households depend upon public sources of water supply, the quantity of water they receive is generally not adequate and the quality is not dependable.

Poor sanitation and water supply often leads to infection. The percentage of slum population suffering from diseases and other health problems is very high. The infant mortality rates and also the infant and child morbidity rates are higher among slum-dwellers than the rest of the urban population.

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8. National Institute of Urban Affairs, Profile of the Urban Poor- An Investigation into their Demographic, Economic and Shelter Characteristics, Research Study Series Number 40, New Delhi, 1989.

9. National Institute of Urban Affairs, Upgrading Municipal Services: Norms and Financial Implications, Research Studies Series Number 38, New Delhi, 1988.

Improving the living conditions of the urban poor has been one of the objectives of planning in India. Several programmes and schemes have been taken up in the various Five Year Plans to help the urban poor, though most of the initial attempts concentrated on housing. However, the combined impact of these programmes on the urban poor is not yet known, although information on the impact of individual programmes is available. Yet, what is evident is that there is a wide gap between what is being done and what needs to be done to alleviate urban poverty. There has not been any quantum change in the lives of the urban poor as a result of the various programmes and they continue to suffer from different kinds of deprivation. No studies are available on a scale large enough to draw inferences on the conditions of the urban poor. Most of the studies from which data can be gathered on the urban poor are city specific and concentrate mainly on metropolitan cities. National-level data available on accessibility of services masks the urban poor's access to services. As this vital information is not available there is no proper understanding of the problem. Hence, no major countrywide interventions have been possible for providing basic services to the urban poor.

The present study constitutes the first major attempt at bringing together countrywide information on the conditions of the urban poor with respect to accessibility and adequacy of basic services. The objective of the present study is to assess the accessibility and adequacy of basic services available to the urban poor on a countrywide basis. The study will also provide

information to policy-makers for planning interventions for improving the living conditions of the urban poor.

Sample Design

The present study is confined to the slums covered under the Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme. The programme, at present, covers over 100 cities and towns in 36 districts all over the country. Each city/town has varying numbers of slums under the UBS Programme. The study attempted to cover all cities and towns under the programme. However, responses were received

Table 1.2

Sample Size

Category of urban centres	Population size	No. of urban centres	No. of sampled households
A	500,000 and above	6	6007
B	100,000 to 500,000	11	5223
C	50,000 to 100,000	12	3036
D	25,000 to 50,000	15	2891
E	10,000 to 25,000	18	3368
F	Less than 10,000	17	2738
Total		79	23,263

(See Tables A1.1 and A1.2 in Annex for detailed information on the sampled urban centres and their population).

from only 79 cities and towns. The survey for the study was done by UBS functionaries in different cities and towns. Ten per cent of the total number of households under the UBS Programme were taken as the sample for the present study. Within each UBS slum every fifth house was selected for a household interview. In all 686 slums were surveyed and the final sample size consisted of 23,263 households. The survey was carried out over a period of four months - from September to December 1988.

#### Interview Schedules

The survey for the present study was carried out at two levels - (a) basti level and (b) household level.

A. The basti (slum) - level schedule aimed at getting a comprehensive picture of the slum by assessing the facilities available in and around the basti. The basti schedule sought information on :

- Pre-school and primary school facilities
- Health and medical facilities
- Facilities for water supply
- Facilities for sanitation and garbage disposal

B. The household-level schedule sought information on individual households. The schedule was divided into six parts :

- i) Household background - covering religion, caste, migratory status and structure of the house.

- ii) Household composition - covering age-sex composition, education level, activity status, occupation and income of individual household members.
- iii) Pre-school and primary education - covering enrolment of children and reasons for non-enrolment.
- iv) Water supply - covering type of source, its location, adequacy of water, its potability, and payment for water consumed.
- v) Sanitation - covering type of toilet facility used, desire for private toilets and willingness to pay, and place of garbage disposal.
- vi) Health - covering infant and child mortality, morbidity, immunisation, ante-natal and peri-natal care, and access to health care facilities

#### Organisation of the Report

The present report is divided into eight sections. Section 1 gives an introduction to the study. Section 2 describes the characteristics of the sampled households. Section 3 gives an overview of the basic services available in the sampled slums. Sections 4 to 7 deal with the individual services such as water supply, sanitation, health and education. These sections describe the type of facilities used by the households and give the reasons for the non-use of the facilities. The final section, section 8, gives the summary and policy implications emerging from the study.

## II

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

#### Age-sex Composition

The total number of people living in the sampled 23,263 households was 1,16,705. Women and children formed 69 per cent of the population. Children accounted for 40.5 per cent of the sampled population, with 17.5 per cent in the age group 0-5 years. Almost 56 per cent of the population was in the labour force (15-59 years), with 28 per cent below 30 years.

The proportion of the population in the higher age groups declines sharply beyond the age of 39 (Table 2.1); while 9 per cent of the population is in the 40-49 age group, only 4.3 per cent is in the 50-59 age group. Those over 60 years form only 3.5 per cent of the population. This pattern is typical of the low income groups where birth and death rates are very high. The average life expectancy at birth in India during 1981-86 was 55.6 years for males and 56.4 years for females<sup>1</sup>, and those of the poorest sections are still lower (though there are no official statistics available for the poor). Therefore, a sharp decline in the proportion of population in the higher age groups is not very surprising.

#### Sex Ratio

The average sex ratio in the sampled households is 931 females per 1,000 males (Table 2.1). The sex ratio is less pronounced among children than among adults. There are more

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1. Statistical Outline of India 1988-89, Tata Services Limited, Bombay, 1988.



males than females in almost all the age groups, except the 20-29 age group. In this group there are 1,155 females to every 1,000 males. This variation in sex ratio can be attributed to out-migration of young males in search of employment. As this study concentrate largely on small and medium towns, the out-migration factor is very strong. In the 40-59 age group, the proportion of males is much higher than that of females. A possible explanation for this difference is that the life expectancy of females in these settlements is lower than the national average.

Table 2.1  
Age-Sex Composition and Sex Ratio

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total		Sex ratio (F/1000 M)
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0-4	10088	16.7	9646	17.2	19734	16.9	956
5-9	7059	11.7	6652	11.8	13711	11.7	742
10-14	7230	12.0	6643	11.8	13873	11.9	919
15-19	5799	9.6	5142	9.2	10941	9.4	887
20-24	4773	7.9	5374	9.6	10147	8.7	1126
25-29	5099	8.4	6030	10.7	11129	9.5	1183
30-39	9236	15.3	8336	14.8	17572	15.1	903
40-49	6123	10.1	4334	7.7	10457	9.0	708
50-59	2777	4.6	2184	3.9	4961	4.3	786
60 +	2213	3.7	1859	3.3	4072	3.5	840
A.N.S.	54	neg.	54	neg.	108	neg.	-
Total	60451	100.0	56254	100.0	116705	100.0	931

A.N.S. - Age not stated.

While the life expectancy of females at birth is marginally higher than that of males, a number of factors reduce their life expectancy later, one being the inadequate nutritional intake.

Religion and Caste

Seventy nine per cent of the sampled households are Hindu, while about 14 per cent are Muslim. The remaining households follow other religions.

Forty-six per cent of the sampled households belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There are more Scheduled Castes (37.7 per cent) than Scheduled Tribes (8.6 per cent) in the sampled households (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2

Religion and Caste

Religion and Caste	Number of households	Per cent
<u>Religion</u>		
Hindu	18279	78.6
Muslim	3219	13.8
Christian	1168	5.0
Sikh	366	1.6
Others	231	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<u>Caste</u>		
Scheduled Castes	8764	37.7
Scheduled Tribes	2002	8.6
Others	11359	48.8
Caste not stated	1138	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Due to the non-availability of data, it is difficult to state that the percentage of households in the different religious and caste groups are proportional to the population in these groups at the city/town level.

Migration Status

There are more non-migrant households than migrant ones in the sample. The former account for almost two-thirds of the sampled households, while the latter for the remaining one-third (Table 2.3). A segregation of migrant households according to the duration of residence indicates that recent migrants (less than five years) account for only about one-tenth of these households. Almost four-fifths of them have been residing in the sampled towns for over five years, with 63 per cent living in these urban centres for over 10 years (Table 2.4). It is quite evident from Table 2.4 that a large-scale migration has not taken place in the recent years in the sampled towns.

Table 2.3

Migratory Status

Migratory status	Number of households	Per cent
Migrant	7534	32.4
Non-migrant	15130	65.0
Not stated	599	2.6
Total	23263	100.0

Table 2.4

Duration of Residence of Migrant Households

Duration (in years)	Number of households	Per cent
1	123	1.6
2-4	542	7.2
5-9	1474	19.6
10 +	4719	62.6
Not stated	676	9.0
Total	7534	100.0

Tenure Status

Tenancy is not very common among the sampled households as only 8 per cent of them are tenants. Nearly 53 per cent of the households own their dwelling units. Interestingly, 38 per cent of the respondents did not state their tenure status (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5

Tenure Status

Tenure status	Number of households	Per cent
Owner	12243	53.0
Tenant	1934	8.0
Others	148	1.0
Not stated	8938	38.0
Total	23263	100.0

Type of Shelter

Slums generally are associated with shelter units which are made up of materials ranging from cement, mud and brick to cloth, plastic and tin. Shelter units with cement roofs are considered

pucca (permanent) units. Among the sampled households only 6 per cent have pucca structures, while almost 64 per cent have kutcha (non-permanent) structures (Table 2.6). The remaining households have semi-permanent structures.

There does not seem to be a positive relationship between ownership of dwelling units and the type of structure. The fact that 53 per cent of the households live in ownership dwelling units has not resulted in 53 per cent having pucca units. Even if pucca and semi-pucca units are taken together it does not add up to the percentage of households living in units owned by them. This indicates that these households are too poor to afford pucca structures. While a small percentage of households may have converted their structures from kutcha to semi-pucca, not many have been able to afford pucca structures.

Table 2.6

Type of Shelter

Type of shelter	Number of households	Per cent
Pucca	1484	6.0
Kutcha	14795	64.0
Semi-pucca	6735	29.0
Others	249	1.0
Total	23263	100.0

Electricity

Availability of electricity does not seem to be related either to the ownership of dwelling units or to the status of the

slums. While about two-thirds of the sampled slums are authorised, only 47 per cent of the households have electricity (Table 2.7). Almost 51 per cent of the households do not have access to electricity. This indicates that these households cannot obtain even the basic comforts of life, nor can they start any economic activity which needs power.

Table 2.7  
Access to Electricity

Electricity connection in the shelters	Number of households	Per cent
Yes	10940	47.0
No	11931	51.0
Not stated	392	2.0
Total	23263	100.0

#### Household Size

The average household size in the sample is 5. Nearly one-fifth of the households (21 per cent) have very small-sized households with one to three members. About two-thirds (60 per cent) are medium sized with four to six members, while large-sized households with over seven members form 19 per cent of the sampled households (Table 2.8).

#### Income

The mean monthly income of the sampled households is Rs 730. The mean monthly household income rises with an increase in the

household size. For instance, the mean monthly household income of a single-member household is Rs 473, while that of those with

Table 2.8  
Household Size

Household size	Number of households	Per cent
1	345	1.5
2	1515	6.5
3	3022	13.0
4	4781	20.6
5	5366	23.1
6	3749	16.1
7	2142	9.2
8-10	2161	9.3
11 +	182	0.7
Total	23263	100.0

five members is Rs 729. The mean monthly income of the 10 member household is Rs 1,309 (Table 2.9). A look at the distribution of the sampled households over different income groups reveals that the largest concentration of households is in the monthly income range of Rs 451-600. Close to one-third of the households are in the monthly income range of Rs 201 to 450. Less than one-fifth of the households have a monthly income of over Rs 1,051 (Table 2.10).

Table 2.9  
Household Size and Income

Household size	Mean monthly household income (in Rs)	Mean monthly per capita income (in Rs)
1	473.06	473.06
2	558.51	279.23
3	573.92	191.08
4	668.49	166.98
5	728.96	145.78
6	763.97	127.08
7	838.77	119.92
8	907.43	113.11
9	1031.19	114.14
10	1308.96	130.85
11 +	1387.56	116.06
Average	730.00	160.00

The mean monthly per capita income of the sampled households is Rs 160. The per capita income falls with an increase in the household size. For instance, the two-member household has a mean monthly per capita income of Rs 279, while those with five members have a per capita income of Rs 145. The households with 11 or more members have a mean monthly per capita income of Rs 116 (Table 2.9). Almost one-fifth of the households have a monthly per capita income of over Rs 200, while one-tenth have a monthly per capita income of less than Rs 50. Thirty per cent of the households have a per capita income between Rs 51 and Rs 100 (Table 2.11). Using the Planning Commission's definition



Table 2.10

Monthly Household Income Groups and Household Size

House- hold size	Household income groups (Rs)											Tot- al	Per- cent
	<100 200	101- 200	201- 300	301- 450	451- 600	601- 750	751- 900	901- 1050	1051- 1200	1201- 1500	>1500		
1	34	43	53	43	61	13	23	11	8	5	3	297	1.3
2	47	160	260	299	302	90	110	48	29	51	46	1442	6.5
3	37	245	605	557	621	186	240	120	86	87	82	2866	12.9
4	53	258	802	808	1015	387	429	239	175	176	253	4595	20.6
5	34	234	770	794	1068	505	562	285	284	288	330	5154	23.1
6	22	161	464	550	730	343	405	254	203	211	285	3628	16.3
7	12	67	248	269	378	193	232	155	153	154	193	2054	9.2
8	-	26	109	118	200	122	134	85	53	100	129	1106	4.9
9	3	11	45	73	78	63	72	59	52	76	101	633	2.8
10	-	4	17	21	39	32	40	30	33	35	98	349	1.6
11 +	-	-	11	13	23	10	14	10	18	23	57	179	0.8
Tot- al	242	1209	3384	3545	4515	1944	2261	1296	1124	1206	1577	22303*	
%	1.1	5.4	15.2	16.0	20.2	8.7	10.1	5.8	5.0	5.4	7.1	900	100.0

\* Rest of the households have not stated their incomes.

Table 2.11  
Monthly Per Capita Income Groups and Household Size

House- hold size	Per capita income groups (Rs)									Tot- al	Per- cent
	<25	26- 50	51- 75	76- 100	101- 125	126- 150	151- 175	176- 200	>200		
1	1	6	9	18	3	21	3	16	220	297	1.3
2	6	41	60	100	66	194	29	175	771	1442	6.5
3	16	113	181	577	150	407	278	343	801	2866	12.9
4	53	258	802	460	730	633	244	310	1105	4595	20.6
5	44	391	786	1016	719	451	308	502	937	5154	23.1
6	60	587	551	731	343	405	252	205	494	3628	16.3
7	40	311	416	331	193	263	158	76	266	2054	9.2
8	26	183	245	171	153	100	62	50	116	1106	4.9
9	16	116	93	121	76	69	46	34	62	633	2.8
10	6	49	58	65	41	32	19	19	60	349	1.6
11 +	5	37	27	27	16	24	12	7	24	179	0.8
Tot- al	273	2092	3228	3617	2490	2599	1411	1737	4856	22303*	
%	1.2	9.4	14.5	16.2	11.2	11.7	6.3	7.8	21.7		100.0

\* Rest of the households have not stated their incomes.

of poverty line (Rs 122 per capita per month) at 1984-85 prices, it can be seen that at least 50 per cent of the households are below the poverty line. If it is assumed that the revised poverty line figures for 1988-89 is at least Rs 150, then 64 per cent of the households are below the poverty line. According to

a study on the urban poor done by the National Institute of Urban Affairs in 1988-89,<sup>2</sup> almost 41 per cent of the sampled household were below the poverty line. This study was based on samples drawn largely from towns with a population of over 50,000. The present study, on the other hand, concentrates mostly on small and medium towns. The fact that in the present study close to two-thirds of the sampled households have a per capita income below Rs 150 shows that there is greater poverty in the small and medium towns than in the larger cities.

#### Literacy Level

The percentage of illiterates in the sampled population (over five years) is 40 per cent. Female illiteracy is as high as 51 per cent, while illiterate males form 30 per cent of the total male population (over five years). Only about 28 per cent of the population is educated up to primary level. There is a decline in the education level beyond the primary stage. Less than one-tenth of the population is educated up to the secondary (7.5 per cent) and graduate (1.5 per cent) levels. Beyond the primary stage there are more educated men than women (Table 2.12).

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2. National Institute of Urban Affairs, A Profile of the Urban Poor - An Investigation into their Demographic, Economic and Shelter Characteristics, Research Study Series, No.40, 1989.

Table 2.12  
Literacy Level by Sex  
(for ages 5 and above)

Literacy level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	14918	30	23545	51	38463	40
Literate	3523	7	2239	5	5762	6
I & II class	5861	12	4930	10	10791	11
III & V class	9364	19	7025	15	16389	17
VI & VIII class	10003	20	5375	11	15378	16
IX - XII class	4953	10	2186	5	7139	7.5
Graduate	1129	2	303	1	1432	1.5
NS/NA	612	1	1005		1617	
Total	50363	100	46608	100	96971	100

Activity Status

In the sample population 35 per cent are workers and 58 per cent are non-workers, while 7 per cent have not stated their activity. Most of the non-workers are either engaged in domestic work (25 per cent) or are studying (24 per cent). Among those studying, males outnumber females. Almost 50 per cent of the female population are engaged in domestic chores only. The unemployed form only 4 per cent of the population over 5 years of age ; 6 per cent of the males and 3 per cent of the females have reported unemployment (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13

Activity Status by Sex  
(For ages 5 and above)

Activity status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Studying	13146	26	10138	21	23284	24
Domestic Work	1039	2	23529	50	24568	25
Old/disabled	1217	2	1672	4	2889	3
Pensioner	298	1	124	neg.	422	neg.
Beggar	112	neg.	74	neg.	186	neg.
Unemployed	2975	6	1213	3	4188	4
Others	941	2	762	2	1703	2
Self-employed	10178	20	1895	4	12073	13
Employer	162	neg.	20	neg.	182	neg.
Helper	561	1	406	1	967	1
Salaried	5854	12	760	2	6614	7
Casual worker	10039	20	2672	6	12711	13
Others	495	1	93	neg.	588	1
N.S.	3346	7	3250	7	6596	7
Total	50363	100	46608		96971	100

Among the workers, 38 per cent are casual workers and 36 per cent are self-employed. Salaried employees account for only 20 per cent of the working population. Almost 46 per cent of the female workers do casual work, while 32 per cent of the women are self-employed (Table 2.14). Wage employment is less common among women than men.

Table 2.14  
Workers by Sex  
(For ages 5 and above)

Activity status	Male			Female			Total		
	No.	% to tot. wor-ker	% to tot. pop. +5	No.	% to tot. wor-ker	% to tot. pop. +5	No.	% to tot. wor-ker	% to tot. pop. +5
Self employed	10178	37	20	1895	32	4	12073	36	13
Employer	162	1	neg.	20	neg.	neg.	182	1	neg.
Helper	561	2	1	406	7	1	967	3	1
Salaried	5854	21	12	760	13	2	6614	20	7
Casual worker	10039	37	20	2672	46	6	12711	38	13
Others	495	2	1	93	2	neg.	588	2	1
Total	27289	100	54	5846	100	13	33135	100	35

Casual workers and self-employed workers form almost two-thirds of all male workers, while only 21 per cent of them are salaried employees.

Child workers form about 3 per cent of the children in the 5-14 age group. There are more male than female child workers. Most of the child workers are also casual workers (42 per cent). Nearly 27 per cent of the child workers are self-employed and 20 per cent are helpers (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15  
Child Workers in (5-14 years) age group

Activity status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	% to 5-14 pop.
Self employed	148	28	56	25	204	27	0.7
Employer	2	neg.	0	neg.	2	neg.	neg.
Helper	81	16	65	29	146	20	0.5
Salaried	48	9	11	5	59	8	0.2
Casual	223	43	87	38	310	42	1.1
Others	18	4	8	3	26	3	0.1
Total	520	100	227	100	747	100	2.7

Occupational Status

A classification of workers according to their occupations indicates that 56 per cent of them are engaged in production-related activities such as employment in industries and petty manufacturing. Sales and services are the other major occupations of the workers. Most of the female workers are engaged in production - related work followed by services and sales. A negligible percentage of workers are engaged in professional and administrative work (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16  
Occupation of Workers by Sex

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional	302	1	146	2	448	1
Administrative	22	neg.	2	neg.	24	neg.
Clerical	1856	7	142	2	1998	6
Sales	3399	12	678	12	4077	12
Service	1983	7	847	15	2830	9
Farmer	1687	6	305	5	1992	6
Production-related work	15295	56	3279	56	18574	56
Workers NEC	1265	5	394	7	1659	5
N.S.	1480	6	53	1	1527	5
Total	27289	100	5846	100	33135	100

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified  
NS - Not stated



### III

#### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES : AN OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE SAMPLED BASTIS (SLUMS)

This study examines access to services at two levels (a) the facilities that have been provided to the bastis by the authorities; and (b) the facilities that are used by the households. This section examines the former, i.e., the services provided by the authorities to the bastis. The "basti-level" information examined here pertains to four basic services: (i) water supply; (ii) sanitation and garbage disposal; (iii) health care facilities; and (iv) pre-school and primary school facilities. Accessibility has been defined as the availability of services either within the basti or within a kilometre of the basti. The study covers 686 bastis. This section, however, relates to only 589 bastis from where basti-level information was received.

#### Status of the Bastis

"Status" refers to the legal standing of the individual bastis. There are three types of bastis in terms of their legal status -- authorised, semi-authorised and unauthorised. Authorised bastis are those under the purview of local bodies, which are obligated to provide the bastis with basic services. Unauthorised bastis are those not recognised by local bodies, which are not required to provide basic services to the bastis. Semi-authorised bastis are those in which some of the dwellings are constructed on recognised land and others on unauthorised land. In other words, in these bastis both authorised and unauthorised dwellings co-exist contiguously.

Among the sampled bastis 64 per cent are authorised, 24 per cent unauthorised and 3 per cent semi-authorised.

Table 3.1  
Status of Bastis

State/Union Territory	No. of bastis	% bastis by Status			
		Unauthorised	Authorised	Semi-authorised	Status not given
Andhra Pradesh	111	13	77	-	10
Assam	12	-	75	-	25
Delhi	8	63	25	12	-
Gujarat	104	53	36	7	4
Haryana	9	89	11	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	5	-	100	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	20	-	100	-	-
Karnataka	3	-	100	-	-
Maharashtra	53	4	85	2	9
Madhya Pradesh	2	-	50	-	50
Orissa	139	37	55	2	6
Punjab	56	11	86	3	-
Pondicherry	31	-	97	-	3
Rajasthan	4	-	100	-	-
Tripura	8	-	38	50	12
West Bengal	24	-	33	-	67
Total	589	24	64	3	9

The legal status of 9 per cent of the bastis has not been defined.

#### Water Supply

Accessibility to potable water continues to be a major problem for slum-dwellers. Even where the facility is available, it is inadequate. A long queue or a winding line of utensils near a tap is a common scene.

In the sampled bastis water supply is far from satisfactory. Only about three-fifths of the bastis have taps, 39 per cent have Mark II handpumps and 27 per cent shallow handpumps (the water from these handpumps is not considered potable). While 23 per cent of the bastis have both taps and handpumps, 15 per cent have neither (Table C 3.2). The households in these bastis depend upon wells, ponds and other sources of water supply for their daily needs. What is disturbing is that in 12 per cent of the sampled bastis only shallow handpumps have been provided. People residing in these bastis will, therefore, remain prone to diseases.

Regional variations in the provision of taps and handpumps were observed. For instance, in Assam only 8 per cent of the sampled bastis have community taps, while in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir over 80 per cent have taps (Table 3.2). Similarly, in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh all the sampled bastis have Mark II handpumps, while in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Pondicherry and West Bengal none of the sampled bastis has the facility.

Table 3.2

Accessibility of Water Supply in Bastis

State/Union Territory	No. of bastis	% bastis having access to		
		Shallow Handpumps	Mark II Handpumps	Taps
Andhra Pradesh	111	19	83	81
Assam	12	58	8	8
Delhi	8	88	25	88
Gujarat	104	50	6	55
Haryana	9	56	100	89
Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-	80
Jammu & Kashmir	20	-	-	95
Karnataka	3	100	-	100
Maharashtra	53	6	21	49
Madhya Pradesh	2	-	100	100
Orissa	139	23	51	50
Punjab	56	43	50	34
Pondicherry	31	3	-	87
Rajasthan	4	-	75	75
Tripura	8	38	50	63
West Bengal	24	4	-	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>59</b>
Average no. of persons per facility		523	1,661	315

The inadequacy of the facilities is reflected in overcrowding at the site of the facility. According to the EIU norm, there should be one community tap per 150 people (or 30 households). In the sampled bastis there are, on an average, 63 households per tap. It is widely known that in many of the community taps water comes for a limited number of hours and that too at low pressure. Under such circumstances the number of people who can draw water from community taps is severely limited. An average of 315 people per tap, therefore, speaks for itself.

The number of people per Mark II handpump is 1,661, while each shallow handpump caters to 523 people. Although the norm for the number of households per handpump varies a great deal between regions, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has fixed a norm of 20 households per handpump. Even if this norm is stretched, the average for the sampled households is very low. Considering that 78 per cent of the households depend upon community sources of water supply (see table D 4.2), the provision of taps and handpumps is extremely inadequate.

### Sanitation

Slums conjure up visions of households not having basic services and living in environmentally unsafe conditions. Most slum households do not have personal lavatories and are dependent upon local bodies for this facility. In the absence of such facilities slum-dwellers are forced to use open spaces. This, in turn, creates insanitary conditions and pose health problems not only to them, but also to the neighbourhood and the rest of the city population.

The sanitation facilities in the sampled bastis are very poor. The survey shows that 72 per cent of the bastis do not have community toilet facilities. In a situation where the percentage of households with private toilets is as low as 15, it is shocking to find that public facilities are completely absent. It is not surprising then that three-fifths of the households use open spaces as toilets (Table 3.3).

The percentage of bastis with toilets for women is marginally higher than that of bastis with the facility for men (29 per cent against 28 per cent). In a small percentage of bastis (2 per cent) toilets for women do not seem to exist maybe because the toilets are not labelled or are for both men and women and, therefore, used by men only. Toilets for women should be specified otherwise women may not be able to use them. In the sampled bastis of Andhra Pradesh there are more community toilets for women than for men, while in Jammu and Kashmir there are more

Table 3.3

Sanitation and Garbage Disposal Facilities in Bastis

State/Union Territory	No. of bastis	% bastis with community toilets		% bastis with rubbish depots
		Men	Women	
Andhra Pradesh	111	23	40	65
Assam	12	17	-	25
Delhi	8	88	88	50
Gujarat	104	41	41	7
Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-	20
Haryana	5	44	33	11
Jammu & Kashmir	20	45	10	-
Karnataka	3	-	-	100
Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-	-
Maharashtra	53	87	83	92
Orissa	139	4	3	56
Punjab	56	-	4	13
Pondicherry	31	35	35	39
Rajasthan	4	-	-	-
Tripura	8	-	-	-
West Bengal	24	50	50	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>

community toilets for men. With few exceptions, most bastis have equal number of toilets for men and women. Overcrowding is evident even where community toilets have been provided. On an average there are 376 people per seat. Given this situation most people without private toilets use open spaces.

The percentage of sampled bastis with municipal rubbish depots is only 41, while in 59 per cent of the bastis rubbish is disposed of elsewhere. About 51 per cent of the households throw rubbish outside their houses, while 17 per cent dump it on the streets. Provision of rubbish depots also varies from region to region. The situation in the bastis of Karnataka and Maharashtra is much better (with more than 90 per cent having rubbish depots) than in the bastis of Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura (where none of the sampled bastis has the facility). Inadequate access to toilet and garbage disposal facilities is evidently the prime cause of inhuman living conditions in these slums.

#### Health Care Facilities

Slum-dwellers are more prone to diseases because of lack of basic services and inadequate nutrition. They lack access to potable water which makes them vulnerable to many diseases. Therefore, provision of health care facilities at an accessible distance for slum-dwellers is very important.

Among the sampled bastis 45 per cent have health centres or dispensaries and 21 per cent have Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres within a kilometre (Table 3.4). Services of private medical practitioners are available in 39 per cent of the bastis. Almost 30 per cent have both MCH centres and dispensaries/health centres. What is particularly disconcerting is that 34 per cent of the bastis do not have any of these facilities within an



Table 3.4  
Health Care Facilities in Bastis

State/Union Territory	No. of bastis	% bastis having		
		MCH centres	Health centres/ dispensaries	Private doctors
Andhra Pradesh	111	23	39	53
Assam	12	-	17	17
Delhi	8	100	63	88
Gujarat	104	13	34	40
Himachal Pradesh	5	80	40	80
Haryana	9	44	22	67
Jammu & Kashmir	20	25	95	20
Karnataka	3	33	33	-
Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-	100
Maharashtra	53	21	49	26
Orissa	139	15	46	26
Punjab	56	30	68	52
Pondicherry	31	-	35	45
Rajasthan	4	-	-	-
Tripura	8	13	25	13
West Bengal	24	54	54	38
Total	589	21	45	39

accessible distance. Regional disparities are quite evident. Among the best served are the bastis in Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Health care facilities are particularly poor in the bastis of Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

On an average, 3,537 persons depend on one health centre in the sampled bastis and 1,986 persons on one doctor. Health care facilities seem to be satisfactory as per these figures. However, as specific questions on the number of doctors in the health centres/dispensaries, etc. were not asked, it is not possible to analyse the adequacy of health care facilities.

#### Pre-school and Primary School Facilities

Accessibility of educational facilities is extremely important for the urban poor because of its importance not only to their own future, but also to that of the nation. Investment in education has long-term implications for poverty alleviation. Primary education is compulsory for all children in the country regardless of where they reside. Cent per cent accessibility of educational facilities is integral to achieving the target of 100 per cent enrolment.

In the sampled bastis 50 per cent have Balwadis and 25 per cent Anganwadis. Primary schools are within accessible distance (within 1 kilometre) of 80 per cent of the bastis (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5

Pre-school and Primary School Facilities in Bastis

State/Union Territory	No. of bastis	% bastis having		
		Anganwadi	Balwadi	Primary school
Andhra Pradesh	111	24	74	77
Assam	12	8	-	83
Delhi	8	100	25	100
Gujarat	104	28	44	72
Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-	100
Haryana	9	100	22	56
Jammu & Kashmir	20	-	-	95
Karnataka	3	-	33	100
Maharashtra	2	6	58	81
Madhya Pradesh	53	-	100	50
Orissa	139	12	74	92
Punjab	56	14	2	82
Pondicherry	31	84	35	84
Rajasthan	4	100	-	50
Tripura	8	-	50	38
West Bengal	24	58	42	92
Total	589	25	50	80

There are wide regional variations in the availability of pre-school facilities in the bastis. For instance, the bastis in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam have negligible pre-school facilities, while in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan these facilities are good.

Primary school facilities are good in most of the bastis. Only in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tripura less than 50 per cent of the bastis have primary schools within a kilometre.

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Note : Basti level information on services relates to services available at community level. This information was supplied by the respective officials of the urban centres. In some cases there may be discrepancy between basti level information and household level information. This is because the household information is based on the response from households and reflects the facilities that they use.

#### IV

#### WATER SUPPLY

According to the Seventh Five-Year Plan document, 77.8 per cent of the urban population had been provided with water supply facilities by the end of March 1981. The coverage is expected to be raised to 81.1 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan period. However, figures in the National Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation show that only 72.9 per cent of the urban population had access to safe water in 1985.<sup>1</sup>

The state-wise distribution of the urban population with access to safe water (Table 4.1) reveals wide regional variations in coverage. It shows that the more urbanised and more developed states had a larger percentage of the urban population with access to safe water. Table 4.1 indicates that 15 states and union territories had a coverage of over 72.9 per cent (the all-India average), with Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands having 100 per cent coverage, while nine states and union territories had a coverage of less than 55 per cent. Six of these nine states and union territories are in north-eastern India.

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1. Ministry of Urban Development, Mid-Term Review of Water Decade Programme, Proceedings of Conference, New Delhi, 1985, p. 22.

Table 4.1

Status of Urban Water Supply

State/UT	1981 urban population (in '000)	Per cent of population covered	Capital	Population (1981)	Service level (lpcd*)
Andhra Pradesh	12488	52.1	Hyderabad	2150058	190
Assam	2047	37.5	Gauhati (Dispur)	650000	100
Bihar	8719	59.5	Patna	916102	110
Gujarat	10602	83.2	Gandhinagar	62443	600
Haryana	2827	69.1	Chandigarh	451610	300
Himachal Pradesh	326	89.1	Simla	70604	200
Jammu & Kashmir	1260	86.6	Srinagar	606000	124
Karnataka	10730	81.2	Bangalore	2915000	65
Kerala	4771	64.5	Trivandrum	483086	150
Madhya Pradesh	10586	79.7	Bhopal	671018	182
Maharashtra	21993	87.1	Bombay	8243405	130
Manipur	375	51.5	Imphal	156000	63
Meghalaya	241	22.1	Shillong	109244	36
Nagaland	120	46.7	Kohima	36014	70
Orissa	3110	38.1	Bhubaneswar	214419	230
Punjab	4648	71.2	Chandigarh	451610	300
Rajasthan	7210	56.0	Jaipur	977165	176
Sikkim	52	89.0	Gangtok	36768	180
Tamil Nadu	15952	83.8	Madras	3277000	70
Tripura	226	51.5	Agartala	131513	60
Uttar Pradesh	19899	70.1	Lucknow	975675	266
West Bengal	14447	63.7	Calcutta	3305006	235
A & N Islands	50	100.0	Port Blair	49634	135
Arunachal Pradesh	42	88.5	Itanagar	6406	38
Chandigarh	510	100.0	Chandigarh	451610	300
Delhi	5768	98.1	Delhi	6220406	240
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	76.5	Silvassa	13535	40
Goa Daman & Diu	352	81.9	Panaji	120391	100
Lakshadweep	19	-	Kavaratti	-	-
Mizoram	122	7.6	Aizawl	75000	12
Pondicherry	316	76.3	Pondicherry	612639	200
India	1,59,728	72.9			

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Mid-Term Review of Water Decade Programme, Proceedings of Conference, New Delhi, 1985.

\* lpcd - litres per capita daily.

An important factor in understanding the water supply situation is the quantity of water supplied. While the coverage in certain towns is very high, the quantity of water supplied is inadequate. According to the Zakaria Committee, in cities with a population of 1-to-5 lakhs the supply norm should be 157.5 litres per capita daily (lpcd). However, according to NIUA data (Table 4.2), the average per capita supply exceeded this norm only in cities with a population of 3-to-5 lakhs, whereas in cities with 1-to-3 lakhs the average supply fell short of this norm. In cities with a population of over 5 lakhs the supply norm has been fixed at 202.5 lpcd, which only sampled cities in the 6-to-7 lakh category satisfied.

Table 4.1 shows that among the capital cities only Gandhinagar, Chandigarh, Shimla, Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Lucknow and Port Blair satisfied the norms, with Pondicherry coming very close. It can be observed that in planned new cities such as Gandhinagar, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar the supply exceeded the norm substantially. Table 4.1 also indicates that in the capital cities of 20 states and union territories the supply fell short of the norm. Among the million-plus cities, Bangalore had the lowest supply (only 65 lpcd), followed by Madras with 70 lpcd. In the other million-plus cities the supply ranged between 130 lpcd (Bombay) and 240 lpcd (Delhi).

Table 4.2  
Population covered by Piped Water Supply, 1986-87

City size (in '000)	No. of sample towns	Population served (per cent)	Population not served (per cent)	Per capita supply (lpcd)
100 - 200	88	73.66	26.34	115.66
200 - 300	21	69.41	30.59	151.91
300 - 400	12	76.50	23.50	158.45
400 - 500	5	73.19	26.81	190.73
500 - 600	7	73.05	26.95	131.64
600 - 700	3	74.46	25.54	228.24
700 - 750	1	93.35	6.65	151.72
Total	137	73.78	26.22	142.39 (average)

Source: Upgrading Municipal Services: Norms and Financial Implications, NIUA, 1988.

While the overall reach may seem reasonably satisfactory, the availability of water supply facilities to the urban poor is considerably limited. The Seventh Plan document admits that the figures of coverage "do not reflect either the inadequacy of the water supplied or the deprivation of the urban poor. The urban poor, due to their low paying capacity and also due to the peculiar conditions governing their settlement patterns, are generally deprived of adequate water and sanitation facilities".<sup>2</sup> The aspect that needs to be examined is the extent to which the urban poor suffer from this deprivation.

2. Planning Commission, Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, Vol. II, New Delhi, 1985, p.304.



Type of Water Supply Facility

According to the results of the present survey, only 46 per cent of the sampled households have access to piped water supply (i.e., taps). Nearly 23 per cent of the households depend upon shallow handpumps, 16 per cent on Mark II handpumps and 12 per cent on wells. Ponds, rivers and other sources are used by only 3 per cent of the households (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3

Type of Sources of Water

Type of source and connection	Community		Private		Total	
	No. of households	Per-cent	No. of households	Per-cent	No. of households	Per-cent
Tap	8749	48	1982	39	10731	46
Handpump	3427	19	1846	36	5273	23
Mark II Handpump	3473	19	238	5	3711	16
Well	1849	10	998	20	2847	12
Pond	139	1	15	neg	154	1
River	344	2	-	-	344	1
Others	192	1	11	neg	203	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>100</b>
	(78 per cent)		(22 per cent)		(100 per cent)	

The type of water supply facilities available to the poor varies from state to state. For instance, in Jammu and Kashmir

and Pondicherry over 85 per cent of the sampled households have access to piped water, while in Haryana and Andhra Pradesh Mark II handpumps are used by over one-third of the households. In West Bengal, Maharashtra and Orissa over 30 per cent of the households use wells for their daily water needs (Table 4.4). The situation in Assam, Gujarat and Punjab is particularly bad as a large percentage of households depend on shallow handpumps. Ponds are important sources of water mainly in Tripura and to a small extent in Orissa.

A town-wise break-up of access to piped water indicates that in only three of the 79 sampled towns (Padra, Morvi and Mehatpur) 100 per cent of the households have such access, while in 10 towns this facility is available to 80-to-99 per cent of the households. In nine towns none of the sampled households has access to piped water (three of these towns are in Assam). The households in these towns depend mostly upon handpumps and wells (Table D4.1).

An analysis of the water supply situation according to the size of different urban centres (Table 4.5) shows that 57 per cent of the sampled households in Category A urban centres have access to piped water, whereas only 36 per cent in Category E urban centres have such access. However, there is no indication that large cities are better served by piped water supply than

Table 4.4  
Type of Water Source by States

State/ UT	No. of HHs.	% Households by source of water							% HHs. with access to more than one source
		Tap	Hand pump	Mark II hand pump	Well	Pond	River	Other	
Andhra Pradesh	3829	54	7	34	4	-	1	neg	28
Assam	863	neg	73	1	7	neg	19	-	neg
Delhi	4073	62	36	2	neg	-	-	neg	14
Gujarat	1916	51	39	3	3	neg	2	2	6
Himachal Pradesh	499	77	2	-	18	1	-	2	8
Haryana	593	21	23	55	1	-	-	-	29
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	86	1	-	-	-	5	8	2
Karnataka	575	63	neg	24	13	-	-	-	31
Mahara- shtra	1686	55	1	3	39	-	-	2	5
Madhya Pradesh	133	66	-	11	23	-	-	-	11
Punjab	2247	20	54	26	neg	-	-	neg	8
Pondicherry	402	94	2	3	1	-	-	-	3
Rajasthan	199	56	-	34	9	-	-	1	17
Tripura	398	29	23	22	6	12	8	-	17
Orissa	4260	27	16	23	31	2	1	neg	14
West Bengal	561	34	5	-	59	-	-	2	-
Total	23263	46	23	16	12	1	1	1	14

small-and-medium sized towns. Mark II handpumps are more common in Category B to E urban centres. Surprisingly, shallow handpumps seem to be very common in Category A urban centres, while fewer households in the small and medium towns use them. The other sources of water supply (wells, ponds, etc.) are used more by households in smaller towns.

Table 4.5  
Sources of Water by Size Class of Urban Centres

Cate- gory of urban centres	Popula- tion size	No. of urban cent- res	No. of HHs.	% household by source of water						
				Tap	Hand pump II	Mark II hand pump	Well	Pond	Riv- er	Oth- ers
A	5 lakhs +	6	6007	57	40	2	1	neg.	-	neg.
B	1-5 lakhs	11	5223	44	13	24	19	neg.	neg.	neg.
C	50,000- 1 lakh	12	3036	38	23	24	12	neg.	2	1
D	25,000- 50,000	15	2891	49	12	24	13	1	1	neg.
E	10,000- 25,000	18	3368	36	15	23	23	2	1	neg.
F	< 10,000	17	2738	45	22	7	12	1	8	5
Total		79	23263	46	23	16	12	1	1	1

Community and Private Sources

An overwhelming percentage of households (78 per cent) depend upon community sources of water supply, while less than one-fourth of the households (22 per cent) have private connections and sources. Among community sources, taps are the most common (37 per cent of the households depend upon them)

followed by shallow handpumps (15 per cent), Mark II handpumps (15 per cent) and wells (8 per cent). Among private connections and sources, too taps are the most common (owned by 9 per cent of the households) followed by shallow handpumps (8 per cent) and wells (4 per cent). Mark II handpumps are owned by only 7 per cent of the sampled households as they are very expensive (Table D4.2).

There are significant variations in states and towns so far as dependence on community and private connections and sources of water supply is concerned. For instance, in Punjab almost three-fifths of the sampled households depend upon private connections and sources of water (which are mostly taps and handpumps, both shallow and Mark II). In Gujarat (34 per cent) and Maharashtra (31 per cent) also private ownership is high (Table 4.6). Private ownership is the lowest in Andhra Pradesh (5 per cent), Karnataka (5 per cent), Pondicherry (6 per cent) and Tripura (8 per cent). Variations in the dependence on community sources can be observed even within the same state. For instance, in Chiplun (Maharashtra) 95 per cent of the sampled households were found to depend upon community sources of water supply, while in Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) only 39 per cent did so. Similarly, in Padampur (Orissa) 100 per cent of the households were found to depend upon community sources, while in Jharsuguda (Orissa) only 53 per cent did so (Table D4.2).

Nearly 14 per cent of the households have access to more than one source of water. These households have access to taps,

handpumps (shallow and Mark II) and wells. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh the sampled households use taps and Mark II handpumps, while in Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra they use taps and wells (Table D4.2).

Table 4.6  
Community and Private Water Connections

State/UT	No. of sample households	Community		Private	
		No. of households	%	No. of households	%
Andhra Pradesh	3829	3650	95	179	5
Assam	863	700	81	163	19
Delhi	4073	3171	78	902	22
Gujarat	1916	1265	66	651	34
Himachal Pradesh	499	422	85	77	15
Haryana	593	510	86	83	14
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	812	79	217	21
Karnataka	575	546	95	29	5
Maharashtra	1686	1161	69	525	31
Madhya Pradesh	133	104	78	29	22
Punjab	2247	930	41	1317	59
Pondicherry	402	377	94	25	6
Rajasthan	199	128	64	71	36
Tripura	398	366	92	32	8
Orissa	4260	3593	84	664	16
West Bengal	561	435	78	126	5090
Grand Total	23263	18173	78	5090	22

Accessibility of Water Source

The distance covered to collect water depends on a number of factors such as the type of source, the terrain and the size of the slum cluster. Among the sampled households using community sources 31 per cent cover a distance of over 100 feet to collect water, while 33 per cent cover between 50 to 100 feet. The remaining households have water sources within 50 feet (Table 4.7). However, the distance covered to collect water varies by states and towns. A large proportion of the sampled households (over 40 per cent) in Assam, Delhi, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir cover over 100 feet to collect water, whereas in Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra access to community sources of water is reasonably good, with these being available within 50 feet of over 40 per cent of the households.

Access to the sources of water is very good in only four of the 79 sampled towns (Kortagere, Vengurla, Mullanpur Dakha and Jharsuguda), where over 90 per cent of the households have them within 50 feet. In 10 towns over three-fifths of the households have to cover more than 100 feet to collect water for their daily needs (Table D4.3).

Table 4.7

Distance from Community Sources of Water Supply

States/UT	No. of HHs using community sources	% household by distance from source of water (in ft)			
		<50	50-100	>100	No response
Andhra Pradesh	3650	34	39	25	2
Assam	700	18	38	43	1
Delhi	3171	25	29	42	4
Gujarat	1265	20	31	47	2
Himachal Pradesh	422	17	49	33	1
Haryana	510	61	33	6	-
Jammu & Kashmir	812	23	26	43	8
Karnataka	546	59	30	11	-
Maharashtra	1161	44	29	25	2
Madhya Pradesh	104	6	51	42	1
Punjab	930	14	15	21	50
Pondicherry	377	40	36	22	2
Rajasthan	128	3	67	30	-
Tripura	366	27	37	36	neg
Orissa	3596	39	32	28	1
West Bengal	435	38	39	22	1
Grand Total	18173	32	33	31	4



There are minor variations in the distance from water source by size-class of urban centres (Table 4.8). In Category A centres a large percentage of households (over 40 per cent) have to cover more than 100 feet to collect water, while in Category B centres nearly 50 per cent of the households have the sources within 50 feet. In other categories there is no definite size-class pattern so far as distance covered to collect water is concerned.

Table 4.8

Distance from Community Sources of Water Supply  
by Size-Class of Urban Centres

Cate- gory of urban centres	Population size	No. of towns	No. of HHs. using commu- nity sources	% of households by distance from source of water (in feet)			
				<50	50-100	>100	No respo- nse
A	5 lakhs +	6	4076	29	28	40	3
B	1-5 lakhs	11	4485	49	31	19	1
C	50,000- 1 lakh	12	2448	22	33	31	14
D	25,000- 50,000	15	2356	23	39	28	10
E	10,000- 25,000	18	2706	33	33	33	1
F	< 10,000	17	2102	22	37	38	3
Total		79	18173	32	33	31	4

#### Payment for Water

Payment for water is made only by those owning taps (Table 4.9). However, not all tap owners pay for water. According to Table 4.3, 39 per cent of the households with private connections have taps, while Table 4.9 shows that only 32 per cent of the households pay for water, which means 7 per cent of the households with private connections do not pay for water.

Table 4.9 indicates that 8 per cent of the households with private connection pay between Rs 10 and Rs 15 per month for water. About 5 per cent of the households pay less than Rs. 5 per month, while 4 per cent pay over Rs. 25 per month for water. These figures indicate that the sampled households do have the capacity to pay for water despite the fact that they are poor. Water is basic to survival and if it is difficult to fetch, people are willing to pay for it.

#### Adequacy of Water

A probe into the adequacy of water reveals that almost 60 per cent of the sampled households get adequate quantity of water for their daily use, while the remaining households find the supply inadequate (Table 4.10). Water supply is considered inadequate by more than 50 per cent of the households in Delhi,

Table 4.9

Payment for Private Water Connections

State/UT	No. of HHs having private connection	% households by amount paid for water (in Rs.)						Not paying	No response
		<4.99	5-9.99	10-14.99	15-19.99	20-24.99	>25		
Andhra Pradesh	179	-	18	3	26	17	3	29	4
Assam	163	-	-	1	-	2	2	95	-
Delhi	902	1	2	3	3	18	15	49	9
Gujarat	651	neg	19	8	-	7	-	60	6
Himachal Pradesh	77	-	30	19	-	-	1	49	1
Haryana	83	-	-	42	-	-	-	28	30
Jammu & Kashmir	217	94	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Karnataka	29	21	45	-	-	3	-	21	10
Maharashtra	525	-	8	43	3	3	5	35	3
Madhya Pradesh	29	-	-	3	-	-	-	90	7
Punjab	1317	-	2	2	1	2	3	83	7
Pondicherry	25	40	32	4	8	4	4	4	4
Rajasthan	71	-	-	-	94	-	-	1	5
Tripura	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	3
Orissa	664	-	neg	2	neg	1	1	90	7
West Bengal	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	5
Grand Total	5090	5	6	8	3	6	4	62	6

Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. In all these states, with the exception of Tripura, a very large percentage of households depend upon taps for water. In over 40 per cent of the sampled towns at least three-fourths of the households get adequate quantity of water for daily consumption. In four towns out of 79 all the sampled households get adequate water (Table D4.5).

Of the households that have reported inadequacy of water, long queues have been cited as the main reason (by 28 per cent) for not getting an adequate quantity of water. Short duration of supply is another major reason cited by 19 per cent of the households. The reasons for inadequacy, however, vary widely between the towns and states. For instance, in Assam 53 per cent of the households not getting an adequate quantity of water have cited distant location of sources as the main reason, while in Rajasthan it is the low pressure at which water is supplied. Similarly, even within the states the reasons for inadequacy vary among the sampled towns. For example, in Kortagere (Karnataka) 88 per cent of the households getting inadequate water have stated that they do not have adequate number of vessels to fill water in, while in Tumkur low pressure was cited as the main reason (Table D4.5).

Table 4.10  
Adequacy of Water Supply

State/UT	No. of sample HHs	% households by adequacy		
		Adequate	Not adequate	No response
Andhra Pradesh	3829	66	33	1
Assam	863	57	43	-
Delhi	4073	40	59	1
Gujarat	1916	60	39	1
Himachal Pradesh	499	62	38	-
Haryana	593	78	22	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	37	63	-
Karnataka	575	47	53	-
Maharashtra	1686	86	14	neg
Madhya Pradesh	133	21	79	-
Punjab	2247	58	16	26
Pondicherry	402	49	50	1
Rajasthan	199	61	39	-
Tripura	398	30	56	14
Orissa	4260	71	28	1
West Bengal	561	77	23	-
Grand Total	23263	90	37	3

A large percentage of households in the small and medium towns are satisfied with the quantity of water they get, while in the larger cities the level of satisfaction is low (Table 4.11). For instance, in Category A urban centres only 47 per cent of the households said they get adequate quantity of water, while in Category E urban centres 69 per cent of the households expressed satisfaction over the quantity of water supplied.

Table 4.11  
Adequacy of Water Supply by Size-Class of Urban Centres

Cate- gory of urban centres	Size-class of popula- tion	No. of urban centres	No. of HHs	% of households by adequacy		
				Adequate	Not adequate	No res- ponse
A	5 lakhs +	6	6007	47	49	4
B	1-5 lakhs	11	5223	69	30	1
C	50,000- 1 lakh	12	3036	57	35	8
D	25,000- 50,000	15	2891	63	30	7
E	10,000- 25,000	18	3368	69	31	neg.
F	< 10,000	17	2738	58	40	2
Total		79	23263	60	37	3

#### Potability of Water

On the question of potability, an overwhelming percentage of households (81 per cent) have stated that the water they get is safe for drinking. This is not surprising as 74 per cent of the households depend upon taps, Mark II handpumps and wells for their daily water requirements.

Over one-third of the households in four states - Assam, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi do not have access to potable water. In these states and Delhi a large percentage of households depend upon shallow handpumps and some upon wells and ponds (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12  
Potability of Water

State/UT	No. of sample HHs	Potable	Not potable	No response
Andhra Pradesh	3829	88	10	2
Assam	863	52	48	-
Delhi	4073	66	33	1
Gujarat	1916	85	14	1
Himachal Pradesh	499	96	4	-
Haryana	593	98	2	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	86	14	-
Karnataka	575	99	1	-
Maharashtra	1686	98	2	neg.
Madhya Pradesh	133	100	-	-
Punjab	2247	66	33	1
Pondicherry	402	96	3	1
Rajasthan	199	100	-	-
Tripura	398	59	37	4
Orissa	4260	89	10	1
West Bengal	561	47	53	-
Grand Total	23263	81	18	1

In 24 of the 79 towns all the sampled households have access to potable water and in another 42 towns over three-fourths of the households get potable water (Table D4.6).

This analysis of the accessibility of water supply to the urban poor shows that a large percentage of them do have access. With three-fourths of the sampled households having access to potable water, the situation seems satisfactory. However, the physical distance covered to collect water needs to be reduced and the adequacy of water to be improved. The fact that one-third of the households have to cover over 100 feet to collect water and that only 60 per cent of them get adequate water shows that covering merely one aspect of the problem will not improve the overall situation. Each aspect of the problem - provision of the water supply facilities, location within easy reach and potability - needs to be covered to bring about any change in the life of the urban poor.

The supply norm, too, needs to be improved. The average number of households depending upon one tap at present is 63, while the norm is 30. Similarly, the number of households depending upon one each handpump is much above the norm (see section 3). Local bodies need to reach out to these households.



## SANITATION

The state of sanitation in India is very poor. In 1985, only 7.3 per cent of the country's population had access to sanitation facilities. Sanitation and water supply are the major determinants of the quality of life. In rural areas the quality of life is extremely poor as is evident from the fact that only 0.72 per cent of the rural population had been provided sanitation facilities\* by 1985. The situation in the urban areas was relatively better, with 28.4 per cent of the population having access to sanitation facilities.

The 1985 state/union territory-wise break-up of urban population having access to sanitation facilities (Table 5.1) shows that only in the Union Territory of Chandigarh 100 per cent had such access. It was followed by Delhi with 73 per cent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 55 per cent and Tamil Nadu with 48 per cent. In Meghalaya, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep no sanitation facilities existed in 1985, while in another 13 states and union territories (including Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal) less than one-fifth of the urban population had access.

In 1980, only 198 towns out of 3,119 had sewerage facilities. Even among Class I cities (with a population of one lakh and above) only 46 per cent had a sewerage system and

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\* Sanitation facilities here refers to access to sanitary latrines.

Table 5.1

Status of Urban Sanitation

State/UT	Urban population 1985 (in '000)	Percent of population covered
Andhra Pradesh	13638	10.9
Assam	2347	15.7
Bihar	9669	22.9
Gujarat	11602	38.0
Haryana	3097	28.4
Himachal Pradesh	366	13.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1420	7.7
Karnataka	11740	38.4
Kerala	5271	28.2
Madhya Pradesh	11896	7.8
Maharashtra	24164	39.8
Manipur	505	0.8
Meghalaya	271	-
Nagaland	150	-
Orissa	3480	9.5
Punjab	5078	48.5
Rajasthan	7250	9.6
Sikkim	82	32.9
Tamil Nadu	17302	47.9
Tripura	266	13.2
Uttar Pradesh	21329	14.1
West Bengal	15167	19.5
A & N Islands	60	55.0
Arunachal Pradesh	52	38.5
Chandigarh	563	100.0
Delhi	6818	73.4
D & N Haveli	17	-
Goa, Daman & Diu	452	13.3
Lakshadweep	21	-
Mizoram	132	1.5
Pondicherry	346	39.9
Total	174551	28.4

Source : Ministry of Urban Development, Mid-Term Review of Water Decade Programme, Proceedings of Conference, New Delhi, 1985.

some arrangements for sewage treatment. According to an NIUA study titled "Upgrading Municipal Services : Norms and Financial Implications", 1988, only 40 per cent of the population in 50 Class I sample towns were covered by sewerage systems in 1986-87 (Table 5.2). The table indicates that within Class I cities the larger cities were better off than the smaller ones.

Table 5.2

Population Served by Sewerage System, 1986-87

City Size ('000)	No. of Towns	Estimated population 1987	Population served by sewerage system	% population served
100-200	24	3764505	1490898	39.60
200-300	10	3218096	1077195	33.47
300-400	4	1668431	537264	32.20
400-500	3	1562056	949652	60.80
500-600	5	3402481	1980118	58.20
600-700	3	2252291	1041065	46.22
700-800	1	964141	723105	75.00
All India	50	16832001	7799297	46.34

Source : Upgrading Municipal Services : Norms and Financial Implications, NIUA, 1988.

Type of Toilet Facility

Considering the fact that only 28.4 per cent of the urban population was covered by sanitation facilities in 1985, it is not difficult to gauge the conditions under which slum-dwellers live. They are generally the most deprived and do not have access to even the most basic amenities of life.

Private Toilets

The present survey indicates that only 15 per cent of the households have private toilets. The situation is particularly bad in 10 out of the 16 sampled states and union territories where over 80 per cent of the sampled households do not have private toilets (Table 5.3). The percentage of households with private toilets is the highest in Tripura (65 per cent), followed by Madhya Pradesh (35 per cent) and Punjab (25 per cent). In 14 out of 79 sampled towns, private toilets are absent in the sampled households (Table E5.1).

Table - 5.3

Type of Toilet Used

States	No. of sampled HHs	% of households using				
		Private toilets	Commu- nity toilets	Open spa- ces	Oth- ers	No res- ponse
Andhra Pradesh	3829	15	15	65	4	1
Assam	863	13	9	74	neg	4
Delhi	4073	8	51	41	neg	-
Gujarat	1916	4	18	76	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	499	4	-	89	2	5
Haryana	593	22	46	-	78	4
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	18	21	61	-	-
Karnataka	575	23	4	69	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	133	35	-	65	-	-
Maharashtra	1693	3	39	-	97	-
Orissa	398	65	22	9	31	4
Punjab	2247	25	-	64	9	2
Pondicherry	402	1	26	65	6	2
Rajasthan	199	18	-	81	-	1
Tripura	398	65	22	9	31	4
West Bengal	561	52	10	23	9	6
Grand Total	23263	15	21	61	2	1

### Community Toilets

Community toilets are used by only 21 per cent of the sampled households, according to the survey (Table 5.3). In Delhi, Haryana and Maharashtra over 40 per cent of the households use community toilets. In Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura such facilities are absent in all the sampled slums. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal less than 20 per cent of the sampled households use community toilets. In 37 out of 79 sampled towns, community toilets are not available to any of the sampled households. Therefore, in these towns such households are forced to use open spaces (Table E5.1).

### Open Spaces

The seriousness of the sanitation problem can be gauged by the fact that 61 per cent of the sampled households use open spaces for personal sanitation. Apart from creating an unhygienic environment and breeding diseases, using open spaces for personal sanitation poses immense problems for the households concerned, particularly the women and children. Out of a total population of 1,16,705 in the sampled households, almost 72,000 people use open spaces, and of these 49,000 are women and children. The gravity of the problem lies not just in numbers, but in the myriad of human and social problems they result in.

In 11 states and union territories out of 16, over three-fifths of the households use open spaces for personal sanitation. The same story is repeated in 23 out of 79 sampled towns, where over 90 per cent of the households use open spaces (Table E5.1).

Size Class Differences

Table 5.4 shows that there are no significant variations in the different size classes of urban centres as far as the percentage of households with private toilets is concerned. In Category A urban centres 14 per cent of the households have private toilets, while in Category F urban centres 12 per cent

Table 5.4

Type of Facility Used by Size Class of Urban Centres

Cat- gory of urban centres	Population size	No. of sample HHs.	% of households using				
			Private toilets	Commu- nity toilets	Open spaces	Others	No respo- nse
A	5 lakhs +	6007	14	42	41	2	1
B	1-5 lakhs	5223	22	19	55	2	2
C	50,000- 1 lakh	3036	72	5	79	3	1
D	25,000- 50,000	2891	11	21	65	2	1
E	10,000- 25,000	3368	11	13	73	2	1
F	< 10,000	2738	12	8	78	neg.	2
Total		23263	15	21	61	2	1

have this facility. However, there are significant variations between the different categories in the percentage of households using community toilets and open spaces. A larger percentage of households in Category A urban centres use community toilets than in Category F urban centres (42 per cent against 8 per cent). Similarly, the use of open spaces as toilets is more common in small and medium towns than in larger cities. For instance, in Category A urban centres, 41 per cent of the households use open spaces and in Category F urban centres as many as 78 per cent of the households do so.

#### Frequency of Use of Community Toilets

Provision of community toilets does not necessarily ensure their use by the residents. Table 5.5 indicates that of the households that have access to community toilets only 48 per cent use them regularly. In Delhi, Maharashtra and Pondicherry over 60 per cent of the households use community toilets regularly, while in the other states the percentage of households using community toilets regularly varies from 6 per cent to 57 per cent.

Of the households that do not use community toilets regularly despite having access to them, 24 per cent have stated that the toilets are overcrowded and, hence, cannot be used regularly. Another 24 per cent of the households have stated that they do not use the community toilets because these are very dirty. Distance from community toilets also is cited by one-fifth of the households as the reason for irregular use, while 17 per

Table - 5.5

## Use of Community Toilets

States	No. of HHs using C.Ts.	% Household using C.Ts.		No. of HHs not using C.Ts.	% households by reasons for not using C.Ts.							
		Regul- arly	Irregu- larly		Over crow- ded	Dirty	Lack of water	Un- safe	Not re- quired	Very far	Any other	No res- ponse
Andhra Pradesh	1950	29	71	1390	13	19	18	7	3	18	15	7
Assam	342	24	76	261	14	6	2	9	2	7	-	60
Delhi	3059	68	32	974	39	30	20	2	-	9	-	-
Gujarat	929	37	63	586	15	30	15	2	1	32	1	4
Haryana	301	55	45	136	76	9	4	7	2	2	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	509	43	57	288	17	33	27	11	-	10	2	-
Karnataka	381	6	94	358	4	58	31	-	-	2	5	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1544	69	31	479	16	12	5	2	4	59	1	1
Orissa	598	33	67	398	36	19	20	13	1	6	1	4
Punjab	60	-	100	60	8	4	-	-	-	86	-	2
Pondicherry	157	68	32	51	11	22	16	15	3	20	13	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	294	19	81	238	6	-	-	6	76	-	6	6
Grand Total	10124	48	52	5219	24	24	17	5	2	19	4	5

C.Ts. - Community toilets.



Table - 5.5

## Use of Community Toilets

States	No. of HHs using C.Ts.	% Household using C.Ts.		No. of HHs not using C.Ts.	% households by reasons for not using C.Ts.							
		Regul- arly	Irregu- larly		Over crow- ded	Dirty	Lack of water	Un- safe	Not re- quired	Very far	Any other	No res- ponse
Andhra Pradesh	1950	29	71	1390	13	19	18	7	3	18	15	7
Assam	342	24	76	261	14	6	2	9	2	7	-	60
Delhi	3059	68	32	974	39	30	20	2	-	9	-	-
Gujarat	929	37	63	586	15	30	15	2	1	32	1	4
Haryana	301	55	45	136	76	9	4	7	2	2	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	509	43	57	288	17	33	27	11	-	10	2	-
Karnataka	381	6	94	358	4	58	31	-	-	2	5	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1544	69	31	479	16	12	5	2	4	59	1	1
Orissa	598	33	67	398	36	19	20	13	1	6	1	4
Punjab	60	-	100	60	8	4	-	-	-	86	-	2
Pondicherry	157	68	32	51	11	22	16	15	3	20	13	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	294	19	81	238	6	-	-	6	76	-	6	6
Grand Total	10124	48	52	5219	24	24	17	5	2	19	4	5

C.Ts. - Community toilets.

cent have attributed it to lack of water. Although only 5 per cent of the households have stated that they do not use the community toilets regularly because they are unsafe, it is a very important reason, particularly for women and children.

Reasons for irregular use of community toilets vary from one region to the other, although in most of the towns the major reasons stated are overcrowding, dirt and distant location (Table E5.2).

#### Desire to Have Private Toilets

The percentage of sampled households without private toilets is as high as 85 per cent. Of these households 86 per cent have stated that they would like to have a private toilet, given the right circumstances. On being asked why they have not installed a private toilet yet, the answers largely centred around the expense and lack of space. Almost 39 per cent of the households have stated that having a private toilet is very expensive. The next major reason, the lack of space, is stated by 21 per cent of the households. Slum-dwellers generally live in very small shelter units barely sufficient for household members. Hence, it is not surprising that many households have stated lack of space as one of the reasons. Non-ownership of land has been stated by 15 per cent of the households as the main reason, while 10 per cent have attributed it to lack of information on low-cost sanitation. The other reasons include lack of water to maintain the toilets and "tenant" status of the households (Table 5.6 and E5.3).

Table - 5.6

Desire for Private Toilets and Reasons for Non-Installation

State	No. of HHs not having pvt. toilets	% HHs wishing to			No. of HHs who want pvt. toilets	% households by reasons for non-installation of toilets							
		Have pvt. toi- lets	Not have pvt. toilets	NR		Expen- sive	Ten- ant	Do not own land	Lack of infor- mation	No water to main- tain toilets	No space	Any other	NR
Andhra Pradesh	3247	83	15	2	2690	36	6	12	20	3	19	1	3
Assam	749	94	6	neg	703	63	5	8	21	neg	2	neg	1
Delhi	3745	87	11	2	3276	28	2	18	5	6	37	4	-
Gujarat	1830	90	10	neg	1643	43	9	25	4	14	5	neg	neg
Haryana	463	63	34	3	292	49	8	4	2	13	24	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	481	86	13	1	411	58	6	3	21	6	6	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	844	95	-	5	804	71	neg	6	10	12	1	neg	neg
Karnataka	440	98	2	neg	432	42	6	3	4	21	23	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	86	100	-	-	86	55	-	20	3	5	7	-	10
Maharashtra	1642	69	27	4	1125	19	5	28	2	2	41	3	-
Orissa	3696	85	13	2	3150	36	5	15	7	7	27	1	2
Punjab	1681	95	5	neg	1589	50	6	9	3	12	12	7	1
Pondicherry	397	90	8	2	359	27	23	29	neg	neg	19	1	1
Rajasthan	164	91	9	-	149	65	3	5	-	2	24	1	-
Tripura	139	70	1	29	98	49	47	-	-	-	3	-	1
West Bengal	267	74	17	9	198	20	25	5	22	2	11	-	15
Grand Total	19867	86	12	2	17012	39	6	15	9	7	21	2	1

NR : No Response

Pvt. : Private

Of the households that do not want private toilets, 54 per cent have stated that they do not want one inside their houses, while 31 per cent have said that they would like to use community toilets only (Table 5.7 and E5.4).

Table - 5.7

Reasons for Not Wanting Private toilets

State	No. of HHS who do not want pvt. toilets	% of households by reasons for not wanting private toilets		
		Do not want it inside the house	Want only community toilets	Any other
Andhra Pradesh	500	71	25	4
Assam	42	55	7	38
Delhi	392	41	11	48
Gujarat	186	88	6	6
Haryana	156	50	47	3
Himachal Pradesh	64	55	42	3
Jammu & Kashmir				
Karnataka	6	17	17	66
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	452	23	74	3
Orissa	475	71	7	22
Punjab	83	40	54	6
Pondicherry	29	17	76	7
Rajasthan	15	13	87	-
Tripura	1	100	-	-
West Bengal	45	38	62	-
Grand Total	2446	54	31	15

Payment for Construction of Private Toilets

How much are the households willing to pay for the installation of a private toilet? The answers to this question are given in Tables 5.8 and 5.9, the former gives the amount that the households can pay as "part payment", while the latter gives the amounts they are willing to pay as "instalments".

Overall, about 22 per cent of the households desirous of a private latrine are willing to make "part payment". Only about 4 per cent of the households are willing to pay the full amount Rs 1200 for the construction of a low-cost toilet. About 6 per cent of the households are willing to pay up to Rs. 200, while about 10 per cent are willing to pay between Rs. 200 and Rs. 600 for getting a toilet constructed. Five per cent of the households are willing to pay between Rs.400 and Rs.800. A very small percentage of the households is willing to pay higher amounts.

The percentage of households willing to make "part payment" for the installation of private toilets is over 30 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa and Tripura. In 10 towns over 50 per cent of the households are willing to make "part payments" of varying amounts (Table 5.8 and E5.5).

Tables 5.9 and E5.6 indicate that nearly 38 per cent of the households which wanted a latrine are willing to make payments in instalments. Households willing to pay over Rs. 100 per month constitute only 5 per cent, while 8 per cent are willing to pay between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per month. Fifteen per cent of the households have stated that they can pay up to Rs. 25 per month

Table - 5.8

Installing Private Toilets : Down Payment

State	No. of HHs which want pvt. toilets	% HHs willing to make down payment with amounts (in Rs.)							Total
		< 200	200 to <400	400 to < 600	600 to < 800	800 to < 1000	1000 to < 1200	Rs.1200 (full)	
Andhra Pradesh	2690	4	10	4	neg	1	1	10	30
Assam	703	-	-	1	neg	neg	-	5	6
Delhi	3276	7	1	3	neg	-	neg	3	14
Gujarat	1643	13	10	7	4	neg	2	14	51
Haryana	292	7	2	21	5	2	2	2	41
Himachal Pradesh	411	1	8	6	neg	neg	neg	neg	16
Jammu & Kashmir	804	1	1	neg	neg	-	-	-	2
Karnataka	432	-	-	-	-	neg	2	9	11
Madhya Pradesh	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1125	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	8
Orissa	3150	8	14	7	1	-	-	-	30
Punjab	1589	5	2	1	neg	-	-	2	10
Pondicherry	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	neg	neg
Rajasthan	149	-	-	15	6	-	1	-	22
Tripura	98	2	-	1	-	-	4	33	40
West Bengal	198	22	20	1	10	-	-	-	53
Grand Total	17012	6	6	4	1	neg	1	4	22

for the construction of a toilet. What is worth highlighting is the fact that 11 per cent of the households have stated that they cannot afford to pay anything for the construction of a private toilet. They would like these to be constructed for them free of cost.

Table - 5.9  
Installing Private Toilets : Payment in Instalments

State/town	No. of HHs who want pvt. toilets	% households willing to pay in instalments (in Rs.)				Total	Can't pay
		< 25	25 to <50	50 to <100	>100		
Andhra Pradesh	2690	18	9	13	4	44	3
Assam	703	23	24	11	neg	58	-
Delhi	3276	13	3	3	1	20	25
Gujarat	1643	14	9	6	12	41	-
Haryana	292	22	6	11	-	38	1
Himachal Pradesh	411	4	2	2	1	9	17
Jammu & Kashmir	804	1	-	-	1	2	70
Karnataka	432	50	14	2	3	67	2
Madhya Pradesh	86	29	57	4	1	91	-
Maharashtra	1125	4	4	6	7	21	-
Orissa	3150	15	6	12	4	37	11
Punjab	1589	17	11	14	10	52	-
Pondicherry	359	8	5	9	6	28	-
Rajasthan	489	-	-	21	1	22	4
Tripura	98	18	19	2	-	39	14
West Bengal	198	12	neg	3	2	17	-
Grand Total	17012	15	7	8	5	35	11

#### Garbage Disposal

Disposal of garbage is one of the major problems faced by urban authorities. With an increase in the urban population, the garbage generated has increased substantially. The urban local bodies are often ill-equipped to cope with this increasing

pressure and generally are unable to dispose of all the refuse generated.

The slums are very poorly served and garbage generated by them generally remains uncollected. An examination of the place of garbage disposal substantiates this. Table 5.10 indicates that almost 51 per cent of the households dump garbage outside their homes and only 22 per cent use rubbish depots. Seventeen per cent of the households throw rubbish on the streets, while 5 per cent use the services of sweepers.

The situation in different states presents a varied picture. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra over 50 per cent of the households use rubbish depots, while in Tripura 85 per cent of the households dump garbage outside their homes. The situation varies even in towns within the same state. For instance, in Gujarat, Dabhoi differs considerably from Rajkot. In the former all the sampled households throw rubbish outside their homes, while in the latter 50 per cent of the households dump garbage on the streets and 44 per cent throw it outside their homes (Table E5.7).

Almost 78 per cent of the households do not use rubbish depots. On being asked why they do not do so, two-thirds of the households replied that there were no rubbish depots, while 15 per cent stated that the rubbish depots were too far (Table E5.8).



Table - 5.10 .

Garbage Disposal

State/UT	No. of HHs	% households by place of garbage disposal					
		In the rubbish depot	On the street	Outside the house	To the sweeper	Any other	No response
Andhra Pradesh	3829	57	18	20	1	4	neg
Assam	863	2	3	91	neg	3	1
Delhi	4073	14	30	37	10	9	-
Gujarat	1916	1	25	73	-	1	neg
Haryana	593	-	19	61	18	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	499	-	11	58	4	27	neg
Jammu & Kashmir	1029	-	13	79	4	4	neg
Karnataka	575	4	11	85	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	133	-	1	98	1	-	-
Maharashtra	1686	64	6	23	2	4	1
Orissa	4260	22	5	67	4	1	1
Punjab	2247	5	21	46	15	13	-
Pondicherry	402	15	36	38	-	11	-
Rajasthan	199	-	95	-	4	-	1
Tripura	398	-	7	85	-	6	2
West Bengal	561	6	9	83	-	2	neg
Grand Total	23263	22	17	51	5	5	neg

Table 5.11 shows that the larger cities are not better served (by rubbish depots) than the small and medium towns. While no definite pattern emerges with respect to the place of garbage disposal by the size class of urban centres, the percentage of households dumping rubbish on the streets decreases with the size of the urban centres. In other words, in small and medium towns fewer households dispose of rubbish on the streets than in larger towns. Again, the percentage of households using sweepers is high in larger towns than in their small and medium counterparts.

Table 5.11

Garbage Disposal by Size Class of Urban Centres

Cate- gory of urban centres	Population size	No. of HHs.	% households by place of garbage disposal					
			In the rubbish depot	On the street	Outside the house	To the swee- per	Any other	No res- ponse
A	5 lakhs +	6007	14	25	42	12	7	-
B	1-5 lakhs	5223	31	13	49	4	2	1
C	50,000- 1 lakh	3036	17	20	56	2	5	neg.
D	25,000- 50,000	2891	41	19	33	2	5	neg.
E	10,000- 25,000	3368	15	7	70	3	4	1
F	< 10,000	2738	12	13	64	1	10	neg.
Total		23263	22	17	51	5	5	neg.

The overall sanitation situation of the urban poor is very grim. With 61 per cent of the households using open spaces as toilets and 78 per cent throwing rubbish outside their homes or on the streets, the situation warrants a closer look and calls for immediate remedial action. This would be not only in the interests of the poor, but also in the larger interests of all urban-dwellers.

## VI

### HEALTH

The health-care infrastructure in India has expanded considerably since the early years of planning, but the status of maternal and child health has not improved commensurately. This is evident from the health-related indicators such as the infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth and immunisation, which have not shown substantial improvement over the years.

#### Crude Birth Rate

Crude birth rate (CBR) is the most commonly used measure of fertility. The CBR for the country's urban areas declined from 30.1 per 1,000 in 1971 to 27.2 in 1981.

#### All India and Urban Crude Birth Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	30.1	36.9
1975	28.5	35.2
1978	27.8	33.3
1981	27.2	33.2

Source : Health Statistics of India, 1983.

However, according to the Sample Registration System, the CBR for urban areas was 29.4 in 1984. The birth rates in urban low-income households are much higher compared to the national urban average. The urban poor have a CBR of 40 per 1000 (Table 6.1). The CBR is the highest in Delhi (50), followed by Orissa

Table 6.1  
Crude Birth Rate

(per 1000 population)

State	Crude birth rate
Andhra Pradesh	32
Assam	29
Delhi	50
Gujarat	38
Himachal Pradesh	34
Haryana	-
Jammu & Kashmir	42
Karnataka	35
Maharashtra	-
Madhya Pradesh	43
Punjab	41
Pondicherry	38
Rajasthan	38
Tripura	-
Orissa	-
West Bengal	32
Average	40

(48). Among the sampled towns, Padampur has the highest CBR of 90, while Koratagere has the lowest CBR of 5. Table F6.1 indicates that 33 per cent of the sampled towns have a CBR of less than 30, 44 per cent between 30 and 50, while 23 per cent have a CBR of over 50. Table 6.2 indicates that the CBR increases marginally with an increase in the city size. For

instance, the CBR in Category F urban centres is 34, while that in Category A urban centres is 45. It is likely that

Table 6.2  
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by Size Class of Urban Centres

Category of urban centres	Population size	CBR
A	5 lakhs +	45
B	1-5 lakhs	38
C	50,000-1 lakhs	36
D	25,000-50,000	36
E	10,000-25,000	44
F	< 10,000	34
Total		40

due to a larger concentration of slum population in the larger urban centres, there are more women in the reproductive age-group in the larger cities than in the smaller towns, which results in the former having higher CBRs. The birth rates bear a close relationship to the income and education levels in the respective towns.

#### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

IMR is an important indicator of child health and development. A high IMR reflects the poor state of public health, hygiene and environmental sanitation. IMR is related to a number of factors, such as the availability of health facilities, economic status of households and the literacy level, especially of mothers.

In the urban areas the IMR has declined over the years. From about 82 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1971, the IMR declined to 62 in 1986.

All India and Urban Infant Mortality Rates (IMR)

(per 1000 live births)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	82	146
1981	62	110
1984	66	104
1986	62	96

Source : Sample Registration System, Govt. of India, 1986.

The IMR for the urban poor households is twice that of urban India. For the sampled households the IMR is 123, with wide variations among the sample towns (Table F6.2). It is the highest in Padampur (Orissa), 552, and the lowest in Pune (Maharashtra), 20. Even within the states there are wide variations in IMR among the sampled towns. For instance, in Orissa the IMR varies from 30 in Bhubaneswar to 358 in Keonjhar (if Padampur is excluded). In Tripura, Dharmanagar town has an IMR of 394, while in Kamalpur no infant deaths were reported in 1988. In 21 out of 79 sampled urban centres, no infant deaths were reported in the sampled households in 1988. In 11 urban centres, the IMR is less than 50 and in another 11 it ranges from 50 to 100. Twenty-four urban centres have an IMR ranging from 100 to 200, while in 12 urban centres it is over 200.

Table F6.2 shows that in most of the sampled towns the female IMR is lower than the male IMR. This is not surprising as it is the biologically expected pattern appearing in many countries. A significant sex-differential can be observed in towns such as Deogarh and Jharsuguda where the male/female IMRs are 294/55 and 153/69 respectively. In Khariar and Rourkela (Orissa) the female/male IMRs are 40/143 and 184/212 respectively. Table 6.3 indicates that the IMR increases with a decrease in city size, though in Category F urban centres the IMR (103) is lower than that in Category E urban centres (174).

Table 6.3

Infant and Child Mortality Rates (IMR and CMR)  
by Size Class of Urban Centres

Category of urban centres	Population size	IMR	CMR
A	5 lakhs +	101	14
B	1-5 lakhs	98	18
C	50,000-1 lakh	128	36
D	25,000-50,000	187	30
E	10,000-25,000	174	38
F	< 10,000	103	21
Total		123	23

Diarrhoea/dysentery is the major cause of infant deaths (20 per cent) in the sampled households, followed by respiratory disorders (10 per cent). Immunisable diseases such as diphtheria and tetanus are also significant -- they accounted for 15 per cent of infant deaths. Deaths due to premature delivery accounted for 10 per cent of infant mortality. Eighteen per cent

of the infants died due to complications at birth and also due to unidentifiable reasons. The number of respondents stating that they "do not know" the exact cause of the death is high. They often state the symptoms without assigning them to any specific ailment (Table 6.4). This reflects the ignorance of the poor. In individual towns the causes of infant mortality vary considerably. In Padampur most of the deaths are related to problems at birth and diptheria, whereas in Rourkela two-thirds of the deaths are due to diarrhoea/dysentery (Table F6.3).

Table 6.4  
Causes of Infant Deaths

Causes	% of infant deaths
Diarrhoeal diseases	20
Jaundice	5
Typhoid	4
Measles	3
Diptheria	5
Tetanus	10
Diseases of respiratory system	10
Pneumonia	5
Influenza	3
Congenital Anomalies	10
Other and unknown causes	18
Not stated	7
Total	100
No. of infant deaths	569



Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

The age - specific death rates for urban areas in the 0-4 age-group also has declined over the years. From 32.3 deaths in 1970, the rate declined to 22.2 in 1980\*. However, according to the Sample Registration System, the urban CMR was 23.2 in 1984. The average CMR (1-5 years) for low-income households is 23, very close to the national urban average. In 27 urban centres the CMR is below the national urban average of 23.2, while it is very high (over 100) in 5 of the 79 sampled urban centres. In 24 urban centres no child death has been reported in the 1-5 age-group.

Sex differentials in child mortality rates are significant (Table F6.4). In some towns female deaths are higher (e.g., Khariar - 15 male deaths to 71 female deaths), while in the other towns male deaths are higher (e.g., Padampur - 116 male deaths to 57 female deaths). Overall, male-female CMR differential is negligible (22 males against 25 females).

The predominant cause of child mortality is diarrhoea/dysentery (responsible for 26 per cent of child deaths), followed by typhoid (11 per cent) and disorders of the respiratory system (9 per cent). Fourteen per cent of the children died due to immunisable diseases such as measles and diphtheria. The other major causes of child deaths are jaundice, pneumonia, and influenza (Table 6.5).

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\* Source : Child in India : A Statistical Profile, Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare, 1985.

Table 6.5  
Causes of Child Deaths

Causes	% of child deaths
Diarrhoeal diseases	26
Jaundice	6
Typhoid	11
Measles	8
Diphtheria	6
Tetanus	4
Diseases of respiratory system	9
Pneumonia	5
Influenza	5
Congenital Anomalies	1
Other and unknown causes	12
Not stated	7
Total	100
No. of child deaths	369

There are wide regional variations in the causes of child deaths. In Dharmanagar (Tripura) the major causes are diarrhoea/dysentery and typhoid, while in Jharsuguda all child deaths are due to jaundice (Table F6.5). Considering the very poor water supply and environmental sanitation conditions in the low-income settlements, it is not surprising that a large percentage of children die due to water-borne diseases.

Infant and Child Morbidity Rates

The average infant morbidity rate (0-1 year) in the sample towns is 28 per 100 infants. The rate varies between 97 in Jetpur (Gujarat) and 2 in Tumkur (Karnataka). The infant morbidity rates are very high in Tripura (72) and Assam (64) and very low in Karnataka (1) and Maharashtra (12). In 13 out of 79 sampled urban centres, infant morbidity has been reported (Table F6.6). A similar pattern can be observed in child morbidity rates (1-5 years) in different states. The child morbidity rate is the highest in Dharmanagar (88) and the lowest in Srikakulam (1). The child morbidity rate for the sample households is 22 (per 100 children in the 1-5 age-group years). Child morbidity rates are below 20 in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa (Table F6.7).

The male-female differential in infant and child morbidity rates in the low-income settlements is not sharp. However, the infant morbidity rate is higher for males, while the child morbidity rate shows no sex bias. In some of the towns sex differentials are sharp. For instance, in Sambalpur the infant morbidity rate is higher in males than females (67 against 27), while in Khariar the rate is 38 for males and 63 for females. Tables 6.6 and 6.7 show that the infant and child morbidity rates do not vary significantly with an increase in city size, although there is a marginal increase. For instance, in Category A urban centres the infant and child morbidity rates are 23 and 18 respectively, while in Category F urban centres they are 31 and 25 respectively.

Table 6.6  
 Infant Morbidity Rate and Child Morbidity Rate

Category of urban centres	Population size	(per 100 infants/children)	
		Infant morbidity rate (0-1 yrs.)	Child morbidity rate (1-5 yrs.)
A	5 lakhs +	23	18
B	1-5 lakhs	32	23
C	50,000-1 lakh	27	24
D	25,000-50,000	22	17
E	10,000-25,000	35	29
F	< 10,000	31	25
Total		28	22

The causes of infant and child morbidity follow similar trends. Fever and diarrhoea/dysentery are by far the major causes of both infant and child illnesses. The other significant causes are respiratory and skin diseases (Table 6.7). The survey shows that there are variations in the causes of illness among the various sampled towns. For instance, in Narayanpet 50 per cent of the infants had fallen ill due to diphtheria, while in Santokhgarh 57 per cent of the infants had suffered from jaundice (Table F6.8). In Mahbubnagar 67 per cent of the children had suffered from diarrhoeal diseases while in Upleta diseases of the respiratory system are more common among the children (Table F6.9).

Table 6.7  
Causes of Infant and Child Morbidity

Causes	% of infants falling ill	% of children falling ill
Diarrhoeal diseases	33	26
Jaundice	1	1
Typhoid	1	3
Measles	4	3
Diphtheria	3	2
Diseases of respiratory system	5	4
Skin diseases	3	7
Fever	45	49
T.B.	-	neg
Other and unknown causes	4	5
Not stated	1	-
Total	100	100
No. falling ill	1135	3517

#### Immunisation

The level of immunisation in the sampled slums is low (Table 6.8). Only 17 per cent of the children in the 1-4 age-group are fully immunised (i.e., they have received all doses of BCG, measles, DPT and polio vaccines). Nearly 51 per cent of the children are partially immunised (i.e., they have not received all the doses of all the vaccines). About 11 per cent of the children are not immunised against any disease. The immunisation status of 21 per cent of the children has not been reported.

Table 6.8

Immunisation

Level of immunisation	% children (1-4 years)
Fully immunised	17
Partially immunised	51
Not immunised	11
Not stated	21
Total	100

Wide regional variations are discernible in the levels of immunisation (Table F6.10). The level is high in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, where 57 and 55 per cent of the children (1-4 years) respectively are fully immunised, and 20 and 37 per cent respectively partially immunised. The level of immunisation is the lowest in Dharmanagar (Tripura), where 88 per cent of the children are not immunised against any disease. Seen against the mortality rates these figures gain significance. Very high IMRs can be associated directly with the state of immunisation in a town. For instance, in Padampur where the IMR is as high as 552, 79 per cent of the children are not immunised against any disease. The level of immunisation by size class of urban centres (Table 6.9) shows that in Category A urban centres a larger percentage of children (in the 1-4 age-group) is either fully or partially immunised (74 per cent), while in Category F urban centres the corresponding figure is 60 per cent. However, no generalisations can be made from the table about the relationship between city size and immunisation levels.

Table 6.9

Immunisation Level

Category of urban centres	Population size	No. of children (1-4 yrs)	Level of immunisation			
			FI	PI	NI	NR
A	5 lakhs +	3663	26	48	19	7
B	1-5 lakhs	3128	14	60	2	24
C	50,000-1 lakh	1680	13	44	9	34
D	25,000-50,000	1670	13	50	3	34
E	10,000-25,000	2017	11	54	22	13
F	< 10,000	1300	17	43	9	31
Total		13458	17	51	11	21

Note : FI - Fully immunised    PI - Partially immunised  
 NI - Not immunised        NR - No response

Ante-Natal Care

The survey revealed that the status of immunisation of women during pregnancy also is poor in low-income households. Table 6.10 shows that only 46 per cent of the pregnant women had taken tetanus injections. The situation is very bad in Assam, Tripura and Gujarat, where only one-fifth of the pregnant women had taken

Table 6.10

Ante Natal Care

Pregnant women	% women
Taking TT injections	46
Going for health check-ups	74
No. of women	16049

the injections. The percentage of pregnant woman going for health check-ups during pregnancy is higher, with 74 per cent of them visiting various medical centres for this purpose. Of these women, 44 per cent went for a check-up either only once or whenever they fell sick. The situation in the sampled towns varies widely. For instance, in Srikakulam 83 per cent of the pregnant women had taken TT injections and all of them had gone for health check-ups, while in Kamalpur only 13 per cent of the pregnant women had taken TT injection and 14 per cent had gone for check-ups (Table F6.11).

About two-fifths of the pregnant women had gone to hospitals for check-ups and 11 per cent went to mother-and-child health (MCH) centres. Only 7 per cent of the women got check-ups done by traditional midwives (dais), while 5 per cent went to health

Table 6.11

Women Going for Health Check-ups by Facility Used

Place/person visited for check-ups during pregnancy	% of women going for health check-ups
MCH centre	11
Hospital	42
Dai	7
Health worker	5
Private doctors	7
Others	2
Total	74
No. of women	16049



workers and 7 per cent to private doctors for check-ups (Table 6.11). The type of place/person visited for check-ups during pregnancy varies among the sampled urban centres. For instance, in Delhi 41 per cent of the pregnant women visited MCH centres, while 7 per cent went to private doctors.

Table 6.12 indicates that in the larger cities where there are more medical institutions, a larger percentage of pregnant women went to MCH centres than in the smaller-sized towns. In Category B to F urban centres a large percentage of pregnant women went to hospitals for check-ups.

Table 6.12

Place/Person Visited for Health Check-ups

Category of urban centres	Population size	No. of mothers	% mothers by place/person visited during pregnancy							Total*
			MCH centre	Hospital	Dai	Health centre	Pvt. doctor	Any other		
A	5 lakhs +	4128	29	21	9	2	8	1	70	
B	1-5 lakhs	3609	6	52	3	10	7	1	79	
C	50,000-1 lakh	2344	8	43	9	1	5	6	72	
D	25,000-50,000	2196	5	57	3	5	11	2	83	
E	10,000-25,000	2264	3	47	7	8	8	2	75	
F	< 10,000	1508	2	45	12	3	4	1	67	
Total		16049	11	42	7	5	7	2	74	

\* The remaining percentage of mothers did not go for health check-ups.

Nearly 26 per cent of the pregnant women have stated that they did not go for check-ups during pregnancy. Almost three-fourths of these women said they did not feel the need for check-ups. This indicates the level of ignorance among these women. The rest of the women either said that the health check-ups were expensive or that the facilities for such check-ups were not there or were too far (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13

Reasons for Not Going for Health Check-ups

Reasons for not going for health check-ups	% mothers
Not needed	20
Expensive	1
Time consuming	neg
No facility	1
Too far	1
Any other	1
Not stated	2
Total	26

A significant revelation of the survey is that about 67 per cent of the women delivered babies at home while 32 per cent had babies either at a hospital or at a maternity or nursing home. (Table 6.14). In Pondicherry 81 per cent of the women delivered in a hospital, while 7 per cent went to nursing homes. In

Table 6.14  
Place of Child Delivery

Place	% mothers
Home	67
Govt. hospital	25
Maternity home	5
Nursing home	2
Any other	1
Total	100
No. of mothers	16049

Maharashtra almost three-fifths of had hospital deliveries and another 19 per cent went to maternity homes. In the other states a large proportion of women delivered at home (Table F6.14).

City size does not seem to influence the place of child delivery; most women delivered babies at home. This is evident from Table 6.15 which shows that in category A urban centres 71 per cent of the women delivered at home, while in category F urban centres 74 per cent did so. The relatively greater access to medical institutions in the larger cities has not resulted in more women delivering babies in hospitals or other medical institutions.

Table 6.15

Place of Child Delivery by Size Class of Urban Centres

Category of urban centres	Population size	No. of mothers	% mothers by place of child delivery					NR
			At home	Govt. hospital	Maternity home	Nursing home	Any other	
A	5 lakhs +	4128	71	18	5	3	3	neg
B	1-5 lakhs	3609	52	40	6	2	neg	neg
C	50,000-1 lakh	2344	68	15	14	3	neg	-
D	25,000-50,000	2196	69	23	7	1	neg	-
E	10,000-25,000	2264	65	23	5	3	2	2
F	less than 10,000	1508	74	23	2	1	neg	neg
Total		16049	66	25	6	2	1	neg

Table 6.16 indicates that 32 per cent of the deliveries were performed by doctors and about 20 per cent by trained dais. Untrained dais and experienced women performed 34 per cent of the deliveries, while household members helped in 12 per cent of the cases. Again, it was only in Pondicherry and Maharashtra that nearly four-fifths of the deliveries were handled by doctors; in other states help by household members was more significant (Table F6.15).

Not all the pregnant women who received ante natal care had institutional deliveries. In fact, only 40 per cent of these women had institutional deliveries, while 59 per cent had non-institutional deliveries (Table 6.17). Of the latter, only 35 per

Table 6.16  
Help During Child Delivery

Delivery performed by	% mothers
Household member	12
Experienced lady	17
Trained Dai	20
Untrained Dai	17
Doctor	32
Myself	1
Any other	1
Total	100

cent had the help of trained staff during delivery. In Pondicherry and Maharashtra a very large percentage of the women (90 and 85 per cent respectively) receiving ante-natal care had institutional deliveries, whereas in Himachal Pradesh only 14 per cent did so (Table F6.16).

Table 6.17  
Deliveries by Women Receiving Ante-Natal Care

Child delivery	No. of mothers	%
Institutional delivery	4802	40
Non-institutional delivery	7036	59
(Delivery by trained staff)	2474	35

Ante-and post-natal care as well as child delivery practices have a direct bearing on infant mortality rates. The IMR was significantly higher in the surveyed low-income settlements,

mainly due to the ignorance and beliefs of the sampled women and also due to non-availability of proper medical facilities at an accessible distance.

#### Abortion

Table 6.18 indicates that 5 per cent of the women have had abortions in 1987-88. Table F6.17 shows that the percentage of such women is the highest in Dabhoi (21). Eighty-one per cent of these women have had one abortion, while 17 per cent have had two abortions.

Table 6.18

#### Abortion

Number of abortions	No. of mothers	%
Women having had abortion	799	5
Women having had one abortion	647	81
Women having had two abortions	136	17
Not stated	16	2

The fact that 5 per cent of the women have had abortions reflects both the increasing level of awareness among poor women and their unwillingness to have more children.

#### Health Care Facilities

The survey results show that members of low-income households generally go to government hospitals and private doctors for their medical problems.

An overwhelming 69 per cent of the households use government hospitals, while 48 per cent use the services of private doctors.

A small percentage (14 per cent) uses private hospitals for health-related problems. Nine per cent of the households use the services of the health workers and 8 per cent that of auxilliary midwives (Table 6.19). A very small percentage of households go to ESIs, Vaid/Hakims and medical institutions run by voluntary agencies. Over 60 per cent of the sampled households in Daulatpur, Una and Dharmanagar go to Vaid/Hakims for medical treatment, while in Miryalguda, Rajkot, Anantnag and Junagarh the sampled households use the services of health workers and auxilliary nurse-midwives (ANMs) (Table F6.18).

Table 6.19  
Health Care Facilities

Facilities	% households using the facilities
Govt. hospital	69
Private hospital	14
Employees State Insurance Scheme	3
Private doctor	48
Health worker	9
Auxilliary Nurse-Midwife	8
Vaid/Hakim	3
Voluntary agencies' institutions	2
Any other	3
Not stated	6
Households using more than one facility	48
Total no. of households	23263

Table 6.20

Health Care Facilities by Size Class of Urban Centres

Category of urban centres	Popula- tion size	No. of HHs.	% households using										
			Govt. hosp- ital	Pvt. hosp- ital	ESI	Pvt. doc- tor	Health workers	ANM	Vaid/ Hakim	Vol. org.	Any other	NR	More than one facility
A	5 lakhs +	6007	58	22	5	69	2	10	2	3	5	1	56
B	1-5 lakhs	5223	68	8	3	32	19	17	1	2	2	3	43
C	50,000-1 lakh	3036	69	16	2	45	6	3	1	3	neg.	16	43
D	25,000-50,000	2891	76	21	1	42	7	6	-	1	3	9	45
E	10,000-25,000	3368	85	10	1	44	13	2	6	3	neg.	2	56
F	< 10,000	2738	66	7	3	43	2	1	6	neg.	9	9	41
Total	79	69	14	3	48	9	8	3	2	3	6	48	

Note : ESIS - Employees State Insurance Scheme  
ANM - Auxilliary Nurse-Midwife  
NR - No response



Almost 50 per cent of the sampled households have access to more than one type of health facilities. In most of the urban centres the households use hospitals and also go to private doctors for medical treatment.

Table 6.20 indicates that the percentage of households using hospitals is lower in Category A urban centres (58 per cent) than in Category E urban centres (85 per cent). More households in the large-and medium-sized urban centres use private hospitals and visit private doctors than in the smaller ones. The services of ANMs are used more in the larger urban centres than in the smaller ones, where more households go to Vaidis/Hakims.

The health status of women and children in the sampled households is not very satisfactory. With the crude birth rate being 40 1,000 population and the average infant mortality rate being as high as 123, the health sector does need more attention. Ante-and post-natal care also needs to be improved as only 48 per cent of the sampled women had received tetanus injections during pregnancy and 67 per cent of them had delivered at home. While medical institutions are accessible to over two-thirds of the households, the quality of service received is uncertain. The fact that 48 per cent of the households go to private doctors indicates the greater accessibility of private doctors to the urban poor and also the faith of the poor in the services provided at private clinics.

## VII

### EDUCATION

One of the goals India has set for itself is the universalisation of elementary education. Providing elementary education to children up to the age of 14 is a constitutional obligation. The effort to universalise elementary education through the expansion of facilities has progressed well. Over 90 per cent of the population has primary education facilities within a distance of a kilometre.

#### Pre-school Learning

One of the relatively neglected aspects of education planning in India has been the absence of facilities for pre-school learning. A comprehensive programme for the development of children in the pre-school age came to be accepted as part of the national policy only from the 1970s. It was recognised that education was as important for these children as nutrition and health. However, pre-primary education was considered the responsibility of private and voluntary agencies until recently. Public investment for the overall development of children in the pre-school age has been recognised of late. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is one such government effort for pre-school-age children. With the number of anganwadis, balwadis and nursery schools increasing, the coverage of children in the pre-school age (which is 12.5 per cent at present) is expected to go up.

The facilities for pre-school learning in the sampled urban centres is reasonably good with nearly three-fourths of the bastis having either an anganwadi or a balwadi. However, only 44 per cent of the children in the 3-5 age-group attend these pre-school facilities. There are wide regional variations in the percentage of children attending pre-school institutions, depending largely upon the presence of such institutions in the sampled bastis. Pondicherry has recorded the highest enrolment (92 per cent) of children in pre-school institutions; the sample bastis there are well covered by such facilities. Kushalgarh in Rajasthan and Faridabad in Haryana are two other urban centres where over 70 per cent of the children in the 3-5 age-group attend anganwadis or balwadis (Tables 7.1 and G7.1). Over two-thirds of the children in this age-group in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa attend pre-school institutions. Delhi seems to be a unique case where although all the sampled bastis have anganwadis, only 8 per cent of the children in the 3-5 age-group attend them (Table 7.1).

The reasons given by parents for not sending children to the pre-school institutions vary from their being too far to children not learning anything substantial in these institutions. No specific reason has been stated for 35 per cent of the children who are not attending pre-school institutions. The distant

Table 7.1

Enrolment of Children in Anganwadi/Balwadi (3-5 years)

State	No. of children (3-5 yrs)			% children attending Anganwadi/Balwadi			% children not attending Anganwadi/Balwadi			Reasons for not going to Anganwadi/Balwadi (% to children 3-5 yrs.)						
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Too far	Child does not learn anything	Can not pay fees	Child has to help at home	Anganwadi/Balwadi worker not good	Any other	No response
Andhra Pradesh	967	974	1941	69	64	67	31	36	33	3	2	neg	4	neg	2	22
Assam	221	203	424	11	8	10	89	92	90	11	19	3	2	-	neg	54
Delhi	1236	1098	2334	9	7	8	91	93	92	22	5	5	4	3	16	37
Gujarat	558	515	1073	59	56	58	41	44	42	7	15	5	5	neg	3	16
Himachal Pradesh	101	89	190	10	6	8	90	94	92	1	-	1	-	-	38	52
Haryana	135	120	255	72	74	73	28	26	27	-	3	-	1	1	5	17
Jammu & Kashmir	242	285	527	15	17	16	85	83	84	-	-	-	1	-	81	2
Karnataka	172	154	326	15	21	18	85	79	82	19	1	4	19	1	4	34
Maharashtra	349	303	652	59	54	57	41	46	43	11	9	2	neg	neg	5	16
Madhya Pradesh	30	39	69	60	54	57	40	46	43	20	7	12	-	7	3	-
Punjab	538	527	1067	25	22	23	75	78	77	4	10	3	6	-	40	14
Pondicherry	107	110	217	92	93	92	8	7	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
Rajasthan	49	35	84	82	89	85	18	11	15	4	1	-	1	-	7	2
Tripura	84	76	160	13	14	14	87	86	86	24	2	16	11	-	9	24
Orissa	1314	1216	2530	70	68	69	30	32	31	3	2	1	2	neg	5	18
West Bengal	118	122	240	55	74	65	45	26	35	-	-	neg	-	-	8	27
Grand Total	6221	5866	12087	45	43	44	55	57	56	8	6	2	3	1	13	23

location of such institutions is the reason for 8 per cent of the children not attending balwadis/anganwadis, while parents of 6 per cent feel that the child does not learn anything in these institutions. Three per cent of the children in the 3-5 age-group have to help at home, while the parents of 2 per cent have stated that they cannot afford to pay balwadi fees. In Delhi 92 per cent of the children in the 3-5 age-group do not attend pre-school institutions -- while 22 per cent are not sent because these institutions are too far, no specific reason has been stated for the non-attendance of 53 per cent of the children. It must be emphasised here that inadequacy of facilities could be a reason for parents not sending their children (3-5 years) to anganwadis or balwadis. According to the ICDS norm, there should be one anganwadi for a population of 1,000. By this norm, the facilities in the bastis of Delhi are extremely inadequate as there is only one anganwadi for almost 3,000 people. Since each anganwadi can accommodate only about 50 children, those who do not attend these institutions may not have been able to get admission. The pressure on anganwadis, therefore, is an important factor reducing the percentage of children going to these institutions (Table 7.1).

There is no perceptible sex difference in the percentage of children attending pre-school institutions, although in most of the urban centres the percentage of male children going to these institutions is marginally higher than that of female children.

Primary School Education

The Constitution makes it obligatory for the State to provide free primary education to all children. Hundred per cent enrolment and retention of children in primary schools is one of the goals set for education. The problem of dropouts is much higher among the children coming from poor households, which can ill-afford to keep their children in schools because of economic compulsions at home. However, enrolment of children in schools is encouraging in the sample urban centres.

The survey indicates that 78 per cent of the children in the 6-11 age-group are attending schools (Table 7.2). Marginal sex bias in school attendance is evident, with 82 per cent of the boys and 75 per cent of the girls in this age-group attending schools. The fact that the number of male children attending schools is not substantially higher than that of the female children reflects not only a change in the attitude of the poor towards female children, but also the growing awareness about education and its impact.

Although the overall enrolment of children in schools is 78 per cent, variations can be observed in different states and towns. In Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Pondicherry over 90 per cent of the children in the 6-11 age-group go to schools, while in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Orissa and West Bengal the percentage of children attending schools varies from 70 to 90 (Table 7.2)

Table 7.2

Enrolment of Children in Schools (6-11 yrs.)

State	No. of children (6-11 yrs.)			% children attending school			% children not attending school			Reasons for not attending school (% to children 6-11 yrs.)							
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Child has to help at home	Use- less to study	Fail- ed	Child works	Can't pay fees	Too far	Oth- ers	No res- ponse
Andhra Pradesh	1610	1599	3209	83	78	81	17	22	19	5	1	1	3	neg	neg	neg	9
Assam	473	399	872	78	75	76	22	25	24	4	neg	-	-	4	1	-	15
Delhi	1761	1592	3353	77	67	72	23	33	28	5	2	-	1	4	3	4	9
Gujarat	930	789	1719	73	67	70	27	33	30	4	8	neg	neg	1	3	4	10
Himachal Pradesh	171	137	308	91	90	91	9	10	9	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	3
Haryana	264	263	527	95	86	90	5	14	10	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	5
Jammu & Kashmir	502	471	973	74	60	67	26	40	33	9	5	1	2	6	-	4	6
Karnataka	212	260	472	56	62	59	44	38	41	16	-	1	-	1	1	1	21
Maharashtra	612	612	1224	98	95	97	2	5	3	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	66	57	123	80	74	77	20	26	23	13	2	2	1	2	-	-	3
Punjab	1000	887	1887	78	72	75	22	28	25	5	5	-	1	6	1	2	5
Pondicherry	153	148	301	94	93	93	6	7	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2
Rajasthan	92	83	175	76	64	70	24	36	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Tripura	163	141	304	85	82	83	15	18	17	5	1	-	1	4	2	2	2
Orissa	1915	1829	3744	87	76	82	13	24	18	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	5
West Bengal	213	241	454	86	85	86	14	15	14	2	-	neg	-	2	neg	1	9
Grand Total	10137	9508	19645	82	75	78	18	25	22	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	7

Among the sampled towns, 100 per cent enrolment has been achieved only in Pune (Table G7.2). Cent per cent male attendance has been recorded in Gagret, Tiptur and Vengurla. The percentage of children attending schools is the lowest in Koratagere (14 per cent), followed by Gondal (41 per cent), Kulgam (41 per cent) and Jagraon (52 per cent).

The percentage of children not attending schools in the sampled households is 22 per cent. The reasons for not sending children to school are similar in the sampled towns and states. Most of the children who do not attend school are required to stay at home and provide help -- about 5 per cent of them do not attend schools for this reason. Parents of 3 per cent of the children cannot afford to pay school fees\*. Parents of 2 per cent feel that children do not learn anything much in schools and that it is useless to study. Parents of 9 per cent have not stated any reason for not sending their children to school (Table 7.2).

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\* This may seem to contradict what has been stated earlier. While the government provides free education to all the children up to the primary level, it is increasingly observed that the poor, too, wish to send their children to non-government run schools as they feel that the education provided in private schools is better and would brighten the future of their children.



Size Class Differences

An examination of Table 7.3 shows that the size of urban centres has no bearing on the decision to send children to schools. The larger cities do not have a larger percentage of children going to schools than their small and medium counterparts. However, some variations among urban centres can be observed in the reasons for not sending children to schools. A larger percentage of children in the smaller towns do not go to school because they have to help at home, while the percentage of this category is smaller in larger towns. Similarly, the percentage of children not going to school because their parents think it is useless for them to study is higher in the smaller towns than in the larger cities. The percentage of children not attending school because their parents cannot afford the fees is higher in the very large cities and in the very small towns than in the medium-sized towns. Distant location of schools as a reason for not sending children to school is more common in the large and medium towns than in the small towns.

Table 7.3

Enrolment of Children in School (6-11 yrs.)

Category of urban centres	Population size	No. of children			% Attending school			% Not attending school			% children by reasons for non-attendance							
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
A	5 lakhs +	2606	2300	4906	80	73	77	20	27	23	5	2	neg	neg	4	2	3	7
B	1-5 lakhs	2243	2166	4409	85	79	82	15	21	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
C	50,000-1 lakh	1366	1298	2664	78	71	75	22	29	25	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	8
D	25,000-50,000	1327	1330	2657	83	75	79	17	25	21	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	6
E	10,000-25,000	1459	1395	2854	83	77	80	17	23	20	6	2	neg	1	2	1	1	7
F	< 10,000	1136	1019	2155	79	71	75	21	29	25	9	4	neg	1	4	neg	1	6
Total		10137	9508	19645	82	75	78	18	25	22	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	7

Reasons : 1 Child has to help at home 2 Useless to study 3 Failed 4 Child works  
5 Cannot pay fees 6 Too far 7 Others 8 No response

It may be concluded that while the provision of pre-school facilities in the sampled slums is reasonably good, a large percentage of the households do not send their children to these institutions. This needs to be looked into and corrected. However, the percentage of children attending schools is satisfactory, though for achieving 100 per cent enrolment the reasons given by parents for not sending children to school need to be examined carefully.

Table A 1.1

Population, Growth Rate, Number of Sampled Bastis  
and Households in the Sampled Urban Centres

State/City/ Town	District	Population 1981	Growth rate (1971- 81)	No. of sampled bastis	No. of sampled HHs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	Anantapur	119531	+49.28	17	807
2. Kadiri	"	52774	+56.09	14	213
3. Raydurg	"	32745	+25.20	8	408
4. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	103125	+55.79	21	580
5. Mahbub Nagar	Mahbub Nagar	87503	+69.07	15	462
6. Narayanpet	"	27861	+28.13	6	176
7. Bhongir	Nalgonda	30567	+40.12	4	198
8. Miryalguda	"	44129	+129.09	27	204
9. Nalgonda	"	62458	+88.55	4	198
10. Suryapet	"	43663	+100.99	4	197
11. Srikakulam	Srikakulam	68145	+50.83	14	386
<b>Total</b>				105	1916
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	Kamrup	550000		3	161
2. Palasbari	"	6000		2	201
3. Rangia	"	13000		3	301
4. North Guwahati	"	8200		4	200
<b>Total</b>				134	3829
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi		4884234	+48.55	8	4073
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	Vadodara	44357	+17.06	7	105
2. Padra	"	27064	+24.62	4	96
3. Vadodara	"	734473	+57.11	9	213
4. Dhoraji	Rajkot	77716	+29.35	18	194
5. Gondal	"	66096	+20.33	12	200
6. Jetpur	"	62806	+49.80	12	196
7. Morvi	"	73327	+20.26	9	200
8. Rajkot	"	445076	+48.06	17	412
9. Upleta	"	54907	+55.43	10	200
10. Wankaner	"	32208	+15.02	7	100
<b>Total</b>				12	863

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Daulat Pur	Una	2336		1	100
2. Gagret	"	4502		1	101
3. Mahatpur	"	3858		1	99
4. Santokhgarh	"	4653	+16.03	1	100
5. Una	"	9157	+44.71	1	99
<b>Total</b>				5	499
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>					
1. Faridabad	Faridabad	330864	+169.40	9	593
<b>Total</b>				9	593
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>					
1. Anantnag	Anantnag	33978	+22.92	4	213
2. Bijbehara	"	10791	+26.80	7	212
3. Kulgam	"	8202	+28.78	5	202
4. Mattan	"	6804	+42.61	4	200
5. Doru-verinag	"	NA	NA	4	202
<b>Total</b>				24	1029
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>					
1. Koratagere	Tumkur	8085	+39.54	3	114
2. Kunigal	"	18076	+34.52	4	90
3. Tiptur	"	30468	+34.86	3	80
4. Tumkur	"	108670	+54.19	5	291
<b>Total</b>				15	575
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>					
1. Chiplun	Ratnagiri	27250	+30.12	4	141
2. Khed	"	10203	+15.64	7	200
3. Ratnagiri	"	47036	+25.26	11	202
4. Rajapur	"	8884	-1.47	10	203
5. Malwan	"	17328	-1.43	7	200
6. Sawantwadi	"	18671	+10.66	5	200
7. Vengurla	"	12339	+4.52	4	142
8. Pune	"	1203351	+40.56	8	398
<b>Total</b>				56	1686

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Indore	Indore	829327	+47.85	2	133
<b>Total</b>				2	133
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>					
1. Jagraon	Ludhiana	39683	+20.26	5	200
2. Khanna	"	53761	+54.40	14	407
3. Ludhiana	"	607052	+51.32	19	1029
4. Machhiwara	"	9621		6	103
5. Mullanpur Dakha	"	8115		3	200
6. Raikot	"	17106	+46.09	9	200
7. Samrala	"	10824	+43.29	6	108
<b>Total</b>				62	2247
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>					
1. Pondicherry		162639	+21.76	31	402
<b>Total</b>				31	402
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>					
1. Kushalgarh	Banswara	7117	+21.85	4	199
<b>Total</b>				4	199
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>					
1. Dharmanagar	N. Tripura	20806	+23.42	4	200
2. Kamalpur	"	3688		4	198
<b>Total</b>				8	398
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>					
1. Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	37821	+62.57	8	405
2. Junagarh	"	10193	+29.42	5	200
3. Khariar	"	9946	+30.00	7	217
4. Anandapur	Keonjhar	24605	+289.81	4	204
5. Kendvjhar	"	28059	+45.08	12	167
6. Bhubaneswar	Puri	219211	+107.80	28	600
7. Puri	"	100942	+38.90	17	314
8. Barapali	Sambalpur	13639	+51.26	10	197
9. Bargarh	"	35400	+54.82	20	203

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Brajarajnagar	Sambalpur	54033	+69.82	10	200
11. Debagarh	"	13581	+52.49	4	199
12. Jharsuguda	"	54859	+121.86	5	180
13. Padmapur	"	10337	+40.66	6	211
14. Sambalpur	"	110282	+70.52	12	202
15. Rourkela	Sundargarh	96000	+103.93	28	661
16. Sundargarh	"	23699	+37.43	11	100
<b>Total</b>				187	4260
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>					
1. Kurseong	Darjiling	18008	+9.64	9	200
2. Siliguri	"	154378	+58.36	15	361
<b>Total</b>				24	561
<b>Grand Total</b>				686	23263

Table A 1.2

Size Class Distribution of Sampled Urban Centres

Category of urban	Population size	No. of urban centres	Name of urban centres
A	5 Lakhs+	6	Guwahati, Baroda, Pune, Indore, Ludhiana, Delhi
B	1-5 lakhs	11	Anantapur, Guddapah, Rajkot, Faridabad, Tumkur, Pondicherry, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Siliguri
C	50,000-1 lakh	12	Mehboobnagar, Dhoraji, Kadri, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, Gondal, Jodpur, Morvi, Upleta, Khanna, Brajrajnagar, Jharsuguda
D	25,000-50,000	15	Raydurg, Narayanpet, Bhongir, Suryapet, Padra, Wankanur, Dabhoi, Anantnag, Tiptur, Chiplun, Ratnagiri, Jagraon, Bhawanipatna, Keonjhar, Bargarh
E	10,000-25-000	18	Miryalguda, Rangia, Brijbehara, Kunigal, Khed, Malwan, Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Samrala, Raikot, Dharmanagar, Junagarh, Anandpur, Barpalli, Deogarh, Padampur, Sundargarh, Kurseong
F	Less than	17	Palasbari, North-Guwahati, Daulatpur, Gagret, Mehatpur, Santhokpur, Una, Kulgam, Mattan, Daru-Vesing, Koratgere, Rajapur, Macchiwara, Mullanpurdakha, Kushalgarh, Kamalpur, Khariar.



Table B 2.1

## Households by Religion

(%)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	Religion					
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
1. Anantapur	807	77	19	1	1	2	neg
2. Kadiri	213	68	31	-	1	neg	-
3. Raydurg	408	93	6	-	1	neg	-
4. Cuddapah	580	62	34	neg	4	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	462	77	23	-	neg	-	-
6. Narayanpet	176	97	3	-	-	-	-
7. Bhongir	198	94	5	-	1	-	-
8. Miryalguda	204	85	15	-	-	-	-
9. Nalgonda	198	94	6	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	197	97	1	1	1	-	-
11. Srikakulam	386	97	1	-	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b>Assam</b>							
1. Guwahati	161	77	23	-	-	-	-
2. Palasbari	201	99	-	-	-	-	1
3. Rangia	301	52	46	-	-	-	2
4. North Guwahati	200	95	4	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Delhi</b>							
1. Delhi	4073	81	17	1	neg	neg	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>							
1. Dabhoi	105	77	23	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	96	85	15	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	213	83	16	-	1	-	-
4. Dhoraji	194	75	24	-	-	1	-
5. Gondal	200	90	10	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	196	91	9	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	200	55	45	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	412	88	12	-	-	neg	-
9. Upleta	200	80	20	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	100	82	18	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Daulatpur	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	101	98	2	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	99	100	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	100	76	1	23	-	-	-
5. Una	99	95	2	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>							
1. Faridabad	593	83	6	8	1	neg	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>							
1. Anantnag	213	3	96	-	-	-	1
2. Bijbehara	212	3	96	1	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	202	11	89	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	200	31	65	4	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	1	98	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>							
1. Korotagere	114	87	13	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	76	24	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	80	91	9	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	291	46	38	-	15	1	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>							
1. Chiplun	141	100	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	200	92	1	-	-	7	-
3. Rajapur	203	83	4	-	-	13	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	99	1	-	-	neg	-
5. Malwan	200	87	2	-	5	6	-
6. Sawantwadi	200	86	10	-	3	1	-
7. Vengurla	142	93	5	-	2	-	-
8. Pune	398	84	8	2	3	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Indore	133	93	6	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	133	93	6	-	-	1	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>							
1. Jagraon	200	21	-	78	1	-	-
2. Khanna	407	66	5	27	neg	1	1
3. Ludhiana	1029	51	1	47	-	1	-
4. Machhiwara	103	69	6	24	-	-	1
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	65	2	32	-	-	1
6. Raikot	200	27	1	72	-	-	-
7. Samrala	108	52	-	48	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2247	51	2	46	neg	1	neg
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>							
1. Pondicherry	402	92	2	-	6	-	-
<b>Total</b>	402	92	2	-	6	-	-
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>							
1. Kushalgarh	199	90	10	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	199	90	10	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>							
1. Dharmanagar	200	79	20	-	-	-	1
2. Kamalpur	198	98	1	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	398	89	11	-	-	neg	neg

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Orissa</b>							
1. Bhawanipatna	405	99	1	-	-	-	-
2. Junagarh	200	98	2	-	-	-	-
3. Khariar	217	100	-	-	-	-	-
4. Anandpur	204	100	-	-	-	-	-
5. Keonjhar	167	99	1	-	-	-	-
6. Bhubaneswar	600	98	2	neg	-	neg	-
7. Puri	314	94	-	neg	-	6	-
8. Barpali	197	100	-	-	-	-	-
9. Bargarh	203	99	1	-	-	neg	-
10. Brajaraj Nagar	200	94	-	-	6	-	-
11. Deogarh	199	89	1	1	9	-	-
12. Jharsuguda	180	96	4	-	-	-	-
13. Padmapur	211	100	-	-	-	-	-
14. Sambalpur	202	92	8	-	-	-	-
15. Raurkela	661	77	2	neg	19	2	-
16. Sundergarh	100	86	-	-	14	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>							
1. Kurseong	200	67	5	-	11	17	-
2. Siliguri	361	95	4	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>

Table B 2.2

Households by Caste

(%)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	Caste			
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	807	20	17	61	2
2. Kadiri	213	26	12	61	1
3. Raydurg	408	6	15	79	-
4. Cuddapah	580	26	7	56	11
5. Mahbubnagar	462	44	2	33	21
6. Narayanpet	176	32	6	44	18
7. Bhongir	198	90	1	9	-
8. Miryalguda	204	17	10	69	4
9. Nalgonda	198	66	1	33	-
10. Suryapet	197	8	11	81	-
11. Srikakulam	386	39	1	60	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	161	23	4	64	9
2. Palasbari	201	13	1	85	1
3. Rangia	301	11	13	17	59
4. North Guwahati	200	71	-	27	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	4073	51	4	36	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	105	10	31	59	-
2. Padra	96	15	53	2	30
3. Vadodara	213	7	45	43	5
4. Dhoraji	194	61	17	19	3
5. Gondal	200	79	3	7	11
6. Jetpur	196	26	-	74	-
7. Morvi	200	-	-	97	3
8. Rajkot	412	26	1	70	3
9. Upleta	200	37	1	62	-
10. Wankaner	100	62	-	38	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Daulatpur	100	25	1	73	1
2. Gagret	101	44	-	56	-
3. Mahatpur	99	39	1	54	6
4. Santokhgarh	100	44	6	47	3
5. Una	99	39	1	60	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>					
1. Faridabad	593	38	2	55	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>					
1. Anantnag	213	-	-	92	8
2. Bijbehara	212	-	neg	64	36
3. Kulgam	202	-	-	99	1
4. Mattan	200	-	-	99	1
5. Doru-verinag	202	-	1	99	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>					
1. Korotagere	114	69	-	26	5
2. Kunigal	90	88	3	-	9
3. Tiptur	80	75	9	16	-
4. Tumkur	291	33	2	55	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>					
1. Chiplun	141	80	19	1	-
2. Khed	200	42	10	48	-
3. Rajapur	203	18	-	82	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	71	neg	29	-
5. Malwan	200	55	35	7	3
6. Sawantwadi	200	40	2	58	-
7. Vengurla	142	20	-	80	-
8. Pune	398	65	2	33	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>neg</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Indore	133	67	13	20	-
<b>Total</b>	133	67	13	20	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>					
1. Jagraon	200	84	1	13	2
2. Khanna	407	53	4	42	1
3. Ludhiana	1029	33	3	59	5
4. Machhiwara	103	84	1	14	1
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	57	1	38	4
6. Raikot	200	90	5	5	-
7. Samrala	108	90	1	6	3
<b>Total</b>	2247	54	2	41	3
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>					
1. Pondicherry	402	61	-	38	1
<b>Total</b>	402	61	-	38	1
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>					
1. Kushalgarh	199	20	32	48	-
<b>Total</b>	199	20	32	48	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>					
1. Dharmanagar	200	1	2	96	1
2. Kamalpur	198	3	-	96	1
<b>Total</b>	398	2	1	96	1

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Orissa</b>					
1. Bhawanipatna	405	37	6	57	-
2. Junagarh	200	51	16	33	-
3. Khariar	217	64	11	25	-
4. Anandpur	204	35	40	21	4
5. Keonjhar	167	28	61	11	-
6. Bhubaneswar	600	22	4	74	-
7. Puri	314	38	1	61	-
8. Barpali	197	38	14	48	-
9. Bargarh	203	44	13	43	-
10. Brajaraj Nagar	200	39	18	42	1
11. Deogarh	199	7	68	25	-
12. Jharsuguda	180	38	23	39	-
13. Padmapur	211	34	26	40	-
14. Sambalpur	202	40	20	40	-
15. Raurkela	661	15	31	54	-
16. Sundergarh	100	38	48	14	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>					
1. Kurseong	200	12	8	79	1
2. Siliguri	361	35	1	63	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>



Table B 2.3

Households by Migratory Status

(%)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	Migratory status		
		Migrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Anantapur	807	27	68	5
2. Kadiri	213	15	85	-
3. Raydurg	408	11	89	-
4. Cuddapah	580	20	76	4
5. Mahbubnagar	462	30	66	4
6. Narayanpet	176	10	75	15
7. Bhongir	198	19	81	-
8. Miryalguda	204	30	65	5
9. Nalgonda	198	10	90	-
10. Suryapet	197	21	79	-
11. Srikakulam	386	neg	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>				
1. Guwahati	161	42	58	-
2. Palasbari	201	-	99	1
3. Rangia	301	19	71	10
4. N. Guwahati	200	-	88	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>				
1. Delhi	4073	56	40	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>				
1. Dabhoi	105	4	91	5
2. Padra	96	5	94	1
3. Vadodara	213	81	19	-
4. Dhoraji	194	3	74	23
5. Gondal	200	2	94	4
6. Jetpur	196	-	100	-
7. Morvi	200	1	98	1
8. Rajkot	412	54	42	4
9. Upleta	200	25	73	2
10. Wankaner	100	5	93	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Daulatpur	100	20	79	1
2. Gagret	101	12	88	-
3. Mahatpur	99	-	98	2
4. Santokhgarh	100	5	90	5
5. Una	99	20	76	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>				
1. Faridabad	593	41	55	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>				
1. Anantnag	213	-	94	6
2. Bijbehara	212	-	100	-
3. Kulgam	202	-	99	1
4. Mattan	200	1	99	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	1	99	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>				
1. Korotagere	114	-	93	7
2. Kunigal	90	74	26	-
3. Tiptur	80	1	98	1
4. Tumkur	291	9	78	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>				
1. Chiplun	141	4	96	-
2. Khed	200	14	85	1
3. Rajapur	203	19	81	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	2	98	-
5. Malwan	200	2	98	-
6. Sawantwadi	200	22	78	-
7. Vengurla	142	-	100	-
8. Pune	398	50	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>neg</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Indore	133	11	75	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>				
1. Jagraon	200	15	84	1
2. Khanna	407	64	36	neg
3. Ludhiana	1029	57	42	1
4. Machhiwara	103	34	64	2
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	74	25	1
6. Raikot	200	1	99	-
7. Samrala	108	2	93	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>				
1. Pondicherry	402	4	94	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>				
1. Kushalgarh	199	6	94	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>				
1. Dharmanagar	200	-	95	5
2. Kamalpur	198	3	93	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>				
1. Bhawanipatna	405	39	61	-
2. Junagarh	200	-	98	2
3. Khariar	217	1	99	-
4. Anandpur	204	2	95	3
5. Keonjhar	167	29	71	-
6. Bhubaneswar	600	84	16	-
7. Puri	314	16	82	2
8. Barpali	197	10	90	-
9. Bargarh	203	34	66	-
10. Brajaraj Nagar	200	40	59	1
11. Deogarh	199	5	95	-
12. Jharsuguda	180	37	63	-
13. Padmapur	211	65	35	-
14. Sambalpur	202	14	85	1
15. Raurkela	661	90	10	-
16. Sundergarh	100	34	66	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>				
1. Kurseong	200	2	96	2
2. Siliguri	361	78	22	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>

Table B 2.4  
Duration of Residence of Migrant Households (%)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHS	Duration of Residence (in years)				
		< 1	2-4	5-9	10 +	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1. Anantapur	222	1	7	19	41	32
2. Kadiri	32	3	16	6	41	34
3. Raydurg	45	13	7	16	64	-
4. Cuddapah	114	-	-	4	80	16
5. Mahbubnagar	137	4	25	18	44	9
6. Narayanpet	18	-	-	-	6	94
7. Bhongir	38	5	18	16	58	3
8. Miryalguda	60	2	7	36	53	2
9. Nalgonda	19	5	16	37	42	-
10. Suryapet	42	7	14	5	3	71
11. Srikakulam	1	-	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Assam</b>						
1. Guwahati	67	6	13	30	49	2
2. Palasbari	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rangia	58	3	9	7	79	2
4. North Guwahati	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Delhi</b>						
1. Delhi	2288	1	9	21	57	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2288</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>						
1. Dabhoi	4	-	-	25	25	50
2. Padra	5	40	-	40	20	-
3. Vadodara	173	3	5	32	59	1
4. Dhoraji	6	-	17	50	-	33
5. Gondal	3	-	-	-	-	100
6. Jetpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	3	-	-	-	-	100
8. Rajkot	223	6	19	32	41	2
9. Upleta	49	2	23	24	51	-
10. Wankaner	5	-	-	60	40	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Daulatpur	20	10	25	25	40	-
2. Gagret	12	-	-	8	92	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	5	20	20	20	40	-
5. Una	20	-	20	30	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>						
1. Faridabad	245	2	8	31	58	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>						
1. Anantnag	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bijbehara	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	1	-	-	100	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	1	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>						
1. Korotagere	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	67	-	-	3	94	3
3. Tiptur	1	-	100	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	27	4	11	7	63	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>						
1. Chiplun	6	-	-	-	-	100
2. Khed	29	-	-	-	-	100
3. Rajapur	38	-	-	3	8	89
4. Ratnagiri	4	-	-	-	-	100
5. Malwan	4	-	-	-	25	75
6. Sawantwadi	43	-	7	7	86	-
7. Vengurla	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	199	2	3	11	83	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>24</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore	15	-	7	7	13	73
<b>Total</b>	15	-	7	7	13	73
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon	29	-	-	31	66	3
2. Khanna	259	2	8	12	76	2
3. Ludhiana	583	1	4	29	63	3
4. Machhiwara	35	3	66	11	14	6
5. Mullanpurdhaka	147	1	3	41	54	1
6. Raikot	2	-	50	50	-	-
7. Samrala	2	-	50	-	-	50
<b>Total</b>	1057	1	7	26	63	3
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry	14	-	-	7	71	22
<b>Total</b>	14	-	-	7	71	22
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh	11	-	18	27	37	18
<b>Total</b>	11	-	18	27	37	18
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kamalpur	6	-	-	-	83	17
<b>Total</b>	6	-	-	-	83	17

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Orissa</b>						
1. Bhawanipatna	157	2	4	31	62	1
2. Junagarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Khariar	3	-	-	33	67	-
4. Anandpur	3	33	67	-	-	-
5. Keonjhar	48	-	2	21	77	-
6. Bhubaneswar	505	1	1	10	87	1
7. Puri	50	-	-	-	98	2
8. Barpali	20	5	-	35	60	-
9. Bargarh	69	7	10	9	71	3
10. Brajaraj Nagar	80	1	3	15	81	-
11. Deogarh	10	-	-	40	40	20
12. Jharsuguda	66	-	4	8	11	77
13. Padmapur	137	-	9	17	62	12
14. Sambalpur	29	7	21	17	55	-
15. Rourkela	596	1	3	22	73	1
16. Sundergarh	34	-	6	9	85	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>						
1. Kurseong	4	-	-	-	100	-
2. Siliguri	282	-	-	1	98	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7530</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>



Table B 2.5

Tenure Status

(%)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	Tenure Status			
		Owner	Tenant	Others	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	807	21	4	-	75
2. Kadiri	213	63	27	-	10
3. Raydurg	408	77	22	-	1
4. Cuddapah	580	28	20	-	52
5. Mahbubnagar	462	29	9	neg	62
6. Narayanpet	176	-	1	-	99
7. Bhongir	198	87	7	4	2
8. Miryalguda	204	80	17	-	3
9. Nalgonda	198	90	10	-	-
10. Suryapet	197	82	9	-	9
11. Srikakulam	386	32	20	1	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>42</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	161	-	1	-	99
2. Palasbari	201	3	2	-	95
3. Rangia	301	-	neg	-	100
4. North Guwahati	200	-	2	-	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	4073	79	7	neg	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	105	-	-	-	100
2. Padra	96	1	1	-	98
3. Vadodara	213	62	14	22	2
4. Dhoraji	194	35	7	1	57
5. Gondal	200	-	-	-	100
6. Jetpur	196	-	-	-	100
7. Morvi	200	-	-	-	100
8. Rajkot	412	-	neg	-	100
9. Upleta	200	-	4	-	96
10. Wankaner	100	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>84</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Daulatpur	100	84	15	-	1
2. Gagret	101	88	7	2	3
3. Mahatpur	99	-	2	1	97
4. Santokhgarh	100	-	-	-	100
5. Una	99	85	15	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>					
1. Faridabad	593	-	1	-	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>					
1. Anantnag	213	76	23	-	1
2. Bijbehara	212	98	1	-	1
3. Kulgam	202	99	1	-	-
4. Mattan	200	99	1	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	97	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>					
1. Korotagere	114	-	-	-	100
2. Kunigal	90	1	-	-	99
3. Tiptur	80	-	-	-	100
4. Tumkur	291	44	31	-	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>					
1. Chiplun	141	92	8	-	-
2. Khed	200	76	18	-	6
3. Rajapur	203	98	2	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	91	8	neg	1
5. Malwan	200	89	10	-	1
6. Sawantwadi	200	83	16	-	1
7. Vengurla	142	89	11	-	-
8. Pune	398	17	-	-	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>21</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Indore	133	1	-	-	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>					
1. Jagraon	200	88	5	-	7
2. Khanna	407	80	17	1	2
3. Ludhiana	1029	77	16	-	7
4. Machhiwara	103	92	4	-	4
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	77	13	9	1
6. Raikot	200	98	1	-	1
7. Samrala	108	88	4	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>					
1. Pondicherry	402	71	23	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>					
1. Kushalgarh	199	93	6	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>					
1. Dharmanagar	200	65	34	1	-
2. Kamalpur	198	-	2	-	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>49</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>					
1. Bhawanipatna	405	45	5	-	50
2. Junagarh	200	98	2	-	-
3. Khariar	217	98	2	-	-
4. Anandpur	204	-	-	-	100
5. Keonjhar	167	83	13	1	3
6. Bhubaneswar	314	6	2	-	92
7. Puri	600	68	3	-	29
8. Barpali	197	92	8	-	neg
9. Bargarh	203	72	22	-	6
10. Brajaraj Nagar	200	77	15	1	7
11. Deogarh	199	92	2	-	6
12. Jharsuguda	180	7	7	-	86
13. Padmapur	211	59	19	18	4
14. Sambalpur	202	-	-	-	100
15. Raurkela	661	2	-	-	98
16. Sundergarh	100	3	-	-	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>					
1. Kurseong	200	62	34	3	1
2. Siliguri	361	44	4	-	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>

Table B 2.6  
Type of Shelter

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	Type of Shelter			
		Type of Shelter			
		Pucca	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	807	6	59	23	12
2. Kadiri	213	1	89	1	9
3. Raydurg	408	-	65	35	neg
4. Cuddapah	580	neg	83	16	1
5. Mahbubnagar	462	1	84	13	2
6. Narayanpet	176	-	97	3	-
7. Bhongir	198	2	78	20	-
8. Miryalguda	204	1	93	6	-
9. Nalgonda	198	-	97	3	-
10. Suryapet	197	1	87	12	-
11. Srikakulam	386	11	71	18	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	161	2	67	27	4
2. Palasbari	201	2	97	-	1
3. Rangia	301	-	87	10	3
4. North Guwahati	200	-	95	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	4073	18	23	58	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	105	2	76	22	-
2. Padra	96	1	91	7	1
3. Vadodara	213	1	83	16	-
4. Dhoraji	194	-	73	19	8
5. Gondal	200	2	71	26	1
6. Jetpur	196	33	60	7	-
7. Morvi	200	-	75	25	-
8. Rajkot	412	2	75	23	-
9. Upleta	200	9	69	21	1
10. Wankaner	100	6	34	60	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Daulatpur	100	35	60	5	-
2. Gagret	101	-	76	24	-
3. Mahatpur	99	1	91	7	1
4. Santokhgarh	100	16	34	50	-
5. Una	99	6	79	15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>					
1. Faridabad	593	4	25	70	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>					
1. Anantnag	213	-	95	5	-
2. Bijbehara	212	-	100	-	-
3. Kulgam	202	1	99	-	neg
4. Mattan	200	-	87	13	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	-	99	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>					
1. Korotagere	114	-	32	68	-
2. Kunigal	90	1	87	12	-
3. Tiptur	80	-	48	52	-
4. Tumkur	291	-	63	35	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>					
1. Chiplun	141	-	99	1	-
2. Khed	200	-	99	1	-
3. Rajapur	203	-	99	1	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	-	1	99	-
5. Malwan	200	1	98	1	-
6. Sawantwadi	200	-	86	14	-
7. Vengurla	142	-	95	5	-
8. Pune	398	neg	54	46	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Indore	133	-	97	2	1
<b>Total</b>	133	-	97	2	1
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>					
1. Jagraon	200	8	79	13	-
2. Khanna	407	1	3	96	neg
3. Ludhiana	1029	31	25	43	1
5. Machhiwara	103	1	18	81	-
6. Mullanpurdhaka	200	1	14	85	-
7. Raikot	200	12	84	4	-
8. Samrala	108	1	7	92	-
<b>Total</b>	2247	16	29	55	neg
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>					
1. Pondicherry	402	3	79	18	neg
<b>Total</b>	402	3	79	18	neg
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>					
1. Kushalgarh	199	8	90	2	-
<b>Total</b>	199	8	90	2	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>					
1. Dharmanagar	200	-	99	-	1
2. Kamalpur	198	1	94	4	1
<b>Total</b>	398	1	96	2	1

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>					
1. Bhawanipatna	405	neg	92	8	-
2. Junagarh	200	-	97	3	-
3. Khariar	217	-	97	3	-
4. Anandpur	204	-	99	1	-
5. Keonjhar	167	-	92	7	1
6. Bhubaneswar	600	-	94	6	-
7. Puri	314	2	83	14	1
8. Barpali	197	2	90	8	-
9. Bargarh	203	-	74	26	-
10. Brajaraj Nagar	200	4	91	5	neg
11. Deogarh	199	-	4	96	-
12. Jharsuguda	180	-	88	12	-
13. Padmapur	211	-	99	1	-
14. Sambalpur	202	2	87	11	-
15. Raurkela	661	neg	88	12	neg
16. Sundergarh	100	-	79	21	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>					
1. Kurseong	200	15	34	51	neg
2. Siliguri	361	2	90	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>



Table B 2.7

Availability of Electricity

(%)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHS	Availability of Electricity		
		Yes	No	Not Stated
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Anantapur	807	42	57	1
2. Kadiri	213	64	31	5
3. Raydurg	408	38	62	-
4. Cuddapah	580	39	56	5
5. Mahbubnagar	462	29	67	4
6. Narayanpet	176	48	51	1
7. Bhongir	198	57	42	1
8. Miryalguda	204	38	58	4
9. Nalgonda	198	44	56	-
10. Suryapet	197	38	62	-
11. Srikakulam	386	44	56	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>				
1. Guwahati	161	41	57	2
2. Palasbari	201	10	87	3
3. Rangia	301	12	85	3
4. North Guwahati	200	4	94	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>				
1. Delhi	4073	42	56	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>				
1. Dabhoi	105	49	51	-
2. Padra	96	32	67	1
3. Vadodara	213	12	87	1
4. Dhoraji	194	67	29	4
5. Gondal	200	74	24	2
6. Jetpur	196	81	19	-
7. Morvi	200	55	45	-
8. Rajkot	412	61	36	3
9. Upleta	200	53	44	3
10. Wankaner	100	79	21	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Daulatpur	100	94	4	2
2. Gagret	101	79	21	-
3. Mahatpur	99	67	22	11
4. Santokhgarh	100	95	2	3
5. Una	99	80	18	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>				
1. Faridabad	593	65	30	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>				
1. Anantnag	213	95	2	3
2. Bijbehara	212	95	5	-
3. Kulgam	202	94	6	neg
4. Mattan	200	100	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	99	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>				
1. Korotagere	114	82	10	8
2. Kunigal	90	2	90	8
3. Tiptur	80	85	11	4
4. Tumkur	291	62	34	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>				
1. Chiplun	141	62	37	1
2. Khed	200	79	21	-
3. Rajapur	203	81	19	-
5. Ratnagiri	202	89	11	-
6. Malwan	200	81	18	1
7. Sawantwadi	200	54	46	-
8. Vengurla	142	73	27	-
9. Pune	398	73	27	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Indore	133	11	88	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>				
1. Jagraon	200	77	20	3
2. Khanna	407	83	11	6
3. Ludhiana	1029	82	17	1
4. Machhiwara	103	60	39	1
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	80	17	3
6. Raikot	200	86	14	-
7. Samrala	108	75	25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>				
1. Pondicherry	402	41	58	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>				
1. Kushalgarh	199	41	59	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>				
1. Dharmanagar	200	19	68	13
2. Kamalpur	198	30	66	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>				
1. Bhawanipatna	405	6	94	-
2. Junagarh	200	8	91	1
3. Khariar	217	3	97	-
4. Anandpur	204	3	96	1
5. Keonjhar	167	6	93	1
6. Bhubaneswar	600	1	99	-
7. Puri	314	15	83	2
8. Barpali	197	34	66	-
9. Bargarh	203	38	62	-
10. Brajaraj Nagar	200	35	64	1
11. Deogarh	199	25	75	-
12. Jharsuguda	180	29	71	-
13. Padmapur	211	1	99	-
14. Sambalpur	202	46	54	-
15. Raurkela	661	28	72	-
16. Sundergarh	100	4	96	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>				
1. Kurseong	200	61	38	1
2. Siliguri	361	10	89	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>

Table B 2.8

Average Monthly Household Income and Per Capita Income

(in Rs.)

State/City/ Town	Average monthly household income	Average monthly per-capita income
1	2	3
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>		
1. Anantapur	510	121
2. Kadiiri	511	124
3. Raydurg	535	100
4. Cuddapah	541	132
5. Mahbubnagar	732	152
6. Narayanpet	799	140
7. Bhongir	741	151
8. Miryalguda	615	134
9. Nalgonda	734	170
10. Suryapet	568	143
11. Srikakulam	487	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>131</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>		
1. Guwahati	937	207
2. Palasbari	521	93
3. Rangia	436	84
4. North Guwahati	693	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>117</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>		
1. Delhi	753	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>182</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>		
1. Dabhoi	552	92
2. Padra	474	99
3. Vadodara	786	179
4. Dhoraji	823	152
5. Gondal	652	155
6. Jetpur	758	183
7. Morvi	573	111
8. Rajkot	782	165
9. Upleta	570	120
10. Wankaner	900	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>149</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>		
1. Daulatpur	1030	186
2. Gagret	475	105
3. Mahatpur	595	93
4. Santokhgarh	821	174
5. Una	459	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>131</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>		
1. Faridabad	987	254
<b>Total</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>254</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>		
1. Anantnag	1137	213
2. Bijbehara	733	115
3. Kulgam	772	140
4. Mattan	843	159
5. Doru-verinag	700	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>152</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>		
1. Korotagere	489	128
2. Kunigal	318	65
3. Tiptur	612	121
4. Tumkur	493	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>103</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>		
1. Chiplun	814	210
2. Khed	752	167
3. Rajapur	661	141
4. Ratnagiri	1420	274
5. Malwan	480	109
6. Sawantwadi	552	138
7. Vengurla	548	148
8. Pune	1126	205
<b>Total</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>178</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>		
1. Indore	887	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>215</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>		
1. Jagraon	622	156
2. Khanna	880	176
3. Ludhiana	1233	322
4. Machhiwara	857	154
5. Mullanpurdhaka	937	251
6. Raikot	635	109
7. Samrala	1049	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>244</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>		
1. Pondicherry	484	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>104</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>		
1. Kushalgarh	705	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>139</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>		
1. Dharmanagar	336	66
2. Kamalpur	943	231
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>147</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3
<b>Orissa</b>		
1. Bhawanipatna	572	129
2. Junagarh	737	146
3. Khariar	337	67
4. Anandpur	476	89
5. Keonjhar	627	108
6. Bhubaneswar	648	146
7. Puri	913	189
8. Barpali	527	106
9. Bargarh	721	145
10. Brajaraj Nagar	988	175
11. Deogarh	659	133
12. Jharsuguda	526	107
13. Padmapur	258	68
14. Sambalpur	1093	196
15. Raurkela	724	152
16. Sundergarh	544	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>		
1. Kurseong	1006	177
2. Siliguri	692	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>160</b>



Table C-3.1

## Number of Sampled Bastis

State/City/Town	No. of Sampled Bastis	No. of Bastis from where Basti schedules were received
1	2	3
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>		
1. Ananthapur	17	5
2. Kadiiri	14	13
3. Raydurg	8	8
4. Cuddapah	21	21
5. Mehbub Nagar	15	6
6. Narayanpet	6	5
7. Bhongir	4	4
8. Miryalguda	27	27
9. Nalgonda	4	4
10. Suryapete	4	4
11. Srikakulam	14	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>111</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>		
1. Guwahati	3	3
2. Palasbari	2	2
3. Rangia	3	3
4. N. Guwahati	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>		
1. Delhi	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>		
1. Dabhoi	7	6
2. Padra	4	4
3. Vadodara	9	9
4. Dhoraji	18	18
5. Gondal	12	12
6. Jetpur	12	12
7. Morvi	9	9
8. Rajkot	17	17
9. Upleta	10	10
10. Wankaner	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>		
1. Daulatpur	1	1
2. Gagret	1	1
3. Mahatpur	1	1
4. Santokhgarh	1	1
5. Una	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>		
1. Faridabad	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>		
1. Anantnag	4	4
2. Bijbehara	7	4
3. Kulgam	5	4
4. Mattan	4	4
5. Doru-verinag	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>		
1. Korotagere	3	3
2. Kunigal	4	NA*
3. Tiptur	3	NA*
5. Tumkur	5	NA*
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>		
1. Chiplun	4	4
2. Khed	7	7
3. Rajapur	10	10
4. Ratnagiri	11	10
5. Malwan	7	6
6. Sawantwadi	5	5
7. Vengurla	4	4
8. Pune	8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>		
1. Indore	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>		
1. Jagraon	5	5
2. Khanna	14	13
3. Ludhiana	19	17
4. Machhiwara	6	5
5. Mullanpur dakha	3	3
6. Raikot	9	7
7. Samrala	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>56</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>		
1. Pondicherry	31	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>		
1. Kushalgarh	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>		
1. Dharmanagar	4	4
2. Kamalpur	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>		
1. Bhawani Patna	8	8
2. Junagarh	5	5
3. Khariar (NAC)	7	6
4. Anandpur	4	NA*
5. Keonjhar	12	12
6. Bhubaneswar	28	28
7. Puri	17	NA*
8. Barapali	10	10
9. Bargarh	20	20
10. Brajrajnagar	10	3
11. Deogarh	4	NA*
12. Jharsuguda	5	5
13. Padampur	6	6
14. Sambalpur	12	NA*
15. Rourkela	28	25
16. Sundargarh	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>139</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3
<u>West Bengal</u>		
1. Kurseong	9	9
2. Siliguri	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>589</b>

\* No Basti schedules received.

Table C-3.2

Water Supply Facilities Available in Bastis

State/City Town	No. of Bastis	% Bastis having				
		Shallow Hand pumps	Mark II Hand pumps	Taps	Handpumps and taps	Neither handpumps nor taps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1. Ananthapur	5	20	50	80	60	-
2. Kadiri	13	-	100	92	92	-
3. Raydurg	8	-	100	75	75	-
4. Cuddapah	21	52	52	90	47	5
5. Mehbub Nagar	6	100	-	67	-	-
6. Narayanpet	5	20	80	80	60	-
7. Bhongir	4	25	100	100	100	-
8. Miryalguda	27	-	100	67	67	-
9. Nalgonda	4	-	100	75	75	-
10. Suryapete	4	25	100	50	50	-
11. Srikakulam	14	-	93	100	93	-
<b>Total</b>	111	19	83	81	67	1
<b>Assam</b>						
1. Guwahati	3	67	33	-	-	-
2. Palasbari	2	100	-	-	-	-
3. Rangia	3	100	-	-	-	-
4. N. Guwahati	4	-	-	25	-	75
<b>Total</b>	12	58	8	8	-	25
<b>Delhi</b>						
1. Delhi	8	88	25	88	25	-
<b>Total</b>	8	88	25	88	25	-
<b>Gujarat</b>						
1. Dabhoi	6	-	-	100	-	-
2. Padra	4	-	-	100	-	-
3. Vadodara	9	33	-	89	-	-
4. Dhoraji	18	39	33	72	28	11
5. Gondal	12	83	-	-	-	17
6. Jetpur	12	100	-	75	-	-
7. Morvi	9	-	-	-	-	100
8. Rajkot	17	65	-	53	-	24
9. Upleta	10	70	-	40	-	20
10. Wankaner	7	29	-	71	-	14
<b>Total</b>	104	50	6	55	5	19

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Daulatpur	1	-	-	100	-	-
2. Gagret	1	-	-	100	-	-
3. Mahatpur	1	-	-	-	-	100
4. Santokhgarh	1	-	-	100	-	-
5. Una	1	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>						
1. Faridabad	9	56	100	89	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>						
1. Anantnag	4	-	-	100	-	-
2. Bijbehara	4	-	-	100	-	-
3. Kulgam	4	-	-	75	-	25
4. Mattan	4	-	-	100	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	4	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>						
1. Koratagere	3	100	-	100	-	-
2. Kunigal	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Tiptur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Tumkur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>						
1. Chiplun	4	-	50	100	50	-
2. Khed	7	-	57	71	28	-
3. Rajapur	10	10	-	40	-	50
4. Ratnagiri	10	-	20	10	-	70
5. Malwan	6	17	-	-	-	83
6. Sawantwadi	5	-	-	100	-	-
7. Vengurla	4	25	75	-	-	-
8. Pune	7	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore	2	-	100	100	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon	5	100	-	-	-	-
2. Khanna	13	-	100	38	38	-
3. Ludhiana	17	65	12	35	-	29
4. Machhiwara	5	60	80	-	-	20
e. Mullanpur dakha	3	67	33	-	-	33
6. Raikot	7	-	43	71	29	14
7. Samrala	6	50	83	50	33	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry	31	3	-	87	-	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh	4	-	75	75	75	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmanagar	4	-	50	100	50	-
2. Kamalpur	4	75	50	25	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>						
1. Bhawani Patna	8	-	100	38	37	-
2. Junagarh	5	-	100	60	60	-
3. Khariar (NAC)	6	67	-	-	-	33
4. Anandpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Keonjhar	12	-	83	83	83	17
6. Bhubaneswar	28	12	35	46	11	32
7. Puri	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Barapali	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Bargarh	20	-	65	45	25	15
10. Brajrajnagar	3	-	67	33	33	33
11. Deogarh	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12. Jharsuguda	5	-	-	60	-	40
13. Padampur	6	17	100	67	67	-
14. Sambalpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15. Rourkela	25	60	32	44	20	4
16. Sundargarh	11	-	82	45	27	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>						
1. Kurseong	9	-	-	100	-	-
2. Siliguri	15	7	-	-	-	93
<b>Total</b>	24	4	-	38	-	58
<b>Grand Total</b>	589	27	39	59	23	15

\* No Basti schedules received.



Table C-3.3

Community Toilet and Rubbish Depot Facilities Available in Bastis

State/City/Town	No. of Bastis	% of Bastis having community toilets		% of Bastis having Rubbish depots
		Gents	Ladies	
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Anantapur	5	60	60	100
2. Kadiri	13	-	69	77
3. Raydurg	8	13	75	100
4. Cuddapah	21	48	43	90
5. Mahbub Nagar	6	-	17	83
6. Narayanpet	5	-	100	100
7. Bhongir	4	100	100	25
8. Miryalguda	27	4	4	-
9. Nalgonda	4	50	50	100
10. Suryapet	4	-	-	100
11. Srikakulam	14	36	29	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>65</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>				
1. Guwahati	3	-	-	-
2. Palasbari	2	-	-	-
3. Rangia	3	67	-	100
4. North Guwahati	4	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>				
1. Delhi	8	88	88	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>				
1. Dabhoi	6	83	83	-
2. Padra	4	100	100	-
3. Vadodara	9	22	22	-
4. Dhoraji	18	33	33	-
5. Gondal	12	25	25	-
6. Jetpur	12	17	25	-
7. Morvi	9	56	56	-
8. Rajkot	17	53	53	41
9. Upleta	10	10	-	-
10. Wankaner	7	86	86	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>				
1. Faridabad	9	44	33	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Daulatpur	1	-	-	-
2. Gagret	1	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	1	-	-	-
4. Santokh Garh	1	-	-	-
5. Una	1	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>				
1. Anantnag	4	50	25	-
2. Brijbehara	4	75	-	-
3. Kulgaon	4	25	25	-
4. Mattan	4	50	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	4	25	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>				
1. Korotagere	3	-	-	100
2. Kunigal	NA*	-	-	NA
3. Tiptur	NA*	-	-	NA
4. Tumkur	NA*	-	-	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Indore	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>				
1. Khed	7	100	100	100
2. Chiplun	4	75	50	100
3. Rajapur	10	80	80	100
4. Ratnagiri	10	90	90	100
5. Vengurla	4	100	100	100
6. Malwan	6	100	100	100
7. Sawantwadi	5	60	60	20
8. Pune	7	86	86	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>92</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	4	
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>					
1.	Bhubaneswar	28	7	7	85
2.	Puri	NA*	NA	NA	NA
3.	Bhawanipatna	8	-	-	100
4.	Junagarh	5	-	-	100
5.	Khariar	6	-	-	67
6.	Anandpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA
7.	Keonjhar	12	-	-	17
8.	Rourkela	25	8	8	44
9.	Sundargarh	11	-	-	9
10.	Deogarh	NA*	NA	NA	NA
11.	Jharsuguda	5	-	-	-
12.	Padampur	6	-	-	-
13.	Sambalpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA
14.	Barpali	10	10	-	90
15.	Brajrajnagar	3	-	-	-
16.	Bargarh	20	-	-	75
<b>Total</b>		139	4	3	56
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>					
1.	Jagraon	5	-	-	20
2.	Khanna	13	-	-	-
3.	Ludhiana	17	-	-	6
4.	Machiwara	5	-	-	40
5.	Mullanpur-Dhaka	3	-	-	-
6.	Raikot	7	-	29	14
7.	Samrala	6	-	-	33
<b>Total</b>		56	-	4	13
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>					
1.	Pondicherry	31	35	35	39
<b>Total</b>		31	35	35	39
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>					
1.	Kushalgarh	4	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		4	-	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>					
1.	Dharmanagar	4	-	-	-
2.	Kamalpur	4	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		8	-	-	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>				
1. Kurseong	9	78	78	67
2. Siliguri	15	33	33	7
<b>Total</b>	24	50	50	29
<b>Grand Total</b>	589	28	29	41

\* No Basti schedules received.

Table C-3.4

Health Care Facilities Available in Bastis

State/City/Town	No. of Bastis	% Basti having				
		MCH centre (within 1 km.)	Health centre/ dispensary (within 1 km.)	Private doctors	Access to more than one facility	Not having access to any facility
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Anantapur	5	20	-	80	20	20
2. Kadiri	13	-	38	62	31	31
3. Raydurg	8	13	25	25	-	37
4. Cuddapah	21	52	38	57	52	33
5. Mahbub Nagar	6	-	-	100	-	-
6. Narayanpet	5	-	40	60	40	40
7. Bhongir	4	25	-	25	-	50
8. Miryalguda	27	-	44	22	19	52
9. Nalgonda	4	-	50	75	50	25
10. Suryapet	4	-	-	25	-	75
11. Srikakulam	14	79	86	93	86	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>						
1. Guwahati	3	-	33	33	-	34
2. Palasbari	2	-	50	-	-	50
3. Rangia	3	-	-	-	-	100
4. North Guwahati	4	-	-	25	-	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>

Contd....

1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>Delhi</b>						
1. Delhi	8	100	63	88	88	-
<b>Total</b>	8	100	63	88	88	-
<b>Gujarat</b>						
1. Dabhoi	6	-	-	67	-	33
2. Padra	4	-	25	-	-	75
3. Vadodara	9	22	56	33	33	44
4. Dhoraji	18	-	-	39	-	61
5. Gondal	12	8	58	69	42	8
6. Jetpur	12	-	-	50	-	50
7. Morvi	9	45	78	-	44	22
8. Rajkot	17	-	53	41	18	29
9. Upleta	10	70	30	30	60	30
10. Wankaner	7	-	43	57	14	14
<b>Total</b>	104	13	34	40	21	36
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1. Daulatpur	1	100	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	1	100	100	100	100	-
3. Mahatpur	1	-	100	100	100	-
4. Santokh Garh	1	100	-	100	100	-
5. Una	1	100	-	100	100	-
<b>Total</b>	5	80	40	80	80	-

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>						
1. Faridabad	9	44	22	67	33	22
<b>Total</b>	9	44	22	67	33	22
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>						
1. Anantnag	4	100	100	25	100	-
2. Bnjbehara	4	-	100	-	-	-
3. Kulgaon	4	-	100	50	80	-
4. Mahan	4	-	100	50	80	-
5. Doru-verinag	4	25	75	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	20	25	95	20	35	-
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>						
1. Korotager	3	33	33	-	35	-
2. Kumagaon	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Tiptur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Tumkur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	3	33	33	-	33	67
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>						
1. Chiplun	4	-	75	-	-	25
2. Khed	7	-	71	14	14	29
3. Rajapur	10	10	80	-	10	20
4. Ratnagiri	10	50	20	-	10	20
5. Malwan	6	17	-	17	-	66
6. Sawantwadi	5	-	20	40	-	40
7. Vengerla	4	-	25	75	-	-
8. Pune	7	57	86	100	86	-
<b>Total</b>	53	21	49	26	17	28

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore	2	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Gurgaon	5	100	100	60	100	-
2. Khanna	13	38	62	30	46	23
3. Ludhiana	17	41	41	76	47	12
4. Machimara	5	-	100	40	4	-
5. Mullanpur dakha	3	-	100	100	100	-
6. Raikot	7	-	86	43	43	14
7. Samrala	6	-	67	17	17	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry	31	-	35	45	29	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh	4	-	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmnagar	4	-	-	25	-	75
2. Karnalpur	4	25	50	-	25	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>

Contd....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Orissa</b>						
1. Bhubaneswar	28	31	58	4	29	43
2. Puri	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Bhawanipatna	8	13	-	-	-	87
4. Junagarh	5	-	60	-	-	40
5. Khariar	6	17	83	17	33	17
6. Anandpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Keonjhar	12	17	33	8	25	67
8. Rourkela	25	12	56	48	36	14
9. Sundargarh	11	9	27	27	27	64
10. Deogarh	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11. Jharsuguda	5	-	100	-	-	-
12. Padampur	6	-	-	-	-	-
13. Sambalpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14. Barpali	10	10	70	40	10	20
15. Brajrajnagar	3	33	33	-	33	67
16. Bargarh	20	15	15	60	25	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>						
1. Kurseons	9	56	56	89	56	11
2. Siliguri	15	53	53	7	53	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>

\* No Basti schedules received.

Table C-3.5

Pre-School and School Facilities Available in Bastis

State/City Town	No. of Bastis	% Bastis having		
		Angan- wadi	Balwadi	Primary School (within 1 km)
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Ananthapur	5	100	-	40
2. Kadiri	13	-	100	77
3. Raydurg	8	-	100	100
4. Cuddapah	21	100	-	76
5. Mehbub Nagar	6	-	100	100
6. Narayanpet	5	20	100	100
7. Bhongir	4	-	100	50
8. Miryalguda	27	-	89	74
9. Nalgonda	4	-	100	50
10. Suryapete	4	-	100	75
11. Srikakulam	14	-	100	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>				
1. Guwahati	3	33	-	100
2. Palasbari	2	-	-	50
3. Rangia	3	-	-	67
4. N. Guwahati	4	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>				
1. Delhi	8	100	25	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>				
1. Dabhoi	6	100	67	83
2. Padra	4	-	100	100
3. Vadodara	9	67	-	78
4. Dhoraji	18	6	11	56
5. Gondal	12	-	92	50
6. Jetpur	12	-	100	50
7. Morvi	9	-	-	78
8. Rajkot	17	94	18	82
9. Upleta	10	-	100	90
10. Wankaner	7	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>72</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Daulatpur	1	-	-	100
2. Gagret	1	-	-	100
3. Mahatpur	1	-	-	100
4. Santokhgarh	1	-	-	100
5. Una	1	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>				
1. Faridabad	9	100	22	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>				
1. Anantnag	4	-	-	100
2. Bijbehara	4	-	-	100
3. Kulgam	4	-	-	75
4. Mattan	4	-	-	100
5. Doru-verinag	4	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>				
1. Korotagere	3	-	3	100
2. Kunigal	NA	NA*	NA	NA
3. Tiptur	NA	NA*	NA	NA
5. Tumkur	NA	NA*	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>				
1. Chiplun	4	-	100	100
2. Khed	7	-	43	-
3. Rajapur	10	-	40	100
4. Ratnagiri	10	-	70	100
5. Malwan	6	-	50	100
6. Sawantwadi	5	-	40	60
7. Vengurla	4	-	50	100
8. Pune	7	43	86	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Indore	2	-	100	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	6
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>				
1. Jagraon	5	-	-	100
2. Khanna	13	-	-	62
3. Ludhiana	17	47	-	76
4. Machhiwara	5	-	-	100
e. Mullanpur dakha	3	-	-	100
6. Raikot	7	-	-	100
7. Samrala	6	-	17	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>				
1. Pondicherry	31	84	35	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>84</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>				
1. Kushalgarh	4	100	-	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>				
1. Dharmanagar	4	-	50	25
2. Kamalpur	4	-	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>				
1. Bhawani Patna	8	-	75	63
2. Junagarh	5	-	80	100
3. Khariar (NAC)	6	-	67	100
4. Anandpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA
5. Keonjhar	12	-	58	100
6. Bhubaneswar	28	62	31	69
7. Puri	NA*	NA	NA	NA
8. Barapali	10	-	100	90
9. Bargarh	20	5	95	95
10. Brajrajnagar	3	-	100	-
11. Deogarh	NA*	NA	NA	NA
12. Jharsuguda	5	-	100	100
13. Padampur	6	-	67	100
14. Sambalpur	NA*	NA	NA	NA
15. Rourkela	25	-	84	92
16. Sundargarh	11	-	100	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>89</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<u>West Bengal</u>				
1. Kurseong	9	-	56	89
2. Siliguri	15	93	33	93
<b>Total</b>	24	58	42	92
<b>Grand Total</b>	589	25	50	80

\* No Basti schedules received.

Table D 4.1

## Sources of Water Supply

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	% households using						
		Tap	Hand pump	Mark II hand pump	Well	Pond	River	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Anantapur	807	34	-	66	-	-	-	-
2. Kadiri	213	58	-	42	-	-	-	-
3. Raydurg	408	64	-	36	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	580	82	5	7	6	-	-	neg
5. Mahbubnagar	462	39	42	19	-	-	-	-
6. Narayanpet	176	83	1	13	3	-	-	-
7. Bhongir	198	48	-	38	14	-	-	-
8. Miryalguda	204	41	-	42	17	-	-	-
9. Nalgonda	198	46	-	47	7	-	-	neg
10. Suryapet	197	54	21	25	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	386	57	-	24	14	-	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>								
1. Guwahati	161	1	89	4	6	neg	-	-
2. Palasvari	201	-	99	-	1	-	-	-
3. Rangia	301	-	96	-	-	-	4	-
4. North-Guwahati	200	-	-	-	26	-	74	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>								
1. Delhi	4073	62	36	2	neg	-	-	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>								
1. Dabhoi	105	45	55	-	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	96	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	213	72	19	-	-	-	-	9
4. Dhoraji	194	34	31	34	-	-	-	1
5. Gondal	200	5	82	-	-	1	7	5

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Jetpur	196	-	90	1	-	-	8	1
7. Morvi	200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	412	71	25	-	4	-	-	-
9. Upleta	200	27	50	-	23	-	-	neg
10. Wankaner	100	52	48	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Daulatpur	100	84	-	-	16	-	-	-
2. Gagret	101	47	9	-	35	-	-	9
3. Mahatpur	99	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	100	67	1	-	32	-	-	-
5. Una	99	89	2	-	7	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>								
1. Faridabad	593	21	23	55	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>								
1. Anantnag	213	97	1	-	-	-	2	-
2. Bijbehara	212	90	1	-	-	-	9	-
3. Kulgam	202	80	-	-	-	-	-	20
4. Mattan	200	90	-	-	-	-	6	4
5. Doru-verinag	202	72	-	-	-	-	12	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>								
1. Korotagere	114	53	1	-	46	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	43	-	57	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	80	72	-	-	28	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	291	70	-	30	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>								
1. Chiplun	141	48	-	16	36	-	-	-
2. Khed	200	53	-	12	35	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	203	58	5	-	17	-	-	20
4. Ratnagiri	202	65	-	-	35	-	-	-
5. Malwan	200	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
6. Sawantwadi	200	57	-	-	43	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	142	-	-	-	99	-	-	1
8. Pune	398	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Indore	133	66	-	11	23	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	133	66	-	11	23	-	-	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>								
1. Jagraon	200	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khanna	407	29	3	67	1	-	-	neg
3. Ludhiana	1029	22	78	-	-	-	-	-
4. Machhiwara	103	-	13	87	-	-	-	-
5. Mullanpur Dakha	200	20	79	-	1	-	-	-
6. Raikot	200	21	4	75	-	-	-	-
7. Samrala	108	35	7	58	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2247	20	54	26	neg	-	-	neg
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>								
1. Pondicherry	402	94	2	3	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	402	94	2	3	1	-	-	-
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>								
1. Kushalgarh	199	56	-	34	9	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	199	56	-	34	9	-	-	1
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>								
1. Dharmanagar	200	43	-	30	12	11	4	-
2. Kamalpur	198	16	45	14	-	12	13	-
<b>Total</b>	398	29	23	22	6	12	8	-
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>								
1. Bhawanipatna	405	5	-	63	27	3	-	2
2. Junagarh	200	23	-	48	27	2	-	-
3. Khariar(NAC)	217	-	54	-	40	6	-	-
4. Anandpur	204	-	-	73	27	-	-	-
5. Keonjhar	167	28	-	34	26	12	-	-
6. Bhubaneswar	600	39	-	18	42	-	-	1
7. Puri	314	36	53	5	1	4	1	-
8. Barapali	197	32	-	-	22	16	-	-
9. Bargarh	203	44	-	28	16	2	10	-
10. Brajrajnagar	200	7	-	12	78	1	2	-
11. Deogarh	199	53	36	-	11	-	-	-
12. Jharsuguda	180	54	-	-	46	-	-	-
13. Padampur	211	51	-	46	-	-	3	-

Contd...



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.Sambalpur	202	71	1	26	2	-	-	-
15.Rourkela	661	5	35	9	50	-	1	-
16.Sundargarh	100	15	46	-	39	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	4260	27	46	23	31	2	1	neg
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>								
1. Kurseong	200	94	-	-	-	-	-	6
2. Siliguri	361	-	8	-	92	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	561	34	5	-	59	-	-	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	23263	46	23	16	12	1	1	1

Table D 4.2

Community and Private Sources of Water Supply

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	Community		Private		Community Sources (%)							Private sources (%)						% of HHs with access to more than one source			
		No. of house- holds	%	No. of house- holds	%	Tap pump	Hand pump II	Mark Well	Well	Pond	River	Others	Total	Tap pump	Hand pump II	Mark Well	Well	Pond		River	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>																						
1. Anantapur	807	807	100	-	-	34	-	66	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
2. Kadiri	213	213	100	-	-	58	-	42	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Raydurg	408	373	91	35	9	56	-	35	-	-	-	-	91	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	52
4. Cuddapah	580	537	93	43	7	76	4	7	6	-	-	neg	93	6	1	-	neg	-	-	neg	7	13
5. Mahbubnagar	462	450	97	12	3	38	40	19	-	-	-	-	97	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
6. Narayanpet	176	146	83	30	17	69	-	11	3	-	-	-	83	14	1	2	neg	-	-	-	17	21
7. Bhongir	198	182	92	16	8	43	-	38	11	-	-	-	92	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	58
8. Miryalguda	204	179	88	25	12	36	-	42	10	-	-	-	88	5	-	neg	7	-	-	-	12	-
9. Nalgonda	198	187	94	11	6	46	-	46	2	-	-	neg	94	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	19
10. Suryapet	197	197	100	-	-	54	21	25	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
11. Srikakulam	386	379	98	7	2	56	-	24	12	-	6	-	98	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>3650</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Assam</b>																						
1. Guwahati	161	71	44	90	56	1	36	1	5	1	-	-	44	-	53	2	1	-	-	-	56	-
2. Palasbari	201	166	83	35	17	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	17	-
3. Rangia	301	266	88	35	12	-	84	-	-	-	4	-	88	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	neg
4. North Guwahati	200	197	99	3	1	-	-	-	25	-	74	-	99	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>neg</b>

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<b>Delhi</b>																							
1. Delhi	4073	3171	78	902	22	52	25	1	-	-	-	neg	78	10	11	1	neg	-	-	neg	22	14	
<b>Total</b>	4073	3171	78	902	22	52	25	1	-	-	-	neg	78	10	11	1	neg	-	-	neg	22	14	
<b>Gujarat</b>																							
1. Dabhoi	105	58	55	47	45	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
2. Padra	96	96	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	213	212	100	1	neg	72	19	-	-	-	-	9	100	neg	-	-	-	-	-	-	neg	31	
4. Dhoraji	194	143	74	51	26	10	31	32	-	-	-	1	74	24	-	2	-	-	-	-	26	6	
5. Gondal	200	170	85	30	15	-	73	-	-	-	7	5	85	5	9	-	-	1	-	-	15	8	
6. Jetpur	196	195	99	1	1	-	90	-	-	-	8	1	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
7. Morvi	200	-	-	200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
8. Rajkot	412	205	50	207	50	44	6	-	-	-	-	-	50	28	19	-	3	-	-	-	50	3	
9. Upleta	200	142	71	58	29	13	48	-	10	-	-	-	71	13	3	-	12	-	-	1	29	2	
10. Wankaner	100	44	44	56	56	27	17	-	-	-	-	-	44	25	31	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	
<b>Total</b>	1916	1265	66	651	34	26	32	3	1	-	2	2	66	24	7	1	2	neg	-	neg	34	6	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>																							
1. Daulatpur	100	92	92	8	8	84	-	-	8	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	
2. Gagret	101	76	75	25	25	44	-	-	22	-	-	9	75	3	9	-	13	-	-	-	25	31	
3. Mahatpur	99	99	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Santokhgarh	100	72	72	28	28	45	-	-	27	-	-	-	72	22	1	-	5	-	-	-	28	7	
5. Una	99	83	84	16	15	75	-	-	7	2	-	-	84	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	
<b>Total</b>	499	422	85	77	15	70	-	-	13	neg	-	2	85	8	2	-	5	-	-	-	15	8	

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Haryana</b>																						
1. Faridabad	593	510	86	83	14	18	13	55	neg	-	-	-	86	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	14	29
<b>Total</b>	593	510	86	83	14	18	13	55	neg	-	-	-	86	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	14	29
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>																						
1. Anantnag	213	142	67	71	33	65	-	-	-	-	2	-	67	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	neg
2. Bijbehara	212	159	75	53	25	66	-	-	-	-	9	-	75	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	4
3. Kulgam	202	177	88	25	12	-	68	-	-	-	-	20	88	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	neg
4. Mattan	200	160	80	40	20	70	-	-	-	-	6	4	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2
5. Doru-verinag	202	174	86	28	14	58	-	-	-	-	12	16	86	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1
<b>Total</b>	1029	812	79	217	21	65	-	-	-	-	6	8	79	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	2
<b>Karnataka</b>																						
1. Korotagere	114	100	88	14	12	42	1	-	45	-	-	-	88	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	93
2. Kunigal	90	90	100	-	-	43	-	57	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
3. Tiptur	80	76	95	4	5	72	-	-	23	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
4. Tunkur	291	280	96	11	4	66	-	30	-	-	-	-	96	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
<b>Total</b>	575	546	95	29	5	59	neg	24	12	-	-	-	95	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	31
<b>Maharashtra</b>																						
1. Chiplun	141	134	95	7	5	43	-	16	36	-	-	-	95	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20
2. Khed	200	172	86	28	14	39	-	12	35	-	-	-	86	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2
3. Rajapur	203	85	42	118	58	2	6	-	14	-	-	20	42	56	-	-	2	-	-	-	58	1
4. Ratnagiri	202	79	39	123	61	4	-	-	35	-	-	-	39	60	-	-	1	-	-	-	61	1
5. Malwan	200	104	52	96	48	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	48	2
6. Sawantwadi	200	129	64	71	36	47	-	-	17	-	-	-	64	10	-	-	26	-	-	-	36	23
7. Vengurla	142	114	80	28	20	-	-	-	79	-	-	1	80	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
8. Pune	398	344	86	54	14	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
<b>Total</b>	1686	1161	69	525	31	35	1	3	28	-	-	2	69	20	-	-	11	-	-	-	31	5

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>																							
1. Indore	133	104	78	29	22	63	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	78	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	22	11
<b>Total</b>	133	104	78	29	22	63	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	78	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	22	11
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>																							
1. Jagraon	200	173	86	27	14	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
2. Khanna	407	386	95	21	5	28	3	64	-	-	-	-	neg	95	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	5	10
3. Ludhiana	1029	174	17	855	83	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	76	-	-	-	-	-	83	9
4. Machhiwara	103	81	79	22	21	-	2	77	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	21	-
5. Mullanpur Dakha	200	32	16	168	84	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	63	-	1	-	-	-	84	8
6. Raikot	200	17	9	183	91	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	4	73	-	-	-	-	91	4
7. Samrala	108	67	62	41	38	7	6	49	-	-	-	-	-	62	28	1	9	-	-	-	-	38	19
<b>Total</b>	2247	930	41	1317	59	13	11	17	-	-	-	-	neg	41	8	43	8	neg	-	-	-	59	8
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>																							
1. Pondicherry	402	377	94	25	6	88	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	94	6	neg	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
<b>Total</b>	402	377	94	25	6	88	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	94	6	neg	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>																							
1. Kushalgarh	199	128	64	71	36	22	-	34	8	-	-	-	-	64	34	-	-	1	-	-	1	36	17
<b>Total</b>	199	128	64	71	36	22	-	34	8	-	-	-	-	64	34	-	-	1	-	-	1	36	17
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>																							
1. Dharmanagar	200	170	85	30	15	42	-	30	4	5	4	-	-	85	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	15	2
2. Kamalpur	198	196	99	2	1	16	44	14	-	12	13	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	32
<b>Total</b>	398	366	92	32	8	29	22	22	2	8	9	-	-	92	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	8	17

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Orissa</b>																						
1. Bhawanipatna	405	316	78	89	22	5	-	61	7	3	-	2	78	neg	-	1	21	-	-	-	22	6
2. Junagarh	200	184	92	16	8	23	-	48	19	2	-	-	92	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-
3. Khariar (NAC)	217	184	85	33	15	-	54	-	25	6	-	-	85	-	neg	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
4. Anandpur	204	178	87	26	13	-	-	73	14	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	18
5. Keonjhar	167	153	91	14	9	27	-	34	18	12	-	-	91	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	71
6. Bhubaneswar	600	485	81	115	19	36	-	18	27	-	-	-	81	3	-	-	15	-	-	1	19	9
7. Puri	314	259	82	55	18	35	37	5	-	4	1	-	82	1	16	-	1	-	-	-	18	12
8. Barapali	197	191	97	6	3	32	29	-	19	17	-	-	97	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
9. Bargarh	203	187	92	16	8	44	-	28	9	1	10	-	92	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	8	20
10. Brajrajnagar	200	88	44	112	56	1	-	11	28	2	2	-	44	7	-	-	49	-	-	-	56	19
11. Deogarh	199	197	99	2	1	53	36	-	10	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	58
12. Jharsuguda	180	95	53	85	47	52	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	2	-	-	45	-	-	-	47	-
13. Padampur	211	211	100	-	-	51	-	46	-	-	3	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
14. Sambalpur	202	192	95	10	5	68	-	26	1	-	-	-	95	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	17
15. Bourkela	661	591	90	70	10	4	34	10	41	-	1	-	90	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	10	5
16. Sundargarh	100	85	85	15	15	15	46	-	24	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>3596</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>																						
1. Kurseong	200	193	96	7	4	91	-	-	-	-	-	5	96	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
2. Siliguri	361	242	67	119	33	-	5	-	62	-	-	-	67	-	3	-	30	-	-	-	33	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>18173</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5090</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>

Table D 4.3

Distance to Community Sources of Water Supply

(% of HHs)

States/City/ Town	No. of HHs using public sources	Distance to sources (ft)			
		<50	50- 100	>100	No res- ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	807	51	29	19	1
2. Kadiri	213	17	53	30	-
3. Raydurg	373	34	45	18	3
4. Cuddapah	537	45	32	22	1
5. Mahbubnagar	450	40	37	21	2
6. Narayanpet	146	27	45	23	5
7. Bhongir	182	8	40	45	7
8. Miryalguda	179	42	35	22	1
9. Nalgonda	187	2	26	65	7
10. Suryapet	197	9	53	26	12
11. Srikakulam	379	24	55	20	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3650</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	71	59	21	18	2
2. Palasbari	166	18	58	24	-
3. Rangia	266	18	51	28	3
4. North Guwahati	197	2	9	89	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	3171	25	29	42	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3171</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	58	17	16	62	5
2. Padra	96	42	58	-	-
3. Vadodara	212	39	24	37	-
4. Dhoraji	143	17	30	46	7
5. Gondal	170	13	54	30	3

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Jetpur	195	-	4	95	1
7. Morvi	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	205	27	23	49	1
9. Upleta	142	-	56	42	2
10. Wankaner	44	25	25	50	-
<b>Total</b>	1265	20	31	47	2
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Daulatpur	92	3	35	62	-
2. Gagret	76	36	36	28	-
3. Mahatpur	99	3	93	1	3
4. Santokhgarh	72	53	17	30	-
5. Una	83	1	51	47	1
<b>Total</b>	422	17	49	33	1
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>					
1. Faridabad	510	61	33	6	-
<b>Total</b>	510	61	33	6	-
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>					
1. Anantnag	142	13	52	31	4
2. Bijbehara	159	1	17	82	-
3. Kulgam	177	60	15	1	24
4. Mattan	160	7	18	67	7
5. Doru-verinag	174	29	34	37	neg
<b>Total</b>	812	23	26	43	8
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>					
1. Korotagere	100	98	1	1	-
2. Kunigal	90	3	95	2	-
3. Tiptur	76	61	29	10	-
4. Tumkur	280	62	20	18	-
<b>Total</b>	546	59	30	11	-
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>					
1. Chiplun	134	9	33	57	1
2. Khed	172	26	57	15	2
3. Rajapur	85	-	73	27	-
4. Ratnagiri	79	46	27	9	18
5. Malwan	104	26	1	71	2
6. Sawantwadi	129	34	28	38	-
7. Vengurla	114	96	-	1	3
8. Pune	344	68	21	10	1
<b>Total</b>	1161	44	29	25	2

Contd.....



	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore		104	6	51	42	1
<b>Total</b>		104	6	51	42	1
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon		173	4	-	5	91
2. Khanna		386	17	3	3	77
3. Ludhiana		174	9	17	71	3
4. Machhiwara		81	6	47	47	-
5. Mullanpur Dakha		32	97	3	-	-
6. Raikot		17	29	53	-	18
7. Samrala		67	7	67	26	-
<b>Total</b>		930	14	15	21	50
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry		377	40	36	22	2
<b>Total</b>		377	40	36	22	2
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh		128	3	67	30	-
<b>Total</b>		128	3	67	30	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmanagar		170	46	24	30	-
2. Kamalpur		196	9	48	42	1
<b>Total</b>		366	27	37	36	neg
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>						
1. Bhawanipatna		316	28	48	21	3
2. Junagarh		184	35	44	21	neg
3. Khariar (NAC)		184	14	40	46	-
4. Anandpur		178	35	35	30	-
5. Keonjhar		153	7	39	54	neg
6. Bhubaneswar		485	36	38	24	2
7. Puri		259	73	18	8	1
8. Barapali		191	55	31	13	1
9. Bargarh		187	26	31	42	1
10. Brajrajnagar		88	18	47	31	4
11. Deogarh		197	16	23	60	1
12. Jharsuguda		95	92	3	-	5

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Padampur		211	40	27	32	1
14. Sambalpur		192	69	28	3	neg
15. Rourkela		591	45	25	28	2
16. Sundargarh		85	21	29	48	2
<b>Total</b>		3596	39	32	28	1
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>						
1. Kurseong		193	40	17	40	3
2. Siliguri		242	36	57	7	-
<b>Total</b>		435	38	39	22	1
<b>Grand Total</b>		18173	32	33	31	4

Table D 4.4

Payment for Private Water Supply

(% of HHs)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs having private connection	Amount paid per month (in Rs.)						Not pay- ing	No res- pon- se
		<4.99 9.99	5- 14.99	10- 19.99	15- 24.99	20- 24.99	>25		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Anantapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kadiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Raydurg	35	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	43	-	74	12	2	5	2	5	-
5. Mahbubnagar	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
6. Narayanpet	30	-	-	-	-	94	-	3	3
7. Bhongir	16	-	-	-	19	-	19	37	25
8. Miryalguda	25	-	-	4	28	-	-	60	8
9. Nalgonda	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	86	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>									
1. Guwahati	90	-	-	1	-	-	-	99	-
2. Palasbari	35	-	-	-	-	9	11	80	-
3. Rangia	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
4. North Guwahati	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>									
1. Delhi	902	1	2	3	3	18	15	49	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>									
1. Dabhoi	47	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	1	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	51	-	88	2	-	-	-	8	2
5. Gondal	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Jetpur		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
7. Morvi		200	1	4	14	-	-	-	79	2
8. Rajkot		207	-	-	-	-	22	-	62	16
9. Upleta		58	-	34	-	-	-	-	66	-
10. Wankaner		56	-	2	43	-	-	-	55	-
<b>Total</b>		651	neg	19	8	-	7	-	60	6
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>										
1. Daulatpur		8	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
2. Gagret		25	-	8	-	-	-	-	92	-
3. Mahatpur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh		28	-	29	50	-	-	4	17	-
5. Una		16	-	82	6	-	-	-	6	6
<b>Total</b>		77	-	30	19	-	-	1	49	1
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>										
1. Faridabad		83	-	-	42	-	-	-	28	30
<b>Total</b>		83	-	-	42	-	-	-	28	30
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>										
1. Anantnag		71	87	-	-	-	-	-	3	10
2. Bijbehara		53	94	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
3. Kulgam		25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan		40	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag		28	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		217	94	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>										
1. Korotagere		14	-	86	-	-	-	-	14	-
2. Kunigal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
4. Tumkur		11	55	9	-	-	9	-	-	27
<b>Total</b>		29	21	45	-	-	3	-	21	10
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>										
1. Chiplun		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2. Khed		28	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	4
3. Rajapur		118	-	-	92	-	-	-	6	2
4. Ratnagiri		123	-	4	92	-	-	-	3	1
5. Malwan		96	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
6. Sawantwadi		71	-	-	6	4	3	18	69	-
7. Vengurla		28	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
8. Pune		54	-	18	6	22	26	26	-	2
<b>Total</b>		525	-	8	43	3	3	5	35	3

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>										
1. Indore		29	-	-	3	-	-	-	90	7
<b>Total</b>		29	-	-	3	-	-	-	90	7
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>										
1. Jagraon		27	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
2. Khanna		21	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10
3. Ludhiana		855	-	-	3	2	-	neg	86	9
4. Machhiwara		22	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
e. Mullanpur Dakha		168	-	12	-	-	-	-	77	11
6. Raikot		183	-	-	-	-	-	14	86	-
7. Samrala		41	-	-	-	-	68	20	12	-
<b>Total</b>		1317	-	2	2	1	2	3	83	7
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>										
1. Pondicherry		25	40	32	4	8	4	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>		25	40	32	4	8	4	4	4	4
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>										
1. Kushalgarh		71	-	-	-	94	-	-	1	5
<b>Total</b>		71	-	-	-	94	-	-	1	5
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>										
1. Dharmanagar		30	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
2. Kamalpur		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
<b>Total</b>		32	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	3
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>										
1. Bhawanipatna		89	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	36
2. Junagarh		16	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
3. Khariar (NAC)		33	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
4. Anandpur		26	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
5. Keonjhar		14	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
6. Bhubaneswar		115	-	-	-	1	-	-	98	1
7. Puri		55	-	-	15	-	5	-	67	13
8. Barapali		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
9. Bargarh		16	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
10. Brajrajnagar		112	-	-	1	-	-	1	96	2
11. Deogarh		2	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	-
12. Jharsuguda		85	-	-	1	-	-	-	99	-

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Padampur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Sambalpur		10	-	-	50	-	-	20	30	-
15. Rourkela		70	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	3
16. Sundargarh		15	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>		664	-	neg	2	neg	-	1	90	7
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>										
1. Kurseong		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	86
2. Siliguri		119	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>		126	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	5
<b>Grand Total</b>		5090	5	6	8	3	6	4	62	6

Table D 4.5

## Adequacy of Water Supply

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	% of HHs getting			No. of HHs not getting adequate water	Reasons for not getting adequate water (% of HHs)							
		Adequate water	Inadequate water	No response		Long queues	Short dura- tion of supply	Not enough cont- ainers	Not enough members to coll- ect water	Low pres- sure	Too far to go often	Any other	No res- ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>													
1. Anantapur	807	78	20	2	163	25	10	3	2	8	14	-	38
2. Kadiri	213	76	23	1	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3. Baydurg	408	70	30	-	122	26	40	3	-	17	8	1	5
4. Cuddapah	580	63	36	1	208	15	7	50	4	1	16	1	6
5. Mahbubnagar	462	67	32	1	150	12	4	30	25	4	20	4	1
6. Narayanpet	176	67	32	1	56	19	35	13	1	17	-	-	15
7. Bhongir	198	76	24	-	47	13	23	17	22	18	4	2	1
8. Miryalguda	204	88	11	1	23	13	4	-	4	79	-	-	-
9. Nalgonda	198	70	30	-	59	4	25	4	5	28	24	8	2
10. Suryapet	197	9	91	-	179	15	13	17	13	24	18	-	-
11. Srikakulam	386	43	57	neg	219	13	47	1	1	12	22	neg	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Assam</b>													
1. Guwahati	161	71	29	-	46	57	9	2	21	7	-	2	2
2. Palasbari	201	99	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3. Rangia	301	57	43	-	128	9	1	2	5	1	25	-	57
4. North Guwahati	200	1	99	-	199	19	-	-	-	-	79	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>20</b>

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>													
1. Delhi	4073	40	59	1	2406	35	27	3	3	17	8	1	6
<b>Total</b>	4073	40	59	1	2406	35	27	3	3	17	8	1	6
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>													
1. Dabhoi	105	79	21	-	22	-	4	11	7	37	26	11	4
2. Padra	96	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	213	49	51	-	108	39	3	7	7	7	19	18	-
4. Dhoraji	194	81	9	10	18	21	30	-	2	40	7	-	-
5. Gondal	200	99	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
6. Jetpur	196	3	97	-	191	12	-	-	-	-	88	-	-
7. Morvi	200	14	86	-	172	-	-	-	neg	-	3	97	-
8. Rajkot	412	67	33	-	135	27	25	9	neg	8	23	-	8
9. Upleta	200	53	47	-	94	60	27	1	2	7	1	1	1
10. Wankaner	100	91	9	-	9	-	11	11	22	22	34	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1916	60	39	1	751	24	11	5	2	7	29	19	3
<b><u>Hinachal Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Daulatpur	100	47	53	-	53	10	42	1	2	41	4	-	-
2. Gagret	101	66	34	-	34	47	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	99	89	11	-	11	-	28	36	-	18	-	-	18
4. Santokhgarh	100	58	42	-	42	22	32	4	1	34	6	-	1
5. Una	99	51	49	-	49	12	42	5	1	33	7	-	-
<b>Total</b>	499	62	38	-	189	19	41	4	1	30	4	-	1

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Haryana</b>													
1. Faridabad	593	78	22	-	128	54	4	14	17	-	7	1	3
<b>Total</b>	593	78	22	-	128	54	4	14	17	-	7	1	3
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>													
1. Anantnag	213	45	55	-	118	26	24	-	1	18	29	1	1
2. Bijbehara	212	26	74	-	157	17	8	38	-	33	4	-	-
3. Kulgan	202	45	55	-	112	28	21	1	1	26	23	-	-
4. Mattan	200	56	44	-	89	48	-	4	8	6	34	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	15	85	-	172	13	22	34	-	-	30	1	-
<b>Total</b>	1029	37	63	-	648	24	16	17	1	19	23	neg	neg
<b>Karnataka</b>													
1. Korotagere	114	78	22	-	25	-	4	88	-	8	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	-	100	-	90	2	18	21	18	16	18	7	-
3. Tiptur	80	79	21	-	17	24	24	-	-	5	-	47	-
4. Tunkur	291	41	59	-	172	41	8	-	-	51	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	575	47	53	-	304	14	15	16	12	26	12	5	-
<b>Maharashtra</b>													
1. Chiplun	141	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	200	78	22	-	44	-	25	9	7	-	7	52	-
3. Rajapur	203	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	61	39	-	78	1	71	-	-	28	-	-	-
5. Malwan	200	80	20	-	40	-	-	-	27	-	53	15	5
6. Sawantwadi	200	92	8	-	15	58	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
7. Vengurla	142	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	398	84	15	1	58	39	10	18	1	26	6	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1686	86	14	neg	235	17	28	7	6	17	14	11	neg

contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Indore	133	21	79	-	105	64	28	-	1	1	-	1	5
<b>Total</b>	133	21	79	-	105	64	28	-	1	1	-	1	5
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>													
1. Jagraon	200	1	7	92	15	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	93
2. Khanna	407	46	7	47	27	13	4	33	18	-	14	18	-
3. Ludhiana	1029	57	23	20	240	24	29	6	neg	19	12	6	4
4. Nachhiwara	103	95	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Mullanpur Dakha	200	83	17	-	34	48	-	50	-	-	-	2	-
6. Raikot	200	82	18	-	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	91
7. Samrala	108	98	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2247	58	16	26	352	24	23	11	1	15	10	7	9
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>													
1. Pondicherry	402	49	50	1	201	33	39	2	-	10	10	5	1
<b>Total</b>	402	49	50	1	201	33	39	2	-	10	10	5	1
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>													
1. Kushalgarh	199	61	39	-	78	-	-	-	-	94	-	6	-
<b>Total</b>	199	61	39	-	78	-	-	-	-	94	-	6	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>													
1. Dharmanagar	200	40	60	-	119	6	9	68	9	2	5	1	-
2. Kanalpur	198	19	53	28	104	2	-	-	19	-	58	9	12
<b>Total</b>	398	30	56	14	223	4	5	37	14	1	29	5	5

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Orissa</b>													
1. Bhanuipatna	405	77	21	2	86	43	-	8	4	3	21	1	20
2. Junagarh	200	67	32	1	65	36	9	-	-	-	53	2	-
3. Khariar (NAC)	217	64	36	-	78	46	-	-	-	12	40	-	2
4. Anandpur	204	90	9	1	19	21	-	5	5	-	-	32	37
5. Keonjhar	167	53	47	-	78	64	-	1	3	-	20	12	-
6. Bhubaneswar	600	78	21	1	126	19	23	23	2	17	13	1	2
7. Puri	314	89	11	-	34	15	7	5	15	15	17	12	14
8. Barapali	197	97	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	60
9. Bargarh	203	80	20	-	41	55	22	-	-	-	19	4	-
10. Brajrajnagar	200	60	40	-	81	18	6	23	7	5	34	6	1
11. Deogarh	199	56	44	-	87	32	20	9	13	13	10	-	3
12. Jharsuguda	180	89	6	5	11	82	-	-	9	-	9	-	-
13. Padampur	211	60	38	2	80	69	25	-	-	-	1	-	5
14. Sambalpur	202	95	5	-	10	54	-	23	8	-	15	-	-
15. Rourkela	661	46	54	-	360	62	4	5	5	4	6	13	1
16. Sundargarh	100	54	45	1	45	2	14	4	2	22	20	-	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1206</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>													
1. Kurseong	200	54	46	-	93	32	21	7	1	6	14	12	7
2. Siliguri	361	90	10	-	35	40	-	7	31	-	-	-	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8603</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

Table D 4.6

Potability of Water

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	% HHs having access to		
		Potable water	Non- potable water	No response
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Anantapur	807	88	9	3
2. Kadiri	213	65	32	3
3. Raydurg	408	96	4	-
4. Cuddapah	580	97	2	1
5. Mahbubnagar	462	99	neg	1
6. Narayanpet	176	99	-	1
7. Bhongir	198	88	12	-
8. Miryalguda	204	99	1	-
9. Nalgonda	198	23	77	-
10. Suryapet	197	100	-	-
11. Srikakulam	386	85	15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>				
1. Guwahati	161	47	53	-
2. Palasbari	201	99	1	-
3. Rangia	301	58	42	-
4. North Guwahati	200	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>				
1. Delhi	4073	66	33	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>				
1. Dabhoi	105	100	-	-
2. Padra	96	100	-	-
3. Vadodara	213	100	-	-
4. Dhoraji	194	74	20	6
5. Gondal	200	100	-	-

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
6. Jetpur	196	100	-	-
7. Morvi	200	100	-	-
8. Rajkot	412	90	10	-
9. Upleta	200	7	93	-
10. Wankaner	100	88	12	-
<b>Total</b>	1916	85	14	1
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Daulatpur	100	100	-	-
2. Gagret	101	91	9	-
3. Mahatpur	99	91	9	-
4. Santokhgarh	100	100	-	-
5. Una	99	99	1	-
<b>Total</b>	499	96	4	-
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>				
1. Faridabad	593	98	2	-
<b>Total</b>	593	98	2	-
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>				
1. Anantnag	213	92	8	-
2. Bijbehara	212	92	8	-
3. Kulgam	202	84	16	-
4. Mattan	200	92	8	-
5. Doru-verinag	202	73	27	-
<b>Total</b>	1029	86	14	-
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>				
1. Korotagere	114	100	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	96	4	-
3. Tiptur	80	100	-	-
4. Tumkur	291	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	575	99	1	-
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>				
1. Chiplun	141	100	-	-
2. Khed	200	100	-	-
3. Rajapur	203	100	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	99	-	1
5. Malwan	200	80	20	-
6. Sawantwadi	200	100	-	-
7. Vengurla	142	100	-	-
8. Pune	398	100	neg	-
<b>Total</b>	1686	98	2	neg

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Indore	133	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	133	100	-	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>				
1. Jagraon	200	-	94	6
2. Khanna	407	98	1	1
3. Ludhiana	1029	53	46	1
4. Machhiwara	103	100	-	-
e. Mullanpur Dakha	200	66	34	-
6. Raikot	200	100	-	-
7. Samrala	108	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2247	66	33	1
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>				
1. Pondicherry	402	96	3	1
<b>Total</b>	402	96	3	1
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>				
1. Kushalgarh	199	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	199	100	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>				
1. Dharmanagar	200	81	19	-
2. Kamalpur	198	36	56	8
<b>Total</b>	398	59	37	4
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>				
1. Bhawanipatna	405	90	10	-
2. Junagarh	200	95	4	1
3. Khariar (NAC)	217	85	15	-
4. Anandpur	204	100	-	-
5. Keonjhar	167	98	1	1
6. Bhubaneswar	600	85	13	2
7. Puri	314	98	2	-
8. Barapali	197	88	12	-
9. Bargarh	203	91	9	-
10. Brajrajnagar	200	72	28	-
11. Deogarh	199	82	17	1
12. Jharsuguda	180	97	1	2
13. Padampur	211	91	8	1

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5
14.Sambalpur	202	99	1	-
15.Rourkela	661	84	15	1
16.Sundargarh	100	99	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>				
1. Kurseong	200	100	-	-
2. Siliguri	361	17	83	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>

Table - E 5.1

## Type of Toilet Facility

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	% of HHs using					No res- ponse
		Private toilets	Commu- nity toilets	Open spaces	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Anantapur	807	31	19	42	8	-	
2. Kadiri	213	17	28	63	-	-	
3. Raydurg	408	14	31	55	-	-	
4. Cuddapah	580	10	28	52	4	6	
5. Mahbubnagar	462	9	4	79	8	-	
6. Narayanpet	176	15	9	61	15	-	
7. Bhongir	198	2	16	72	-	-	
8. Miryalguda	204	13	3	84	-	-	
9. Nalgonda	198	12	1	74	-	13	
10. Suryapet	197	8	-	90	-	2	
11. Srikakulam	386	6	neg	94	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b><u>Assam</u></b>							
1. Guwahati	161	40	37	6	1	16	
2. Palasbari	201	neg	-	99	-	1	
3. Rangia	301	16	7	77	-	-	
4. North-Guwahati	200	-	-	100	neg	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>							
1. Delhi	4073	8	51	41	neg	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>							
1. Dabhoi	105	4	31	64	-	1	
2. Padra	96	2	51	47	-	-	
3. Vadodara	213	4	10	81	-	5	
4. Dhoraji	194	24	17	59	-	-	
5. Gondal	200	1	17	74	7	1	
6. Jetpur	196	-	-	100	-	-	
7. Morvi	200	1	-	99	-	-	
8. Rajkot	412	neg	30	70	-	-	
9. Upleta	200	6	10	84	-	-	
10. Wankaner	100	9	28	63	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	

Contd.....



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Daulatpur	100	6	-	-	94	-	-
2. Gagret	101	2	-	-	98	-	-
3. Mahatpur	99	-	-	-	100	-	-
4. Santokh Garh	100	4	-	-	62	10	24
5. Una	99	6	-	-	93	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>							
1. Faridabad	593	22	-	28	46	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>							
1. Anantnag	213	53	-	23	24	-	-
2. Bijbehara	212	-	-	45	55	-	-
3. Kulgam	202	16	-	16	68	-	-
4. Mattan	200	2	-	14	84	-	-
5. Doru-Verinag	202	18	-	9	73	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>							
1. Korotagere	114	-	-	-	99	1	-
2. Kunigal	90	-	-	-	99	-	1
3. Tiptur	80	-	-	-	79	12	9
4. Tumkur	291	46	-	8	44	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Indore	133	35	-	-	65	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>							
1. Khed	200	-	-	65	35	-	-
2. Chiplun	141	-	-	64	36	-	-
3. Rajapur	203	3	-	66	31	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	2	-	87	11	-	-
5. Vengurla	142	-	-	26	74	-	-
6. Malwan	200	-	-	31	69	-	-
7. Sawantwadi	200	11	-	39	50	-	-
8. Pune	398	3	-	89	8	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>							
1.	Bhubaneswar	600	21	20	59	-	-
2.	Puri	314	34	14	50	-	-
3.	Bhawanipatna	405	14	-	86	-	-
4.	Junagarh	200	21	-	79	-	-
5.	Khariar	217	28	-	72	-	-
6.	Anandpur	204	6	-	94	-	-
7.	Keonjhar	167	4	-	96	-	-
8.	Rourkela	661	55	-	95	-	-
9.	Sundargarh	100	3	-	97	-	-
10.	Deogarh	199	5	-	95	-	-
11.	Jharsuguda	180	6	-	94	-	-
12.	Padmapur	211	-	-	99	-	-
13.	Sambalpur	202	21	19	60	-	-
14.	Barpali	197	13	-	86	1	-
15.	Brajrajnagar	200	7	-	93	-	-
16.	Bargarh	203	7	-	93	-	-
<b>Total</b>		4260	13	5	82	-	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>							
1.	Jagraon	200	1	-	77	13	-
2.	Khanna	407	36	-	49	11	4
3.	Ludhiana	1029	39	-	49	12	neg
4.	Machhiwara	103	3	-	89	-	8
5.	Mullanpur Dakha	200	-	-	100	-	-
6.	Raikot	200	3	-	97	-	-
7.	Samrala	108	6	-	90	-	4
<b>Total</b>		2247	25	-	64	9	2
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>							
1.	Pondicherry	402	1	26	65	6	2
<b>Total</b>		402	1	26	65	6	2
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>							
1.	Kushalgarh	199	18	-	81	-	1
<b>Total</b>		199	18	-	81	-	1

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>							
1.	Dharmanagar	200	62	-	16	17	6
2.	Kamalpur	198	68	-	28	1	3
<b>Total</b>		398	65	-	22	9	4
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>							
1.	Kurseong	200	25	8	41	21	5
2.	Siliguri	361	68	11	12	2	7
<b>Total</b>		561	52	10	23	9	6
<b>Grand Total</b>		23263	15	21	61	2	1

Table - E 5.2

Use of Community Toilets

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs having access to C.Ts*	% of Household Using C.Ts		No. of HHs not using community toilets	% of households by reasons for not using C.Ts							NR**
		Regularly	Irregularly		Over crow- ded	Dirty	No water	Un- safe	Not re- quired	Very far	Any other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>												
1. Anantapur	512	31	69	355	21	12	35	5	1	11	neg	15
2. Kadiri	147	29	71	105	-	34	6	2	-	-	58	-
3. Raydurg	299	42	58	173	17	24	25	4	-	30	-	-
4. Cuddapah	332	49	51	169	12	22	40	14	-	12	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	85	22	78	66	25	8	8	34	3	17	5	-
6. Narayanpet	156	10	90	141	5	11	2	-	11	21	52	-
7. Bhongir	198	16	84	167	2	20	15	15	1	47	-	-
8. Miryalguda	11	46	54	6	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Nalgonda	100	1	99	99	6	25	19	4	16	28	2	-
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	110	1	99	109	30	16	1	3	1	1	-	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1390</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Assam</b>												
1. Guwahati	109	55	45	49	30	30	-	37	3	-	-	-
2. Palasbari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rangia	233	9	91	212	10	-	2	2	2	9	-	75
4. North-Guwahati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>

Note : C.T. - Community toilets.

\* These households have the option of using C.Ts as their bastis have been provided with C.Ts.

\*\* No response.

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Delhi</b>													
1. Delhi	3059	68	32	974	39	30	20	2	-	9	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	3059	68	32	974	39	30	20	2	-	9	-	-	-
<b>Gujarat</b>													
1. Dabhoi	105	31	69	72	5	55	8	8	1	23	-	-	-
2. Padra	96	51	49	47	-	51	12	-	-	18	19	-	-
3. Vadodara	52	42	58	30	17	-	-	7	3	73	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	68	49	51	35	25	38	17	-	-	20	-	-	-
5. Gondal	35	-	100	35	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	49	-	100	49	14	-	43	-	-	43	-	-	-
7. Morvi	113	40	60	68	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	311	40	60	188	31	35	23	2	2	7	neg	-	-
9. Upleta	20	50	50	10	53	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	80	35	65	52	-	29	-	-	-	13	-	58	-
<b>Total</b>	929	37	63	586	15	30	15	2	1	32	1	4	-
<b>Haryana</b>													
1. Faridabad	301	55	45	136	76	9	4	7	2	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	301	55	45	136	76	9	4	7	2	2	-	-	-
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>													
1. Daulatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokh Garh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Una	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>													
1. Anantnag	110		45	55	61	-	-	-	-	-	25	75	-
2. Brijbehara	132		72	28	37	16	31	42	7	-	4	-	-
3. Kulgan	79		39	61	48	3	34	13	20	-	30	-	-
4. Mattan	133		21	79	105	29	39	14	11	-	7	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	55		33	67	37	39	39	-	17	-	5	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>													
1. Korotagere	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kungul	90		-	100	90	9	78	-	-	-	4	9	-
3. Tiptur	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tunkur	291		8	92	268	-	39	59	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Indore	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>													
1. Khed	200		65	35	70	-	3	4	-	1	92	-	-
2. Chiplun	111		81	19	21	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	183		73	27	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	191		92	8	15	69	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Vengurla	142		27	73	103	20	14	-	-	-	59	3	4
6. Malwan	200		31	69	137	3	23	2	-	2	70	-	-
7. Sawantwadi	119		66	34	41	8	-	-	-	-	92	-	-
8. Pune	398		89	11	42	43	-	22	10	21	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1544</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Orissa</b>													
1. Bhubaneswar	252		47	53	133	53	6	28	1	-	12	-	-
2. Puri	152		28	72	109	36	26	1	29	-	4	4	-
3. Bhawanipatna	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Junagarh	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Khariar	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Anandpur	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Bourkela	83		-	100	83	5	-	85	-	5	-	-	5
9. Sundargarh	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Deogarh	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jharsuguda	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Padmapur	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Sambalpur	69		55	45	31	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
14. Barpali	20		-	100	20	7	80	7	-	-	-	-	6
15. Brajrajnagar	22		-	100	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
16. Bargarh	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Punjab</b>													
1. Jagraon	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khanna	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ludhiana	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Machhiwara	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mullanpur Dakha	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Raikot	60		-	100	60	8	24	-	-	-	66	-	2
7. Samrala	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>													
1. Pondicherry	157	68	32		51	11	22	16	15	3	20	13	-
<b>Total</b>	157	68	32		51	11	22	16	15	3	20	13	-
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>													
1. Kushalgarh	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>													
1. Dharmanagar	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kanalpur	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>													
1. Kurseong	168	10	90		151	-	-	-	7	81	-	6	6
2. Siliguri	126	31	69		87	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	294	19	81		238	6	-	-	6	76	-	6	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	10124	48	52		5219	24	24	17	5	2	19	4	5



Table - B 5.3

Desire for Private Toilets and Reasons for Non-Installation

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs not having private toilets	% HHs wishing to			No. of HHs of who want pvt. toi- lets	% of households by reasons for non-installation of toilets (%)							
		Have pvt. toi- lets	Not pvt. toilets	NR*		Expen- sive	Ten- ant	Do not own land	Lack of infor- mation	No water to main- tain toilets	No space	Any other	NR*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>													
1. Anantapur	555	79	20	1	437	62	-	14	neg	1	14	-	9
2. Kadiri	177	74	5	21	131	2	7	-	76	-	15	-	neg
3. Raydurg	349	78	22	-	273	76	11	-	5	-	8	-	-
4. Cuddapah	524	74	25	1	388	36	14	12	-	3	35	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	421	96	4	-	406	33	11	14	36	2	-	4	-
6. Narayanpet	149	93	5	2	139	-	5	31	25	-	18	1	20
7. Bhongir	175	91	7	2	160	19	5	-	24	1	51	-	-
8. Miryalguda	177	88	12	-	155	72	11	-	14	-	3	-	-
9. Nalgonda	174	88	11	1	153	21	-	5	41	13	20	-	-
10. Suryapet	182	54	46	-	100	18	-	6	11	41	11	1	12
11. Srikakulam	364	96	4	-	348	13	neg	31	29	-	27	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3247</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2690</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Assam</b>													
1. Guwahati	97	80	20	-	78	29	5	58	-	-	4	4	-
2. Palasbari	200	100	neg	-	199	98	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
3. Rangia	252	91	8	1	228	17	13	4	64	-	2	-	-
4. North-Guwahati	200	99	1	-	198	94	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>

Pvt. : Private

\* No Response

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>													
1. Delhi	3745	87	11	2	3276	28	2	18	5	6	37	4	-
<b>Total</b>	3745	87	11	2	3276	28	2	18	5	6	37	4	-
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>													
1. Dabhoi	101	75	25	-	76	68	28	-	-	-	-	4	-
2. Padra	94	100	-	-	94	73	11	15	-	-	1	-	-
3. Vadodara	205	100	neg	-	204	17	12	47	21	3	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	148	97	3	-	144	15	30	31	1	16	7	-	-
5. Gondal	198	100	-	-	198	65	-	20	-	15	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	196	100	-	-	196	51	-	2	-	47	-	-	-
7. Norvi	198	99	1	-	197	19	-	79	-	-	2	-	-
8. Rajkot	410	71	29	neg	292	34	13	-	1	28	24	-	-
9. Upleta	189	100	-	-	189	67	2	25	6	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	91	58	42	-	53	58	22	8	2	4	2	-	4
<b>Total</b>	1830	90	10	neg	1643	43	9	25	4	14	5	neg	neg
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>													
1. Faridabad	463	63	34	3	292	49	8	4	2	13	24	-	-
<b>Total</b>	463	63	34	3	292	49	8	4	2	13	24	-	-
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Daulatpur	94	77	23	-	72	61	13	-	1	24	1	-	-
2. Gagret	99	71	28	1	70	67	9	-	1	-	23	-	-
3. Mahatpur	99	100	-	-	99	60	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
4. Santokh Garh	96	93	2	5	89	46	2	6	39	2	5	-	-
5. Una	93	87	13	-	81	58	8	11	12	5	6	-	-
<b>Total</b>	481	86	13	1	411	58	6	3	21	6	6	-	-

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>													
1. Anantnag	101	93	-	7	94	11	-	46	5	35	-	-	3
2. Brijbehara	212	100	-	-	212	110	-	-	52	50	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	169	82	-	18	138	97	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
4. Mattan	197	100	-	-	197	84	-	1	11	4	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	165	99	-	1	163	93	-	1	-	1	1	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>													
1. Korotagere	114	100	-	-	114	-	2	2	14	24	58	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	98	2	-	88	27	-	-	1	47	25	-	-
3. Tiptur	80	96	3	1	77	81	-	16	-	1	-	-	2
4. Tumkur	156	98	1	1	153	63	17	-	-	14	6	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Indore	86	100	-	-	86	55	-	20	3	5	7	-	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>													
1. Khed	200	19	78	3	38	3	13	63	-	-	21	-	-
2. Chiplun	141	31	68	1	44	-	5	52	-	-	43	-	-
3. Rajapur	196	72	-	28	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
4. Ratnagiri	198	88	12	-	175	15	7	47	-	-	29	1	1
5. Vengurla	142	100	-	-	142	-	-	87	-	-	-	13	-
6. Malwan	200	71	29	-	143	1	8	4	-	4	83	-	-
7. Sawantwadi	178	97	3	-	172	64	6	30	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	387	70	29	1	269	28	7	-	7	7	47	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

Condt...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Orissa</b>														
1. Bhubaneswar	476	93	6	1	441	42	2	23	7	1	25	-	-	
2. Puri	206	82	5	13	169	43	-	3	3	5	40	1	5	
3. Bhawanipatna	350	71	29	-	248	24	4	-	6	5	54	3	4	
4. Junagarh	157	64	34	2	100	46	-	52	1	-	1	-	-	
5. Khariar	155	58	39	3	89	-	-	43	24	6	24	-	3	
6. Anandpur	191	95	5	-	182	41	-	14	45	-	-	-	-	
7. Keonjhar	161	92	8	-	148	27	10	16	8	2	26	11	-	
8. Bourkela	629	92	7	1	578	31	8	13	2	9	34	3	-	
9. Sundargarh	97	97	1	2	94	86	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	
10. Deogarh	190	83	16	1	158	14	-	2	-	4	69	-	11	
11. Jharsuguda	169	69	25	6	116	16	16	55	1	-	3	-	9	
12. Padmapur	210	98	1	1	205	58	neg	31	-	-	9	-	2	
13. Sambalpur	160	93	7	-	149	35	13	1	10	3	38	-	-	
14. Barpali	171	96	4	-	164	59	-	-	13	19	9	-	-	
15. Brajrajnagar	186	82	13	5	152	24	18	-	9	49	-	-	-	
16. Bargarh	188	84	16	-	157	34	10	9	2	1	42	2	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3696</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Punjab</b>														
1. Jagraon	198	99	1	-	197	-	-	12	1	1	86	-	-	
2. Khanna	262	97	2	1	255	47	18	2	2	5	4	15	7	
3. Ludhiana	625	96	3	1	600	48	7	14	6	25	-	-	-	
4. Nachhiwara	100	82	17	1	82	62	1	1	-	-	1	25	10	
5. Mullanpur Dakha	200	89	11	-	178	65	-	16	8	11	-	-	-	
6. Raikot	195	92	8	-	180	99	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
7. Samrala	101	96	4	-	97	40	2	4	-	-	3	51	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>														
1. Pondicherry	397	90	8	2	359	27	23	29	neg	neg	19	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	397	90	8	2	359	27	23	29	neg	neg	19	1	1	
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>														
1. Kushalgarh	164	91	9	-	149	65	3	5	-	2	24	1	-	
<b>Total</b>	164	91	9	-	149	65	3	5	-	2	24	1	-	
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>														
1. Dharmanagar	76	99	1	-	75	35	61	-	-	-	4	-	-	
2. Kawalpur	63	37	-	63	23	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	139	70	1	29	98	49	47	-	-	-	3	-	1	
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>														
1. Kurseong	151	84	1	15	127	16	38	6	34	2	4	-	-	
2. Siliguri	116	61	38	1	71	30	1	4	-	-	24	-	41	
<b>Total</b>	267	74	17	9	198	20	25	5	22	2	11	-	15	
<b>Grand Total</b>	19867	86	12	2	17012	39	6	15	9	7	21	2	1	

Table - E 5.4

Reasons for Not Wanting Private toilets

State/City/ Town	No. of HHS who do not want pvt. toilets	% of households by reasons for not wanting Pvt. toilets		
		Do not want it inside the house	Want only community toilets	Any other
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Anantapur	112	69	31	-
2. Kadiri	8	75	25	-
3. Raydurg	76	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	130	-	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	15	100	-	-
6. Narayanpet	7	43	57	-
7. Bhongir	12	42	50	8
8. Miryalguda	22	-	86	14
9. Nalgonda	20	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	82	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	16	88	-	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>				
1. Guwahati	19	100	-	-
2. Palasbari	-	-	-	-
3. Rangia	21	19	5	76
4. North-Guwahati	2	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>				
1. Delhi	392	41	11	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>				
1. Dabhoi	25	72	24	4
2. Padra	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	1	-	-	100
4. Dhoraji	4	75	25	-
5. Gondal	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	1	-	100	-
8. Rajkot	117	93	-	7
9. Upleta	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	38	89	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>				
1. Faridabad	156	50	47	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Daulatpur	22	64	6	-
2. Gagret	28	36	64	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-
4. Santokh Garh	2	-	-	100
5. Una	12	92	8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>				
1. Anantnag	-	-	-	-
2. Brijbehara	-	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	-	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>				
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>				
1. Korotagere	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	2	50	-	50
3. Tiptur	2	-	50	50
4. Tumkur	2	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>				
1. Indore	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>				
1. Khed	157	17	83	-
2. Chiplun	96	1	94	5
3. Rajapur	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	23	-	100	-
5. Vengurla	-	-	-	-
6. Malwan	57	12	88	-
7. Sawantwadi	6	83	17	-
8. Pune	113	59	36	5
<b>Total</b>	452	23	74	3
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>				
1. Bhubaneswar	30	57	17	26
2. Puri	11	100	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	101	94	3	3
4. Junagarh	54	28	11	61
5. Khariar	61	72	20	8
6. Anandpur	9	45	33	22
7. Keonjhar	13	100	-	-
8. Rourkela	46	78	4	18
9. Sundargarh	1	100	-	-
10. Deogarh	31	26	-	74
11. Jharsuguda	42	62	-	38
12. Padmapur	3	67	-	33
13. Sambalpur	11	91	-	9
14. Barpali	7	86	-	14
15. Brajrajnagar	24	96	-	4
16. Bargarh	31	84	6	10
<b>Total</b>	475	71	7	22

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>				
1. Jagraon	1	100	-	-
2. Khanna	4	-	75	25
3. Ludhiana	20	85	10	5
4. Machhiwara	17	-	82	18
5. Mullanpur Dakha	22	64	36	-
6. Raikot	15	-	100	-
7. Samrala	4	25	75	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>				
1. Pondicherry	29	17	76	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>				
1. Kushalgarh	15	13	87	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>				
1. Dharmanagar	1	100	-	-
2. Kamalpur	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>				
1. Kurseong	1	-	100	-
2. Siliguri	44	39	61	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2446</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>

Table - E 5.5

Payment for the Installation of Private toilet in Instalments

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs who want pvt. toilets	% of households by amount willing to pay as instalments (in Rs.)						Can't pay	Not stated
		< 25	25 to <50	50 to <100	>100	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Anantapur	437	7	11	23	8	49	1	7	
2. Kadiri	131	2	2	-	-	4	-	18	
3. Raydurg	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
4. Cuddapah	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
5. Mahbubnagar	406	22	-	18	15	55	-	23	
6. Narayanpet	139	3	12	7	1	23	-	47	
7. Bhongir	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
8. Miryalguda	155	10	30	39	4	83	-	16	
9. Nalgonda	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
10. Suryapet	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
11. Srikakulam	348	-	-	-	-	-	23	76	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2690</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b><u>Assam</u></b>									
1. Guwahati	78	18	5	8	1	32	-	36	
2. Palasbari	199	64	22	neg	-	86	-	5	
3. Rangia	228	-	6	-	-	6	-	100	
4. North-Guwahati	198	11	52	36	-	99	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36</b>	
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>									
1. Delhi	3276	13	3	3	1	20	25	41	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3276</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>								
1. Dabhoi	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2. Padra	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3. Vadodara	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
4. Dhoraji	144	3	-	14	-	17	-	66
5. Gondal	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
6. Jetpur	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
7. Morvi	197	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
8. Rajkot	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
9. Upleta	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
10. Wankaner	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1643</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>								
1. Faridabad	292	22	6	11	-	38	1	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Daulatpur	72	-	-	-	-	-	31	55
2. Gagret	70	24	4	3	-	31	6	60
3. Mahatpur	99	-	-	-	-	-	21	79
4. Santokh Garh	89	-	-	5	3	8	3	27
5. Una	81	-	9	5	-	14	22	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>								
1. Anantnag	94	6	-	-	-	6	-	100
2. Bijbehara	212	-	-	-	2	2	92	4
3. Kulgam	138	-	-	-	-	-	21	79
4. Mattan	197	-	-	-	1	1	98	-
5. Doru-verinag	163	-	-	-	1	1	88	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>26</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>								
1. Korotagere	114	94	5	-	-	99	1	-
2. Kunigal	88	-	-	-	-	-	7	93
3. Tiptur	77	21	39	12	14	86	-	-
4. Tumkur	153	58	15	-	-	73	-	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Indore	86	29	57	4	1	91	-	9	
<b>Total</b>	86	29	57	4	1	91	-	9	
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>									
1. Khed	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2. Chiplun	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3. Rajapur	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
4. Ratnagiri	175	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	94
5. Vengurla	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
6. Malwan	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
7. Sawantwadi	172	13	8	8	5	34	-	-	26
8. Pune	269	4	11	20	26	61	1	-	34
<b>Total</b>	1125	4	4	6	7	21	-	-	71
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>									
1. Bhubaneswar	441	8	1	19	3	31	15	-	30
2. Puri	169	1	-	43	-	44	1	-	10
3. Bhawanipatna	248	25	10	2	-	37	20	-	28
4. Junagarh	100	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	69
5. Khariar	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
6. Anandpur	182	73	1	1	-	75	4	-	20
7. Keonjhar	148	33	32	11	-	76	-	-	-
8. Rourkela	578	3	2	8	13	26	2	-	46
9. Sundargarh	94	-	1	4	-	5	38	-	52
10. Deogarh	158	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	39
11. Jharsuguda	116	-	2	16	4	22	-	-	71
12. Padmapur	205	42	14	28	-	84	-	-	-
13. Sambalpur	149	20	21	20	10	10	19	-	61
14. Barpali	164	-	1	1	-	2	78	-	18
15. Brajrajnagar	152	5	5	25	19	54	-	-	13
16. Bargarh	157	7	10	8	2	27	1	-	71
<b>Total</b>	3150	15	6	12	4	37	11	-	22
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>									
1. Jagraon	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2. Khanna	255	9	25	8	8	70	-	-	30
3. Ludhiana	600	31	12	16	5	64	-	-	30
4. Machhiwara	82	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	67
5. Mullanpur Dakha	178	31	27	5	2	65	-	-	-
6. Raikot	180	-	-	21	13	34	-	-	32
7. Samrala	97	-	-	-	51	51	-	-	49
<b>Total</b>	1589	17	11	14	10	52	-	-	38

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>								
1. Pondicherry	359	8	5	9	6	28	-	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>								
1. Kushalgarh	149	-	-	21	1	22	4	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>								
1. Dharmanagar	75	19	4	-	-	24	19	35
2. Kamalpur	23	17	70	9	-	96	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>								
1. Kurseong	127	9	1	2	3	14	-	35
2. Siliguri	71	17	-	4	-	21	-	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17012</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>

Table - B 5.6

Part Payment for the Installation of Private toilets

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs who want pvt. toilets	% of HHs by amount willing to pay as part payment (in Rs.)							Total
		< 200 <400	200 to < 600	400 to < 800	600 to < 1000	800 to < 1200	1000 to Rs.1200 (full)	Rs.1200 (full)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>									
1. Anantapur	437	-	5	16	1	4	neg	16	43
2. Kadiri	131	2	69	7	-	-	-	-	78
3. Raydurg	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	406	21	neg	-	-	-	neg	-	22
6. Narayanpet	139	-	-	-	2	3	8	17	30
7. Bhongir	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Miryalguda	155	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
9. Nalgonda	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	348	-	-	neg	neg	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2690</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Assam</b>									
1. Guwahati	78	-	-	5	1	1	-	25	32
2. Palasbari	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
3. Rangia	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. North-Guwahati	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>										
1. Delhi	3276	7	1	3	neg	-	-	neg	3	14
<b>Total</b>	3276	7	1	3	neg	-	-	neg	3	14
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>										
1. Dabhoi	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	144	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	9	17
5. Gondal	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	197	96	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	98
8. Rajkot	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Upleta	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	53	-	-	13	-	-	-	11	47	71
<b>Total</b>	1643	13	10	7	4	neg	-	2	14	51
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>										
1. Faridabad	292	7	2	21	5	2	2	2	2	41
<b>Total</b>	292	7	2	21	5	2	2	2	2	41
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>										
1. Daulatpur	72	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	3	12
2. Gagret	70	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
3. Mahatpur	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokh Garh	89	3	35	24	-	-	-	-	-	62
5. Una	81	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	411	1	8	6	neg	neg	-	neg	neg	16

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>									
1. Anantnag	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bijbehara	212	-	1	1	neg	-	-	-	2
3. Kulgan	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	197	-	1	neg	-	-	-	-	1
5. Doru-verinag	163	5	neg	-	-	-	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>									
1. Korotagere	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	77	-	-	-	-	3	12	49	64
4. Tumkur	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Indore	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>									
1. Khed	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Chiplun	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Vengurla	142	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
6. Malwan	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Sawantwadi	172	14	23	2	-	-	1	-	40
8. Pune	264	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>

Contd...



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Orissa</b>										
1.	Bhubaneswar	441	3	20	1	-	-	-	-	24
2.	Puri	169	1	44	-	-	-	-	-	45
3.	Bhawanipatna	248	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	15
4.	Junagarh	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Khariar	89	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Anandpur	182	72	2	2	neg	-	-	-	76
7.	Keonjhar	148	1	57	28	-	-	-	-	86
8.	Rourkela	578	3	9	13	-	-	1	-	26
9.	Sundargarh	94	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
10.	Deogarh	158	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
11.	Jharsuguda	116	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	7
12.	Padmapur	205	2	47	36	-	-	-	-	85
13.	Sambalpur	149	2	3	2	-	3	-	-	10
14.	Barpali	164	-	2	neg	-	-	-	-	2
15.	Brajrajnagar	152	1	4	9	14	1	3	1	33
16.	Bargarh	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>		3150	8	14	7	1	-	-	-	30
<b>Punjab</b>										
1.	Jagraon	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Khanna	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Ludhiana	600	neg	neg	1	-	-	-	5	6
4.	Nachhiwara	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Mullanpur Dakha	178	9	19	9	2	-	-	-	39
6.	Raikot	180	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	34
7.	Samrala	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		1589	5	2	1	neg	-	-	2	10

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>										
1. Pondicherry	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	neg	neg
<b>Total</b>	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	neg	neg
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>										
1. Kushalgarh	149	-	-	15	6	-	-	1	-	22
<b>Total</b>	149	-	-	15	6	-	-	1	-	22
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>										
1. Dharmnagar	75	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	13	22
2. Kamalpur	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96
<b>Total</b>	98	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	33	40
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>										
1. Kurseong	127	2	31	2	16	-	-	-	-	51
2. Siliguri	71	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
<b>Total</b>	198	22	20	1	10	-	-	-	-	53
<b>Grand Total</b>	17012	6	6	4	1	neg	-	1	4	22

Table - E 5.7  
Garbage Disposal

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	% of households by place of garbage disposal					
		In the rubbish depot	On the street	Outside the house	Give to sweepe	Any oth- er	No res ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Anantapur	807	91	neg	9	neg	-	-
2. Kadiri	213	67	-	27	-	6	-
3. Raydurg	408	65	17	16	2	-	-
4. Cuddapah	580	58	11	23	-	6	2
5. Mahbubnagar	462	46	26	28	-	-	-
6. Narayanpet	176	76	-	13	9	2	-
7. Bhongir	198	16	49	27	-	8	-
8. Miryalguda	204	-	1	65	5	29	-
9. Nalgonda	198	45	2	50	-	2	1
10. Suryapet	197	86	1	3	-	10	-
11. Srikakulam	386	17	80	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>							
1. Guwahati	161	-	11	79	-	10	-
2. Palasbari	201	-	-	95	-	3	2
3. Rangia	301	6	3	90	-	-	1
4. North-Guwahati	200	-	-	99	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>							
1. Delhi	4073	14	30	37	10	9	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>								
1. Dabhoi	105	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	96	-	-	90	-	9	1	-
3. Vadodara	213	-	30	70	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	194	neg	54	46	-	-	-	-
5. Gondal	200	-	-	99	-	1	-	-
6. Jetpur	196	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	200	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	412	6	50	44	-	-	-	-
9. Upleta	200	-	5	95	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>								
1. Faridabad	593	-	19	61	18	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Daulatpur	100	-	-	61	12	26	1	
2. Gagret	101	-	-	55	-	45	-	
3. Mahatpur	99	-	-	81	-	19	-	
4. Santokh Garh	100	-	47	7	5	41	-	
5. Una	99	-	10	84	3	2	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>neg</b>	
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>								
1. Anantnag	213	-	30	35	19	16	-	
2. Bijbehara	212	-	1	99	-	-	-	
3. Kulgam	202	-	33	66	-	-	1	
4. Mattan	200	-	-	99	-	1	-	
5. Doru-verinag	202	-	-	100	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>								
1. Korotagere	114	2	7	91	-	-	-	
2. Kunigal	90	58	40	2	-	-	-	
3. Tiptur	80	26	1	73	-	-	-	
4. Tumkur	291	-	-	100	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Indore	133	-		1	98	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	133	-		1	98	1	-	-
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>								
1. Khed	200	72		3	20	-	-	5
2. Chiplun	141	59		-	40	-	-	1
3. Rajapur	203	91		-	-	-	9	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	94		1	3	-	1	1
5. Vengurla	142	80		-	3	17	-	-
6. Malwan	200	10		30	58	1	1	-
7. Sawantwadi	200	21		1	58	-	20	-
8. Pune	398	74		10	12	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1686	64		6	23	2	4	1
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>								
1. Bhubaneswar	600	67		-	27	3	-	3
2. Puri	314	-		15	85	-	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	405	44		-	54	-	2	-
4. Junagarh	200	15		4	81	-	-	-
5. Khariar	217	60		-	40	-	-	-
6. Anandpur	204	-		-	100	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	167	1		8	67	1	23	-
8. Rourkela	661	3		10	84	-	1	2
9. Sundargarh	100	-		-	97	1	1	1
10. Deogarh	199	23		-	53	24	-	-
11. Jharsuguda	180	-		-	99	-	-	1
12. Padmapur	211	-		5	85	-	-	10
13. Sambalpur	202	22		10	25	41	2	-
14. Barpali	197	2		3	92	1	1	1
15. Brajrajnagar	200	-		3	97	-	-	-
16. Bargarh	203	39		12	45	3	1	-
<b>Total</b>	4260	22		5	67	4	1	1
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>								
1. Jagraon	200	13		86	1	-	-	-
2. Khanna	407	-		12	40	12	36	-
3. Ludhiana	1029	-		19	53	24	4	-
4. Machhiwara	103	8		19	33	10	30	-
5. Mullanpur Dakha	200	-		-	61	-	39	-
6. Raikot	200	28		-	71	1	-	-
7. Samrala	108	13		27	30	30	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2247	5		21	46	15	13	-

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>									
1. Pondicherry		402	15	36	38		-	11	-
<b>Total</b>		402	15	36	38		-	11	-
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>									
1. Kushalgarh		199	-	95	-		4	-	1
<b>Total</b>		199	-	95	-		4	-	1
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>									
1. Dharmanagar		200	-	12	76		-	12	-
2. Kamalpur		198	-	2	94		-	1	3
<b>Total</b>		398	-	7	85		-	6	2
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>									
1. Kurseong		200	8	6	85		-	1	-
2. Siliguri		361	4	11	82		-	3	neg
<b>Total</b>		561	6	9	83		-	2	neg
<b>Grand Total</b>		23263	22	17	51		5	5	neg

Table - E 5.8

Non-use of Rubbish Depots

State/City/ Town	No. of HHS not throwing garb- age in the rubbish depot	% of households by reasons for non-use of rubbish depot			
		No rubb- ish depot	Too far	Any other	No res ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	76	-	16	75	9
2. Kadiri	71	65	32	3	-
3. Raydurg	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	250	24	74	2	-
6. Narayanpet	42	-	10	86	4
7. Bhongir	-	-	-	-	-
8. Miryalguda	204	96	-	4	-
9. Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	320	29	68	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	161	63	-	30	7
2. Palasbari	201	69	-	17	14
3. Rangia	284	-	7	32	61
4. North-Guwahati	200	99	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	3506	58	21	20	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3506</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>						
1. Dabhoi		-	-	-	-	-
2. Padra		-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara		-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji		193	76	2	22	-
5. Gondal		-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur		-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi		200	100	-	-	-
8. Rajkot		-	-	-	-	-
9. Upleta		-	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner		100	100	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		1890	91	1	6	2
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>						
1. Faridabad		593	88	-	10	2
<b>Total</b>		593	88	-	10	2
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Daulatpur		100	77	22	-	1
2. Gagret		101	95	-	5	-
3. Mahatpur		99	100	-	-	-
4. Santokh Garh		100	90	-	1	9
5. Una		99	92	-	7	1
<b>Total</b>		499	91	4	3	2
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>						
1. Anantnag		213	100	-	-	-
2. Bijbehara		212	100	-	-	-
3. Kulgam		202	100	-	-	-
4. Mattan		200	100	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag		202	100	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		1029	100	-	-	-
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>						
1. Korotagere		112	-	36	64	-
2. Kunigal		90	100	-	-	-
3. Tiptur		59	95	-	5	-
4. Tumkur		291	100	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		552	79	7	14	-

Contd.....



	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore		133	100	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		133	100	-	-	-
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>						
1. Khed		57	-	81	-	19
2. Chiplun		57	-	98	-	2
3. Rajapur		18	-	-	-	100
4. Ratnagiri		12	-	75	-	25
5. Vengurla		30	-	-	-	100
6. Malwan		180	-	66	33	1
7. Sawantwadi		159	96	4	-	-
8. Pune		102	-	48	48	4
<b>Table</b>		615	25	46	18	11
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>						
1. Bhubaneswar		198	42	37	3	18
2. Puri		314	94	-	3	3
3. Bhawanipatna		226	-	53	3	44
4. Junagarh		171	-	55	42	3
5. Khariar		87	28	22	41	9
6. Anandpur		204	100	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar		166	83	17	-	-
8. Rourkela		648	52	6	32	10
9. Sundargarh		100	63	10	26	1
10. Deogarh		153	78	-	3	19
11. Jharsuguda		180	74	-	21	5
12. Padmapur		211	83	-	2	15
13. Sambalpur		158	24	34	34	8
14. Barpali		192	4	28	67	1
15. Brajrajnagar		200	90	-	-	10
16. Bargarh		124	40	27	24	9
<b>Total</b>		3332	55	16	19	10
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon		175	100	-	-	-
2. Khanna		407	98	1	-	1
3. Ludhiana		1029	77	19	-	4
4. Machhiwara		95	37	14	26	23
5. Mullanpur Dakha		200	60	-	2	38
6. Raikot		140	48	1	51	-
7. Samrala		94	44	49	5	2
<b>Total</b>		2140	76	12	5	7

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry		341	72	1	25	2
<b>Total</b>		341	72	1	25	2
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmanagar		200	100	-	-	-
2. Kamalpur		198	96	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>		398	98	-	-	2
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh		199	99	-	1	neg
<b>Total</b>		199	99	-	1	neg
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>						
1. Kurseong		184	55	-	45	-
2. Siliguri		347	75	-	-	25
<b>Total</b>		531	68	-	15	17
<b>Grand Total</b>		18246	66	15	13	6

Table - F 6.1  
Crude Birth Rate  
(per '000 population)

State/City/Town	Crude Birth Rate
1	2
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>	
1. Anantapur	35
2. Kadiri	27
3. Raydurg	24
4. Cuddapah	24
5. Mahbubnagar	37
6. Narayanpet	24
7. Bhongir	54
8. Miryalguda	54
9. Nalgonda	35
10. Suryapet	25
11. Srikakulam	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>	
1. Guwahati	25
2. Palasbari	22
3. Rangia	37
4. North Guwahati	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>	
1. Delhi	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>	
1. Dabhoi	42
2. Padra	22
3. Vadodara	45
4. Dhoraji	13
5. Gondal	21
6. Jetpur	34
7. Morvi	37
8. Rajkot	48
9. Upleta	59
10. Wankaner	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>	
1. Daulatpur	22
2. Gagret	33

Contd...

1	2
3. Mahatpur	53
4. Santokhgarh	19
5. Una	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>	
1. Faridabad	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>	
1. Anantnag	27
2. Bijbehara	51
3. Kulgam	51
4. Mattan	41
5. Doru-verinag	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>	
1. Koratager	12
2. Kunigal	82
3. Tiptur	5
4. Tumkur	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>	
1. Chiplun	35
2. Khed	25
3. Rajapur	33
4. Ratnagiri	24
5. Malwan	23
6. Sawantwadi	18
7. Vengurla	19
8. Pune	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>	
1. Indore	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>	
1. Jagraon	30
2. Khanna	51
3. Ludhiana	40
4. Machhipura	49

Contd...

1	2
5. Mullanpurdhaka	36
6. Raikot	29
7. Samrala	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>	
1. Pondicherry	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>	
1. Kushalgarh	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>	
1. Dharmnagar	66
2. Kamalpur	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>	
1. Bhubaneswar	35
2. Puri	30
3. Bhawanipatna	44
4. Junagarh	52
5. Khariar	48
6. Anandpur	44
7. Keonjhar	68
5. Rourkela	50
9. Sundargarh	75
10. Deogarh	33
11. Jharsuguda	44
12. Padmapur	90
13. Sambalpur	45
14. Barpali	55
15. Brajrajnagar	42
16. Bargarh	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>	
1. Kurseong	18
2. Siliguri	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40</b>

Table - F 6.2

Infant Mortality Rate (0-1 yr)

(per '000 live births)

State/City/ Town	No. of Deaths (0-1 yrs)			IMR		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Anantapur	5	1	6	86	14	46
2. Kadiri	3	1	4	300	62	153
3. Raydurg	1	1	2	35	37	36
4. Cuddapah	5	3	8	208	77	127
5. Mahbubnagar	11	5	16	224	122	177
6. Narayanpet	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bhongir	19	10	29	593	400	508
8. Miryalguda	7	4	11	280	137	203
9. Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	3	4	7	158	166	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>138</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>						
1. Guwahati	2	-	2	181	-	95
2. Palasbari	1	-	1	77	-	40
3. Rangia	2	-	2	57	-	31
4. North Guwahati	-	2	2	-	117	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>						
1. Delhi	53	55	108	110	113	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>112</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>						
1. Dabhoi	2	6	8	153	400	285
2. Padra	1	-	1	142	-	91
3. Vadodara	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	-	2	2	-	222	142
5. Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	2	4	6	45	71	60
9. Upleta	13	4	17	382	153	283
10. Wankaner	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Daulatpur	1	-	1	166	-	77	
2. Gagret	1	1	2	125	91	105	
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Santokhgarh	1	-	1	500	-	111	
5. Una	2	-	2	200	-	95	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>							
1. Faridabad	8	10	18	140	212	173	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>173</b>	
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>							
1. Anantnag	4	1	5	200	77	151	
2. Bijbehara	4	1	5	95	34	70	
3. Kulgam	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Mattan	1	6	7	47	250	155	
5. Doru-verinag	9	8	17	346	533	414	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>135</b>	
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>							
1. Koratager	-	1	1	-	500	166	
2. Kunigal	3	1	4	375	34	108	
3. Tiptur	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Tumkur	2	-	2	77	-	35	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>68</b>	
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>							
1. Chiplun	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Khed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Rajapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Malwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Sawantwadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Vengurla	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Pune	-	1	1	-	42	20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Indore	1	3	4	66	272	154	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>154</b>	
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>							
1. Jagraon	1	3	4	71	230	148	
2. Khanna	4	11	15	73	200	136	

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Ludhiana	9	6	15	96	71	34	
4. Machhipura	3	1	4	166	91	137	
5. Mullanpurdhaka	6	1	7	375	77	241	
6. Raikot	2	2	4	125	105	114	
7. Samrala	6	-	6	400	-	200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>125</b>	
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>							
1. Pondicherry	7	2	9	233	44	120	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>120</b>	
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>							
1. Kushalgarh	1	1	2	42	59	49	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>	
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>							
1. Dharmnagar	14	14	28	411	378	394	
2. Kamalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>325</b>	
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>							
1. Bhubaneswar	3	-	3	30	-	30	
2. Puri	1	1	2	30	43	42	
3. Bhawanipatna	13	9	22	203	214	261	
4. Junagarh	3	2	5	96	80	88	
5. Khariar	1	4	5	40	143	94	
6. Anandpur	9	4	13	264	137	206	
7. Keonjhar	17	7	24	377	318	358	
8. Rourkela	14	18	32	184	212	193	
9. Sundargarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Deogarh	5	1	6	294	55	171	
11. Jharsuguda	2	2	4	153	69	95	
12. Padmapur	35	12	47	625	413	552	
13. Sambalpur	5	1	6	294	29	117	
14. Barpali	3	1	4	94	42	71	
15. Brajrajnagar	3	3	6	142	107	122	
16. Bargarh	4	4	8	137	102	117	
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>179</b>	
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>							
1. Kurseong	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Siliguri	2	1	3	47	31	40	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>123</b>	



Table - F 6.3

Causes of Infant Mortality (0-1 yrs)

State/City/ Town	No. of deaths (0-1 yrs)	% of death by causes*											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	No res- ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>													
1. Anantapur	6	-	-	17	-	33	-	17	-	33	-	-	-
2. Kadiri	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	50	25	-	-
3. Raydurg	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	8	13	25	-	-	12	13	-	25	-	-	12	-
5. Mahbubnagar	16	31	13	-	6	-	25	-	19	-	-	6	-
6. Narayanpet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bhongir	29	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	-	65	7	-	-
8. Miryalguda	11	27	-	-	18	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	7	43	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	-	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Assam</b>													
1. Guwahati	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
2. Palasbari	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
3. Rangia	2	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
4. North Guwahati	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Delhi</b>													
1. Delhi	108	19	6	6	5	3	7	7	3	5	6	33	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>													
1. Dabhoi	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	88	-
2. Padra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
5. Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	6	50	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	16
9. Upleta	17	47	-	6	6	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	17
10. Wankaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Daulatpur	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
5. Una	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>													
1. Faridabad	18	28	-	-	6	-	-	11	-	-	55	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>													
1. Anantnag	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	60	-
2. Bijbehara	5	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	7	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	43	14
5. Doru-verinag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>													
1. Korotagere	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2. Kunigal	4	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	25	-
3. Tiptur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>													
1. Chiplun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Sawantwadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Indore	4	-	-	-	50	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>													
1. Jagraon	4	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	50	25	-	-
2. Khanna	15	13	-	7	-	-	7	13	7	-	7	46	-
3. Ludhiana	15	20	33	-	7	-	13	7	-	7	13	-	-
4. Machhipura	4	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	25	-	-	-	-
5. Mullanpurdhaka	7	29	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	43	-	14	-
6. Raikot	4	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	-
7. Samrala	6	-	-	-	-	-	84	16	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>													
1. Pondicherry	9	-	22	-	-	12	11	-	22	11	-	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>													
1. Kushalgarh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>													
1. Dharmnagar	28	-	-	4	7	14	25	-	35	4	11	-	-
2. Kamalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>													
1. Bhubeneshwar	3	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	67	-
2. Puri	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	22	18	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	9	58
4. Junagarh	5	-	-	20	-	-	40	-	20	-	-	20	-
5. Khariar	5	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	40	-
6. Anandpur	13	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	24	25	8	4	-	-	-	13	17	25	4	4	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8. Rourkela	32	65	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	15	-	2	-
9. Sundargarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Deogarh	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
11. Jharsuguda	4	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	50
12. Padmapur	47	9	2	4	2	23	2	-	2	2	-	36	18
13. Sambalpur	6	-	17	-	-	-	49	-	17	-	-	17	-
14. Barpali	4	-	-	-	-	20	60	-	-	-	20	-	-
16. Bargarh	8	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	17	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>													
1. Kurseong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Siliguri	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>

\* Causes Codes :

A Diarrhoea/Dysentery	F Prematurity	J Influenza (Flu)
B Jaundice	G Pneumonia	K Any other
C Measles	H other disorders of respiratory system	
D Typhoid	I Tetanus	
E Diptheria		

Table - F 6.4

Child Mortality Rate (1 - 5 years)

(per 1000 children 1-5 yrs.)

State/City/ Town	No. of HHs	No. of Deaths			Child Mortality Rate		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Anantapur	807	2	1	3	6	3	5
2. Kadiri	213	3	1	4	53	21	39
3. Raydurg	408	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	580	4	5	9	28	39	33
5. Mahbubnagar	462	7	10	17	39	56	48
6. Narayanpet	176	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bhongir	198	13	8	21	154	95	125
8. Miryalguda	204	4	4	8	49	45	47
9. Nalgonda	198	2	4	6	39	65	52
10. Suryapet	197	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>							
1. Guwahati	161	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Palasbari	201	-	1	1	-	16	8
3. Rangia	301	1	-	1	10	-	5
4. North Guwahati	200	1	3	4	12	52	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>							
1. Delhi	4073	22	32	54	14	22	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>							
1. Dabhoi	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	194	-	1	1	-	-	-
5. Gondal	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	196	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	412	3	3	6	17	22	19
9. Upleta	200	15	15	30	214	166	187
10. Wankaner	100	2	1	3	44	25	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Daulatpur	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Una	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>							
1. Faridabad	593	5	7	12	28	44	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>							
1. Anantnag	213	1	-	1	13	-	6
2. Bijbehara	212	3	-	3	40	-	17
3. Kulgam	202	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	200	1	1	2	16	17	16
5. Doru-verinag	202	-	1	1	20	21	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>							
1. Korotagere	114	1	5	6	71	333	206
2. Kunigal	90	22	30	52	211	352	275
3. Tiptur	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	291	-	1	1	-	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>134</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>							
1. Chiplun	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	202	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Sawantwadi	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	042	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	398	1	-	1	8	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Indore	133	1	1	2	24	20	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>							
1. Jagraon	200	2	2	4	39	41	40
2. Khanna	1029	2	-	2	3	20	12

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Ludhiana	407	1	6	7	16	-	8
4. Machhipura	103	-	1	1	-	20	9
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	10	1	11	188	22	111
6. Raikot	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Samrala	108	2	-	2	50	-	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>							
1. Pondicherry	402	2	5	7	14	33	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>							
1. Kushalgarh	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>							
1. Dharmnagar	200	1	2	3	12	24	18
2. Kamalpur	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>							
1. Bhubaneswar	405	-	3	3	-	16	7
2. Puri	200	2	2	4	21	22	22
3. Bhawanipatna	217	3	-	3	23	-	18
4. Junagarh	204	1	-	1	12	-	7
5. Khariar	167	1	6	7	15	71	47
6. Anandpur	600	3	-	3	36	-	20
7. Keonjhar	314	7	4	11	68	45	57
8. Rourkela	197	10	7	17	29	23	27
9. Sundargarh	203	1	-	1	17	-	9
10. Deogarh	200	1	-	1	16	-	7
11. Jharsuguda	199	1	1	2	14	14	14
12. Padmapur	180	8	5	13	16	57	86
13. Sambalpur	211	1	-	1	10	-	6
14. Barpali	202	-	3	3	-	24	21
15. Brajrajnagar	661	1	3	4	12	28	20
16. Bargarh	100	4	2	6	64	35	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>							
1. Kurseong	200	-	1	1	-	34	14
2. Siliguri	361	1	1	2	8	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>

Table - F 6.5

Causes of Child Mortality (1-5 yrs)

State/City/ Town	No. of deaths (1-5 yrs)	% of deaths by causes*											No res- ponse
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>													
1. Anantapur	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-
2. Kadiri	4	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
3. Raydurg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cuddapah	9	34	-	-	-	44	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	17	23	12	12	6	-	-	-	23	-	-	18	6
6. Narayanpet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bhongir	21	5	5	10	19	-	-	5	-	9	38	9	-
8. Miryalguda	8	-	-	-	-	50	-	38	-	-	-	-	12
9. Nalgonda	6	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	17	17
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Assam</b>													
1. Guwahati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Palasbari	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rangia	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. North Guwahati	4	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Delhi</b>													
1. Delhi	54	19	7	11	11	7	-	5	7	2	5	26	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>													
1. Dabhoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Padra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	6	33	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	17	16	-
9. Upleta	30	27	-	30	10	17	-	-	-	3	3	10	-
10. Wankaner	3	-	-	67	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Daulatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Una	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>													
1. Faridabad	12	17	8	-	-	-	-	17	8	-	8	-	42
<b>Total</b>	12	17	8	-	-	-	-	17	8	-	8	-	42
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>													
1. Anantnag	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
2. Bijbehara	3	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	33	-
3. Kulgam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	2	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	7	14	-	14	29	-	-	-	14	-	-	29	-
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>													
1. Korotagere	6	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	66
2. Kunigal	52	62	5	-	-	5	-	12	-	4	-	4	8
3. Tiptur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	59	54	7	-	2	5	-	10	2	3	-	3	14
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>													
1. Chiplun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Sawantwadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>													
1. Indore	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-
<b>Total</b>	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>													
1. Jagraon	4	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
2. Khanna	7	-	-	71	15	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
3. Ludhiana	2	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
4. Machhipura	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mullanpurdhaka	11	-	-	-	91	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
6. Raikot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Samrala	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
<b>Total</b>	27	7	-	18	56	-	-	4	4	4	-	7	-
1. Pondicherry	7	43	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	14
<b>Total</b>	7	43	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	14
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>													
1. Kushalgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>													
1. Dharmnagar	3	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
2. Kamalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	3	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>													
1. Bhubeneswar	3	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
2. Puri	4	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
3. Bhawanipatna	3	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-
4. Junagarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
5. Khariar	7	29	14	-	-	-	29	-	14	-	-	-	14
6. Anandpur	3	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Keonjhar	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	27
8. Rourkela	17	46	12	-	20	-	-	-	7	7	8	-	-
9. Sundargarh	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Deogarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
11. Jharsuguda	2	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Padmapur	13	50	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	34
13. Sambalpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
14. Barpalli	3	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
16. Bargarh	6	7	-	-	21	7	-	-	50	-	-	-	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>													
1. Kurseong	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Siliguri	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>

\* Causes codes :

A Diarrhoea/Dysentery	F Prematurity	J Influenza (Flu)
B Jaundice	G Pneumonia	K Any other
C Measles	H other disorders of respiratory system	
D Typhoid	I Tetanus	
E Diphtheria		

Table F 6.6

Infant Morbidity Rate (0-1 yrs)  
(per 100 infants)

State/City/ Town	No. of infant in 0-1 yrs.			No. of infants falling ill			Infant morbi- dity rate		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Anantapur	53	70	123	10	14	24	17	20	19
2. Kadiri	7	15	22	-	2	2	-	13	9
3. Raydurg	27	26	53	4	6	10	15	23	19
4. Cuddapah	19	36	55	8	13	21	42	36	38
5. Mahbubnagar	38	36	74	6	11	17	16	31	23
6. Narayanpet	10	16	26	-	2	2	-	13	8
7. Bhongir	13	15	28	2	5	7	15	33	25
8. Miryalguda	18	25	43	6	3	9	33	12	21
9. Nalgonda	14	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	14	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	16	20	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>									
1. Guwahati	9	10	19	4	2	6	44	20	32
2. Palasbari	12	12	24	9	11	20	75	92	83
3. Rangia	33	30	63	19	23	42	58	77	68
4. North Guwahati	17	15	32	13	7	20	76	47	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>									
1. Delhi	426	430	856	97	93	190	23	22	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>									
1. Dabhoi	11	9	20	2	3	5	18	33	25
2. Padra	5	4	10	-	1	1	-	25	10
3. Vadodara	25	19	44	8	7	15	32	37	34
4. Dhoraji	5	7	12	3	2	5	60	29	42
5. Gondal	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	16	13	29	15	13	28	94	100	97
7. Morvi	24	17	41	1	1	2	4	6	5
8. Rajkot	42	52	94	28	32	60	67	62	64
9. Upleta	21	22	43	6	9	15	29	41	35
10. Wankaner	11	11	22	2	5	7	18	45	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Daulatpur	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	7	10	17	7	3	10	100	30	57
3. Mahatpur	13	19	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	1	7	8	1	6	7	100	86	88
5. Una	8	11	19	3	1	4	38	9	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>									
1. Faridabad	49	37	86	10	10	20	20	27	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>									
1. Anantnag	16	12	28	13	5	18	81	42	64
2. Bijbehara	38	28	66	3	1	4	8	4	6
3. Kulgam	28	33	61	1	2	3	4	6	5
4. Mattan	20	18	38	13	10	23	65	56	61
5. Doru-verinag	17	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>									
1. Koratager	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	5	28	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	24	31	55	-	1	1	-	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>									
1. Chiplun	9	13	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	11	15	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	14	19	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	14	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	9	13	22	9	6	15	100	46	68
6. Sawantwadi	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	6	7	13	-	1	1	-	14	8
8. Pune	25	43	68	5	4	9	20	17	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Indore	14	8	22	11	6	17	79	75	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>									
1. Jagraon	13	10	23	-	1	1	-	10	4
2. Khanna	51	44	95	30	25	55	59	57	58
3. Ludhiana	85	78	163	13	11	24	15	14	15
4. Machhipura	15	10	25	10	3	13	67	30	52
5. Mullanpurdhaka	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Raikot	14	17	31	12	13	25	86	76	81
7. Samrala	9	15	24	5	6	11	86	40	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>									
1. Pondicherry	23	43	66	12	23	35	52	53	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>									
1. Kushalgarh	23	16	39	6	4	10	26	25	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>									
1. Dharmanagar	20	23	43	19	17	36	95	74	84
2. Kamapur	7	8	15	4	2	6	57	25	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>72</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>									
1. Bhubaneswar	48	49	97	22	17	39	46	35	40
2. Puri	24	22	46	7	3	10	29	14	22
3. Bhawanipatna	38	24	62	3	4	7	8	17	11
4. Junagarh	28	23	51	15	8	23	54	35	45
5. Khariar	24	24	48	9	15	24	38	63	50
6. Anandpur	16	21	37	5	12	17	31	57	46

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Keonjhar	28	15	43	19	14	33	68	93	77
8. Rourkela	80	53	133	15	9	24	19	17	18
9. Sundargarh	21	13	34	1	2	3	5	13	9
10. Deogarh	12	17	29	5	1	6	42	6	21
11. Jharsuguda	11	27	38	4	2	6	36	7	16
12. Padmapur	21	17	38	3	3	6	14	18	16
13. Sambalpur	12	33	45	8	9	17	67	27	38
14. Barpali	29	23	52	7	5	12	24	22	23
15. Brajrajnagar	18	25	43	1	1	2	6	4	5
16. Bargarh	25	35	60	3	4	7	12	14	12
<b>Total</b>	435	421	127	109	236	29	26	28	
<b>West Bengal</b>									
1. Kurseong	11	10	21	8	6	14	73	60	67
2. Siliguri	40	31	71	16	13	29	40	42	41
<b>Total</b>	51	41	92	24	19	43	47	46	47
<b>Grand Total</b>	1958	2020	3978	584	551	1135	29	27	28

Table F 6.7

Child Morbidity Rate (1-5 yrs)  
(per 1000' children 1-5 yrs)

State/City/ Town	No. of child- ren 1-5 yrs.			No. of child- ren falling ill			Child morbi- dity rate		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Anantapur	305	286	591	21	25	46	7	9	8
2. Kadiiri	56	46	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Raydurg	147	124	271	12	11	23	8	9	8
4. Cuddapah	142	128	270	31	22	53	21	17	19
5. Mahbubnagar	177	177	354	66	60	126	37	34	36
6. Narayanpet	53	77	130	1	1	2	2	2	2
7. Bhongir	84	84	168	27	38	65	32	45	39
8. Miryalguda	81	89	170	11	7	18	14	8	11
9. Nalgonda	54	62	116	8	14	22	15	23	19
10. Suryapet	53	65	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	87	91	178	2	-	2	2	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>2468</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>									
1. Guwahati	47	48	95	6	6	12	13	13	13
2. Palasbari	64	64	128	38	40	78	59	63	61
3. Rangia	96	97	193	70	64	134	73	66	69
4. North Guwahati	81	57	138	34	29	63	42	51	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>									
1. Delhi	1593	1446	3039	262	249	511	16	17	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>1446</b>	<b>3039</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>									
1. Dabhoi	38	49	87	7	22	29	18	45	33
2. Padra	25	31	56	3	2	5	12	6	9
3. Vadodara	67	69	136	29	24	53	43	35	39
4. Dhoraji	66	40	106	30	20	50	45	50	47
5. Gondal	73	48	121	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	62	52	114	49	37	86	79	71	75
7. Morvi	100	91	191	1	4	5	1	4	3
8. Rajkot	173	136	609	93	75	168	54	55	54
9. Upleta	70	90	160	23	27	50	33	30	31
10. Wankaner	45	50	85	22	13	35	49	33	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Daulatpur	25	20	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	21	25	46	8	7	15	68	28	33
3. Mahatpur	37	32	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	24	12	36	11	1	12	46	8	33
5. Una	30	28	58	7	-	7	23	-	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>									
1. Faridabad	175	159	334	36	41	77	21	26	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>									
1. Anantnag	77	79	156	22	25	47	29	32	30
2. Bijbehara	75	97	172	23	34	57	31	35	33
3. Kulgam	65	80	145	6	6	12	9	8	8
4. Mattan	63	57	120	33	22	55	52	39	46
5. Doru-verinag	53	48	101	15	7	22	28	15	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>									
1. Korotagere	14	15	29	1	2	3	7	13	10
2. Kunigal	104	85	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	112	103	215	2	2	4	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>									
1. Chiplun	26	39	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	63	36	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	56	60	116	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	54	57	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	46	42	88	21	18	39	46	40	44
6. Sawantwadi	50	39	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	24	20	44	1	2	3	4	10	7
8. Pune	125	105	230	31	34	65	25	32	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Indore	42	49	91	25	16	41	60	33	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>									
1. Jagraon	51	48	99	2	2	4	4	4	4
2. Khanna	120	138	258	50	60	110	42	43	43
3. Ludhiana	308	298	606	52	39	91	17	13	15
4. Machhipura	54	52	106	13	5	18	24	10	17
5. Mullanpurdhaka	53	46	99	1	-	1	2	-	1
6. Raikot	87	62	149	42	29	71	48	48	48
7. Samrala	40	41	81	10	6	16	25	15	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>									
1. Pondicherry	138	152	290	60	56	116	43	37	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>									
1. Kushalgarh	59	54	113	29	28	57	49	52	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>									
1. Dharmnagar	83	82	165	77	68	145	93	83	88
2. Kamalpur	25	26	51	5	5	10	20	19	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>									
1. Bhubaneswar	222	188	410	61	43	104	27	23	25
2. Puri	93	88	181	31	24	55	33	27	31
3. Bhawanipatna	129	133	262	5	13	18	4	10	7
4. Junagarh	81	71	152	33	26	29	41	37	38
5. Khariar	65	78	143	15	22	37	23	28	26
6. Anandpur	81	68	149	26	29	55	32	43	37

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Keonjhar	96	84	180	34	47	81	35	56	45
8. Rourkela	332	291	623	39	54	93	12	19	15
9. Sundargarh	57	57	108	2	1	3	4	2	3
10. Deogarh	61	75	136	1	5	6	2	7	4
11. Jharsuguda	71	70	141	6	4	10	9	6	7
12. Padmapur	61	66	127	17	14	31	28	21	24
13. Sambalpur	95	80	175	28	29	57	30	36	33
14. Barpali	116	121	237	13	16	29	11	13	21
15. Brajrajnagar	84	68	152	4	9	13	5	13	9
16. Bargarh	58	54	112	6	5	11	10	9	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>3288</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>									
1. Kurseong	43	29	72	22	16	38	51	55	53
2. Siliguri	127	121	248	39	44	83	34	36	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8094</b>	<b>7610</b>	<b>15704</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>

Table - F 6.8

Causes of Infant Morbidity (0-1 yr)

State/City/ Town	No. of infants falling ill	% of infants falling ill by causes* (%)										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	No res- ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>												
1. Anantapur	24	67	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	
2. Kadiri	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	
3. Raydurg	10	30	-	-	20	-	-	50	-	-	-	
4. Cuddapah	21	24	5	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	24	
5. Mahbubnagar	17	71	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	
6. Narayanpet	2	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	
7. Bhongir	7	-	-	-	14	-	29	43	-	14	-	
8. Miryalguda	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
9. Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Srikakulam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Assam</b>												
1. Guwahati	6	33	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	
2. Palasbari	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	15	-	
3. Rangia	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	
4. North Guwahati	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Delhi</b>												
1. Delhi	190	40	1	9	2	2	5	2	27	-	12	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>												
1. Dabhoi	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	-	-	-
2. Padra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
3. Vadodara	15	53	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-
4. Dhoraji	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	40	-	-
5. Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	28	-	-	-	14	-	18	68	-	-	-	-
7. Morvi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	60	39	2	-	-	-	3	48	3	3	2	
9. Upleta	15	7	-	-	67	-	-	26	-	-	-	-
10. Wankaner	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>												
1. Daulatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	10	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokgarh	7	15	57	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-
5. Una	4	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>												
1. Faridabad	20	50	-	5	5	-	15	5	20	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>												
1. Anantnag	18	39	-	-	6	-	5	-	28	-	22	-
2. Bijbehara	4	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
4. Mattan	23	13	-	-	-	9	9	-	69	-	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>												
1. Korotagere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>												
1. Chiplun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	15	39	-	-	-	-	44	4	4	-	9	-
6. Sawantwadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	9	44	-	-	11	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>												
1. Indore	17	47	-	-	6	-	-	-	35	6	6	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>												
1. Jagraon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
2. Khanna	55	42	-	18	-	-	18	-	22	-	-	-
3. Ludhiana	24	38	-	-	8	4	-	4	46	-	-	-
4. Machhipura	13	62	7	8	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mullanpurdhaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Raikot	25	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	84	-	-	-
7. Sarala	11	64	-	9	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	129	36	1	9	4	1	11	1	37	-	-	-
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>												
1. Pondicherry	35	34	-	6	-	3	-	-	51	-	6	-
<b>Total</b>	35	34	-	6	-	3	-	-	51	-	6	-
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>												
1. Kushalgarh	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>												
1. Dharnagar	36	28	1	-	8	-	2	9	50	-	2	-
2. Kamalpur	6	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	42	30	1	-	7	-	2	8	50	-	2	-
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>												
1. Bhubaneswar	39	42	1	2	2	5	-	10	38	-	-	-
2. Puri	10	20	-	7	2	-	4	20	47	-	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	7	6	-	-	-	-	17	6	71	-	-	-
4. Junagarh	23	28	-	27	-	-	-	5	40	-	-	-

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Khariar	24	16	-	-	-	3	-	3	78	-	-	-
6. Anandpur	17	9	-	-	2	-	-	9	80	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	33	3	3	12	1	1	3	15	57	-	-	5
8. Rourkela	24	22	1	4	-	-	1	5	58	1	-	8
9. Sundargarh	3	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	33	1
10. Deogarh	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	17
11. Jharsuguda	6	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	70	-	-	-
12. Padmapur	6	10	-	-	10	-	-	7	73	-	-	-
13. Sambalpur	17	26	-	2	-	2	12	5	49	2	2	-
14. Barpali	12	38	3	-	-	-	-	14	45	-	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	2	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	46	8	-	16
16. Bargarh	7	27	-	-	9	-	9	55	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>												
1. Kurseong	14	14	-	7	-	-	-	7	72	-	-	-
2. Siliguri	29	48	-	-	-	-	4	14	34	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Causes codes :

A Diarrhoea/Dysentery	F Prematurity	J Influenza (Flu)
B Jaundice	G Pneumonia	
C Measles	H other disorders of	
D Typhoid	respiratory system	
E Diphtheria	I Tetanus	

Table - F 6.9

Causes of Child Morbidity (1-5 yrs)

State/City/ Town	No. of children falling ill	% children falling ill by causes*										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	No res- ponse
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>												
1. Anantapur	46	18	-	-	-	-	4	4	67	-	-	
2. Kadiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Raydurg	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	
4. Cuddapah	53	19	-	2	-	4	-	-	54	-	2	
5. Mahbubnagar	126	67	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	-	
6. Narayanpet	2	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Bhongir	65	3	-	-	2	3	-	11	72	6	3	
8. Miryalguda	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	
9. Nalgonda	22	4	-	-	9	-	-	14	64	-	9	
10. Suryapet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Srikakulam	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Assam</b>												
1. Guwahati	12	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	92	-	-	
2. Palasbari	78	33	-	-	-	-	3	4	55	-	5	
3. Rangia	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	
4. North Guwahati	63	37	1	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	21	
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Delhi</b>												
1. Delhi	511	35	1	5	4	1	4	6	35	-	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Gujarat</b>												
1. Dabhoi	29	14	-	-	-	-	-	7	79	-	-	
2. Padra	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	60	
3. Vadodara	53	21	4	-	2	2	6	4	54	-	7	
4. Dhoraji	50	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	82	-	4	
5. Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Jetpur	86	-	-	-	1	16	-	25	58	-	-	
7. Horvi	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	
8. Rajkot	168	30	3	-	1	1	1	14	44	1	5	
9. Upleta	50	12	-	2	4	48	-	6	28	-	-	
10. Wankaner	35	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b><u>Hinachal Pradesh</u></b>											
1. Daulatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gagret	15	34	-	-	-	-	33	20	-	13	-
3. Mahatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokgarh	12	34	8	-	-	-	25	33	-	-	-
5. Una	7	14	-	-	-	-	43	14	-	29	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>											
1. Faridabad	77	14	-	4	5	3	3	17	51	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>											
1. Anantnag	47	38	-	-	-	2	-	-	47	-	13
2. Bijbehara	57	46	-	9	21	-	2	5	10	-	7
3. Kulgam	12	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	17	-	-
4. Mattan	55	25	5	-	11	13	9	2	35	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	22	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>											
1. Koratager	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	67	-	-
2. Kunigal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	4	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	50	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>											
1. Chiplun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan	39	20	-	6	-	-	65	1	2	-	6
6. Sawantwadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-
8. Pune	65	25	-	4	20	-	3	3	42	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>											
1. Indore	41	34	2	8	2	-	-	10	42	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>												
1. Jagraon	4	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-
2. Khanna	110	37	-	18	-	-	18	6	16	-	5	-
3. Ludhiana	91	41	9	3	11	1	2	5	26	1	1	-
4. Machhipura	18	83	-	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mullanpurdhaka	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Raikot	71	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	97	-	-	-
7. Samrala	16	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>												
1. Pondicherry	116	36	1	4	1	4	2	4	41	-	7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>												
1. Kushalgarh	57	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>												
1. Dharmnagar	145	28	1	-	8	-	2	9	50	-	2	-
2. Kamalpur	10	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>												
1. Bhubaneswar	104	42	1	2	2	5	-	10	38	-	-	-
2. Puri	55	20	-	7	2	-	4	20	47	-	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	18	6	-	-	-	-	17	6	71	-	-	-
4. Junagarh	29	28	-	27	-	-	-	5	40	-	-	-

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
5. Khariar	37	16	-	-	-	3	-	3	78	-	-	-
6. Anandpur	55	9	-	-	2	-	-	9	80	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	81	3	3	12	1	1	3	15	57	-	-	5
8. Rourkela	93	22	1	4	-	-	1	5	58	1	-	8
9. Sundargarh	3	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	33	1
10. Deogarh	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	17
11. Jharsuguda	10	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	70	-	-	-
12. Padmapur	31	10	-	-	10	-	-	7	73	-	-	-
13. Sambalpur	57	26	-	2	-	2	12	5	49	2	2	-
14. Barpali	29	38	3	-	-	-	-	14	45	-	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	13	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	46	8	-	16
16. Bargarh	11	27	-	-	9	-	9	55	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>												
1. Kurseong	38	18	11	-	-	5	-	13	53	-	-	-
2. Siliguri	83	52	6	-	2	-	-	2	38	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Neg</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Causes codes :

A Diarrhoea/Dysentery	F Prenaturity	J Influenza (Flu)
B Jaundice	G Pnenonia	
C Measles	H other disorders of	
D Typhoid	respiratory system	
E Diptheria	I Tetanus	

Table - F 6.10

Immunisation Level

State/City/ Town	No. of children in 1-4 yrs.	% of children by immunisation level			
		Fully immuni- sed	Partially immunised	Not immu- nised	No res- ponse
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	488	1	60	-	39
2. Kadiri	82	-	-	-	100
3. Raydurg	244	42	17	-	41
4. Cuddapah	228	-	75	-	25
5. Mahbubnagar	273	23	36	2	39
6. Narayanpet	102	-	32	20	48
7. Bhongir	144	-	47	2	51
8. Miryalguda	160	-	83	-	17
9. Nalgonda	92	24	30	18	28
10. Suryapet	117	2	3	-	95
11. Srikakulam	140	35	7	2	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	86	5	52	26	17
2. Palasbari	106	3	70	2	25
3. Rangia	171	-	39	19	42
4. North Guwahati	124	1	1	2	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>49</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	2632	27	47	21	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	72	11	44	-	45
2. Padra	50	16	72	8	4
3. Vadodara	119	50	29	3	18
4. Dhoraji	74	-	1	-	99
5. Gondal	101	-	1	-	99
6. Jetpur	105	-	82	-	18
7. Morvi	159	-	91	-	9
8. Rajkot	287	6	63	-	31
9. Upleta	153	14	48	29	9
10. Wankaner	85	24	30	46	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Daulatpur		37	68	16	3	13
2. Gagret		47	64	15	19	2
3. Mahatpur		69	58	32	-	10
4. Santokhgarh		30	100	-	-	-
5. Una		51	16	24	-	60
<b>Total</b>		234	57	20	4	19
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>						
1. Faridabad		297	55	37	1	7
<b>Total</b>		297	55	37	1	7
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>						
1. Anantnag		115	17	63	4	16
2. Bijbehara		142	11	45	37	7
3. Kulgam		106	1	95	-	4
4. Mattan		105	4	86	2	8
5. Doru-verinag		83	23	70	5	2
<b>Total</b>		551	11	70	12	7
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>						
1. Koratager		26	8	58	34	-
2. Kunigal		160	-	97	3	-
3. Tiptur		8	13	12	75	-
4. Tumkur		185	2	73	7	18
<b>Total</b>		379	2	81	4	13
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>						
1. Chiplun		53	4	84	-	12
2. Khed		90	9	70	1	20
3. Rajapur		90	3	82	6	9
4. Ratnagiri		86	48	35	7	10
5. Malwan		69	3	80	10	7
6. Sawantwadi		71	42	42	9	7
7. Vengurla		36	3	75	11	11
8. Pune		176	9	63	-	28
<b>Total</b>		671	15	65	4	16
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore		76	32	42	26	-
<b>Total</b>		76	32	42	26	-

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon	103	9	73	15	3	
2. Khanna	253	8	66	26	-	
3. Ludhiana	574	25	53	19	3	
4. Machhipura	87	40	5	55	-	
5. Mullanpurdhaka	83	25	35	40	-	
6. Raikot	116	86	4	4	6	
7. Samrala	74	50	4	46	-	
<b>Total</b>	1290	28	46	24	2	
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry	233	33	61	1	5	
<b>Total</b>	233	33	61	1	5	
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh	99	2	7	3	88	
<b>Total</b>	99	2	7	3	88	
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmnagar	127	-	3	88	9	
2. Kamalpur	46	-	2	-	98	
<b>Total</b>	173	-	3	65	32	
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>						
1. Bhubeneshwar	338	39	33	7	21	
2. Puri	155	5	54	3	38	
3. Bhawanipatna	217	1	90	1	8	
4. Junagarh	130	-	79	21	-	
5. Khariar	111	-	55	-	45	
6. Anandpur	118	-	67	14	19	
7. Keonjhar	159	-	43	-	57	
8. Rourkela	529	4	71	-	25	
9. Sundargarh	91	-	92	-	8	

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Deogarh		99	4	23	4	69
11. Jharsuguda		120	18	37	12	33
12. Padmapur		111	7	14	79	-
13. Sambalpur		154	7	85	8	-
14. Barpalli		186	1	73	26	-
15. Brajrajnagar		128	12	63	7	18
16. Bargarh		115	6	87	-	7
<b>Total</b>		2758	8	58	19	15
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>						
1. Kurseong		66	33	53	8	6
2. Siliguri		237	-	61	-	39
<b>Total</b>		303	7	59	2	32
<b>Grand Total</b>		13458	17	51	11	21

Note :

- a. Fully immunised refers to those children who have received all the doses of all the vaccines i.e., BCG, Measles, 3 doses of DPT and 3 doses of Polio.
- b. Partially immunised refers to those children who have not received all the doses of all the vaccines.
- c. Not immunised refers to those children who have not received any dose of any vaccine.

Table - F 6.11

Ante Natal Care

State/City/ Town	No. of mothers	Taking T.T. injection during preg- nancy		Going for health check ups during pregnancy	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>					
1. Anantapur	391	54	46	84	16
2. Kadiiri	132	16	84	66	34
3. Raydurg	329	32	68	92	8
4. Cuddapah	321	52	48	100	-
5. Mahbubnagar	353	53	47	99	1
6. Narayanpet	147	43	57	94	6
7. Bhongir	142	56	44	84	16
8. Miryalguda	121	60	40	100	-
9. Nalgonda	137	77	23	100	-
10. Suryapet	181	27	73	99	1
11. Srikakulam	205	83	17	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>					
1. Guwahati	124	15	85	59	41
2. Palasbari	192	18	82	22	78
3. Rangia	244	16	84	20	80
4. North Guwahati	50	40	60	44	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>					
1. Delhi	2641	53	47	70	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>					
1. Dabhoi	56	45	55	59	41
2. Padra	32	97	3	97	3
3. Vadodara	170	58	42	61	39
4. Dhoraji	189	7	93	15	85
5. Gondal	179	14	86	100	-
6. Jetpur	179	2	98	84	16

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Morvi	188	-	100	4	96
8. Rajkot	363	27	73	49	51
9. Upleta	194	17	83	61	39
10. Wankaner	92	15	85	60	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. Daulatpur	39	90	10	92	8
2. Gagret	40	43	57	50	50
3. Mahatpur	44	89	11	98	2
4. Santokhgarh	22	64	36	82	18
5. Una	57	23	77	91	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>16</b>

**Haryana**

1. Faridabad	479	47	53	72	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>

**Jammu & Kashmir**

1. Anantnag	196	46	54	89	11
2. Bijbehara	129	76	24	100	-
3. Kulgam	65	15	85	80	20
4. Mattan	75	60	40	95	5
5. Doru-verinag	37	41	59	54	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>11</b>

**Karnataka**

1. Koratager	90	8	92	90	10
2. Kunigal	90	41	59	91	9
3. Tiptur	68	24	76	90	10
4. Tumkur	256	39	61	80	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>15</b>

**Maharashtra**

1. Chiplun	67	76	24	96	4
2. Khed	103	43	57	100	-
3. Rajapur	155	41	59	99	1
4. Ratnagiri	179	86	14	100	-
5. Malwan	79	44	56	100	-
6. Sawantwadi	153	45	55	95	5
7. Vengurla	44	86	14	98	2
8. Pune	308	48	52	89	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore		117	60	40	86	14
<b>Total</b>		117	60	40	86	14
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon		140	31	69	35	65
2. Khanna		316	48	52	61	39
3. Ludhiana		768	42	58	62	38
4. Machhipura		74	89	11	92	8
5. Mullanpurdhaka		149	37	63	86	14
6. Raikot		132	97	3	97	3
7. Samrala		75	93	7	93	7
<b>Total</b>		1654	50	50	67	33
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry		265	73	27	92	8
<b>Total</b>		265	73	27	92	8
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh		163	10	90	90	10
<b>Total</b>		163	10	90	90	10
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmnagar		185	24	76	71	29
2. Kamalpur		118	13	87	14	86
<b>Total</b>		303	20	80	49	51
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>						
1. Bhubeneshwar		434	59	41	77	23
2. Puri		231	52	48	85	15
3. Bhawanipatna		254	50	50	73	27
4. Junagarh		188	27	73	57	43
5. Khariar		138	40	60	29	71
6. Anandpur		120	44	56	38	62
7. Keonjhar		151	32	68	67	33

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Rourkela		468	64	36	68	32
9. Sundargarh		88	98	2	98	2
10. Deogarh		30	93	7	93	7
11. Jharsuguda		127	39	61	84	16
12. Padmapur		185	36	64	47	53
13. Sambalpur		150	73	27	91	9
14. Barpalli		184	65	35	100	-
15. Brajrajnagar		145	74	26	82	18
16. Bargarh		162	83	17	88	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>3055</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>						
1. Kurseong		114	44	56	78	22
2. Siliguri		251	35	65	90	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>365</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16049</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>

Table - F 6.12

Health Check-ups During Pregnancy

State/City/ Town	No. of mothers	% of mothers by place of health check-ups						
		MCH cen- tre	Hos- pit- al	Dai	Heal- th wor- ker	Pri- vate doc- tor	Oth- ers	To- tal*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Anantapur	391	21	47	-	4	11	1	84
2. Kadiri	132	-	12	52	1	1	-	66
3. Raydurg	329	-	74	9	neg	9	-	92
4. Cuddapah	321	neg	41	2	47	10	-	100
5. Mahbubnagar	353	-	84	1	neg	14	neg	99
6. Narayanpet	147	-	67	4	1	22	-	94
7. Bhongir	142	-	30	4	1	40	9	84
8. Miryalguda	121	-	32	26	21	21	-	100
9. Nalgonda	137	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
10. Suryapet	181	6	49	4	32	8	-	99
11. Srikakulam	205	8	75	2	-	15	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>93</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>								
1. Guwahati	124	-	47	1	-	11	-	59
2. Palasbari	192	2	13	1	-	6	-	22
3. Rangia	244	-	19	-	-	1	-	20
4. North Guwahati	50	-	36	-	-	8	-	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Neg</b>	<b>31</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>								
1. Delhi	2641	41	14	6	1	7	1	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>								
1. Dabhoi	56	5	36	9	2	7	-	59
2. Padra	32	91	-	-	-	6	-	97
3. Vadodara	170	36	3	3	11	8	-	61
4. Dhoraji	189	7	-	-	8	-	-	15
5. Gondal	179	27	-	-	-	73	-	100
6. Jetpur	179	82	1	-	1	-	-	84
7. Morvi	188	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
8. Rajkot	363	38	3	1	-	7	-	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Upleta	194	11	23	-	-	-	27	61
10. Wankaner	92	-	31	1	-	28	-	60
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Daulatpur	39	-	90	-	-	-	-	90
2. Gagret	40	43	5	-	-	-	2	50
3. Mahatpur	44	2	14	75	-	2	5	98
4. Santokhgarh	22	-	32	46	-	4	-	82
5. Una	57	-	47	40	-	2	2	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>								
1. Faridabad	479	1	46	11	7	7	-	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>								
1. Anantnag	196	-	45	4	17	20	3	89
2. Bijbehara	129	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
3. Kulgam	65	-	69	-	-	11	-	80
4. Mattan	75	-	74	-	1	20	-	95
5. Doru-verinag	37	-	54	-	-	-	-	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>								
1. Korotagere	90	1	47	3	38	-	1	90
2. Kunigal	90	-	3	51	35	1	1	91
3. Tiptur	68	-	74	-	2	3	11	90
4. Tumkur	256	1	73	-	-	4	2	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>85</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>								
1. Chiplun	67	63	19	-	2	-	12	96
2. Khed	103	-	75	-	-	8	17	100
3. Rajapur	155	-	93	-	-	-	6	99
4. Ratnagiri	179	-	86	2	-	12	-	100
5. Malwan	79	90	4	-	-	5	1	100
6. Sawantwadi	153	-	70	-	-	20	5	95
7. Vengurla	44	-	84	-	-	-	14	98
8. Pune	308	8	65	2	4	10	-	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>96</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Indore	117	5	71	2	-	5	3	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>86</b>

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>									
1. Jagraon	140	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
2. Khanna	316	14	18	29	-	-	-	-	61
3. Ludhiana	768	9	12	27	4	10	neg	-	62
4. Machhipura	74	-	74	14	4	-	-	-	92
5. Mullanpurdhaka	149	1	4	68	-	13	-	-	86
6. Raikot	132	-	92	5	-	-	-	-	97
7. Samrala	75	-	61	20	-	12	-	-	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>									
1. Pondicherry	265	2	79	neg	8	3	-	-	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>									
1. Kushalgarh	163	-	88	1	-	1	-	-	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>									
1. Dharmnagar	185	-	18	22	-	30	1	-	71
2. Kamalpur	118	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>									
1. Bhubeneshwar	434	5	44	1	20	6	1	-	77
2. Puri	231	13	63	-	-	7	2	-	85
3. Bhawanipatna	254	-	69	-	2	2	-	-	73
4. Junagarh	188	-	51	1	3	1	1	-	57
5. Khariar	138	-	27	1	1	-	-	-	29
6. Anandpur	120	-	30	4	3	1	-	-	38
7. Keonjhar	151	-	65	1	1	-	-	-	67
8. Rourkela	468	neg	49	2	5	11	1	-	68
9. Sundargarh	88	1	76	3	18	-	-	-	98
10. Deogarh	30	-	83	-	-	10	-	-	93

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Jharsuguda	127	-	77	-	2	5	-	84
12. Padmapur	185	-	47	-	-	-	-	47
13. Sambalpur	150	44	34	4	4	3	2	91
14. Barpalli	184	-	12	7	60	17	4	100
15. Brajrajnagar	145	8	48	1	8	17	-	82
16. Bargarh	162	9	62	3	8	4	2	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>								
1. Kurseong	114	-	75	-	-	3	-	78
2. Siliguri	251	-	81	4	3	2	neg	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16049</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>74</b>

\* Place of check up given only for those who have got health check ups done.

Table - F 6.13

Reasons for Not Going for Health Check-ups

State/City/ Town	No.of mothers	% of mothers by reasons for not going for health check ups							
		Not nee- ded	Expen- sive	Time con- sum- ing	No faci- lity	Too far	Any oth- er	Not sta- ted	To- tal*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Anantapur	391	12	-	1	-	-	1	2	16
2. Kadiri	132	20	-	-	-	-	-	14	34
3. Raydurg	329	5	-	-	-	3	neg	-	8
4. Cuddapah	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahbubnagar	353	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. Narayanpet	147	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
7. Bhongir	142	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
8. Miryalguda	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Nalgonda	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	181	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11. Srikakulam	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>									
1. Guwahati	124	38	2	-	1	-	-	-	41
2. Palasbari	192	73	3	-	2	-	-	-	78
3. Rangia	244	59	10	11	-	-	-	-	80
4. North Guwahati	50	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>									
1. Delhi	2641	24	2	1	1	1	1	-	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>									
1. Dabhoi	56	37	-	-	-	-	4	-	41
2. Padra	32	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
3. Vadodara	170	38	-	-	-	-	1	-	39
4. Dhoraji	189	78	1	-	2	4	-	-	85
5. Gondal	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	179	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
7. Morvi	188	95	1	-	-	-	-	-	96
8. Rajkot	363	30	5	-	8	8	-	-	51

Contd.....



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Upleta		194	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
10. Wankaner		92	38	-	-	2	-	-	-	40
<b>Total</b>		1642	40	1	-	2	2	1	-	46
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>										
1. Daulatpur		39	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2. Gagret		40	45	-	-	-	5	-	-	50
3. Mahatpur		44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4. Santokhgarh		22	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
5. Una		57	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>		202	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	16
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>										
1. Faridabad		479	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	28
<b>Total</b>		479	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	28
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>										
1. Anantnag		196	8	1	-	-	-	2	-	11
2. Bijbehara		129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kulgam		65	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
4. Mattan		75	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
5. Doru-verinag		37	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
<b>Total</b>		502	10	neg	-	-	-	1	-	11
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>										
1. Korotagere		90	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
2. Kunigal		90	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	9
3. Tiptur		68	3	2	-	-	6	-	-	11
4. Tumkur		256	18	1	-	-	1	-	-	20
<b>Total</b>		504	11	1	-	-	3	-	-	15
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>										
1. Chiplun		67	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2. Khed		103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur		155	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4. Ratnagiri		179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Malwan		79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Sawantwadi		153	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
7. Vengurla		44	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
8. Pune		308	7	1	1	1	1	neg	-	11
<b>Total</b>		1088	3	1	neg	neg	neg	neg	-	4

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>										
1. Indore		117	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<b>Total</b>		117	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>										
1. Jagraon		140	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
2. Khanna		316	26	3	-	1	-	9	-	39
3. Ludhiana		768	22	7	-	-	-	9	-	38
4. Machhipura		74	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
5. Mullanpurdhaka		149	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
6. Raikot		132	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
7. Samrala		75	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>		1654	22	4	neg	neg	-	7	-	33
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>										
1. Pondicherry		265	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
<b>Total</b>		265	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>										
1. Kushalgarh		163	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b>Total</b>		163	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>										
1. Dharmnagar		185	6	15	1	6	1	-	-	29
2. Kamalpur		118	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	86
<b>Total</b>		303	4	9	neg	4	1	-	33	51
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>										
1. Bhubeneshwar		434	18	1	-	2	-	1	1	23
2. Puri		231	8	4	-	2	-	1	-	15
3. Bhawanipatna		254	14	-	-	-	-	-	13	27
4. Junagarh		188	43	-	-	-	-	-	6	43
5. Khariar		138	42	-	6	8	-	-	15	71
6. Anandpur		120	49	-	-	-	-	-	13	62
7. Keonjhar		151	23	1	-	-	3	1	5	33

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Rourkela	468	21	-	-	-	-	-	11	32
9. Sundargarh	88	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10. Deogarh	30	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
11. Jharsuguda	127	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
12. Padmapur	185	44	7	-	1	1	-	-	53
13. Sambalpur	150	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	9
-4. Barpalli	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	145	9	-	-	1	1	1	6	18
16. Bargarh	162	4	1	-	-	3	1	3	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>									
1. Kurseong	114	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
2. Siliguri	251	9	neg	-	neg	-	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16049</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>

\* Reasons for not going for check-ups are given only for those who have not gone for check-ups.

Table - F 6.14

Place of Child Delivery

State/City/ Town	No. of mothers	% of mothers by place of child delivery				
		Home	Govern- ment hospital	Mater- nity home	Nursing home	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Anantapur	391	54	38	4	3	1
2. Kadiri	132	91	7	1	1	-
3. Raydurg	329	88	11	neg	1	-
4. Cuddapah	321	43	24	30	neg	3
5. Mahbubnagar	353	67	28	3	2	-
6. Narayanpet	147	93	3	4	-	-
7. Bhongir	142	81	10	6	3	-
8. Miryalguda	121	32	23	-	45	-
9. Nalgonda	137	7	93	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	181	64	35	1	-	-
11. Srikakulam	205	46	47	7	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>						
1. Guwahati	124	69	7	7	16	1
2. Palasbari	192	71	29	-	-	-
3. Rangia	244	97	2	-	1	-
4. North Guwahati	50	84	12	-	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>						
1. Delhi	2641	75	17	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>						
1. Dabhoi	56	70	23	3	2	2
2. Padra	32	44	53	-	3	-
3. Vadodara	170	57	30	7	4	2
4. Dhoraji	189	84	4	9	3	-
5. Gondal	179	86	11	2	1	-
6. Jetpur	179	95	-	5	-	-
7. Morvi	188	79	21	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	363	67	31	1	1	-
9. Upleta	194	86	12	2	-	-
10. Wankaner	92	93	3	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Daulatpur	39	74	21	3	2	-
2. Gagret	40	92	8	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	44	96	4	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	22	59	41	-	-	-
5. Una	57	98	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>						
1. Faridabad	479	64	33	1	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>						
1. Anantnag	196	85	15	-	-	-
2. Bijbehara	129	53	46	-	-	1
3. Kulgam	65	86	14	-	-	-
4. Mattan	75	62	9	24	5	-
5. Doru-verinag	37	97	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>						
1. Korotagere	90	89	7	3	1	-
2. Kunigal	90	71	10	19	-	-
3. Tiptur	68	79	21	-	-	-
4. Tumkur	256	58	41	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>						
1. Chiplun	67	16	12	58	13	1
2. Khed	103	1	59	-	1	39
3. Rajapur	155	14	84	-	-	2
4. Ratnagiri	179	1	81	13	5	-
5. Malwan	79	4	57	6	1	32
6. Sawantwadi	153	7	48	42	3	-
7. Vengurla	44	2	5	73	-	20
8. Pune	308	17	63	15	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Indore	117	54	37	9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>						
1. Jagraon	140	96	3	1	-	-
2. Khanna	316	68	4	18	10	-
3. Ludhiana	768	84	1	7	8	-
4. Machhipura	74	96	1	1	1	1
5. Mullanpurdhaka	149	98	-	1	1	-
6. Raikot	132	99	-	1	-	-
7. Samrala	75	83	8	9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>						
1. Pondicherry	265	12	81	-	7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>						
1. Kushalgarh	163	80	20	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>						
1. Dharmnagar	185	82	17	-	1	-
2. Kamalpur	118	42	58	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>						
1. Bhubeneshwar	434	79	20	-	-	1
2. Puri	231	52	36	11	1	-
3. Bhawanipatna	254	80	20	-	-	-
4. Junagarh	188	93	7	-	-	-
5. Khariar	138	88	9	1	1	1
6. Anandpur	120	87	13	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	151	89	10	-	1	-
8. Rourkela	468	47	49	3	1	-
9. Sundargarh	88	42	58	-	-	-
10. Deogarh	30	67	33	-	-	-
11. Jharsuguda	127	90	7	3	-	-
12. Padmapur	185	78	22	-	-	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Sambalpur	150	29	41	30	-	-
14. Barpalli	184	99	1	-	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	145	77	20	2	1	-
16. Bargarh	162	77	17	4	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>						
1. Kurseong	114	27	72	-	-	1
2. Siliguri	251	35	65	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16049</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Table F 6.15  
Help During Delivery

State/Town	No. of mothers	% of mothers by help during delivery						
		House- hold mem- ber	Exper- ienced lady	Train- ed dai	Un- tra- ined dai	Doc- tor	My- self	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Anantapur	391	16	13	18	8	44	1	-
2. Kadiri	132	4	16	11	60	9	-	-
3. Raydurg	329	-	52	14	22	12	-	-
4. Cuddapah	321	-	13	34	7	44	-	2
5. Mahbubnagar	353	6	29	30	2	33	-	-
6. Narayanpet	147	1	7	44	41	7	-	-
7. Bhongir	142	1	2	8	70	19	-	-
8. Miryalguda	121	-	13	19	-	68	-	-
9. Nalgonda	137	1	4	-	1	94	-	-
10. Suryapet	181	2	14	2	27	45	10	-
11. Srikakulam	205	17	5	18	6	49	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>								
1. Guwahati	124	3	32	11	2	42	8	2
2. Palasbari	192	9	32	13	4	42	-	-
3. Rangia	244	23	72	1	neg	4	-	-
4. North Guwahati	50	-	84	-	-	16	-	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>								
1. Delhi	2641	7	9	26	34	24	neg	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>								
1. Dabhoi	56	-	-	5	68	27	-	-
2. Padra	32	-	-	38	34	28	-	-
3. Vadodara	170	6	2	6	42	44	-	-
4. Dhoraji	189	33	3	4	40	20	-	-
5. Gondal	179	-	1	-	84	14	-	1
6. Jetpur	179	20	73	-	-	5	2	-
7. Morvi	188	-	55	-	-	21	24	neg
8. Rajkot	363	-	1	15	51	32	1	-
9. Upleta	194	35	32	2	17	14	-	-
10. Wankaner	92	2	2	86	1	8	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>neg</b>

Contd....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Daulatpur	39	-	54	8	15	23	-	-
2. Gagret	40	-	-	45	48	7	-	-
3. Mahatpur	44	-	-	-	96	4	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	22	-	55	-	5	40	-	-
5. Una	57	21	44	28	5	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>								
1. Faridabad	479	2	12	22	27	36	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>								
1. Anantnag	196	22	31	26	8	13	-	-
2. Bijbehara	129	-	37	24	2	36	-	1
3. Kulgam	65	-	80	10	5	5	-	-
4. Mattan	75	-	-	81	3	16	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	37	-	16	63	16	5	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>								
1. Korotagere	90	12	6	50	-	32	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	-	-	39	39	22	-	-
3. Tiptur	68	2	48	27	2	21	-	-
4. Tumkur	256	2	54	1	-	43	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>								
1. Chiplun	67	15	-	49	-	34	2	-
2. Khed	103	-	-	1	-	60	-	39
3. Rajapur	155	-	11	-	3	85	-	1
4. Ratnagiri	179	-	1	5	1	93	-	-
5. Malwan	79	-	-	-	4	60	3	33
6. Sawantwadi	153	5	1	3	-	90	-	1
7. Vengurla	44	2	-	-	-	80	-	18
8. Pune	308	7	3	2	4	82	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>								
1. Indore	117	26	23	1	-	50	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>								
1. Jagraon	140	-	17	79	-	4	-	-
2. Khanna	316	-	3	48	18	31	-	-
3. Ludhiana	768	4	32	47	-	17	-	-
4. Machhipura	74	-	3	93	-	4	-	-
5. Mullanpurdhaka	149	1	22	62	5	10	-	-
6. Raikot	132	2	14	57	-	2	25	-
7. Samrala	75	-	-	83	-	17	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>								
1. Pondicherry	265	6	neg	2	4	88	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>								
1. Kushalgarh	163	-	32	17	29	20	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>								
1. Dharmnagar	185	30	7	5	40	18	-	-
2. Kamalpur	118	27	13	-	3	57	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>								
1. Bhubeneshwar	434	11	32	3	25	20	9	-
2. Puri	231	15	36	10	-	39	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	254	69	4	3	4	20	-	-
4. Junagarh	188	52	23	18	-	7	-	-
5. Khariar	138	36	44	3	4	12	1	-
6. Anandpur	120	65	13	3	1	13	5	-
7. Keonjhar	151	17	33	9	26	11	4	-
8. Rourkela	468	18	9	11	8	53	1	-
9. Sundargarh	88	9	1	31	-	58	1	-
10. Deogarh	30	53	-	3	7	33	3	1
11. Jharsuguda	127	9	53	21	5	10	2	-
12. Padmapur	185	68	8	2	-	22	-	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Sambalpur	150	13	9	7	-	71	-	-
14. Barpalli	184	20	8	59	2	11	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	145	52	17	8	-	23	-	-
16. Bargarh	162	66	4	6	-	23	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>								
1. Kurseong	114	17	6	2	4	71	-	-
2. Siliguri	251	1	3	1	28	66	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16049</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Table F 6.16

Deliveries of Women Receiving Ante Natal Care

State/City/ Town	Number of women recei- ving ante natel care	Institu- tional delivery		Non-institu- tional delivery				No Resp- onse	
		No.	%	No	%	Delivery by train- ed staff		No.	%
						No.	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Anantapur	327	171	52	156	48	55	35	-	-
2. Kadiri	87	12	14	75	86	14	53	-	-
3. Raydurg	303	40	13	263	87	47	18	-	-
4. Cuddapah	321	183	57	128	40	70	55	10	3
5. Mahbubnagar	351	116	33	235	67	108	46	-	-
6. Narayanpet	138	10	7	128	93	72	56	-	-
7. Bhongir	119	27	23	92	77	11	12	-	-
8. Miryalguda	121	82	68	39	32	23	59	-	-
9. Nalgonda	137	127	93	10	7	1	10	-	-
10. Suryapet	180	65	36	115	64	24	21	-	-
11. Srikakulam	205	112	55	93	45	33	36	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1334</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>									
1. Guwahati	73	32	44	41	56	21	51	-	-
2. Palasbari	43	17	40	26	60	16	62	-	-
3. Rangia	48	7	15	41	85	2	5	-	-
4. North Guwahati	22	8	36	14	64	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>									
1. Delhi	1856	582	32	1268	68	494	39	6	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>1856</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>neg</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>									
1. Dabhoi	33	14	42	19	58	2	11	-	-
2. Padra	31	18	58	13	42	3	23	-	-
3. Vadodara	104	64	62	40	38	9	23	-	-
4. Dhoraji	28	15	54	13	46	8	62	-	-
5. Gondal	179	25	14	154	86	1	1	-	-
6. Jetpur	151	9	6	142	94	-	-	-	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Morvi	7	3	43	4	57	-	-	-	-
8. Rajkot	179	87	49	92	51	34	37	-	-
9. Upleta	118	25	21	93	79	2	2	-	-
10. Wankaner	55	6	11	49	89	46	94	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Daulatpur	36	10	28	26	72	1	4	-	-
2. Gagret	20	3	15	17	85	9	53	-	-
3. Mahatpur	43	2	5	41	95	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	18	7	39	11	61	-	-	-	-
5. Una	52	1	2	51	98	16	31	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>									
1. Faridabad	345	156	45	189	55	96	51	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>									
1. Anantnag	174	30	17	144	83	44	31	-	-
2. Bijbehara	129	59	46	70	54	4	7	-	-
3. Kulgam	52	5	10	47	90	-	-	-	-
4. Mattan	71	27	38	44	62	42	96	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	20	1	5	19	95	13	68	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>									
1. Korotagere	81	10	12	71	88	59	83	-	-
2. Kunigal	82	26	32	56	68	29	52	-	-
3. Tiptur	61	14	23	47	77	19	40	-	-
4. Tumkur	205	101	49	104	51	4	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>									
1. Chiplun	64	53	83	11	17	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	103	62	60	1	1	-	-	40	39
3. Rajapur	154	130	84	22	14	1	6	2	2
4. Ratnagiri	179	176	98	2	1	2	100	1	1
5. Malwan	79	51	64	3	4	-	-	25	32
6. Sawantwadi	145	137	95	8	5	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	43	34	79	1	2	-	-	8	19
8. Pune	275	242	88	32	12	6	19	1	neg
<b>Total</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>7</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>									
1. Indore	100	54	54	46	46	5	11	-	-
<b>Total</b>	100	54	54	46	46	5	11	-	-
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>									
1. Jagraon	49	5	10	44	90	37	84	-	-
2. Khanna	193	85	44	108	56	76	70	-	-
3. Ludhiana	479	144	30	335	70	269	80	-	-
4. Machhipura	68	3	4	65	96	63	97	-	-
5. Mullanpurdhaka	128	3	2	125	98	107	86	-	-
6. Raikot	128	2	2	126	98	75	60	-	-
7. Samrala	70	12	17	58	83	58	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1115	254	23	861	77	685	80	-	-
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>									
1. Pondicherry	244	219	90	25	10	3	12	-	-
<b>Total</b>	244	219	90	25	10	3	12	-	-
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>									
1. Kushalgarh	146	32	22	114	78	32	28	-	-
<b>Total</b>	146	32	22	114	78	32	28	-	-
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>									
1. Dharmnagar	132	31	23	101	77	9	9	-	-
2. Kamalpur	16	13	81	3	19	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	148	44	30	104	70	9	9	-	-
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>									
1. Bhubeneshwar	334	86	26	248	74	9	4	-	-
2. Puri	197	95	48	102	52	2	2	-	-
3. Bhawanipatna	185	51	28	134	72	8	5	-	-
4. Junagarh	107	12	11	95	89	22	23	-	-
5. Khariar	40	16	40	24	60	11	25	-	-
6. Anandpur	46	16	35	30	65	-	-	-	-
7. Keonjhar	101	15	15	86	85	4	5	-	-
8. Rourkela	316	213	67	103	33	33	27	-	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Sundargarh	86	50	58	36	42	27	75	-	-
10. Deogarh	28	10	36	18	64	3	5	-	-
11. Jharsuguda	107	23	22	84	78	18	21	-	-
12. Padmapur	87	34	39	53	61	2	4	-	-
13. Sambalpur	136	106	78	30	22	8	27	-	-
14. Barpalli	184	1	1	183	99	125	19	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar	119	33	28	86	72	11	12	-	-
16. Bargarh	142	37	26	105	74	10	10	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2215</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>									
1. Kurseong	89	65	73	24	27	1	4	-	-
2. Siliguri	227	142	63	85	37	3	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11931</b>	<b>4802</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7036</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2474</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>

Table - F 6.17  
Abortion

State/City/ Town	No. of respon- dents	Respondents having had abortion		% of respon- dents by number of abortions*		No res- ponse
		No.	%	-----		
				One	Two	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>						
1. Anantapur	391	26	7	62	38	-
2. Kadiri	132	9	7	89	11	-
3. Raydurg	329	1	neg	100	-	-
4. Cuddapah	321	13	4	69	31	-
5. Mahbubnagar	353	11	3	91	9	-
6. Narayanpet	147	10	7	60	40	-
7. Bhongir	142	14	10	29	71	-
8. Miryalguda	121	11	9	64	36	-
9. Nalgonda	137	-	-	-	-	-
10. Suryapet	181	-	-	-	-	-
11. Srikakulam	205	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Assam</u></b>						
1. Guwahati	124	1	1	100	-	-
2. Palasbari	192	5	3	40	20	40
3. Rangia	244	4	2	75	25	-
4. North Guwahati	50	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>						
1. Delhi	2641	98	4	70	30	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Gujarat</u></b>						
1. Dabhoi	56	12	21	66	17	17
2. Padra	32	-	-	-	-	-
3. Vadodara	170	1	1	-	100	-
4. Dhoraji	189	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gondal	179	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jetpur	179	1	1	-	100	-
7. Morvi	188	11	6	91	9	-
8. Rajkot	363	63	17	71	19	10
9. Upleta	194	27	14	100	-	-
10. Wankaner	92	1	1	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>

Contd....



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Himachal Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Daulatpur	39	5	13	100	-	-	-
2. Gagret	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mahatpur	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	22	2	9	100	-	-	-
5. Una	57	9	16	67	-	-	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>
<b><u>Haryana</u></b>							
1. Faridabad	479	42	9	100	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u></b>							
1. Anantnag	196	2	1	100	-	-	-
2. Bijbehara	129	6	5	100	-	-	-
3. Kulgam	65	4	6	25	-	-	75
4. Mattan	75	17	23	94	6	-	-
5. Doru-verinag	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>							
1. Korotagere	90	1	1	100	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	5	6	-	100	-	-
3. Tiptur	68	2	5	50	50	-	-
4. Tumkur	256	3	1	-	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>							
1. Chiplun	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Khed	103	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rajapur	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Ratnagiri	179	1	1	100	-	-	-
5. Malwan	79	3	4	67	33	-	-
6. Sawantwadi	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vengurla	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	308	18	6	72	28	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>							
1. Indore	117	10	9	70	10	20	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>							
1. Jagraon	140	3	2	100	-	-	
2. Khanna	316	10	3	100	-	-	
3. Ludhiana	768	94	12	90	10	-	
4. Machhipura	74	7	10	96	4	-	
5. Mullanpurdhaka	149	22	15	91	9	-	
6. Raikot	132	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Samrala	75	4	5	100	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>							
1. Pondicherry	265	12	5	92	8	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>							
1. Kushalgarh	163	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>							
1. Dharmnagar	185	13	7	92	8	-	
2. Kamalpur	118	16	14	88	12	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>							
1. Bhubeneshwar	434	15	4	93	7	-	
2. Puri	231	8	4	100	-	-	
3. Bhawanipatna	254	8	3	100	-	-	
4. Junagarh	188	10	5	100	-	-	
5. Khariar	138	6	4	100	-	-	
6. Anandpur	120	6	5	67	33	-	
7. Keonjhar	151	29	19	86	14	-	
8. Rourkela	468	40	9	95	5	-	
9. Sundargarh	88	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Deogarh	30	3	10	100	-	-	
11. Jharsuguda	127	7	6	100	-	-	

Contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Padmapur		185	17	9	71	29	-
13. Sambalpur		150	2	1	100	-	-
14. Barpalli		184	1	1	100	-	-
15. Brajrajnagar		145	5	4	60	40	-
16. Bargarh		162	5	3	80	20	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3055</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>							
1. Kurseong		114	-	-	-	-	-
2. Siliguri		251	7	3	100	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>365</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16049</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>

\* The abortions refer to the year 1987-88.

Table - P 6.18

Health Care Facilities

State/City/ Town	No. of Hhs.	% households using										% households using one facility
		Govt. hospital	Private hospital	ESIS	Private doctor	Health worker	ANM*	Vaid/ Hakim	Instt. Vol. Org.	Any other	No res- ponse	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>												
1. Anantapur	807	81	17	-	19	1	18	1	-	-	-	35
2. Kadiri	213	25	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	54	-
3. Raydurg	408	84	15	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
4. Cuddapah	580	52	5	-	8	23	19	-	-	-	-	32
5. Mahbubnagar	462	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-
6. Narayanpet	176	81	61	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
7. Bhongir	198	48	47	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
8. Miryalguda	204	90	13	-	65	34	35	-	-	-	-	68
9. Nalgonda	198	73	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
10. Suryapet	197	12	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	28	72	17
11. Srikakulam	386	73	47	1	55	29	22	1	27	-	-	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Assam</b>												
1. Guwahati	161	50	44	-	55	3	-	-	11	-	-	58
2. Palasbari	201	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
3. Rangia	301	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
4. North Guwahati	200	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Delhi</b>												
1. Delhi	4073	58	12	7	77	1	9	1	1	8	2	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Gujarat</b>												
1. Dabhoi	105	68	24	1	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
2. Padra	96	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	2
3. Vadodara	213	44	11	13	79	1	27	1	7	8	neg	66
4. Dhoraji	194	84	14	-	47	1	7	-	-	1	1	52
5. Gondal	200	98	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
6. Jetpur	196	96	-	-	100	4	-	8	-	-	-	100
7. Norvi	200	100	1	-	99	7	1	6	-	-	1	100
8. Rajkot	412	2	2	2	59	62	49	-	-	115	7	60
9. Upleta	200	100	100	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
10. Wankaner	100	50	63	11	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
<b>Total</b>	1916	63	18	3	65	15	14	2	1	4	5	64
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>												
1. Daulatpur	100	100	-	-	98	-	-	87	-	-	-	99
2. Gagret	101	-	-	-	100	-	-	3	-	98	-	100
3. Mahatpur	99	-	-	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Santokhgarh	100	97	1	-	50	-	-	1	-	-	-	49
5. Una	99	92	-	-	76	-	-	68	-	-	-	93
<b>Total</b>	499	58	neg	18	67	-	-	32	-	20	-	68
<b>Haryana</b>												
1. Paridabad	593	67	16	9	59	20	21	4	1	-	3	50
<b>Total</b>	593	67	16	9	59	20	21	4	1	-	3	50
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>												
1. Anantnag	213	77	77	-	77	77	77	-	-	9	23	77
2. Bijbehara	212	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3. Kulgam	202	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
4. Mattan	200	100	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
5. Doru-verinag	202	100	1	-	98	-	-	3	-	-	-	98
<b>Total</b>	1029	95	16	-	75	16	16	1	-	2	5	76
<b>Karnataka</b>												
1. Korotagere	114	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kunigal	90	89	-	-	-	-	1	-	88	-	10	88
3. Tiptur	80	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
4. Tunkur	291	90	neg	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
<b>Total</b>	575	86	7	-	2	-	neg	-	14	-	5	14

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>												
1. Chiplun	141	99	1	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
2. Khed	200	67	22	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
3. Rajapur	203	73	2	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
4. Ratnagiri	202	84	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
5. Malwan	200	99	94	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
6. Sawantwadi	200	99	1	-	87	-	-	-	1	-	-	87
7. Vengurla	142	30	35	26	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
8. Pune	398	69	70	4	49	13	neg	7	5	neg	-	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>46</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>												
1. Indore	133	99	-	-	2	-	-	-	44	-	2	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>												
1. Jagraon	200	100	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
2. Ludhiana	407	70	8	-	78	11	-	-	-	-	2	59
3. Khanna	1029	55	44	4	54	3	17	7	4	neg	1	59
4. Nachhipura	103	100	29	-	63	-	4	-	3	-	-	86
5. Mullanpurdhaka	200	36	30	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
6. Raikot	200	100	1	-	100	44	-	-	-	-	-	100
7. Samrala	108	100	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>												
1. Pondicherry	402	96	3	3	10	4	neg	-	4	neg	-	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>												
1. Kushalgarh	199	99	neg	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	neg	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>												
1. Dharmnagar	200	4	3	1	4	-	-	81	3	5	3	2
2. Kamalpur	198	81	-	-	66	1	-	-	-	-	19	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>34</b>

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Orissa</b>												
1. Bhubeneshwar	600	72	8	7	35	28	49	4	6	-	10	63
2. Puri	314	64	15	-	57	neg	-	1	2	neg	3	59
3. Bhawanipatna	405	95	-	-	14	1	4	-	3	2	1	19
4. Junagarh	200	99	-	-	5	99	-	-	-	-	-	100
5. Khariar	217	80	27	-	2	23	11	-	neg	-	-	29
6. Anandpur	204	79	5	-	9	4	-	1	1	-	neg	-
7. Keonjhar	167	95	-	4	60	18	-	-	-	-	1	73
8. Bourkela	661	71	6	7	29	25	neg	1	2	8	5	55
9. Sundargarh	100	77	-	-	1	48	2	-	-	-	1	29
10. Deogarh	199	100	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	100	-
11. Jharsuguda	180	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12. Padmapur	211	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Sanbalpur	202	92	7	7	81	-	5	-	-	neg	-	88
14. Barpalli	197	100	-	-	21	10	-	20	-	neg	-	51
15. Brajrajnagar	200	42	15	23	49	2	-	-	-	-	1	25
16. Bargarh	203	73	7	-	57	-	-	-	4	-	1	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>4260</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>												
1. Kurseong	200	99	7	-	88	1	-	5	-	2	-	95
2. Siliguri	361	75	1	-	25	30	-	1	-	neg	3	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23263</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>

\* ANM - Auxillary Nurse - Mid wife

Instt.vol.org. - Institutions ran by voluntary organisation

Table G 7.1

## Enrolment of Children in Anganwadi/Balwadi (3-5 yrs.)

State/City/ Town	No. of children (3-5 yrs.)			% of children						Reasons for not sending children to Anganwadi/Balwadi (% to children 3-5 yrs.)						
	-----			Going to Anganwadi/Balwadi			Not going to Anganwadi/Balwadi			Too far	Child does not learn any thing	Can not pay fees	Child has to help at home	Anganwadi/Balwadi worker not good	Any other	No response
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>																
1. Ananthapur	248	236	484	76	67	72	24	33	28	1	neg	-	-	-	neg	27
2. Kadri	43	38	81	74	79	77	26	21	23	-	2	1	4	-	-	16
3. Raydurg	124	97	221	78	84	81	22	16	19	1	5	-	-	1	7	5
4. Cuddapah	106	100	206	59	54	57	41	46	43	3	3	-	16	-	-	21
5. Mehboob Nagar	134	133	267	53	50	51	47	50	49	6	2	-	1	-	1	39
6. Narayanpet	39	60	199	38	43	41	62	57	59	5	3	-	7	-	2	42
7. Bhongir	64	66	130	88	76	82	12	24	18	-	2	-	-	-	2	14
8. Miryalguda	57	66	123	67	55	60	33	45	40	-	1	-	-	-	6	33
9. Nalgonda	40	53	93	85	81	83	15	19	17	-	3	-	-	-	4	10
10. Suryapet	37	48	85	84	88	86	16	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
11. Srikakulan	75	77	152	59	51	55	41	49	45	18	9	2	14	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Assam</b>																
1. Guwahati	33	33	66	21	9	15	79	91	85	44	-	14	17	-	-	10
2. Palasbari	51	53	104	16	9	13	84	91	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
3. Rangia	74	72	146	-	4	2	100	96	98	12	3	-	-	-	1	82
4. N.Guwahati	63	45	108	16	11	13	84	89	86	-	71	6	-	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>54</b>

Contd...



	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
<b>Delhi</b>																	
1. Delhi	1236	1098	2334	9	7	8	91	93	92	22	5	5	4	3	16	37	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>2334</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	
<b>Gujarat</b>																	
1. Dabhoi	29	38	67	66	66	66	34	34	34	3	-	-	-	-	10	21	
2. Padra	18	24	42	61	71	67	36	29	33	14	-	-	5	-	7	7	
3. Baroda	50	60	110	80	72	75	20	28	25	5	-	-	-	-	7	13	
4. Dhoraji	51	32	83	84	63	76	16	37	24	4	5	-	2	-	-	13	
5. Gondal	56	40	96	59	73	65	41	27	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
6. Jetpur	50	38	88	68	84	75	32	16	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
7. Norbi	75	73	148	8	5	7	92	96	93	3	90	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Rajkot	139	106	245	63	56	60	37	44	40	12	2	1	neg	1	2	22	
9. Upleta	60	73	133	63	77	71	37	23	29	-	15	1	-	-	6	7	
10. Wankanur	30	31	61	57	16	36	43	84	64	46	-	3	-	-	-	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>																	
1. Daulatpur	18	14	32	-	-	-	100	100	100	3	-	3	-	-	-	94	
2. Gagret	14	21	35	50	-	20	50	100	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	
3. Mehatpur	29	27	56	10	19	14	90	81	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	
4. Santokhgarh	15	6	21	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	5	-	-	-	95	
5. Una	25	21	46	-	-	-	100	100	100	2	-	-	-	-	98	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52</b>	

Contd..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Haryana</b>																	
1. Faridabad	135	120	255	72	74	73	28	26	27	-	3	-	1	1	5	17	
<b>Total</b>	135	120	255	72	74	73	28	26	27	-	3	-	1	1	5	17	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>																	
1. Anantnag	57	66	123	47	59	54	53	41	46	-	-	-	2	-	33	11	
2. Bijbehara	56	68	124	4	6	5	96	94	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	
3. Kulgaon	45	65	110	4	2	3	96	98	97	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	
4. Mattan	45	42	87	11	10	10	89	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	
5. Doru-Verinag	39	44	83	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
<b>Total</b>	242	285	527	15	17	16	85	83	84	-	-	-	1	-	81	2	
<b>Karnataka</b>																	
1. Korotagere	13	14	27	-	-	-	100	100	100	71	7	11	7	-	-	4	
2. Kunigal	69	60	129	3	2	2	97	98	98	35	1	7	44	-	1	10	
3. Tiptur	4	2	6	75	50	67	25	50	33	-	-	17	-	-	-	16	
4. Tunkur	86	78	164	24	38	31	76	62	69	-	-	-	1	1	7	60	
<b>Total</b>	172	154	326	15	21	18	85	79	82	19	1	4	19	1	4	34	
<b>Maharashtra</b>																	
1. Khed	48	25	73	83	72	79	17	28	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	
2. Chiplun	22	33	55	59	33	44	41	67	56	9	16	2	-	-	-	29	
3. Bajapur	41	48	89	44	58	52	56	42	48	6	-	-	-	-	22	20	
4. Ratnagiri	43	42	85	40	43	41	60	57	59	14	20	-	-	-	1	24	
5. Vengurla	18	16	34	61	63	62	39	37	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	
6. Malwan	34	30	64	59	33	47	41	67	53	22	5	14	-	1	5	6	
7. Sawantwadi	42	29	71	33	52	41	67	48	59	25	21	-	-	-	2	11	
8. Pune	101	80	181	72	66	70	28	34	30	3	8	1	5	5	4	13	
<b>Total</b>	349	303	652	59	54	57	41	46	43	11	9	2	neg	neg	5	16	

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>																	
1. Indore	30	39	69	60	54	57	40	46	43	20	7	12	-	1	3	-	
<b>Total</b>	30	39	69	60	54	57	40	46	43	20	7	12	-	1	3	-	
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>																	
1. Jagraon	85	42	77	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2. Khanna	92	97	189	13	8	11	87	92	89	4	-	16	-	1	61	7	
3. Ludhiana	236	231	467	46	42	44	54	58	56	8	5	1	9	-	23	10	
4. Nachhiwara	40	45	85	18	7	12	82	93	88	-	1	-	-	-	87	-	
5. Mullanpur Dakha	41	30	71	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	4	-	-	82	14	
6. Baikot	62	52	114	5	12	8	95	88	92	-	70	-	15	-	6	1	
7. Sanvala	32	30	62	6	3	5	94	97	95	-	3	-	-	-	92	-	
<b>Total</b>	538	527	1065	25	22	23	775	78	77	4	10	3	6	-	40	14	
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>																	
1. Pondicherry	107	110	217	92	93	92	8	7	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	
<b>Total</b>	107	110	217	92	93	92	8	7	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>																	
1. Kushalgarh	49	35	84	82	89	85	18	11	15	4	1	-	1	-	7	2	
<b>Total</b>	49	35	84	82	89	85	18	11	15	4	1	-	1	-	7	2	
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>																	
1. Dharmanagar	63	60	123	5	13	9	95	87	91	31	neg	20	14	-	11	15	
2. Kanalpur	21	16	37	38	19	30	62	81	70	-	5	-	3	-	5	57	
<b>Total</b>	84	76	160	13	14	14	87	86	86	24	2	16	11	-	9	24	

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Orissa</b>																	
1. Bhubaneswar	179	138	317	80	57	71	20	43	29	1	7	-	1	neg		8	12
2. Puri	71	70	141	58	73	65	42	27	35	6	3	5	6	-		13	2
3. Bhawanipatna	113	100	213	57	66	61	43	34	39	1	7	1	5	-		8	17
4. Junagarh	59	53	112	29	57	42	71	43	58	12	1	1	2	-		1	42
5. Khariar	52	54	106	67	89	78	33	11	22	14	1	-	-	-		1	6
6. Anandpur	63	53	116	81	81	81	19	19	19	3	2	-	-	-		3	11
7. Keonjhar	75	67	142	63	49	56	37	51	44	2	-	-	2	-		38	2
8. Rourkela	246	225	471	80	68	74	20	32	26	-	-	-	3	-		2	21
9. Sundargarh	44	39	83	95	100	98	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		-	2
10. Deogarh	50	56	106	74	79	76	26	21	24	-	1	-	-	-		-	23
11. Jharsuguda	55	57	112	69	68	69	31	32	31	-	-	-	1	-		-	30
12. Padampur	46	55	101	46	27	36	54	73	64	12	8	-	-	-		-	44
13. Sambalpur	65	54	119	63	78	70	37	22	30	1	1	-	4	-		9	15
14. Bargarh	95	89	184	78	82	80	22	18	20	1	2	-	5	-		1	11
15. Brajrajnagar	58	63	121	71	62	66	29	38	34	-	-	4	-	-		-	30
16. Bargarh	43	43	86	72	70	70	28	30	29	2	-	2	-	-		-	25
<b>Total</b>	1314	1216	2530	70	68	69	30	32	31	3	2	1	2	neg		5	18
<b>West Bengal</b>																	
1. Kurseong	28	24	52	21	46	33	79	54	67	-	-	2	-	-		36	29
2. Siliguri	90	98	188	66	81	73	34	19	27	-	-	-	-	-		1	26
<b>Total</b>	118	122	240	55	74	65	45	26	35	-	-	neg	-	-		8	27
<b>Grand Total</b>	6221	5866	12087	45	43	44	55	57	56	8	6	2	3	1		13	23

Table - G 7.2

Enrolment of Children in Schools (6-11 yrs.)

State/City/ Town	No. of children (6-11 yrs.)			% children attending school			% children not attending school			Reasons for not attending school (% to children 6-11 yrs.)							
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Child has to help at home	Use- less to study	Fail- ed	Child works	Can not pay fees	Too far	Oth- ers	No response
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>																	
1. Ananthapur	334	304	638	81	79	80	19	21	20	1	neg	-	1	-	-	-	18
2. Kadri	72	69	141	79	64	72	21	36	28	10	1	-	-	1	-	1	15
3. Baydurg	220	239	459	76	66	71	24	34	29	12	6	2	3	1	-	neg	5
4. Cuddapah	167	164	331	78	72	75	22	28	25	8	neg	-	9	-	-	1	7
5. Mehboob Nagar	255	248	503	80	75	78	20	25	22	3	-	-	3	1	1	neg	14
6. Narayanpet	96	97	193	83	80	82	17	20	18	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
7. Bhongir	91	95	186	97	92	94	3	8	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
8. Miryalguda	96	105	201	96	94	95	4	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
9. Nalgonda	88	86	171	93	86	89	7	14	11	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	4
10. Suryapet	69	84	153	94	93	93	6	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
11. Srikakulam	122	111	333	87	83	85	13	17	15	7	3	2	neg	-	1	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>3209</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Assam</b>																	
1. Guwahati	73	68	141	70	63	67	30	37	33	9	1	-	-	10	1	-	12
2. Palasbari	105	89	194	86	87	86	14	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
3. Rangia	185	128	313	71	68	70	29	32	30	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	26
4. N.Guwahati	110	114	224	87	81	84	13	19	16	4	neg	-	-	8	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>

Contd..

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
<b>Delhi</b>																		
1. Delhi		1761	1592	3353	77	67	72	23	33	28	5	2	-	1	4	3	4	9
<b>Total</b>		1761	1592	3353	77	67	72	23	33	28	5	2	-	1	4	3	4	9
<b>Gujarat</b>																		
1. Dabhoi		52	65	117	90	80	85	10	20	15	-	3	2	-	-	1	6	3
2. Padra		38	36	74	84	58	72	16	42	28	15	-	-	1	-	-	3	9
3. Baroda		100	76	176	97	93	95	3	7	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
4. Dhoraji		104	70	174	76	71	74	24	29	26	7	1	1	-	8	2	1	6
5. Gondal		88	59	147	36	49	41	64	51	58	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	35
6. Jetpur		66	61	127	79	74	76	21	26	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
7. Morbi		108	99	207	44	31	38	56	69	62	-	51	-	-	-	-	11	-
8. Rajkot		208	178	386	75	69	72	25	31	28	3	1	1	1	-	4	3	15
9. Upleta		107	105	212	88	71	80	12	29	20	7	11	1	-	-	-	-	1
10. Wankanur		59	40	99	76	80	78	24	20	22	3	2	-	-	4	3	6	4
<b>Total</b>		930	789	1719	73	67	70	27	33	30	4	8	neg	neg	1	3	4	10
<b>Hinachal Pradesh</b>																		
1. Daulatpur		35	29	64	94	93	94	6	7	6	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. Gagret		47	40	87	100	93	97	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
3. Nehatpur		40	21	61	98	81	92	2	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
4. Santokhgarh		21	14	35	76	93	83	24	7	17	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	11
5. Una		28	33	61	75	88	82	25	12	18	2	8	3	-	3	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>		171	137	308	91	90	91	9	10	9	neg	3	1	-	2	-	neg	3
<b>Haryana</b>																		
1. Faridabad		264	263	527	95	86	90	5	14	10	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>		264	263	527	95	86	90	5	14	10	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	5
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>																		
1. Anantnag		125	109	234	86	83	84	14	17	16	1	-	-	8	-	-	3	4
2. Bijbehara		106	121	227	66	44	54	34	56	46	9	5	1	-	13	-	2	16
3. Kulgan		118	79	197	53	22	41	47	78	59	29	17	1	1	7	-	-	4
4. Nattan		60	72	132	52	88	89	8	12	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	5
5. Doru-Vesinag		93	90	183	82	68	75	18	32	25	1	1	-	1	8	-	11	3
<b>Total</b>		502	471	973	74	60	67	26	40	33	9	5	1	2	6	-	4	6

Contd..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b><u>Karnataka</u></b>																		
1. Korotagere	40	53	93	15	13	14	85	87	86	63	-	3	-	1	8	-	-	11
2. Kunigal	23	13	36	61	77	67	39	23	33	25	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tiptur	13	31	44	100	74	82	-	26	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
4. Tunkur	136	163	299	63	74	69	37	26	31	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>
<b><u>Maharashtra</u></b>																		
1. Khed	70	83	153	99	98	98	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2. Chiplun	44	31	75	95	94	95	5	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3. Rajapur	59	65	124	93	85	96	7	15	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4. Ratnagiri	79	79	158	96	95	96	4	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5. Vengurla	31	39	70	100	97	99	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
6. Malwan	66	50	116	97	92	95	3	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7. Sawantwadi	80	83	163	96	82	89	4	18	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pune	183	182	365	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><u>Madhya Pradesh</u></b>																		
1. Indore	66	57	123	80	74	77	20	26	23	13	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Punjab</u></b>																		
1. Jagraon	90	74	164	51	53	52	49	47	48	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
2. Khanna	165	214	379	82	72	77	18	28	23	1	-	1	-	13	2	4	2	2
3. Ludhiana	423	325	748	86	84	85	14	16	15	5	4	-	1	4	1	-	-	-
4. Nachhiwara	62	51	113	79	71	75	21	29	25	2	9	-	4	4	-	4	2	2
5. Mullanpur Dakha	85	64	149	66	59	63	34	41	37	6	12	-	1	16	-	-	-	2
6. Raikot	116	125	241	72	62	67	28	38	33	20	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
7. Samvala	59	34	93	75	74	74	25	26	26	1	3	-	9	6	1	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

Contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b><u>Pondicherry</u></b>																		
1. Pondicherry	153	148	301	94	93	93	6	7	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	
<b>Total</b>	153	148	301	94	93	93	6	7	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	
<b><u>Rajasthan</u></b>																		
1. Kushalgarh	92	83	175	76	64	70	24	36	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<b>Total</b>	92	83	175	76	64	70	24	36	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<b><u>Tripura</u></b>																		
1. Dharmanagar	100	96	196	78	76	77	22	24	23	7	1	-	1	7	3	3	1	
2. Kanalpur	63	45	108	95	93	94	5	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
<b>Total</b>	163	141	304	85	82	83	15	18	17	5	1	-	1	4	2	2	2	
<b><u>Orissa</u></b>																		
1. Bhubaneswar	275	238	513	92	80	87	8	20	13	2	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	
2. Puri	145	144	289	83	72	77	17	28	23	1	4	8	1	2	2	1	4	
3. Bhawanipatna	173	181	354	75	55	65	25	45	35	9	5	6	-	6	9	-	-	
4. Junagarh	81	81	162	90	89	90	10	11	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
5. Khariar	78	77	155	78	68	73	22	32	27	8	4	-	1	7	5	1	6	
6. Anandpur	81	97	178	86	75	80	14	25	20	10	1	1	-	3	-	1	5	
7. Keonjhar	84	80	164	86	79	82	14	21	18	9	-	-	3	1	5	-	-	
8. Rourkela	318	316	634	85	78	82	15	22	18	2	1	1	3	1	-	1	10	
9. Sundargarh	38	36	74	89	97	93	11	3	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	
10. Deogarh	90	68	158	93	82	89	7	18	11	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	
11. Jharsuguda	85	68	153	92	78	86	8	22	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	
12. Padampur	77	69	146	87	55	72	13	45	28	9	-	-	-	2	1	1	15	
13. Sambalpur	91	91	182	93	93	93	7	7	7	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	
14. Barpali	99	83	182	81	69	75	19	31	25	13	8	-	-	1	-	1	2	
15. Brajrajnagar	106	111	217	91	85	88	9	15	12	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	5	
16. Bargarh	94	89	183	97	86	90	3	17	10	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	
<b>Total</b>	1915	1829	3744	87	76	82	13	24	18	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	
<b><u>West Bengal</u></b>																		
1. Kurseong	61	84	145	84	95	90	16	5	10	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	
2. Siliguri	152	157	309	88	80	84	12	20	16	3	-	1	-	2	-	neg	10	
<b>Total</b>	213	241	454	86	85	86	14	15	14	2	-	neg	-	2	neg	1	9	
<b>Grand Total</b>	10137	9508	19645	82	75	78	18	25	22	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	7	



## GLOSSARY

Basti	:	Slum
Pucca shelter	:	Shelter with floor and walls made of brick and roof made of cement/concrete.
Kutcha shelter	:	Shelters with floor, walls and roof made of materials other than brick and cement.
Semi-pucca shelter	:	Shelters with floor and walls made of brick and cement, and roof made of materials other than cement/concrete.
Unauthorised basti	:	Basti not legally recognised by the local body.
Authorised basti	:	Basti legally recognised by the local body.
Semi-authorised basti	:	Basti where only a part is legally recognised by the local body.
Anganwadi	:	Centre in the community where a package of services for children (0-6 yrs.) and mothers (lactating and pregnant) are provided.
Balwadi	:	Pre-school (3-6 yrs age).
Fully immunised	:	Includes children who have received all the doses of all the vaccines (BCG, Measles, 3 doses of DPT, and 3 doses of Polio) except the booster doses.

- Partially immunised : Includes children who have not received  
all the doses of all the vaccines.
- Not immunised : Includes children who have not received  
any does of any vaccine.
- Dai : Mid-wife.