ISSN 2249-197X

सर्वेक्षण
SARVEKSHANA

98th Issue

Journal of
National Sample Survey Office

National Sample Survey Office
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India
New Delhi

www.mospi.gov.in

SARVEKSHANA

98th Issue

Journal of
National Sample Survey Office

National Sample Survey Office

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Government of India

New Delhi

Journal of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

Frequency and Subscription
'Sarvekshana' is generally published twice a year. The subscription rate is Rs. 300 per copy. For subscription mail to: Controller of Publications, Department of Publication, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054.
Ph. 23819689, 23817823

Manuscript Submission
'Sarvekshana' is aimed at encouraging research and analysis of NSS data to bring about a deeper understanding of socioeconomic development of the country. For details about manuscript submission, refer to back of cover page.

Suggestions for improvement of the Journal may be addressed to:
The Managing Editor, Sarvekshana,
Coordination & Publication Division
National Sample Survey Office
Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi. 110001

Part I

TECHNICAL PAPERS

Identification of Key Service Sectors in India using a Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) Technique: An Empirical Study Based on 63rd Round NSS Data (2006-07)[1]

Gopaldeb Chattopadhyay*

ABSTRACT

Indian economy is a growing economy and service sector plays an important role in this growth process. Value added by any sector/sub-sector is normally treated as an indicator for identifying the key sectors/sub-sectors in an economy. However, growth in any economy is not only directly linked with value added by any sector/sub-sector but also with many other criteria like generation of employment and fixed assets, involvement of operating expenses etc. Growth of a sector/sub-sector is associated with growth of many other sub-sectors within that sector or outside the sector. While some sectors/sub-sectors are labor-intensive, some may be fixed-asset or operating-expense intensive. In addition, input of one sector/sub-sector may indirectly help in the growth process of another sector/sub-sector. Furthermore, depending on the socio-economic condition of a state, preference of type of sectors/sub-sectors may be different in different states. Therefore, economic planning process is very complex. Many times, a planner needs to take decision in presence of multiple, usually conflicting criteria, termed as multiple criteria decision-making (MCDM). The objective of the present empirical study is to identify key service sectors of India for Own Account Enterprises as well as Establishments, separately for Rural and Urban India, using MCDM technique. Results obtained in 63rd round NSS data on various criteria of service sub-sector are utilized for that empirical analysis. Technique for Ordered Preference by Similarity to an Ideal Solution (TOPSIS), a MCDM technique based upon the concept that the chosen alternative should have the shortest distance from the 'ideal solution' and the farthest distance from the 'negative ideal solution', is adopted for data analysis. The coefficient of relative closeness (CRC) to the 'ideal solution' of each sub-sector within service sector is determined. Rank of each sub-sector is also determined based on those CRCs. In addition, the ranks of the various states, in terms of their performances in service sectors, are evaluated using TOPSIS analysis.

***JEL* Classification**: O14
Key Words & Phrases: Entropy; MCDM; NSS; Service Sector; TOPSIS.

---

*Dr. Gopaldeb Chattopadhyay, Assistant Director, Socio-Economic Survey Office, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Government of West Bengal, IA 277/1, Sector-III, Salt lake, Kolkata-700097, e_mail:gopaldeb25@yahoo.co.in
The views expressed are those of the author and not of the institution to which he belongs.

[1]**Editorial Note**: The criterion of maximising ratio of fixed assets to employment may not be relevant.

1. Introduction

Indian economy is a growing economy. India now ranks among ten fastest growing economies in the world, with average economic growth at over 7 per cent a year during the past decade and over 9.5 per cent in 2006-07. Everything that grows also changes its structure. Just as a growing tree constantly changes the shape, size, and configuration of its branches, a growing economy changes the proportions and interrelations among its basic sectors—agriculture, industry, and services and between other sectors—rural and urban, public and private, domestic- and export-oriented. In India, also there are changes in shares of contribution of basic sectors.

The service sector produces "intangible" goods, some well known—government, health, education—and some quite new—modern communications, information, and business services. Producing services tends to require relatively less natural capital and more human capital than producing agricultural or industrial goods. As a result, demand has grown for more educated workers, prompting countries to invest more in education—an overall benefit to their people. Another benefit of the growing service sector is that by using fewer natural resources than in agriculture or industry, it puts less pressure on the local, regional, and global environment. Conserving natural capital and building up human capital may help global development become more environmentally and socially sustainable. However, growth of the service sector will not be a miracle solution to the problem of sustainability, because agricultural and industrial growths are also necessary to meet the needs of the growing world population.

In India, the services sector has been the key driver of this growth for over a decade. During the 1990s, India's service sector grew at an average annual rate of 9 per cent, well ahead of the growth rate of industry at 5.8 per cent per annum and that of agriculture at 3.1 per cent per annum. In India, the service sector contributed approximately 68.6 per cent of the overall average real GDP growth (Service Value Added) in the past five years between 2002-03 and 2006-07. In 2006-07, growing at 11.2 per cent year on year, services (excluding construction) constituted 54.9 per cent of India's GDP [(Government of India: Planning Commission, *Report of high level group on services sector* (2008)].

Service sector has a diverse domain in terms of economic activities, sizes, and operational characteristics of the units. The entire range of units in the service sector consists of very big corporate entities accounting for bulk output as well as large number of small and tiny enterprises with substantial share in employment. The estimated share of unorganized service sector in total Net Domestic Product (NDP) increased from 52.4 percent in 1999-00 to 54.1 percent in 2007-08, while the share of unorganized agriculture sector is 91.2 percent and that of manufacturing sector including mining, electricity, and gas is 38.7 percent in 2007-08. Among contribution from unorganized sectors, unorganized service sector alone contributed 51 percent share in NDP in 2007-08 compared to 44.8 percent in 1999-2000 [Government of India: Central Statistical Organisation, *National Accounts Statistics* (2009)].

Although contribution of unorganized service sector in NDP is quite high, major data gap exists in all segments of this sector because of their respective growth and spread over geographical domain. To meet up the data gap National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted an integrated survey of enterprises and households in its 63rd round during July 2006- June 2007 through a specially designed schedule (Schedule 2.345) and collected information on operating expenses, receipts, gross value added, employment particulars, fixed assets etc. The focus of the survey was on enterprises belonging to the service sector excluding trade.

Rangarajan (2006) stressed upon creating productive employment opportunities to absorb the newly added population in labour force and to improve the 'quality' of employment such that real wages rise through improved productivity. Motivated by this, the present study aims to identify key service sectors in India amidst multiple conflicting criteria derived from the survey of NSS 63rd round. Section 2 of the paper describes multiple-criteria framework, Section 3 describes the survey data and selection of independent economic indicator. Section 4 deals with TOPSIS, a MCDM technique used for data analysis. Analytical observations are presented in Section 5. The paper ends with concluding remarks in Section 6.

2. Multiple Criteria Framework

One way to look at the structure of an economy or any sector of an economy is to compare the shares of different sectors/sub-sectors in terms of their contribution to the country's total output and employment. Service sector growth in India is broad-based (details in Table 1), and cross-sectoral complementarities and synergies are helping to strengthen the overall performance of the sector, given that some of these services constitute important inputs for both manufacturing and services growth and productivity. For example, the communications sub-sector has grown at over 15 per cent since 1980s. Consequently, shares of services sub-sectors dependent on advanced IT and telecom technology, also increased. Data from India's National Accounts Statistics for the period 1981-82 to 2006-07 indicate that the share of communications sub-sector increased from 1.8 per cent to 7.5 per cent, while banking and insurance sub-sectors increased their share from 6.5 to 11.3 per cent. During this period shares of all other traditional services either declined or at best remained same (details in Table 1 and 2).

At present services account for about 26 per cent of total organized sector employment in the country while contributing a little over 55 per cent to the national GDP, which has led to concerns about the job-less growth phenomenon in this high growth sector. A sectoral disaggregation of the employed workforce shows that in 2004-05, the four services categories (excluding construction) contributed 23.4 per cent to the total incremental employment generated in the five year period between 1999-2000 and 2004-05 (gross incremental employment was around 60.82 millions). The services sector improved its share from 22.8 per cent of gross employment to 23.4 per cent in the same period, adding 16.8 million workers in the five-year period. However, despite the low overall elasticity of employment in the country at just 0.48, the 61st round NSS data shows that

employment elasticity is reasonably high (and increasing) in certain service categories, with financing, insurance, real estate and business services registering an elasticity of employment of 0.94 followed by construction sector employment elasticity at 0.88 (details in Table 3) [Government of India: Planning Commission, *Report of high level group on services sector* (2008) and Rangarajan, Kaul Padma Iyer and Seema (2007)].

Table 1: Share of Different Sub-sectors within Services *(at 1999-2000 prices)*

Service Sectors	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07
Trade	28.3	27.0	25.1	27.3	26.6	26.7
Hotel & Restaurant	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5
Railway	4.4	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.2
Other transport	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.0	9.2	10.1
Storage	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Communications	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	4.3	7.5
Banking & Insurance	6.5	8.1	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.3
Real Estate & Business Services	13.8	14.8	16.0	15.1	14.7	14.1
Public Administration	14.7	15.3	14.5	12.4	12.8	10.6
Other services	18.8	17.5	17.1	16.8	16.2	14.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Accounts Statistics, Government of India, several years

Table 2: Growth Rates within the Services Sector

Service Sectors	6th Plan	7th Plan	8th Plan	9th Plan	10th Plan
Trade	5.3	6.5	9.1	7.3	9.3
Hotel & Restaurant	5.4	6.9	11.2	9.3	9.0
Railway	2.8	5.7	1.9	4.7	7.7
Other transport	6.9	7.0	8.4	6.0	11.4
Storage	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.2	5.6
Communications	6.7	5.3	14.1	21.8	22.1
Banking & Insurance	7.5	13.4	8.2	9.0	9.3
Real Estate & Business Services	7.3	8.1	6.1	7.2	8.3
Public Administration	6.1	7.9	3.9	8.5	5.2
Other services	3.9	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.6

Source: National Accounts Statistics, Government of India, several years

Table 3: Employment Statistics (disaggregated)

Sectors	Sectoral Share (%)		Elasticity
	1999-2000	2004-05	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	59.8	58.4	1.52
Mining & quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.82
Manufacturing	12.1	11.7	0.34
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.3	0.3	0.33
Construction	4.4	5.6	0.88
Trade, Hotels & restaurant	9.4	10.3	0.59
Transport, storage & communication	3.7	3.8	0.27
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1.3	1.5	0.94
Community, social and personal services	8.4	7.8	0.28
Total	100	100	0.48

Source: Rangarajan et al (2007); data from NSSO 2004-05, based on NSS 61st Round Survey.

Accelerating growth and expanding employment opportunities are the goals of economic policy. However, employment elasticity varies from sector to sector. Some sectors, by their very nature, are labour intensive, while some are capital intensive. In addition, demand for labour depends on the relative prices of capital and labour. In a labour abundant economy, the price of labour is cheaper than that of capital, favouring labour intensive technologies wherever feasible. Thus, any programme aimed at expanding employment opportunities must focus on three factors- growth, productivity of labour, relative price of labour and capital. Therefore, the economic planning process is not straightforward and involves responsibility of taking decision amidst multiple conflicting criteria.

3. The Survey Data and Selection of Economic Independent Indicators

The Survey Data:

NSSO conducted an integrated survey of households and service sector enterprises in the 63rd round of NSS during July 2006-June 2007. The focus of the survey was on enterprises belonging to the service sector excluding trade. The round covered broadly service sector enterprises engaged in the activities of hotels and restaurants (Section H of NIC 04); transport, storage and communication (I); financial intermediation (J); real estate, renting and business activities (K); education (M); health and social work (N) and other community, social and personal service activities (O).

The survey did not cover (i) transport via railways, transport via pipeline (groups 601, 603 and division 62 of NIC 04), (ii) operating of real estate of self owned residential buildings (sub-class 70103 of NIC'04), (iii) monetary intermediation (group 651 of NIC'04)- the obtaining of funds in the form of transferable deposits i.e., funds that are fixed in money terms and obtained on a day-to-day basis and this includes activities of

central banks and monetary institutions other than central banks viz. commercial banks, discount houses, saving banks etc. (iv) activities of trade unions (sub-class 91200), religious organizations (sub-class 91910) & political organizations (sub-class 91920). A part of the sub-class 91910 relating to activities of individuals who provided services directly to worshippers like priests etc. was covered.

Among the industries under coverage of survey, the units excluded were (i) all Government and Public Sector enterprises, (ii) all Government and Government aided educational institutions, (iii) service sector units registered under the Factories Act 1948, units appearing in the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) frame 2004-05, (iv) enterprises which operated for less than 30 days (less than 15 days for seasonal enterprises) during last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

The survey also did not cover the service sector enterprises engaged in the activities of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (G); public administration and defence (L); production activities of private households and activities of private households as employers (P) and extra-territorial organizations and bodies (Q) (hereafter 'service sector enterprises' would mean 'service sector enterprises under coverage of the survey'). Table 4 below provides concordance table for notation used for activity category and we shall use these notations throughout this paper.

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Punch and Rajuri districts of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) interior villages situated beyond 5 km of a bus route in Nagaland, (iii) villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

The entire survey period was divided into four sub-rounds, each consisting of three consecutive months starting from 1st July'2006 to 30th June'2007. Equal numbers of sample villages and urban frame survey blocks were allotted to each sub-round. Within a particular sub-round, the fieldwork spread out evenly over different months to the extent possible. Use of list frame, comprising relatively large units, was envisaged to improve the efficiency of estimate of gross value added. In area frame, a stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted. In area frame, total 13,271 (Rural: Urban:: 5573:7698) first stage units were surveyed out of total allotment of 13,322 (Rural: Urban:: 5601:7721) first stage units in all over India. In list frame only 438 (Rural:Urban::13:425) units could be identified/surveyed out of 998 (Rural: Urban:21:977) big service sector companies distributed all over India.

Selection of Independent Economic Indicators:

The NSS 63rd round survey collected information through a designed schedule (Schedule 2.345). The items of information collected through different blocks of the schedule included (i) particulars of operation and background information of the enterprise, (ii) principal operating expenses, (iii) other operating expenses, (iv) principal receipts, (v) other receipts, (vi) other receipts/expenditures (non-entrepreneurial) for non-

financial enterprises, (vii) gross value added, (viii) employment particulars, (ix) compensation to workers, (x) fixed assets owned and rent payable on hired assets, (xi) financial liabilities. Thereafter estimates were obtained adopting estimation procedure of muti-stage stratified sampling design. Estimated values are presented in the 63rd round NSS report on service sectors [Government of India: National Sample Survey Organisation, Report No. 529 (63/2.345/1) (2009) and Government of India: National Sample Survey Organisation, Report No. 529 (63/2.345/2) (2009)] which is the data source of the present empirical study.

The tabulated survey data provides many criteria. Now, to judge the performance of different service sub-sectors and further to study the relative position of various states about their contribution in service sector, amidst various conflicting criteria, we select nine (9) independent key economic indicators to derive a composite index termed coefficient of relative closeness (CRC) to 'ideal-solution'. The judgment will be based on those CRCs. The selected indicators along with goal and data source are mentioned in Table 5.

Table 4: Concordance table for notations for activity category

Section/ activity		**NIC 2004 codes**	**Notations used in tables for 'activity category'**
(1)		(2)	(3)
H	Hotels	551	H1
	Restaurants	552	H2
	All	All codes combined	H
I	Storage and warehousing	6302	I1
	Mechanised road transport	6021, 60221, 60231	I2
	Non-mechanised motor transport, water transport and other related activities	60222, 60232, 61, 6301, 6303, 6304, 6309	I3
	Communication	64	I4
	All	All codes combined	I
J	Non-banking financial intermediation except insurance and pension funding	659	J1
	Insurance and pension funding and auxiliary activities	66,67	J2
	All	All codes combined	J
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	K
M	Education	80	M
N	Health and social work	85	N
O	Other community, social and personal service activities	90, 9191, 9199, 92, 93	O
All section categories under survey coverage (H, I, J, K, M, N, O)			All

Table 5: A few selected independent economic indicators

Economic Indicator	Goal	Data Source
Ratio of total receipts to employment	Maximize	Table 31 and Table 32 of NSS Report No. 529 (63/2.345/2)
Ratio of total receipts to fixed assets	Maximize	
Ratio of total receipts to operating expenses	Maximize	
Ratio of value added to employment	Maximize	
Ratio of value added to fixed assets	Maximize	
Ratio of value added to total receipts	Maximize	
Ratio fixed assets to employment	Maximize	
Average number of workers per enterprise	Maximize	Table 4, Table 5 of NSS Report No. 529 (63/2.345/2)
Ratio of Emoluments to Gross Value added	Maximize	Table 8 and Table 9 of NSS Report No. 529 (63/2.345/2)

4. The Methodology: Topsis

Hwang and Yoon (1981) advocated the *Technique for Ordered Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)* based upon the concept that the chosen alternative should have the shortest distance from the ideal solution and the farthest from the negative-ideal solution. A number of developments and applications in this area took place since then. Among them, a few are Zeleny (1982) Yoon and Hwang (1995) and Sinha and Shah (2002). Building blocks of this part of a methodology consist of decision matrix, entropy method for weighting criteria, and multi-criteria method for evaluating decision matrix and pointing the best scenario.

Decision Matrix:

If number of scenarios is n and number of indices of system performance is m, the decision matrix $R = \left(\left(r_{ij}\right)\right)_{i=1(1)n,\, j=1(1)m}$ can be constructed as:

$$\begin{matrix} & & & & \left(w_1, w_2, ..., w_m\right) \\ & & & & \left(C_1, C_2, ..., C_m\right) \\ & A_1 & r_{11} & r_{12} & .. & r_{1m} \\ & A_2 & r_{21} & r_{22} & .. & r_{2m} \\ R = & . & . & . & .. & . \\ & . & . & . & .. & . \\ & A_n & r_{n1} & r_{n2} & .. & r_{nm} \end{matrix} \qquad (1)$$

In our case, scenarios are service sub-sectors or States $\left(A_1, A_2, ..., A_n\right)$, and independent economic indicators are criteria $\left(C_1, C_2, ..., C_m\right)$. Values $\left(w_1, w_2, ..., w_m\right)$ written above the

matrix are relative importance weights of criteria defined by economic policy maker, or derived in another way; they usually (but not necessarily) sum to one. Entries r_{ij} in (1) represent scenarios' scores with respect to criteria set.

Entropy Method

Entropy is generally understood as a measure of uncertainty in the information. By considering scores of scenarios as specific emitters of information about importance of each criterion, entropy approach enables measuring that source and determining the relative weights of criteria $(w_1, w_2, ..., w_m)$ in rather simple and straightforward manner. By additive normalization (2) of each column in matrix (1), a new matrix (3) is derived containing relative scores of scenarios across criteria.

$$x_{ij} = r_{ij}\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} r_{kj}\right]^{-1}, \; i = 1, 2, ..., n. \qquad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ A_1 \\ A_2 \\ X = \; . \\ \; . \\ A_n \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (C_1, C_2, ..., C_m) \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & .. & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & .. & x_{2m} \\ . & . & .. & . \\ . & . & .. & . \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & .. & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \qquad (3)$$

The information contained in matrix X can be considered as 'emission power' of each criterion C_j $(j = 1, 2, ..., m)$, and used to compute an entropy value e_j :

$$e_j = -k\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ij} \ln x_{ij}, \; j = 1, 2, ..., m \qquad (4)$$

Constant $k = 1/\ln n$ is used to guarantee that $0 \le e_j \le 1$. Degree of divergence f_j of average intrinsic information contained in each criterion is calculated as:

$$f_j = 1 - e_j, \; j = 1, 2, ..., m. \qquad (5)$$

It means that if more divergent are initial scores r_{ij} of scenarios A_i $(i = 1, 2, ..., n)$ for given criterion C_j , the higher is its f_j and more important is criterion C_j for the problem. Consequently, if all scenarios have similar scores for given criterion, this criterion is less important for specific problem, and if all scores against this criterion are the same, criterion can be eliminated because it transmits no information to the economic policy maker. If f_j is considered as specific measure of inherent contrast intensity of the criterion C_j , final relative weights for all criteria can be obtained by simple additive normalization:

$$w_j = f_j \left[\sum_{k=1}^{m} f_k \right]^{-1}, \; j = 1, 2, ..., m. \qquad (6)$$

Because the criteria weights are obtained directly from the decision matrix, which means independently of the economic policy maker, this qualifies the entropy method as unbiased ('objective') evaluation procedure and the same may be adopted as valid for the result obtained – criteria weights $\left(w_1, w_2, ..., w_m \right)$.

Topsis Method

TOPSIS is based on order preference by similarity to ideal solution. The underlying concept is that most preferred alternative should not only have shortest distance from 'ideal' solution, but also longest distance from 'negative-ideal' solution. Notice that similar concept has been pointed out by Zeleny (1982) in his approach, however, multidimensional distances are measured from so-called a 'utopia point'. TOPSIS is rational and relatively simple. It evaluates a decision matrix (1) in several steps starting by normalizing columns of a decision matrix and then multiplying values in columns by corresponding criterion's weights. TOPSIS then identifies best and worst value in each column and creates two sets of these values across all columns named 'ideal solution' and 'negative-ideal solution, respectively. In the next step so-called separation measures for all scenarios are computed based on their Euclidean distances from 'ideal' and 'negative-ideal' solutions (across all criteria). Finally, the coefficient of relative closeness (CRC) to 'ideal' solution is calculated for each scenario as ratio of separation measure from negative-ideal solution to sum of the separation measures both from 'ideal' and 'negative-ideal' solution and scenarios ranked appropriately based on CRC value. The minimum CRC value will be zero and the maximum will be one. Ranking of the scenarios will be as per descending order of CRC. Top-ranked scenario is with the shortest distance from ideal solution and TOPSIS guarantees that it also has the longest distance from negative-ideal solution. The importance order of service sub-sector based on TOPSIS ranking is tabulated in Table 6 below. Also the relative position of the States is tabulated in Tables 7 to 9.

5. Analytical Observations Based on the Empirical Study

It may be observed that if gross value added per worker were the only criteria for evaluating the performances in service sub-sectors then, in all India, based on 63rd Round NSS data, the sub-sectors according to their descending order of importance turned out to be J2, H1, K, I1, N, I2, M, I3, I4, H2, J1, O. However, as per TOPSIS ranking, as seen from Table 6, the order of importance is J2, H1, J1, K, I1, H2, N, I2, I3, M, I4, O. That is, due to TOPSIS ranking, the rank of J1 moved forward to third position straightway from 11th position. One of the reasons for the same may be higher value of average number of worker involved in J1 and higher 'ratio of value added to fixed asset' compared to others. In fact, in terms of average number of workers per enterprise J1 stands 3rd immediately after H1 and I1 and with respect to value of 'ratio of value added to fixed asset' it is in second position immediately after J2. Similarly, in between K and H2, there were I1, N,

I2, M, I3, and I4, when the rankings were based on only gross value added per worker. However, TOPSIS ranking depicts that in between K and H2, there is only I1. One of the reasons for the same may be the values of 'ratio of emoluments to gross value added'. In case of I1, N, I2, I3, I4 these are much lower compared to K, H2. In case of service sub-sector M, although the 'average number of worker' and the 'ratio of emolument to GVA' of M are higher than those of K and H2, the 'ratio of GVA to fixed asset' is low. Thus, TOPSIS provides a decision considering multiple criteria. However, economic planner, instead of determining objective weights, may consider subjective weights as per requirement of the state and/or economic policy and perform an analysis using MCDM technique to determine priority sectors.

Based on the results of the present analysis, it may observed that the sub-sectors H1 and J1 performed fairly well in both Rural and Urban sector, while J2 is in better position in Establishment sector of Urban areas. Reflection of I4, especially in Rural India, is not very good. The sub-sectors M and O are in a lower side of the stratum. I1 performed better in rural areas.

Among the States/UT Chandigarh has the highest CRC (more than 90%), followed by Goa, Karnatak, Gujarat and Maharashtra (25-20%). The CRC ranged between (i) 20-15% in case of Aandaman Nicobar Island, Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli, Mizoram & Delhi and (ii) 15-10% in case of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Haryana and (iii) Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, and Orissa have CRC less than 5%. The remaining States namely Puduchery, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Megahlaya, Lakshadeep, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand performed slightly better (10-5%) in terms of CRC. In OAE sector, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Manipur are on the upper stratum both in Rural and Urban part of India. In establishment sector, Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi, D & N Haveli, Punjab are on the upper stratum in Rural India while Chandigarh, Karnatak, Gujarat, Maharshtra, and Goa are on upper stratum in Urban India.

This may be noted here that ranks of service sub-sectors depend on data of both list frame as well as area frame, while that of the States depend on data of area frame only.

6. Concluding Remarks

TOPSIS is one of the MCDM techniques. There are several other techniques like Simple Additive Weighting Method, Hierarchical Additive Weighting Method, and ELECTRE Method. Secondly, the method of determination of weights is also not unique, e.g., Eigenvector Method, Weighted Least Square Method, LINMAP etc., besides Entropy Method. Further, one can construct the separation measures using some other method than Euclidean distance. 'Ideal' and 'negative-ideal' solutions can also be determined subjectively based on experience/demand of the economic planner. In different techniques, the ranks may thus vary and as such, the present ranking procedure is not necessarily unique. However, the main emphasis of the present study is to take decision under multiple conflicting criteria based on MCDM techniques and the analysis

depicts that use of MCDM technique may lead a planner to think alternatively. An economic planner may also include or discard few indicators from the analysis as per importance. Furthermore, before interpreting the results of the analysis one should keep in mind the coverage area. Since not all types of service sub-sectors are surveyed, one should interpret the ranks accordingly.

Table 6: Rank of different service sub-sectors in descending order of CRC

RURAL						
Rank	**OAE**		**ESTABLISHMENT**		**ALL**	
	Sub-Sector	**CRC**	**Sub-Sector**	**CRC**	**Sub-Sector**	**CRC**
1	I1	0.600691	H1	0.570586	H1	0.741812
2	H1	0.382821	I1	0.494381	I1	0.690191
3	I2	0.288037	J1	0.435782	J1	0.257716
4	K	0.244106	H2	0.304425	H2	0.224416
5	H2	0.207611	J2	0.202207	I2	0.219905
6	J2	0.175567	I2	0.177494	M	0.209699
7	I3	0.159986	I4	0.139838	I3	0.192296
8	J1	0.158476	N	0.133564	J2	0.175469
9	N	0.147673	I3	0.118749	N	0.143677
10	M	0.124761	M	0.104875	K	0.129605
11	O	0.121565	K	0.08251	O	0.109974
12	I4	0.105892	O	0.065848	I4	0.084091
URBAN						
1	H1	0.629224	J2	0.818766	J2	0.680619
2	J1	0.372094	J1	0.47393	H1	0.43535
3	I3	0.22944	H1	0.265806	J1	0.362184
4	H2	0.226602	K	0.262348	K	0.235769
5	I1	0.167834	I4	0.191513	I1	0.146696
6	K	0.153005	I3	0.180742	H2	0.12472
7	I2	0.143789	H2	0.132641	N	0.117591
8	J2	0.116635	I2	0.120719	I2	0.103398
9	N	0.099806	N	0.079403	I3	0.095437
10	I4	0.094723	I1	0.074681	M	0.084517
11	O	0.091005	O	0.070853	I4	0.079408
12	M	0.082193	M	0.069375	O	0.055025
COMBINED						
1	H1	0.721774	J2	0.816299	J2	0.620782
2	J1	0.275297	J1	0.391854	H1	0.532587
3	H2	0.229996	H1	0.271953	J1	0.238573
4	I1	0.219815	K	0.24889	K	0.237377
5	K	0.206642	I3	0.172857	I1	0.221501
6	I3	0.198145	I4	0.170694	H2	0.12686
7	I2	0.185603	H2	0.144331	N	0.118234
8	J2	0.153875	I1	0.093967	I2	0.103909
9	N	0.123722	I2	0.088013	I3	0.092499
10	O	0.115473	N	0.076093	M	0.08972
11	I4	0.103886	M	0.063161	I4	0.072192
12	M	0.097212	O	0.058596	O	0.057611

Table 7: Rank of different States in descending order of CRC

RURAL

Rank	OAE		ESTABLISHMENT		ALL	
	State	**CRC**	**State**	**CRC**	**State**	**CRC**
1	Nagaland	0.81717	Goa	0.779925	Goa	0.739937
2	Meghalaya	0.738004	Daman & Diu	0.522047	Delhi	0.590279
3	Manipur	0.675327	Delhi	0.45822	Daman & Diu	0.487168
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.261449	D & N Haveli	0.457145	Punjab	0.418349
5	Delhi	0.195165	Punjab	0.429364	Mizoram	0.41082
6	Mizoram	0.182913	Manipur	0.40412	Nagaland	0.404398
7	A & N Island	0.166238	Puducherry	0.388307	A & N Island	0.399125
8	Chandigarh	0.138058	Himachal Pradesh	0.373008	Manipur	0.374055
9	Sikkim	0.12826	Rajasthan	0.344897	Himachal Pradesh	0.361872
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.11634	A & N Island	0.343923	D & N Haveli	0.359994
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.109981	Tamil Nadu	0.323947	Jammu & Kashmir	0.337898
12	Goa	0.100533	Maharashtra	0.301238	Rajasthan	0.320112
13	Daman & Diu	0.100021	Mizoram	0.299587	Meghalaya	0.300154
14	Punjab	0.099876	Chandigarh	0.284383	Arunachal Pradesh	0.26725
15	Lakshadweep	0.09447	Sikkim	0.280713	Chandigarh	0.259317
16	Uttarakhand	0.094129	Kerala	0.27871	Lakshadweep	0.253274
17	Gujarat	0.091103	Jammu & Kashmir	0.273488	Sikkim	0.237916
18	D & N haveli	0.089903	Nagaland	0.273261	Gujarat	0.236665
19	Rajasthan	0.086927	Gujarat	0.260005	Haryana	0.229199
20	Karnataka	0.085105	Haryana	0.231834	Kerala	0.22477
21	Bihar	0.081166	Jharkhand	0.226801	Uttarakhand	0.217184
22	Haryana	0.078854	Meghalaya	0.214798	Puducherry	0.163588
23	Kerala	0.066373	Tripura	0.213397	Maharashtra	0.161232
24	Tamil Nadu	0.063933	Karnataka	0.212369	Tamil Nadu	0.130703
25	Puducherry	0.058758	Orissa	0.211879	Madhya Pradesh	0.124496
26	Orissa	0.049182	Andhra Pradesh	0.208362	Tripura	0.115616
27	Maharashtra	0.04882	Uttarakhand	0.191917	Karnataka	0.108256
28	Chhattisgarh	0.047004	Arunachal Pradesh	0.190733	Jharkhand	0.103178
29	Andhra Pradesh	0.045073	West Bengal	0.172	Andhra Pradesh	0.09794
30	Tripura	0.045006	Madhya Pradesh	0.169769	Orissa	0.093777
31	Madhya Pradesh	0.043496	Bihar	0.157452	Bihar	0.093103
32	Jharkhand	0.042949	Lakshadweep	0.138052	Uttar Pradesh	0.089733
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.040785	Assam	0.122111	West Bengal	0.085225
34	Assam	0.037769	Chhattisgarh	0.11735	Assam	0.080691
35	West Bengal	0.036747	Uttar Pradesh	0.116511	Chhattisgarh	0.054446

Table 8: Rank of different States in descending order of CRC

URBAN

Rank	OAE		ESTABLISHMENT		ALL	
	State	CRC	State	CRC	State	CRC
1	Nagaland	0.890387	Chandigarh	0.853627	Chandigarh	0.900299
2	Meghalaya	0.844213	Karnataka	0.66653	Karnataka	0.408863
3	Manipur	0.761067	Gujarat	0.389718	Gujarat	0.261912
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.229645	Maharashtra	0.364107	Maharashtra	0.248145
5	Chandigarh	0.099447	Goa	0.256515	Goa	0.214501
6	Mizoram	0.081593	Kerala	0.23753	A & N Island	0.196492
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.075799	D & N Haveli	0.1968	Sikkim	0.15637
8	A & N Island	0.071483	A & N Island	0.173607	Kerala	0.151081
9	Bihar	0.071081	Jharkhand	0.165227	Jammu & Kashmir	0.148452
10	Sikkim	0.070856	Sikkim	0.161286	D & N Haveli	0.139435
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.066678	Jammu & Kashmir	0.148885	Nagaland	0.136907
12	Daman & Diu	0.064065	Punjab	0.147021	Himachal Pradesh	0.124755
13	Lakshadweep	0.063772	Bihar	0.146442	Arunachal Pradesh	0.117361
14	Gujarat	0.06153	Lakshadweep	0.140322	Daman & Diu	0.110052
15	Rajasthan	0.054366	West Bengal	0.139487	Delhi	0.106741
16	Karnataka	0.052784	Nagaland	0.134881	Mizoram	0.1062
17	Tamil Nadu	0.052491	Puducherry	0.133132	Punjab	0.105816
18	Puducherry	0.049518	Andhra Pradesh	0.132148	Jharkhand	0.09569
19	Andhra Pradesh	0.047972	Himachal Pradesh	0.127663	Meghalaya	0.093179
20	Haryana	0.047233	Tamil Nadu	0.121856	Haryana	0.092583
21	Tripura	0.045252	Arunachal Pradesh	0.117805	Rajasthan	0.090847
22	Madhya Pradesh	0.0433	Mizoram	0.112718	Assam	0.090144
23	West Bengal	0.041559	Daman & Diu	0.110708	Bihar	0.090039
24	Delhi	0.041052	Assam	0.108936	Manipur	0.087729
25	Orissa	0.040831	Delhi	0.107323	Andhra Pradesh	0.086465
26	Jharkhand	0.040203	Haryana	0.106519	Tamil Nadu	0.08548
27	Assam	0.039305	Rajasthan	0.100549	Uttarakhand	0.084379
28	Maharashtra	0.038053	Uttarakhand	0.099341	West Bengal	0.082987
29	Punjab	0.03768	Manipur	0.098483	Puducherry	0.080545
30	Chhattisgarh	0.03763	Madhya Pradesh	0.094321	Lakshadweep	0.069352
31	Kerala	0.036653	Chhattisgarh	0.090772	Madhya Pradesh	0.065286
32	Uttarakhand	0.035956	Meghalaya	0.087455	Chhattisgarh	0.056974
33	Goa	0.034629	Uttar Pradesh	0.056327	Uttar Pradesh	0.039286
34	Uttar Pradesh	0.034465	Tripura	0.055222	Orissa	0.038899
35	D & N Haveli	0.031227	Orissa	0.052427	Tripura	0.035931

Table 9: Rank of different States in descending order of CRC

COMBINED

Rank	OAE		ESTABLISHMENT		ALL	
	State	**CRC**	**State**	**CRC**	**State**	**CRC**
1	Nagaland	0.843366	Chandigarh	0.908369	Chandigarh	0.939665
2	Meghalaya	0.777315	Karnataka	0.569596	Goa	0.249638
3	Manipur	0.712797	Gujarat	0.351522	Karnataka	0.248716
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.219754	Maharashtra	0.31767	Gujarat	0.239761
5	Chandigarh	0.172364	Goa	0.257362	Maharashtra	0.200048
6	Mizoram	0.137067	D & N Haveli	0.184234	A & N Island	0.184518
7	A & N Island	0.128516	Kerala	0.152329	Daman & Diu	0.165757
8	Sikkim	0.112635	A & N Island	0.145533	D & N Haveli	0.156366
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.090709	Daman & Diu	0.142277	Mizoram	0.149686
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.089713	Punjab	0.139495	Delhi	0.14879
11	Delhi	0.087123	Puducherry	0.124979	Punjab	0.135273
12	Lakshadweep	0.078766	Sikkim	0.120754	Jammu & Kashmir	0.131155
13	Bihar	0.07813	Tamil Nadu	0.116534	Arunachal Pradesh	0.129987
14	Daman & Diu	0.077241	Manipur	0.114248	Nagaland	0.129713
15	Rajasthan	0.07685	Delhi	0.111621	Sikkim	0.121795
16	Haryana	0.07402	Andhra Pradesh	0.1085	Rajasthan	0.112213
17	Gujarat	0.072515	Arunachal Pradesh	0.103063	Manipur	0.108237
18	Punjab	0.071532	Himachal Pradesh	0.102652	Himachal Pradesh	0.107397
19	Goa	0.069083	Mizoram	0.101227	Kerala	0.106529
20	Uttarakhand	0.068725	West Bengal	0.100739	Haryana	0.10103
21	Karnataka	0.061084	Nagaland	0.099301	Puducherry	0.096491
22	D & N Haveli	0.058815	Rajasthan	0.098714	Uttarakhand	0.090285
23	Tamil Nadu	0.054966	Jammu & Kashmir	0.098477	Tamil Nadu	0.0848
24	Kerala	0.052251	Uttarakhand	0.081379	Meghalaya	0.079725
25	Puducherry	0.051187	Haryana	0.081111	Lakshadweep	0.069566
26	Maharashtra	0.048734	Jharkhand	0.077531	Madhya Pradesh	0.063306
27	Madhya Pradesh	0.044015	Bihar	0.072315	Andhra Pradesh	0.057766
28	Orissa	0.04397	Madhya Pradesh	0.069758	Jharkhand	0.054563
29	Andhra Pradesh	0.04391	Meghalaya	0.060849	Bihar	0.046973
30	Chhattisgarh	0.040225	Lakshadweep	0.05344	West Bengal	0.045247
31	Tripura	0.039928	Chhattisgarh	0.049938	Tripura	0.041948
32	Jharkhand	0.039474	Orissa	0.048838	Uttar Pradesh	0.04123
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.035396	Assam	0.048005	Assam	0.040036
34	West Bengal	0.035318	Tripura	0.047937	Chhattisgarh	0.036981
35	Assam	0.030738	Uttar Pradesh	0.037974	Orissa	0.033878

Acknowledgement

The author is grateful to the anonymous referee for valuable suggestions, which led to an improved presentation of the work.

References

1. *Government of India (2008): Report of high level group on services sector, Planning Commission, New Delhi*.

2. *Government of India (2009): National Accounts Statistics 2009, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.*

3. *Government of India (2009): Service Sector in India (2006-07), Operational Characteristics of Enterprises, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006-June 2007), National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (Report No. 529 (63/2.345/1).*

4. *Government of India (2009): Service Sector in India (2006-07), Economic Characteristics of Enterprises, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006-June 2007), National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (Report No. 529 (63/2.345/2).*

5. *Hwang, C. L. and Yoon, K. (1981): Multiple Attribute Decision Making: Methods and Applications, Lecture Notes in Economics and mathematical Systems, Springer-Verlag, New York.*

6. *Rangarajan C. (2006): Employment and Growth, Madras School of Economics, Gandhi Mandapam Road, Chennai, Monograph 2/2006.*

7. *Rangarajan C., Kaul Padma Iyer and Seema (2007): 'Revisiting Employment and Growth', ICRA Bulletin – Money & Finance. 3(2).*

8. *Sinha, Bikas K. and Shah, Kirti R. (2002): 'On some aspects of data integration techniques with environmental applications', Journal of Environmetrics, 14, 409-416.*

9. *Yoon, K. and Hwang, C. L.1995): Multiple Attribute Decision Making: An Introduction. Sage Publication.*

10. *Zeleny, M. (1982): Multiple Criteria Decision Making. McGraw Hill.*

Towards Meeting the Data Requirements at the Sub-State Level from the NSS

G. C. Manna[1,2]

ABSTRACT:

The paper discusses the precision of State and Union Territory level estimates of head count ratio (HCR) based on the data of NSS 61st round (2004-05). The precisions of the corresponding estimates at district and NSS region levels are also discussed. Finally, the way forward is suggested to achieve estimates of HCR with reasonable precision at the NSS region level.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Indian National Sample Survey (NSS) initiated in 1950 is one of the prime sources of data on various socio-economic aspects of Indian population. The data thrown up by the NSS have been used extensively by the planners and policymakers, researchers and various institutions both at the national and international levels. Official estimates based on NSS are available at the level of States and Union Territories. However, the necessity for sub-state level estimates has gained momentum, particularly after the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments. In this paper we make an attempt to examine first the quality of data at the sub-state level based on the existing survey design and sample size adopted by the NSS. Thereafter we look into the implications on sample size for providing reliable estimates at the district and regional levels. Finally, we suggest the way forward towards achieving this goal. The quality or reliability of data has been judged by computing the relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate.

2. Variable Considered for Analysis and Limitations

2.1 As we know the sample size to provide estimate with a specified RSE for any given domain is dependent on the variable of interest. And the sample size is likely to vary from variable to variable. In this article we have considered the head count ratio (HCR) i.e. proportion of persons below official poverty line for 2004-05 as the variable for analysis. Estimates of HCR are derived afresh from the household level data (2004-05) of NSS 61st round[3]. HCR has been chosen particularly because of its importance and frequent use by the government for initiating various developmental programmes. Thus the conclusions drawn in this paper regarding the sample size requirements at the sub-state level are constrained by the limitation of use of a single variable. Nevertheless, for the variables with the level parameters/proportions exceeding the value of HCR, the required sample size based on HCR is likely to serve as an upper limit.

3. Methodology for Estimation

3.1 Estimates of HCR have been worked out from the household level data by taking into account the official values of state wise poverty lines (PL) for 2004-05. All members of the households with monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) as per uniform reference period of last 30 days being less than the PL are treated as poor. Thereafter, by using household level 'multipliers' as per the sample design, total number of estimated poor and estimated total

[1]Additional Director General, Economics Statistics Division, CSO, Ministry of Statistic and Programme Implementation, Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi, Govt. of India.
[2]Views are of the author (E-mail: gc.manna1@gmail.com) and not of the organization to which he belongs.
[3]Values of HCRs presented in this article may vary marginally with official estimates of HCR due to the differences in the computational procedure of the two approaches (see paragraph 3.1 in this context).

number of persons at the state/NSS region level have been worked out. Finally, HCR at the state/region level has been derived as the ratio of total number of poor to total number of persons expressed as percentages. For the states/UTs for which separate official PLs are not provided, values of HCRs are taken as they are according to the respective official estimates. In such cases region level estimates of HCR are taken as the same as state level HCR. District level RSEs and sample size requirements for achieving desired precision levels / RSE are studied only with regard to 20 major states for which district level values of HCR are taken from Chaudhuri S. and Gupta N.: Levels of Living and Poverty Patterns: A District-Wise Analysis for India, (2009, Vol. XLIV, No. 9, EPW) as per their analysis based on the data of NSS 61st round.

3.2 For the states/UTs (say, Category 1) for which official PLs are available, barring two or three cases as stated in subsequent paragraph 3.3, state/UT level RSE of HCR has been estimated as:

$$\hat{RSE}\left(\hat{R}\right)=\frac{\sqrt{\hat{MSE}\left(\hat{R}\right)}}{\hat{R}}\times 100\text{, where estimated HCR is represented by } \hat{R}\text{; and}$$

MSE i.e. Mean Square Error is estimated as per the formula given below that takes into account the stratum (denoted by subscript 's') and sub-sample (denoted by subscripts '1' and '2') level estimates[4] of aggregates of numerator (i.e. total number of poor) and denominator (i.e. total number of persons):

$$\hat{MSE}\left(\hat{R}\right)=\frac{\sum\left\{(\hat{Y}_{s1}-\hat{Y}_{s2})^2-2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1}-\hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1}-\hat{X}_{s2})+\hat{R}^2(\hat{X}_{s1}-\hat{X}_{s2})^2\right\}}{4\hat{X}^2}$$

where estimated totals of number of poor and persons are respectively denoted by $\hat{Y}, \hat{X}$.

In all such cases, design effect (D) has been computed as:

$$D=\hat{MSE}(\hat{R})\Big/\left\{\hat{R}(1-\hat{R})/n\right\}$$

where estimated R is in terms of proportion and not percentage; and n is the total number of persons surveyed.

3.3 For the states/UTs for which separate PLs are not available and for additional two or three states/UTs for which there was difficulty to derive stratum x sub-sample level estimates of aggregates because of void strata/sub-sample (say Category 2 states/UTs; such cases indicated with '*' against the values of RSE in Table A-1 of Annexure), state/UT level RSE in percentage term has been estimated as follows:

$$RSE=100\sqrt{D.(1-\hat{R})}\Big/\sqrt{n.\hat{R}}$$

[4] For details of stratification of villages and blocks and sampling, reference may be made to any NSS Report of NSS 61st round available in www.mospi.gov.in. From each ultimate stratum, sample villages/blocks, which were the primary sampling units, were selected in the form of 2 independent sub-samples.

where ‘D’ denotes the design effect; ‘n’ = total number of persons surveyed; ‘D’ for each state/UT being taken as the average value of D of Category 1 states.

3.4 Region level RSEs for all states/UTs and district level RSEs (for 20 major states) have been estimated by using the formula stated under paragraph 3.3 above.

3.5 The multiplying factor (K) i.e. the number of times by which the existing sample size is to be multiplied to achieve the specified level of RSE at the desired geographical level (state/UT/ region/district) is worked out as:

$$K = \frac{r^2}{r_0^2}$$

where numerator and denominator respectively denote square of RSE level achieved and square of RSE level desired.

4. Precision of State Level Estimates of HCR

4.1 Table A-1 in the Annexure gives State/UT level estimates of HCR, Design Effect (Deff), RSE of estimated HCR, and the multiplying factor (K) of existing *central sample* size to generate state/UT level estimates of HCR with RSE levels of 5% and 10%. It is seen that estimated HCR is not satisfactory (RSE exceeding 10%) in respect of 13 states/UTs for rural and as many as 23 states/UTs for urban. Although majority of them are smaller states/UTs, quite a few major states belong to this group, particularly in case of urban. More than 3 times of the present central sample size is necessary to provide state level HCR with 10% RSE in respect of 9 states/UTs in rural and 17 states/UTs in urban. Almost all of them are smaller states/UTs. Table 1 below gives the names of states/UTs for which (a) RSE of HCR exceeds 10% and (b) K corresponding to 10% RSE exceeds 3.

Table 1: States/UTs with RSE Exceeding 10% and K Exceeding 3

Value of RSE / K	States/UTs	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
RSE >= 10%	Delhi, Goa, J & K, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, A & N Is., Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pr., J & K, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, A & N Is., Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry
K > 3	Delhi, Goa, J & K, A & N Is., Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pr., J & K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A & N Is., Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry

5. District Level Estimates

5.1 Table A-2 in the Annexure groups the districts of 20 major states by value of RSE of HCR and value of K associated with 10% RSE level. We find that with the existing level of sample size adopted by the NSS, it is not at all feasible to generate reliable district level design-based estimates of HCR. Out of the total number of 513 districts, all the districts except 24 districts in rural areas have RSE of more than 10%.

5.2 As regards the value of K, it is 2 or less only for 76 districts in rural and 7 districts in urban. It means that even by pooling *central* and *state sample* data[5], only for a very small proportion of districts it may be possible to provide reliable district level estimates of HCR. Value of K exceeds 4 for 329 districts in rural and 460 districts in urban out of 513 districts analyzed in this study.

6. Precision of NSS Region Level Estimates

6.1 In Table A-3, we have presented the frequency distribution of NSS regions by value of RSE of HCR and also by value of K at the state/UT level. We may mention that for Gujarat we have not considered the existing NSS regions (5 in number), which cut across district boundaries, for simplicity of analysis. Instead we have taken into account the new restructured NSS regions (4 in number), which has no such problem. This has resulted in the reduction of total number of regions to 77 in place of 78. Key findings of the exercise are summarized below in Table 2. It is seen that RSE of HCR exceeds 10% in respect of as many as 45 regions for rural and 68 regions for urban. Value of K associated with 10% RSE is 2 or less in respect of 53 regions for rural and 24 regions for urban. This means even with the double sample size of central sample, for a large number of NSS regions particularly in case of urban, it seems difficult to achieve 10% RSE level of HCR if we generate the design-based estimates.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of NSS Regions by Value of RSE and Value of K

Category of states/UTs	Total number of regions	Distribution of regions by value of RSE (%)			Distribution of regions by value of K associated with 10% RSE		
		<=10	10-20	>20	<=1	1-2	>2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Rural							
Major states (see Table A-2)	61	29	22	10	29	16	16
Other states/UTs	16	3	5	8	4	4	8
All states/UTs	*77*	*32*	*27*	*18*	*33*	*20*	*24*
B. Urban							
Major states (see Table A-2)	61	9	29	23	9	15	37
Other states/UTs	16	0	2	14	0	0	16
All states/UTs	*77*	*9*	*31*	*37*	*9*	*15*	*53*

[5]Most of the State and Union Territory Governments participate in the NSS programme by canvassing the schedules of enquiry in an independent sample of villages/blocks/households of at least the same sample size as in the central sample.

7. Conclusions and Way Forward

7.1 We have seen that for major states, state level estimates of HCR are fairly reliable for rural but there are problems in quite a few cases of urban areas. There are problems in case of smaller states/UTs. District level reliable design-based estimates of HCR are not achievable with the existing sample size (even after pooling the data of central and state samples) for a vast majority of the districts in both rural and urban areas. Achievement of the same would involve increase in the existing sample size manifold, which may not be feasible to implement in near future. However, with some nominal efforts, it should be possible to achieve NSS region level estimates with reasonable precision. The way forward is suggested in the next paragraph for achieving the desired goal which is likely to improve the state and district level estimates also.

7.2 It is necessary to augment the urban sample size suitably for improving the estimates even at the state/UT level. This is necessary to improve the region level estimates as well. The study suggests that for 53 regions in rural and 24 regions in urban, it should be possible to provide the reliable estimates even without augmentation of resources. In such cases pooling of central and state sample data is likely to serve the purpose. Of course, the feasibility of pooling the two data sets needs to be assessed first. For the remaining regions, efforts are necessary to augment the sample size particularly for urban component. Together with this, pooling of central and state sample data appears to be a hard necessity. Steps are necessary to control non-sampling errors both for central and state samples so that overall quality of data as per the two sets of sample are at par, which is a pre-requisite for the pooling exercise. Involvement of NSSO in the imparting of state level training to the state/UT government officials is likely to be an effective measure in this direction. Further, for undertaking the pooling exercise on a regular basis and bringing out reports based on the pooled data sets, it is necessary to put in place a dedicated cell. Employing of small area estimation techniques is likely to improve the quality of data further. The cell needs to be strengthened for undertaking this exercise as well.

Annex

Table A-1: Head Count Ratio, Design Effect, RSE and Multiplying Factor of Sample Size by States/UTs

State/UT	Rural					Urban				
	HCR	Deff	RSE (%)	K-5%	K-10%	HCR	Deff	RSE (%)	K-5%	K-10%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pr.	0.105	18.52	8.3	2.77	0.69	0.274	22.53	7.1	2.02	0.50
Ar. Pr.	0.223	15.50	8.4*	2.79	0.70	0.033	20.12	52.2*	109.14	27.29
Assam	0.223	14.26	5.3	1.13	0.28	0.036	7.64	23.1	21.25	5.31
Bihar	0.426	12.29	2.6	0.27	0.07	0.361	27.41	8.2	2.68	0.67
Chhattisgarh	0.408	22.06	5.5	1.21	0.30	0.422	11.62	6.6	1.73	0.43
Delhi	0.069	15.50	91.0*	331.21	82.80	0.163	22.28	15.6	9.70	2.42
Goa	0.056	15.50	59.6*	141.97	35.49	0.197	20.12	28.2*	31.89	7.97
Gujarat	0.189	14.81	7.4	2.19	0.55	0.133	15.17	10.4	4.35	1.09
Haryana	0.132	9.70	8.3	2.74	0.68	0.145	18.40	14.8	8.73	2.18
Himachal Pr.	0.105	9.58	8.9	3.18	0.79	0.032	7.20	38.4	59.11	14.78
J & K	0.040	29.21	25.1	25.28	6.32	0.067	12.64	20.1	16.09	4.02
Jharkhand	0.463	16.49	3.9	0.59	0.15	0.203	20.29	12.5	6.29	1.57
Karnataka	0.207	10.27	5.3	1.13	0.28	0.326	20.18	6.6	1.73	0.43
Kerala	0.132	15.72	8.5	2.86	0.72	0.200	16.51	8.7	3.04	0.76
Madhya Pr.	0.368	10.66	2.9	0.35	0.09	0.427	29.95	6.2	1.51	0.38
Maharashtra	0.296	28.61	5.3	1.12	0.28	0.321	21.72	4.5	0.81	0.20
Manipur	0.223	15.50	7.0*	1.94	0.48	0.033	20.12	34.1*	46.58	11.65
Meghalaya	0.223	15.50	9.7*	3.73	0.93	0.033	20.12	53.1*	112.69	28.17
Mizoram	0.223	15.50	11.4*	5.18	1.30	0.033	20.12	32.6*	42.38	10.60
Nagaland	0.223	15.50	10.2*	4.12	1.03	0.033	20.12	61.1*	149.47	37.37
Odisha	0.469	11.39	2.6	0.27	0.07	0.447	35.25	9.0	3.23	0.81
Punjab	0.090	16.01	11.2	4.97	1.24	0.063	13.43	15.0	8.96	2.24
Rajasthan	0.183	16.83	6.1	1.49	0.37	0.323	39.99	10.2	4.12	1.03
Sikkim	0.223	15.50	11.3*	5.14	1.28	0.033	20.12	93.1*	346.85	86.71
Tamil Nadu	0.230	4.52	3.1	0.37	0.09	0.225	15.30	5.8	1.35	0.34
Tripura	0.223	15.50	8.2*	2.69	0.67	0.033	20.12	51.6*	106.63	26.66
Uttarakhand	0.406	17.39	5.7	1.32	0.33	0.365	10.13	7.1	2.08	0.52
Uttar Pr.	0.333	22.40	3.1	0.38	0.09	0.301	45.74	7.6	2.31	0.58
West Bengal	0.284	9.25	3.1	0.38	0.10	0.135	9.18	7.0	1.96	0.49
A & N Is.	0.229	15.50	20.7*	17.18	4.29	0.222	20.12	22.2*	19.70	4.92
Chandigarh	0.071	15.50	74.5*	222.24	55.56	0.071	20.12	48.1*	92.71	23.18
Dadra & N.H.	0.396	15.50	17.5*	12.26	3.07	0.192	20.12	49.5*	98.11	24.53
Daman & Diu	0.054	15.50	82.4*	271.52	67.88	0.212	20.12	46.0*	84.51	21.13
Lakshadweep	0.133	15.50	52.0*	108.35	27.09	0.202	20.12	31.1*	38.68	9.67
Puducherry	0.229	15.50	28.6*	32.61	8.15	0.222	20.12	17.5*	12.31	3.08

* Category 2 states/UTs as mentioned in paragraph 3.3

K-5% and K-10% respectively denote multiplying factor of central sample size to achieve 5% and 10% RSE.

Table A-2: Frequency Distribution of Districts by Value of RSE and Value of K for Major States – Rural

States/UTs	Number of districts by value of RSE (%)					No. of districts (cols. 3-5) by value of K		
	Total	<= 10	10-20	> 20	Not applicable*	< = 2	2-4	> 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	23	0	0	22	1	0	0	22
Assam	23	0	5	17	1	1	4	17
Bihar	37	3	23	11	0	12	14	11
Chhattisgarh	16	2	5	9	0	2	5	9
Gujarat	25	1	3	18	3	1	3	18
Haryana	19	0	1	18	0	0	1	18
Himachal Pr.	12	0	1	10	1	0	1	10
J & K	10	0	0	7	3	0	0	7
Jharkhand	18	1	13	4	0	9	5	4
Karnataka	27	0	7	19	1	1	6	19
Kerala	14	0	1	13	0	0	1	13
Madhya Pr.	45	2	19	24	0	10	11	24
Maharashtra	34	0	4	29	1	0	4	29
Orissa	30	8	18	4	0	17	9	4
Punjab	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Rajasthan	32	0	2	30	0	0	2	30
Tamil Nadu	30	4	11	14	1	7	8	14
Uttarakhand	13	0	6	7	0	1	5	7
Uttar Pradesh	70	0	16	54	0	5	11	54
West Bengal	18	3	12	2	1	10	5	2
All	513	24	147	329	13	76	95	329

* RSE could not be computed mostly because of either value of HCR was ‘0’ or the district had no rural part

Table A-2: Frequency Distribution of Districts by Value of RSE and Value of K for Major States – Urban

States/UTs	Number of districts by value of RSE (%)					No. of districts (cols. 3-5) by value of K		
	Total	<= 10	10-20	> 20	Not applicable*	< = 2	2-4	> 4
(1)	*(2)*	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	23	0	1	22	0	0	1	22
Assam	23	0	0	19	4	0	0	19
Bihar	37	0	1	36	0	0	1	36
Chhattisgarh	16	0	3	13	0	1	2	13
Gujarat	25	0	0	24	1	0	0	24
Haryana	19	0	0	18	1	0	0	18
Himachal Pr.	12	0	0	8	4	0	0	8
J & K	10	0	0	8	2	0	0	8
Jharkhand	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Karnataka	27	0	6	21	0	3	3	21
Kerala	14	0	2	12	0	0	2	12
Madhya Pr.	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	45
Maharashtra	34	0	14	20	0	2	12	20
Orissa	30	0	2	28	0	0	2	28
Punjab	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Rajasthan	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Tamil Nadu	30	0	3	27	0	0	3	27
Uttarakhand	13	0	4	9	0	0	4	9
Uttar Pradesh	70	0	0	68	2	0	0	68
West Bengal	18	0	3	15	0	1	2	15
All	513	0	39	460	14	7	32	460

* RSE could not be computed mostly because of either value of HCR was ‘0’ or the district had no urban part

Table A-3: Frequency Distribution of NSS Regions by Value of RSE and Value of K – Rural

States/UTs	No. of regions by value of RSE (%)				No. of regions by value of K for achieving 5% RSE			No. of regions by value of K for achieving 10% RSE		
	Total	< = 10	10-20	> 20	< = 1	1-2	> 2	< = 1	1-2	> 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pr.	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	1	3
Ar. Pr.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Assam	3	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1
Bihar	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Delhi	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Goa	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gujarat	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	2	2
Haryana	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Himachal Pr.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
J & K	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Karnataka	4	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2
Kerala	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Madhya Pr.	6	4	2	0	0	3	3	4	2	0
Maharashtra	6	1	4	1	0	0	6	1	3	2
Manipur	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Odisha	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
Punjab	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
Rajasthan	4	1	2	1	0	0	4	1	2	1
Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0
Tripura	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pr.	4	3	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	0
West Bengal	4	3	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	0
A & N Is.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dadra & N.H.	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Puducherry	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
All-India	77	32	27	18	8	13	56	33	20	24

Table A-3: Frequency Distribution of NSS Regions by Value of RSE and Value of K – Urban

States/UTs	No. of regions by value of RSE (%)				No. of regions by value of K for achieving 5% RSE			No. of regions by value of K for achieving 10% RSE		
	Total	< = 10	10-20	> 20	< = 1	1-2	> 2	< = 1	1-2	> 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pr.	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	2	2
Ar. Pr.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Assam	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Delhi	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Goa	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gujarat	4	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	4
Haryana	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Himachal Pr.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
J & K	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Karnataka	4	1	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	3
Kerala	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Madhya Pr.	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	3	3
Maharashtra	6	3	2	1	0	0	6	3	1	2
Manipur	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mizoram	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nagaland	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Odisha	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
Punjab	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Rajasthan	4	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4
Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	2	1
Tripura	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Uttar Pr.	4	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	2
West Bengal	4	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	1	2
A & N Is.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dadra & N.H.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Puducherry	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
All-India	77	9	31	37	0	2	75	9	15	53

An Estimation of Economies of Scale in Consumption-Using 63rd round of Indian NSS data

Siddhartha Kundu[1]

ABSTRACT

For welfare comparison of households, the monthly per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) is used as one of the indicators of living standards used in official statistics. But clearly, of two households with the same MPCE, the larger household typically enjoys a higher standard of living. Many items of consumption are of the type whose consumption need does not increase in proportion to number of members either because they can be shared, or because economies of scale arising in some other way. This happens for both food and non-food items. Moreover, these economies of scale differ from one item group to another. This paper attempts, following Engel Curve methodology, to determine whether item-specific economies of scale exist in India and, if so, their degree. The study is conducted for three specific groups of commodities, viz., food, fuel and durable goods separately for rural and urban India. It is observed that the extent of economies of scale for food is about 7% in rural and 36% in urban India.

Key words : Economies of scale, Household Consumer Expenditure Survey.

[1]Siddhartha Kundu is Director in Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Kolkata.

Introduction

Do two people need twice as much as one? The answer is 'no', it will be less than twice, due to the existence of economies of scale. The measurement of economies of scale in household consumption is an important prerequisite for welfare comparison of households based on household survey data. There are two types of items whose consumption or expenditure is collected through Household Consumer Expenditure Survey. The durable goods are one type of public goods within the household where expenditure does not increase with increase in household size. For example, consider the item Television. The need for TV, normally, does not increase with the increase in household members as the consumption is shared between the members of the household. There is another type of items, for example food items, where consumption is likely to be increased with the increase in household members. But this increased consumption or expenditure is not in proportion to increase in household members, rather little less. The *economies of scale* may arise due to under utilisation of resources. In short, as household size increases the need or consumption demand for each good within the household do not increase proportionately with the number of people, but less rapidly. In order to compare the standard of living of one single-member household with a two-member household, we look at the MPCE of these households, and if the MPCE is same for both these households, we conclude that these two households are at same standard of living. This means that if the single-member household makes a total consumer expenditure of Rs. X, then in order to be on the same welfare level, the two-member household has to spend an amount of Rs. 2X. However, due to existence of economies of scale, the latter household need not require Rs. 2X, but little less than this to maintain the same welfare level. The literature on economies of scale is, however, not scanty. In early 50s, S.J. Prais (1953) tried to estimate both economies of scale and equivalent scale[2] and in late 60s, Iyengar, N.S., L.R. Jain, and T.N. Srinivasan (1968) studied the existence of economies of scale in household consumption with Indian data on household consumption. In recent past Pollak and Wales (1981), Nelson (1988), Deaton and Paxson (1998) and many others tried to estimate the economies of scale and found that the economies of scale exists.

There is another similar but different concept of '*equivalent scale*'. The effect of household composition is taken into consideration in *equivalent scale*. All members of the household are split into n number of demographically separate groups of various age-sex compositions. For example, assume the demographically separable groups are adult male, adult female, child male and child female. Now consider all other groups except 'adult males' are expressed in the equivalence of adult male. Thus, suppose, adult female is equivalent 0.9 times adult male, and child male and child females are separately equivalent to 0.5 times of adult male. Now if we say adult male is equal to 1, then adult female, child male and child female will take values 0.9, 0.5 and 0.5 respectively. These numbers (i.e., 0.9, 0.5 etc.) are known as adult male equivalent scales or 'equivalent scale' in short. However, no attempt is made in this paper to find out the extent of adult equivalent scale.

In this paper we try (i) to estimate the economies of scale for selected commodity groups viz., food, fuel and durable goods and (ii) test whether these are significantly different from zero, separately for rural and urban areas, using 63rd round NSS data on household consumer expenditure. In the next section we explain the methodology and then show the results. Finally the conclusion and limitations are mentioned.

[2]Equivalent scale is a kind of cost scaling with respect to demographic variables.

Methodology:

This will be an empirical study using data of the Indian NSS Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2006-07. Let us start with household's direct utility function. The utility function of h^{th} household is:

$$u_h = \nu(q_1, q_2, ..., q_m) \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

where q_i is the quantity of consumption of the i^{th} commodity (i=1,2,…,m). Assuming there is no *economies of scale*, household size is 'n' and every member's need[3] is identical, then the individual member's utility function will be $\nu\left(\frac{q_1}{n}, \frac{q_2}{n}, ..., \frac{q_m}{n}\right)$. Thus, the h^{th} household's utility function can be written as

$$u_h = n \times \nu\left(\frac{q_1}{n}, \frac{q_2}{n}, ..., \frac{q_m}{n}\right) \ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

where n is the household size. Now, let us introduce the *economies of scale* in the utility function. The existence of economies of scale implies that the need for each good within the household do not expand proportionately with the number of people, but less rapidly, for example in proportion to n^{θ} where $0 < \theta \leq 1$. The value of $\theta = 1$ implies existence of no economies of scale, while $\theta < 1$ implies existence of economies of scale and hence $1 - \theta$ may provide the idea of economies of scale (Deaton (1997)).

With the existence of economies of scale, the household utility function can be modified as follows:

$$u_h = n \times \nu\left(\frac{q_1}{n^{\theta}}, \frac{q_2}{n^{\theta}}, ..., \frac{q_m}{n^{\theta}}\right) \ldots\ldots (3)$$

The budget constraint can be written in budget-share format as:

$$w_i = \frac{p_i q_i}{x} = \frac{p_i q_i / n}{x / n} = \varphi_i\left(\frac{x}{n^{\theta}}, p_1, p_2, ..., p_m\right) \ldots\ldots. (4)$$ where w_i is the budget share of i^{th} item, x is total expenditure of the household, p_i is the price of the i^{th} item, q_i is the quantity consumed of the i^{th} item.

From above, one can derive the indirect utility function[4] and that can be written as

$$u_h = \psi_i\left(\frac{x}{n^{\theta}}, p_1, p_2, ..., p_m\right) \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (5)$$

Thus from equation (4), the Engel curve for i^{th} item-group, after considering the effect of household economies of scale given $p_1, p_2, ..., p_m$, is

$$w_{ih} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \ln\left(\frac{x_h}{n_h^{\theta_i}}\right) \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (6)$$

where w_{ih} is the budget share of the i^{th} item for the h^{th} household, x_h is the total expenditure of the h^{th} household and n_h is the household size of the h^{th} household and θ_i is the *specific*

[3]The 'equivalent scales' takes care of the differential needs of different members.

[4]In indirect utility function, the utility depends on total income and prices of the commodities, whereas in conventional utility function, utility depends on quantities of commodities. The concept of indirect utility function including economic theory of consumer behaviour can be found in any book on microeconomics including Deaton and Muellbauer (1980).

economies of scale[5] for the i[th] item or item-group. In this study, i will be food, fuel and durable goods. The reason for considering this semi-logarithmic form (i.e., the Working-Leser form) of Engel curve is that it fits nicely in the empirical studies carried out using the budget share equation for the less developed and developing countries, particularly with Indian NSS data. Deaton (1997), Chakrabarty (1995), Subramanium (1996) and many other researchers used semi-logarithmic form of Engel curve formulation in their studies. In equation (6), instead of θ, θ_i is written since for i[th] item or item-group, the item-specific economies of scale will be derived. On the other hand, θ represents overall economies of scale. Equation (6) can also be written as,

$$w_{ih} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \ln\left(x_h / n_h\right) + \gamma_i \ln n_h \ldots\ldots\ldots (7), \text{ where } \gamma_i = \beta_i(1-\theta_i).$$

The estimate of θ_i, say $\hat{\theta}_i$, is $1-\frac{\hat{\gamma}_i}{\hat{\beta}_i}$.

After calculating $\hat{\theta}$, the following hypothesis will be tested:

$H_0 : \theta = 1$ against $H_1 : \theta \neq 1$. In other words, $H_0 : 1-\theta = 0$ against $H_1 : 1-\theta \neq 0$ will be tested.

The test statistic used is $\frac{1-\hat{\theta}}{s.e.(1-\hat{\theta})}$, which follows asymptotic standard normal distribution.

Now since estimates of $1-\theta$ is non-linear function of parameters of least squares estimates, the variance of $1-\hat{\theta}$ cannot be calculated directly. This is done using 'delta method' (see Davidson and MacKinnon (2004)). In this method, the $1-\theta$'s are expanded by Taylor's approximation and variance can be calculated ignoring higher order derivatives of $1-\theta$ with respect to its parameters. After having the estimates of $1-\theta$, the variance of $1-\hat{\theta}$ can be estimated.

Data and Results:

The data set considered for this analysis is National Sample Survey data on data of household consumer expenditure conducted in 63[rd] round covering period July 2006 to June 2007. A stratified multi-stage design[6] was followed in 63[rd] round survey. A total of 33146 rural households and 30583 urban households were surveyed. For the purpose of this paper, the selected three item groups are considered viz., food, fuel and durable goods; and these items are chosen on the basis of perception that the economies of scale might be in existence for these items. The results are presented separately for rural and urban areas at all-India level.

Table 1: The estimated coefficients of the regression model

Sector	Dependent Variable	$\hat{\beta}$	$\hat{\gamma}$
Rural	w_food	- 0.121	- 0.008
	w_fuel	- 0.031	- 0.025
	w_dur	+0.036	+0.012
Urban	w_food	- 0.137	- 0.049
	w_fuel	- 0.033	- 0.006
	w_dur	+0.033	+0.021

Note: All coefficients are found to be significantly different from zero at 1% level of significance.

[5]Specific economies of scale, in contrast to overall economies of scale, are the economies of scale computed at the item level. The overall economies of scale are the economies of scale computed after combining all items.

[6]For details of Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure, See Appendix B of NSS Report 527 titled "Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07".

The estimates β and γ can be obtained by solving the Working-Leser form of Engel Curve. The estimate of $\hat{\beta}$ will give idea about the nature of good, i.e., whether the good is necessary, luxury or inferior. If $\hat{\beta} > 0$, (i.e., $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \ln(x/n)} > 0$) implying increase in MPCE (in logarithm) lead to increase in budget share of the particular item. This happens in case of luxury goods. On the other hand, $\hat{\beta} < 0$ implies that increase in MPCE (in logarithm) lead to decrease in budget share and this is the case for necessary goods. Similarly, $\hat{\gamma} < 0$ (i.e., $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \ln n} < 0$) implies that increase in household size (also in logarithm as log-transformation is a monotonic increasing transformation) will lead to decrease in budget share and this would happen when economies of scale exist. Nevertheless, complete idea about economies of scale can only be obtained considering estimates of both β and γ.

Table 2: Estimated value of theta and economies of scale

Sector	Dependent Variable	$\hat{\theta}$	Economies of scale (i.e., $1-\hat{\theta}$)
Rural	w_food	0.9307	0.0693
	w_fuel	0.1776	0.8224
	w_dur	0.6582	0.3418
Urban	w_food	0.6408	0.3592
	w_fuel	0.8117	0.1883
	w_dur	0.3776	0.6224

The estimates of economies of scale parameter, $\theta (=1-\frac{\gamma}{\beta})$, is presented in Table 2. In rural India, fuel has the maximum economies of scale and its value is 0.82. This means that if one member is added in rural household, the fuel expenditure increases by only 18% [100×(1-0.82)%]. The extent of economies of scale for food in rural India is very small (about 7%). The economies of scale for durable goods is 34% in rural areas. In urban areas the picture is different, particularly for fuel. The economies of scale for fuel is very less (about 19%), in sharp contrast with fuel consumption in rural India where it is 82%. The economies of scales for food and durable goods are 36% and 62% respectively.

It is also tested that whether these estimates of economies of scales (i.e., '1-θ') are significantly different from zero. It is observed that these estimates of economies of scales are significantly different from zero for all of the above items viz., food, fuel and durable goods in both rural and urban and thus it can be concluded that the economies of scales exist, though in varying degrees. Thus, one can have 'economies of scale adjusted MPCE as $\sum_i \frac{x_{ih}}{n_h^{\hat{\theta}_i}}$ for hth household and hence can estimate overall MPCE for the domain.

Conclusion

In this paper we use the results of the NSS consumer expenditure survey of 2006-07 to measure economies of scale in consumption of three different commodity groups – food, fuel and durables – for the rural and urban population of India in 2006-07. We also propose procedure for estimating of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure adjusted for economies of scale in consumption. We hope that this study will draw the attention of official statisticians to the fact that the results of welfare comparisons, and hence any actions or initiatives based

thereon, may be expected to change perceptibly when such economies of scale are factored in. However, in estimation of 'economies of scale', only the effect of number of household members is taken into consideration; the differences in need among members of the household are not taken into account in this paper. The second assumption is about the constancy of economies of scale parameter, θ which may not be constant and likely to be dependent on level of living. Therefore, instead of constant θ, one may think of θ as function of level of living ($\theta(x/n)$). Nevertheless, for the sake of simplicity, θ is assumed constant. Another assumption is that all the households are facing same price-level, which is not correct. A kind of spatial index number of prices may be used to adjust the possible differences in demand due to price variation over space. The main point derived from this paper is the existence of economies of scale in household consumption of food, fuel and durable goods. For any policy making where welfare comparison and measurement of households' level of living are required, such as poverty estimation and making policies related to poverty reduction, the idea of degree of economies of scale is very helpful. Moreover, the computation of economies of scale is not very difficult particularly with the abundance of present-day hi-speed computing facility as well as availability of statistical software. Thus, 'economies-of-scale-adjusted' MPCE may be attempted and presented so that comparison of level of living would be more meaningful and acceptable.

Acknowledgement:

The author is benefitted from discussing with Prof. Dipankor Coondoo. Author is also encouraged from discussing with Ajay K. Verma, Prabir Chaudhury and O.P. Ghosh. The author is also grateful to the anonymous referee whose comments helped to improve the quality of the paper. However, the author is solely responsible for any mistake if remains and/or controversy. The views expressed in this paper are of the author and not necessarily of the Office he belongs to.

Reference:

1. *Chakrabarty, M (1995), Identification of Adult Goods and demographic Separability : the case of Rural Maharashtra, Sarvekshana, Issue No. 65, Vol. XIX , No. 2, 31-41.*
2. *Davidson, R. and J. G. MacKinnon (2004), "Econometric Theory and Methods, Oxford University Press, New York.*
3. *Deaton, A (1997), The Analysis of Household Surveys: A Microeconometric Approach to Development Policy, John Hopkins University Press, USA.*
4. *Deaton, A and J. Muellbauer (1980), Economics and Consumer Behaviour. New York. Cambridge University Press.*
5. *Deaton, A and C. Paxson (1998), "Economies of Scale, Household Size, and the Demand for Food", Journal of Political Economy, vol. 106, no. 5, pp-897-930.*
6. *Iyengar, N.S., L.R. Jain, and T.N. Srinivasan (1968), "Economies of Scale in Household Consumption: A Case Study", Indian Economic Journal, Econometric Annual, Vol. 15, pp- 465-77.*
7. *National Sample Survey Organisation (2009), Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006-07, Government of India.*
8. *Nelson, J (1988), "Household Economies of Scale in Consumption: Theory and Evidence", Econometrica, Vol. 56. , pp-1301- 1314.*

9. *Pollack, R. A. and T.J. Wales (1981), "Demographic Variables in Demand Analysis", Econometrica, Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. 1533-1551*

10. *Prais, S.J. (1953), "The Estimation of Equivalent-Adult Scales from Family Budgets", The Economic Journal, Vol. 63, No. 252, pp. 791-810.*

11. *Prais, S.J. and H.S. Houthekkar (1955), The Analysis of Family Budgets, Cambridge University Press, USA.*

12. *Subramanium, R (1996)," Gender-Bias in India: The Importance of Household Fixed-Effects" Oxford Economic Papers, New Series, Vol.48, No.2. (Apr.,1996), pp.280-299.*

An Alternative Assessment of Head Count Ratios of Smaller States and Union Territories and its Impact at All-India level

Mukesh[1]

ABSTRACT

Since Independence a number of efforts have been made to find out the incidence of Poverty in India. However, in recent times there has been a growing concern on the official findings about the incidence of Poverty. Also, official data released by Planning Commission on incidence of Poverty does not reflect a clear picture as Poverty Lines and Head Count Ratios (HCRs) are not being estimated for Smaller States and Union Territories (UTs) (North Eastern States, Goa and all UTs).

This paper aims at developing a methodology of estimating Poverty Lines and HCRs in cases where they are not being estimated presently. The methodology is applied to estimate Poverty Lines and HCRs for Smaller States and UTs based on the Published data of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) for the 61st round(2004-05). In this proposed study, the Price Indices of food items for Smaller States and UTs with base as the Corresponding Bigger adjoining States have been derived by taking budget share of food items of same Bigger adjoining States as a weight. Afterwards, the Poverty lines of Smaller States and UTs have been derived by using Price Indices and then, by making use of MPCE classes, HCRs of Smaller States and UTs have been estimated. Next, All- India HCR has been derived with the help of State specific HCRs and based on this Poverty Line has been derived at All - India level for both rural and urban areas.

It has been found that the variation in Rural Price Indices is higher as compared to variation in Urban Price Indices. It was also observed that although at All-India level the differences in estimates of Poverty Line and HCR as obtained from the proposed study and those released by Planning Commission are almost negligible, deviations in Poverty Lines and HCRs have been observed at the State / UT level, for both rural and urban areas.

Key Words: Head Count Ratio (HCR), Monthly Per-Capita Expenditure (MPCE), Price Index (PI), Price Relative (PR), Poverty Line, Uniform Reference Period (URP).

[1]Deputy Director, Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, New Delhi. The views expressed, herein, are solely of the author and do not represent that of the organisation where he is serving.

Introduction:

Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimation of incidence of poverty. A line dividing the poor from the non–poor is defined by putting a price on the minimum required consumption levels of various items of consumption viz. food, clothing, shelter, fuel, healthcare, et al. The definition of poverty line in the Indian context was attempted for the first time in 1962 by a working group of eminent economists and social thinkers after taking into account the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research regarding constitution against a balanced diet in what is popularly known as the caloric concept. After considerable discussion on the minimum standard of living, this working group recommended, in calorie terms, the minimum expenditure which translates into a basket of goods and other commodities to be procured against Rs. 20/- in rural areas and Rs. 25/- in urban areas per-capita per-month at 1960-61 prices at the national level. This national minimum excluded expenditure on health and education, both of which were expected to be provided free of cost by the State according to the provisions of the Constitution.

However, Dandekar and Rath in their seminal work on incidence of poverty used an average calorie norm of 2250 calories per-capita per-day for both rural and urban areas as a criterion to define the poverty line. On the basis of NSS data on consumer expenditure , they revealed that the minimum expenditure required for rural area is Rs. 14.20 and for urban area is Rs. 22.60 per-capita per-month to consume on an average a basket comprising of food with calorie equivalent to 2250 calorie per-capita per-day at 1960-61 prices. This poverty norm defined by Dandekar and Rath was slightly lower as compared to the poverty norm worked out by the 1962 working group. So poverty norm or national minimum of Rs. 20/- for rural and Rs. 25/- for urban per-capita per-month proposed by 1962 working group represented a broad judgement of basic minimum need.

In 1979, the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission, Government of India, set up a task force on projection of minimum needs and effective consumption demand and this task force redefined Poverty Line as the per-capita expenditure-level at which the average per-capita per-day calorie intake was 2435 calories in rural areas and 2095 calories in urban areas. For convenience the calorie norms were rounded-off to 2400 calories per-capita per-day in rural areas and 2100 calories per-capita per-day in urban areas. To work out the monetary equivalent of these norms (i.e. poverty line), NSS data of 28th Round (1973-74), relating to household consumption, both in quantitative and value terms were used. Based on this data, it was estimated that on an average, consumer expenditure of Rs. 49.09 per-capita per-month was associated with a calorie intake of 2400 calories per-capita per-day in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per-capita per-month was associated with a calorie intake of 2100 calories per-capita per-day in urban areas. However, this task force ignored the considerable variation in calorie requirement of individuals depending on their workload, age, and sex and activity status. This poverty line approach has its limitations in a way that it is derived from personal consumption patterns and levels and does not take into account items of social consumption such as basic education, health, drinking-water supply, sanitation, environmental conditions, etc. Planning Commission estimated the Head-Count Ratio (HCR) based on the above methodology for the years 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983-84 and 1987-88.

Since, a number of methodological issues had been raised in respect of the estimates of incidence of poverty released by the Planning Commission and poverty eradication became

a social objective, it was thought that all the issues relating to the estimation of incidence of poverty could be considered by an expert group constituted afresh. In September 1989, Planning Commission, Government of India, constituted an Expert Group to consider methodological and computational aspects of estimation of proportion and number of poor in India. This Expert Group recommended new poverty lines at All-India level and State-specific levels, both for rural and urban areas, by taking 1973-74 poverty lines as the base and by using concepts of consumer price index. The methodology of this Expert Group is still being followed.

In recent times there has been a growing concern on the official estimates of incidence of Poverty released by the Planning Commission. The official incidence of Poverty estimates have been severely criticised on various counts. In view of this, Planning Commission, Government of India, setup another Expert Group under the chairmanship of Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar to examine this issue and suggest a new methodology to arrive at State-specific and All-India rural and urban Poverty Lines based on NSS 61st Round (2004-05) data on consumer expenditure. This group submitted its report in November 2009, which has been approved and accepted by the Government of India.

Apart from attempts made by the expert groups constituted by the Government of India, efforts have been made in this direction by some independent scholars also. Mitra and Bhanumurthy (2009), made an attempt to assess the impact of economic reforms on the incidence of Poverty by decomposing the change in Poverty Ratio between two time points, into growth effect, inequality effect and the population shift effect. They had taken two periods - 1983 to 1993-94 and 1993-94 to 1999-2000, broadly representing the pre and post reforms period, respectively for the Rural and Urban areas of the 15 major States and also for the All-India level. They concluded that Per-Capita consumption expenditure and incidence of Poverty have an inverse relationship. They also concluded that due to population shift (migration), incidence of poverty decline in rural areas and rise in urban areas. They have highlighted that the growth effect, which is beneficial for incidence of poverty reduction has gone up in post-reform period.

Himanshu (2007), in his paper "Recent Trends in Poverty and Inequality", based on published reports of the 61st Round of the National Sample Survey suggested that while incidence of poverty did reduce during 1993-2005, the annual rate of reduction in this period was lower than in the 1970s and 1980s. He concluded that this decline occurred in 1999-2005, with little or no reduction in incidence of poverty between 1993-2000, confirming the earlier consensus that the 1990s were indeed the 'lost decade' for poverty reduction. He highlighted that the fall in the relative price of food and the regional pattern of changes in employment and wages appear to underlie these trends. The paper also flags certain issues related to the Poverty Line which need to be settled once and for all.

M.H. Suryanarayana (2009) in his paper "Nutritional Norms for Poverty Issues and Implications" concluded that per-capita calorie intake in general has declined for the richer sections and increased for the poorer ones, though not sufficiently, in both rural and urban India. Similar profiles are found across States with differences in income percentiles at which they converge. Reductions in calorie intake have taken place almost on a sustained basis for the majority, the higher decile groups in particular, for the past three decades. This should have spelt a worsening health disaster, which has not happened. He highlighted that State-wise profiles on calorie intake and deprivation reveal little co-variation with related health outcome parameters. This might be because of either compensating changes in diets

and related health parameters, which calls for serious academic attention or irrelevance of energy as the major determinant of physical capability and health. He pointed out that on the basis of available information and knowledge; it is difficult to explain the observed relationship among income/ consumption, calorie intake and health outcomes. In other words, calorie norm may no longer be relevant today for defining the minimum subsistence level. Hence, one could explore alternative options for distributional outcome evaluation.

In all these works, Poverty Lines and Head Count Ratios (HCRs) have been estimated for the medium and larger States only, but for the Smaller States, viz. all the North-Eastern States, Goa and almost all the Union Territories (UTs), estimation of HCR is not being done due to several reasons. The HCRs of these States and UTs have been either adopted or estimated on the basis of Poverty Lines of adjoining Bigger States for both rural and urban areas. The details are as follows:

1. Head Count Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Head Count Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A. & N. Island.
3. Head Count Ratio of Urban Punjab is used for both rural and urban Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate Head Count Ratio of Goa.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and N. Haveli is used to estimate Head Count Ratio of Dadra and N. Haveli.
6. Head Count Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep
7. Head Count Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.

Since either different groups of Smaller States and UTs have adopted HCR of an adjoining Bigger State or their HCRs have been estimated on the basis of Poverty Lines of an adjoining Bigger State, as stated above, their group-composition can be presented more comprehensibly, in the following tabular form:

Bigger adjoining State (K_i)	**Smaller States and UTs ($K_{ii'}$)**
Assam (K_1)	1.Sikkim ($K_{11'}$) 2.Arunachal Pradesh ($K_{12'}$) 3.Mizoram ($K_{13'}$) 4.Manipur ($K_{14'}$) 5.Nagaland ($K_{15'}$) 6.Tripura ($K_{16'}$) 7.Meghalaya ($K_{17'}$)
Tamil Nadu (K_2)	1.Pondicherry ($K_{21'}$) 2.A. & N. Island ($K_{22'}$)
Punjab (Urban) (K_3)	Chandigarh ($K_{31'}$)
Maharashtra (K_4)	1. Goa ($K_{41'}$) 2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli ($K_{42'}$)
Kerala (K_5)	Lakshadweep ($K_{51'}$)
Goa (K_6)	Daman & Diu ($K_{52'}$)

Since these Smaller States and UTs do not have their own HCR, this leads to either over-allocation or under-allocation of meagre resources from the Central Pool. This also creates

problems in identifying poor households, designing Anti-Poverty Programmes and budgeting for them. Thus, it becomes necessary to have a separate HCR for each State and UT.

The objective of this paper is to estimate separate HCRs for the Smaller States and UTs by an alternative method based on the data obtained from the published reports of NSS 61st Round (2004-05) on consumer expenditure, from 30 days recall period i.e. Uniform Reference Period in case of both rural and urban areas. Also, an attempt is made to check the effect of these separate HCRs at All- India Level separately for both rural and urban areas.

2. An overview of NSS 61st (2004-05) Round:

Consumer Expenditure (Schedule 1.0)' and 'Employment and Unemployment (Schedule 10)' were the two subjects of enquiry of the 61st round (July 2004-June 2005) of NSS. The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, Interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of a bus route and Villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 61st round survey. The first-stage units (FSU) were the 2001 Census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units, in both sectors, were households. For the rural sector, the list of 2001 Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as the sampling frame. Within each district of a State/UT, two basic strata were formed:

i) Rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district.
ii) Urban stratum comprising all urban areas of the district.

However, if there were one or more towns in a district with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001, each of these also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2001 subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform work-load. For Smaller States sand UTs the total number of allocated sample FSUs and total FSUs surveyed for consumer expenditure survey for the Central sample is given below:

Table 2.1: Number of Villages/ Urban blocks allotted and surveyed for Schedule 1.0 in NSS 61st (2004-05) Round and Number of Households and Persons surveyed for central sample.

Small States and UTs	No. of Villages		No. of Urban Blocks		No. of Sample Households		No. of Sample Persons	
	Allotted	Surveyed	Allotted	Surveyed	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	156	156	60	60	1503	540	7731	2161
Goa	16	16	24	24	160	238	731	1028
Manipur	220	220	100	100	2177	1000	11157	5063
Meghalaya	116	116	44	44	1159	437	5785	2093
Mizoram	80	80	112	112	800	1112	4170	5565
Nagaland	96	96	32	32	960	320	5238	1578

Sikkim	92	92	20	20	920	200	4206	680
Tripura	176	176	56	56	1760	560	8025	2212
A & N Islands	52	28	36	36	268	359	1215	1432
Chandigarh	8	8	32	32	80	300	365	1136
Dadra & N. Haveli	16	16	8	8	160	80	770	346
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	80	80	400	354
Lakshadweep	8	7	16	16	70	129	373	822
Pondicherry	16	16	56	56	160	560	640	2292
All-India	8128	7999	4660	4602	79298	45346	403207	206529

3. Methodology:

Brief Approach

The entire methodology can be divided into three parts as follows:

i. Methodology for estimation of Poverty Lines of Smaller States and UTs.
ii. Methodology for estimation of Head Count Ratios of Smaller States and UTs.
iii. Methodology for estimation of All-India Head Count Ratio and All-India Poverty Line.

For the estimation of Poverty Lines of Smaller States and UTs first, the Price Relatives for food items of Smaller States and UTs as compared to the corresponding Bigger adjoining States have been derived. Next, the formula of Price Index for food items of the Smaller States and UTs with base as the Bigger adjoining States have been derived by taking budget-share of Food items of the Bigger adjoining States, as a weight. The weights of Food items, for the Bigger States, in total consumption, for the Monthly Per – Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) Class in which the Poverty Line lies, have been used to divide the Poverty Lines of these States into Values of Food items and Non Food items. The Values of Food items for the Smaller States have been derived by making use of the Price Indices. By assuming that the Values of Non Food items for the Smaller States and UTs is the same as that of the corresponding Bigger adjoining States, the Poverty Lines for the Smaller States and UTs have been estimated. The HCRs for Smaller States and UTs have been estimated by identifying the MPCE Classes in which the Poverty Lines of these Smaller States and UTs lie and estimating the Population having MPCE below the Poverty Line by making use of the Size Distribution of the Population by MPCE Classes. Afterwards, All-India HCR formula is derived on the basis of state-specific HCRs and then based on the Size distribution of population by MPCE classes, at the All-India level; Poverty Lines are derived for both rural and urban areas at the All-India level.

Since the above estimation formulae are the same for both rural and urban areas, hence here a general formula is derived and later on, during the calculations, further segregation into rural and urban is done.

Note: In the study, estimation of Poverty Line has been done for Goa, first on the basis of the Poverty Line for Maharashtra and subsequently, Poverty Line for Daman & Diu has been generated on the basis of this derived Poverty Line for Goa.

3.1. Methodology for estimation of poverty line of Smaller States and UTs:

Following steps are involved in this derivation:

3.1.1. Calculation of Unit Value of each food item for all the States.

3.1.2. Calculation of Price Relative of each food item for Smaller State / UT in terms of Bigger adjoining States.
3.1.3. Calculation of Budget-Share of each food item for Bigger States.
3.1.4. Calculation of Price index (PI) of food items for Smaller State and UT ($K_{ii'}$) in terms of Bigger adjoining State.
3.1.5. Calculation of Weight of Food items for the Bigger States for the MPCE class in which the Poverty Line lies.
3.1.6. Disaggregating the Poverty Lines of Bigger States into values of Food items and Non Food items.
3.1.7. Calculation of Values of Food items for the Smaller States and UTs.
3.1.8. Calculation of Poverty Lines for the Smaller States and UTs.

3.1.1. The Unit Value of j^{th} food item (UV_j) for all States (including UTs) has been calculated by dividing Value (in Rs.) with Quantity for each food item:

$$UVj = \frac{\text{Values (in Rs.) of } j^{th} \text{ food item}}{\text{Quantity of } j^{th} \text{ food item}}$$

Where
$j = 1, 2 \ldots m$ (m is the no. of food items)

3.1.2. Price relative (PR) of j^{th} food item for Smaller State and UT ($K_{ii'}$)in terms of Bigger adjoining state (K_i) has been calculated by the formula given below:

$$PR\ j\ K_{ii'} / K_i = \frac{UV_{j K_{ii'}}}{UV_{j K_i}} \times 100$$

Where
$i = 1, 2 \ldots n$ (n is the no. of Bigger States)
$j = 1, 2 \ldots m$ (m is the no. of food items)
$i' = 1, 2 \ldots L$ (L is the no. of Smaller States and UTs)
Where L depends upon the i^{th} state and is also a variable which can take values from 1 to 7.

3.1.3. The Budget-share of each (j^{th}) food item for Bigger (K_i) States (Wij) have been calculated by dividing individual values (in Rs.) of food items with sum of values (in Rs.) of all food items:

$$\text{Budget share of } j^{th} \text{ food item of } K_i \text{ state} = \frac{\text{Value of } j^{th} \text{ food items for } K_i \text{ state}}{\text{Sum of values of all food items for } K_i \text{ state}}$$

Where
$i = 1, 2 \ldots n$ (n is the no. of Bigger States)
$j = 1, 2 \ldots m$ (m is the no. of food items)

3.1.4. Price index (PI) of food items for Smaller State and UT ($K_{ii'}$) in terms of Bigger adjoining State (K_i) has been calculated by the formula:

$$PI_{K_{ii'} / K_i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} PR_{j\,K_{ii'} / K_i} \times W_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} W_{ij}}$$

Here W_{ij} is the budget share of j^{th} food item of Bigger States (K_i), taken as a weight.

Where
i = 1, 2 ….n (n is the no. of Bigger States)
j = 1, 2 …m (m is the no. of food items)
i' = 1, 2 ….L (L is the no. of Smaller States and UTs)

3.1.5. Weight of food items for all (K_i) Bigger States in total consumption based on latest consumer expenditure survey (2004-05) of NSSO is calculated for the MPCE class in which the Poverty Line lies. This has been done by dividing the expenditure value of food items with total expenditure value of the MPCE class in which the Poverty Line lies.

3.1.6. Poverty Line can be divided in terms of value of food items and non-food items by multiplying the weight of food items of K_i States with the Poverty Line of K_i States as follows:

Value of Food items for K_i States = Poverty Line of K_i States x weight of food items of K_i States

And the value of non-food items can be obtained by subtraction of value of food items from Poverty Line of Ki States as follows:

Value of Non-Food items for K_i States = Poverty Line of K_i States - Food items Value of K_i States

Where
i = 1, 2 ….n (n is the no. of Bigger States)

3.1.7. Value of food items over the poverty line for all $K_{ii'}$ state can be obtained by multiplying price index of $K_{ii'}$ state with corresponding value of food items of K_i state.

Value of food items for $K_{ii'}$ States = Price Index of $K_{ii'}$ States x Value of food items of K_i States

Where
i = 1, 2 ….n (n is the no. of Bigger States)
i' = 1, 2 ….L (L is the no. of Smaller States and UTs)

3.1.8. By assuming the value of Non-food items for all $K_{ii'}$ States, the same as the corresponding K_i States, Poverty Line of all $K_{ii'}$ States can be obtained by adding value of food items of $K_{ii'}$ States with the value of non-food items of K_i States as follows:

Poverty Line of $K_{ii'}$ States = value of food items for $K_{ii'}$ States + value of non-food items for K_i States

Where

i = 1, 2 ….n (n is the no. of Bigger States)

i' = 1, 2 ….L (L is the no. of Smaller States and UTs)

Thus by repeating this exercise for all the Smaller States and UTs, Poverty Lines can be obtained for them, both for the rural and urban areas.

3.2. Methodology for estimation of Head Count Ratios (HCRs) of Smaller States and UTs.

The Poverty Line serves as a cut-off line for separating poor from non -poor, as given by the size distribution of population by MPCE classes. Population with Per-Capita consumer expenditure levels below the level defined by the Poverty Line is counted as poor. Here, Poverty Line of all Smaller States and UTs ($K_{ii'}$ States) have already been derived and the data on the size distribution of population by expenditure classes is obtained from the household consumption expenditure survey of NSS 61st Round (2004-05), for both rural and urban areas.

Thus, for the estimation of HCR, the first step is to identify the MPCE class in which the Poverty Line lies. And then, in general, HCR can be estimated by the given formula.

HCR = ((((PL - LLC)/ (ULC - LLC)) **x** no. of persons in the class)
+ no. of persons in all lower MPCE classes)/10

Where

PL= Poverty line

LLC=Lower limit of MPCE class in which Poverty Line lies

ULC=Upper limit of MPCE class in which Poverty Line lies

Thus, by repeating this exercise for all the Smaller States and UTs, HCRs can be obtained for both rural and urban areas.

3.3. Methodology for estimation of All-India Head Count Ratio and All-India Poverty line:

First, All-India HCR formula is derived on the basis of state-specific HCRs for both rural and urban areas and then based on the Size distribution of population by MPCE classes, at the All-India level; Poverty Lines are derived for both rural and urban areas at the All-India level. Thus, the two steps involved are as follows.

3.3.1. Derivation of All-India Head Count Ratio:

Suppose that p_i = proportion of poor in i^{th} State (i.e. HCR for the i^{th} State)

N_i = total population of i^{th} State

Where i = 1, 2……..n (no. of States and UTs in India)

Then, absolute no. of poor in i^{th} State is:

$$P_i = p_i \times N_i$$

Now overall proportion of poor i.e. All-India HCR ($\hat{p}$) can be obtained by the following formula:

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i}$$

Finally, the absolute no. of poor at All India level i.e. $\hat{P}$, can be obtained by the following formula: $\hat{P} = N \times \hat{p}$

Where, N is the population of India depending on the sector (Rural/ Urban).

3.3.2. Derivation of formula for All- India Poverty Line:

Let us assume that all India poverty line is Z, then the absolute no. of poor at All India level i.e. $\hat{P}$ is the Population having Monthly Per Capita Expenditure below Z.

$\hat{P}$ = P(X is less than or equal to Z)

Now the Size distribution of population by MPCE classes can be written as:

Size distribution of population by MPCE classes
$X_0 - X_1 = P_1$
$X_1 - X_2 = P_2$
.
.
$X_{n-1} - X_n = P_n$

The Population below the Upper Limit of each MPCE Class can be obtained as:

$Below\ X_1 = P_1$
$Below\ X_2 = P_1 + P_2$
.
.
$Below\ Xn = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i = 1$

Suppose that Poverty line (Z) lies in MPCE class of (X_{i-1} - X_i), then the following equation can be generated:

$$\frac{\hat{Z} - X_{i-1}}{X_i - X_{i-1}} = \frac{\hat{P} - P_{i-1}}{P_i - P_{i-1}}$$

$$\hat{Z} = \frac{\hat{P} - P_{i-1}}{P_i - P_{i-1}} \times (X_i - X_{i-1}) + X_{i-1}$$

By the above equation, All-India Poverty Lines can be estimated for both rural and urban areas.

4. Main Findings:

Weight of Food Items

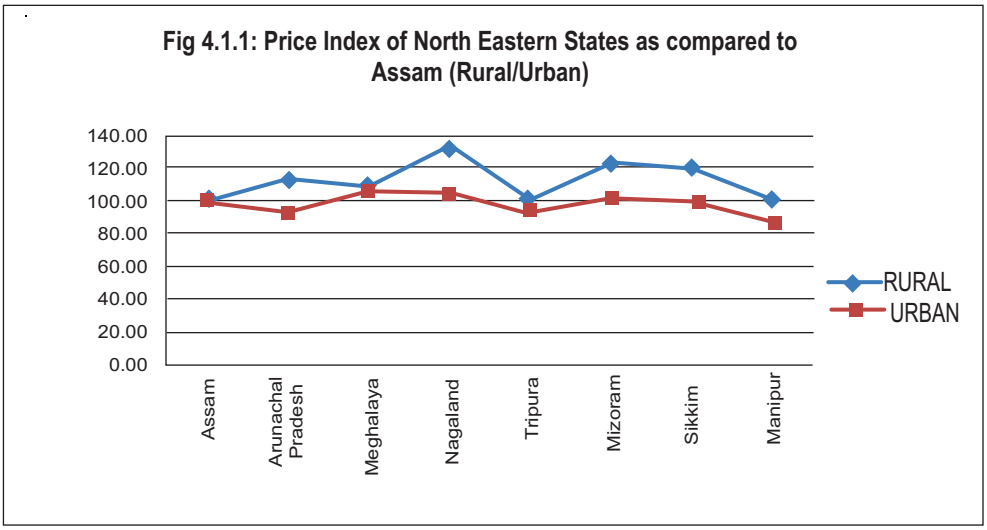
4.0. Weight of food items based on NSS 61st Round (2004-05) data corresponding to MPCE class, in which Poverty Line lies, are as follows:

Table.4.0.1: Weight of food items based on NSS 61st Round (2004-05) data corresponding to MPCE class, in which Poverty Line lies.			
Sl. No.	**States**	**Rural**	**Urban**
1	Assam	0.7022	0.6850
2	Tamil Nadu	0.6470	0.5716
3	Punjab (urban)	0.6204	0.5894
4	Maharashtra	0.6073	0.5399
5	Kerala	0.6161	0.5706
6	Goa	0.6057	0.5659

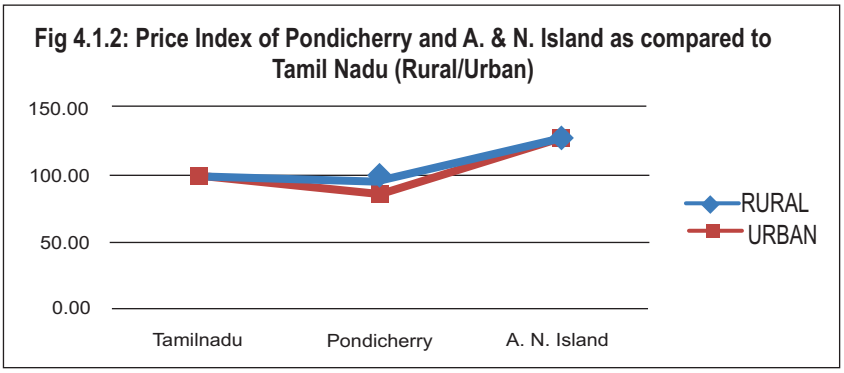
Price Indices of Food Items

4.1. Price Index of food items for Smaller States and UTs have been estimated by taking budget share of individual food items for the Bigger States as .The detailed findings about Price Index are as given:

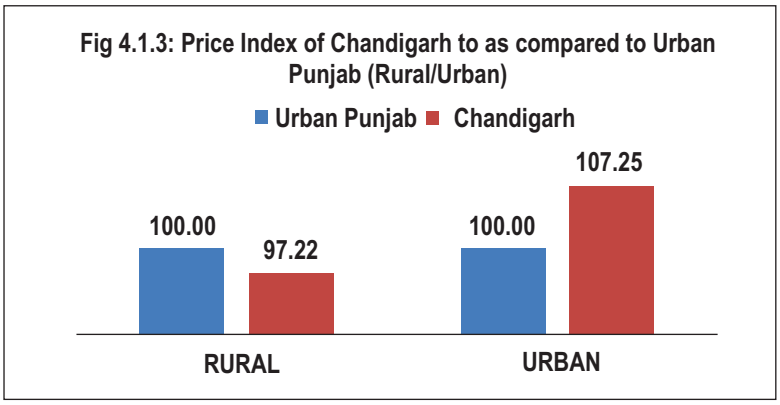
4.1.1. The graphical representation of Price Indices, for both rural and urban areas of North Eastern States, with Assam as base, indicates that, for rural areas, price index of none of the North Eastern States comes out to be less than the price index of Assam, whereas for urban areas, price indices of only three States (Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram) come out to be higher than the price index of Assam. In case of rural areas, while price indices of Manipur and Tripura are almost same as Assam; for Nagaland comes out to be higher by more than 30%. In case of urban areas variation in price indices is comparatively less, as compared to Assam, and is observed to be at a maximum of 9% on higher side for Meghalaya and 14% on lower side for Manipur.



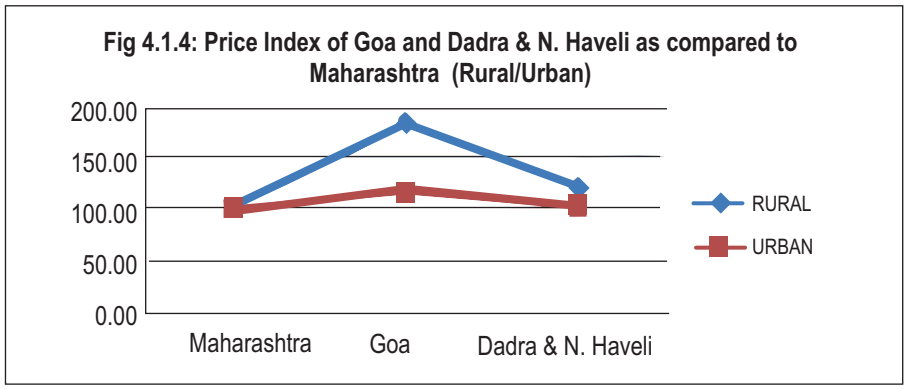
4.1.2. Price indices of Pondicherry and A. & N. Islands, with Tamil Nadu as base, are represented graphically in Figure 4.1.2. It can be seen that price index of Pondicherry is lower as compared to Price Index of Tamil Nadu for both rural and urban areas. For A. & N. Islands the results are, however, opposite. For A. & N. Islands the Price Indices are observed to be more than 25% on the higher side for both rural and urban areas.



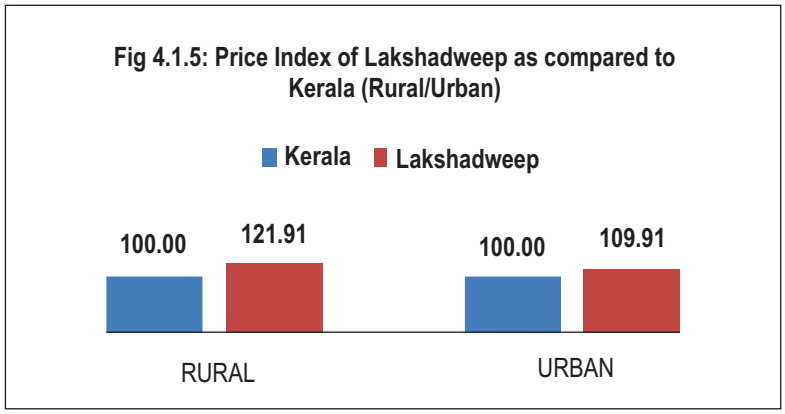
4.1.3. In this study, price indices of Chandigarh, for both rural and urban areas, have been estimated by taking Urban Punjab as base. The graphical representation of the Price Indices of Chandigarh is given in Figure 4.1.3, which indicates that for rural Chandigarh the Price Index is lower, whereas for urban Chandigarh it comes out to be higher.



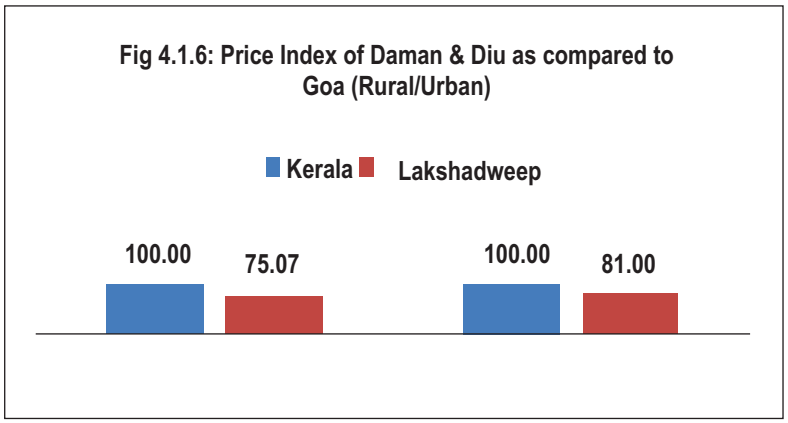
4.1.4. The graphical representation of the Price Indices of food items of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli, with Maharashtra as base, reveals that in case of rural areas the Price Indices come out to be higher for both Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, however, the deviation is much higher for Goa than for Dadra & N. Haveli. In case of urban areas the same result is observed, only here the magnitude of deviation is low for Goa and almost negligible for Dadra & N. Haveli.



4.1.5. On graphically examining the Price Indices, for food items, of Lakshadweep, with Kerala as base, we find that the indices are higher than Kerala for both rural and urban areas. The deviation is relatively lower for urban areas.



4.1.6. Price indices of Daman & Diu, with Goa as base, are represented graphically in Figure 4.1.6. It indicates that Indices of Daman & Diu are lower as compared to Goa for both rural and urban areas.



Poverty Lines and Head Count Ratios (HCRs)

4.2. The Proposed study based, on uniform reference period consumption distribution data of the 61st round (2004-05) estimates separate poverty lines and HCRs for the Smaller States and UTs for both rural and urban areas**.** The estimates, obtained from the study, are given in Table 4.2:

Table.4.2. Estimates of Poverty Lines (Rs.) and HCRs (%) for Smaller States and UTs (R/U) as obtained from the Study

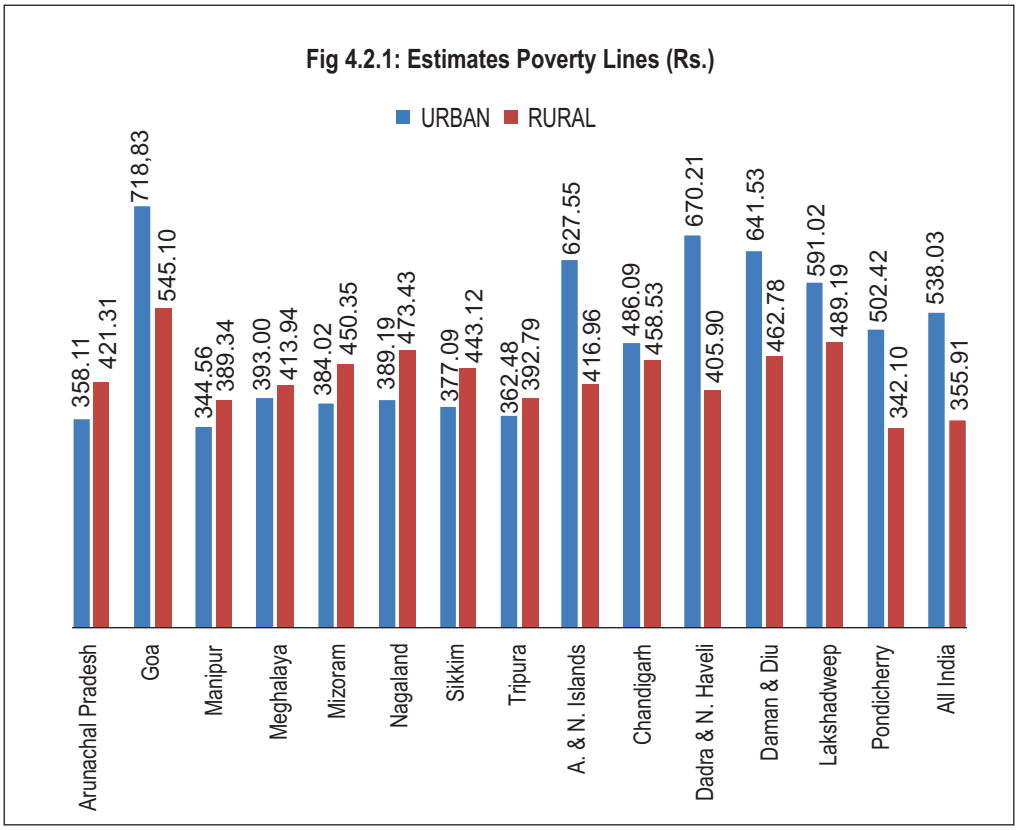
States / UTs	Rural Sector (R)		Urban Sector (U)	
	Poverty Line	HCR	Poverty Line	HCR
Arunachal Pradesh	421.31	14.76	358.11	1.75
Goa	545.10	24.11	718.83	25.58
Manipur	389.34	5.12	344.56	0.29
Meghalaya	413.94	5.10	393.00	0.10
Mizoram	450.35	5.52	384.02	0.16
Nagaland	473.43	0.37	389.19	0.00
Sikkim	443.12	25.92	377.09	0.89
Tripura	392.79	36.31	362.48	4.85

A & N Islands	416.96	3.89	627.55	2.50
Chandigarh	458.53	8.76	486.09	5.64
Dadra & N. Haveli	405.90	51.62	670.21	19.15
Daman & Diu	462.78	2.31	641.53	15.68
Lakshadweep	488.19	0.58	591.02	13.09
Pondicherry	342.10	24.01	509.42	14.60
All-India	355.91	28.18	538.03	25.66

Poverty Lines

4.2.1. The graphical representation of estimated Poverty Lines is given in Figure 4.2.1. For most of the Smaller States and UTs, the estimates of Poverty Lines come out to be above the All-India Poverty Line in case of rural areas, except for Pondicherry. The estimated Poverty Line of Pondicherry is Rs. 342.10 Per-Capita Per-Month as compared to All-India Poverty Line of Rs. 355.91.

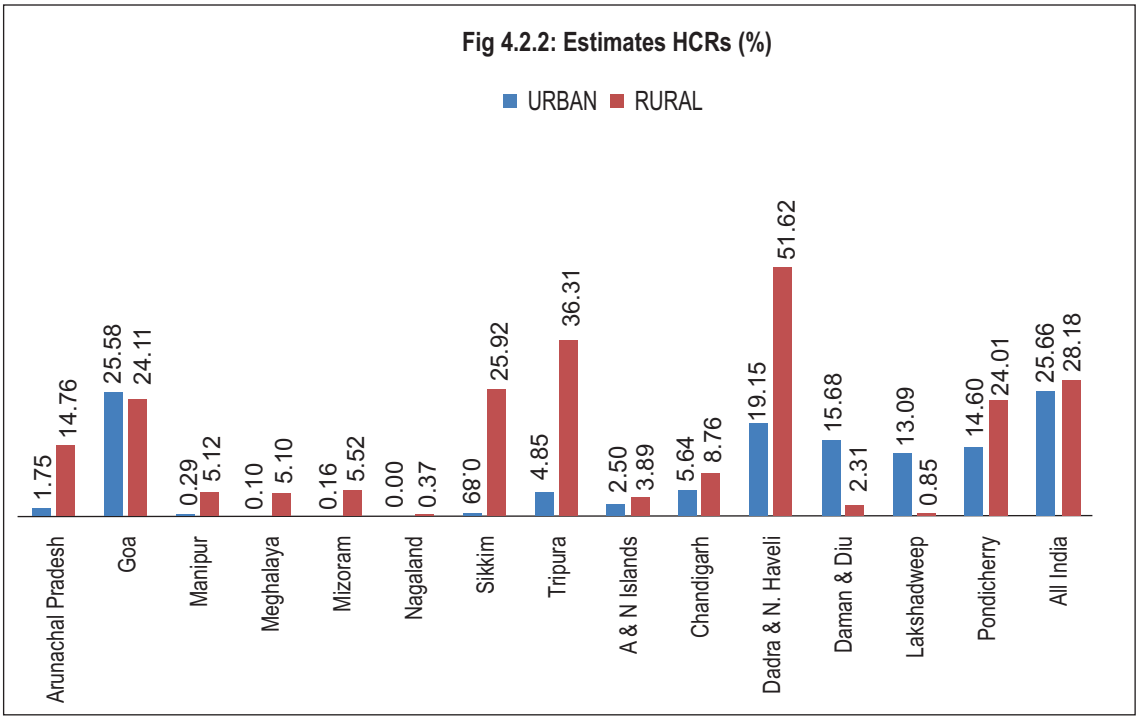
In urban areas, the estimated Poverty Lines for all the North Eastern States, Chandigarh and Pondicherry come out to be lower than the All-India Poverty Line. Poverty lines of urban areas for rest of the Smaller States and UTs are on the higher side as compared to the All-India Poverty Line.



Head Count Ratios

4.2.2. The graphical representation of estimated HCRs is given in Figure 4.2.1. For rural areas, the HCRs of most of the Smaller States and UTs except Dadra & N. Haveli and Tripura come out to be on the lower side as compared to the All-India HCR.

In case of urban areas, estimates of HCR of none of the Smaller States and UTs come out on the higher side of All-India HCR.



Deviation from the estimates of Planning Commission (Head Count Ratios)

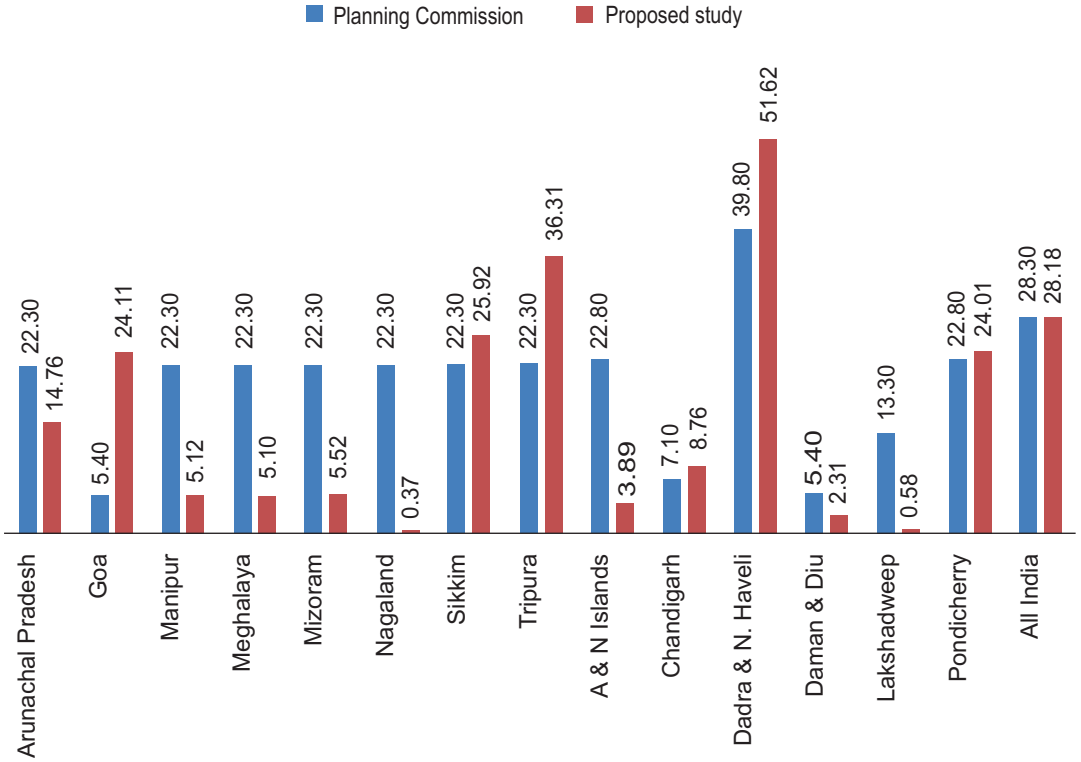
4.3. The differences between the estimates based on the proposed Methodology and estimates of Planning Commission for all the Smaller States and UTs are as follows.

Table.4.3. HCRs (%) of Smaller States and UTs estimated by Planning Commission and by Proposed methodology (Rural/Urban).

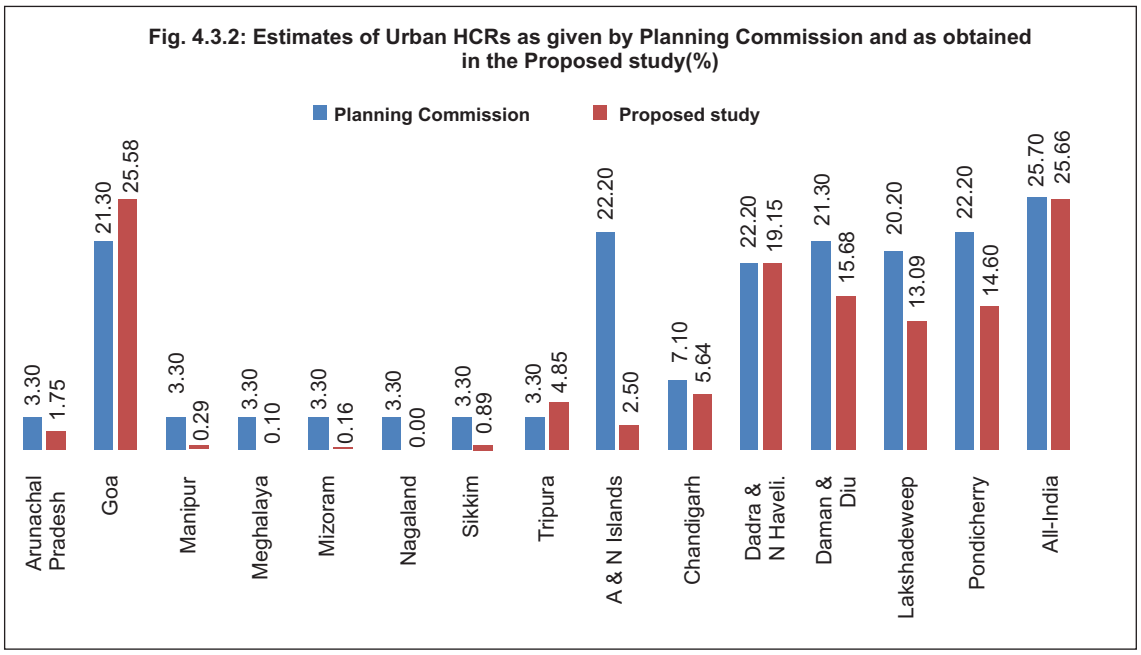
States / UTs	HCR (Urban)		HCR (Rural)	
	Planning Commission	Proposed Study	Planning Commission	Proposed Study
Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	1.75	22.30	14.76
Goa	21.30	25.58	5.40	24.11
Manipur	3.30	0.29	22.30	5.12
Meghalaya	3.30	0.10	22.30	5.10
Mizoram	3.30	0.16	22.30	5.52
Nagaland	3.30	0.00	22.30	0.37
Sikkim	3.30	0.89	22.30	25.92
Tripura	3.30	4.85	22.30	36.31
A & N Islands	22.20	2.50	22.80	3.89
Chandigarh	7.10	5.64	7.10	8.76
Dadra & N. Haveli	19.10	19.15	39.80	51.62
Daman & Diu	21.30	15.68	5.40	2.31
Lakshadweep	20.20	13.09	13.30	0.58
Pondicherry	22.20	14.60	22.80	24.01
All-India	25.70	25.66	28.30	28.18

4.3.1. Table 4.3 indicates that, at All-India level, the differences in HCRs are almost negligible for rural areas. But the differences in Rural HCRs are either very much on the lower side or on the higher side for almost all Smaller States and UTs, except for Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Sikkim, where in the differences are marginal. The Figure 4.3.1 presents this finding in a Graphical form.

Fig 4.3.1: Estimates of Rural HCRs as given by Planning Commission and as obtained in the Proposed study (%)

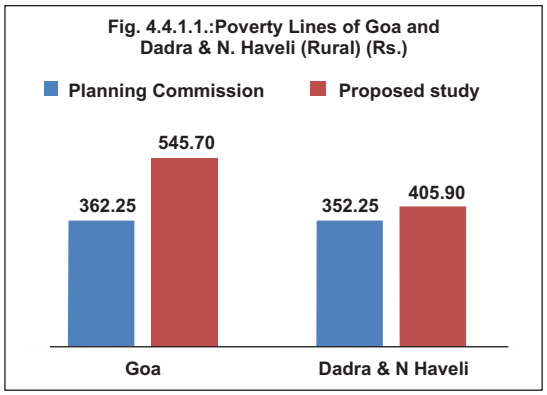


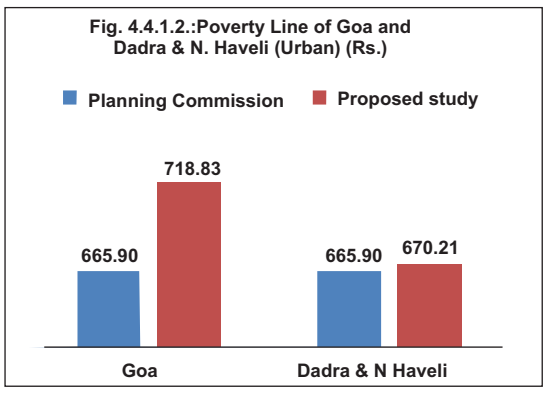
4.3.2. Table 4.3 also indicates that, at All-India level, the differences in HCRs are almost negligible for urban areas. The differences in Urban HCRs are less for all North Eastern States, Dadra & N. Haveli, Chandigarh and Goa. For A. & N. Islands the study estimates a HCR of 2.50% as compared to the Planning Commission estimate of 22.20%. Also for Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry the HCR estimate is lower as compared to the estimate given by Planning Commission. One interesting finding is that the HCR of Urban Nagaland comes out to be zero, as there is no population belonging to the MPCE class below the Poverty Line. A comparison of the estimates as given by the Planning Commission and as obtained from the study is given in Figure 4.3.2.



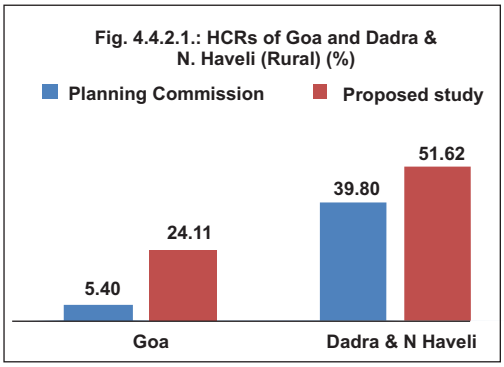
Deviation from the estimates of Planning Commission (Poverty Lines)

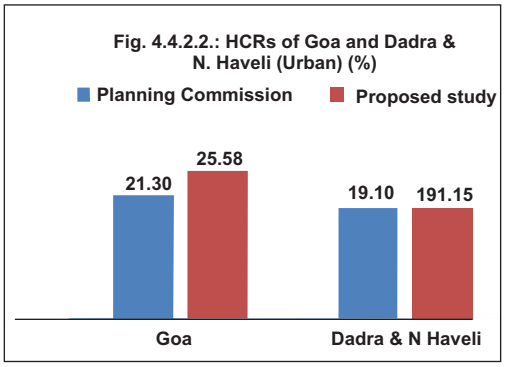
4.4. The study also reveals the deviation of Poverty lines of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli from the Poverty line of Maharashtra, which is in use as a cut off point for estimation of HCRs of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli. A huge difference has also been observed in estimates of Poverty Line of rural Goa, which suggests that Planning Commission's cut off point for HCR estimate is low ,whereas in case of urban Goa and rural Dadra & N. Haveli, the differences are less, but significant . In case of Poverty Line of urban Dadra & N. Haveli, the difference of the estimate as obtained in the study from the Planning Commission estimate is almost negligible.





High under estimation in case of HCR of rural Goa and relatively less under estimation in case of HCR of urban is observed. The reason being that the cut off points of Goa in case of both rural and urban areas are taken very low. For urban Dadra & N. Haveli HCR is almost same as the estimated Poverty Line remains unchanged but for rural Dadra & N. Haveli the estimate of HCR as obtained in the study comes out to 51.62% as compared to the Planning Commission estimate of 39.80%.





5. Conclusions:

This paper attempts to cater to the long felt need of estimation of HCRs for Smaller States and UTs with some limitations by assuming that the budget shares of non-food items over the Poverty Lines of Smaller States and UTs are the same as the adjoining Bigger States. The estimate of HCRs for Smaller States and UTs are found to be absolutely necessary for a complete understanding of the level of living of these States and UTs. The major observations are as mentioned below:

5.1. HCR of Urban Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Nagaland are quite lower as compared to Urban Assam and in case of Urban Tripura it is higher as compared to Urban Assam.

5.2. Estimates of rural HCR of only two North Eastern States of Sikkim and Tripura are observed to be higher as compared to HCR of Rural Assam whereas in case of other North Eastern States, these were lower.

5.3. One very strong observation is that HCR for Urban Nagaland is zero and for rural it is very low. This is because the number of persons in all MPCE classes below the poverty line is zero in case of Urban Nagaland.

5.4. The HCR for both rural and urban regions of A. & N. Islands are much lower as compared to the respective regions of Tamil Nadu while in the case of Pondicherry the HCR for rural regions is quite lower and that for urban regions it is slightly higher than that of Tamil Nadu.

5.5 In case of Chandigarh differences are very low as compared to Urban Punjab, marginal under estimation is observed for urban Chandigarh while marginal over estimation is observed in case for rural Chandigarh.

5.6. In case of rural Lakshadweep the difference in the HCR is almost negligible while in the case of urban Lakshadweep, it is over estimated.

5.7. In case of Goa, under estimation is observed for both rural and urban regions whereas in the case of Dadra & N. Haveli while the urban HCR is found to be the same the rural HCR is under estimated.

5.8. For Daman & Diu over estimation is observed in case of both rural and urban regions.

5.9. In both the regions, at all India level, there is no change in HCR which is was obvious as the population shares of these Smaller States & UTs are very low.

6. Limitations:

6.1. The Estimates of Poverty Lines and HCRs, for Smaller States and UTs, as obtained from the Study, are subject to possible sampling biases in choosing the sample by NSS in these regions.

6.2. The shifts in Poverty Lines and HCRs, for Smaller States and UTs, as obtained from the Study, are only indicative of directions of change; the extent of change may have to be firmed up by using the unit record data to obtain Unit values of Prices for Food Items.

7. Way Forward:

7.1. This Study, if carried with the Unit Level data, may lead to more firm results.

7.2. As the samples collected by NSSO show that in some regions there are no observations for the lower (All- India based) MPCE Classes, hence in such cases the relative poverty needs to be studied. A State – wise comparison of the mean MPCE for the bottom 20% and top 20% population may be done to estimate the gap and hence deprivation due to relative Poverty. A regional comparison of the same could also be made.

Acknowledgement:

The author extends sincere thanks to Dr. Savita Sharma, Adviser, Planning Commission for her guidance and Smt. Neha Srivastava, Deputy Director, Ministry of Tourism for her technical as well as non-technical support.

References:

1. *Bhanumurthy, N.R. and Mitra, A. (2004): Economic Growth, Poverty and Reforms in Indian States, DEG, Working Paper Series No. E/247/2004.*

2. *Deaton, A. and Dreze, J. (2002): Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-examination, Economic and Political Weekly, and September 3.*

3. *Government of India, National Sample Survey (NSS) office (2006): Household consumption of various goods and services in India (Vol 1 & 2), 2004-05.*

4. *Government of India, National Sample Survey (NSS) office (2006): Level and Pattern of consumer Expenditure in India, 2004-05.*

5. *Government of India (1993): Report of the Expert group on estimation of proportion and number of poor, by Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission.*

6. *Government of India (2009): Report of the Expert group to Review the Methodology for estimation of Poverty by Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission.*

7. *Gurleen Popli, Ashok Parikh, Richard Palmer-Jones (2005) : Are the 2000 Poverty Estimates for India a Myth, Artefact pr Real , Economic and Political Weekly, October 22.*

8. *Himanshu (2007): Recent Trends in Poverty and Inequality: Some Preliminary Results, Economic and Political Weekly, February 10.*

9. *M.H. Suryanarayana (2009): Nutritional Norms for Poverty Issues and Implications, Concept paper prepared for the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty.*

10. *Sen, Abhijit and Himanshu (2004): Poverty and Inequality –I and II, Economic and Political Weekly, September 18, 25.*

11. *Sundaram, K. and Tendulkar, S. D. (2003a): Poverty in India in the 1990s, An Analysis of changes in 15 major States, Economic and Political Weekly, April 5.*

Annexure A1

Price Index of food items of Smaller States and UTs (Rural/Urban) for 2004-05 (Price Index of $K_{ii'}$ States given with base corresponding to K_i States)

Price Index of North Eastern States as compared to Assam (Rural/Urban)			
S.No.	**States**	**RURAL**	**URBAN**
1	Assam	100.00	100.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	112.24	92.01
3	Meghalaya	109.54	105.45
4	Nagaland	131.38	103.99
5	Tripura	101.78	93.70
6	Mizoram	122.91	102.00
7	Sikkim	120.25	99.32
8	Manipur	100.51	86.79
Price Index of Pondicherry and A. & N. Island as compared to Tamil Nadu (Rural/Urban)			
S.No.	**States & UTs**	**RURAL**	**URBAN**
1	Tamil Nadu	100.00	100.00
2	Pondicherry	95.71	87.86
3	A. & N. Island	128.60	125.61
Price Index of Chandigarh as compared to Urban Punjab(Rural/Urban)			
S.No.	**States & UTs**	**RURAL**	**URBAN**
1	Urban Punjab	100.00	100.00
2	Chandigarh	97.22	107.25
Price Index of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli as compared to Maharashtra (Rural/Urban)			
S.No.	**States & UTs**	**RURAL**	**URBAN**
1	Maharashtra	100.00	100.00
2	Goa	183.12	114.72
3	Dadra & N. Haveli	119.84	101.20
Price Index of Lakshadweep as compared to Kerala (Rural/Urban)			
S.No.	**States & UTs**	**RURAL**	**URBAN**
1	Kerala	100.00	100.00
2	Lakshadweep	121.91	109.91
Price Index of Daman & Diu as compared to Goa (Rural/Urban)			
S.No.	**States & UTs**	**RURAL**	**URBAN**
1	Goa	100.00	100.00
2	Daman & Diu	75.07	81.00

Annexure A2

Smaller States/UTs contribution of food items and Non-food items over the Poverty Lines, in case of both Rural and Urban for 2004-05

States/UTs	Rural Sectors			Urban Sectors		
	Food Items	Non-Food Items	Poverty Line	Food Items	Non-Food Items	Poverty Line
Arunachal Pradesh	305.77	115.53	421.31	238.78	119.33	358.11
Goa	402.85	142.26	545.10	412.45	306.38	718.83
Manipur	273.80	115.53	389.34	225.22	119.33	344.56
Meghalaya	298.41	115.53	413.94	273.66	119.33	393.00
Mizoram	334.82	115.53	450.35	264.69	119.33	384.02
Nagaland	357.90	115.53	473.43	269.86	119.33	389.19
Sikkim	327.59	115.53	443.12	257.75	119.33	377.09
Tripura	277.26	115.53	392.79	243.14	119.33	362.48
A & N Islands	292.76	124.21	416.96	393.04	234.51	627.55
Chandigarh	267.13	191.41	458.53	294.69	191.41	486.09
Dadra & N. Haveli	263.64	142.26	405.90	363.83	306.38	670.21
Daman & Diu	247.85	214.93	462.78	329.54	311.99	641.53
Lakshadweep	323.06	165.12	488.19	350.81	240.20	591.02
Pondicherry	217.89	124.21	342.10	274.91	234.51	509.42

Annexure A3

Estimates of Poverty Lines (Rs.) & HCR of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli, in case of both Rural and Urban for 2004-05

Estimates of Poverty Lines (Rs.) of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli as given by Planning Commission and as obtained in the Proposed study (Rural/Urban).

STATE/UT	Rural Poverty Line		Urban Poverty Line	
	Planning Commission	Proposed study	Planning Commission	Proposed study
Goa	362.25	545.10	665.90	718.83
Dadra & N. Haveli	362.25	405.90	665.90	670.21

Estimates of HCRs (%) of Goa and Dadra & N. Haveli as given by Planning Commission and as obtained in the Proposed study (Rural/Urban).

STATE/UT	Rural HCR		Urban HCR	
	Planning Commission	Proposed study	Planning Commission	Proposed study
Goa	5.40	24.11	21.30	25.58
Dadra & N. Haveli	39.80	51.62	19.10	19.15

Annexure A4

Final Poverty Lines and Poverty Head Count Ratio for 2004-05

STATES/UTs	Urban sector		Rural sector	
	Poverty Line	Poverty Ratio	Poverty Line	Poverty Ratio
Andhra Pradesh	542.89	28.00	292.95	11.20
Arunachal Pradesh	358.11	1.75	421.31	14.76
Assam	378.84	3.30	387.64	22.30
Bihar	435.00	34.60	354.36	42.10
Chhattisgarh	560.00	41.20	322.41	40.80
Delhi	612.91	15.20	410.38	6.90
Goa	718.83	25.58	545.10	24.11
Gujarat	541.16	13.00	353.93	19.10
Haryana	504.49	15.10	414.76	13.60
Himachal Pradesh	504.49	3.40	394.28	10.70
Jammu & Kashmir	553.77	7.90	391.26	4.60
Jharkhand	451.24	20.20	366.56	46.30
Karnataka	599.66	32.60	324.17	20.80
Kerala	559.39	20.20	430.12	13.20
Madhya Pradesh	570.15	42.10	327.78	36.90
Maharashtra	665.90	32.20	362.25	29.60
Manipur	344.56	0.29	389.34	5.12
Meghalaya	393.00	0.10	413.94	5.10
Mizoram	384.02	0.16	450.35	5.52
Nagaland	389.19	0.00	473.43	0.37
Orissa	528.49	44.30	325.79	46.80
Punjab	466.16	7.10	410.38	9.10
Rajasthan	559.63	32.90	374.57	18.70
Sikkim	377.09	0.89	443.12	25.92
Tamil Nadu	547.42	22.20	351.86	22.80
Tripura	362.48	4.85	392.79	36.31
Uttar Pradesh	483.26	30.60	365.84	33.40
Uttaranchal	637.67	36.50	478.02	40.80
West Bengal	449.32	14.80	382.82	28.60
A & N Islands	627.55	2.50	416.96	3.89
Chandigarh	486.09	5.64	458.53	8.76
Dadra & N. Haveli	670.21	19.15	405.90	51.62
Daman & Diu	641.53	15.68	462.78	2.31
Lakshadweep	591.02	13.09	488.19	0.58
Pondicherry	509.42	14.60	342.10	24.01
All-India	538.03	25.66	355.91	28.18

Annexure A5

Per 1000 distribution of persons over 12 MPCE classes for Smaller States and UTs and all-India for 2004-05

State/UT	Per 1000 number of persons in MPCE class (Rs) for Rural												
	0 – 235	235 – 270	270 – 320	320 – 365	365 – 410	410 – 455	455 – 510	510 – 580	580 – 690	690 – 890	890 – 1155	1155& more	all classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arunachal Pradesh	10	8	24	41	50	58	87	122	147	187	141	124	1000
Goa	0	0	19	37	45	43	55	84	90	203	167	256	1000
Manipur	0	0	2	27	41	79	147	241	231	155	54	21	1000
Meghalaya	0	0	0	24	22	57	123	183	276	207	83	26	1000
Mizoram	0	0	11	12	17	17	70	116	231	283	153	90	1000
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	45	157	324	211	245	1000
Sikkim	2	1	35	81	82	79	107	122	148	139	102	104	1000
Tripura	26	44	105	114	120	116	140	124	96	68	27	21	1000
A & N Islands	0	0	0	4	29	38	18	121	124	222	174	270	1000
Chandigarh	0	0	0	75	0	8	72	100	207	148	156	234	1000
Dadra & N. Haveli	50	49	149	160	119	60	52	55	69	85	52	101	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	85	273	330	288	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	157	58	155	125	499	1000
Pondicherry	2	49	167	45	36	48	38	103	124	137	104	148	1000
All-India	48	51	99	105	102	94	99	102	104	98	50	50	1000
State/UT	**Per 1000 number of persons in MPCE class (Rs) for Urban**												
	0 – 335	335 – 395	395– 485	485 – 580	580 – 675	675 – 790	790 – 930	930 – 1100	1100 – 1380	1380 – 1880	1880 – 2540	2540 & more	all classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arunachal Pradesh	11	17	93	122	121	150	125	120	153	62	18	9	1000
Goa	30	1	45	39	108	86	190	91	120	150	51	89	1000
Manipur	1	12	99	193	197	190	140	105	36	22	3	1	1000
Meghalaya	0	1	15	50	134	115	100	134	129	229	66	27	1000
Mizoram	0	2	10	29	95	110	141	157	179	157	86	34	1000
Nagaland	0	0	0	7	26	40	145	140	175	227	167	74	1000
Sikkim	4	7	16	92	104	49	180	158	186	115	55	31	1000
Tripura	21	60	91	109	141	102	103	84	99	112	37	40	1000
A & N Islands	0	0	0	13	24	80	111	140	202	160	119	153	1000
Chandigarh	10	1	45	38	66	109	56	62	87	164	131	232	1000
Dadra & N. Haveli	0	76	56	51	9	26	9	171	199	191	123	90	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	7	133	26	193	128	221	138	76	46	32	1000
Lakshadweep	43	7	39	33	77	86	81	181	133	177	78	65	1000
Pondicherry	5	31	72	148	143	86	99	88	131	94	64	38	1000
All-India	50	51	98	103	97	99	103	97	102	99	51	49	1000

Annexure A6

Population of each state was obtained from Planning Commission press note on Poverty estimate for 2004-05

Population in Lakhs(2004-05)			
S.No.	**States**	**Urban**	**Rural**
1	Andhra Pradesh	219.3500	579.1700
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.8700	8.6800
3	Assam	38.7100	244.0200
4	Bihar	93.5900	799.0500
5	Chhattisgarh	47.2900	175.2200
6	Delhi	146.6400	9.0500
7	Goa	7.7400	6.7800
8	Gujarat	208.6400	332.7600
9	Haryana	70.3900	158.4400
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.5600	57.2700
11	Jammu & Kashmir	27.6100	80.2200
12	Jharkhand	65.3600	223.1000
13	Karnataka	195.9900	359.9800
14	Kerala	85.0800	244.8100
15	Madhya Pradesh	175.6700	476.3500
16	Maharashtra	453.5900	578.5900
17	Manipur	5.9800	16.8200
18	Meghalaya	4.8800	19.5200
19	Mizoram	4.7700	4.5800
20	Nagaland	3.6100	17.3300
21	Orissa	60.3500	324.5500
22	Punjab	91.9800	165.2600
23	Rajasthan	144.2300	467.1300
24	Sikkim	0.6800	5.0100
25	Tamil Nadu	311.4000	334.8300
26	Tripura	5.9900	27.6700
27	Uttar Pradesh	381.9800	1416.2600
28	Uttaranchal	24.2500	66.4800
29	West Bengal	237.4400	605.3300
30	A & N Islands	1.4200	2.6300
31	Chandigarh	9.4300	1.0700
32	Dadra & N. Haveli	0.8100	1.7100
33	Daman & Diu	0.6600	1.3900
34	Lakshadweep	0.2800	0.4200
35	Pondicherry	7.1400	3.4300
36	All-India	3142.3600	7814.9100

Part II

SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEYS

Integrated Summary of NSS 65th Round (July 2008 - June 2009) survey results on Domestic Tourism, Housing Condition and Urban Slums

Satya Narain Singh[1]
Vidya Prakash[2]
Shri Narayan[3]
Vinod Sagar[4]

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The 65th round (July 2008-June 2009) of NSS was earmarked for survey on "Domestic Tourism, Housing Condition and Urban Slums". In this survey, information on various facets of these subjects was collected. Based on data collected in NSS 65th round survey, three reports have been published. These are: a) Some Characteristics of Urban Slums: 2008-09 (Report No. 534), b) Housing Condition and Amenities in India: 2008-09 (Report No. 535), c) Domestic Tourism in India: 2008-2009 (Report No. 536). In the present summary of results of NSS 65th round survey an effort has been made to discuss the major findings, at the all-India level (and state level also in case of urban slums), presented in these three reports.

1.0.2 The first nationwide survey on the 'economic condition of slum dwellers in urban cities' was conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 31st round enquiry (July 1976 - June 1977). The second nationwide survey on particulars of slums was conducted by the NSSO in its 49th round enquiry (January - June 1993). After a gap of nearly ten years, the third survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round enquiry (July-December 2002). The present survey – carried out in the 65th round of NSS – was thus the fourth nationwide NSS survey of slums. It relates to the period July 2008 to June 2009. Like the 49th and 58th round surveys, this survey, too, dealt with the availability and not the adequacy of facilities available in the slums. The aim was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on the change in the condition of some facilities available therein. Like the 58th round survey, this survey was confined to the urban sector.

1.0.3 The NSSO has been collecting data on 'Housing Conditions and Other Amenities' almost since its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and availability of basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., were collected intermittently since the 7th round (October 1953-March 1954). Thereafter, two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973-June 1974) and in the 44th round (July 1988-June 1989). The NSSO, again in its 49th round (January - June 1993), took up 'Housing condition'. After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round (July–December 2002). In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects mentioned above. Information on construction activities carried out by the households during the last five years was also

1. Satya Narain Singh, Deputy Director General, Coordination & Publication Division, NSSO, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi, MOSPI.
2. Vidya Prakash, Deputy Director General Coordination & Publication Division, NSSO, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi, MOSPI.
3. Shri Narayan, (Retired) Assistant Director, MOSPI.
4. Vinod Sagar, Senior Statistical Officer, Coordination & Publication Division, NSSO, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi, MOSPI.

collected. In addition, the data on the cost of construction during the last year separately for pucca materials, other materials, labour cost and other costs was also collected, along with the data on expenditure incurred for purchasing new residential units.

1.0.4 An all-India household survey on domestic tourism during the period July 2008 to June 2009 was carried out by the NSSO, as part of the 65th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). The aim, *inter alia*, was to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of *visitors* (i.e. persons performing trips), number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in India. It was also intended to study domestic tourism activity by different population categories such as age, economic level, activity status, occupation and industry of work, etc.; characteristics of trips such as purpose, main destination, etc. and the expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity. Based on the data collected during the survey period (July 2008 - June 2009), estimates pertaining to domestic tourism in India along with various characteristics associated with these have been generated and presented in NSS Report No. 536. It may be stated that domestic tourism has not been covered comprehensively in any earlier NSS round. In the 54th round (January-June 1998) of NSS, one of the subjects covered was tours involving overnight stay. The main household schedule of that round recorded details of journeys on tours involving overnight stay undertaken by household members during a specified period.

1.0.5 The details of number of samples surveyed for different Schedules canvassed in NSS 65th round are given below:

Number of Samples Surveyed in NSS 65th Round (July 2008-June 2009)

Serial No.	Type of Schedule	Schedule Heading	Rural		Urban	
			Villages	Households	Urban Blocks	Households
1	0.21	Particulars of Slum	-	-	4738 First StageUnits 730 Slums	-
2	1.2	Housing Condition	8130	97144	4735	56374
3	21.1	Domestic Tourism	8130	97074	4735	56234

1.1 Methodology of NSS 65th Round

1.1.1 **Survey Period**: The fieldwork of 65th round of NSSO started from 1st July, 2008 and continued till 30th June, 2009.

1.1.2 **Geographical Coverage**: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir (for central sample), (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometers of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

1.1.3 **Work Programme**: The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds, each with a duration of three months, the 1st sub-round period ranging from July 2008 to September, 2008, the 2nd sub-round period from October, 2008 to December, 2008, 3rd sub-round from January, 2009 to March, 2009 and 4th sub-round from April, 2009 to June, 2009. An equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs), as far as possible, were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.

1.1.4.1 **Sampling Design**: As usual for NSS survey, a stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 65th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) comprised the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. For towns with no UFS frame available (to be referred as non-UFS towns), each town was treated as an independent FSU. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling consisted of the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/urban FSU.

NSS Report Number 534 “Some Characteristics of Urban Slum 2008-09” may be referred for procedure of selection of Slums in First Stage Unit (FSU).

1.1.4.2 **Sampling Frame for First Stage Units**: For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages (henceforth the term “village” would mean Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame, for the urban sector, the list of latest available UFS blocks were considered as the sampling frame. For non-UFS towns, the list of towns as per Census 2001 were the sampling frame.

1.1.4.3 **Stratification for FSU**: In rural sector all villages of a district formed a separate stratum. In the urban sector, strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of town as per census 2001 town population. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each region) are given below.

Stratum	Composition (within NSS region)
1	All towns with population< 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000- 99,999
3	All towns with population 100,000- 4, 99,999
4	All towns with population 500,000- 9, 99,999
5, 6…….	Each million plus (population) city

The non-UFS towns, if any, within an NSS region were grouped together to form separate urban strata as per the size classes (in terms of population) specified in the previous paragraph.

1.1.4.4 **Sub-stratification**: There was no sub-stratification in the rural sector and for strata corresponding to non-UFS towns. However, to net adequate number of slums, for all other urban strata, each stratum will be divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

Sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks having area type "slum area"

Sub- stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks

1.1.4.5 **Total sample size (FSUs)**: 12,928 FSUs for central sample and 13,736 FSUs for state sample have been allocated at all-India level.

1.1.4.6 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs**: The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators had been kept in view.

1.1.4.7 **Selection of FSUs**: As per census arrangement, the villages were arranged and sample villages were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population for all rural strata. For each of urban stratum (and sub-stratum wherever applicable), the towns within the stratum were arranged in ascending order of population; then FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability for UFS towns and with probability proportional to population for non-UFS towns. Within each stratum/sub- stratum, multiple of 4 FSUs were selected. Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal numbers of samples were allocated among the four sub rounds.

Definitions:

Slum: A slum is a compact area within the First Stage Unit (FSU) with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions in that compact area. Such an area will be considered as a slum if at least 20 households live in that area for the purpose of this survey. Slum will be considered in urban areas only. An area having at least 20 households of notified slum within an FSU will always be considered as a Slum. Slum dwellings are commonly known as 'Jhopad Patti' in Bombay and 'Jhuggi Jhopri' in Delhi.

Notified slum: Certain areas notified as Slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities are treated as 'notified slums'. Slum is considered in urban areas only. An area having at least 20 households of notified slum within an FSU was considered as a slum.

Squatter settlement: Sometimes an area develops into an unauthorized settlement with unauthorized structures put up by "squatters". Squatter settlement will include all slum like settlements which do not have the stipulated number of 20 households to be classified as a slum.

NSS Report Number 534 "Some Characteristics of Urban Slums 2008-09" may be referred for details and other definitions. It may be noted that the definition of "slum" followed in the current survey conforms to the one adopted in the previous NSS survey.

2.0 **Main findings of Survey of Slums**: The main aim of the survey on condition of slums was to portray the condition of the urban slums, both notified and non-notified, with respect to infrastructural facilities like the area where the slum was located, road within and approaching the slum, electricity, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, etc and improvements there since last five years. It was also attempted to assess the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities had improved/deteriorated over the last five years. The survey results are taken up first at the all-India level, separately for the notified and non-notified slum areas. Later, the discussion focuses on those 10 States/UTs only where the number of sample slums was 10 or more, to examine whether the pattern as perceived for the country as a whole is reflected in the States/UTs data also, and also to examine the variability across these States. The States/UTs are: Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

2.1 **Number of slums**: Statement 1 presents percentage of notified and non-notified slums. From Statement 1 it is seen that during July 2008 to June 2009, about 49 thousand slums – according to the survey estimates – existed in the urban areas of India. Statement1 further reveals that the estimated number of slums was highest in Maharashtra (35 per cent), followed by Andhra Pradesh (11 per cent) and West Bengal (10 per cent). In Andhra Pradesh, more than 75 per cent of the slums were notified. A similar survey on slums was conducted earlier in the 58th round of NSS during July to December, 2002. The total number of urban slums was then estimated as 51688 and about 51% of them were notified.

Statement 1: Percentage of notified and non-notified slums in different States/UTs and all-India

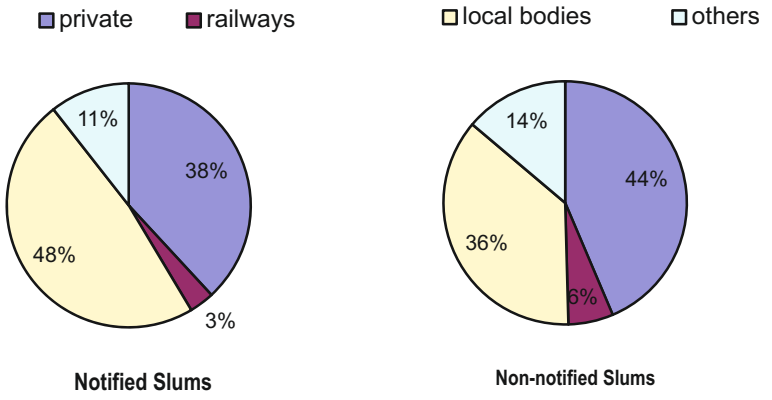
States/UTs	% notified	% non-notified	Share of states in total no. of slums (%)	no. of sample slums	Estimated number of slums (all) (notified + non-notified)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	75.5	24.5	10.7	73	5249
Delhi	33.8	66.2	6.4	53	3133
Gujarat	40.0	60.0	6.9	57	3360
Karnataka	49.7	50.3	4.6	45	2250
Madhya Pradesh	34.3	65.7	4.5	31	2215
Maharashtra	54.5	45.5	34.7	196	17019
Odisha	32.3	67.7	4.0	34	1953
Tamil Nadu	50.7	49.3	6.9	49	3374
Uttar Pradesh	55.7	44.3	4.9	32	2394
West Bengal	49.1	50.9	10.3	78	5045
all-India: 2008-09	50.6	49.4	100.0	730	**48994**
all-India: 2002	50.6	49.4	100.0	692	**51688**
2008-09 : estimated no. of slums					**48994**
2002: estimated no. of slums					**51688**
1993: estimated no. of slums					**56311**

2.2 Ownership of land: The State-wise distribution of slums by type of ownership of land on which the slums were located is represented by Statement 2. At the all-India level, about 37 per cent of the notified slums were on private land and 60 per cent on public land. The corresponding estimates for the non-notified slums were 42 per cent (private land) and 54 per cent (public land). Almost all the notified slums in Odisha and Karnataka were situated on public land while in Uttar Pradesh more than 70 per cent were on private land. As regards non-notified slums, in Gujarat (74%) and Odisha (71%) more than 70 per cent of them were on public owned land while in Uttar Pradesh more than 80 per cent were on private land. A further look into the ownership pattern of public land occupied by the slums (Figure 1) reveals that about 48 per cent of the notified slums and 37 per cent of the non-notified slums were built on land belonging to local bodies like municipalities. About 3 per cent of notified and 6 per cent of non-notified slums were built on land belonging to the Railways. Other public authorities like Defence, Airport, Highway Authorities or State governments accounted for the ownership of about 11 per cent of notified slums and 14 percent of non-notified slums.

Statement 2: Percentage distribution of slums in different States/UTs by type of ownership of land

States/UTs	notified slum			non-notified slum		
	private	public	not known /n.r.	private	public	not known /n.r.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	41	59	0	53	46	1
Delhi	12	66	23	29	67	5
Gujarat	50	50	0	20	74	7
Karnataka	2	98	0	47	47	7
Madhya Pradesh	32	68	0	34	66	0
Maharashtra	33	67	1	43	50	7
Odisha	0	100	0	28	71	1
Tamil Nadu	18	80	2	35	66	0
Uttar Pradesh	73	16	11	81	19	0
West Bengal	69	23	7	62	28	10
all-India: 2008-09	**37**	**60**	**3**	**42**	**54**	**5**
all-India: 2002	**36**	**64**	**1**	**35**	**63**	**2**

Figure 1: Distribution of slums* by type of ownership of land; all-India



*excluding those for which information on ownership could not be obtained

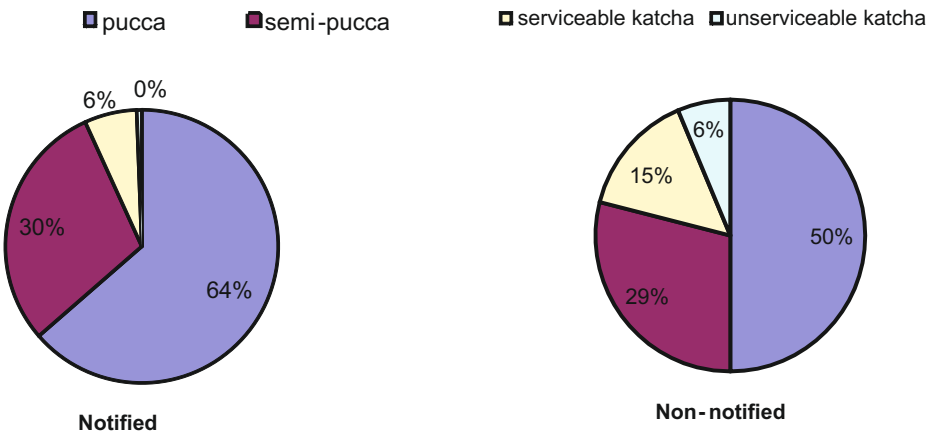
2.3 Location of the slum: The Statement 3 gives the percentage distribution of slums by location i.e. along *nallahs*/drains, along railway lines, on river banks, river beds, and other areas. An estimated 24% of all slums were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines. About 22% of slums were located on the fringe or border area of towns and 78% in other areas.

Statement 3 : Percentage distribution of slums by location of slums at all-India			
location	notified	non-notified	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
along *nallah*/drain	22	26	24
along railway line	10	15	12
river bank	8	5	7
river bed	2	0	1
other	59	53	56
all	100	100	100

2.4 Structure of majority of houses: Information on the type of structure of the houses was not collected separately for each house in the selected slums but obtained in respect of the majority of the houses. The type of structure was classified into three categories, viz., '*pucca*', 'semi-pucca' and '*katcha*'. Statement 4 shows that slums with the majority of the households living in *pucca* structures constituted about 64 per cent of notified slums and 50 per cent of non-notified slums in 2008-09. Wide variation across the states was, however, observed in this respect. In some states like Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal and Maharashtra, 72 percent or more slums had the majority of their houses built with *pucca* materials. On the other hand, the majority of the houses in the slums of Odisha, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh – both notified and non-notified – were of type semi-*pucca* or *katcha*. Inter-state variation in this respect was, however, less pronounced in case of non-notified slums.

Statement 4 : Percentage distribution of slums in different States/UTs by type of structure of majority of houses						
States/UTs	notified slum			non-notified slum		
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	88	9	3	63	1	36
Delhi	77	14	9	49	23	28
Gujarat	14	66	20	29	38	33
Karnataka	26	63	12	67	21	11
Madhya Pradesh	19	54	28	35	21	45
Maharashtra	72	26	2	68	31	1
Odisha	0	99	1	0	37	63
Tamil Nadu	43	42	14	32	27	40
Uttar Pradesh	89	1	11	57	5	38
West Bengal	74	16	10	60	36	4
all-India: 2008-09	**64**	**30**	**7**	**50**	**29**	**21**
all-India: 2002	**65**	**30**	**6**	**30**	**40**	**30**

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of slums by type of structure of majority of houses, all-India

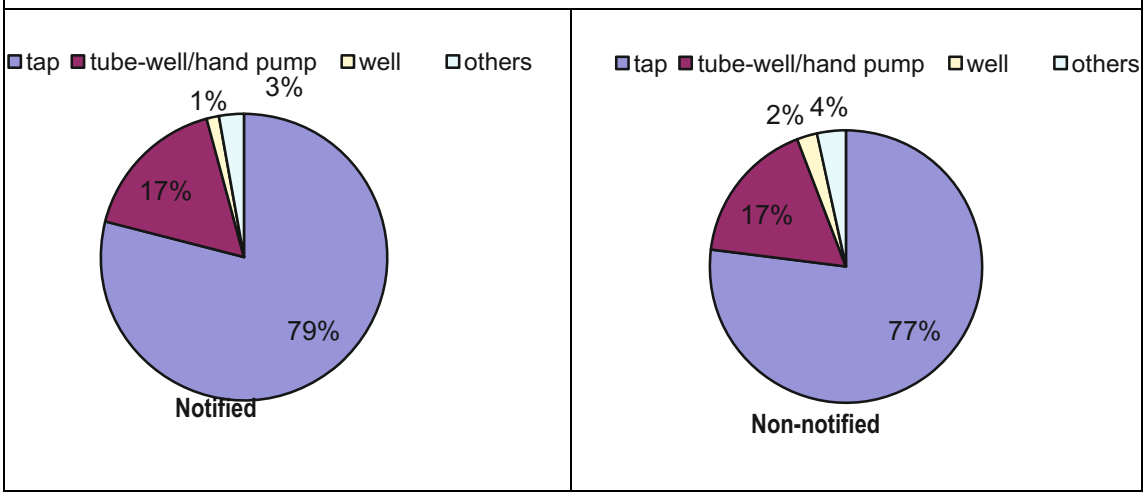


2.5 Major Source of Drinking Water: Slums surveyed in the 58th round (2002) as well as in the 65th round (2008-09) of NSS were classified according to major source of drinking water available to residents. From **Statement 5** it is seen that during 2008-09, although the proportion of slums using tube-wells as major source of drinking water has increased for notified slums as compared to 2002, it has declined during the same period for non-notified slums. In all the States except Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, more than two-thirds of slums – notified as well as non-notified – relied principally on tap water for drinking purposes. In Uttar Pradesh, less than a quarter of slums had tap water as principal source.

Statement 5: Percentage distribution of slums in different States/UTs by major source of drinking water

	notified slum				non-notified slum			
States/UTs	tap	tube well	well	others	tap	tube well	well	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	80	12	1	9	68	32	0	0
Delhi	95	4	0	2	68	27	0	5
Gujarat	85	15	0	0	84	13	0	2
Karnataka	88	12	0	0	89	1	0	10
Madhya Pradesh	79	1	20	0	73	4	13	10
Maharashtra	94	5	1	0	90	6	0	3
Odisha	35	65	0	0	56	25	19	0
Tamil Nadu	67	21	2	10	81	11	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	22	79	0	0	24	76	0	0
West Bengal	77	17	3	4	82	12	3	4
all-India: 2008-09	**79**	**17**	**1**	**3**	**77**	**17**	**2**	**3**
all-India: 2002	**84**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**71**	**22**	**2**	**5**

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of slums by source of drinking water: all-India

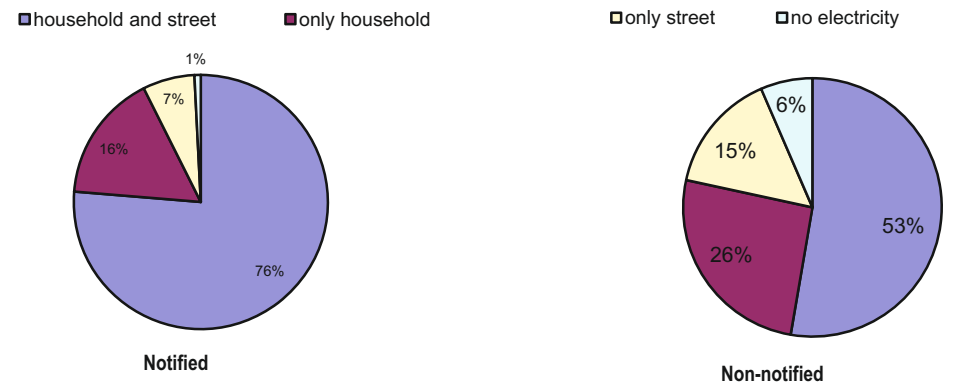


2.6 Availability of Electricity: Electricity connection in the slums may be for household use, street lights or both. The distribution of slums in each of the 10 states by purposes for which electricity was available is given in **Statement 6,** separately for notified and non-notified slums. The all-India scenario is shown in Figure 4. It was found that in 2008-09, electricity connection was not available in only 1 per cent of the notified slums and about 7 per cent of the non-notified slums. Among non-notified slums, the proportion was 34% for Uttar Pradesh, 17% for Andhra Pradesh, and 10-11% for Delhi and Gujarat. The proportion of notified slums at all-India level with electricity for both household purposes and street lighting is seen to have declined from 84% to 76%, the States worst-off in this respect in 2008-09 being Gujarat (15%) and Odisha (32%). Compared to 2002, the percentage of non-notified slums with street light facility only has increased from 6 to 15 percent in 2008-09.

Statement 6: Percentage distribution of slums by type of availability of electricity connection: selected States/UTs and all-India

States/UTs	notified slums				non-notified slums			
	house-holds and street	house-holds only	street light only	no electri-city	house-holds and street	house-holds only	street light only	no electri-city
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	94	3	4	0	74	0	10	17
Delhi	94	6	0	0	49	37	4	11
Gujarat	15	70	15	0	57	19	14	10
Karnataka	89	0	12	0	52	18	30	0
Madhya Pradesh	73	27	0	0	39	54	8	0
Maharashtra	78	19	3	0	56	29	15	0
Odisha	32	66	1	1	69	20	3	8
Tamil Nadu	92	0	8	0	71	21	8	0
Uttar Pradesh	73	1	11	15	17	25	24	34
West Bengal	73	11	16	0	58	13	24	5
All-India: 2008-09	76	16	7	1	53	26	15	6
all-India: 2002	84	11	4	1	53	25	6	16

Figure 4: Status of electricity connection available in slums: all-India



2.7 **Roads within Slums and Approach Road to Slums**: Statement 7 shows the percentages of slums where the road within the slum used by the dwellers as main thoroughfare was *pucca*, and the percentage for which the main road leading to the slum area was of the (a) motorable *pucca* (b) non-motorable *pucca* kind. A marked improvement in the quality of the main road within the slum is seen since 2002, with about 78% of the notified slums (71% in 2002) and 57 per cent of the non-notified slums (37% in 2002) reporting that the main road

within the slum was *pucca*. The proportion of slums with a *pucca* approach road was 92% (86% in 2002) for notified slums and 76% (67% in 2002) for non-notified slums. Odisha and Gujarat had the lowest proportions of notified slums with a *pucca* main road within the slum. In respect of non-notified slums, *pucca* roads (both within-slum and approach road) were least frequently found in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 7: Percentages of slums in different States/UTs having pucca roads within the slum and having pucca approach roads to the slum

States/UTs	pucca road within slum		pucca approach road to slum			
	notified	non-notified	notified		non-notified	
			motorable	non-motorable	motorable	non-motorable
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	88	46	82	16	61	1
Delhi	91	43	63	37	49	24
Gujarat	19	31	72	2	53	19
Karnataka	40	59	58	23	38	25
Madhya Pradesh	52	62	49	3	55	23
Maharashtra	93	82	78	20	73	20
Odisha	0	52	1	18	57	10
Tamil Nadu	88	43	85	8	56	6
Uttar Pradesh	75	16	66	34	31	3
West Bengal	88	65	71	25	51	33
all-India: 2008-09	78	57	73	19	58	18
all-India: 2002	71	37	73	13	55	12

2.8 Water logging during Monsoon: It was ascertained in the 2008-09 survey, as in 2002, whether the slum and whether the approach road to the slum, was usually waterlogged during the monsoon. In either case, the slum was classified as affected by water logging during the monsoon. The percentage of such slums among notified and non-notified slums is given in Statement 8. At the all-India level, the proportion of slums affected by water logging has increased from 36% in 2002 to 41% in 2008-09 in the notified slums but remained stagnant (54%) in the non-notified slums. Taking all slums together, about 48% were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon. In Odisha, 99% of the notified slums were affected by water logging.

Statement 8: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs affected by water logging during monsoon				
States/UTs	notified slum		non-notified slum	
	water- logged	not water- logged	water- logged	not water- logged
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	18	82	43	57
Delhi	14	86	77	23
Gujarat	59	41	53	47
Karnataka	45	55	28	72
Madhya Pradesh	24	76	81	19
Maharashtra	37	63	58	42
Odisha	99	1	38	62
Tamil Nadu	57	43	56	44
Uttar Pradesh	60	40	66	34
West Bengal	52	48	40	60
all-India: 2008-09	41	59	54	46
all-India: 2002	36	63	54	46

2.9 Availability of Latrine Facility: The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 appear to have improved considerably since 2002. At all-India level, the proportion of slums not having any latrine facility declined sharply from 17% in 2002 to 10% in 2008-09 for notified slums and from 51% to 20% for non-notified slums **(Statement 9).** The state-level results for 2008-09 are also given in Statement 10. During 2008-09 the proportions of notified and non-notified slums with no latrine were very high in Odisha (49% and 36%), Gujarat (39% and 48%) and Tamil Nadu (27% and 40%) respectively.

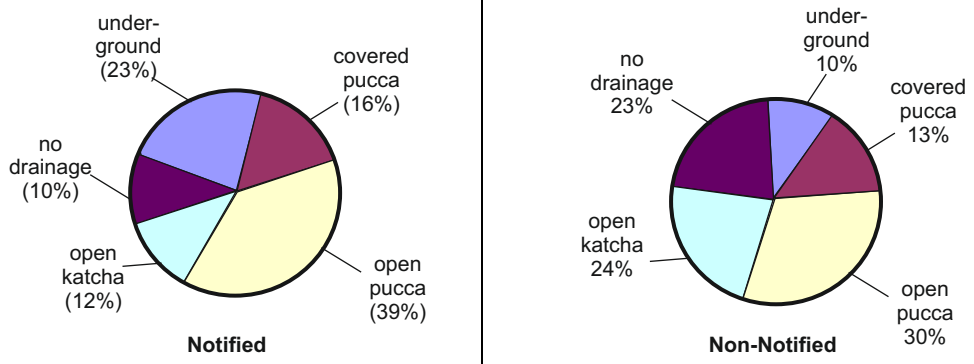
Statement 9: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs having septic tank/ flush latrine and percentage of slums not having any latrine				
States/UTs	no latrine		septic tank/flush latrine	
	notified slums	non-notified slums	notified slums	non-notified slums
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	8	27	64	40
Delhi	0	11	96	69
Gujarat	39	48	20	26
Karnataka	0	17	64	51
Madhya Pradesh	18	24	49	14
Maharashtra	1	6	83	72
Odisha	49	36	0	8
Tamil Nadu	27	40	63	39
Uttar Pradesh	1	16	77	38
West Bengal	13	10	77	56
all-India: 2008-09	10	20	68	47
all-India: 2002	17	51	66	35

2.10 **Sewerage System and Drainage Facility**: The status of slums with reference to underground sewerage and different types of drainage facility available is presented in **Statement 10** and the all-India status with reference to drainage facility is shown in Figure 5. Columns (2) and (3) give the percentage of slums with underground sewerage. Columns (4) to (9) give percentages of slums with different types of drainage. In 2008-09, 33% (30% in 2002) of notified slums and 19% (10% in 2002) of non-notified slums had underground sewerage. The proportion of slums having underground drainage or covered drainage system constructed with *pucca* materials increased from 25% to 39% in notified slums – the share of slums with open drainage declining from 61% to 50% and of those without any drainage from 15% to 10% – between 2002 and 2008-09. Among non-notified slums, the share of slums with underground or covered drainage system and those with open drainage both increased by about 10 percentage points, while the share of those with no drainage declined from 44% to 23%. During 2008-09 the proportion of notified slums with no drainage was highest in Gujarat (62%) and Odisha (49%), while for non-notified slums the highest proportions of slums without drainage were found in Uttar Pradesh (54%), Odisha (49%) and Gujarat (40%). Further, the proportion of slums having underground drainage or drainage system built with *pucca* materials was very high in Delhi (89%) and Maharashtra (61%) among the notified slums and in Maharashtra (53%) among the non-notified slums.

Statement 10: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs having underground sewerage and percentages of slums with different types of drainage

States/UTs	underground sewerage		types of drainage in					
			notified slum			non-notified slum		
	notified	non notified	under-ground/ covered	open	no drainage	under-ground/ covered	open	no drainage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	24	0	16	77	7	0	63	37
Delhi	88	12	89	11	0	23	65	13
Gujarat	14	18	21	17	62	19	41	40
Karnataka	60	29	45	55	0	3	83	15
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3	97	0	4	83	13
Maharashtra	41	33	61	39	0	53	38	9
Odisha	1	0	0	51	49	0	51	49
Tamil Nadu	30	8	35	42	24	0	67	33
Uttar Pradesh	0	12	2	90	9	0	46	54
West Bengal	43	29	39	51	9	25	56	20
all-India: 2008-09	33	19	39	51	10	24	54	23
all-India: 2002	30	15	25	60	15	13	43	44

Figure 5: Status of types of drainage facility available to slums: all India



2.11 Arrangement for Garbage Disposal: Another dimension of civic sanitation in slums that needs to be looked into is the arrangement for garbage disposal. **Statement 11** gives the percentage distribution of slums by type of agency disposing of the garbage, separately for the notified and non-notified slums. Compared to 31% of urban slums of India in 2002, only about 16% of the slums had no system of garbage disposal in 2008-09. Such slums constituted 10% of the notified slums and 23% of the non-notified slums in 2008-09. Government agencies were engaged in collection of garbage in 75% of notified slums and 55% of non-notified slums in 2008-09.

Statement 11: Percentage distribution of slums in different States/UTs by type of agency disposing of garbage

States/UTs	percentage of notified slums with agency of garbage disposal			percentage of non-notified slums with agency of garbage disposal		
	Govt.	others	no arrangement	Govt.	others	no arrangement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	94	4	3	41	19	40
Delhi	43	57	0	60	21	20
Gujarat	36	2	62	41	26	33
Karnataka	79	21	0	58	28	15
Madhya Pradesh	4	48	48	18	58	24
Maharashtra	88	9	3	84	10	6
Odisha	49	18	33	38	14	48
Tamil Nadu	72	16	12	39	22	39
Uttar Pradesh	46	38	16	17	29	54
West Bengal	79	10	11	57	21	22
all-India: 2008-09	75	15	10	55	22	23
all-India: 2002	79	5	16	42	12	46

2.12 Availability of Government Primary School and Government Hospital: In respect of availability of educational and health facilities it is seen from Statement 12 (a & b) that about 87% of the slums had at least one Government primary school located within 1 km. In the 58th round survey (2002), when data was collected on the availability of any primary school, and not restricted to government primary school, it was observed that about 90% of slums had at least one primary school located within 1 km. Government hospitals were available within 1 km of 42% of non-notified slums and 54% of notified slums. UT/State wise results are given in Statements 12a and 12b. It is seen from Statement 12a that the percentage of notified slums not having a Government primary school within 1 km was highest in Odisha (51%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (37%) and Uttar Pradesh (30%). In West Bengal, all the notified slums surveyed and an estimated 89% of the non-notified slums had such a school within 1 km. Statement 12b shows that percentage of notified slums having a Government hospital within 1 km was lowest in Madhya Pradesh (15%) and Odisha (33%).

Statement 12a: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs by distance from nearest Government primary school

States/UTs	distance from nearest Government primary school					
	notified slum		non-notified slum		all slums	
	within 1 km	more than 1 km	within 1 km	more than 1 km	within 1 km	more than 1 km
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	96	4	100	0	97	3
Delhi	96	5	74	26	81	19
Gujarat	96	4	92	8	94	6
Karnataka	94	6	90	10	92	8
Madhya Pradesh	63	37	100	0	87	13
Maharashtra	87	13	85	15	86	14
Odisha	50	51	82	19	71	29
Tamil Nadu	85	15	78	22	82	18
Uttar Pradesh	70	30	78	22	74	26
West Bengal	100	0	89	11	94	6
all-India	88	12	85	15	87	13

Statement 12b: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs by distance from nearest Government hospital

States/UTs	distance from nearest Government hospital					
	notified slum		non-notified slum		all slums	
	within 1 km	more than 1 km	within 1 km	more than 1 km	within 1 km	more than 1 km
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	59	41	31	69	52	48
Delhi	90	10	55	46	67	34
Gujarat	48	52	40	60	43	57
Karnataka	81	19	44	56	62	38
Madhya Pradesh	15	85	80	20	58	43
Maharashtra	55	45	53	47	54	46
Odisha	33	67	26	75	28	72
Tamil Nadu	66	34	17	83	42	58
Uttar Pradesh	53	47	14	86	36	64
West Bengal	45	55	29	71	37	63
all-India: 2008-09	54	46	42	58	48	52
all-India: 2002	48	52	46	54	47	53

2.13 Improvement of Facilities: For a number of facilities, including those discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, it was ascertained from the informants whether the facility had undergone any improvement or deterioration during the last five years. The facilities were: approach road, road within slum, water supply, street lights, electricity, latrine facility, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, educational facilities at primary level and medical facilities. The percentages of slums for which improvement was reported is given facility-wise and UT/ State wise in **Statement 13**. The estimates are given separately for the notified and non-notified slums. Such information was also collected in 2002 (NSS 58th round), except for improvement in educational facilities at primary level and medical facilities. As expected, improvements were more perceptible in the notified slums than in the non-notified ones. Among the States, Gujarat, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh showed relatively little improvement in slum facilities since 2002. In Gujarat, improvements were rare in case of slum roads (especially in non-notified slums) and slum approach roads, electricity (especially notified slums), drainage, sewerage, educational and medical facilities. In Odisha, approach roads, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities showed the least improvement, and in Madhya Pradesh, it was latrines, sewerage and garbage disposal that showed the least tendency to improve.

Statement 13: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs reporting improvement in specific facilities during last 5 years					
States/UTs	road		water supply	elec-tricity	street light
	within	approach			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Notified slums					
Andhra Pradesh	49	54	56	29	54
Delhi	73	67	32	33	39
Gujarat	29	12	80	12	26
Karnataka	61	68	57	52	60
Madhya Pradesh	61	24	22	24	24
Maharashtra	53	59	42	31	34
Odisha	32	0	66	81	49
Tamil Nadu	52	49	53	51	60
Uttar Pradesh	55	49	56	50	44
West Bengal	67	65	54	57	56
all-India: 2008-09	**53**	**52**	**49**	**38**	**43**
all-India: 2002	**53**	**51**	**48**	**35**	**39**
Non-notified slums					
Andhra Pradesh	37	36	32	33	40
Delhi	29	29	14	30	20
Gujarat	6	5	33	37	27
Karnataka	56	58	32	64	71
Madhya Pradesh	45	45	24	47	18
Maharashtra	35	37	25	22	22
Odisha	28	17	48	18	27
Tamil Nadu	23	30	61	32	59
Uttar Pradesh	0	20	24	3	0
West Bengal	36	32	32	25	29
all-India: 2008-09	**30**	**31**	**30**	**29**	**29**
all-India: 2002	**21**	**40**	**32**	**27**	**23**

Statement 13 (contd.): Percentage of slums in different States/UTs reporting improvement in specific facilities during last 5 years						
States/UTs	latrine	drainage	sewerage	garbage disposal	education	medical
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Notified slums						
Andhra Pradesh	34	50	21	58	13	19
Delhi	53	47	35	28	52	34
Gujarat	26	11	11	29	19	1
Karnataka	36	56	40	64	31	8
Madhya Pradesh	4	42	4	4	20	21
Maharashtra	37	39	23	38	27	24
Odisha	1	0	0	49	49	1
Tamil Nadu	35	35	25	50	56	45
Uttar Pradesh	25	36	25	36	10	20
West Bengal	45	43	37	48	50	25
all-India: 2008-09	**34**	**40**	**23**	**42**	**30**	**22**
all-India: 2002	**50**	**47**	**24**	**41**	**-**	**-**
Non-notified slums						
Andhra Pradesh	24	24	15	19	27	1
Delhi	18	16	11	16	33	18
Gujarat	12	25	12	35	16	16
Karnataka	46	50	40	62	61	23
Madhya Pradesh	4	22	0	11	24	24
Maharashtra	36	38	11	33	20	14
Odisha	15	13	8	18	27	18
Tamil Nadu	22	25	9	29	21	21
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	1	23	3
West Bengal	30	29	15	22	25	10
all-India: 2008-09	**24**	**28**	**11**	**26**	**25**	**15**
all-India: 2002	**33**	**23**	**6**	**15**	**-**	**-**

2.14 Source of Improvement of Facilities: Informants reporting improvement in any facility during the last 5 years were also asked about the source of the improvement: whether it had been brought about by the Government, by NGOs, by the residents, or by others. The results, shown in **Statement 14**, indicate that the Government has played a vital role in the development of facilities in both notified and non-notified slums. The contribution of NGOs is particularly noticeable in providing educational facilities at primary level in the notified slums. In non-notified slums, the role of NGOs was relatively significant in improving the facilities of latrine, sewerage and drainage. However, residents themselves also played an important role in improving latrine facility in both notified and non-notified slums.

Statement 14: Percentage distribution of slums reporting improvement of facilities during last 5 years by type of authority responsible for improvement;

all-India

facility	notified slum				non-notified slum			
	govern-ment	NGO	residents	others	govern-ment	NGO	residents	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
water supply	94	1	1	0	88	4	2	4
street light	94	2	2	1	91	6	1	2
electricity	89	5	4	0	86	6	2	4
latrine	82	2	11	3	67	10	16	4
sewerage	92	6	0	3	82	13	1	4
drainage	97	1	0	0	85	8	4	0
garbage disposal	94	3	0	2	95	2	2	2
road within the slum	94	1	3	1	90	5	4	0
approach road to the slum	98	0	0	0	94	4	1	1
educational facility at primary level	84	13	0	1	89	4	1	4
medical facility	87	7	0	4	83	3	2	13

Note: Total of columns 2 to 5 and columns 6 to 9 may not be exactly 100 due to rounding off and non-reported cases.

2.15 Deterioration of Facilities: Complementary to the information on improvement in facilities, **Statement 15** summarizes States/UT specific status of slums reporting deterioration in the availability of specific facilities during the last five years, separately for the notified and non-notified slums. For all the facilities, the all-India percentage of slums reporting deterioration varied between 0 and 6 per cent for the notified slums and between 0 and 9 per cent for the non-notified slums. Such facilities include, for example, approach and within-slum roads for non-notified slums of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, and electricity, latrine, sewerage and garbage disposal for notified slums of Gujarat. Several of the facilities deteriorated markedly in the notified slums of Uttar Pradesh. The incidence of deterioration was least in case of educational and medical facilities.

Statement 15: Percentage of slums in different States/UTs reporting deterioration in specific facilities during last 5 years

States/UTs	road		water supply	elec-tricity	street light	latrine	Drain-age	sewer-age	garbage disposal	edu-cation	medical
	within	approach									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Notified											
Andhra Pr.	0	3	1	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	7	11	7	7	0	18	11	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	3	15	0	15	3	15	15	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Madhya Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	3	6	1	2	3	1	2	7	1	1
Odisha	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5	1	8	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Uttar Pr.	13	8	11	11	13	13	13	0	13	0	0
West Bengal	0	7	0	3	0	13	4	8	2	0	5
all-India	**2**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**1**
Non-notified											
Andhra Pr.	17	17	17	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
Delhi	4	15	4	4	0	8	2	1	2	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0	0
Karnataka	0	3	17	13	0	3	3	0	6	0	13
Madhya Pr.	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	3	9	6	1	0	0	7	2	6	0	0
Odisha	30	45	0	0	1	8	15	0	0	7	0
Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	12	9	0	11	3	4	4	10	3	6
all-India	**4**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**

3.0 Findings of the Survey of Housing Condition and Amenities in India: The information is broadly categorised into three groups. Firstly, information on the particulars of various facilities available to the sample households for decent living such as drinking water, latrine, bathroom, electricity etc. which were collected from all the selected households. Secondly, information was collected on some of the characteristics of the houses, particulars of the dwelling unit and the micro environment surrounding the dwelling unit from the households who were living in houses. These broadly relate to different aspects of the structure of the houses, number of rooms, floor area, rent of the hired dwellings, use of the house, age of the structure, condition of the structure, drainage arrangement, garbage collection arrangement, etc. Finally, information regarding number of constructions undertaken, number of constructions completed, type of constructions, cost of constructions, sources of finance, etc. was collected from the households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days,

Besides, information was collected on first hand purchase of constructed house/flat by the households during the last 365 days such as number of such purchases, their area and cost.

3.1 Facilities for living

Facilities available to households for decent and healthy living for which data were collected refer to those of drinking water, sanitation, bathroom, electricity, etc. The basic facilities, such as drinking water and sanitation have wider significance in ensuring hygienic and healthful living.

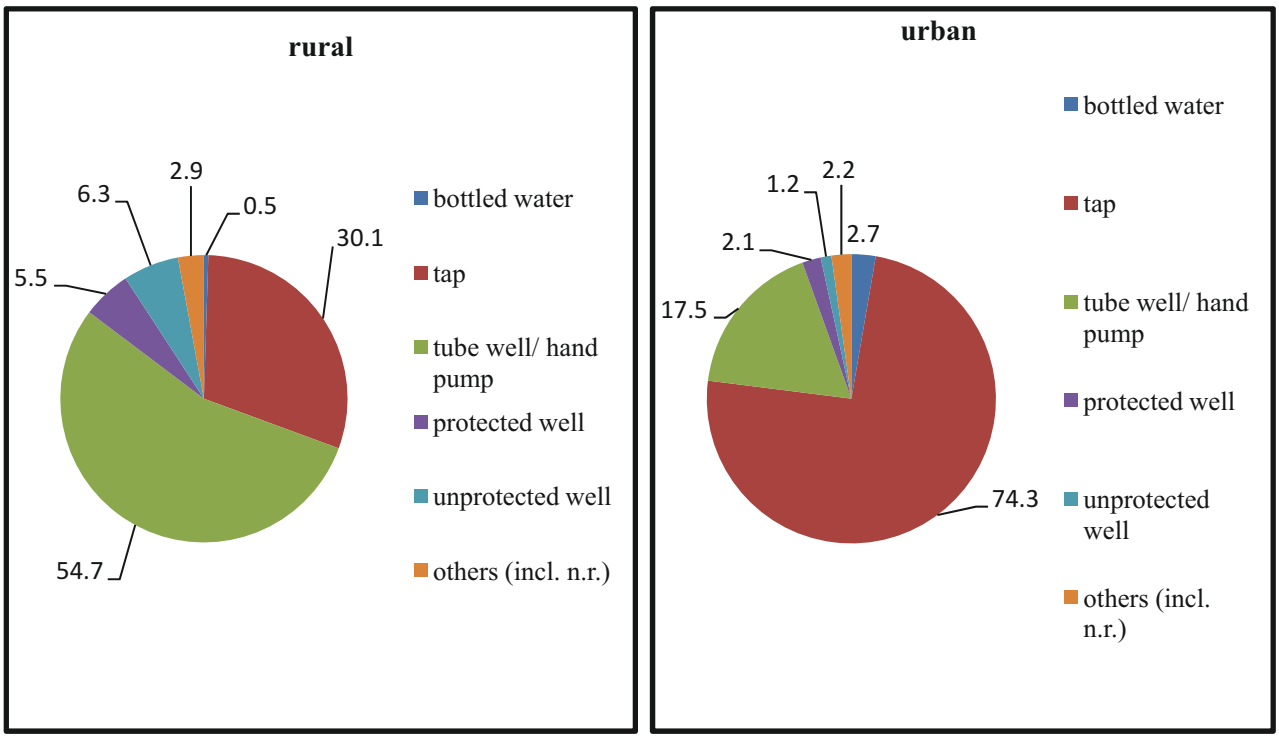
3.1.1 **Drinking water facility:** The study of the drinking water facility requires analysing the access to different sources of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water. The accessibility component has other aspects, such as distances travelled to the source of drinking water and whether the source is shared with other households or community or for exclusive use of households. In **Statement 16**, distribution (per 1000) of households by the major sources of drinking water at the all-India level is presented for NSS 49th round (January – June 1993), 58th round (July – December 2002) and NSS 65th round (July 2009- June 2009). This Statement reflects the pattern of use of different sources of water by rural and urban households and the changes in the pattern of use of sources over the period 1993 to 2008-09. During 2008-09, the major source of drinking water in rural areas was 'tube well/hand pump' in respect of 55 per cent of households followed by 'tap' for other 30 per cent of households. The share of both 'protected' and 'unprotected' well was nearly 6 per cent each. In urban areas, on the other hand, 'tap' was the major sources of drinking water for 74 per cent of the households and 'tube well/hand pump' served another 18 per cent households. 'Protected well' was used as a major source of drinking water by nearly 2 per cent of the urban households while nearly 1 per cent of the urban households had used 'unprotected well' as the major source of drinking water. One noticeable feature of urban households was the use of 'bottled water' as a major source, which served nearly 3 per cent of the urban households.

Statement 16: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most often used) of drinking water during last 365 days for 49th round, 58th and 65th rounds

all-India

major source (most often used) of drinking water	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	49th round	58th round	65th round	49th round	58th round	65th round	49th round	58th round	65th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bottled water			5			27			12
tap	189	275	301	704	736	743	324	405	431
tube well/ hand pump	445	513	547	185	196	175	377	423	437
protected well			55			21			45
unprotected well			63			12			48
all well	317	179	118	86	51	33	257	143	93
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	13	8	8	4	2	2	11	7	6
other tank/pond	8	4	3	4	0	1	7	3	3
river/ canal/ lake	17	11	7	1	1	0	13	8	5
spring	9	8	7	1	1	1	7	6	5
harvested rainwater			1			0			1
others	3	3	3	14	13	19	6	6	8
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Note: The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available									

Figure 6 : Percentage distribution of households by different sources of drinking water



3.1.2 **Sources of drinking water of various social group**: In **Statement 17**, distribution (per 1000) of households of different social groups by the first major source of drinking water at

the all-India level is presented. During 2008-09, in rural areas, 'tube well/hand pump' remained the major source of drinking water across all the social groups with minor variations in its share among different social groups: nearly 59 per cent of the SC households depended on 'tube well/hand pump' as the major source of drinking water against 56 per cent of ST households, 52 per cent of OBC households and 56 per cent of household social group 'others'. Share of 'tap' as major source of drinking water was the lowest among rural ST households (19 per cent) and it was the highest among OBC households (33 per cent) closely followed by households in the residual social group 'others' (31 per cent). It is seen that higher proportion of rural ST households (nearly 20 per cent) depended on 'well' as its major source of drinking water than any of the remaining social groups. One noticeable feature is that nearly 3 per cent of rural ST households used 'spring' as major source of drinking water. The pattern in the urban areas is different from that in rural areas. In urban areas, among all the social groups, proportion of households who depended on 'tap' was lowest among ST households (69 per cent) and the same was highest among 'others' (78 per cent). On the other hand, 'tube well/hand pump' served the highest proportion of SC households (23 per cent) and lowest proportion of 'others' households (14 per cent). Considering 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump', 'protected well' and 'harvested rainwater', as improved sources, in rural areas, share of ST households from these improved sources was found to be lowest among all the social groups (82 per cent) and highest among SC and 'others' (92 per cent each) closely followed by OBC (90 per cent). In urban areas, share of these sources was also lowest among the ST (91 per cent), and highest among SC and others (94 per cent each) followed by OBC (93 per cent). In Figure 7, proportion of households who used 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump', 'protected well' and residual 'others' sources of drinking water is presented for each social groups in rural and urban areas.

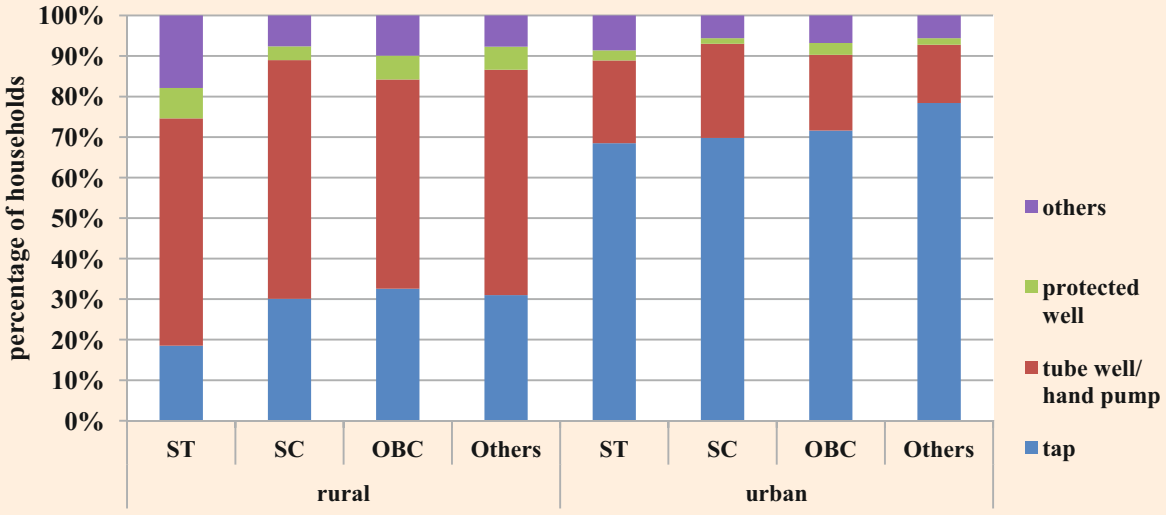
Statement 17: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most often used) of drinking water during last 365 days

all-India

major source (most often used) of drinking water	household social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
bottled water	2	5	6	6	5
tap	185	301	326	310	301
tube well/ hand pump	561	589	516	556	547
protected well	75	34	59	57	55
unprotected well	120	49	68	40	63
all well	195	83	127	97	118
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	7	7	9	6	8
other tank/pond	4	2	3	4	3
river/ canal/ lake	17	5	6	4	7
spring	27	3	2	11	7
harvested rainwater	0	1	1	1	1
others	1	4	4	3	3
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

urban					
bottled water	30	11	26	32	27
tap	685	698	716	784	743
tube well/ hand pump	204	232	187	144	175
protected well	25	14	29	16	21
unprotected well	28	14	18	6	12
all well	53	28	47	22	33
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	5	1	3	1	2
other tank/pond	2	0	1	0	1
river/ canal/ lake	2	1	1	0	0
spring	9	0	0	0	1
harvested rainwater	4	0	0	0	0
others	6	29	20	16	19
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban					
bottled water	5	6	11	17	12
tap	240	385	433	516	431
tube well/ hand pump	522	514	425	377	437
protected well	69	30	51	39	45
unprotected well	110	41	54	25	48
all well	179	71	105	64	93
tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	7	6	7	4	6
other tank/pond	4	2	3	3	3
river/ canal/ lake	16	4	5	2	5
spring	25	3	2	7	5
harvested rainwater	1	1	1	0	1
others	1	9	8	9	8
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Figure 7: Percentage of households among different social groups with different sources of drinking water



Statement 18: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got sufficient drinking water from first major source throughout the year.

all-India

1st major source of drinking water	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
tap	857	915	886
	(258)	(680)	(382)
tube well/hand pump	896	938	901
	(490)	(164)	(394)
protected well	792	870	803
	(44)	(18)	(36)
unprotected well	724	740	725
	(46)	(9)	(35)
Other sources and NR cases	(24)	(40)	(29)
all (incl. n.r.)	862	911	876
	(862)	(911)	(876)

Note : (i) Figures in parenthesis give the proportion of households who are getting sufficient drinking water from major sources, (ii) Figures without parenthesis give the proportion of households who got sufficient drinking water from those sources.

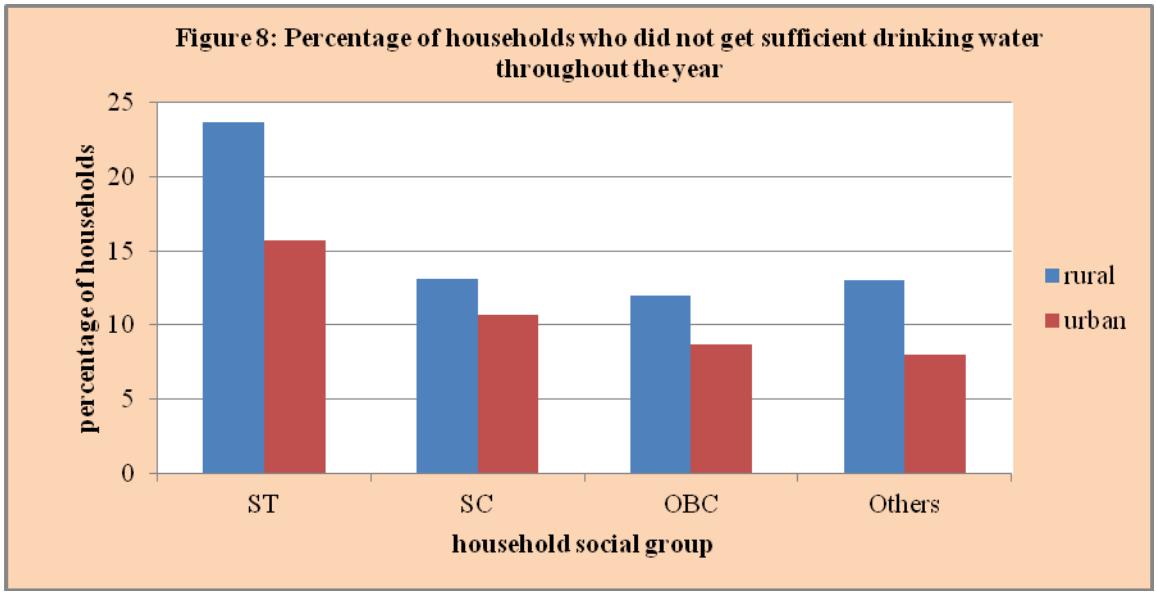
3.1.3 **Sufficiency of drinking water***:* Availability of sufficient quantity of drinking water is considered important for maintaining health and hygiene requirements of the households. As such to gauge the extent of sufficiency of the drinking water availability, in NSS 65th round the informant was asked a question on *sufficient availability of drinking water throughout the year*. In **Statement 18**, proportion (per 1000) of households which got sufficient drinking water from first major source throughout the year is presented, separately, for the four major sources of drinking water, viz., 'tap', 'tube well/hand pump' and 'protected' and 'unprotected' well. From the Statement it is seen that the proportion of rural households who got sufficient drinking water from first major source throughout the year is less than that of urban households: nearly 86 per cent of the rural households got sufficient drinking water against nearly 91 per cent of urban households.

3.1.4 **Sufficiency of drinking water for various social groups***:* In **Statement 19**, proportion (per 1000) of households who did not get sufficient drinking water from the first major source throughout the year is presented for different social groups in India. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, highest proportion of ST households did not get sufficient drinking water from the major source: nearly 24 per cent of rural ST households and 16 per cent of urban ST households. In rural areas, the proportion of households who did not get sufficient drinking water among the remaining social groups did not differ significantly and it hovered around 12 to 13 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand, proportion of households that did not get sufficient drinking water from the first major source was lowest among the residual social group 'others' (nearly 8 per cent). In Figure 8, proportion of households in different social groups who did not get sufficient drinking water is presented.

Statement 19: Proportion (per 1000) of households who did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year

all-India

household social group	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ST	237	157	228
SC	131	107	126
OBC	120	87	111
Others	130	80	108
all (incl. n.r.)	138	89	124



Statement 20: Proportion (per 1000) of households who got drinking water within premises, within 0.2 km or within 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. of their premises for 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

sector	within premises	outside premises but within a distance of less than 0.2 k.m	outside premises but within 0.2 - 0.5 k.m
(1)	(2)		(3)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)			
rural	343	544	81
urban	662	304	25
rural+urban	426	481	66
58th round (Jul – Dec 2002)			
rural	372	509	90
urban	703	260	29
rural+urban	467	439	72
65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)			
rural	405	480	92
urban	745	228	20
rural+urban	506	406	71

3.1.5 Distance travelled to access sources of drinking water: The distance travelled by the households to access the source of drinking water is an important aspect which needs to be studied. In Statement 20, the proportion of households who got drinking water within premises, outside premises but within 0.2 k.m. of the premises and beyond 0.2 k.m but within 0.5 k.m of their premises is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th rounds. It is seen that during 2008-09, nearly 51 per cent households in India had access to drinking water within premises, nearly 41 per cent had to travel a distance of up to 0.2 k.m. outside

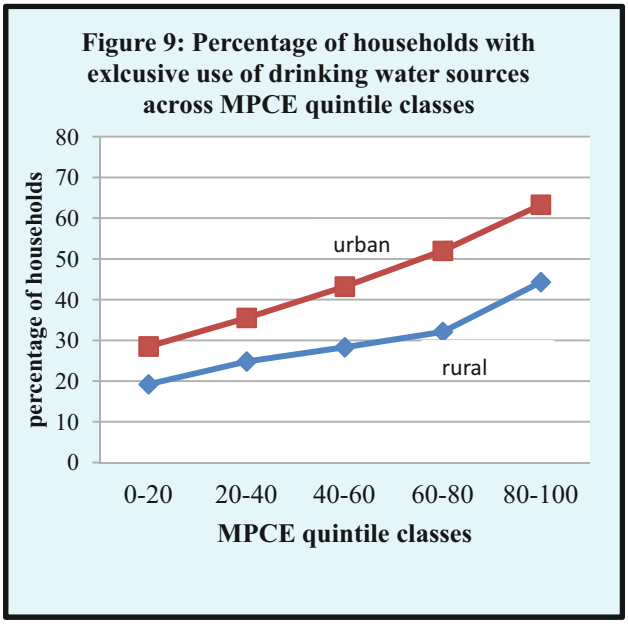
the premises and nearly 7 per cent households had to travel a distance beyond 0.2 k.m. but within 0.5 k.m. for collection of drinking water. Considerable rural-urban divergences are found to exist in this respect. In rural areas, majority of the households had drinking water outside the premises and had to travel to access the source of drinking water whereas in urban areas reverse situation prevailed and majority of the households had access to sources of drinking water within the premises. In rural areas, nearly 41 per cent of the households had drinking water facility within the premises where as in the urban areas the situation was much better: nearly three-fourth of the households had drinking water facility within the premises. Majority of the households (nearly 57 per cent) in rural areas had to travel a distance of upto 0.5 k.m., whereas in the urban areas such travelling was required by nearly one-fourth of the households. Moreover, in rural areas, nearly 48 per cent of the households had to travel a distance of upto 0.2 k.m. which was nearly 23 per cent in case of urban households. It is seen that nearly 9 per cent of rural households and 2 per cent of urban households travelled a distance beyond 0.2 k.m. but within 0.5 k.m. to access drinking water source.

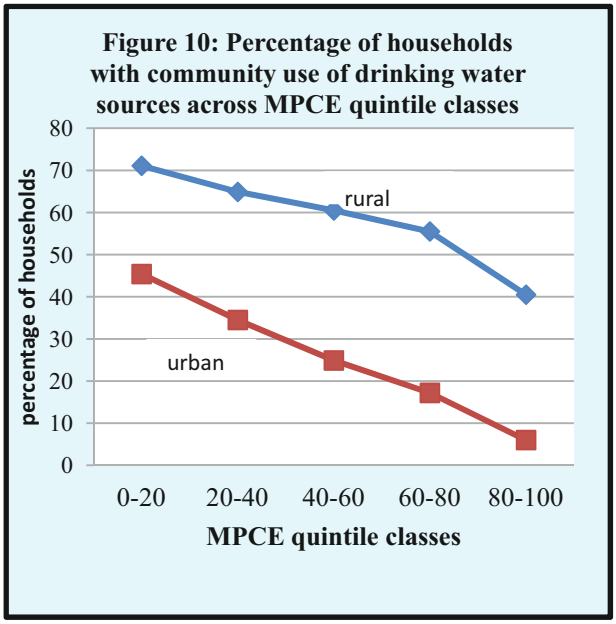
3.1.6 **Type of use of the drinking water facility*:*** The three types of use of drinking water facility can be distinguished, viz., exclusive use of the household, common use of the households in the building and for community use. The proportion of households using these three types of drinking water facilities has been presented in **Statement 21** for each of the quintile classes of MPCE, separately for rural and urban areas It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, there is a gradual increase of the share of *exclusive use* of drinking water facility by the households with the increase in the level of living of the households, proxied by MPCE. On the other hand the share of *community use* of drinking water facility has shown a decreasing trend with the increase of household level of living. In rural areas, nearly 19 per cent of the household in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *exclusive use* of the drinking water facility which nearly doubled to 44 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. In urban areas, 29 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *exclusive use* of the drinking water facility which reached 63 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. It may be noted that *community use* of drinking water facility was to a great extent a rural phenomenon, with 57 per cent of rural households used drinking water facility which was meant for *community use*, but in case of urban areas it was only for 23 per cent of the households. In both rural and urban areas, proportion of households with *community use* of drinking water declined with the increase of level of living of the households. In rural areas, as high as 71 per cent households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *community use* of drinking water which declined gradually with the increase of level of living and covered only 41 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. The feature of sharing drinking water with some other households in the building was more frequent in urban areas than in rural areas. Thus, while nearly 8 per cent of rural households used drinking water which was for *common use of households in the building*, it was nearly 25 per cent for the urban households. The shares of the facilities *exclusive use* and *community use* for both rural and urban areas in different MPCE quintile classes are presented in Figures 9 and 10, respectively.

Statement 21: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of use of drinking water facility				
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
0-20	192	67	711	30	1000
20-40	248	72	649	31	1000
40-60	283	73	605	39	1000
60-80	321	84	555	40	1000
80-100	443	107	405	46	1000
all	311	83	568	38	1000
urban					
0-20	285	215	454	45	1000
20-40	355	227	345	73	1000
40-60	432	273	249	46	1000
60-80	520	265	172	43	1000
80-100	633	246	60	61	1000
all	470	247	229	54	1000
rural + urban					
all	358	131	468	43	1000





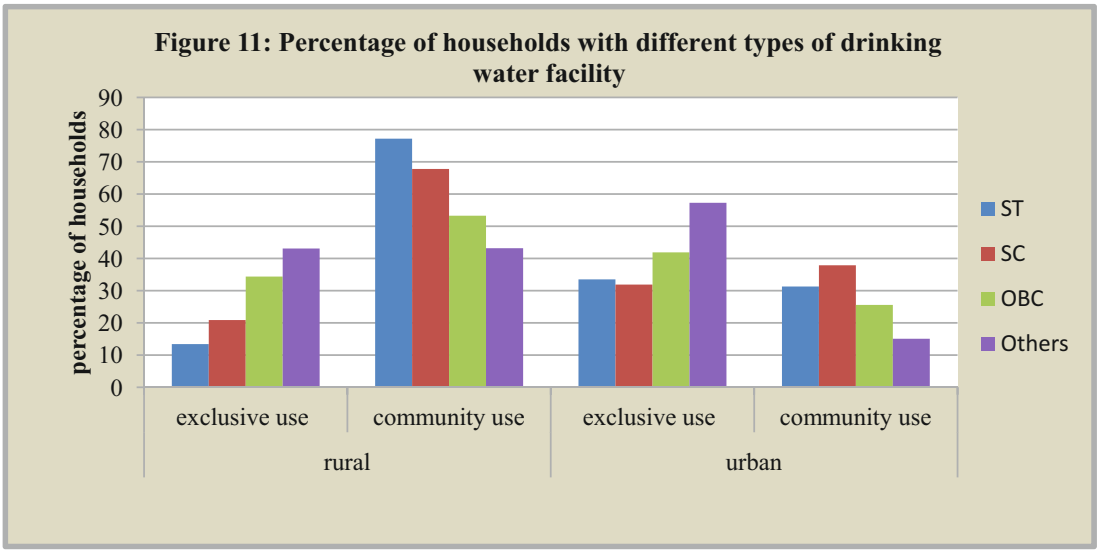
3.1.7 **Type of use of drinking water facility for social group:** Three types of use of drinking water facility have been considered in this survey viz., **exclusive use of the**

household, common use of the households in the building and community use. In **Statement 22**, proportion of households who used drinking water facility in these three categories is presented. In rural areas, proportion of ST households who had drinking water for *exclusive use* was the lowest (13 per cent) and it was the highest (43 per cent) among households in residual category 'others'. In urban areas, on the other hand, *exclusive use* of drinking water facility was the lowest (32 per cent) among SC households, closely followed by ST households (34 per cent), and it was the highest (57 per cent) among 'others'. It is also found that *community use* of drinking water facility was more prevalent among the ST and SC households and was the least among the 'others' households in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 77 per cent of ST and 68 per cent of SC households used drinking water facility which was for *community use* against 43 per cent of households in 'others' category. In urban areas, nearly 38 per cent of SC households and 31 per cent of ST households used drinking water facility which was for *community use* against only 15 per cent of 'others' households. In Figure 11, percentage of households with *exclusive use* and *community use* of drinking water facility is presented for both rural and urban areas.

Statement 22: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of drinking water facility for each household social group

all-India

household social group	type of use of drinking water facility				
	exclusive use	common use of households in the building	community use	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
ST	134	57	772	36	1000
SC	209	77	678	35	1000
OBC	344	85	533	38	1000
Others	431	97	432	40	1000
all(incl. n.r.)	311	83	568	38	1000
urban					
ST	335	303	313	48	1000
SC	319	238	379	64	1000
OBC	419	269	256	55	1000
Others	573	227	151	50	1000
all(incl. n.r.)	470	247	229	54	1000
rural + urban					
ST	157	84	722	38	1000
SC	233	111	615	41	1000
OBC	364	136	457	43	1000
Others	493	153	309	44	1000
all(incl. n.r.)	358	131	468	43	1000

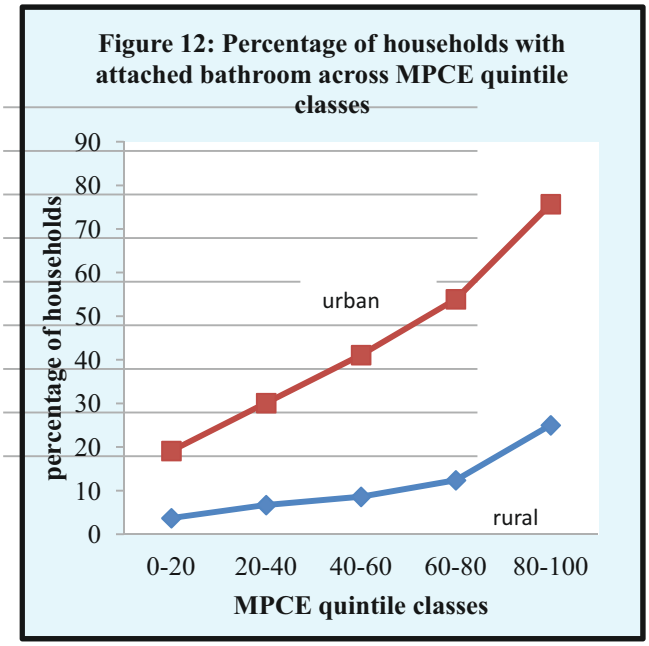


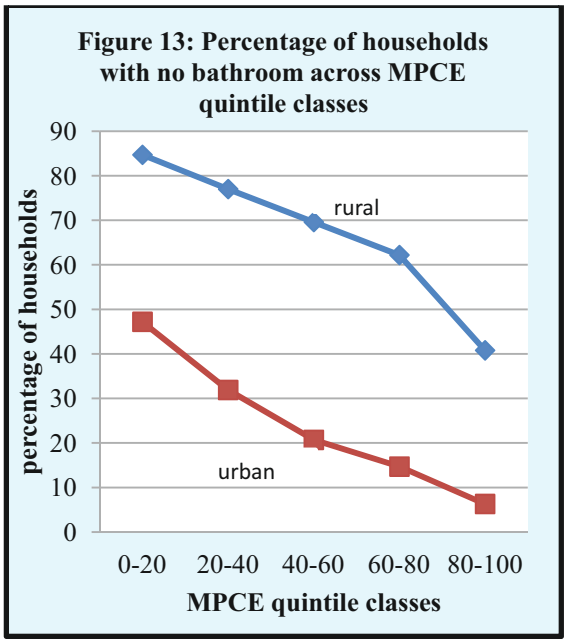
3.1.8 **Bathroom facility:** In **Statement 23**, distribution (per 1000) of households by different categories of bathroom facility is presented for all-India level for different MPCE quintile classes. The Statement shows considerable divergences between rural-urban sectors in the facility of bathroom available to the households. In 2008-09, bathroom facility was not available for nearly 64 per cent of rural households, and in urban areas, the proportion of households with *no bathroom* was considerably lower, nearly 22 per cent. In the rural areas higher proportion of households had *detached bathroom* (23 per cent) than *attached bathroom* (13 per cent), while opposite picture was observed in urban areas, with higher proportion of households (48 per cent) having *attached bathroom* than *detached bathroom* (nearly 31 per cent). It is seen that higher proportion of households had access to bathroom facility with the increase of level of living of the households in both the rural and urban areas. Thus, while 85 per cent households in the bottom MPCE quintile class in rural areas had *no bathroom*, this proportion gradually declined with the increase of level of living to touch its nadir for the topmost quintile class (41 per cent). In urban areas, also, same trend was observed, with nearly 47 per cent of the bottom MPCE quintile class had *no bathroom* facility which decreased to nearly 6 per cent for the households in the topmost quintile class. The proportion of households with *attached bathroom*, on the other hand, had shown an increasing trend with the increase in level of living for both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 4 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had *attached bathroom* and proportion of households with *attached bathroom* was found to gradually increase as one moved from bottom MPCE quintile classes to the upper ones to reach 25 per cent of the households in the topmost quintile class. In urban areas, the proportion of households with *attached bathroom* increased to nearly 76 per cent of the households in the top quintile class from a meager 19 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class. In Figures 12 and 13, the proportion of households with no bathroom and with attached bathroom are presented for each of the MPCE quintile class.

Statement 23: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
0-20	37	117	847	1000
20-40	67	163	770	1000
40-60	86	218	696	1000
60-80	124	254	622	1000
80-100	250	342	408	1000
all	125	231	644	1000
urban				
0-20	191	336	472	1000
20-40	301	380	319	1000
40-60	411	382	207	1000
60-80	539	315	147	1000
80-100	757	180	63	1000
all	480	305	215	1000
rural +urban				
all	230	253	517	1000





3.1.9 **Availability of bathroom facility for various social groups:** In **Statement 24**, distribution (per 1000) of households by different categories of bathroom facility is presented for all-India level for different social groups. In rural areas highest proportion of non-availability of bathroom facility was noticed in case of SC households (nearly 77 per cent), closely followed by ST household (74 per cent), the lowest being nearly 49 per cent of 'others' households. In the urban areas, also, lowest percentage of households in 'others' category had no bathroom facility (nearly 14 per cent) and highest proportion of SC households (nearly 37 per cent) had no bathroom facility. In both rural and urban areas, availability of '*attached bathroom'* facility was highest among the category 'others': nearly 19 per cent in rural areas and 59 per cent in urban areas. However, in rural areas, availability of *attached bathroom* facility was lowest among ST households (nearly 6 per cent) and in urban areas it was lowest among SC households (nearly 30 per cent).

Statement 24: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for each social group

all-India

Social Group	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
ST	57	202	741	1000
SC	66	166	768	1000
OBC	137	221	642	1000
Others	191	323	486	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	125	231	644	1000
urban				
ST	389	335	276	1000
SC	303	326	371	1000
OBC	422	342	236	1000
Others	594	264	141	1000
all(inc. n.r.)	480	305	215	1000
rural +urban				
ST	93	217	690	1000
SC	115	200	685	1000
OBC	215	255	530	1000
Others	366	298	336	1000
All (inc. n.r.)	230	253	517	1000

3.1.10 **Changes in the availability of bathroom facility over time**: In **Statement 25**, proportion of households with different types of bathroom facility during NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th is presented to study the changes in the bathroom facility over time. It is seen that proportion of households with *no bathroom* facility has decreased during the period

from 1993 to 2008-09 for both the rural and urban areas and a higher percentage of households was found to have bathroom facility in 2008-09 than that prevailed during 1993. The proportion of rural households with *no bathroom* facility declined from 87 per cent in 1993 to 76 per cent in 2002 which further declined to 64 per cent during 2008-09. In urban areas also, the proportion of households with *no bathroom* facility declined from 47 per cent in 1993 to 32 per cent in 2002 which further dropped to 22 per cent in 2008-09. Correspondingly the share of households with bathroom facility increased considerably in both rural and urban areas with distinct rural-urban patterns with respect to the type of bathroom facility available. In rural areas, increase was more in the facility of *detached bathroom* and in the urban areas the increase was considerable in the facility of *attached bathroom*. Thus, in rural areas, the percentage of households with *detached bathroom* in 2008-09 increased by nearly 15 percentage point from 8 per cent in 1993, the corresponding increase for urban areas was only 5 percentage points in 2008-09 from 26 per cent in 1993. However, the share of *attached bathroom* in urban areas increased by 20 percentage points in 2008-09 from 28 per cent in 1993 against 8 percentage point increase in the rural areas in 2008-09 from 5 per cent in 1993.

Statement 25: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of bathroom for 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

Sector	type of bathroom			
	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)				
rural	54	75	870	1000
urban	275	260	465	1000
rural+urban	112	123	764	1000
58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)				
rural	98	142	760	1000
urban	411	274	315	1000
rural+urban	187	179	634	1000
65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)				
rural	125	231	644	1000
urban	480	305	215	1000
rural+urban	230	253	517	1000

3.1.11 **Sanitation facility:** In NSS 65th round, information on the types of latrines and use of latrine facilities by the households was collected and this enabled studying the latrine facility being availed by households with respect to types of latrines being used and use of latrine, i.e., whether shared or for exclusive use.

Statement 26: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of latrine					
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0-20	849	8	70	59	9	1000
20-40	774	10	103	98	10	1000
40-60	712	11	124	136	13	1000
60-80	631	15	154	180	16	1000
80-100	416	15	212	341	12	1000
all	652	12	140	179	12	1000
urban						
0-20	333	29	109	486	16	1000
20-40	198	20	100	661	12	1000
40-60	98	16	106	762	11	1000
60-80	36	12	75	856	13	1000
80-100	6	10	34	944	3	1000
all	113	16	80	773	10	1000
rural+urban						
all	492	14	122	354	12	1000

In **Statement 26,** distribution of household by types of latrine facilities is presented for each MPCE quintile class. It may be seen that three distinct types of latrines viz. *septic tank/flush*, *pit* and *service* being used by the households are categorized, apart from the residual *others* and the cases of *no latrine* facilities. In 2008-09, at the all-India level, nearly 49 per cent households had no latrine facility with considerable rural-urban divergences: nearly 65 per cent of rural households had *no latrine* facility whereas only 11 per cent of urban households did not have any latrine. It is seen that households in lower MPCE quintile classes are more likely to be without a latrine facility than the households in higher quintile classes, and may practice open defecation. In rural areas, about 85 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had *no latr*ine facility against nearly 42 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. In urban areas, nearly one-third of the households in the bottom quintile class and less than one per cent of the households in the top quintile class had *no latrine* facility. *Septic tank/flush*, which is considered hygienically better type of latrine was more common in urban areas than in rural areas: nearly 77 per cent of urban households used *septic tank/flush* latrine whereas 18 per cent of rural households did so. *Pit latrine* which may be taken as next better type of latrine facility was used by nearly 14 per cent of the rural households against

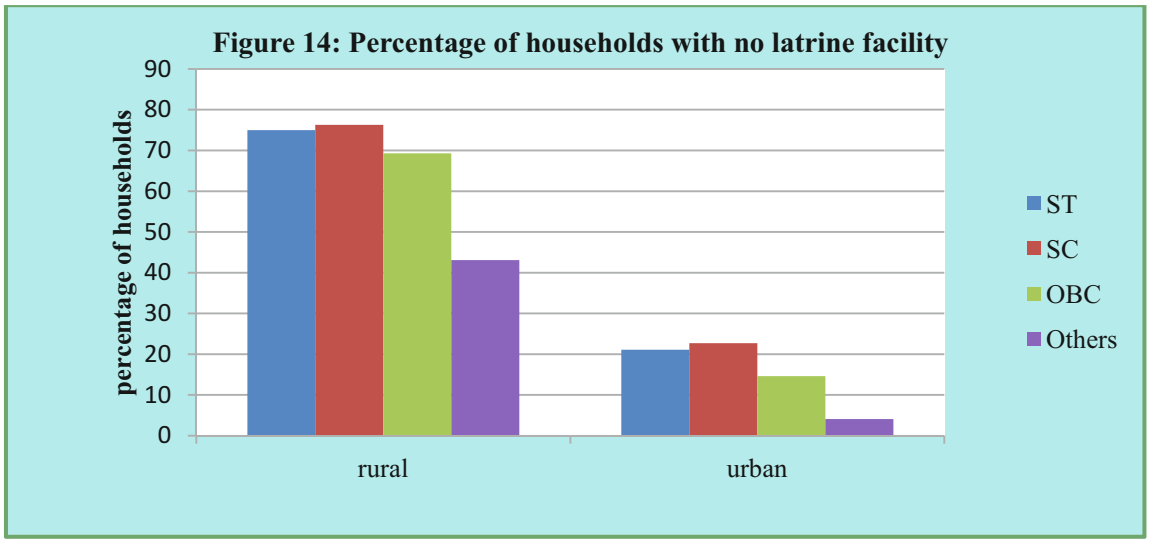
nearly 8 per cent of the urban households. *Septic tank/flush* and *pit latrines* together may be considered improved sanitation facility. These two types of latrines, including *public/community* latrine, covered nearly 32 per cent of rural households and 85 per cent of urban households. The types of latrine used by the households differed with household level of living and place of residence of households (i.e. in rural and urban areas). The proportion of households with *septic tank/flush latrines*, which is considered a better facility, has shown an increasing trend with increase in level of living in both the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 6 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class had *septic tank/flush latrine* which gradually increased with increase in level of living of the households to cover nearly 34 per cent households in the top quintile class. Similar pattern was exhibited by urban households: *septic tank/flush* latrine covered nearly 49 per cent households in the bottom quintile class and the coverage improved with the increase of level of living to reach nearly 94 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. On the contrary, proportion of households who had used *pit latrine* or *service latrine* was found to decrease with the level of living in urban areas: the coverage of *pit latrine* had decreased from 11 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class to merely 3 per cent for the households in the top quintile class and the share of *service latrine* decreased from 3 per cent in the bottom quintile class to meager 1 per cent in the top quintile class. In rural areas on the other hand, the share of both *pit* and *service latrine* had increased with the increase of level of living: share of *pit latrine* had increased from 7 per cent of households in the bottom quintile class to cover 21 per cent in the highest class and the corresponding increase of the share of *service latrine* was from 1 per cent in the bottom quintile class to 2 per cent in top quintile class.

3.1.12 **Type of latrine used by social group*:*** In **Statement 27,** distribution of households by types of latrine facilities is presented for each household social group. It is seen that in rural areas highest proportion of SC households had no latrine facility (76 per cent), closely followed by ST households (75 per cent) and 'others' households had lowest proportion of no latrine facility (43 per cent). The pattern is similar in urban areas also: highest proportion of SC households had no latrine facility (23 per cent), closely followed by ST households (21 per cent) and for 'others' households the proportion was lowest (4 per cent). Access to septic tank/flush latrine was found to be more common among the 'others' households in both the rural and the urban areas: nearly 29 per cent in rural areas and 85 per cent household in urban areas had access to septic tank/flush latrine. On the other hand, use of septic tank/flush latrine was the lowest among both ST and SC households in both rural and urban areas: nearly 11 per cent each of SC and ST households in rural areas and nearly 65 per cent each of ST and SC households in urban areas–used septic tank/flush latrine. In Figure 14, percentage of households with no latrine facility is presented.

Statement 27: Distribution (per 1000) of households by types of latrine used for each household social group

all-India

household social group	type of latrine					
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
ST	750	13	111	105	18	1000
SC	763	7	106	110	10	1000
OBC	693	8	112	174	8	1000
Others	431	24	234	286	19	1000
All (inc. n.r.)	652	12	140	179	12	1000
urban						
ST	211	12	106	652	13	1000
SC	227	18	83	649	12	1000
OBC	146	17	79	737	10	1000
Others	41	16	77	852	9	1000
All (inc. n.r.)	113	16	80	773	10	1000
rural+urban						
ST	691	12	110	165	17	1000
SC	650	9	101	224	10	1000
OBC	542	11	103	329	9	1000
Others	261	21	166	532	15	1000
All (inc. n.r.)	492	14	122	354	12	1000



3.1.13 Changes over time in types of latrine used*:* In **Statement 28**, the distribution of households by types of latrines used is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It may be noted that in NSS 49th round, there was no separate category like *pit latrine*. However, comparable estimated for the period from 1993 to 2008-09 for the remaining categories are available and presented in the Statement. The Statement depicts considerable

reduction in proportion of households who had *no latrine* facility in both rural and urban areas over the time period from 1993 to 2008-09. In the rural areas, in proportion of households with *no latrine facility*, was found to decline by nearly 21 percentage points during 1993 and 2008-09: nearly 86 per cent households had *no latrine* facility in 1993 which decreased to nearly 65 per cent in 2008-09. In urban areas, on the other hand, while 31 per cent households had no latrine facility in 1993, only 11 per cent households were deprived of this facility in 2008-09. The increase in the share of *septic tank/flush* latrine users during this time period is noticeable: in rural areas the coverage of *septic tank/flush* increased 12 percentage point from 6 per cent in 1993 to 18 per cent in 2008-09 and in the urban areas the same increased by about 19 percentage point from 58 per cent in 1993 to 77 per cent in 2008-09. On the other hand, the proportion of households with *service latrine* decreased in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas its share decreased from 2 per cent in 1993 to 1 per cent in 2008-09 and in urban areas the coverage decreased from 7 per cent to nearly 2 per cent during this time period. As stated above, in NSS 49th round, *pit latrine* was not classified as a separate category of latrine and as such changes in the share of *pit latrine* is presented only for NSS 58th round (2002) and 65th round (2008-09) . It may be seen that in the rural areas, nearly 8 per cent of the households used *pit latrine* in 2002 which increased to 14 per cent in 2008-09, while in the urban areas the increase of the coverage of *pit latrine* was meager 2 percentage points from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. The comparison over the period from 1993 to 2008-09 points towards gradual improvement in the availability of sanitation facility, in both rural and urban areas, with the reduction in the share of households without any *latrine facility* or that of *service latrine* users and increase of the shares of *pit* and *septic tank/flush* latrine users.

Statement 28: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of latrine in NSS 49th round , 58th round and 65th round

all-India

sector	type of latrine					
	no latrine	service	pit	septic tank/ flush	others	all (incl. not known and n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NSS 49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)						
rural	858	24		63	52	1000
urban	306	74		581	38	1000
rural+urban	714	37		198	48	1000
NSS 58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)						
rural	763	19	84	117	16	1000
urban	179	41	63	707	10	1000
rural+urban	598	26	78	285	14	1000
NSS 65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)						
rural	652	12	140	179	12	1000
urban	113	16	80	773	10	1000
rural+urban	492	14	122	354	12	1000

Note: The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available

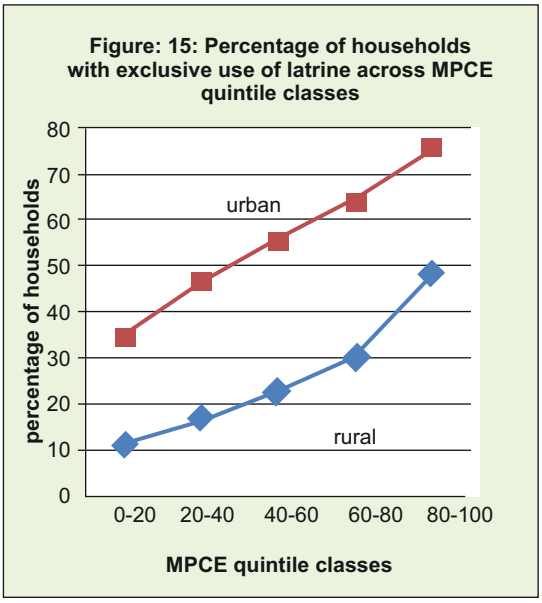
3.1.14 **Type of use of latrine facility:** The households may have latrine either for exclusive use, or may share the same latrine with one or more households in the building or may use public/community latrine, apart from cases of no access to latrine facility. These types of uses of latrine by the households are studied here for each of the quintile classes of MPCE. In **Statement 29**, the distribution of the households by types of uses of latrine is presented for each quintile classes on MPCE. It is seen that households in higher levels of living were more likely to have latrine facility for *exclusive use* of the household. This trend was observed for both the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 11 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had *exclusive use* of latrine facility, which gradually increased to reach a peak of 49 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. On the other hand, in urban areas, the proportions of households with *exclusive use* of latrine facility increased gradually from 34 per cent in the bottom MPCE quintile class to reach a peak of 76 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. The use of *shared latrine* facility shows distinct pattern in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, a gradual increasing trend was observed in the proportion of households using *shared latrine*: proportion of households using *shared latrine* facility was 3 per cent in the bottom MPCE quintile class, which reached 9 per cent for the households in the top MPCE quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, the proportion of households which had used *shared latrine* exhibited an increasing trend for the bottom three quintile classes, thereafter, the trend reversed and the coverage decreased to 21 per cent for the top MPCE quintile class. In rural areas, the access to *public/community latrine* hovered around 1 per cent of the households across all the MPCE quintile classes. In urban areas, on the other hand, *public/community latrine* served a considerable proportion of urban households (nearly 7 per cent) and more dominantly to households in the lower quintile classes: use of *public/community latrine* was nearly by 9 per cent of households in the bottom MPCE quintile class against only 3 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. Percentage of households with exclusive use of latrine facility or with shared latrine facility is presented in Figures 15 and 16, respectively.

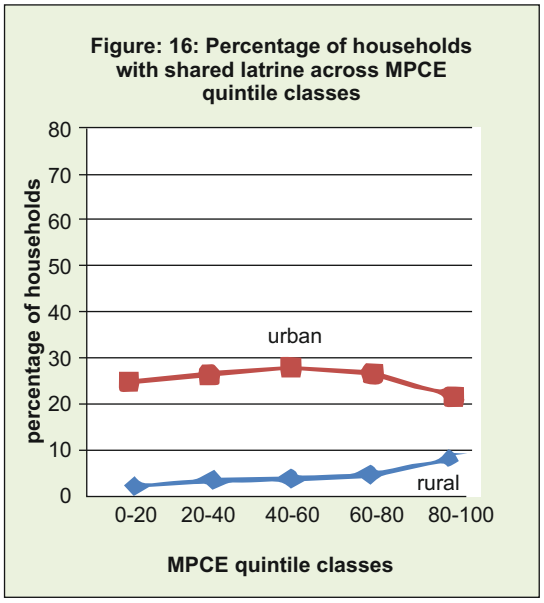
Statement 29: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of use of latrine facility				
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/ community latrine	no latrine	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
0-20	108	31	11	849	1000
20-40	169	44	13	774	1000
40-60	226	48	14	712	1000
60-80	302	55	12	631	1000
80-100	485	89	11	416	1000
all	279	57	12	652	1000

urban					
0-20	343	237	86	333	1000
20-40	468	254	80	198	1000
40-60	557	268	77	98	1000
60-80	640	255	69	36	1000
80-100	757	206	31	6	1000
all	581	241	65	113	1000
rural +urban					
all	369	111	28	492	1000





3.1.15 **Changes in type of use of latrine facility over time:** In **Statement 30**, changes in the type of use of latrine over time is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It may be noted that in NSS 58th round, the nomenclatures used for the type of use were own latrine, shared latrine and public/community latrine besides the residual category other. The definitions of shared latrine and public/community latrine were same in all three rounds. Moreover the share of residual category 'other latrine' was 2 per cent among rural households and 1 per cent among urban households in NSS 58th round. Thus, own latrine type of NSS 58th round can fairly be assumed to be same as exclusive use of the households for NSS 65th and 49th round for temporal comparison. The Statement brings some distinct features in the type of use of latrines by the households over the period from 1993 to 2008-09. In both rural and urban areas, proportion of households with exclusive use of latrine increased during this period: in rural areas, the increase was from 10 per cent households in 1993 to 28 per cent in 2008-09 and in urban areas the increase was from 40 per cent to 58 per cent during this period. The proportion of households with shared latrine also increased in rural and urban areas, but the increase was more in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas while only 2 per cent of the households used shared latrine in 1993, whereas 6 per cent of the households used shared latrine in 2008-09. In urban areas the increase was only 1 percentage point in

2008-09 from 23 per cent in 1993. The share of public/community latrine in rural areas was 1 per cent of the households in both 1993 and 2008-09, while in urban areas it hovered around 6 per cent during this time span.

Statement 30: Distribution (per 1000) of households by type of use of latrine facility in 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

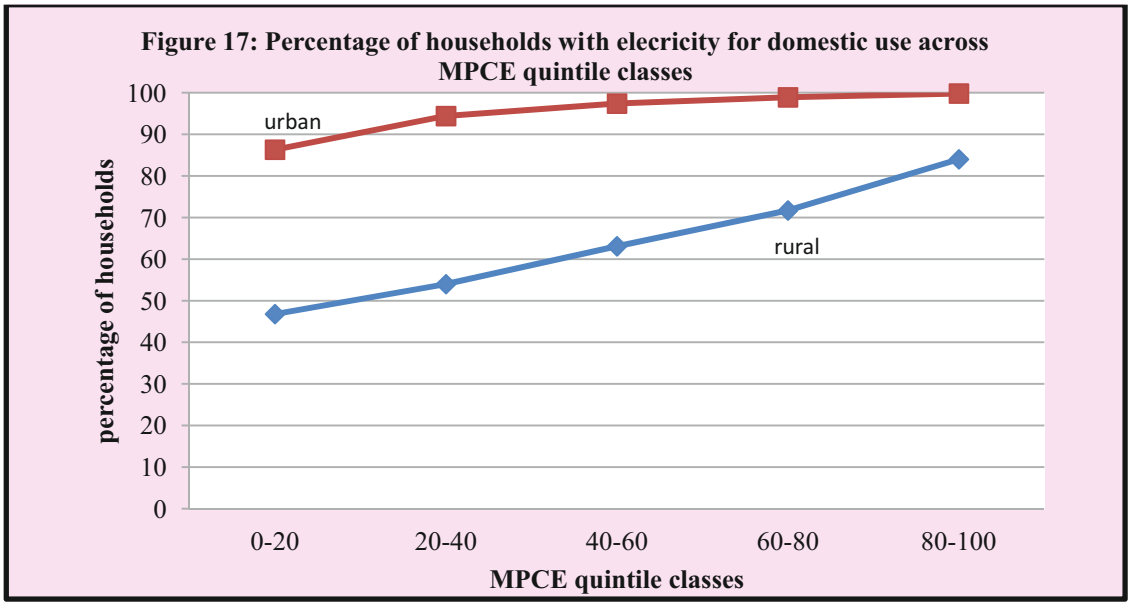
sector	type of use of latrine facility				
	exclusive use	shared latrine	public/ community latrine	no latrine	all (incl n.r. and not known)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NSS 49th round (Jan-Jun 1993)					
rural	102	21	13	858	1000
urban	404	227	59	306	1000
rural+urban	181	75	25	714	1000
NSS 58th round (Jul –Dec 2002)					
rural	173	27	20	763	1000
urban	535	195	81	179	1000
rural+urban	276	75	38	598	1000
NSS 65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)					
rural	279	57	12	652	1000
urban	581	241	65	113	1000
rural+urban	369	111	28	492	1000

3.1.16 **Availability of electricity facility:** In **Statement 31**, proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity for domestic use is presented for different MPCE quintile classes along with the distribution (per 1000) of households with electricity for domestic use by type of wiring. During 2008-09, at the all-India level, nearly 75 per cent of the households had electricity for domestic use with significant rural-urban divergences. While in rural areas, nearly 66 per cent households had electricity for domestic use, in the urban areas this proportion was nearly 96 per cent. Availability of electricity was found to vary across levels of living in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 47 per cent households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had electricity for domestic use which gradually increased with the increase in level of living of the households to 84 per cent for households in the top MPCE quintile class. Same trend was observed for urban areas also: nearly 86 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had electricity while the coverage of electricity was nearly complete for the households in the top MPCE quintile class.

Statement 31: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity	distribution (per 1000) of households with electricity by type of electric wiring			
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
0-20	468	114	296	590	1000
20-40	540	158	338	504	1000
40-60	631	201	374	425	1000
60-80	717	243	410	347	1000
80-100	840	380	417	203	1000
all	660	253	382	365	1000
urban					
0-20	863	269	409	322	1000
20-40	944	337	481	182	1000
40-60	974	401	497	101	1000
60-80	989	511	433	56	1000
80-100	998	686	300	14	1000
all	961	477	412	110	1000
rural + urban					
all	750	338	394	268	1000



3.1.17 **Availability of electricity facility for different social groups:** In **Statement 31a**, proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity facility for domestic use is presented for different household social groups. It is seen inequality existed among different social groups in the availability of electricity for domestic use was wider in rural areas than in urban areas. In both rural and urban areas, among the social groups, proportion of ST households who had electricity for domestic use was the lowest followed by SC households and proportion of households in the residual 'others' category who had electricity was the highest. In rural areas nearly 57 per cent of ST households had electricity for domestic use against nearly 74 per cent of 'others' households and in urban areas nearly 92 per cent of ST households had electricity against nearly 98 per cent of 'others' category of households.

Statement 31a: Proportion (per 1000) of households who had electricity for domestic use for each household social group

all-India

household social group	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ST	573	915	611
SC	595	925	664
OBC	676	956	753
Others	736	981	843
all(incl. n.r.)	660	961	750

3.1.18 **Changes in electricity facility over time***:* In **Statement 32**, proportion of households with electricity is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round.

Statement 32: Proportion (per 1000) of households with electricity during 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

NSS rounds	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
49th round	373	821	490
58th round	530	916	639
65th round	660	961	750

It is seen that over the years, electricity coverage in both rural and urban areas has increased and rural-urban divergences in electricity coverage has narrowed down. In 1993, nearly 37 per cent of the rural households had electricity which was nearly 45 percentage points lower compared to the proportion of households with electricity in urban areas (82 per cent). The gap in rural-urban coverage of electricity narrowed down to nearly 39 percentage points in 2002. The gap in the coverage of electricity further decreased to nearly 30 percentage points in 2008-09: it was 66 per cent for rural households compared to 96 per cent of urban households.

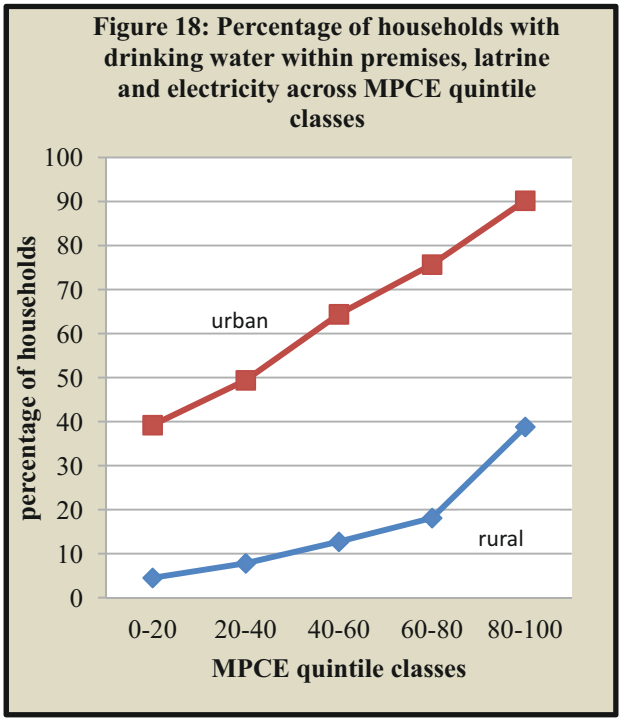
3.1.19 **Households with three basic facilities: drinking water within premises, latrine[1] and electricity:** In **Statement 33**, proportion of households with all three facilities viz., drinking water within premises, latrine and electricity is presented for different MPCE quintile classes. It is seen that nearly 18 per cent of rural households had all three facilities whereas in urban areas, all three facilities were enjoyed by nearly 68 per cent households. Lack of all three facilities was nearly for 20 per cent of the rural households, whereas in urban areas only 2 per cent of the households had none of these facilities. The availability of or deprivation from all these facilities are observed to vary significantly across the different levels of living of the households. In rural areas, a meagre 5 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had enjoyed all these facilities, but the proportion increased to nearly 39 per cent of households in the top MPCE quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, the proportion of households with all three facilities increased from 39 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class to 90 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. The deprivation from these basic facilities followed a reverse trend with the proportion of households deprived from these facilities tapered down with the increase in the level of living of the households. In rural areas, deprivation from all these facilities was for 35 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class which reduced to nearly 8 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class and the urban areas while nearly 7 per cent of the households in the bottom MPCE quintile class had none of these facilities, the deprivation from all these facilities was found to be insignificant in the case of households in the top MPCE quintile class. The percentage of households with all these facilities and with none of these facilities is presented in Figures 18 and 19.

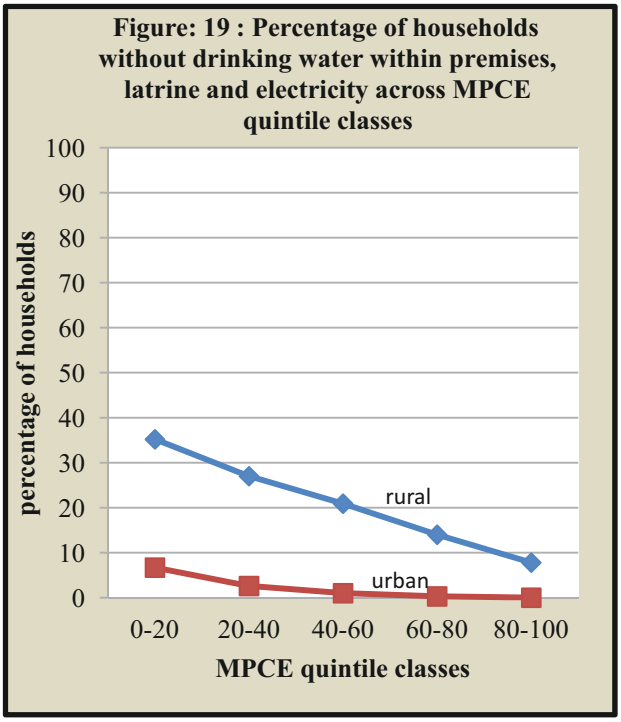
Statement 33: Proportion (per 1000) of households with drinking water within premises, electricity for domestic use and latrine for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these	all three facilities	none of these
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	45	352	392	67		
20-40	78	270	494	26		
40-60	127	209	644	10		
60-80	181	140	757	3		
80-100	388	78	902	0		
all	184	195	675	18	329	142

[1] For NSS 65th and 58th rounds, households with *exclusive use* (*own latrine*) of latrine and shared latrine are considered whereas for NSS 49th round the latrine facilities within premises is considered.





3.1.20 **Households with different tenure types:** In **Statement 34,** distribution of households by different tenurial status is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. It is seen that majority of the households during 2008-09, in both rural and urban areas were residing in *owned dwelling*: nearly 95 per cent in rural areas and 62 per cent in urban areas. *Hired dwelling* also shared a significant proportion of households' tenure type: 3 per cent of rural households and 30 per cent of urban households lived in *hired dwelling*. Residence in *employer's quarter* was more of an urban phenomenon, with nearly 5 per cent of the urban households had residence in *employer's quarter* against slightly less than one per cent of rural household. Over a period of time from 1993 to 2008-09, some changes in the tenurial status were observed in both the rural and the urban areas. The proportion of households with *own dwelling* has shown an increasing trend during this period. In rural areas during 1993 nearly 93 per cent households had *own dwelling* which increased to nearly 95 per cent in 2008-09 and for urban areas the share of own dwelling increased from 57 per cent in 1993 to nearly 62 per cent in 2008-09. Over this period of time, tenure type *hired accommodation* retained a significant share of the type of tenure of urban households and tenure type *employer's quarter* had lost its share. While in rural areas, proportion of households with *hired accommodation* hovered around 3 per cent in these time periods, in urban areas this proportion increased from 28 per cent in 1993 to 30 per cent in 2008-09. The proportion of households who lived in *employer's quarter* was not significant in rural areas during all these periods but in urban areas, proportion of households who lived in employer's quarter decreased from 8 per cent in 1993 to 5 per cent in 2008-09. The distribution of different tenure types is presented graphically in Figures 20 and 21, for rural and urban areas respectively.

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of rural households by tenure types

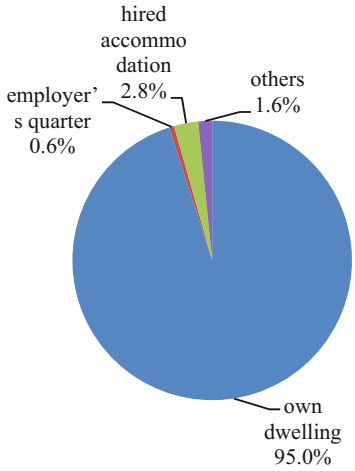
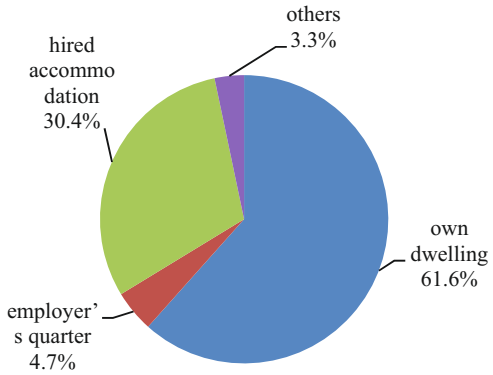


Figure 21: Percentage distribution of urban households by tenure types



Statement 34: Distribution (per 1000) of households with different types of tenurial status of the dwelling unit during 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

tenurial status of the dwelling	NSS 49th round			NSS 58th round			NSS 65th round		
	rural	urban	rural+ urban	rural	urban	rural+ urban	rural	urban	rural+ urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. no dwelling	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
2 own dwelling-freehold							946	600	844
3. own dwelling-leasehold							4	15	8
4. all own dwelling (2 and 3)	929	573	836	921	599	829	950	616	851
5. employer's quarter	12	77	29	11	58	24	6	47	18
6. hired dwelling with written contract							2	50	16
7. hired dwelling without written contract							25	254	93
8.all hired accommodation (6 and 7)	32	281	97	33	290	106	28	304	110
9. others	24	66	35	34	53	40	16	33	21
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Note: The shaded cells indicate that no corresponding estimates were available.

3.1.21 **Distance travelled to place of work:** Members of nearly 15 per cent of households in rural areas and 20 per cent of the households in urban areas did not require travelling to their place of work. This group of households may be pensioners, remittance recipients or rentiers including those for whom the work is performed by the members at home, such as running the enterprise from home, etc. For majority of households in both rural and urban areas, *distance travelled* by the earners was limited to 1 to < 5 k.m.: 43 per cent in rural areas and 32 per cent in urban areas. It is seen from the **Statement 35** that, for earners of nearly 9 per cent of rural households *distance travelled* exceeded 10 k.m. while such *distance travelled* was for nearly 16 per cent of the earners of urban households. No definite pattern in *distance travelled* was observed across different MPCE quintile classes, except in cases where household members required to travel 10 k.m. or more. It is seen that in both rural and urban areas, proportion of households where any member travelled 10 k.m. or more increased with the increase of level of living. While, for only 7 per cent of rural households in bottom MPCE quintile class, *distance travelled* was 10 k.m or more it gradually increased to reach 12 per cent of the households in the top MPCE quintile class and in urban areas the corresponding proportion was 9 per cent in the bottom quintile class which gradually increased to 21 per cent of the households in the highest MPCE quintile class.

Statement 35: Distribution (per 1000) of households by maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

MPCE quintile class	not required to travel	maximum distance travelled by any member				all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to < 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to < 10 k.m.	10 k.m or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0-20	135	222	459	112	66	1000
20-40	140	205	450	125	78	1000
40-60	138	197	456	126	80	1000
60-80	135	205	438	125	94	1000
80-100	188	191	385	115	118	1000
all	150	203	434	120	90	1000
urban						
0-20	190	177	374	164	93	1000
20-40	146	181	382	156	133	1000
40-60	170	162	345	178	144	1000
60-80	192	168	315	151	173	1000
80-100	256	117	230	184	210	1000
all	197	157	318	168	159	1000
rural + urban						
all	164	189	399	135	110	1000

3.2 Housing Characteristics and Micro Environment: The housing characteristics and micro environmental elements surrounding the house and the dwelling unit of the households viz. the type of structure of dwelling unit, plinth level of the house, use of house, condition of the structure, type of the dwelling unit, availability of floor area, rent for hired accommodation, etc., constitute important aspects of housing condition. Besides, the micro environmental ambience surrounding the house ensured by presence/availability of proper drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system, availability of roads, etc. has an impact on the quality of life of the dwellers.

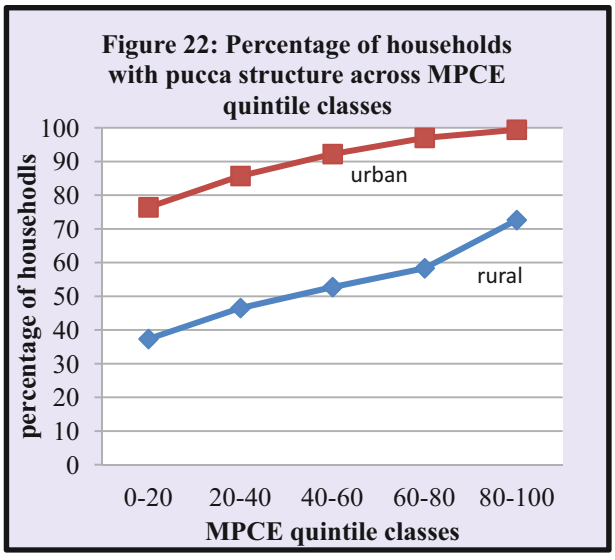
3.2.1 **Households having dwelling units with different types of structures:** Type of structures of the dwelling unit of households was categorised in NSS 65th round as *pucca*, *semi-pucca* and *katcha*, the last one i.e. *katcha*, being further split into two categories: *serviceable katcha* and *unserviceable katcha*. This categorisation of the dwelling unit into different types of structures was on the basis of materials used in the construction of roof and wall of the dwelling unit.

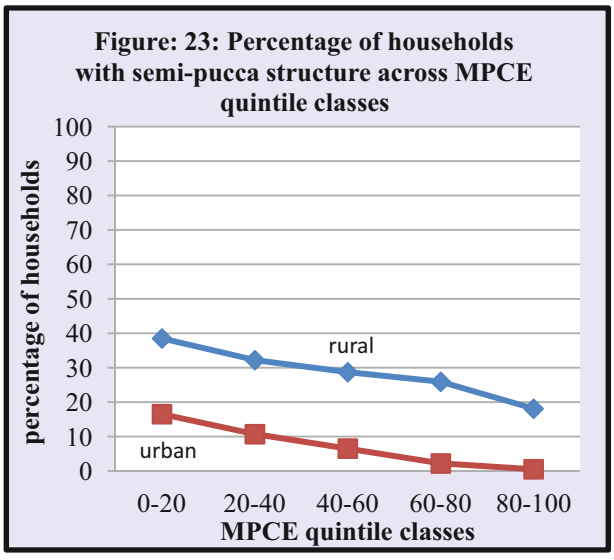
In **Statement 36**, distribution of households having dwelling units with different types of structures is presented for each MPCE quintile class. The Statement shows that at the all-India level, during 2008-09, nearly 55 per cent of the rural households and 92 per cent of the urban households lived in *pucca* structures. *Semi-pucca* structures also accounted for a considerable proportion of the dwelling unit of the rural households and had a moderate share of urban households: nearly 28 per cent of the rural households lived in *semi-pucca* structures against nearly 6 per cent of urban households. Use of *Katcha* structures as dwelling unit was minimal in the urban areas: nearly 2 per cent of the urban households lived in *katcha* structures against nearly 17 per cent of the rural households. A noticeable feature of type of structure in rural area is that nearly 5 per cent of its households lived in *unserviceable katcha* structures, the roof and wall of which were basically made of grass, straw, leaves, reeds, bamboo, etc. Proportion of rural households who lived in *pucca* structure increased gradually from nearly 37 percent in bottom MPCE quintile class to 73 percent in the top quintile class. On the other hand, in urban areas, 76 per cent of households in the bottom MPCE quintile class lived in *pucca* structures which increased to nearly 99 per cent in top MPCE quintile class. However, in case of either *semi-pucca* or *katcha* structures, in both rural and urban areas, the trend is found reversed. The proportion of households who lived in either of these two types of structures gradually dwindled with the increase of level of living. In rural areas, nearly 39 per cent of the households in the bottom quintile class lived in *semi-pucca* structure which gradually decreased with the increase of MPCE to 18 per cent for the households in the top quintile class. Similarly, while nearly 24 per cent of the rural households in the bottom quintile class lived in *katcha* structures, the share reduced to nearly 9 per cent of the households in top quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, nearly 17 per cent of the households had dwelling units of *semi-pucca* structures in the bottom quintile class, which reduced gradually to less than 1 per cent of the households in the top quintile class. The share of *katcha* structures was nearly 7 per cent of urban households in bottom MPCE quintile class and was almost negligible for the households in the top quintile class. In Figures 22 and 23, percentage distribution of households who lived in *pucca* and *semi- pucca* structures are presented for each quintile class of MPCE.

Statement 36: Distribution (per 1000) of households who lived in houses by type of structure for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of structure					
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha			all (incl. n.r.)
			serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0-20	373	385	172	70	242	1000
20-40	465	322	151	62	213	1000
40-60	527	287	131	55	186	1000
60-80	583	259	113	45	158	1000
80-100	726	181	63	29	92	1000
all	554	276	120	50	170	1000
urban						
0-20	764	165	52	19	71	1000
20-40	857	107	28	8	36	1000
40-60	922	65	11	55	13	1000
60-80	970	22	5	45	7	1000
80-100	994	5	0	0	1	1000
all	917	62	16	5	21	1000
rural+urban						
all	661	213	89	37	126	1000





3.2.2 **Type of use of house:** In **Statement 37,** distribution of households living in houses by type of use of house is presented for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round. In NSS 65th round, nearly 92 per cent of the rural households and 91 per cent of urban households lived in houses which were exclusively used for *residential* purposes. However, *residential-cum-commercial* use of house was more prominent in urban areas than in rural areas: about 8 per cent of the urban households lived in houses that were used for *residential-cum-commercial* purposes against about 5 per cent for rural areas. The results over the period from 1993 to 2008-09 do not however, display any definite pattern in the use of houses. While in 1993, nearly 93 per cent of the rural households lived in houses that were used exclusively for *residential* purposes, the share of exclusive *residential* use increased by 2 percentage points in 2002 to reach nearly 95 per cent which however dropped to 92 per cent in 2008-09. In urban areas, in 1993 nearly 89 per cent of the households lived in houses which were used exclusively for *residential* purpose, which was found to be 91 per cent in both 2002 and 2008-09.

Statement 37: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in houses by type of use of house for NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round

all-India

sector	type of use of house			
	residential only	residential-cum-commercial	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49th round (Jan-Dec 1993)				
rural	928	30	42	1000
urban	889	89	23	1000
rural+urban	918	45	37	1000
58th round (Jul-Dec 2002)				
rural	951	28	21	1000
urban	908	84	8	1000
rural+urban	939	43	17	1000
65th round (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)				
rural	921	48	31	1000
urban	911	76	13	1000
rural+urban	918	57	26	1000

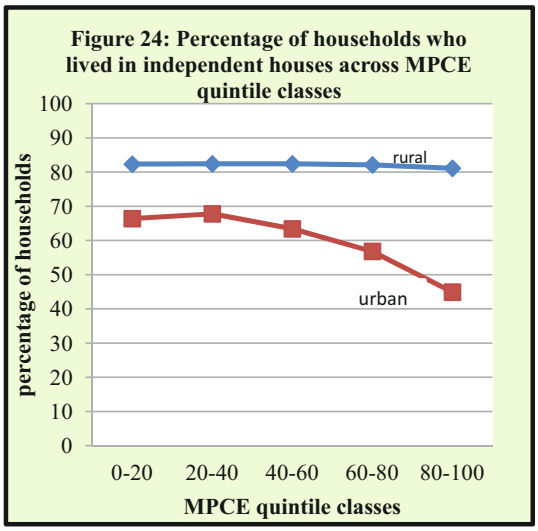
3.2.3 **Type of dwelling unit:** In **Statement 38,** distribution of dwelling units by type of dwelling units is presented for each quintile class on MPCE. It is seen that during 2008-09, most of the households (nearly 82 per cent) in rural areas lived in *independent houses*, while in urban areas, slightly above half of the total households lived in *independent houses (*58 per cent). On the other hand, *flats* were more common in urban areas than in rural areas: nearly 24 per cent of the urban households lived in *flats* against only 4 per cent of the rural households. The **Statement 38** shows that in rural areas, the share of *independent house* was invariant at about 82 per cent of the households across MPCE quintile classes. On the other hand, the proportion of rural households who lived in *flats* increased modestly from 2 per

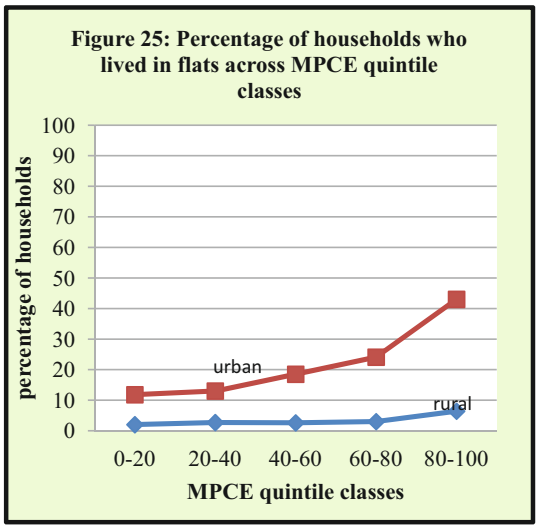
cent of the rural households in the bottom quintile class to nearly 6 per cent of households in the top quintile class. In urban areas, on the other hand, proportion of households who lived in *independent houses* decreased with the increase of level of living of the households: nearly 66 per cent of the urban households in the bottom quintile class lived in *independent houses* against nearly 45 of the households in the top MPCE quintile class. In Figures 24 and 25, the proportion of households who lived in *independent houses* and *flat*s are presented for each quintile class of MPCE.

Statement 38: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of dwelling unit for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

MPCE quintile class	type of dwelling unit			
	independent house	flat	others	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
0-20	823	20	156	1000
20-40	824	27	147	1000
40-60	824	26	149	1000
60-80	821	30	148	1000
80-100	811	64	125	1000
all	820	36	143	1000
urban				
0-20	664	118	216	1000
20-40	678	130	192	1000
40-60	634	185	181	1000
60-80	568	241	192	1000
80-100	449	430	121	1000
all	581	244	174	1000
rural+urban				
all	749	97	153	1000





3.2.4 **Age of own dwelling unit:** In **Statement 39**, distribution of *own dwelling* units by different ages is presented at the all-India level. It is seen that both in rural and urban areas, nearly one-third of the own dwelling units were 10 to 20 years old. Nearly 32 per cent of own dwelling units in rural areas and 29 per cent of the own dwelling units in urban areas were 5 to 10 years old. On the other hand, dwelling units of age 60 years and above accounted for nearly 3 per cent of the dwelling units in both these areas. From this Statement an indicator of obsolescence of the dwelling units can be derived for different threshold ages of the *own* dwelling units. If the age of 60 years and above is considered obsolescent, nearly 3 per cent each of rural and urban households was found to live in obsolescent dwelling units, which reduced to nearly 1 per cent of rural and urban households when threshold age of the dwelling was increased to 80 years and above.

Statement 39: Distribution (per 1000) of households with own dwelling by age of dwelling unit

all-India

age of the dwelling (years)	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
less than 1	12	9	11
1 – 5	76	59	73
5 – 10	321	288	314
10 – 20	340	333	339
20 – 40	168	206	176
40 – 60	55	70	58
60 – 80	17	20	18
80 and more	9	14	10
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

3.2.5 **Distribution of households by condition of the structures:** Besides the age of the structure, information on condition of the dwelling unit was also collected in this round. For this purpose, the condition of the dwelling unit was considered to be *good* if the structure did not require any immediate repairs. If the structure required immediate minor repair but not major repair, it was considered to be in *satisfactory* condition. On the other hand, if the structure required immediate major repairs without which it might be unsafe for habitation or required to be demolished and rebuilt, it was considered to be in *bad* condition. In **Statement 40,** distribution of households living in a house by condition of structure is presented for each condition of structure. It is seen from **Statement 40** that in urban areas a higher percentage of households lived in structures which were in *good* condition compared to that in rural areas. Nearly 54 per cent of urban households lived in structures which were in *good* condition against nearly 31 per cent of rural households. In rural areas nearly one-half of the households (51 per cent) lived in structures which were in *satisfactory* condition against 38 per cent of urban households. Condition was *bad* for nearly 18 per cent of the structures in rural areas against only 8 per cent in urban areas.

Statement 40: Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by condition of structure

all-India

sector	condition of structure			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	310	508	182	1000
urban	542	375	84	1000
rural+urban	379	468	153	1000

3.2.6 **Availability of Floor area:** Floor area meant the inside floor area (i.e., carpet area) of all living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda and uncovered veranda put together, i.e., area of the floor excluding area covered by walls. If a portion of a room was used for residential purposes and other portion was used for some other purposes, only the area of the portion used for residential purposes was considered.

3.2.6.1 **Per capita floor area:** Per capita floor area was derived by dividing total floor area of the dwelling unit by household size. **In Statement 41,** per capita floor area (in sq. mt.) of the dwelling units in rural and urban area is presented at the all-India level for each quintile class on MPCE.. It is seen from **Statement 41** that at the all-India level per capita floor area (8.39 sq. mt.) was lower in rural areas than in urban areas (9.45 sq. mt.). Wide divergence in both rural and urban areas was observed in the availability of per capita floor area among the households with different levels of living. In rural areas, per capita floor area of the households in the top quintile class was 12.78 sq. mt., i.e., nearly double of that available (i.e., 5.84 sq. mt.) to the households in the bottom quintile class, while in urban areas, the divergence further widened with the per capita floor area of households in the top quintile class (i.e., 16.83 sq. mt.) nearly trebled to that available (i.e., 5.63 sq. mt.) to the households

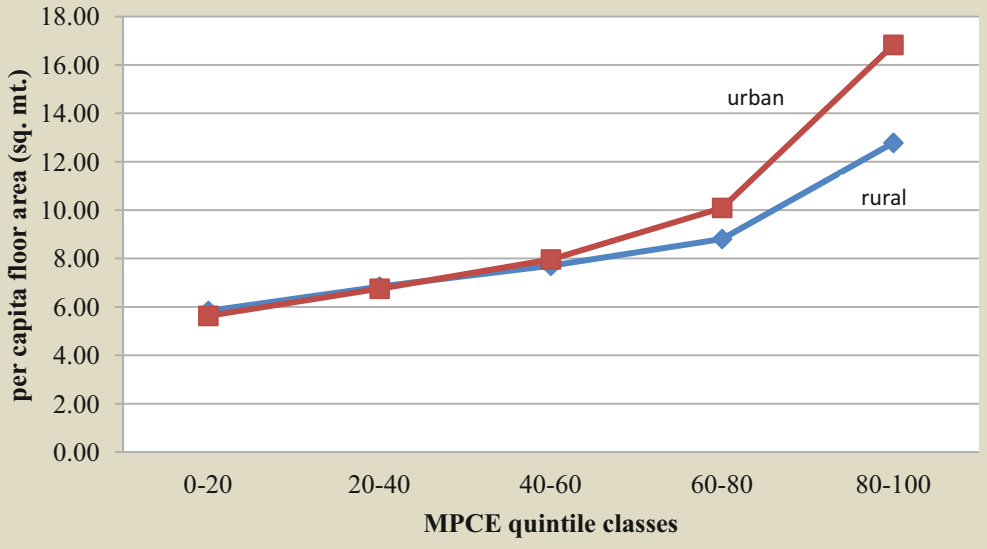
in the bottom quintile class. One noticeable feature is that, in urban areas, households in the bottom two quintile classes had marginally lower per capita floor area than the corresponding rural counterparts. Save for these bottom two quintile classes, in all other quintile classes per capita floor area in urban households was higher than that was available to rural households in the corresponding quintile classes. In Figure 26 availability of per capita floor area (sq. mt.) to rural and urban households in different quintile classes is presented.

Statement 41: Per capita floor area (in sq. mt.) for the households living in houses for each MPCE quintile class

all-India

quintile class on MPCE	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-20	5.84	5.63	
20-40	6.84	6.75	
40-60	7.70	7.96	
60-80	8.81	10.09	
80-100	12.78	16.83	
all	8.39	9.45	8.67

Figure 26: Per capita floor area (sq. mt.) across MPCE quintile classes



3.2.7 **Average monthly rent:** In **Statement 42,** average monthly rent payable by each of the households who lived in employer's quarter or in any other hired dwelling unit is presented at the all-India level. It may be noted that average monthly rent of *hired* dwellings in urban areas (Rs. 1149) was nearly double of that in rural areas (Rs. 560). Moreover, rent of *hired dwelling with written contract* was much higher than that of *hired dwelling without written contract.* In rural areas, rent of *hired dwelling units with written contract* was Rs. 938 whereas it was Rs. 1878 in urban areas and that of *hired dwelling units without written contract* was Rs. 527 in rural areas against Rs. 1006 in urban areas.

Statement 42: Average monthly rent (Rs.) paid by households who lived in employer's quarter or in any other hired dwelling units

all-India

sector	employer quarter	hired accommodation		
		with written contract	without written contract	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
rural	272	938	527	560
urban	1139	1878	1006	1149
rural+urban	934	1789	914	1045

3.3 Micro environmental elements surrounding the house (*Drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system and availability of roads)*: Proper d*rainage arrangement* meant a system of easy carrying -off waste water and liquid waste of the house without any overflow or seepage. This is an essential requirement for maintaining hygienic condition surrounding the house. In this respect the non-existence of *drainage arrangement* can be viewed as potential health hazard. However the presence of *open katcha drainage* from which seepage of water can take place, pose similar problems to the households living in the house. Another important aspect is the *garbage collection system*. This is an arrangement to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. Thus, these two aspects, viz., *drainage arrangement* and *garbage disposal system* are associated with hygiene and cleanliness of the house. The third aspect is the availability of *direct opening to road* from the house which is also an indicator of better living condition enjoyed by the households living in the house.

In **Statement 43**, proportion of households with either *no drainage* or *open katcha drainage*, proportion households with g*arbage disposal system* and proportion of households *without direct opening to road* are presented for all-India level. It is seen that in rural areas the specific condition of these micro environmental elements with respect to which results have been presented here discerns relative dearth of facilities, whereas in urban areas, that appears more suitable for a healthy living. In rural areas, nearly 19 per cent of the households had *open katcha drainage* and 57 per cent of the households had *no drainage* arrangement. Garbage disposal arrangement was available to only 24 per cent of rural households and nearly 18 per cent of the dwelling units had *no direct opening to road*. In urban areas, on the other hand, only 6 per cent of the households had *open katcha drainage* and nearly 15 per cent had *no drainage*. *Garbage disposal system* was available to nearly 79 per cent of the urban households and nearly 6 per cent of the urban households had *no direct opening to road*.

Statement 43: Proportion (per 1000) of households living in a house with some specific condition of the micro environment

all-India

sector	with open katcha drainage	no drainage	with garbage disposal arrangement	with no direct opening to road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	187	567	243	177
urban	58	148	786	55
rural+urban	149	443	404	141

3.4 Construction for residential purpose: In NSS 65th round, information was collected on various facets of construction activities undertaken by the households for residential purpose during last 365 days preceding the date of survey, within the geographical boundary of the Indian Union. This included the information on constructions which were started earlier, but continued during the last 365 days, as well as those initiated during the last 365 days. Such constructions undertaken during the last 365 days might have been completed or might remain in-progress status. **The constructions that were undertaken by the households during last 365 days might be any of the following three types, viz. new building, addition to floor space or alteration /improvement/ major repair.** For these constructions, information was collected on type of constructions, cost of constructions, sources of finance, etc. It may be noted that cost of construction covered all the costs of constructions up to the date of survey irrespective of starting date of the construction, which, as stated earlier, might be either during the last 365 days or on any period earlier to it. Information on floor area was collected only from the completed constructions**.**

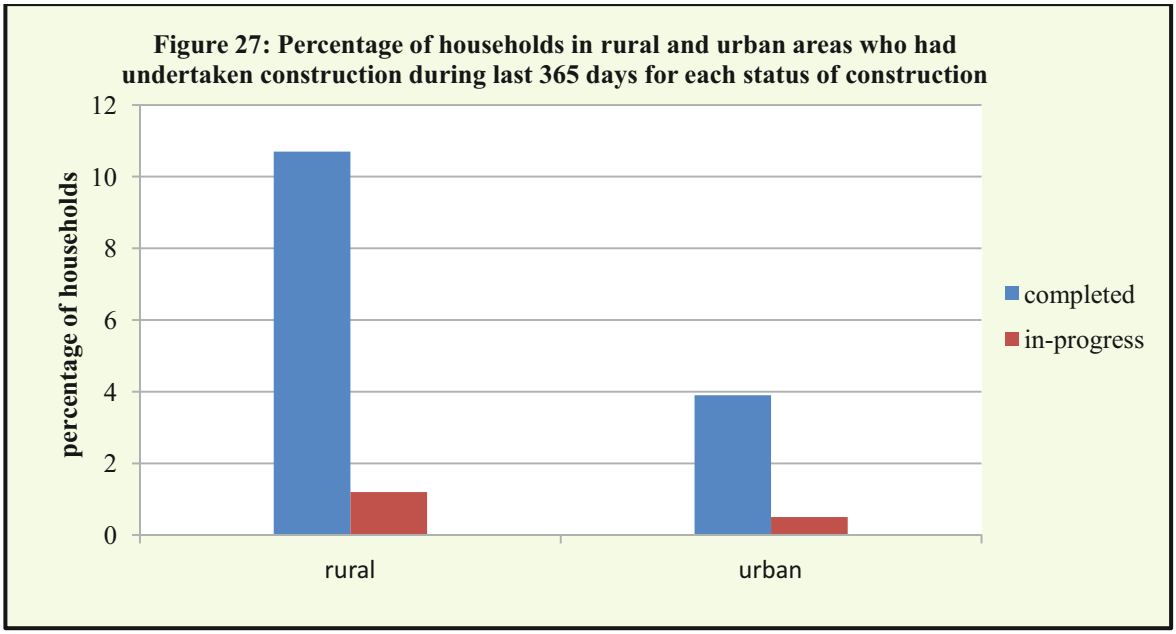
3.4.1 **Magnitude of residential constructions undertaken:** This aspect is discussed with respect to two features: proportion of households who undertook residential constructions and average number of residential constructions undertaken per household. Moreover, constructions undertaken during the last 365 days might either be completed during the last 365 days or might remain in-progress status. It is seen from the **Statement 44** that a higher percentage of households in rural areas undertook constructions than households in urban areas: nearly 12 per cent households in rural areas and 4 per cent households in urban areas undertook constructions during the last 365 days. The proportion of households who completed the constructions during the last 365 days far outnumbered the percentage of households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days which remained in-progress status: among rural households, nearly 11 per cent completed constructions and 1 per cent undertook constructions which were in-progress. In urban areas, nearly 4 per cent households completed constructions and less than 1 per cent undertook constructions which were in-progress. It may be noted that cost of construction meant cost incurred up to the date of survey, irrespective of the date from which construction activity started. It is seen that average cost of completed constructions were much lower than that of those construction which were in-progress (i.e., construction activity was not completed during the last 365 days). Further, average cost of construction in rural areas was almost half of that in urban areas. In Figure 27, percentage of households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey is presented and in Figure 28, average cost per construction is presented.

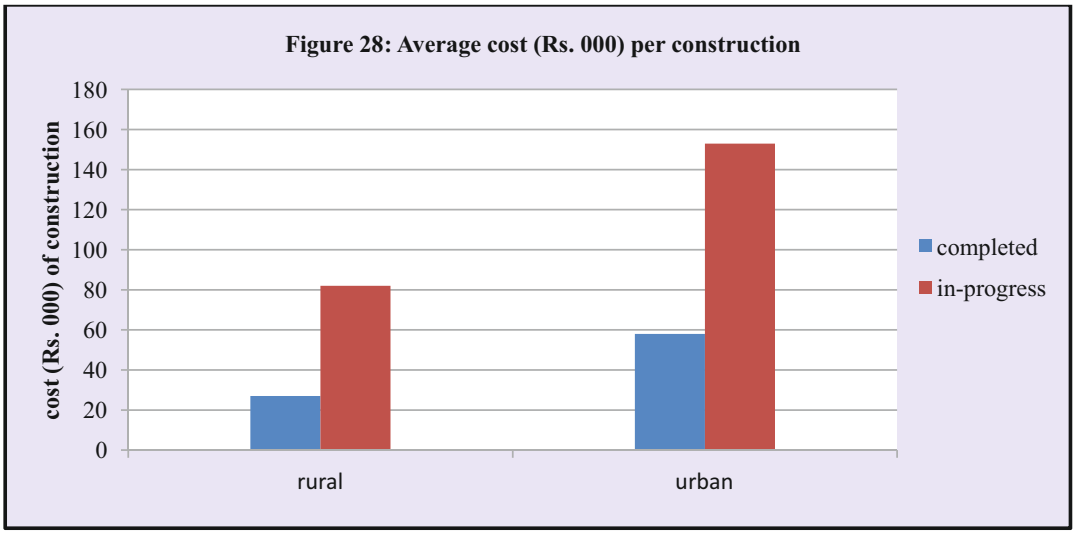
Statement 44: Proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook construction during last 365 days, average number of constructions undertaken per reporting household during last 365 days and average cost per construction

all-India

status of construction	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
proportion (per 1000) of households who undertook construction during last 365 days			
completed	107	39	87
in-progress	12	5	10
all (incl. n.r.)	120	44	97
average number of constructions undertaken per reporting household during last 365 days			
completed	1.01	1.01	1.01
in-progress	1.04	1.01	1.03
all (incl. n.r.)	1.02	1.01	1.02
average cost (Rs. '000) per construction			
completed	27	58	31
in-progress	82	153	93
all (incl. n.r.)	32	69	37

Figure 27: Percentage of households in rural and urban areas who had undertaken construction during last 365 days for each status of construction

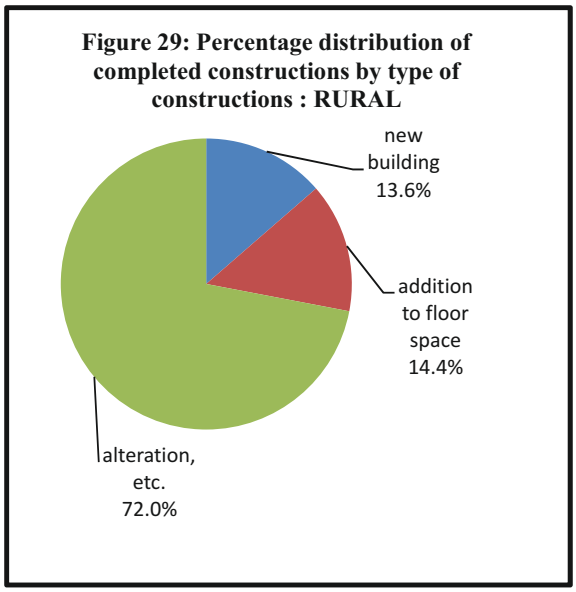


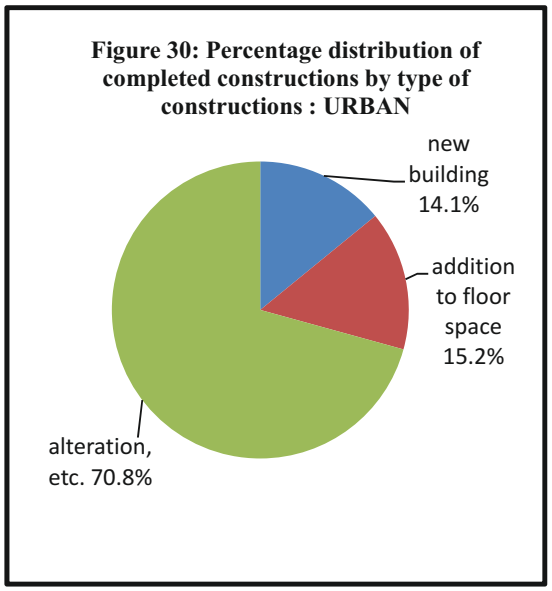


3.4.2 **Types of completed constructions and cost thereof:** The distribution of the completed construction in these three types along with the corresponding average cost per construction is presented in **Statement 45**. The **Statement** shows that most of the completed constructions were of the type alteration /improvement/ major repair, while the share of addition to floor space and new building were nearly of the same magnitude. Nearly 72 per cent of the completed constructions in rural areas and 71 per cent in urban areas were of the type alteration /improvement/ major repair. In both rural and urban areas nearly 14 per cent of the constructions were new building. Average cost per completed construction of new building was highest among the different types of constructions in both rural and urban areas. On an average, cost per constructed new building was nearly Rs. 1,31,000 in rural areas, and Rs. 2,48,000 in urban areas. In Figures 29 and 30, distribution of the completed constructions by type of constructions is presented for rural and urban areas respectively.

Statement 45: Distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions by type of constructions and corresponding average cost per construction during last 365 days all-India

type of construction	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
distribution (per 1000) of completed constructions			
new building	136	141	136
addition to floor space	144	152	145
alteration / improvement / major repair	720	708	718
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000
average cost (Rs. '000) per construction			
new building	131	248	146
addition to floor space	29	73	35
alteration / improvement / major repair	7	17	8
all (incl. n.r.)	27	58	31





3.4.3 **Type of structures of completed constructions:** The structure types of the completed constructions might be *pucca*, *semi-pucca* or *katcha*. In **Statement 46** distribution of the completed constructions by type of structure is presented. It is seen that in urban areas, majority of the completed constructions were *pucca,* nearly 82 per cent. In rural areas on the other hand, both *katcha* structure and *pucca* structure shared almost equal proportion of total completed constructions: 36 per cent of the constructions were *pucca* and 38 per cent constructions were *katcha*. In rural areas, *semi-pucca* structures had a relatively large share when compared with that of urban areas: nearly 26 per cent of the total completed constructions in rural areas and 10 per cent in urban areas were *semi-pucca*.

Statement 46: Distribution (per 1000) of completed construction by each type of structure

all-India

type of structure	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
pucca	360	821	420
semi-pucca	256	99	236
katcha	375	76	336
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

3.4.4 **Sources of finance of the completed constructions:** The households who undertook constructions might have financed the cost of constructions from own source or from institutional agency or from non-institutional agencies. In **Statement 47,** proportions (per 1000) of constructions for which amount was financed from different sources is presented along with distribution (per 1000) of amount of expenditure financed from different sources at the all-India level. The Statement reveals that in rural areas for nearly 9 per cent of the completed constructions, some amount was financed from institutional agencies, while in urban areas it was for nearly 11 per cent of the constructions. Financing from non-institutional agencies was almost of the same order in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas nearly 27 per cent of the constructions had some amount financed from non-institutional agencies while it was nearly 26 per cent in urban areas. It may also be seen that

in both the rural and urban areas, financing of the cost of construction from own sources had dominant share in total cost of completed constructions: in rural areas nearly 66 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions were financed from own sources which was nearly 61 per cent in urban areas. However, the financing pattern of the cost of construction from institutional agency and non-institutional agencies exhibited distinct feature in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, shares of institutional agency and non-institutional agency were almost equal in financing the cost of completed constructions: nearly 18 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions was financed from institutional agencies and nearly 17 per cent from non-institutional agencies. In the urban areas, on the other hand, the share of institutional agency was much higher than that of non-institutional agency: nearly 25 per cent of the total cost of completed constructions were financed from institutional agencies against 15 per cent from non-institutional agencies. The share of own sources, institutional agencies and non-institutional agencies in the total cost of completed constructions is presented in Figures 31 and 32 in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Statement 47: Proportion (per 1000) of completed constructions for each source of finance and distribution (per 1000) of amount financed by different source

all-India

srl. no.	sources of finance	rural		urban		rural+urban	
		proportion (per 1000) of constrns. by source of finance	distribution (per 1000) of amount financed	proportion (per 1000) of constrns. by source of finance	distribution (per 1000) of amount financed	proportion (per 1000) of constrns. by source of finance	distribution (per 1000) of amount financed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	own labour and/or material	656	75	372	61	619	71
2.	finance from own source	882	582	853	547	878	573
3.	***own source (sub-total 1 and 2)***		657		608		644
4.	government	53	54	24	23	49	46
5.	commercial bank incl. RRB, co-op society/bank	35	107	66	181	39	125
6.	insurance	0	0	4	1	1	1
7.	provident fund (advance/loan)	1	4	13	26	3	9
8.	financial corporation/ institution	3	5	6	11	4	7
9.	other institutional agency	11	6	9	3	11	5
10.	***all inst. agencies (sub-total 4 to 9)***	93	176	114	245	96	193
11.	money lender	116	77	111	67	116	74
12.	friends and relatives	166	83	152	67	164	79
13.	other non-inst. agencies.	24	7	27	13	25	9
14.	***all non-inst. agencies (sub-total 11 to 13)***	270	167	261	147	269	162
15.	***all sources***	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

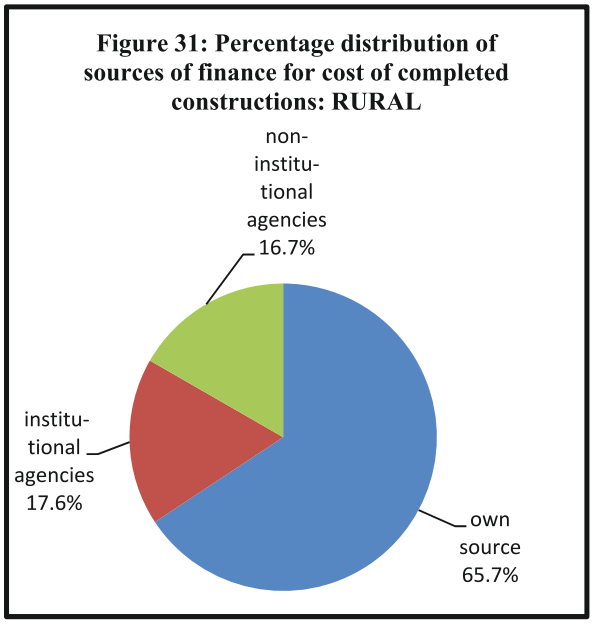


Figure 31: Percentage distribution of sources of finance for cost of completed constructions: RURAL

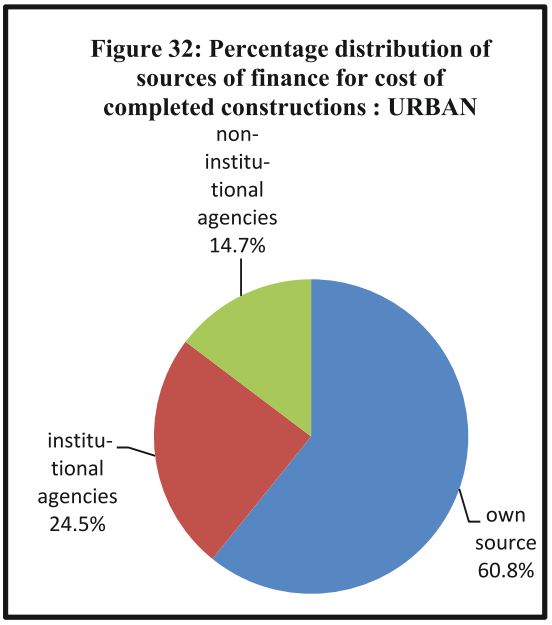


Figure 32: Percentage distribution of sources of finance for cost of completed constructions : URBAN

4.0 Survey on Domestic Tourism and its main findings: The objective of the 65th Round Survey of Domestic Tourism in India 2008-2009 was to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of *visitors* (i.e. persons performing trips), number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in India. It was also intended to study domestic tourism activity by different population categories such as age, economic level, activity status, occupation and industry of work, etc.; characteristics of trips such as purpose, main destination, etc. and the expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity. Based on the data collected during the survey period (July 2008 - June 2009), estimates pertaining to domestic tourism in India along with various characteristics associated with these have been generated.

4.1 Characteristics of Domestic Tourism

4.1.1 Incidence of trips per household: The trip was the basic unit to study the activity of domestic tourism and it corresponded to movement of the members of the households outside their usual place of residence (excluding the movements which were part of the usual routine of life) with distinctive leading purposes, destinations and other trip characteristics. Thus one of the important measures of intensity of domestic tourism is the number of trips during one year per household. On an average, four overnight trips in a year were undertaken by an Indian household, with trips made by rural households marginally higher in number than their urban counterpart (**Statement 48**). To be more precise, 418 overnight trips were undertaken per 100 households at all-India level – 440 trips per 100 households in rural areas and 365 in urban areas.

Statement48: Average number of overnight and same-day trips * per 100 households: all-India

Kind of trip	Average number of trips per 100 households		
	rural	urban	rural+urban
Overnight	440	365	418
Same-day	844	537	753

*Last 365 days

4.1.2 Trips: overnight and same-day: For the rural population of India, slightly over one-third (34.3%) of all trips were overnight trips and nearly two-thirds (65.7%) were same-day trips **(Statement 49).** For the urban population, the proportion of overnight trips was somewhat higher (40.5%), the proportion of same-day trips being 59.5%.

Statement 49: Percentage of overnight and same-day trips* to total: all-India

Sector	Percentage of trips		
	Overnight	Same-day	All
Rural	34.3	65.7	100.0
Urban	40.5	59.5	100.0
Combined	35.7	64.3	100.0

*Last 365 days

4.1.3 Leading purpose of trip: In the survey, for each reported trip, a distinct leading purpose was identified. The leading purpose of a trip was understood as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been undertaken. It was recognized that if the individual purposes of different participants differed, there might be trips without a leading purpose in the above sense.

Statement 50: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day trips *by leading purpose

leading purpose	percentage of trips with the purpose among					
	overnight trips			same-day trips		
	rural	urban	rural +urban	rural	urban	rural +urban
business	2.3	3.4	2.7	5.2	7.6	5.5
holidaying, leisure and recreation	1.9	5.0	2.8	2.4	5.4	2.8
social	75.0	71.3	74.0	37.9	54.6	40.3
religious & pilgrimage	8.8	12.4	9.8	5.9	11.0	6.7
education & training	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0
health & medical	7.3	3.5	6.2	16.9	8.4	15.7
shopping	0.5	0.2	0.4	23.2	6.6	20.9
others	3.3	2.8	3.2	7.6	4.8	7.2
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*last 365 days

4.1.3.1 **Leading purpose: overnight trips:** By far the most common leading purpose of overnight trips was *social* – this included visiting friends and relatives and attending marriages. The *social* purpose accounted for 75% of overnight trips made by the rural population and 71% of such trips made by the urban population. *Religious trips and pilgrimages* accounted for 12% of urban and 9% of rural Indians' overnight trips. Overnight trips for *health and medical* purposes were more common in rural India, where they had a

share of 7.3% compared to 3.5% in urban India. 5% of the overnight trips of the urban population and only 2% of those of rural population were reported to be for *holidaying, leisure and recreation.*

4.1.3.2 **Leading purpose: same-day trips:** *Social* visits were the leading purpose of 38% of the same-day trips of rural Indians and nearly 55% of those of urban Indians. *Shopping* – very rarely the purpose of an overnight trip – was the leading purpose of 23% of same-day trips by the rural population but less than 7% for the urban population. In both rural and urban India, many more same-day trips were made for *health and medical* reasons (17% rural, 8% urban) than overnight trips. Same-day trips were made for *religious* purposes slightly less often (6% rural, 11% urban) than overnight trips were.

4.1.4 Trip duration: **Statement 51**, gives the average duration of overnight trips in number of nights, separately for trips ending in different months. The duration of each reported trip was ascertained by the survey in terms of the number of nights spent. On an average, the duration of a trip was 3.1 nights for rural households and 4.2 nights for urban households. The average duration of trips is seen to have greater variability over months in the urban sector, where it varied from 3.5 in February and August to 5.6 in July. In the rural sector it was highest in June at 3.4 and within 2.7 to 3.3 in all other months.

Statement 51: Average duration of overnight trips* (no. of nights spent)

Month@	Average duration of overnight trips (no. of nights spent)		
	rural	urban	rural+ urban
January	3.1	3.8	3.4
February	2.7	3.5	2.9
March	2.9	3.6	3.1
April	3.0	4.6	3.4
May	3.2	4.2	3.5
June	3.4	4.7	3.6
July	2.9	5.6	3.2
August	3.1	3.5	3.2
September	3.1	5.0	3.9
October	3.3	5.1	3.9
November	2.9	3.6	3.1
December	3.1	3.9	3.4
all	3.1	4.2	3.4

@ending month *last 365 days

4.1.5 Package and non-package trip: Among the characteristics of trips identified was whether or not it was a package trip. A package trip was one in which a package was availed of for the major part of the duration of the trip. A package was a combination of transport and any one or more chargeable travel services – e.g., accommodation, meals/food, entertainment, and sightseeing – and sold by tour operators through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product for a single price. (The components of a package tour might be pre-established or tailor-made.) The survey revealed only a marginal presence of package trips in domestic travel habits of Indian households. **Statement 52** shows that only 1.3% of overnight trips for the urban population and 0.8% for the rural were package trips. Among

same-day trips, only 0.7% of trips by the urban population and 0.3% of those by the rural population were of the package type.

Statement 52: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day trips by type of trip

type of trip	percentage of trips of the type among					
	overnight trips			same-day trips		
	rural	urban	rural+ urban	rural	urban	rural+ urban
package	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4
non-package	99.2	98.7	99.1	99.7	99.3	99.6
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.1.6 Destination type: For each trip, a main destination was identified and classified according to whether it was within the district, to which the household residence belonged, or outside the district but within the same State, or outside the State. About 21% of urban, but only 6% of rural overnight visitor-trips involved travel to a different state from their place of residence. In the majority (66%) of overnight visitor-trips of the rural population, the visitors remained within their district, while in 28% cases, they travelled beyond their district to a place within their state. Among overnight visitor-trips of the urban population, it was journeys beyond one's district (within the state) that were more common (49%), with only about 30% that were limited within the boundaries of the visitors' district. Travel within one's state accounted for nearly 99% of rural and about 96% of urban same-day visitor-trips. About 33% of urban but only 9% of rural same-day visitor-trips involved travel beyond the boundaries of the visitors' district, remaining within their state. The majority of same-day visitor-trips – nearly 90% in rural and 63% in urban India – kept the visitors within the district of their residence.

Statement 53: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day visitor-trips* by main destination type

destination type	percentage to total no. of overnight visitor-trips			percentage to total no. of same-day visitor-trips		
	rural	urban	rural+ urban	rural	urban	rural+ urban
within district	65.7	29.6	54.9	89.5	62.8	85.3
outside district but within state	28.2	49.3	34.5	9.1	32.8	12.9
outside state	6.0	20.9	10.5	1.1	4.4	1.6
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Last 365 days

4.1.7 Number of places visited per overnight trip: The estimated average number of places (towns or villages) visited per overnight trip was studied by sector of location of the visitor household and main destination type; the results are shown in **Statement 54.** The estimates show negligible variation over sectors. It is seen that for every 100 trips made to a main destination outside the visitor household's state, about 150 places were visited. For every 100

trips to outside-district but within-state destinations, about 118 places were visited (about 6 places visited for every 5 trips), while trips within one's district rarely saw more than one place visited.

Statement 54: Average number of places visited per 100 overnight trips* by main destination type

destination type	average no. of places visited per 100 overnight trip		
	rural	urban	rural+ urban
within district	104	105	104
outside district but within state	119	118	119
outside state	150	152	151

*Last 365 days

4.1.8 Trip size and leading purpose: It is relevant to examine the average trip size in terms of the average number of household members per trip. The number of household members participating in a trip reported by a household could vary from 1 to the size of the household. **Statement 55** gives an idea of the average trip size by presenting the average number of visitors per 100 trips, separately for same-day and overnight trips, and separately for overnight trips with different leading purposes. In rural areas, every 100 overnight trips had 223 participating members (2.2 per trip) and every 100 same-day trips had 183 members (1.8 per trip). In urban areas, every 100 overnight trips had 232 participants (2.3 per trip) and every 100 same-day trips had 200 participants (2.0 per trip).

Statement 55: Average number of visitors per 100 trips*

trip category	leading purpose	rural	urban	rural+ urban
overnight	business	129	126	128
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	208	216	213
	social	230	236	232
	religious & pilgrimage	228	275	245
	education & training	130	134	132
	health & medical	215	206	213
	shopping	141	135	140
	other	184	158	177
	all (including n.r.)	223	232	225
same-day	all	183	200	

*Last 365 days

4.2 Participation of Various Population Groups

4.2.1 The gender effect: Statement 56 also brings out male-female differences in number of trips per person. For overnight trips the average for females, in both sectors, was below the average for males by about 30 per 100 persons. Male-female differences were wider for

same-day trips, with rural females making 266 same-day trips per 100 persons while rural males made 389 (46% more). Urban females made 226 same-day trips per 100 persons while urban males made 297 (31% more).

Statement 56: Average number of same-day and overnight trips* per 100 persons of each sex:

all-India

Kind of trip	Average number of trips per 100 persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	male	female	all	male	female	all
Overnight	225	194	210	220	192	207
Same-day	389	266	330	297	226	263

*Last 365 days

4.2.1.1 **Gender profile of visitors:** As an overnight/ same-day visitor is understood as a person who made at least one overnight/ same-day trip during the reference period of 'last 365 days', the population of overnight or same-day visitors can be identified and various characteristics studied. One matter of interest here would be the gender profile of visitors, shown by their male-female break-up. This is given in **Statement 57**. Thus, among every 1000 overnight urban visitors, 537 were males and 463 were females, and the proportion of males was slightly lower among rural overnight visitors, but higher for same-day visitors – both rural and urban –among whom the male-female ratio was about 55 to 45 in the urban sector and slightly lower in the rural sector.

Statement 57: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day visitors by gender of visitor

Gender	Overnight visitors		Same-day visitors	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
male	52.5	53.7	54.5	55.1
female	47.5	46.3	45.5	44.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.2 **Variation with Occupation**: **Statement 58** shows variation with occupation in the average number of overnight and same-day trips in a one-year period, with nine occupational categories of households considered. It is seen that for all the categories listed, the average number of trips, whether overnight or same-day, was higher than the average ("all" row) for the population of the sector (rural/urban) as a whole, implying that the persons with no occupation made fewer trips on the average than the working or gainfully employed population. Among the gainfully employed, the professionals and associate professionals made trips more frequently than the rest, and so did clerks. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers had the highest average number of same-day trips (4.21) in urban India, but did not enjoy this distinction in case of overnight trips or the rural sector.

Statement 58: Average number of trips per person* for different occupation groups						
Occupation	average number of					
	overnight trips			same-day trips		
	rural	urban	rural+urban	rural	urban	rural+urban
legislators, senior officials and managers	2.74	2.56	2.62	5.29	3.65	4.23
professionals	3.10	2.69	2.85	6.69	4.04	5.10
associate professionals	3.16	2.64	2.88	6.76	3.87	5.20
clerks	2.87	2.55	2.64	5.82	3.71	4.36
service workers and shop & market sales workers	2.50	2.35	2.42	5.24	3.46	4.31
skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2.57	2.59	2.57	4.57	4.21	4.56
craft and related trades workers	2.52	2.27	2.40	5.04	3.49	4.31
plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.73	2.55	2.64	5.67	3.50	4.58
elementary occupations	2.44	2.13	2.40	4.47	2.99	4.25
all	**2.10**	**2.07**	**2.09**	**3.30**	**2.63**	**3.12**

*In last 365 days

4.2.3 Variation with industry: Statement 59 shows variation with industry of employment (NIC industry group) in average number of overnight and same-day trips during a one-year period. As in case of occupation, "all" includes those with blank industry code, which applies to all those not gainfully employed. Again it is clear, from a comparison of the "all" row figures with the rows for specific industries, that, with the exception of persons employed by private households, persons not gainfully employed in any industry made fewer trips on an average than the gainfully employed population. Variation over industry groups in number of trips per person was relatively low for overnight trips and a little more prominent in case of same-day trips, especially in the rural sector. Among the gainfully employed, there were no striking inter-industry differences in case of overnight trips. In rural India, those employed in "electricity, gas and water supply", "financial intermediation", "education", "health and social work", and "real estate, renting and business activities" had higher averages than other industry groups – 3 or more overnight trips in a year, and 6 or more same-day trips in a year.

Statement 59: Average number of trips per person * for different industry groups						
industry	average number of					
	overnight trips			same-day trips		
	rural	urban	rural+ urban	rural	urban	rural+ urban
agriculture, hunting and forestry	2.51	2.37	2.50	4.49	3.76	4.47
fishing	2.15	2.88	2.36	4.39	4.77	4.50
mining and quarrying	2.69	2.59	2.66	5.12	3.52	4.65
manufacturing	2.49	2.27	2.38	5.01	3.28	4.12
electricity, gas and water supply	3.69	2.86	3.27	6.87	4.16	5.49
construction	2.73	2.33	2.59	5.07	3.48	4.54
wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	2.45	2.26	2.34	5.00	3.49	4.13
hotels and restaurants	2.59	2.58	2.58	5.60	3.36	4.27
transport, storage and communications	2.73	2.56	2.65	5.28	3.79	4.51
financial intermediation	3.43	2.76	2.93	10.00	3.92	5.43
real estate, renting and business activities	3.09	2.55	2.67	6.36	3.40	4.05
public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.97	2.86	2.90	6.31	3.87	4.76
education	3.29	2.75	3.04	7.02	4.21	5.71
health and social work	3.10	2.60	2.81	6.24	3.61	4.73
other community, social and personal service activities	2.66	2.39	2.53	5.41	3.34	4.44
activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	1.68	1.68	1.68	4.16	2.10	2.79
extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.15	0.63	0.58	0.73	1.38	1.32
all	2.10	2.07	2.09	3.30	2.63	3.12

*In last 365 days

4.3 Visitor-Trips Characteristics

4.3.1 Visitor purpose: Statement 60 shows the all-India percentage break-up of rural/urban visitor-trips by visitor purpose, separately for overnight and same-day trips. By far the commonest purpose reported by persons who made overnight trips was *social*. This purpose alone prompted 77% of rural and 73% of urban overnight visitors to make their trips. *Religious* purposes, *including pilgrimages*, accounted for 9% of rural and about 15% of urban visitors, *health and medical* purposes for 7% of rural and 3% of urban visitors, and *holidaying, leisure and recreation* for about 2% of rural and 5% of urban visitors. For same-day visitors, the predominant purpose of trips was again *social*, but that the share of the *social* purpose was smaller, especially for the rural population (about 40%) and also for the urban (about 56%). For the rural population this was explained by the much larger shares of *health*

and medical and *shopping* (about 19% each). The same two purposes together accounted for about 14% of the visitor-trips for the urban population.

For details on how the number of **Visitor-Trips** has been estimated, NSS Report No. 536 "Domestic Tourism in India, 2008-09' may be referred.

Statement 60: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day visitor-trips by purpose of visit

purpose	percentage to total no. of overnight visitor-trips			percentage to total no. of same-day visitor-trips		
	rural	urban	rural+urban	rural	urban	rural+urban
business	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.7	4.5	3.8
holidaying, leisure and recreation	1.7	4.7	2.6	2.6	5.6	3.1
social	77.3	72.8	76.0	39.8	55.6	42.3
religious & pilgrimage	9.0	14.8	10.7	8.4	14.8	9.4
education & training	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8
health & medical	7.0	3.1	5.8	19.2	8.4	17.5
shopping	0.3	0.1	0.2	18.7	6.0	16.7
others	2.8	2.0	2.6	7.0	4.0	6.5
all	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

4.3.2 Mode of travel: As a typical trip involves more than one mode of transport, it needs to be clarified that it is the major mode reported for each visitor – in other words, the mode by which the visitor covered the longest distance – that is being referred to here**. Statement 61** gives the percentage distribution of visitor-trips by mode of travel separately for overnight and same-day trips made by rural and urban Indians. Buses were the dominant mode of travel for overnight and same-day trips alike, accounting for two-thirds (67%) of overnight trips by the rural population, 57% of trips by the urban population, and 57-61% of same-day trips by the rural and urban populations. Trains were used for 27% of overnight trips by urban Indians; for rural Indians their share in overnight trips was 7%. Trains were also used in 9% of same-day trips by urban Indians but their share was only 2% for rural Indians.

Statement 61: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day visitor-trips by mode of transport

mode of transport	percentage to total no. of overnight visitor-trips			percentage to total no. of same-day visitor-trips		
	rural	urban	rural+urban	rural	urban	rural+urban
on foot	2.7	0.3	2.0	6.8	0.7	5.9
bus	67.4	57.0	64.3	57.5	60.8	58.0
train	7.4	27.3	13.4	1.7	8.7	2.8
ship/boat	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
air	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
own transport	11.5	9.7	11.0	20.9	20.8	20.9

transport-equipment rental	10.2	5.0	8.6	12.4	8.5	11.8
others	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
all	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.3.3 Major type of stay: For a visitor on a trip, this refers to the type of accommodation - hotel, guest house, etc., where the visitor spent the greatest number of nights for overnight trips or maximum time for same-day trips. For same-day trips, the estimate are not of great interest as the majority – 82% in rural areas and 74% in urban – did not stay anywhere on the trip, while most of those who did, stayed with friends and relatives. For overnight trips, an overwhelmingly large number of visitors (strictly, visitor-trips) – 85% in rural areas and 80% in urban areas – reported that their major type of stay was with friends and relatives. This is, of course, not surprising in view of the fact that 77% of trips of urban visitors and 73% of trips of rural visitors were for a *social* purpose. Hotels were the major type of stay for an estimated 1.3% of rural and less than 5% of urban overnight visitors, and *dharamshalas* for about 3% of rural and 4% of urban overnight visitors.

Statement 62: Percentage distribution of overnight and same-day visitor-trips by major place of stay

mode of stay	percentage to total no. of overnight visitor-trips			percentage to total no. of same-day visitor-trips		
	rural	urban	rural + urban	rural	urban	rural + urban
hotel	1.3	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
private guest house	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
govt guest house	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
dharamshala	3.3	4.4	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
rented house	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
friends & relatives	85.1	79.9	83.6	14.8	22.2	15.9
did not stay at all	-	-	-	82.2	74.0	80.9
others including carriages/coaches	8.8	9.3	8.9	2.6	2.8	2.6

4.4 Occurrence of Domestic Tourism Activity in a One-Year Period

4.4.1 Occurrence among persons: One measure of the intensity of tourism activity is provided by the percentage of persons who made at least one trip (overnight/ same-day) during the last one year (or percentage of visitors). This percentage is occasionally referred to as $T_P(O)$ for overnight trips and $T_P(S)$ for same-day trips. **Statement 63** shows all-India levels of $T_P(S)$ and $T_P(O)$ for rural and urban areas separately and for the two sectors combined. It reveals that at the all-India level, the percentage of persons reporting at least one *overnight* trip in the last one year was around 77% and roughly the same for rural and urban areas. Further, the percentage of persons reporting at least one *same-day* trip during the last one year was 75.6% in rural areas but appreciably less – about 70% – in urban areas. The overall percentage – rural and urban considered together – was 74%.

Statement 63: Percentage of persons undertaking overnight and same-day trips*: all-India			
Kind of trip	Percentage of persons reporting trips		
	rural	urban	rural + urban
Overnight	77.4	77.3	77.4
Same-day	75.6	70.3	74.2

*Last 365 days

4.4.2 Occurrence among households: Like percentage of persons reporting trips, the percentage of households where at least one member made a trip (overnight/ same-day) during the last one year provides a measure of the intensity of tourism activity. This percentage is occasionally referred to as $T_H(O)$ for overnight trips and $T_H(S)$ for same-day trips. **Statement 64** shows all-India levels of $T_H(S)$ and $T_H(O)$ for rural and urban areas separately and for the two sectors combined. It is seen from the statement that at all-India level, the percentage of households reporting at least one trip in the last one year was 92.9% for same-day trips ($T_H(S)$=92.9) and only slightly less, 91.8%, for overnight trips ($T_H(O)$=91.8). In urban areas, the percentage of households reporting overnight trips (89.9%) was larger than the percentage reporting same-day trips (85.7%), but the reverse was true for rural areas, where same-day trips were reported by a larger number of households (as many as 96%) than overnight trips (92.6%).

Statement 64: Percentage of households reporting overnight and same-day trips* : all-India			
Kind of trip	Percentage of households reporting trips		
	rural	urban	rural+urban
Overnight	92.6	89.9	91.8
Same-day	96.0	85.7	92.9

*Last 365 days

4.4.3 Household occupation: Statement 65 shows the variation in the all-India rural and urban percentages of households reporting overnight and same-day trips over nine occupational categories of households. Except for the fact that overnight trips were reported somewhat more frequently by households that were “associate professionals” by occupation (in rural areas, 97.4% such households reported at least one overnight trip in the last one year compared to 92.6% for all rural households), deviations of more than 3 percentage points from the all-occupations average were rare, for overnight as well as same-day trips.

Statement 65: Percentage of households reporting overnight and same-day trips* by household occupation

occupation	Percentage of households reporting trips					
	Rural			Urban		
	Overnight	Same-day	Both	Overnight	Same-day	Both
legislators, senior officials and managers	92.6	96.0	91.0	90.7	87.9	83.0
professionals	92.6	96.0	91.0	90.9	87.6	82.7
associate professionals	97.4	96.0	95.9	93.0	88.7	83.6
clerks	92.6	96.0	91.0	91.5	87.3	84.0
service workers and shop & market sales workers	90.7	94.0	89.2	89.9	85.7	80.8
skilled agricultural and fishery workers	94.3	97.0	93.3	89.9	93.5	88.6
craft and related trades workers	92.6	96.0	91.0	88.8	86.2	80.8
plant and machine operators and assemblers	95.9	99.4	94.3	91.1	86.8	81.9
elementary occupations	91.5	96.3	90.5	87.6	82.5	77.7
all	92.6	96.0	91.0	89.9	85.7	80.8

*Last 365 days

4.4.4 Household social groups: **Statement 66** shows variation over social groups in the all-India rural and urban percentages of households reporting overnight and same-day trips during a one-year period. It is seen that the only notable variation is in the $T_H(S)$ values for urban India, which are: 90 for OBC, 85 for SC, 83 for Others, and 77 for ST. In case of overnight trips, too, the highest figure for urban India is reported by the OBC group, though the variation between groups is much less. For rural India, in case of both overnight and same-day trips, the percentages for the different social groups deviate only very slightly from the all-groups average.

Statement 66: Percentage of households reporting overnight and same-day trips* by social groups

Social group	Percentage of households reporting					
	overnight trips			same-day trips		
	rural	urban	rural + urban	rural	urban	rural + urban
ST	90.9	89.3	90.8	95.3	77.3	93.3
SC	92.8	89.6	92.2	95.8	85.2	93.6
OBC	92.8	91.3	92.4	96.3	90.1	94.6
Others	92.9	88.9	91.0	96.0	82.8	90.2
all	92.6	89.9	91.8	96.0	85.7	92.9

*Last 365 days

4.4.5 Household religion: **Statement 67** shows the variation in $T_H(O)$ and $T_H(S)$ among households of different religions. The estimates for “Jains”, “others” and “Buddhists” are

based on 418, 1216 and 1753 sample households respectively at the all-India level. Estimated percentages of households reporting trips, for all other religions, are above 80. Apart from the fact that only about 82% of Christian households in rural areas reported overnight trips compared to the all-religions average of 92.6%, there was little variation worthy of note among these religions. The percentage for individual religions rarely differed by more than 3 percentage points from the all-religions average, though divergences were somewhat greater in case of same-day trips by urban households. In rural areas, the largest two religious groups, Hindus and Muslims, had higher percentages reporting both overnight and same-day trips than other religions.

Statement 67: Percentage of households reporting overnight and same-day trips* by religion

Religion	Percentage of households reporting					
	overnight trips			same-day trips		
	rural	urban	rural + urban	rural	urban	rural + urban
Hinduism	93.2	90.6	92.5	96.2	85.6	93.2
Islam	90.3	86.8	89.1	95.4	85.8	92.1
Christianity	81.9	85.7	83.5	93.9	88.9	91.9
Sikhism	89.4	94.3	90.9	93.2	91.3	92.6
Jainism	85.6	94.1	92.1	93.0	92.5	92.6
Buddhism	88.4	84.3	86.9	89.7	68.2	81.6
Others (incl. Zoroastrianism)	89.0	70.7	84.7	89.4	60.4	82.6
all	92.6	89.9	91.8	96.0	85.7	93.0

*Last 365 days

4.4.6 Household economic level: Statement 68 examines whether the all-India percentages of rural and urban households reporting overnight and same-day trips vary with the MPCE level of the households. For this purpose rural households are classified into five ranges (quintile classes) of MPCE so that each range contains one-fifth of the rural population of India. A similar classification is made of urban households. Some variation over MPCE levels is noticed in the percentages of urban households reporting same-day trips, with the second quintile (20^{th} to 40^{th} percentiles) showing a figure of 90.8%, 5 percentage points higher than the all-classes percentage, and the topmost quintile showing a figure of 81.7%, which is 4 percentage points lower than the all-classes percentage. Apart from this, however, deviations of even 2 percentage points from the overall percentage are rare.

Statement 68: Percentage distribution of households reporting overnight and same-day trips* over quintile classes of MPCE

Quintile class of MPCE (%)	Percentage of households in the class among			
	hhs reporting overnight trips		hhs reporting same-day trips	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-20	91.0	88.1	94.5	88.2
20-40	93.2	89.6	95.3	90.8
40-60	92.7	89.0	96.3	86.8
60-80	92.5	90.2	96.3	83.7
80-100	93.0	91.6	97.0	81.7

Statement 68: Percentage distribution of households reporting overnight and same-day trips* over quintile classes of MPCE				
Quintile class of MPCE (%)	Percentage of households in the class among			
	hhs reporting overnight trips		hhs reporting same-day trips	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
all	92.6	89.9	96.0	85.7

*Last 365 days

4.5 Expenditure on Trips: Expenditure incurred in connection with overnight and same-day trips., all expenditure incurred by the surveyed households on or in connection with a trip made by any of their members, or members of other households, was recorded as expenditure on the trip provided it was not incurred for productive purposes.

4.5.1 Expenditure per overnight trip and leading purpose Statement 69 shows that for both the rural and the urban population, trips with *social* leading purpose had a considerably lower-than-average expenditure per trip – 43% lower than the overall (all-purposes) average for the rural population and 40% lower for the urban. Average expenditure on such trips was only Rs.466 for the rural sector and Rs.989 for the urban sector and was the lowest among all the purposes used for classification of trips by leading purpose. One may recall, in this connection, that the major place of stay of the visitor in 85% of visitor-trips for the rural population and 80% for the urban was with *friends and relatives*. This suggests that visitors stayed with friends and relatives in the overwhelming majority of *social* visits and helps to understand how expenditure on such visits remained low.

Statement 69: Average expenditure per overnight trip by leading purpose			
leading purpose	average expenditure per trip (Rs.)		
	rural	urban	rural + urban
business	1194	3586	2002
holidaying, leisure and recreation	1214	5287	3174
social	466	989	596
religious & pilgrimage	997	1919	1301
education & training	996	1995	1337
health & medical	3416	6956	3918
shopping	3086	5491	3365
others	1912	1676	1857
all	821	1636	1038

On the other hand, trips for *health and medical* purposes were the most expensive in both rural and urban sectors – expenditure on such trips being, on the average, more than four times as high as the all-purpose average for both rural and urban populations. The urban population's trips for *holidaying, leisure and recreation* were on the average more than three times as expensive, and its *business* trips twice as expensive, as the overall average. In both sectors, *religious* trips were only slightly more expensive than average, about 21% more for the rural sector and 17% more for the urban.

4.5.2 Expenditure per overnight visitor-trip and leading purpose: Statement 70 gives average trip expenditure per overnight visitor, separately for trips with different leading purposes. The estimates of expenditure per visitor-trip are smaller than the estimates of per-trip expenditure – the expenditure on a trip, in general, gets spread over more than one participant. At all-India level, the average expenditure per overnight visitor-trip was estimated as Rs.369 for the rural population and Rs.715 for the urban population.

Statement 70: Average expenditure per overnight visitor-trip by leading purpose

leading purpose	average expenditure per visitor-trip (Rs.)		
	rural	urban	rural + urban
business	923	2845	1561
holidaying, leisure and recreation	584	2444	1497
social	202	418	257
religious & pilgrimage	437	699	534
education & training	765	1485	1016
health & medical	1588	3375	1832
shopping	2185	4066	2395
others	1038	1061	1043
all	369	715	460

4.5.3 Break-up of overnight trip expenditure by leading purpose: Statement 71 gives the break-up of estimated expenditure on overnight trips by leading purpose of trip, separately for the rural and urban populations. It was seen above that among trips with different leading purposes, expenditure per overnight trip, for both rural and urban travellers, was the lowest for *social* (leading purpose) trips. As such, the share of *social* trips was, in both sectors, only 42-43% even though such trips accounted for 75% of all overnight trips for the rural population and 71% for the urban **(Statement 50)**. Trips with *health and medical* purposes, which were seen in **Statement 70** to be on the average four times as expensive as the all-trips average, are seen to account for 30% of all expenditure on overnight trips for the rural population and 15% for the urban. *Religious and pilgrimage* trips, which accounted for about 9% of all overnight trips of the rural population and about 12% in case of the urban population had a share of about 11% in overnight trip expenditure for the rural sector and about 14% for the urban sector.

Statement 71: Percentage break-up of expenditure on overnight trips by leading purpose

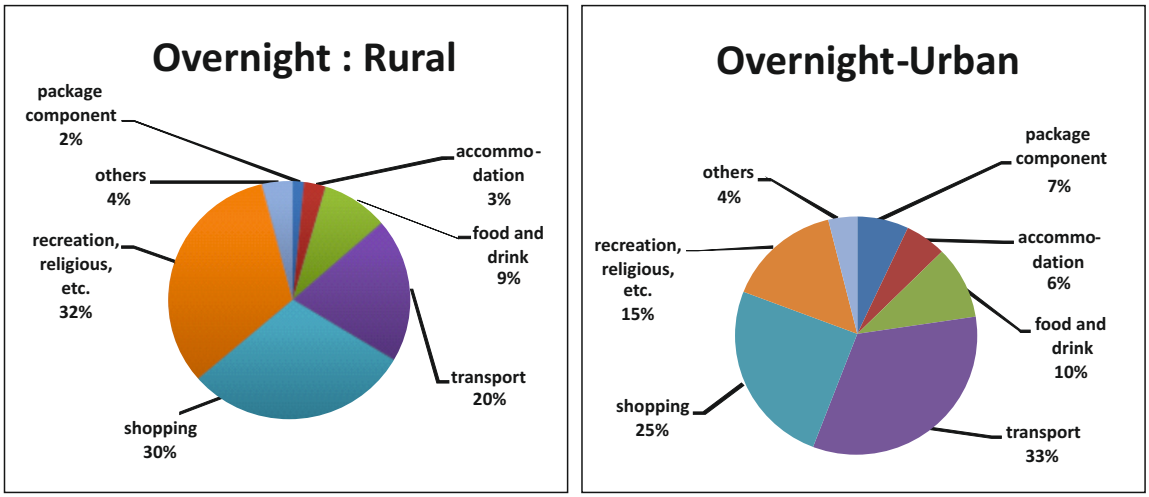
leading purpose	percentage share in total expenditure on overnight trips		
	rural	urban	rural+urban
business	3.39	7.43	5.06
holidaying, leisure and recreation	2.77	15.98	8.21
social	42.47	42.58	42.51
religious & pilgrimage	10.64	14.40	12.19
education & training	1.09	1.62	1.31
health & medical	30.28	14.53	23.79
shopping	1.70	0.57	1.24
others	7.61	2.88	5.66
all	100.00	100.00	100.00

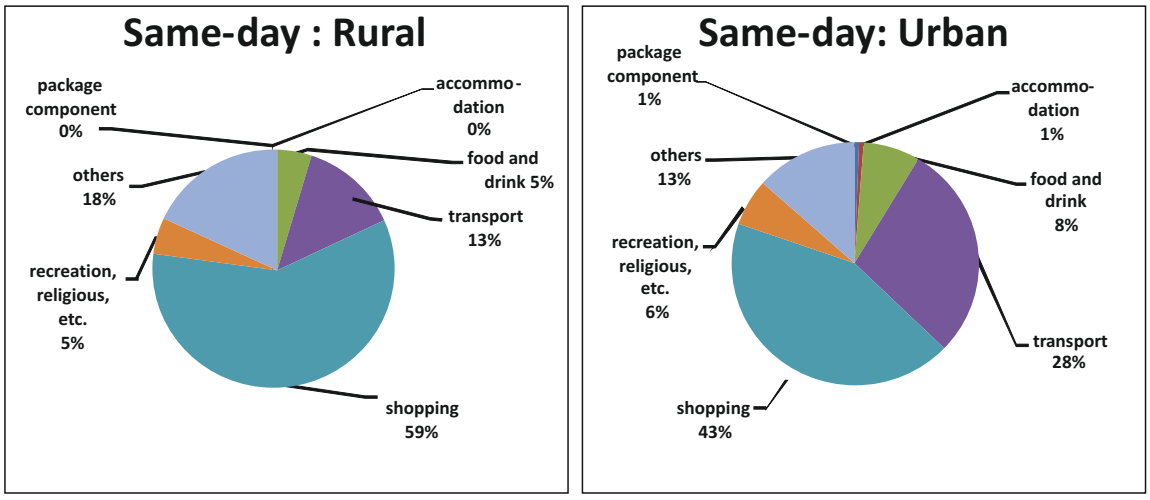
4.5.4 Break-up of trip expenditure by broad expenditure head: Statement 72 gives the percentage break-up of overnight and same-day trip expenditure by five broad heads – (1) *accommodation*, (2) *food and drink*, (3) *transport*, (4) *shopping* and (5) *recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities* – and a residual category. Apart from these, expenditure incurred as a package – the "package" component mentioned above – was made a separate category for the purpose of deriving the percentage break-up.

Statement 72: Percentage break-up of expenditure on overnight and same-day trips by major group of items

group of items	percentage share of group in total expenditure on			
	overnight trips		same-day trips	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
package component	1.52	7.15	0.15	0.89
non-package component				
accommodation	2.95	5.65	0.07	0.47
food and drink	9.15	9.66	4.57	7.77
Transport	19.97	33.49	13.63	28.78
Shopping	30.31	24.73	60.15	44.37
recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities	31.94	15.39	4.93	6.32
others	4.15	3.92	18.41	13.77
all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fig 33: Pattern of expenditure on overnight and same-day trips





For overnight trips, *transport* had the largest share in the urban sector – nearly 33%; in the rural sector the share of transport was 20%. The share of *shopping* was 30% in the rural sector and 25% in the urban sector. *Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities* had the largest share in the rural sector – nearly 32% – and a 15% share in the urban. Thus these three heads of expenditure accounted for 82% of overnight trip expenditure for the rural population and 74% for the urban. In both sectors the share of *food and drink* in overnight trip expenditure was about 9-10%. The share of *accommodation* was about 3% in the rural sector and under 6% in the urban.

For same-day trips, *shopping* was by far the largest component of expenditure, accounting for 60% of trip expenditure for the rural population and 44% for the urban. The second largest component for the urban population was *transport*, which had a share of 29%. *Shopping* and *transport* together accounted for 73-74% of same-day trip expenditure for both sectors. The share of *food and drink* was about 8% in the urban sector and less than 5% in the rural sector.

4.5.5 Leading purpose and trip expenditure pattern for overnight trips

Rural: For *social* trips – the most common variety – *shopping* expenditure formed 51% of total expenditure. It is notable that the share of *shopping* for social trips was higher than average; for trips of all other purposes except business and, of course, *shopping* trips (trips with leading purpose *shopping*), the share of shopping was lower than, or close to, the all-purposes average of 30%. The share of *accommodation* in expenditure on *social* trips was only 0.38% whereas for all other purposes (except *shopping* and *health and medical* purpose trips), it was 5% or more. The share of *food and drink* in *social* trips was also low (8%) compared to trips with other purposes except for *health and medical* purpose. The share of *transport*, however, was 27%, noticeably higher than the all-purposes average, which was 20%.For *religious and pilgrimage* trips, the category *transport* commanded the largest share of expenditure (34%). *Shopping* took up 22% of expenditure and *food and drink*, about 17%. For *health and medical* purpose trips, expenditure on *recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities* accounted for more than three-quarters of total expenditure, and the shares of the other categories are correspondingly low.

Although *food and drink* had an overall share of only 9%, and a share of 8% for *social* trips, its share in expenditure on trips made for *business, holidaying and religious* purposes was around 15-17% in each case.

Urban: In many respect the variation in expenditure pattern with leading purpose was, for the urban population, similar to that for the rural. In urban India, the package component of expenditure, however, was nearly 39% in trips for *holidaying, leisure and recreation* (compared to 15% in rural India), and also 5% in trips for *religious and pilgrimage* purposes. It has been noted that *transport* expenses formed the largest component of expenditure in urban India (33%) but only 20% in rural India. For *social* trips, and also for *religious and pilgrimage* purpose trips, *transport* took up 43-44% of total expenditure and was the largest component. For *religious* trips, the share of *food and drink* was 16% and that of *shopping* was 15%. For *business* trips, *shopping* expenditure was the largest component (40%). The share of *accommodation* was, as in rural India, noticeably low for *social* trips (1.2%) but was 10-14% in *business* trips, trips for *religious and pilgrimage*, and trips for *holidaying, leisure, etc.* The share of *food and drink* was about 8% for *social* trips, 14% for *business* trips, and 10% (excluding the package component) for *holidaying, leisure and recreation.*

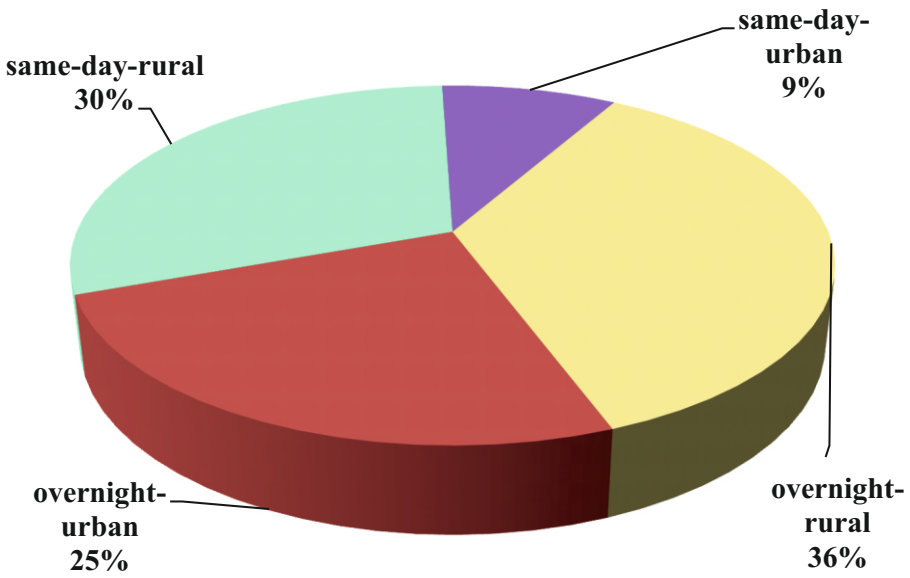
Statement 73: Percentage break-up of expenditure on overnight trips separately for trips with different leading purposes

category of expenditure	business	holidaying, leisure and recreation	social	religious & pilgrimage	education & training	health & medical	shopping	other	all
RURAL									
package component	0.80	14.58	0.10	8.35	9.81	0.08	0.17	0.13	1.52
non-package component									
accommodation	6.33	7.77	0.38	5.97	13.62	3.77	1.18	5.42	2.95
food and drink	16.34	14.60	8.32	16.73	14.74	6.27	2.18	10.15	9.15
transport	18.31	24.03	27.21	34.32	21.22	7.10	4.93	13.28	19.97
shopping	51.63	31.69	51.38	21.99	27.93	3.16	84.47	10.69	30.31
recreation, religious, etc.*	2.59	4.82	5.59	9.75	2.02	78.61	6.15	57.52	31.94
others	4.00	2.51	7.02	2.89	10.66	1.02	0.92	2.81	4.15
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
URBAN									
package component	0.33	38.64	0.12	5.31	7.18	0.00	2.49	0.22	7.15
non-package component									
accommodation	13.71	10.37	1.20	9.81	12.76	3.41	0.94	11.69	5.65
food and drink	13.75	10.41	8.49	15.64	14.16	3.56	2.88	12.16	9.66
transport	30.65	24.64	43.00	43.65	43.25	7.50	6.15	29.51	33.49
shopping	39.85	12.93	37.64	15.34	17.91	2.35	86.40	12.05	24.73
recreation, religious, etc.*	0.63	1.78	2.69	7.22	1.81	82.24	0.30	30.99	15.39
others	1.08	1.21	6.87	3.03	2.93	0.94	0.82	3.38	3.92
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities

4.5.6 Break-up of domestic tourism expenditure by kind of trip and sector: Figure 34 shows the shares of overnight and same-day trips in total domestic tourism expenditure, broken up further by sector (rural/urban). Overnight trips are seen to account for a total of 61% of the total expenditure on domestic tourism, 36% being incurred by rural households and 25% by urban households. The share of same-day trips was 39%, 30% incurred by the rural population and 9% by the urban. The total share of the rural sector in domestic tourism expenditure was thus 66% (slightly less than two-thirds) and that of the urban sector, 34%.

Fig 34: Sectorwise share of overnight and same-day trips in domestic tourism expenditure



Part III

Highlights of Recent Reports Released by NSSO

(The 'Highlights' are reproduced from the NSS Reports and for details the reader may refer to the Main Reports)

Highlights of Recent Reports Released by NSSO

In this part of the Journal, Highlights of the reports based on NSS 66th and 67th Rounds of NSS, released after publication of 97th issue of 'SARVEKSHANA', are presented. The 66th round survey (July 2009 - June 2010) was the eighth quinquennial survey on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment and 67th round of NSS (July 2010 - June 2011) was on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction). The earlier quinquennial surveys of NSS on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment were 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th, 55th and 61st rounds of NSS.

The NSS Household Consumer Expenditure survey, in which the data on Household Consumer Expenditure is collected through Schedule 1.0, aims at generating estimates of Household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country, for States and Union Territories, and for different socio-economic groups. The information during the round was collected from 7428 villages and 5263 urban blocks spread over the entire country. Two different types of schedules viz. Type-1 and Type-2 were used to collect information on consumer expenditure; the first being canvassed in 100855 households and the second in 100794 households. Both the schedule types had the same item break-up but different reference periods were used for collection of consumption data. Schedule Type-1, as far as reference period is concerned, was a repeat of the schedule used in most quinquennial rounds. In Type-1 Schedule for certain categories of relatively infrequently purchased items, including clothing and consumer durables , information on consumption is collected both for last 30 days and last 365 days as reference period while other categories, including all food and fuel and consumer services, it uses a 30-days reference period. Schedule Type-2 uses 'last 365 days' (only) for the infrequently purchased categories,' last 7 days' for some categories of food items, like pan, tobacco, intoxicants, and 'last 30 days' for 'other food items; fuel and the rest. In view of this the estimates of the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure in reports especially those based on the data collected in this round as per Type-2 Schedule might not be comparable with those of earlier rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment.

In the survey on Employment and Unemployment, forming part of the round, data on activity status, wages & salary earnings from regular/ casual Employment, Educational attainment etc., of individual members of households are collected through Employment-Unemployment Schedule 10 and used for estimation of labour market indicators like workers participation rate, labour force participation rate, unemployment rate and literacy rate etc.

A series of reports both on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment have been released based on the data collected in 66th Round. Two reports have been released on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) based on the data collected in 67th Round.

The 'Highlights' from the following reports related to the two rounds of surveys are presented in this Journal:

Report No. 545 - Public Distribution System and other Sources of Household Consumption.

Report No. 546 - Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India.
Report No. 547 - Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households.
Report No. 548 - Home Based Workers in India.
Report No. 549 - Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India.
Report No. 550 - Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties.
Report No. 551 - Status of Education and Vocational Training in India.

Highlights - Report No. 545: Public Distribution System and other Sources of Household Consumption

NSS 66th Round (July 2009-June 2010)

TRENDS IN SHARE OF PDS IN CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIC ITEMS

- The share of PDS purchase in rice consumption in 2009-10 was about 23.5% in the rural sector (1.41 kg out of 6.00 kg per person) and about 18% in the urban (0.81 kg out of 4.52 kg per person). In 2004-05, the PDS share in rice consumption had been about 13% in the rural sector and 11% in the urban.
- The share of PDS in wheat/*atta* consumption in 2009-10 was about 14.6% (0.62 kg out of 4.25 kg per person) in the rural sector, double what it was in 2004-05 (7.3%), and about 9% in the urban sector, compared to only 3.8% in 2004-05.
- PDS purchase accounted for 14.7% of consumption of sugar in 2009-10 compared to 9.6% in 2004-05 in the rural sector. The corresponding percentages for the urban sector were 10.3 and 6.6, respectively.
- For kerosene, the contribution of PDS purchase in 2009-10 was 86.3% in the rural and 63.6% in the urban sector, higher than the 2004-05 percentages by about 9 and 7 percentage points respectively.

RISE IN INCIDENCE OF PURCHASE FROM PDS BETWEEN 2004-05 AND 2009-10

- The percentage of households reporting consumption of rice from PDS during a 30-day period rose sharply from 24.4% to 39% in rural India and from 13% to 20.5% in urban India between 2004-05 and 2009-10.
- The increase in the percentage of households reporting consumption from PDS was even sharper for wheat/*atta*: from 11% to 27.6% in rural India and from 5.8% to 17.6% in urban India.
- For sugar too, there was a sharp rise in the percentage of reporting households from under 16% to nearly 28% in rural India and from 11.5% to 18.7% in urban India.
- For kerosene, whereas for rural India the percentage of households reporting consumption from PDS increased by 9 percentage points from 73% to 82% between 2004-05 and 2009-10, the corresponding percentage for urban India remained unchanged at 33%. Only 18% of rural households and 15% of urban households reported consumption of kerosene from other sources.

RICE: UTILISATION OF PDS ACROSS STATES

- The major States with relatively high incidence of PDS purchase of rice in the rural sector were Tamil Nadu (91% households), Andhra Pradesh (84%), Karnataka (75%), and Chhattisgarh (67%), followed by Kerala and Odisha (51% and 54%), and Maharashtra (47%).

- In the urban sector, Tamil Nadu (67% households) again had the highest proportion of households reporting purchase during a 30-days period, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Kerala (about 43%), Chhattisgarh (35%) and Karnataka (25%).

- In quite a few States where rice is the main cereal item, very low proportions of households reported PDS purchase of rice. Examples are Bihar (rural: 12%, urban: 4%), West Bengal (rural: 26%, urban: 7%), and Jharkhand (rural: 26%, urban: 9%).

- The contribution of PDS purchases to total rice consumption was highest in Tamil Nadu (rural: 53%, urban: 41%), followed by Karnataka (rural: 45%, urban: 18%), Chhattisgarh (rural: 41%, urban: 26%), Maharashtra (rural: 34%, urban: 7.5%), Andhra Pradesh (rural: 33%, urban: 21%), and Kerala (rural: 28%, urban: 24%).

- Among States where rice is the main cereal item, the share of PDS purchases in consumption was low in Bihar (rural: 5%, urban: 2%), West Bengal (rural: 6%, urban: 3%), Assam (rural: 11%, urban: 5%), and Jharkhand (rural: 14%, urban: 7%).

- In Tamil Nadu, the ratio of unit values (unit cost of rice from non-PDS sources to PDS unit cost) was 19.7 in the rural sector and 25.6 in the urban sector. In Kerala and rural Maharashtra, participation in PDS was high though the cost advantage of PDS was not very great. In West Bengal, on the other hand, the share of PDS in quantity of rice consumed was very low although the cost advantage of PDS was above average.

WHEAT/*ATTA*: UTILISATION OF PDS ACROSS STATES

- For the rural sector, among the major States for which wheat is the major item of cereal consumption, Madhya Pradesh had the highest incidence of consumption of PDS wheat/*atta* (46% households), followed by Maharashtra (44%) and Gujarat (35%). For Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, for which rice is the major cereal item, the corresponding incidences of consumption of PDS wheat/*atta* were 69% and 57%, respectively.

- In the urban sector, Tamil Nadu had the highest incidence of consumption of PDS wheat/*atta* (51% households), followed by Kerala (29%), Chhattisgarh (25%), Madhya Pradesh (24%) and then Karnataka (23%).

- The proportion of households reporting PDS purchase of wheat/*atta* was quite low for the urban sector of Haryana (9%), Punjab (10%) and Rajasthan (12%), where wheat is the main item of cereal consumption. The proportion was also quite low for urban Bihar (5%), for which wheat forms a large part of total cereal consumption. The corresponding incidences for the rural sector of these States were also below the all-India average.

- The share of PDS purchases of wheat/*atta* in consumption was largest for Tamil Nadu (rural: 86%, urban: 65%). This share was also large for Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala and Chhattisgarh, all States for which rice and not wheat is the main cereal item.

- Among States for which wheat is an important cereal item, PDS share in consumption was relatively high in Maharashtra (rural: 33%, urban: 9%) and Madhya Pradesh (rural: 22%, urban: 13%), but elsewhere, below the all-India average of 14.6% for the rural

sector and 9% for the urban sector. It was noticeably low in Bihar (rural: 5%, urban: 2%), rural Uttar Pradesh (7%), urban Gujarat (5%), and urban Rajasthan (6%).

- The ratio of unit cost of wheat/*atta* obtained from other sources to unit cost of wheat/*atta* obtained through PDS varied from 1.7 in Assam to 7 in urban Odisha. Tamil Nadu and rural Chhattisgarh, with a large share of PDS in wheat/atta consumption, showed a strong cost advantage for PDS. But there were a number of States where high or low incidence of PDS purchase was not in tune with the cost advantage of PDS.

SUGAR: UTILISATION OF PDS ACROSS STATES

- The proportion of households reporting consumption of PDS sugar was highest in Tamil Nadu (rural: 86%, urban: 78%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (rural: 57%, urban: 32%), Chhattisgarh (rural: 54%, urban: 31%), Assam (rural: 53%, urban: 27%) and rural Karnataka (47%).

- The incidence of PDS purchase was very low in both rural and urban areas of Punjab, Bihar and Rajasthan, and in urban Jharkhand (0-2% households), and also in both rural and urban Haryana, rural Jharkhand and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal (3-6%).

- Among the major States, by far the largest share of PDS purchases in consumption was seen in Tamil Nadu (rural: 73%, urban: 63%). This was followed by Assam (rural: 53%, urban: 31%), Chhattisgarh (rural: 29%, urban: 11%), and Andhra Pradesh (rural: 24.5%, urban: 12%). The share of PDS was as low as 0-2% in Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana, and urban areas of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

KEROSENE: UTILISATION OF PDS ACROSS STATES

- In all major States except Punjab and Haryana, the proportion of households reporting consumption of kerosene from PDS purchase ranged from 72% to 94% in the rural sector and from 18% to 62% in the urban sector.

- In urban India, use of kerosene from PDS was most widespread in West Bengal (61.5% households), Kerala (59%), Bihar (53%), and Uttar Pradesh (49%).

- In the rural sector, the contribution of PDS purchases to total kerosene consumption was 80% or more in all but two major States: Jharkhand and Assam. In the urban sector, the share of PDS purchases varied much more: from 23.5% in Punjab to 90% in Kerala.

CONSUMPTION FROM HOME-GROWN STOCK IN RURAL INDIA

- About 30.4% of total cereal consumption and 10.6% of total pulse consumption in rural India in 2009-10 came from home-grown stock.

- For rice, the share of home produce in quantity of consumption fell from 30% to 25%, and for wheat/*atta*, from 40% to 37% between 2004-05 and 2009-10.

- The share of home produce in total consumption dropped quite sharply for most of the pulse varieties: by about 3-5 percentage points (from 13-18% in 2004-05) for arhar, split gram, moong and urd.
- For milk, the share of home produce has dropped by about 3 percentage points since 2004-05 to about 59%, though the percentage of households reporting home consumption of milk among those reporting any milk consumption is only a little more than 33%.
- The contribution of home produce to quantity of rice consumed was highest (among the major States) in Assam (52%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (40%), while it was 34% in Odisha and 30-32% in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. In case of wheat, the contribution of home produce was nearly 52% in Uttar Pradesh, 44% in Madhya Pradesh, and 43% in Haryana.
- For all cereals taken together, the percentage coming from home produce was highest in Assam (49%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (47%), Madhya Pradesh (42%), Haryana (41%), and Rajasthan (39%). The percentage coming from home produce was extremely low in Kerala (1.6%), Tamil Nadu (5%), and Andhra Pradesh (9%). It may be recalled that in these three States, especially Kerala, a very large share of rice consumption came from PDS.
- For milk, the share of home produce in consumption was 20% in Andhra Pradesh, 12-14% in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, and over 34% in all other States, including States where per capita consumption is very low, such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Households reporting consumption of rice from home-grown stock alone – which formed 21% of all rural rice-consuming households in India as a whole – made up 46% of such households in Assam, 45% in Chhattisgarh, 38% in Odisha, 36% in Uttar Pradesh, and 31% in Jharkhand.
- Households reporting consumption of wheat from home-grown stock alone – accounting for 26% of all rural wheat-consuming households in the country – formed nearly 49% of such households in Uttar Pradesh, 43% in Madhya Pradesh, 38% in Haryana, and about 34% in Rajasthan.
- The percentage of rural households consuming milk from home produce alone (33% of all rural milk-consuming households at the all-India level) was 8-9% in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, 12% in Andhra Pradesh, and 19-46% in all other major States except Rajasthan (62%) and Assam (59%).

Highlights - Report No. 546: Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India

NSS 67th Round (July 2010-June 2011)

A stratified multi-stage design had been used in 67th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were enterprises in both the sectors.

Census 2001 list of villages had been used as the sampling frame for rural areas. In Kerala, list of Panchayat wards as per Census 2001 was used as frame since list of such wards were not available as per Economic Census (EC) - 2005 frame. In the urban sector, EC-2005 frame was used for 26 cities with population more than a million as per census 2001. Although Mumbai was a million plus city, EC-2005 frame could not be used for Mumbai because of identification problem. For other cities/ towns (including Mumbai), UFS frame (2002-07 phase or latest available phase prior to 2002-07 if it was not available) was used.

The survey was conducted in 8296 villages out of a sample allocation of 8380 villages selected from 647970 villages as per census 2001 and in 7602 urban blocks out of a sample allocation of 7620 urban blocks selected from 441538 urban blocks as per UFS frame. Information was collected from about 3.34 lakh enterprises engaged in the manufacturing, trade and other services activities throughout the country. All unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, excluding construction, were listed; of which a total of 334474 were selected for data collection. Of those 334474 enterprises, 162375 were in rural areas and 172099 were in urban areas. About 49 per cent of these enterprises surveyed belonged to the rural sector. Moreover, 66 per cent of the total surveyed enterprises were Own Account Enterprises (OAEs).

- ✓ During 2010-11, 5.77 crore[1] unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises excluding construction were estimated at the all-India level. Out of them, 30 percent enterprises were engaged in manufacturing, 36 percent enterprises were in trading and 34 percent enterprises were in service sector.

- ✓ Of the total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises estimated, about 54 per cent were located in rural areas and 46 per cent were located in urban areas.
- ✓ OAEs had the dominant share (85%) of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises under survey coverage. At all-India level, OAEs outnumber Establishments in all the three broad activity categories namely ‘Manufacturing’ (84%), ‘Trade’ (86%) and ‘Other Services’ (84%).

[1] (1 crore = 10^7)

- ✓ Out of 4.9 crore OAEs, 58 percent OAEs were in rural sector against 42 percent OAEs in urban area. However Establishments were higher in urban areas. Out of 89 lakh establishments under survey coverage, urban area has a share of 70 percent establishments against 30 percent in rural area.

- ✓ 'Trade' had the highest percentage of enterprises for both rural (34%) and urban (38%) sectors and also for combined sector (36%). 'Other Services' had next highest share (34%) of enterprises among broad activity categories followed by 'Manufacturing' (30%).

- ✓ The survey revealed that Uttar Pradesh had the highest share (14.5%) in total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises followed by West Bengal (12.6%), Andhra Pradesh (9.7%), Maharashtra (8.9%) and Tamil Nadu (7.8%). These five states accounted for 53.6 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises at all-India level.

- ✓ About 10.8 crore workers were engaged in unincorporated non-agricultural enterprise activities excluding construction during 2010-11. Out of the total estimated number of workers, 51 percent were located in urban areas and 49 per cent were located in rural areas.

- ✓ OAEs had dominant share of workers under survey coverage in rural India. At all-India level, workers engaged in OAEs outnumber those engaged in establishments in all the three broad activity categories namely, manufacturing (60%), trade (72%) and service (63%). However, urban areas recorded slightly higher share of workers in establishments over OAEs in 'Manufacturing' (53%) and 'Other Services' (51%).

- ✓ The sector 'Other Services' had the highest percentage of workers (36%) for rural, urban and also for rural & urban combined (36%) areas. At all India level 'Trade' and 'Manufacturing' had almost equal share (32%) of workers.

- ✓ Uttar Pradesh had the highest share in total number of workers (15%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (11%), West Bengal (11%), Maharashtra (9%), and Tamil Nadu (8%). These five states accounted for 54 percent of total workers of the unincorporated non-agricultural sector excluding construction.

- ✓ Proprietary enterprises (i.e. enterprises owned by a single household) had the highest share (96%) of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, out of which only 17 per cent of the owner proprietors were females and the rest were males. Only two per cent of enterprises were operated on a partnership basis.

- ✓ The perennial enterprises are those which worked more or less regularly throughout the year. About 99 percent of the total unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises were perennial while the seasonal and casual enterprises together constituted a little more than 1 percent of the total number of enterprises. The distribution of unincorporated

non-agricultural enterprises in respect of nature of operation does not differ significantly between rural and urban areas, or between OAE and Establishments.

- ✓ About 93 percent of the unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises had worked for 9 months or more during the last 365 days while about 2 percent of the enterprises under survey coverage had operated for less than a quarter of the same period.

- ✓ About 67 percent of all unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises had worked more than 8 hours in a normal day. In urban area 75 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises worked more than 8 hours in a day while in rural area, 61 percent of them worked more than 8 hours a day. Only 5 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises had worked less than 4 hours in a normal day.

- ✓ 85 percent unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises run the business at fixed location either within the household premises or outside and about 15 percent operated their business without any fixed location. Around 2 percent of the enterprises under survey coverage operated without any structure but had a fixed location while 10.8 percent unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises were operated as street vendors and 4 percent were operated in mobile market.

- ✓ At all-India level, about 90 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises were not maintaining any sort of accounts. This proportion was nearly 94 percent for OAEs and 68 percent for Establishments.

- ✓ 62 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises were owned by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC). This proportion was more in case of OAEs (65%) than establishments (47%). Again, more OAEs in the rural areas (69%) were run by entrepreneurs from the backward sections than OAEs in urban areas (54%).

- ✓ Private Non Profit Institutes constituted roughly 1 percent of all establishments at all-India level and their presence among OAEs was very low (0.3%).

- ✓ 29 percent of all enterprises under survey coverage were registered under any Act or with any registration authority. The overall proportion of registered enterprises under survey coverage was higher in urban areas (39%) as compared to rural areas (21%). 'Manufacturing' sector (86%) had the highest percentage of unregistered enterprises followed by 'Trade' (68%) and 'Other Services' (61%).

- ✓ 66 percent of all unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises reported to not having faced any specific problem in their day-to-day operation. 'Shrinking or fall of demand' (11%) and 'non recovery of financial dues' (9%) were the two main problems faced by the enterprises.

- ✓ Only 6 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises had undertaken at least some work on contract basis. This percentage was higher for manufacturing enterprises (20%).

- ✓ About 3 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises pursued mixed activities. Trading enterprises had pursued more mixed activities in comparison to manufacturing and 'other services' enterprises and OAEs had much more share than Establishment for each of three broad activity categories.

- ✓ 2 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises had reported receiving any assistance from Government. About 1 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises received assistance from the Government in the form of financial loans.

Highlights - Report No. 547: Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households

NSS 66th Round (July 2009-June 2010)

TRENDS IN PERCEIVED ADEQUACY OF FOOD, 1993-94 To 2009-10

- The all-India percentage of households reporting getting two square meals every day throughout the year has gradually increased over the last 16 years from 94.5% to about 99% in rural India and from about 98% to 99.6% in urban India. The gap between the rural and urban percentages has narrowed appreciably.
- The proportion of rural households reporting not getting two square meals every day in any month of the year has dropped from 0.9% to 0.2% in rural India between 1993-94 and 2009-10, while the corresponding proportion of urban households has dropped from 0.5% to 0.0%.
- The proportion of rural households reporting not getting two square meals every day in some months of the year has fallen from 4.2% to 0.9% in rural India and from 1.1% to 0.3% in urban India over the 16-year period.

INTER-STATE VARIATION

- In rural India the percentage of households not perceiving themselves as getting adequate food throughout the year was 2.1% or less in all major States except West Bengal (4.6%) and Odisha (4.0%). In these two States, about 3.8-3.9% rural households reported that they did not get adequate food every day in some months.
- 1.2% of rural households in Assam, 1.1% in Bihar, and 1.0% in Chhattisgarh reported not getting adequate food every day in some months.
- As many as 0.8% of rural households in Bihar and 0.6% in West Bengal reported that they did not get enough food every day in any month of the year.
- In urban India the percentage of households not perceiving themselves as getting adequate food throughout the year was less than 1.3% in all major States except Madhya Pradesh, where it was 2.5%.
- In urban India the percentage of households reporting that they did not get enough food every day in any month of the year was 0.1% or less in every major State except Odisha. In Odisha, 0.6% of urban households belonged to this category, while 0.5% felt that they did not get enough food every day in some months.

VARIATION ACROSS HOUSEHOLD TYPES AND SOCIAL GROUPS

- Among different household types in rural India, the percentage of households perceiving themselves as not getting enough food every day throughout the year was 1.1% or less for all household types except agricultural labour households. Among agricultural labour households, 1.9% reported not getting enough food every day in some months and 0.2% reported not getting enough food every day in any month of the year.

- Among rural agricultural labour households the percentage reporting insufficient food in some months was as high as 12% in Manipur, 10% in Odisha, 6.3% in West Bengal, and 6% in Tripura.
- In the rural sector, the percentage of households reporting adequate food intake in only some months of the year was 1.8% for Scheduled Tribes, 1.3% for Scheduled Castes, 0.4% for Other Backward Classes, and 0.9% for Others.
- In the urban sector the Scheduled Castes had a noticeably higher percentage of households reporting adequate food intake in only some months of the year than the rest (0.8% compared to 0.2-0.3% for all other groups).

MONTHS OF FOOD INADEQUACY

- Perceived food inadequacy was most common in the months of January and February for West Bengal and Odisha, February and March for Assam, and March for Chhattisgarh.
- Among households reporting food inadequacy in some months of the year, the most commonly reported number of scarcity months was ‘2’. This was followed by ‘3’. More than 4 months of food scarcity were reported by very few households.

Highlights - Report No. 548: Home Based Workers in India

NSS 66th Round (July 2009-June 2010)

In the NSS 66th round survey on employment and unemployment, some probing questions were asked to the self-employed persons in usual status for collection of information for characterisation of the self-employed persons as Home-based workers. The information on these questions was collected for the non-agricultural sector (industry divisions 10-99 of NIC-2004) as well as industry groups/ divisions 012, 014, 015, 02, 05 of the agricultural sector, referred to in this report as AGEGC, i.e., *[AG]ricultural sector* [E]xcluding only *[G]rowing of [C]rops, market gardening, horticulture (industry group 011) and growing of crops combined with farming of animals (industry group 013)*. Thus, the industry groups 011 (*growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture)* and 013 (*growing of crops combined with farming of animals)* were kept out of the coverage. This information was collected from those who were classified as workers according to usual principal status (ps) including those engaged in subsidiary economic activity (ss). Thus, the discussions on the various characteristics of the self-employed persons in this report refers to the workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors only.

Some of the key findings relating to self-employed workers are given below:

(a) Share of workers (ps+ss) in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors*:*

- In rural areas, AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors together shared 37 per cent (AGEGC: 5 per cent and non-agriculture: 32 per cent) of the all workers (ps+ss).

- In urban areas, AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors together shared 94.1 per cent (AGEGC: 1.6 per cent and non-agriculture: 92.5 per cent) of the workers.

(b) Share of self-employed workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors*:*

- In the rural areas, among the workers in the *AGEGC* sector, nearly 71.3 per cent of the male workers and 93.1 per cent of the female workers were self-employed while among the workers in the *non-agricultural* sector, nearly 41.1 per cent of the male worker and 43.6 per cent of the female workers were self-employed.

- In the urban areas, among the workers in the *AGEGC* sector, nearly 63.5 per cent of the male workers and 94 per cent of the female workers were self-employed while among the workers in the *non-agricultural* sector, nearly 39.6 per cent of the male worker and 39.1 per cent of the female workers were self-employed.

(c) Category of self-employed workers*:*

- Of the three categories of self-employed (*own-account worker*, *employer* and *helper in household enterprise)*, the share of *employer* category in the self-employed workforce was small in both rural and urban areas and male and female alike.

- The share of *employer* category of self-employed in non-agricultural sector was nearly 1.6 per cent among rural male self-employed workforce and 5.8 per cent among the urban male self-employed workforce, while it was 0.3 per cent among rural female self-

employed workforce and nearly 1.1 per cent among the urban female self-employed workforce.

- ❖ The two categories of self-employed, *own-account worker* and *helper in household enterprise* together accounted for nearly 98.4 per cent of the male rural self-employed workforce engaged in the non-agricultural sector, and 94.2 per cent of the male urban self-employed workforce engaged in the non-agricultural sector.

- ❖ Almost all the female self-employed workforce in the non-agricultural sector, in both rural and urban areas, belonged to the categories *own-account worker* and *helper in household enterprise*: nearly 99.7 per cent of the rural female self-employed workforce and 98.9 per cent of the urban female self-employed workforce belonged to the categories *own-account worker* and *helper in household enterprise*.

(d) Self-employed workers in broad industry of work:

- ❖ In rural areas, among male workers engaged in different industry sections, the share of self-employed workers was more than 50 per cent in Section A (60.8 per cent), Section B (60.3 per cent), Section G (84.6 per cent), Section H (63.3 per cent), Section K (68 per cent) and Section O[1] (82.8 per cent).

- ❖ In rural areas, among female workers engaged in different industry sections, the share of self-employed workers was more than 50 per cent in Section A (58.8 per cent), Section B (82.6 per cent), Section D (72.4 per cent), Section G (93.6 per cent), Section H (92 per cent), Section J (65.3 per cent) and Section O (63.6 per cent).

- ❖ In urban areas, among male workers engaged in different industry sections, the share of self-employed workers was more than 50 per cent in Section A (65.4 per cent), Section B (51.4 per cent), G (72.3 per cent) and Section O (64 per cent).

- ❖ In urban areas, among female workers engaged in different industry sections, the share of self-employed workers was more than 50 per cent in Section A (53.4 per cent), Section D (66 per cent), Section G (77.3 per cent) and Section H (75 per cent).

(e) Location of workplace of self-employed workers:

- ❖ Nearly one-half of the male self-employed in the AGEGC sector and nearly three-fourths of the female self-employed worker in the AGEGC sector worked at 'home'[2].

- ❖ A higher proportion of female self-employed workers in AGEGC sector were working in 'home' than the male self-employed workers in both rural and urban areas.

- ❖ Nearly 53.4 per cent of the male self-employed persons in AGEGC sector worked in 'home' compared to 72.2 per cent of the female self-employed persons in AGEGC sector in rural areas.

- ❖ Nearly 54.2 per cent of the male self-employed persons in AGEGC sector worked in 'home' compared to 77.3 per cent of the female self-employed persons in AGEGC sector in urban areas.

---

[2]The locations of the following workplaces were considered as home: *own dwelling unit, structure attached to own dwelling unit* and *open area adjacent to own dwelling unit.*

- In the non-agricultural sector, nearly 73.7 per cent of the female self-employed in rural areas compared to 27.6 per cent of the male self-employed worked at 'home'.

- In the non-agricultural sector, 71.6 per cent of the female self-employed in the urban areas had worked at 'home' while 20.7 per cent of the male self-employed in urban areas.

(f) Different forms of product specification of the 'employer[3]'

- Among self-employed workers in AGEGC sector nearly 84.7 per cent of the male and 94.3 per cent of female at the all-India level worked without any product specification.

- In AGEGC sector, proportion of male self-employed workers in rural and urban areas working without any product specification of the employer was around 84.8 per cent and 83.8 per cent respectively, while the proportion of female self-employed workers in rural and urban areas working without any product specification of the employer was also nearly 94.3 per cent and 95.3 per cent respectively.

- The proportion of self-employed workers working with the product specification either wholly or mainly among self-employed workers in AGEGC sector was nearly 5.7 per cent among male and 2.1 per cent among female in rural areas, while the corresponding proportions were 12.2 per cent for urban male and 3.5 per cent among urban females.

- Nearly 21.5 per cent of the rural male self-employed and 35.1 per cent of the rural female workers in the non-agricultural sector worked where the product specification by the 'employer' was either 'wholly or mainly' while the corresponding proportions in the urban areas were 22.9 per cent for males and 38.7 per cent for females.

(g) Self-employed workers working under product specification of the employer by type of provision of credit/raw materials/ equipments:

- Among the self-employed workers in the non-agricultural sector, who worked under the specification of the 'employer', preponderance of *own arrangement* in respect of credit/raw materials/equipments was noticed for males only in both rural and urban areas.

- In rural areas in the non-agricultural sector, 61.2 per cent of self-employed males and in urban areas 67.8 per cent of self-employed males, who worked under the specification of the 'employer', had made *own arrangement* of the different types of provisions.

- A lower proportion of female self-employed workers in the non-agricultural sector compared to male workers, who worked under the specification of the 'employer', in both rural and urban areas had made *own arrangement* for credit/raw materials/equipments: nearly 29.1 per cent of the self-employed females in rural areas and 34.5 per cent of the self-employed females in urban areas.

(h) Self-employed workers working under product specification of the employer by number of outlets of disposal, basis of payment, type of specification:

[3]The term 'employer' meant a person, natural or legal, who, either directly or through an intermediary, whether or not intermediaries are provided for in national legislation, gives out home work in pursuance of his or her business activity.

- Nearly 59 per cent of the rural male self-employed workers in the non-agricultural sector working under given specification of the employer has only 1 outlet of disposal compared to 82.5 per cent for females and in urban areas the corresponding proportions were 58.9 per cent for males and 77.9 per cent for females.

- Nearly 69.7 per cent of the rural male self-employed workers in the non-agricultural sector working under given specification of the employer received piece rate payment compared to 84 per cent for rural females and in urban areas the corresponding proportions were 68 per cent for males and 87.5 per cent for females.

- Nearly 75.6 per cent of the rural male self-employed workers in the non-agricultural sector working under given specification of the employer received oral specification compared to 88.6 per cent for rural females and in urban areas the corresponding proportions were 72.6 per cent for males and 91.6 per cent for females.

Highlights - Report No. 549: Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India

67th Round of NSS (July 2010-June 2011)

A stratified multi-stage design had been used in 67th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were enterprises in both the sectors.

Census 2001 list of villages had been used as the sampling frame for rural areas. In Kerala, list of Panchayat wards as per Census 2001 was used as frame since list of such wards were not available as per Economic Census (EC) - 2005 frame. In the urban sector, EC-2005 frame was used for 26 cities with population more than a million as per census 2001. Although Mumbai was a million plus city, EC-2005 frame could not be used for Mumbai because of identification problem. For other cities/towns (including Mumbai), UFS frame (2002-07 phase or latest available phase prior to 2002-07 if it was not available) was used.

The survey was conducted in 8296 villages out of a sample allocation of 8380 villages selected from 647970 villages as per census 2001 and in 7602 urban blocks out of a sample allocation of 7620 urban blocks selected from 441538 urban blocks as per UFS frame. Information was collected from about 3.34 lakh enterprises engaged in the manufacturing, trade and other services activities throughout the country. All unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, excluding construction, were listed; of which a total of 334474 were selected for data collection. Of those 334474 enterprises, 162375 were in rural areas and 172099 were in urban areas. About 49 per cent of these enterprises surveyed belonged to the rural sector. Moreover, 66 per cent of the total surveyed enterprises were Own Account Enterprises (OAEs).

- ✓ During 2010-11, 5.77 crore unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises excluding construction were estimated at the all-India level. Out of them, 30 percent enterprises were engaged in manufacturing, 36 percent enterprises were in trading and 34 percent enterprises were in service sector.

- ✓ Of the total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises estimated, about 54 per cent were located in rural areas and 46 per cent were located in urban areas

- ✓ OAEs had the dominant share (85%) of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises under survey coverage. At all-India level, OAEs outnumber Establishments in all the three broad activity categories namely ‘Manufacturing’ (84%), ‘Trade’ (86%) and ‘Other Services’ (84%).

- ✓ Out of 4.9 crore OAEs, 58 percent OAEs were in rural sector against 42 percent OAEs in urban area. However Establishments were higher in urban areas. Out of 89 lakh Establishments under survey coverage, urban area has a share of 70 percent Establishments against 30 percent in rural area.

- ✓ 'Trade' had the highest percentage of enterprises for both rural (34%) and urban (38%) sectors and also for combined sector (36%). 'Other Services' had next highest share (34%) of enterprises among broad activity categories followed by 'Manufacturing' (30%).

- ✓ The survey revealed that Uttar Pradesh had the highest share (14.5%) in total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises followed by West Bengal (12.6%), Andhra Pradesh (9.7%), Maharashtra (8.9%) and Tamil Nadu (7.8%). These five states accounted for 53.6 percent of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises at all-India level.

- ✓ About 10.8 crore workers were engaged in unincorporated non-agricultural enterprise activities (excluding construction) during 2010-11. Out of the total estimated number of workers, 51 percent were located in urban areas and 49 per cent were located in rural areas.

- ✓ OAEs had dominant share of workers under survey coverage in rural India. At all-India level, workers engaged in OAEs outnumber those engaged in Establishments in all the three broad activity categories namely, manufacturing (60%), trade (72%) and service (63%). However, urban areas recorded slightly higher share of workers in Establishments over OAEs in 'Manufacturing' (53%) and 'Other Services' (51%).

- ✓ The sector 'Other Services' had the highest percentage of workers (36%) for rural, urban and also for rural & urban combined (36%) areas. At all India level 'Trade' and 'Manufacturing' had almost equal share (32%) of workers.

- ✓ Uttar Pradesh had the highest share in total number of workers (15%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (11%), West Bengal (11%), Maharashtra (9%), and Tamil Nadu (8%). These five states accounted for 54 percent of total workers of the unincorporated non-agricultural sector excluding construction.

- ✓ At All India level 26.4% female workers are engaged in un-incorporated non-agricultural enterprises. Among the major states Andhra Pradesh had highest (46.8 percentage) of female workers.

- ✓ Aggregated Annual Gross Value Added by the un-incorporated non-agricultural enterprises was estimated as Rs. 628356 crores. Manufacturing Sector contributed Rs. 154720 crores, Trading Sector contributed Rs. 243725 crores and enterprises engaged in other services contributed Rs. 229911 crores. At state level contribution of Maharashtra was Rs. 76864 crores followed by Uttar Pradesh Rs. 65841 crores.

- ✓ At All India level Annual Gross Value Added per enterprise in un-incorporated non-agricultural sector was Rs. 108951. The same for rural India was Rs. 64114 and for urban India was Rs. 160667.

- ✓ At All India level Annual Gross Value Added per worker in un-incorporated non-agricultural sector was Rs. 58193. For rural India the same was Rs. 37241 and the corresponding estimate for urban areas was Rs. 78527. At all India level highest Annual Gross Value Added per worker for enterprise engaged in trading was estimated at Rs. 71412.

- ✓ Annual emoluments per hired worker at All India level was estimated at Rs. 47016. Annual emoluments per hired worker in rural areas was Rs. 36354 and the same in urban areas was Rs. 51602.

- ✓ Value of own fixed assets per enterprise at All India level was Rs. 203364. Enterprises engaged in other services had recorded the value of own fixed asset per enterprise as Rs. 281590 which was higher than manufacturing (Rs. 144501) and Trading (Rs. 177872).

- ✓ The survey revealed that the Annual Rent Payable per enterprise was Rs. 5821. For manufacturing, trading and other services enterprises, the Annual Rent Payable per enterprise were estimated at Rs. 5486, Rs. 3006, Rs. 9078 respectively.

- ✓ The survey revealed that outstanding loan and interest per enterprise at All India level during 2010-11 was Rs. 17681.

- ✓ The Annual Value of operating expenses per enterprise at All India level was Rs. 379009. It has been observed that principle expenses accounted for 94% of the total operating expenses.

- ✓ The survey revealed that the Annual Value of Receipt per enterprise at All India level was Rs. 489755. The principle Receipt accounted for 91% of total Receipts.

- ✓ There were 2.45 lakh non-profit institutions during the survey period employing 13.61 lakh workers at All India level.

Highlights - Report No. 550: Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties

66th Round of NSS (July 2009-June 2010)

Employment and Unemployment indicators are measured in three different approaches, viz. *usual status (US) with a reference period of one year, current weekly status (CWS) with one week reference period and current daily status (CDS) based on the daily activity pursued during each day of the reference week.* A set of probing questions was put to all the members of the households classified as engaged in domestic duties according to the usual principal status regarding their participation in a set of specified activities. As per the classification of activity statuses, persons with activity status codes 92 (attended domestic duties only) and 93 (attended domestic duties and were also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use) were considered to be engaged in domestic duties. Some of the key findings of NSS 66th round (July, 2009 - June, 2010) survey obtained from the responses to the probing questions that were put to the women are stated below.

- During 2009-2010, about 40 per cent of rural females were engaged in domestic duties - about 22 per cent with activity status 92 and about 18 per cent with activity status 93. During this period, about 48 per cent of urban females were engaged in domestic duties - about 40 per cent with activity status 92 and about 8 per cent with activity status 93.

- Among females of age 5 years and above, about 6 per cent in the rural areas and 2 per cent in the urban areas were engaged in domestic duties in the principal status but were worker according to the usual subsidiary status.

- Among females of age 5 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties in terms of their principal and subsidiary statuses taken together, about 56 per cent in rural areas and 19 per cent in urban areas pursued one or more of the activities relating to (i) agricultural production such as the maintenance of kitchen garden, work in household poultry, dairy, etc., including free collection of agricultural products for household consumption and (ii) processing of primary products produced by the households, for household's consumption. They constituted about 21.2 per cent of women of age 5 years and above in rural areas and 9.5 per cent of those in urban areas. In respect of women of all ages, about 19.2 per cent in rural areas and about 8.8 per cent in urban areas pursued one or more of the activities under categories (i) and (ii) and were not considered as workers.

- The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for women, according to the usual status (considering both principal activity and subsidiary activity), in rural and urban areas were 26.1 per cent and 13.8 per cent, respectively. If all women usually engaged in economic activity, irrespective of their intensity of participation and even considering those included within the extended production boundary according to SNA-2008, are to be considered to be 'workers' to arrive at an approximate upper bound to the usual status women 'workers', then 19.2 per cent in rural areas and 8.8 per cent in urban areas, could be added to the usual status worker population ratio for women. This gives that the upper bound of the WPR of women is 45.3 per cent in rural areas and 22.6 per cent in urban areas.

- Of the women of age 15 years and above usually engaged in domestic duties, about 33 per cent in rural areas and about 27 per cent in urban areas reported their willingness to accept work if the work was made available at their household premises. They constituted about 19.1 per cent and about 17.5 per cent of the women of age 15 years and above in rural and urban India, respectively.

- The kind of work that was most preferred by the women who were willing to accept work at their household premises was tailoring in both the rural and urban areas. Among women of age 15 years and above, about 10 per cent in rural areas and about 11 per cent in urban areas were willing to accept the work of tailoring at their household premises.

- Among the women of age 15 years and above reported willingness to accept work at the household premises, about 93 per cent in rural areas and about 95 per cent in urban areas preferred work on regular basis. About 70 per cent in rural areas and about 69 per cent in urban areas preferred 'part- time' work on a regular basis while about 23 per cent in rural areas and about 26 per cent in urban areas wanted regular 'full-time' work.

- Among women of age 15 years and above willing to accept work at the household premises, about 43 per cent in rural areas and about 30 per cent in urban areas reported the need of *initial finance on easy terms* to take up their desired work.

Highlights - Report No. 551: Status of Education and Vocational Training in India

66th Round of NSS (July 2009-June 2010)

Some of the key findings relating to the estimates on literacy, attainment of general and technical education, current attendance in educational institutions, vocational training received, etc., among the people in India, are stated below:

- About 70 per cent of the households belonged to rural India and these accounted for nearly 73 per cent of the total population.

- In about 20 per cent of the households in the rural areas and about 6 per cent of those in the urban areas, there was not a single member of age 15 years or above who could read and write a simple message with understanding.

- About 40 per cent of the rural households and about 15 per cent of the urban households had no *literate* among the female members of age 15 years and above.

- Among the major States, the proportion of households with no *literate* among the members of age 15 years and above was found to be the lowest in Kerala (1 per cent) and the highest in Jharkhand (35 per cent) in the rural areas. In the urban areas, it was found to be the lowest again in Kerala (0.4 per cent) and the highest in Bihar (15 per cent).

- In India, the literacy rate was 67 per cent during 2009-10.The literacy rate was 62 per cent in the rural areas and 79 per cent in the urban areas. About 71per cent of rural males and 53 per cent of rural females were literate. In urban areas, the literacy rates were much higher at 84 per cent for males and 74 per cent for females.

- In the rural areas of the major States, the literacy was the highest in Kerala (87 per cent) and the lowest in Bihar (53 per cent). On the other hand, in the urban areas of the major States, the literacy rate was highest in three States. They are Kerala, Assam and Himachal Pradesh (88 per cent each) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (70 per cent).

- Among persons of age 15 years and above, only 2 per cent had technical degrees or diplomas or certificates. The proportion was only 1 per cent in the rural areas and 5 per cent in the urban areas.

- About 54 per cent of people in the age group 5-29 years were currently attending educational institution. It was a little higher for males (58 per cent) than for females (50 per cent).

- Among the major States, the current attendance rate for the age group 5-29 years was the highest in Uttarakhand (64 per cent) and the lowest in Gujarat (45 per cent).

- Government institutions accounted for 62 per cent of all students (i.e., those who were currently attending), followed by private unaided institutions (20 per cent), private aided institutions (13 per cent) and local body institutions (only 5 per cent).

- Among rural males (5-29 years) who were not currently attending but ever attended any educational institution, about 62 per cent reported the reason 'to supplement household income' for not currently attending where as 66 per cent of the urban males who ever attended any educational institution, reported the same reason for not currently attending .

- The reason 'to attend domestic chores' was reported by 46 per cent of rural females (5-29 years) who were not currently attending but ever attended any educational institution where as 47 per cent of the urban females (5-29 years) who ever attended any educational institution, reported the same reason for currently not attending.

- In both rural and urban areas, among males (5-29 years) who never attended any educational institution, about 43 per cent each cited other reasons, not specified in the list of reasons, for not currently attending.

- Among rural females (5-29 years) who never attended any educational institution, 35 per cent reported that they were not attending any educational institution due to other reasons, where as 37 per cent of the urban females (5-29 years) who never attended any educational institution, reported the same reason for currently not attending.

- Among persons of age 15-59 years, about 2 per cent reported to have received formal vocational training and another 5 per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training.

- The proportion of persons (15-59 years) who received formal vocational training was the highest among the unemployed. The proportion was around 2 per cent for the employed, 12 per cent for the unemployed and 2 per cent for persons not in the labour force.

- Among the persons (15-59 years) who received formal vocational training, the most demanded field of training was 'computer trades' and around 26 per cent received such training.

- The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/ Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) played a major role in providing formal vocational training. About 23 per cent received formal vocational training from ITIs/ITCs.

खण्ड-IV हिन्दी

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय
की पत्रिका

भाग-XXX सं.3 और 4
अंक संख्या 98वां

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली

सम्पादकीय सचिवालय

समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग,
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय,
सरदार पटेल भवन,
संसद मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110001

श्री विद्या प्रकाश, उप महानिदेशक
श्री श्री नारायण, सहायक निदेशक
श्री विनोद सागर, वरिष्ठ सांख्यिकी अधिकारी

मूल्यः अन्तर्देशीय 300/- रुपए

सर्वेक्षण

भाग-XXX सं. 3 और 4

विषय सूची

घरेलू पर्यटन, आवासीय स्थिति और शहरी झुग्गी-बस्तियों के बारे में एनएसएस के 65वें दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009) के सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों का समन्वित सार ।

घरेलू पर्यटन, आवासीय स्थिति और शहरी झुग्गी-बस्तियों के बारे में एनएसएस के 65वें दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009) के सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों का समन्वित सार

सत्य नारायण सिंह
विद्या प्रकाश
श्री नारायण
विनोद सागर

1.0 परिचय

1.0.1 एनएसएस का 65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008 - जून 2009) ''घरेलू पर्यटन, आवासीय स्थिति और नगरीय झुग्गी-बस्तियों'' से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण के लिए रखा गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण में इन विषयों के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की गई थी। एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में एकत्र किए गये आंकड़ों के आधार पर, (क) नगरीय झुग्गी-बस्तियों की कुछ विशेषताएं: (रिपोर्ट सं॰ 534), (ख) भारत में आवासीय स्थिति और सुविधाएं: 2008-2009 (रिपोर्ट सं॰ 535), भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन: 2008-2009 (रिपोर्ट सं॰ 536) नाम से तीन रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई हैं। एनएसएस के 65वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों के इस सार में, इन तीन रिपोर्टों में अखिल-भारत स्तर (और नगरीय झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में राज्य स्तर पर भी) पर प्रस्तुत प्रमुख निष्कर्षों के बारे में चर्चा का प्रयास किया गया है।

1.0.2 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) ने अपने 31वें दौर की पूछ-ताछ (जुलाई 1976-जून 1977) में ''शहरी नगरों में झुग्गी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति'' के बारे में पहला राष्ट्र-व्यापी सर्वेक्षण किया था। एनएसएसओ ने अपने 49वें दौर की पूछ-ताछ (जनवरी-जून 1993) में झुग्गी-बस्तियों की विशेषताओं के बारे में दूसरा राष्ट्र-व्यापी सर्वेक्षण किया था। लगभग दस वर्ष के अंतराल के बाद, इस श्रृंखला में तीसरा सर्वेक्षण 58वें दौर की पूछ-ताछ (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2002) में किया गया था। इस प्रकार एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में किया गया, यह वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण, झुग्गी-बस्तियों के बारे में एनएसएस का चौथा राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण था। इस सर्वेक्षण की अवधि जुलाई 2008 से जून 2009 थी। 49वें और 58वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण की तरह ही, इस सर्वेक्षण में भी झुग्गी-बस्तियों में सुविधाओं की पर्याप्तता पर नहीं बल्कि उपलब्धता पर जानकारी जुटाई गई थी। इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य झुग्गी-बस्तियों की वर्तमान स्थिति और इन बस्तियों में उपलब्ध कुछ सुविधाओं की हालत में बदलाव के बारे में जानकरी जुटाना था। 58वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण की तरह ही, यह सर्वेक्षण भी नगरीय क्षेत्र तक सीमित था।

1.0.3 एनएसएसओ जब से अस्तित्व में आया है, लगभग तब से ही 'आवासीय स्थितियों और अन्य सुविधाओं' के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करता आ रहा है। 7वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण (अक्तूबर 1953-मार्च 1954) से बीच-बीच में आवासीय इकाइयों के ढांचागत पहलुओं और पेय-जल, स्नानघर, सीवरेज, शौचालय, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, आदि जैसी बुनियादी आवासीय सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये थे। इसके बाद, आवासीय स्थिति के बारे में 28वें दौर (अक्तूबर 1973-जून 1974) तथा 44वें दौर (जुलाई 1988-जून 1989) में दो व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। एनएसएसओ ने पुन: अपने 49वें दौर (जनवरी-जून 1993) में, 'आवासीय स्थिति' पर सर्वेक्षण कराया। लगभग 10 वर्ष के अंतराल के बाद, इस श्रृंखला में चौथा सर्वेक्षण 58वें दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2002) में आयोजित किया गया। इस दौर में भी, उपरोक्त ढांचागत पहलुओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की गयी थी। इस सर्वेक्षण में परिवारों द्वारा पिछले वर्ष के दौरान किये गये निर्माण कार्यों के बारे में भी जानकारी जुटाई गई थी। इसके अलावा, नई आवासीय इकाइयां खरीदने के लिये किये गये खर्च के साथ-साथ पिछले वर्ष के दौरान निर्माण संबंधी लागत के बारे में जानकारी जुटाने के सिलसिले में पक्की सामग्री, अन्य सामग्री, श्रम लागत तथा अन्य लागतों के लिये अलग-अलग आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये थे।

1.0.4 एनएसएसओ ने घरेलू पर्यटन के संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) के 65वें दौर के भाग के रूप में जुलाई 2008 से जून 2009 की अवधि के दौरान एक अखिल भारतीय परिवार सर्वेक्षण किया था। इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पर्यटकों की संख्या (यानि भ्रमण पर जाने वाले व्यक्ति), घरेलू पर्यटन पर जाने वाले परिवारों की संख्या और भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन में योगदान देने वाले इन भ्रमण दौरों की संख्या के रूप में घरेलू पर्यटन की मात्रा के अनुमान उपलब्ध कराना था। इसका उद्देश्य आबादी के विभिन्न वर्गों के अनुसार जैसे कि आयु, आर्थिक स्तर, कार्यकलाप संबंधी स्थिति, व्यवसाय और उद्योग जिसमें कार्यरत हैं, आदि; दौरों की विशेषताओं जैसे कि प्रयोजन, मुख्य गंतव्य, आदि और घरेलू पर्यटन कार्य में परिवारों द्वारा किये गय व्यय के अनुसार घरेलू पर्यटन से जुडे कार्यकलापों का अध्ययन करना भी था। घरेलू पर्यटन से संबंधित अनुमान और इन से संबद्ध विशेषताएं, सर्वेक्षण अवधि (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009) के दौरान एकत्र किये गये आंकड़ों के आधार पर तैयार किये गये हैं और एनएसएस की रिपोर्ट सं॰ 536 में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि एनएसएस के किसी भी पिछले दौर में घरेलू पर्यटन को व्यापक रूप से कवर नहीं किया गया था। एनएसएस के 54वें दौर (जनवरी - जून 1998) में एक विषय के रूप में उन भ्रमण दौरों को कवर किया गया था, जिनमें पर्यटक गंतव्य पर एक रात ठहरे हों। उस दौर की परिवार संबंधी मुख्य अनुसूची में उन भ्रमण-यात्राओं का विवरण दर्ज किया गया था जिनमें परिवार के सदस्य किसी विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के दौरान गंतव्य पर एक रात ठहरे हों।

1.0.5 एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में भरी गई विभिन्न अनुसूचियों के लिए सर्वेक्षित प्रतिदर्शों की संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

एनएसएस के 65वें दौर (जुलाई 2008–जून 2009) में सर्वेक्षित प्रतिदर्शों की संख्या						
क्र ०सं०	अनुसूची का प्रकार	अनुसूची का शीर्षक	ग्रामीण		नगरीय	
			ग्राम	परिवार	शहरी प्रखंड	परिवार
1.	0.21	झुग्गी बस्ती का विवरण	–	–	प्रथम स्तर की 4738 इकाइयां 730 झुग्गी बस्तियां	–
2.	1.2	आवासीय स्थिति	8130	97144	4735	56374
3.	21.1	घरेलू पर्यटन	8130	97074	4735	56234

1.1 एनएसएस के 65वें दौर की कार्य-प्रणाली

1.1.1 **सर्वेक्षण अवधि:** एनएसएस के 65वें दौर का फील्ड-कार्य 01 जुलाई, 2008 से शुरु हुआ और 30 जून, 2009 तक चला।

1.1.2 **भौगोलिक कवरेज:** सर्वेक्षण में (i) जम्मू कश्मीर के लेह (लद्दाख) और कारगिल जिलों (केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श के लिये), (ii) नागालैंड में बस मार्ग से पांच किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूरी पर स्थित दूर-दराज के गांवों और (iii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के वर्षभर पहुंच से दूर रहने वाले गांवों को छोड़कर, पूरे भारत संघ को कवर किया गया था।

1.1.3 **कार्य संबंधी कार्यक्रम:** इस दौर की सर्वेक्षण अवधि को चार उप-दौरों में बांटा गया था। प्रत्येक उप-दौर की अवधि तीन माह थी। पहला उप-दौर जुलाई, 2008 से सितम्बर, 2008 तक, दूसरा उप-दौर अक्तूबर 2008 से दिसम्बर, 2008 तक, तीसरा उप-दौर जनवरी, 2009 से मार्च, 2009 तक और चौथा उप-दौर अप्रैल, 2009 से जून, 2009 तक चला था। इन चार उप-दौरों में से प्रत्येक उप-दौर के लिये, प्रतिदर्श के तौर पर यथासम्भव समान संख्या में गांव/प्रखंड (एफएसयू) आबंटित किय गये थे।

1.1.4.1 **प्रतिचयन अभिकल्प (सैम्पलिंग डिजाइन):** हमेशा की तरह एनएसएस सर्वेक्षण के इस 65वें दौर के लिये भी एक वर्गीकृत बहुस्तरीय अभिकल्प अपनाया गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, पहले स्तर की इकाइयां (एफएसयू) में 2001 के जनगणना ग्रामों (केरल में पंचायत वार्डों) और नगरीय क्षेत्र में, नगरीय फ्रेम सर्वेक्षण (यूएफएस) प्रखंडों को शामिल किया गया था। ऐसे कस्बों के मामले में, जिनके लिये कोई यूएफएस फ्रेम उपलब्ध नहीं था (जिन्हें आगे नॉन-यूएफएस कस्बे कहा जाएगा), प्रत्येक कस्बे को एक स्वतंत्र एफएसयू के रूप में माना गया था। दोनों क्षेत्रों में अंतिम स्तर की इकाइयां (यूएसयू) परिवार थे। बड़े एफएसयू के मामले में, प्रतिचयन का एक मध्यवर्ती स्तर रखा गया था, जिसमें ग्रामीण/नगरीय एफएसयू प्रत्येक से दो बस्ती-समूहों (एचजीएस)/उप-प्रखंडों (एसबीएस) का चयन शामिल था।

झुग्गी-बस्तियो के पहले चरण की इकाई (एफएसयू) के रूप में तदनुरूपी प्रतिदर्श आकार की चयन प्रक्रिया के लिये एनएसएस रिपोर्ट संख्या 534 ''नगरीय झुग्गी-बस्तियों की कुछ विशेषताएं 2008-2009'' देखें।

1.1.4.2 **प्रथम चरण की इकाई के लिये प्रतिचयन फ्रेम:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिये, 2001 के जनगणना ग्रामों (अब से केरल के मामले में ''ग्राम'' शब्द पंचायत वार्ड का सूचक होगा) की सूची को प्रतिचयन फ्रेम के रूप में लिया गया था, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिये, उपलब्ध नवीनतम यूएफएस प्रखंडों को प्रतिचयन फ्रेम माना गया था। नॉन-यूएफएस कस्बों के मामले में, 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार कस्बों की सूची प्रतिचयन फ्रेम थी।

1.1.4.3 **एफएसयू के लिये वर्गीकरण:** किसी भी जिले के सभी गांवों को मिला कर अलग से एक वर्ग के रूप में लिया गया था। नगरीय क्षेत्र में, एनएसएस के प्रत्येक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में 2001 की जनगणना में कस्बे की आबादी के अनुसार इन कस्बों के आकार की श्रेणी के आधार पर अनेक वर्ग बनाये गये थे। वर्गों का अनुक्रम तथा इनकी संरचना (प्रत्येक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में) नीचे दी गयी है।

वर्ग संरचना (एनएसएस के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में)

1. 50,000 से कम आबादी वाले सभी नगर
2. 50,000 से 99,999 तक की आबादी वाले सभी नगर
3. 100,000 से 4,99,999 तक की आबादी वाले सभी नगर
4. 500,000 से 9,99,999 तक की आबादी वाले सभी नगर
5, 6... 10,00,000 से अधिक की आबादी वाले सभी नगर

एनएसएस के प्रत्येक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में शामिल नॉन-यूएफएस कस्बों को पिछले पैराग्राफ में विनिर्दिष्ट आकार श्रेणियों (आबादी के आधार पर) के अनुसार समूहबद्ध करके अलग से वर्गीकृत किया गया था।

1.1.4.4 **उप-वर्गीकरण:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और नॉन-यूएफएस कस्बों के तदनुरूपी वर्गों के लिये कोई उप-वर्ग नहीं बनाये गये थे। तथापि, पर्याप्त संख्या में झुग्गी-बस्तियों को शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से, अन्य सभी नगरीय वर्गों के मामले में, प्रत्येक वर्ग को निम्नानुसार 2 उप-वर्गों में बांटा गया

उप-वर्ग 1: सभी यूएफएस ब्लॉक जिनके भू-भाग का प्रकार ''झुग्गी बस्ती क्षेत्र'' है

उप वर्ग 2: शेष यूएफएस ब्लॉक

1.1.4.5 **कुल प्रतिदर्श आकार (एफएसयू):** अखिल-भारत स्तर पर केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श के लिये 12,928 एफएसयू और राज्य प्रतिदर्श के लिये 13,736 एफएसयू आबंटित किये गये हैं।

1.1.4.6 **राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को आबंटित कुल प्रतिदर्श:** राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या के अनुपात में प्रतिदर्श एफएसयू की कुल संख्या आबंटित की गई ताकि प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र को एक न्यूनतम प्रतिदर्श आबंटित हो। ऐसा करते समय क्षेत्र अन्वेषकों की संख्या के रूप में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखा गया था।

1.1.4.7 **एफएसयू का चयन:** जनगणना आयोजन के अनुसार, गांवों को वर्गीकृत किया गया था और सभी ग्रामीण वर्गों के मामले में जनसंख्या के अनुपात में संभाव्यता के साथ वर्तुल क्रमबद्ध प्रतिचयन (सर्कुलर सिस्टमैटिक सैम्पलिंग) प्रक्रिया के द्वारा प्रतिदर्श ग्रामों का चयन किया गया था। प्रत्येक नगरीय वर्ग (और जहां कहीं भी उप-वर्ग थे) के लिये, एक ही वर्ग में शामिल कस्बों को आबादी के आरोही क्रम में वर्गीकृत किया गया था और इसके बाद, यूएफएस कस्बों के मामलों में एकसमान संभाव्यता के साथ तथा नॉन-यूएफएस कस्बों के मामलों में जनसंख्या के अनुपात में संभाव्यता के साथ वर्तुल क्रमबद्ध प्रतिचयन प्रक्रिया के द्वारा पहले चरण की इकाइयों (एफएसयू) का चयन किया गया था। प्रत्येक वर्ग/उप-वर्ग के अंतर्गत, 4 एफएसयू के गुणक चुने गये थे। ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों ही प्रतिदर्श, दो स्वतंत्र उप-प्रतिदर्शों के रूप मे तैयार किये गये थे और चार उप-दौरों के लिये एक समान संख्या में प्रतिदर्श आबंटित किये गये थे।

परिभाषाएं:

झुग्गी-बस्ती: पहले चरण की इकाई (एफएसयू) के अंदर झुग्गी-बस्ती वह सघन क्षेत्र हैं, जहां एक दूसरे से सटी, ज्यादातर अस्थाई प्रकृति की जर्जर कोठरियों का समूह होता है, जो अस्वस्थकर अवस्था में बगैर पर्याप्त साफ-सफाई और जल आपूर्ति के होता है। इस सर्वेक्षण के प्रयोजन के लिए इस प्रकार के किसी भी क्षेत्र को झुग्गी-बस्ती के रूप में माना जाएगा, जहां कम से कम 20 परिवार रहते हों। नगरीय इलाकों में ही ऐसे क्षेत्रों को झुग्गी-बस्ती माना जाएगा। एफएसयू में शामिल कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र, जिसमें अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती के कम से कम 20 परिवार रहते हों, को हमेशा झुग्गी-बस्ती के रूप में माना जायेगा। झुग्गी-बस्तियों को आमतौर पर मुम्बई में 'झोंपड़ पट्टी' और दिल्ली में 'झुग्गी झोंपड़ी' कहा जाता है।

अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती: संबंधित नगरपालिकाओं, निगमों, स्थानीय निकायों या विकास प्राधिकरणों द्वारा झुग्गी-बस्ती के रूप में अधिसूचित किसी निश्चित क्षेत्र को 'अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती' के रूप में माना गया है। नगरीय इलाकों में ही ऐसे क्षेत्रों को झुग्गी-बस्ती माना गया है। एफएसयू में शामिल कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र, जिसमें अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती के कम से कम 20 परिवार रहते हों, को झुग्गी-बस्ती के रूप में माना गया था।

आबादकार बस्ती: कभी-कभी कोई क्षेत्र आबादकारों द्वारा निर्मित अनधिकृत संरचनाओं को खड़ा कर अवैध बस्ती के रूप में विकसित हो जाता है। आबादकार बस्ती में झुग्गी-बस्ती जैसी उन सभी बसावटों को शामिल किया जाएगा, जिन्हें झुग्गी-बस्ती के रूप में इसलिये वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि वहां इसके लिये निर्धारित 20 परिवार नहीं रहते थे।

अधिक विवरण तथा अन्य परिभाषाओं के लिये एनएसएस रिपोर्ट संख्या 534 ''नगरीय झुग्गी-बस्तियों की कुछ विशेषताएं 2008-2009'' देखें। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण में ''झुग्गी-बस्ती'' के लिये अपनाई गई परिभाषा पिछले एनएसएस सर्वेक्षण में अपनाई गई परिभाषा के अनुरूप है।

2.0 **झुग्गी-बस्तियों के सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य निष्कर्ष:** झुग्गी-बस्तियों की स्थिति से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं जैसे कि झुग्गी-बस्तियों की बसावट वाले क्षेत्र, झुग्गी बस्तियों के अंदर सड़कों और झुग्गी-बस्तियों तक जाने वाली सड़कों, बिजली, पेय-जल, सीवर, नालियों, कचरा निपटान, आदि और पिछली पांच वर्षों के दौरान इनमें सुधार आदि के नजरिये से नगरों में अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों की स्थिति दर्शाना था। सर्वेक्षण में उन झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात जानने की भी कोशिश की गई थी, जहां पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुछ विशिष्ट सुविधाओं में सुधार हुआ है/गिरावट आई है। सबसे पहले अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती क्षेत्रों के बारे में अखिल भारत स्तर पर अलग' अलग चर्चा की गई है। बाद में, चर्चा का केंद्र बिंदु केवल वे 10 राज्य रहे हैं, जहां प्रतिदर्श के रूप में 10 या इससे अधिक झुग्गी-बस्तियों का चयन किया गया था। इन राज्यों में यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि कुल मिला कर पूरे देश में जो पैटर्न नजर आया है, क्या वही पैटर्न राज्य से संबंधित आकड़ों में भी नज़र आ रहा है और साथ ही इन राज्यों में भिन्नता जांचने का प्रयास भी किया गया है। ये संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/राज्य इस प्रकार हैं: आंध्र प्रदेश, दिल्ली, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल।

2.1 **झुग्गी-बस्तियों की संख्या: विवरणी** 1 में अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत दर्शाया गया है। विवरणी 1 से देखा जा सकता है कि सर्वेक्षण अनुमानों के अनुसार जुलाई 2008 से जून 2009 के दौरान, भारत के नगरीय क्षेत्रों में लगभग 49 हज़ार झुग्गी-बस्तियां थीं। विवरणी 1 से आगे पता चलता है कि झुग्गी-बस्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या सबसे ज्यादा (35 प्रतिशत) महाराष्ट्र में थी। इसके बाद आंध्र प्रदेश (11 प्रतिशत) और पश्चिम बंगाल (10 प्रतिशत) थे। आंध्र प्रदेश में 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक झुग्गी-बस्तियां अधिसूचित थीं। एनएसएस के 58वें दौर में झुग्गी-बस्तियों के बारे में ऐसा ही एक सर्वेक्षण जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 2002 के दौरान किया गया था। उस समय झुग्गी-बस्तियों की संख्या 51688 आंकी गई थी और इनमें से 51% अधिसूचित थे।

विवरणी 1: विभिन्न संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/राज्यों में तथा अखिल-भारत स्तर पर अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	% अधिसूचित	% गैर अधिसूचित	झुग्गी-बस्तियों की कुल संख्या में राज्यों का शेयर (%)	प्रतिदर्श झुग्गी-बस्तियों की सं॰	झुग्गी-बस्तियों की अनुमानित सं॰ (सभी) (अधिसूचित+ गैर-अधिसूचित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
आंध्र प्रदेश	75.5	24.5	10.7	73	5249
दिल्ली	33.8	66.2	6.4	53	3133
गुजरात	40.0	60.0	6.9	57	3360
कर्नाटक	49.7	50.3	4.6	45	2250
मध्य प्रदेश	34.3	65.7	4.5	31	2215
महाराष्ट्र	54.5	45.5	34.7	196	17019
ओडिशा	32.3	67.7	4.0	34	1953
तमिल नाडु	50.7	49.3	6.9	49	3374
उत्तर प्रदेश	55.7	44.3	4.9	32	2394
पश्चिम बंगाल	49.1	50.9	10.3	78	5045
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	50.6	49.4	100.0	730	**48994**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	50.6	49.4	100.0	692	**51688**

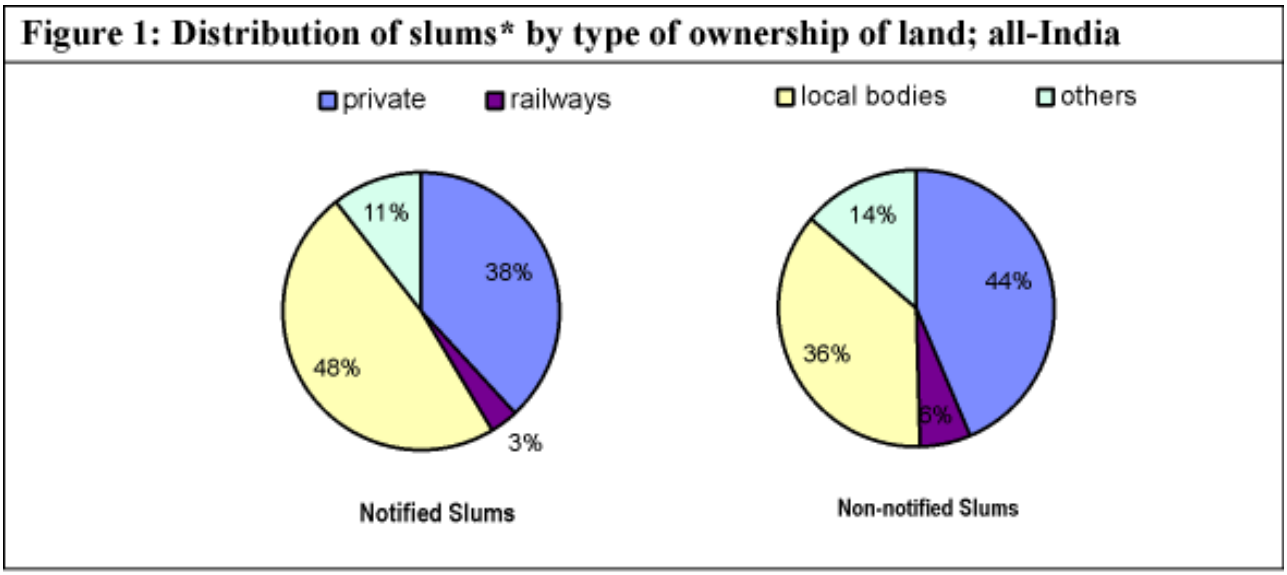
2008-09: झुग्गी-बस्तियों की अनुमानित सं॰	**48994**
2002: झुग्गी-बस्तियों की अनुमानित सं॰	**51688**
1993: झुग्गी-बस्तियों की अनुमानित सं॰	**56311**

2.2 **भू-स्वामित्व:** जिस भूमि पर झुग्गी-बस्तियां बसी थीं, उस भूमि के स्वामित्व के प्रकार के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का राज्य-वार वितरण विवरणी 2 में दिया गया है। अखिल-भारत स्तर पर, लगभग 37 प्रतिशत अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां निजी भूमि पर बसी थीं और 60 प्रतिशत बस्तियां सार्वजनिक भूमि पर बसी थीं। गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में, तदनुरूपी अनुमान 42 प्रतिशत (निजी भूमि) और 54 प्रतिशत (सार्वजनिक भूमि) थे। ओडिशा और कर्नाटक में लगभग सभी अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां सार्वजनिक भूमि पर बसी थीं जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बस्तियां निजी भूमि पर बसी थीं। जहां तक गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों का संबंध है, गुजरात (74%) और ओडिशा (71%) में 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा झुग्गी-बस्तियां सार्वजनिक भूमि पर बसी थीं जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बस्तियां निजी भूमि पर बसी थीं। झुग्गी-बस्तियों के कब्जे वाली सार्वजनिक भूमि के मालिकाना पैटर्न पर और आगे नज़र डाली जाए तो पता चलता है कि (चित्र 1) लगभग 48 प्रतिशत अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां और 37 प्रतिशत गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां नगरपालिकाओं जैसे सार्वजनिक निकायों की भूमि पर बसी थीं। लगभग 3 प्रतिशत अधिसूचित और 6 प्रतिशत गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां रेलवे की भूमि पर बसी थीं। रक्षा, एयरपोर्ट, राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण और राज्य सरकार जैसे अन्य सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरणों के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि पर लगभग 11 प्रतिशत अधिसूचित और 14 प्रतिशत गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां बसी थीं।

विवरणी 2: विभिन्न संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/राज्यों में भू-स्वामित्व के प्रकार के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण

राज्य	अधिसूचित झुग्गी बस्ती			गैर अधिसूचित झुग्गी बस्ती		
	निजी	सार्वजनिक	मालूम नहीं /एन॰आर॰ सहित	निजी	सार्वजनिक	मालूम नहीं/एन॰आर॰ सहित
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आंध्र प्रदेश	41	59	0	53	46	1
दिल्ली	12	66	23	29	67	5
गुजरात	50	50	0	20	74	7
कर्नाटक	2	98	0	47	47	7
मध्य प्रदेश	32	68	0	34	66	0
महाराष्ट्र	33	67	1	43	50	7
ओडिशा	0	100	0	28	71	1
तमिल नाडु	18	80	2	35	66	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	73	16	11	81	19	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	69	23	7	62	28	10
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**37**	**60**	**3**	**42**	**54**	**5**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**36**	**64**	**1**	**35**	**63**	**2**

Figure 1: Distribution of slums* by type of ownership of land; all-India



*excluding those for which information on ownership could not be obtained

2.3 **झुग्गी बस्तियों की अवस्थिति:** विवरणी 3 में झुग्गी बस्तियों की अवस्थिति यानि नालों/नालियों, रेलवे लाइनों के किनारे, नदियों के तट पर, नदियों के खादर में और अन्य क्षेत्रों में बसी बस्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण दिखाया गया है। कुल झुग्गी-बस्तियों का लगभग 24% नालों/बड़ी नालियों के किनारे और 12% रेलवे लाइनों के किनारे अवस्थित थीं। लगभग 22% झुग्गी-बस्तियां कस्बों की सीमा पर अथवा इनके बाहरी क्षेत्रों और 78%अन्य क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित थीं।

विवरणी 3: अखिल भारत स्तर पर झुग्गी-बस्तियों की अवस्थिति के अनुसार प्रतिशत वितरण

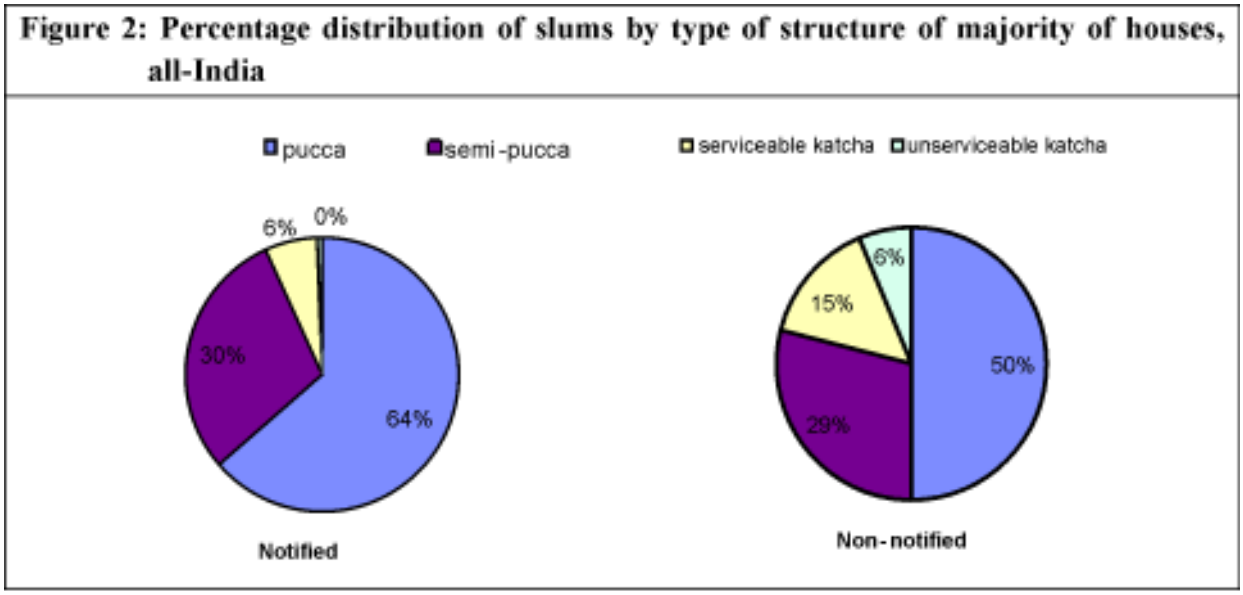
अवस्थिति	अधिसूचित	गैर अधिसूचित	सभी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
नालों/बड़ी नालियों के किनारे	22	26	24
रेलवे लाइन के किनारे	10	15	12
नदियों के तट पर	8	5	7
नदियों के खादर में	2	0	1
अन्य	59	53	56
सभी	100	100	100

2.4 अधिकांश मकानों का ढांचा: चयनित बस्तियों में प्रत्येक मकान के लिये इनके ढांचे के प्रकार के बारे में अलग-अलग सूचना एकत्र नहीं की गई थी बल्कि ज्यादातर मकानों का ढांचा कैसा है, यह सूचना प्राप्त की गई थी। मकानों के ढांचे के प्रकार को तीन श्रेणियों यानि 'पक्का' 'अर्ध पक्का' और 'कच्चा' में वर्गीकृत किया गया था। **विवरणी 4** में दर्शाया गया है 2008-09 में अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में लगभग में 64 प्रतिशत परिवार और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में 50 प्रतिशत परिवार पक्के मकानों में रह रहे थे। लेकिन विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच इस संबंध में काफी अंतर देखा गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पश्चिम बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र जैसे कुछ राज्यों में, 72 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक झुग्गी-बस्तियों में ज्यादातर मकान पक्की सामग्री से बने थे। वही दूसरी तरफ, ओडिशा, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की अधिसूचित तथा गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में ज्यादातर मकान अर्ध-पक्के या कच्चे प्रकार के थे। लेकिन, गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों के मामले में, राज्यों के बीच इस संबंध में कोई खास अंतर नही देखा गया था।

विवरणी 4: विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अधिकांश मकानों के ढांचे के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण

राज्य	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती			गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती		
	पक्का	अर्ध-पक्का	कच्चा	पक्का	अर्ध-पक्का	कच्चा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आंध्र प्रदेश	88	9	3	63	1	36
दिल्ली	77	14	9	49	23	28
गुजरात	14	66	20	29	38	33
कर्नाटक	26	63	12	67	21	45
मध्य प्रदेश	19	54	28	35	21	11
महाराष्ट्र	72	26	2	68	31	1
ओडिसा	0	99	1	0	37	63
तमिल नाडु	43	42	14	32	27	40
उत्तर प्रदेश	89	1	11	57	5	38
पश्चिम बंगाल	74	16	10	60	36	4
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	64	30	7	50	29	21
अखिल-भारत: 2002	65	30	6	30	40	30

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of slums by type of structure of majority of houses, all-India

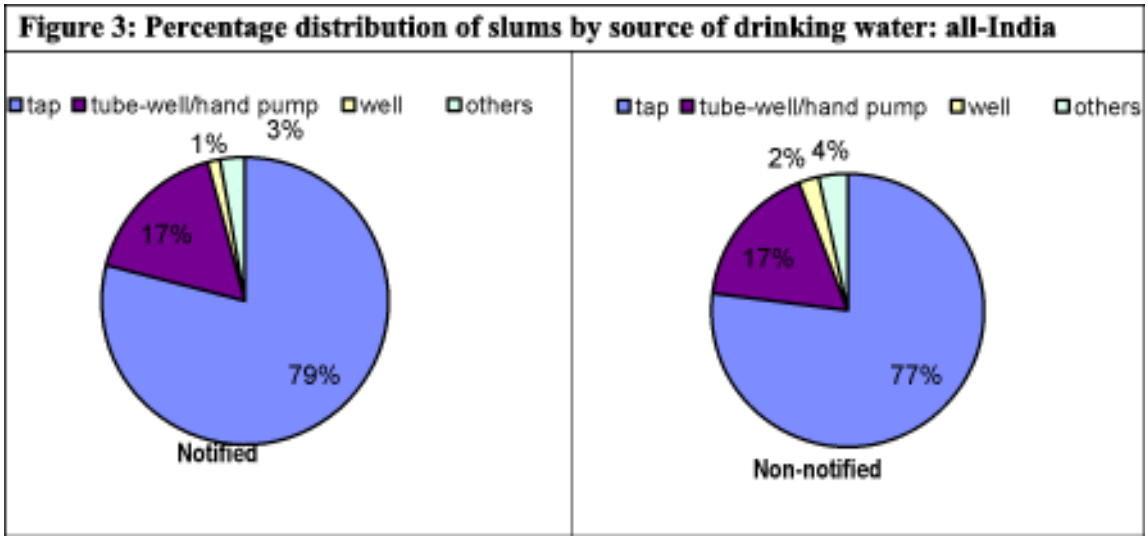


2.5 पेय-जल के प्रमुख स्रोत: एनएसएस के 58वें दौर (2002) दौर 65वें दौर (2008-09) में सर्वेक्षित झुग्गी-बस्तियों को इनके निवासियों के उपलब्ध पेय-जल के प्रमुख स्रोतों के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया था। विवरणी 5 से यह देखा जा सकता है कि 2008-09 के दौरान, हालाकि अधिसूचित

बस्तियों के मामले में पेय-जल के प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में ट्यूब-बेल का उपयोग करने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 2002 की तुलना में बढ़ा है, लेकिन इस अवधि में गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में यह अनुपात गिरा है। ओडिशा और उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में दो-तिहाई अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों पेय-जल के लिए नलों पर निर्भर थीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-चौथाई से कम झुग्गी-बस्तियों के लिए पेय-जल का प्रमुख स्रोत नल था।

विवरणी 5: विभिन्न राज्यों में पेय-जल के प्रमुख स्रोत के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण

	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती				गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती			
राज्य	नल	ट्यूब-बेल	कूआं	अन्य	नल	ट्यूब-बेल	कूआं	अन्य
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	80	12	1	9	68	32	0	0
दिल्ली	95	4	0	2	68	27	0	5
गुजरात	85	15	0	0	84	13	0	2
कर्नाटक	88	12	0	0	89	1	0	10
मध्य प्रदेश	79	1	20	0	73	4	13	10
महाराष्ट्र	94	5	1	0	90	6	0	3
ओडिशा	35	65	0	0	56	25	19	0
तमिलनाडु	67	21	2	10	81	11	4	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	22	79	0	0	24	76	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	77	17	3	4	82	12	3	4
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**79**	**17**	**1**	**3**	**77**	**17**	**2**	**3**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**84**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**71**	**22**	**2**	**5**



2.6 बिजली की उपलब्धता: झुग्गी-बस्तियों में बिजली के कनेक्शन धरेलू उपयोग, स्ट्रीट लाइट अथवा दोनों के लिए हो सकता हैं। 10 राज्यों में बिजली के कनेक्शन के प्रयोजन के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का वितरण विवरणी 6 दर्शाया गया है यह वितरण अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के लिए अलग-अलग दिया गया है। अखिल भारतीय परिदृश्य चित्र 4 में दिखाया गया है। यह पाया गया कि 2008-2009 में केवल 1 प्रतिशत अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों और 7 प्रतिशत गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों को बिजली के कनेक्शन उपलब्ध नहीं थे। गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए यह अनुपात 34., आंध प्रदेश 17. और दिल्ली तथा गुजरात 10-11.था। घेरलू और स्ट्रीट लाइट दोनों के प्रयोजन से बिजली कनेक्शन से युक्त अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात अखिल भारत स्तर पर 84. से गिरकर 76. रह गया है। इस संबंध में 2008-09 में गुजरात (15.) और ओडिशा (32.) की स्थिति सबसे खराब रही। 2002 की तुलना में 2008-09 में केवल स्ट्रीट लाइट सुविधा युक्त गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत 6 से बढ़कर 15 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

विवरणी 6: बिजली कनेक्शन की उपलब्धता के प्रकार के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण: चयनित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और अखिल-भारत

राज्य	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां				गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां			
	घरेलु और स्ट्रीट	केवल घरेलू	केवल स्ट्रीट लाइट	बिजली सुविधा नहीं	घरेलू और स्ट्रीट	केवल घरेलू	केवल स्ट्रीट लाइट	बिजली सुविधा नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	94	3	4	0	74	0	10	17
दिल्ली	94	6	0	0	49	37	4	11
गुजरात	15	70	15	0	57	19	14	10
कर्नाटक	89	0	12	0	52	18	30	0
मध्य प्रदेश	73	27	0	0	39	54	8	0
महाराष्ट्र	78	19	3	0	56	29	15	0
ओडिशा	32	66	1	1	69	20	3	8
तमिल नाडु	92	0	8	0	71	21	8	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	73	1	11	15	17	25	24	34
पश्चिम बंगाल	73	11	16	0	58	13	24	5
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**76**	**16**	**7**	**1**	**53**	**26**	**15**	**6**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	84	11	4	1	53	25	6	16

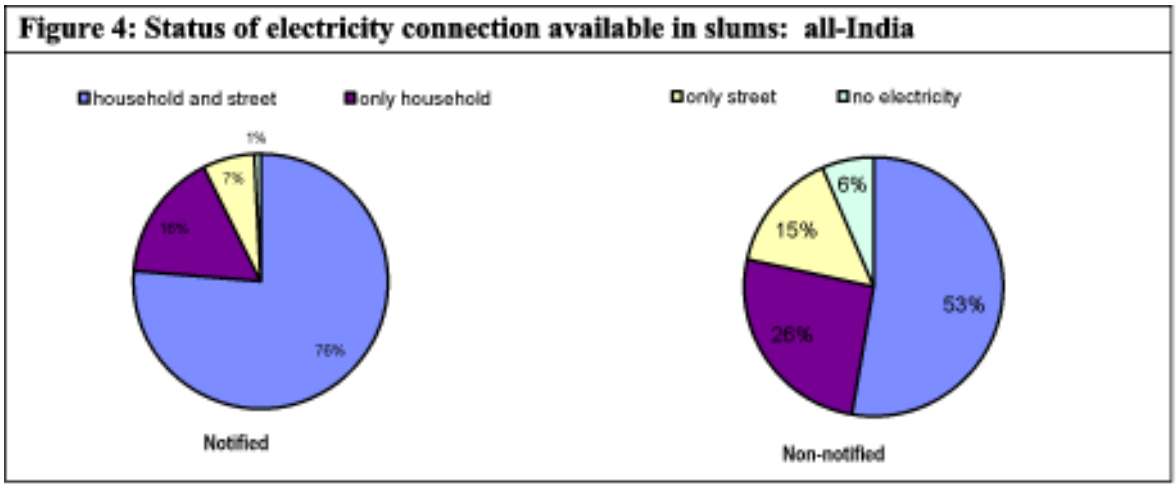


Figure 4: Status of electricity connection available in slums: all-India

2.7 झुग्गी-बस्तियों के अंदर सड़कें और बस्तियों तक पहुंच मार्ग: विवरणी 7 में उन झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत दर्शाया गया है जहां झुग्गी-बस्ती के अंदर निवासियों के आने-जाने की सड़कें पक्की थीं और झुग्गी-बस्ती को जाने वाली मुख्य सड़क (क) वाहन-योग्य पक्की (ख) वाहन-योग्य नहीं, लेकिन पक्की थीं। 2002 से झुग्गी-बस्तियों के अंदर मुख्य सड़क की गुणवत्ता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार देखा गया है। लगभग 78% अधिसूचित बस्तियों (2002 में 71 %) और 57 प्रतिशत गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों (2002 में 37 %) ने बताया कि झुग्गी-बस्ती के अंदर मुख्य सड़क पक्की थी। अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में, पक्के पहुंच मार्ग वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 92 % (2002 में 86%) और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में 76 % (2002 में 67 %) था। बस्ती के अंदर पक्की मुख्य सड़क वाली अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात ओडिशा और गुजरात में सबसे कम था। जहां तक गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का संबंध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में इन बस्तियों में पक्की सड़के (झुग्गी-बस्ती के अंदर तथा इन तक पहुंच मार्ग दोनों ही) बहुत कम पाई गईं।

विवरणी 7: विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में झुग्गी-बस्ती के अंदर पक्की सड़कें और झुग्गी-बस्तियों तक पहुंच मार्ग वाली बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	झुग्गी-बस्ती में पक्की सड़कें		झुग्गी-बस्ती तक पक्का पहुंच मार्ग			
	अधिसूचित	गैर-अधिसूचित	अधिसूचित		गैर-अधिसूचित	
			वाहन योग्य	वाहन योग्य नहीं	वाहन योग्य	वाहन योग्य नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आंध्र प्रदेश	88	46	82	16	61	1
दिल्ली	91	43	63	37	49	24
गुजरात	19	31	72	2	53	19
कर्नाटक	40	59	58	23	38	25
मध्य प्रदेश	52	62	49	3	55	23
महाराष्ट्र	93	82	78	20	73	20
ओडिशा	0	52	1	18	57	10
तमिलनाडु	88	43	85	8	56	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	75	16	66	34	31	3
पश्चिम बंगाल	88	65	71	25	51	33
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**78**	**57**	**73**	**19**	**58**	**18**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**71**	**37**	**73**	**13**	**55**	**12**

2.8 मानसून के दौरान जल भराव: 2002 की तरह ही 2008-09 के सर्वेक्षण में भी यह पता लगाया गया कि क्या झुग्गी-बस्ती में और झुग्गी-बस्ती तक जाने वाली सड़क पर मानसून के दौरान पानी भर जाता था। दोनों ही मामलों में,? झुग्गी-बस्ती को मानसून के दौरान जल भराव की समस्या से

प्रभावित के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था। ऐसी अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत विवरणी 8 में दिया गया है। अखिल-भारत स्तर पर, 2002 में जल भराव की समस्या से ग्रसित अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 36 % था, जो 2008-09 में बढ़कर 41 % हो गया है जबकि गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में इस अनुपात (54 %) में कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। यदि सभी झुग्गी-बस्तियों को लिया जाए तो, लगभग 48 % बस्तियां आमतौर पर मानसून के दौरान जल भराव की समस्या से ग्रसित थीं। इनमें से मानसून के दौरान 32 % बस्ती के अंदर तथा पहुंच मार्ग पर पानी भर जाने और 7 % केवल बस्ती के अंदर पानी भर जाने, और 9% केवल पहुंच मार्ग के डूब जाने की समस्या से ग्रसित थी। ओडिसा में 99% अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां जल भराव की समस्या से ग्रस्त थी।

विवरणी 8: विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों में मानसून के दौरान पानी भर जाने की समस्या से ग्रस्त झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती		गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती	
राज्य	जल भराव से ग्रस्त	जल भराव से ग्रस्त नहीं	जल भराव से ग्रस्त	जल भराव से ग्रस्त नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आंध्र प्रदेश	18	82	43	57
दिल्ली	14	86	77	23
गुजरात	59	41	53	47
कर्नाटक	45	55	28	72
मध्य प्रदेश	24	76	81	19
महाराष्ट्र	37	63	58	42
ओडिसा	99	1	38	62
तमिल नाडु	57	43	56	44
उत्तर प्रदेश	60	40	66	34
पश्चिम बंगाल	52	48	40	60
अखिल-भारत 2008-09	**41**	**59**	**54**	**46**
अखिल-भारत 2002	**36**	**63**	**54**	**46**

2.9 **शौचालय सुविधा की उपलब्धता:** ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि 2002 की तुलना में 2008-09 के दौरान झुग्गी-बस्तियों में शौचालय सुविधा में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। अखिल भारत स्तर पर, 2002 में शौचालय सुविधा से वंचित अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 17% था जो 2008-09 में गिरकर 10% रह गया है और गैर अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में यह अनुपात 51% से गिर कर 20% पर आ गया है (**विवरणी 9**)। विवरणी 9 में 2008-09 राज्य स्तर के निष्कर्ष भी दिए गए हैं। 2008-09 के दौरान, शौचालय सुविधा से वंचित अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात सबसे ज्यादा क्रमश: ओडिशा (49% और 36%), गुजरात (39% और 48%), और तमिलनाडु (27% और 40%) में था।

विवरणी 9: विभिन्न राज्यों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय की सुविधा से युक्त झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत और किसी भी प्रकार की शौचालय सुविधा से वंचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

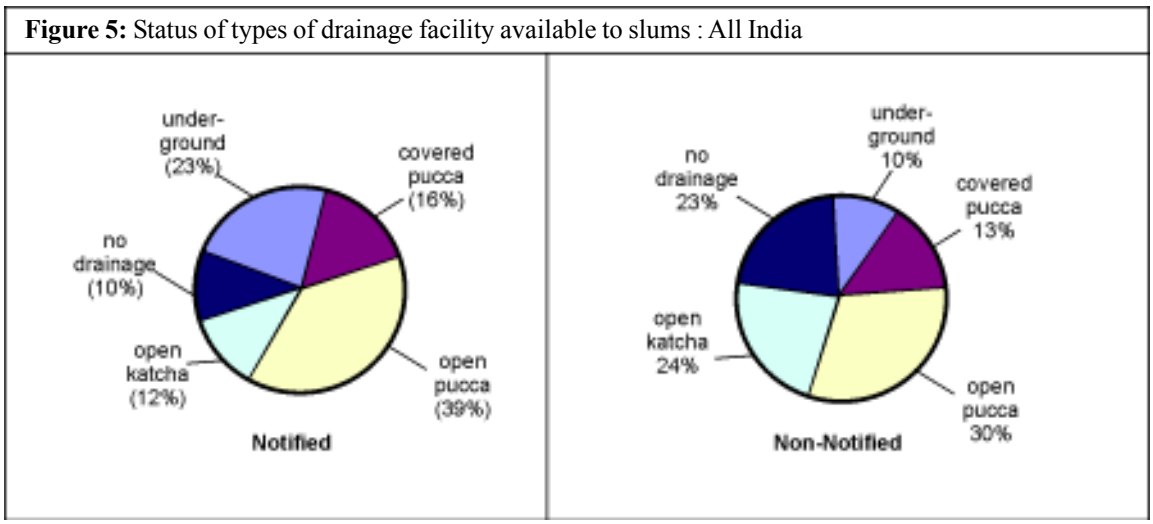
राज्य	कोई शौचालय सुविधा नहीं		सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय	
	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती	गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती	गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आंध्र प्रदेश	8	27	64	40
दिल्ली	0	11	96	69
गुजरात	39	48	20	26
कर्नाटक	0	17	64	51
मध्य प्रदेश	18	24	49	14
महाराष्ट्र	1	6	83	72
ओडिसा	49	36	0	8
तमिल नाडु	27	40	63	39
उत्तर प्रदेश	1	16	77	38
पश्चिम बंगाल	13	10	77	56
अखिल-भारत 2008-09	10	20	68	47
अखिल-भारत 2002	17	51	66	36

2.10 **सीवर व्यवस्था और जल निकासी सुविधा:** भूमिगत सीवर प्रणाली और विभिन्न प्रकार की जल निकासी सुविधा की उपलब्धता के संदर्भ में झुग्गी-बस्तियों की स्थिति विवरणी 10 में प्रस्तुत की गई है और जल निकासी सुविधा के संदर्भ में अखिल-भारत स्तर पर स्थिति चित्र 5 में दर्शाई गई हैं भूमिगत सीवर प्रणाली से युक्त झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत कॉलम (2) और (3) में दिया गया है। कॉलम (4) और (9) विभिन्न प्रकार की जलनिकासी सुविधाओं से युक्त झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत दर्शाते है। 2008-09 में 33% (2002 में 30%) अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों और 19% (2002 में 15%) गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में भूमिगत सीवर प्रणाली सुविधा उपलब्ध थी। 2002 और 2008-09 के बीच भूमिगत नालियों अथवा पक्की सामग्री से बनी आच्छादित नालियों की सुविधा से युक्त अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 25% से बढ़कर 39% हो गया है -खुली नालियों वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 60% से गिरकर 51% और बिना नालियों वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 15% से गिरकर 10% रह गया है। गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में, भूमिगत अथवा आच्छादित जल निकासी या खुली जल निकासी सुविधा से युक्त झुग्गी-बस्तियों के अनुपात में 10% बिंदु की बृद्धि हुई है। जबकि नालियों की सुविधा से वंचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 44% से गिर कर 23% रह गया है। 2008-09 के दौरान नालियों की सुविधा से वंचित अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात सबसे ज्यादा गुजरात (62%) और ओडिसा (49%) जबकि गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामलें में नालियों की सुविधा से वंचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश (54%) ओडिसा (49%) और गुजरात (40%) में पाया गया। इसके अलावा, भूमिगत नालियां अथवा पक्की सामग्री से बनी नालियों से युक्तं झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात दिल्ली (89%) और महाराष्ट्र (61%) में सबसे ज्यादा था और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामलें में महाराष्ट्र (53%) में सबसे ज्यादा था।

विवरणी 10: विभिन्न राज्यों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय की सुविधा से युक्त झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत और किसी भी प्रकार की शौचालय सुविधा से वंचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	भूमिगत सीवर		नालियों के प्रकार					
			अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में			गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में		
	अधिसूचित	गैर-अधिसूचित	भमिगत/ढंकी हुई	खुली	कोई नाली नहीं	भूमिगत/ढंकी हुई	खुली	कोई नाली नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	24	0	16	77	7	0	63	37
दिल्ली	88	12	89	11	0	23	65	13
गुजरात	14	18	21	17	62	19	41	40
कर्नाटक	60	29	45	55	0	3	83	15
मध्य प्रदेश	3	0	3	97	0	4	83	13
महाराष्ट्र	41	33	61	39	0	53	38	9
ओडिशा	1	0	0	51	49	0	51	49
तमिल नाडु	30	8	35	42	24	0	67	33
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	12	2	90	9	0	46	54
पश्चिम बंगाल	43	29	39	51	9	25	56	20
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**33**	**19**	**39**	**51**	**10**	**24**	**54**	**23**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**30**	**15**	**25**	**60**	**15**	**13**	**43**	**44**

Figure 5: Status of types of drainage facility available to slums : All India



2.11 **कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान की व्यवस्था:** कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान की व्यवस्था झुग्गी-बस्तियों में नगरीय स्वच्छता एक और ऐसा आयाम है जिस पर विचार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। **विवरणी 11** में अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के लिये कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान की एजेंसी के प्रकार के अनुसार इनका प्रतिशत वितरण अलग-अलग दिया गया है। 2002 में भारत में नगरीय झुग्गी-बस्तियों के 31% की तुलना में, 2008-09 में केवल 16% झुग्गी-बस्तियां कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान की व्यवस्था से वंचित थीं। 2008-09 में ऐसी अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का अनुपात 10% और गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों का अनुपात 23% था। 2008-09 में 75% अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों और 55% गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान का कार्य सरकारी एजेंसियां कर रही थीं।

विवरणी 11: विभिन्न राज्यों में कचरा निपटान में लगी एजेंसियों के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण

राज्य	कचरा निपटान एजेंसी की सुविधा से युक्त अधिसूचित बस्तियों का प्रतिशत			कचरा निपटान एजेंसी की सुविधा से युक्त गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों का प्रतिशत		
	सरकार	अन्य	कोई व्यवस्था नहीं	सरकार	अन्य	कोई व्यवस्था नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आंध्र प्रदेश	94	4	3	41	19	40
दिल्ली	43	57	0	60	21	20
गुजरात	36	2	62	41	26	33
कर्नाटक	79	21	0	58	28	15
मध्य प्रदेश	4	48	48	18	58	24
महाराष्ट्र	88	9	3	84	10	6
ओडिशा	49	18	33	38	14	48
तमिल नाडु	72	16	12	39	22	39
उत्तर प्रदेश	46	38	16	17	29	54
पश्चिम बंगाल	79	10	11	57	21	22
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**75**	**15**	**10**	**55**	**22**	**23**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**79**	**5**	**16**	**42**	**12**	**46**

2.12 सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालय और सरकारी अस्पताल की उपलब्धता: शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के संबंध में विवरणी 12 (क तथा ख) से देखा जा सकता है कि 87% झुग्गी-बस्तियों को 1 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में कम-से-कम एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय उपलब्ध था। 58वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण (2002) में, जब केवल सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की उपलब्धता के बारे में नहीं बल्कि किसी भी प्रकार के प्राथमिक विद्यालय की उपलब्धता के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये थे, तब यह पाया गया था कि 90% झुग्गी-बस्तियों को 1 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में कम-से-कम एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय उपलब्ध था। 42% गैर अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों ओर 54% अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों को 1 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में सरकारी अस्पताल

उपलब्ध थे। संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/राज्य-वार निष्कर्ष विवरण 12क और 12ख में दिये गये हैं। विवरणी 12 क से देखा जा सकता है कि 1 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में प्राथमिक विद्यालय की सुविधा से वंचित अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत सबसे ज्यादा ओडिशा (51%) में था, इसके बाद इस क्रम में मध्य प्रदेश (37%) और उत्तर प्रदेश (30%) आते हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल में सभी अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और अनुमानत: 89% गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में 1 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में इस तरह का एक विद्यालय विद्यमान था। विवरणी 12ख से स्पष्ट है कि 1 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में सरकारी अस्पताल की सुविधा से युक्त अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत सबसे कम मध्य प्रदेश (15%) और ओडिशा (33%) में था।

विवरणी 12क: विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में सबसे निकटतम सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालय से दूरी के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	सबसे नजदीकी सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से दूरी					
	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती		गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती		सभी झुग्गी-बस्तियां	
	1 किमी के अन्दर	1 किमी से ज्यादा	1 किमी के अन्दर	1 किमी से ज्यादा	1 किमी के अन्दर	1 किमी से ज्यादा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आंध्र प्रदेश	96	4	100	0	97	3
दिल्ली	96	5	74	26	81	19
गुजरात	96	4	92	8	94	6
कर्नाटक	94	6	90	10	92	8
मध्य प्रदेश	63	37	100	0	87	13
महाराष्ट्र	87	13	85	15	80	14
ओडिशा	50	51	82	19	71	29
तमिल नाडु	85	15	78	22	82	18
उत्तर प्रदेश	70	30	78	22	74	26
पश्चिम बंगाल	100	0	89	11	94	6
अखिल-भारत	**88**	**12**	**85**	**15**	**87**	**13**

विवरणी 12 ख: विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में निकटतम सरकारी अस्पताल से दूरी के अनुसार झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	सबसे नजदीकी सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से दूरी					
	अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती		गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती		सभी झुग्गी-बस्तियां	
	1 किमी के अन्दर	1 किमी से ज्यादा	1 किमी के अन्दर	1 किमी से ज्यादा	1 किमी के अन्दर	1 किमी से ज्यादा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आंध्र प्रदेश	59	41	31	69	52	48
दिल्ली	90	10	55	46	67	34
गुजरात	48	52	40	60	43	57
कर्नाटक	81	19	44	56	62	38
मध्य प्रदेश	15	85	80	20	58	43
महाराष्ट्र	55	45	53	47	54	46
ओडिशा	33	67	26	75	28	72
तमिलनाडु	66	34	17	83	42	58
उत्तर प्रदेश	53	47	14	86	36	64
पश्चिम बंगाल	45	55	29	71	37	63
अखिल-भारत: 2008-09	**54**	**46**	**42**	**58**	**48**	**52**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**48**	**52**	**46**	**54**	**47**	**53**

2.13 सुविधाओं में सुधार: पिछले पैराग्राफ्स में जिन सुविधाओं की चर्चा की गई है, उनके बारे में तथा कई अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचनादाताओं से यह भी पता लगाया गया कि पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान सुविधाओं में सुधार हुआ है या गिरावट आयी है। इन सुविधाओं में: पहुंच मार्ग, झुग्गी-बस्तियों में सड़क, जलापूर्ति, स्ट्रीट लाइट, बिजली, शौचालय सुविधा, सीवर नालियां, कचरा निपटान, प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा सुविधा और चिकित्सा सुविधा शामिल है। जिन झुग्गी-बस्तियों में सुविधाओं में सुधार बताया है, उनका सुविधा-वार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/राज्य-वार प्रतिशत **विवरणी 13** में दिया गया है। अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के अनुमान अलग-अलग दिये गये हैं। यह सूचना 2002 (एनएसएस का 58वां दौर) में भी एकत्र की गई थी, लेकिन इसमें प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में सुधार शामिल नहीं था। जैसा कि अनुमान था, गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों की तुलना में अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में सुधार ज्यादा नजर आ रहे थे। राज्यों में देखा जाये तो, 2002 की तुलना में गुजरात, ओडिशा और मध्य प्रदेश में झुग्गी-बस्ती सुविधाओं में अपेक्षाकृत कम सुधार देखने में आया। गुजरात में, झुग्गी-बस्ती की सड़कों (विशेषकर गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों) और झुग्गी-बस्तियों तक पहुंच मार्ग, बिजली (विशेषकर अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों) नालियों, सीवर, शिक्षा और चिकित्सा सुविधा के मामले में अत्यंत कम सुधार हुआ था। ओडिशा में, पहुंच मार्ग, शौचालय, नालियों, सीवर और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में सबसे कम सुधार दिखाई दिया और मध्य प्रदेश में, शौखलय, सीवर तथा कूड़ा कचना निपटान सुविधा में उत्यंत कम सुधार दिखाई दिया।

विवरणी 13: विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाओं में सुधार बताने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	सड़क		जलापूर्ति	बिजली	स्ट्रीट लाइट
	बस्ती के अन्दर	पहुंच			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियां					
आंध्र प्रदेश	49	54	56	29	54
दिल्ली	73	67	32	33	39
गुजरात	29	12	80	12	26
कर्नाटक	61	68	57	52	60
मध्य प्रदेश	61	24	22	24	24
महाराष्ट्र	53	59	42	31	34
ओडिशा	32	0	66	81	49
तमिल नाडु	52	49	53	51	60
उत्तर प्रदेश	55	49	56	50	44
पश्चिम बंगाल	67	65	54	57	56
अखिल-भारत:2008-09	**53**	**52**	**49**	**38**	**43**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**53**	**51**	**48**	**35**	**39**
गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियाँ					
आंध्र प्रदेश	37	36	32	33	40
दिल्ली	29	29	14	30	20
गुजरात	6	5	33	37	27
कर्नाटक	56	58	32	64	71
मध्य प्रदेश	45	45	24	47	18
महाराष्ट्र	35	37	25	22	22
ओडिशा	28	17	48	18	27
तमिल नाडु	23	30	61	32	59
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	20	24	3	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	36	32	32	25	29
अखिल-भारत 2008-09	**30**	**31**	**30**	**29**	**29**
अखिल-भारत:2002	**21**	**40**	**32**	**27**	**23**

विवरणी 13(जारी) : विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पिछले पाँच वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाओं में सुधार बताने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	शौचालय	नालियाँ	सीवर	कचरा निपटान	शिक्षा	चिकित्सा
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियाँ						
आंध्र प्रदेश	34	50	21	58	13	19
दिल्ली	53	47	35	28	52	34
गुजरात	26	11	11	29	19	1
कर्नाटक	36	56	40	64	31	8
मध्य प्रदेश	4	42	4	4	20	21
महाराष्ट्र	37	39	23	38	27	14
ओडिशा	1	0	0	49	49	1
तमिल नाडु	35	35	25	50	56	45
उत्तर प्रदेश	25	36	25	36	10	20
पश्चिम बंगाल	45	43	37	48	50	25
अखिल-भारत:2008-09	**34**	**40**	**23**	**42**	**30**	**22**
अखिल-भारत:2002	**50**	**47**	**24**	**41**	–	–
गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियाँ						
आंध्र प्रदेश	24	24	15	19	27	1
दिल्ली	18	16	11	16	33	18
गुजरात	12	25	12	35	16	16
कर्नाटक	46	50	40	62	61	23
मध्य प्रदेश	4	22	0	11	24	24
महाराष्ट्र	36	38	11	33	20	24
ओडिशा	15	13	8	18	27	18
तमिल नाडु	22	25	9	29	21	21
उत्तर प्रदेश	2	0	0	1	23	3
पश्चिम बंगाल	30	29	15	22	25	10
अखिल-भारत:2008-09	**24**	**28**	**11**	**26**	**25**	**15**
अखिल-भारत: 2002	**33**	**23**	**6**	**15**	–	–

2.14 सुविधाओं में सुधार के स्रोत: जिन सूचनादातों ने पिछले पाँच वर्ष में किसी भी सुविधा में सुधार की जानकारी दी थी, उनसे सुधार के स्रोत के बारे में पूछा गया यानि क्या ये सुधार सरकार द्वारा, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा, निवासियों द्वारा, अथवा अन्य स्रोत द्वारा लाये गये। **विवरणी 14** में दिये गये निष्कर्षों से पता चलता है कि अधिसूचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों दोनों में सुविधाएं बेहतर बनाने में सरकार ने महती भूमिका निभाई है। अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों का योगदान विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय रहा है। जहां तक गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों का संबंध है, शौचालय, सीवर, नालियों की सुविधाओं के सुधार में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा उल्लेखनीय रही थी। तथापि, अधिूसचित और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों दोनों में शौचालय सुविधाएं बेहतर बनाने में स्वयं निवासियों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

विवरणी 14: पिछले पाँच वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाओं में सुधार बताने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का सुधार के लिये जिम्मेदार एजेंसियों के अनुसार प्रतिशत वितरण:

अखिल भारत

सुविधा	अधिूसचित झुग्गी-बस्ती				गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्ती			
	सरकारी	एनजीओ	निवासियों	अन्य	सरकारी	एनजीओ	निवासियों	अन्य
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
जलापूर्ति	94	1	1	0	88	4	2	4
स्ट्रीट लाइट	94	2	2	1	91	6	1	2
बिजली	89	5	4	0	86	6	2	4
शौचालय	82	2	11	3	67	10	16	4
सीवर	92	6	0	3	82	13	1	4
नालियां	97	1	0	0	85	8	4	0
कचरा निपटान	94	3	0	2	95	2	2	2
झुग्गी-बस्तियों के अंदर सड़क	94	1	3	1	90	5	4	0
झुग्गी-बस्तियों को पहुंच मार्ग	98	0	0	0	94	4	1	1
प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा सुविधा	84	13	0	1	89	4	1	4
चिकित्सा सुविधा	87	7	0	4	83	3	2	13

टिप्पणी: सूचित न किये मामलों और पूर्णांक बनाने की वजह से कॉलम 2 से 5 और कॉलम 6 से 9 का योग पूर्णत: 100 नहीं भी हो सकता है।

2.15 सुविधाओं की अवनति: सुविधाओं में सुधार से संबंधित सूचना के एक दूसरे पहलू के रूप में, **विवरणी 15** में पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में अवनति की सूचना देने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों की संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/राज्य-वार स्थिति को अधिसूचित तथा गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी बस्तियों के मामले में सार संक्षेप के रूप में अलग-अलग प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सभी सुविधाओं में अवनति की सूचना देने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों के संबंध में अखिल-भारत प्रतिशत अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में 0 और 6 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा और गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के मामले में 0 और 9 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा है। ऐसी सुविधाओं में, उदाहरण के लिये, ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश की गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के संबंध में झुग्गी-बस्तियों को पहुंच मार्ग और बस्तियों के अंदर सड़के, और गुजरात की अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों के संबंध में बिजली, शौचालय, सीवर और कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान शामिल हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिसूचित झुग्गी-बस्तियों में अनेक सुविधाओं में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट आई है। शिक्षा और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के मामले में सबसे कम अवनति नजर आई है।

विवरणी 15: विभिन्न संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/राज्यों में पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाओं की अवनति बताने वाली झुग्गी-बस्तियों का प्रतिशत

राज्य	रोड		जलापूर्ति	विद्युत	स्ट्रीट लाईट	शौचालय	निकासी	सीवर	कचरा निपटान	शिक्षा	स्वास्थ्य
	अन्दर	पहुंच									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
अधिसूचित											
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	3	1	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0
दिल्ली	0	7	11	7	7	0	18	11	0	0	0
गुजरात	0	0	3	15	0	15	3	15	15	0	0
कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	0	3	6	1	2	3	1	2	7	1	1
ओडिशा	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तमिल नाडु	5	1	8	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	13	8	11	11	13	13	13	0	13	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	7	0	3	0	13	4	8	2	0	5
अखिल-भारत	**2**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**1**
गैर-अधिसूचित											
आंध्र प्रदेश	17	17	17	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
दिल्ली	4	15	4	4	0	8	2	1	2	0	0
गुजरात	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0	0
कर्नाटक	0	3	17	13	0	3	3	0	6	0	13
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	3	9	6	1	0	0	7	2	6	0	0
ओडिशा	30	45	0	0	1	8	15	0	0	7	0
तमिल नाडु	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	12	9	0	11	3	4	4	10	3	6
अखिल-भारत	**4**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**

3.0 **भारत में आवास की अवस्थिति तथा सुविधाओं के सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष:** सूचना वृहद रूप से तीन समूहों में श्रेणीबद्ध की गई है। प्रथमतया प्रतिदर्श परिवारों के पास बेहतर जीवनयापन के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं के विवरण जैसे कि पेय जल, शौचालय, स्नानघर, विद्युत आदि पर सूचना सभी चयनित परिवारों से एकत्रित की गई थी। द्वितीय, घरों की कुछ विशेषताओं, जैसे कि आवासीय इकाईयों के विवरण और उन घरों में रहनेवाले परिवारों की आवासीय इकाइयों के आसपास उपलब्ध बुनियादी सुविधाओं पर सूचना एकत्र की गई थी। यह विस्तृत रूप से मकानों के ढांचे के विभिन्न पहलुओं, कमरों की संख्या, क्षेत्रफल, किराए पर लिए गए आवासों का किराया, संरचना का उपयोग, संरचना कितनी पुरानी है, संरचना की स्थिति, नालियों की व्यवस्था, कूड़ा-करकट एकत्र करने संबंधी प्रबंध इत्यादि से संबंधित है। अंतत: निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या, पूर्ण हो चुके निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या, निर्माण कार्यों के प्रकार, निर्माण कार्यों की लागत, वित्तीय स्त्रोत इत्यादि से संबंधित सूचना उन घरों से एकत्र की गई जिनका निर्माण पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान हुआ। इसके अलावा, पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्मित मकान/फ्लैट की पहले खरीददार द्वारा की गई खरीद, इस तरह की खरीद की संख्या, उनका क्षेत्रफल तथा लागत पर सूचना एकत्र की गई थी।

3.1 जीवनयापन उपयोगी सुविधाएं

एक अच्छे तथा स्वस्थ जीवनयापन के लिए परिवारों के पास उपलब्ध सुविधाएं जिनके लिए आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे, का संकेत पेयजल, साफ-सफाई, स्नानघर, विद्युत इत्यादि से है। ऐसे में पेयजल तथा साफ-सफाई जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाओं का एक स्वच्छ एवं स्वस्थ जीवन सुनिशिचित करने में व्यापक महत्व है।

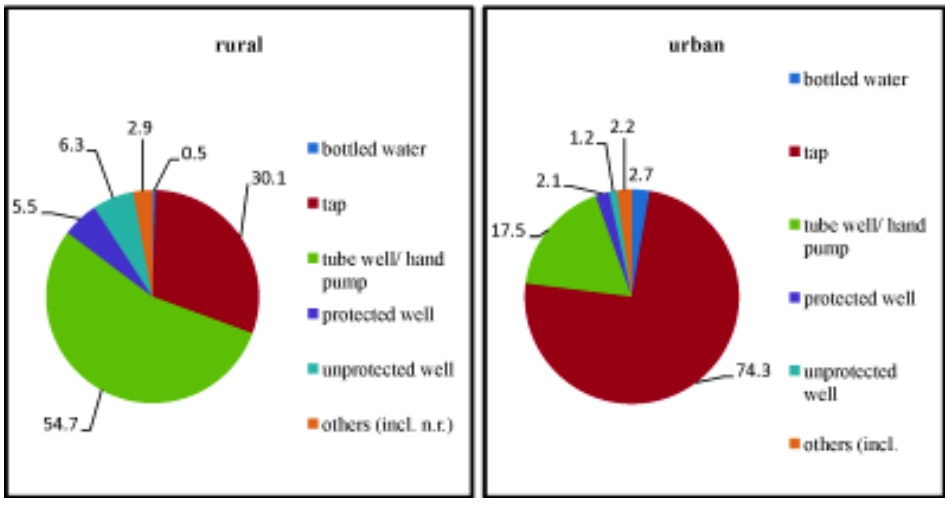
3.1.1 **पेयजल सुविधा:** पेयजल सुविधा के अध्ययन में पेयजल के विभिन्न स्रोतो तक पहुंच और पेयजल की पर्याप्तता का विश्लेषण करना अपेक्षित है। घटक के अन्य पहलू भी हैं जैसे पेयजल प्राप्त करने के स्रोत तक तय की गई दूरी तथा क्या वे स्रोत अन्य परिवारों अथवा समुदायों अथवा केवल उन्हीं परिवारों द्वारा उपयोग हो रहा है। विवरणी सं. 16 में एनएसएस 49वें दौर (जनवरी-जून 1993), 58वां दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2002) तथा एनएसएस के 65वें दौर (जुलाई-2008 से जून-2009) में अखिल भारत स्तर पर पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोतों के माध्यम से परिवारों का वर्गीकरण (प्रति 1000) दिखाया गया है। इस विवरणी में ग्रामीण एवं शहरी परिवारों द्वारा जल के विभिन्न स्रोतों के उपयोग के प्रतिमान तथा वर्ष 1993 से 2008-09 की अवधि के दौरान जल स्रोतों के उपयोग के प्रतिमानों में हुए परिवर्तन को दर्शाया गया है। वर्ष 2008-09 के दौरान, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 55% में संबंध में पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत जल कूप/हैंडपंप था, अन्य 30% परिवार नल का उपयोग कर रहे थे। 'संरक्षित' तथा असंरक्षित कुएं दोनों का हिस्सा प्रत्येक में लगभग 6% था। दूसरी और, नगरीय क्षेत्रों में, 74% घरों में पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत 'नल' था तथा 18% परिवार नल कूप/हैंड पंप का प्रयोग कर रहे थे। लगभग 2% नगरीय परिवारों द्वारा पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में संरक्षित कुओं का उपयोग किया जा रहा था जबकि 1% नगरीय परिवारों के पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत 'असंरक्षित कुएं' थे। शहरी घरों का एक सुस्पष्ट पहलू जल के प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में बोतलबंद जल का उपयोग करना था, जो लगभग 3% नगरीय परिवारों को आपूरित हो रहा है।

विवरणी 16: 49 वें दौर, 58वें दौर और 65वें दौर के लिए पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोतों (अधिकतम प्रयोग में लाए गए) द्वारा घरों का (प्रति 1000) वितरण। अखिल-भारत

पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत (अधिकतम उपयोग)	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	49वें दौर	58वें दौर	65वें दौर दौर	49वें दौर	58वें दौर	65वें दौर दौर	49वें	58वें	65वें दौर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
बोतलबंद पानी			5			27			12
नल	189	275	301	704	736	743	324	405	431
ट्यूबवेल/हैण्डपंप	445	513	547	185	196	175	377	423	437
संरक्षित कुआं			55			21			45
असंरक्षित कुएं			63			12			48
समस्त कुएं	317	179	118	86	51	33	257	143	93
टैंक/तालाब (पीने के लिए संरक्षित)	13	8	8	4	2	2	11	7	6
अन्य टैंक/तालाब	8	4	3	4	0	1	7	3	3
नदी/नहर/झील	17	11	7	1	1	0	13	8	5
झरना	9	8	7	1	1	1	7	6	5
अभिरक्षित जल			1			0			1
अन्य	3	3	3	14	13	19	6	6	8
समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

नोट: जिनके लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है उन्हें शेडिड कर दिया गया है।

Figure 6 : Percentage distribution of households by different sources of drinking water



3.1.2 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के पेयजल स्रोत:

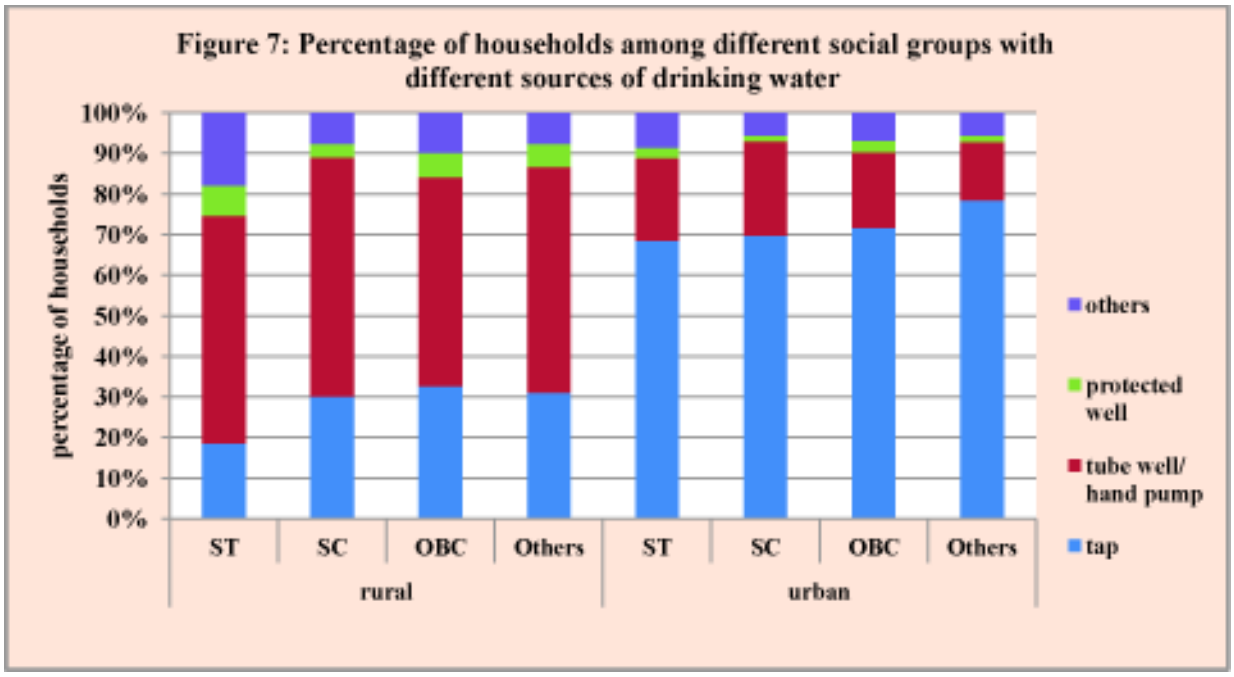
विवरणी सं॰ 17 में अखिल भारत स्तर पर विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह परिवारों को प्रथम प्रमुख स्रोत से वितरित होने वाले पेयजल (प्रति 1000) का आंकड़ा दिया गया है। वर्ष 2008-09 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में मामूली फेरबदल के साथ लगभग सभी सामाजिक समूहों में पेयजल का प्रमुख स्रोत ''नल कूप/हैंडपंप'' रहा। 56 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों, 52 प्रतिशत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग परिवारों तथा 56 प्रतिशत 'अन्य' सामाजिक समूह परिवारों की तुलना में लगभग 59 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति परिवार पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में नल कूप/हैंडपंप पर निर्भर थे। ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों (19%) में पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत नल का सबसे कम उपयोग किया जा रहा था और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग परिवारों (33%) में इसका सबसे अधिक उपयोग किया जा रहा था। तत्पश्चात् शेष सामाजिक समूह ''अन्य'' में शामिल परिवारों (31%) द्वारा नलों का उपयोग किया जा रहा था। यह देखा गया है कि अन्य किसी भी शेष सामाजिक समूहों में से ग्रामीण जनजातीय परिवारों के लगभग (20%) का अधिकतम अनुपात पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में 'कुए' पर निर्भर थे। यहां ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों का लगभग 3% पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में झरने पर आश्रित हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह प्रक्रिया ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से भिन्न है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी सामाजिक समूहों में से अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों (69%) में नलों पर निर्भर रहने वाले परिवारों की संख्या न्यूनतम थी यही अनुपात 'अन्य' समूहों (78%) में अधिकतम थी। दूसरी ओर, अनुसूचित जाति परिवारों (23%) का अधिकतम अनुपात ''नल कूप/हैंडपंप'' पर निर्भर था और 'अन्य' परिवार का न्यूनतम अनुपात (14%) इसका उपयोग कररहा था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'नल' 'नल कूप/हैडपंप, 'सरक्षित कुओं' और 'संचित वर्षा जल' को उन्नत स्रोत के रूप में माना गया है तथा सभी सामाजिक समूहों में से अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों (82%) द्वारा इसका सबसे कम उपयोग किया जा रहा था तत्पश्चात अनुसूचित जाति और 'अन्य' (प्रत्येक का 92%) तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों (90%) द्वारा इसका उपयोग किया जा रहा था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी अनुसूचित जनजाति (91%) द्वारा इसका उपयोग सबसे कम था तत्पश्चात अनुसूचित जाति तथा अन्य (प्रत्येक द्वारा 94%) व अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों (93%) द्वारा इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। रेखाचित्र 7 में, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह द्वारा पेयजल के स्रोत के रूप में 'नल', 'नलकूप/हैंडपंप, संरक्षित कूंए और शेष 'अन्य' का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात दिखाया गया है।

विवरणी 17: गत 365 दिनों के दौरान पेय जल के प्रमुख स्रोतों (अधिकतम उपयोग किए जाने वाले) द्वारा घरों का वितरण (प्रति 1000)

अखिल भारत

पेयजल के प्रमुख स्रोत (अधिकतम उपयोग किए जाने वाले)	सामाजिक समूह परिवार				
	अनु.ज.जा.	अनु.जा.	अ.पि.व.	अन्य	सभी (एन.आर.सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ग्रामीण			
बोतलबंद पानी	2	5	6	6	5
नल	185	301	326	310	301
नलकूप/हैंडपंप	561	589	516	556	547
संरक्षित कुएं	75	34	59	57	55
असंरक्षित कुएं	120	49	68	40	63
सभी कुएं	195	83	127	97	118
टैंक/तालाब (पीने के लिए सुरक्षित)	7	7	9	6	8
अन्य टैंक/तालाब	4	2	3	4	3
नदी/नहर/झील	17	5	6	4	7
झरना	27	3	2	11	7
संरक्षित वर्षा जल	0	1	1	1	1
अन्य	1	4	4	3	3
सभी (एन.आर.सहित)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
शहरी					
बोतलबंद पानी	30	11	26	32	27
नल	685	698	716	784	743
नलकूप/हैंडपंप	204	232	187	144	175
संरक्षित कुएं	25	14	29	16	21
असंरक्षित कुएं	28	14	18	6	12
सभी कुएं	53	28	47	22	33
टैंक/तालाब (पीने के लिए सुरक्षित)	5	1	3	1	2
अन्य टैंक/तालाब	2	0	1	0	1
नदी/नहर/झील	2	1	1	0	0
झरना	9	0	0	0	1
संरक्षित जल	4	0	0	0	0
अन्य	6	29	20	16	19
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
ग्रामीण+शहरी					
बोतलबंद पानी	5	6	11	17	12
नल	240	385	433	516	431
नलकूप/हैडपंप	522	514	425	377	437
संरक्षित कुंए	69	30	51	39	45
असंरक्षित कुएं	110	41	54	25	48
सभी कुएं	179	71	105	64	93
टैंक/तालाब(पीने के लिए सुरक्षित)	7	6	7	4	6
अन्य टैंक/तालाब	4	2	3	3	3
नदी/नहर/झील	16	4	5	2	5
झरना	25	3	2	7	5
संरक्षित जल	1	1	1	0	1
अन्य	1	9	8	9	8
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000



विवरणी 18: वर्ष भर प्रथम प्रमुख स्रोतों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में पेयजल पाने वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का प्रतिशत

अखिल-भारत

पेयजल के प्रथम प्रमुख स्रोत	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण +शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
नल	857	915	886
	(258)	(680)	(382)
नलकूप/हैंडपंप	896	938	901
	(490)	(164)	(394)
संरक्षित कुएं	792	870	803
	(44)	(18)	(36)
असंरक्षित कुएं	724	740	725
	(46)	(9)	(35)
अन्य स्रोत एवं एनआर मामले	(24)	(40)	(29)
समस्त (एन.आर. सहित)	862	911	876
	(862)	(911)	(876)

नोट: (i) प्रमुख स्रोतों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में पेयजल पाने वाले घरों का अनुपात पेरेंथिसिस में दिया गया है। (ii) अन्य स्रोतों से पर्याप्त पेयजल पाने वाले घरों का अनुपात बिना पेरेंथिसिस में दिया गया है।

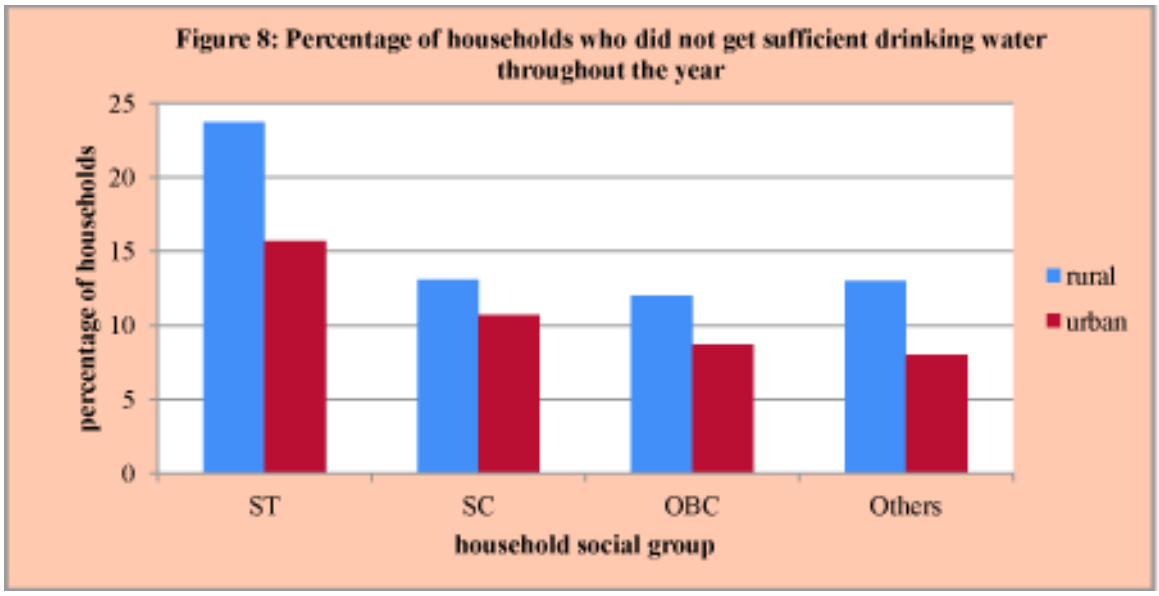
3.1.3 पेय जल की पर्याप्तता: परिवारों में स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को बनाए रखने के लिए पेयजल की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्धता महत्वपूर्ण है। एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में पेय जल की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को जांचने के लिए सूचना उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सूचना प्रदाताओं से पूरे वर्ष पेय जल की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता पर प्रश्न पूछा गया था। विवरणी 18 में वर्ष भर पहले प्रमुख स्रोत से पर्याप्त पेयजल पाने वाले परिवारों का (प्रति 1000) अनुपात दिया गया है इसमें पेयजल के 4 प्रमुख स्रोतों अर्थात् नल, नलकूप/हैंडपंप और संरक्षित व असंरक्षित कूओं को अलग से दिखाया गया है। विवरणी से पता चलता है जहां वर्ष भर प्रथम प्रमुख स्रोत से पर्याप्त पेय जल प्राप्त करने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों का औसत शहरी परिवारों से कम है: शहरी परिवारों के लगभग 91 प्रतिशत की तुलना में ग्रामीण परिवारों को लगभग 86 प्रतिशत का पर्याप्त पेय जल प्राप्त हो रहा था।

3.1.4 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए पेय जल की पर्याप्तता: विवरणी 19 में भारत में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए वर्ष भर के दौरान प्रथम प्रमुख स्रोत से पर्याप्त पेय जल प्राप्त नहीं कर पाने वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात दिखाया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में अनुसूचित जन जाति परिवारों का अनुपात अधिकतम है जिन्हें प्रमुख स्रोत से पर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है इसमें ग्रामीण अनु॰ जन जाति परिवारों का लगभग 24 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी ग्रामीण अनु॰ जनजाति के 16 प्रतिशत परिवार हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शेष सामाजिक समूहों के उन परिवारों का अनुपात जो पर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए, की स्थिति भी कोई अलग नहीं है तथा यह लगभग 12 से 13 प्रतिशत के बीच रही। दूसरी ओर शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रथम प्रमुख स्रोत से पर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त नहीं कर पाने वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में शेष सामाजिक समूहों 'अन्य' (लगभग 8 प्रतिशत) सबसे कम पर थे। रेखाचित्र 8 में पर्याप्त पेयजल प्राप्त नहीं कर पाने वाले विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के परिवारों को अनुपात दिया गया है।

विवरणी 19: वर्ष भर के दौरान उन घरों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात जिन्हें पर्याप्त पेयजल नहीं मिलता

अखिल भारत

सामाजिक समूह घर	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
अनु॰ जनजाति	237	157	228
अनु॰ जाति	131	107	127
अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग	120	87	111
अन्य	130	80	108
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	138	89	124



विवरणी 20: 49वें दौर, 58वें दौर और 65वें दौर के उन परिवारों का अनुपात जिन्हें उनके आवासीय परिसर में, 0.2 किमी के अंदर अथवा 0.2 से 0.5 किमी के दायरे में पेयजल उपलब्ध था

अखिल भारत

क्षेत्र	परिसर के अंदर	परिसर के बाहर किंतु 0.2 किमी दूरी के अंदर	परिसर के बाहर किंतु 0.2-0.5 किमी के अंदर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
49वां दौर (जनवरी-दिसंबर 1993)			
ग्रामीण	343	544	81
शहरी	662	304	25
ग्रामीण + शहरी	426	481	66
58वां दौर (जुलाई-दिसंबर 2002)			
ग्रामीण	372	509	90
शहरी	703	260	29
ग्रामीण + शहरी	467	439	72
65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009)			
ग्रामीण	405	480	92
शहरी	745	228	20
ग्रामीण + शहरी	506	406	71

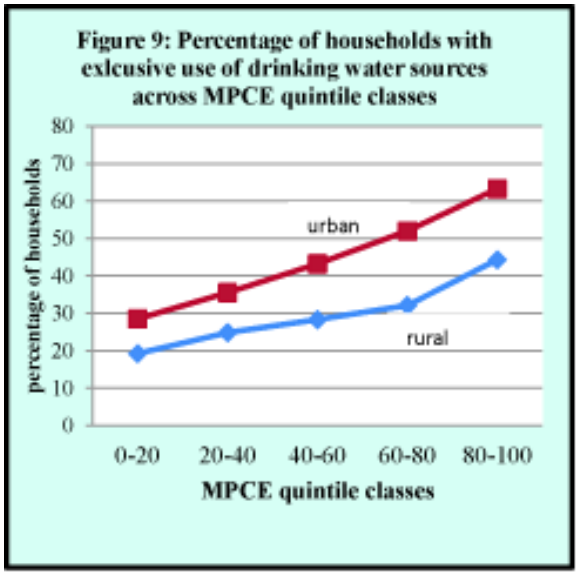
3.15 पेयजल के स्रोत तक पहुंचने के लिए तय की गई दूरी: पेयजल के स्रोत तक पहुंचने के लिए परिवारों द्वारा तय की गई दूरी एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है जिसका अध्ययन किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवरणी 20 में, उन परिवारों जिन्हें पेयजल आवासीय परिसर के भीतर ही उपलब्ध था किंतु परिसर के 0.2 किमी की दूरी के भीतर तथा 0.2 किमी से दूर परंतु आवासीय परिसर के 0.5 किमी के भीतर, का अनुपात 49वें दौर, 58वें दौर तथा 65वें दौर के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि वर्ष 2008-09 के दौरान, भारत में लगभग 51 प्रतिशत परिवारों को पेयजल आवासीय परिसर के भीतर उपलब्ध था, लगभग 41 प्रतिशत को परिसर से 0.2 किमी तक की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी तथा लगभग 7 प्रतिशत परिवारों को 0.2 किमी से अधिक किंतु 0.5 किमी के भीतर पेयजल पाने के लिए दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी। इस संबंध में गांवों तथा शहरों में समुचित अंतर पाया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश परिवारों में पेयजल परिवारों के बाहर उपलब्ध था तथा उन्हें पेयजल के स्रोत तक पहुचंने के लिए दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत थी तथा अधिकांश परिवारों को आवासीय परिसर के भीतर ही पेयजल उपलब्ध था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की सुविधा लगभग 41 प्रतिशत परिवारों को परिसर के अन्दर ही उपलब्ध थी जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह स्थिति काफी बेहतर थी: लगभग तीन चौथाई परिवारों को पेयजल सुविधा आवासीय परिसर के भीतर उपलब्ध थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश परिवारों (लगभग 57 प्रतिशत) को पेयजल हेतु 0.5 किमी तक की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग एक चौथाई परिवारों को इतनी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 48 प्रतिशत परिवारों को 0.2 किमी तक की दूरी तय करनी होती थी जबकि शहरी परिवारों के मामले में यह लगभग 23 प्रतिशत था। यह देखा गया कि पेयजल स्रोत तक पहुंचने के लिए ग्रामीण परिवारों के लगभग 9 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी परिवारों में 2 प्रतिशत को 0.2 किमी से दूर लेकिन 0.5 किमी के भीतर दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी।

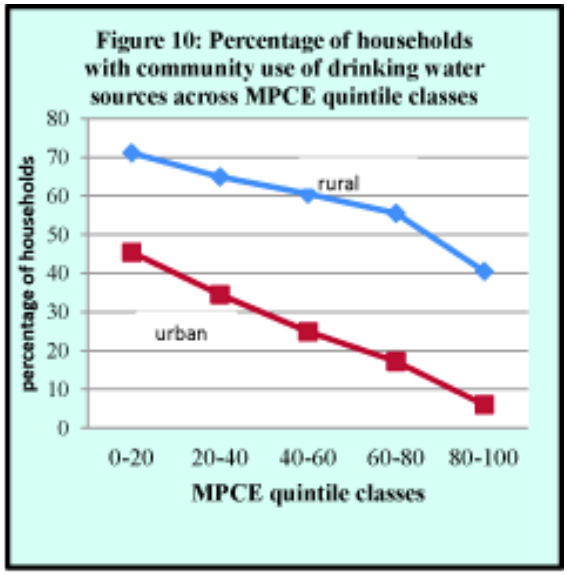
3.1.6 पेयजल सुविधा के उपयोग की विधि: पेयजल सुविधा के उपयोग को तीन प्रकारों से श्रेणीबद्ध किया जा सकता है- जैसे केवल परिवार के अनन्य उपयोग हेतु, बिल्डिंग में परिवारों के लिए उपलब्ध साझा पेयजल की सुविधा तथा समुदाय के उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा। विवरणी 21 में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से एमपीसीई के प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्गों के लिए पेयजल सुविधा के इन तीन प्रकारों का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात दिखाया गया है। यह पाया गया कि ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवारों के जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ परिवारों द्वारा पेयजल सुविधा के विशिष्ट उपयोग की हिस्सेदारी में भी उसी दर में वृद्धि हुई है, जिसे एम.पी.सी.ई. से दर्शाया गया है। दूसरी ओर परिवारों के जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ सामुदायिक पेयजल की सुविधा के उपयोग में गिरावट का रुझान देखा गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निचले स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 19 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास पेयजल की अनन्य सुविधा थी जो कि ऊपरी स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के दुगने परिवार अर्थात् 44 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गई। शहरी क्षेत्रों में निचले स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 29 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास पेयजल की अनन्य सुविधा थी जो कि ऊपरी स्तर के एमपीसीई पचंमक वर्ग में 63 प्रतिशत परिवारों तक पहुंच गई थी। सामुदायिक इस्तेमाल हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा का उपयोग काफी हद तक गांवों में दिखाई दिया है जहां 57 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों ने सामुदायिक उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा का उपयोग किया है परंतु शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल 23% परिवारों ने इसका उपयोग किया है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में सामुदायिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल का परिवारों द्वारा उपयोग, परिवारों के जीवनयापन के स्तर में हुई वृद्धि के साथ कम हुआ है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निम्नतम एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लगभग 71% परिवारों द्वारा सामुदायिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल स्रोत का उपयोग कर रहे थे जो उच्च जीवनयापन के स्तर में हुई वृद्धि के साथ उच्चतम पंचमक वर्ग के केवल 41% परिवार तक पहुंच गया है। एक ही बिल्डिंग के परिवारों द्वारा पेयजल साझा करने का पहलू ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक दिखाई दिया है। अत: जहां 8% ग्रामीण परिवारों ने बिल्डिंग के साझा पेयजल का उपयोग किया है, वहीं 25% शहरी जनसंख्या द्वारा ऐसा किया गया विभिन्न एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्गों में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों अनन्य उपयोग तथा आम इस्तेमाल के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का शेयर क्रमश: रेखाचित्र 9 और 10 में दिया गया है।

विवरणी 21: प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी के लिए पेयजल के उपयोग के प्रकार द्वारा घरों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी	अनन्य उपयोग	पेयजल सुविधा के उपयोग के प्रकार			सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
		बिल्डिंग में परिवारों द्वारा साझा इस्तेमाल के लिए	सामुदायिक उपयोग	अन्य	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण					
0-20	192	67	711	30	1000
20-40	248	72	649	31	1000
40-60	283	73	605	39	1000
60-80	321	84	555	40	1000
80-100	443	107	405	46	1000
सभी	311	83	568	38	1000
शहरी					
0-20	285	215	454	45	1000
20-40	355	227	345	73	1000
40-60	432	273	249	46	1000
60-80	520	265	172	43	1000
80-100	633	246	60	61	1000
सभी	470	247	229	54	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी					
सभी	358	131	468	43	1000





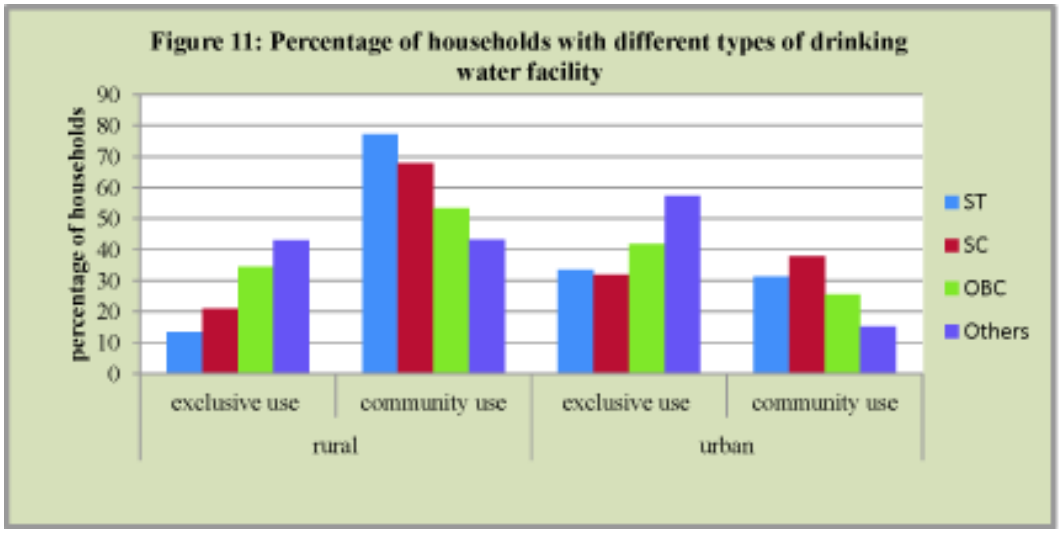
3.1.7 **सामाजिक समूहों के लिए उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा के उपयोग के प्रकार:** इस सर्वेक्षण में पेयजल सुविधा के उपयोग के तीनों प्रकारों, अर्थात् परिवार के अनन्य उपयोग हेतु, बिल्डिंग में परिवारों द्वारा साझा पेयजल स्रोत का उपयोग करने वाले तथा सामूहिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा **विवरणी** 22 में पेयजल सुविधा की इन तीन श्रेणियों का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात दिया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अ॰ज॰जा॰ परिवारों (13.) के पास अनन्य उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल का अनुपात सबसे कम था और शेष श्रेणी 'अन्य' परिवारों का अनुपात सबसे अधिक (43 प्रतिशत) था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, दूसरी ओर, अनन्य उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा का अनुपात अ॰जाति परिवारों (32 प्रतिशत) के पास सबसे कम था, तत्पश्चात् अनु॰ज॰जा॰ (34 प्रतिशत) परिवार तथा 'अन्य' की श्रेणी (57 प्रतिशत) में सबसे अधिक था। यह भी देखा गया कि सामुदायिक उपयोग वाले पेयजल स्रोतों का ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अ॰ज॰जा॰ व अ॰जा॰ परिवारों द्वारा सबसे अधिक हो रहा था तथा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के 'अन्य' परिवारों द्वारा इसका उपयोग सबसे कम हो रहा था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 77. अनु॰ज॰जा॰ तथा 68. अनु॰जा॰ परिवारों द्वारा सामुदायिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा था, जबकि 'अन्य' श्रेणी परिवारों के 43. इसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 38. अनु॰जा परिवार तथा 31. अनु॰ज॰जा॰ परिवार सामुदायिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे और 'अन्य' श्रेणी परिवारों का केवल 15. इसका इस्तेमाल कर रहा था। चित्र 11 में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों, दोनों के लिए अनन्य उपयोग तथा सामुदायिक उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध पेयजल सुविधा का इस्तेमाल करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत दर्शाया गया है।

विवरणी 22: प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह परिवार के लिए उपलब्ध पेयजल के इस्तेमाल के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण (प्रति 1000)

अखिल-भारत

सामाजिक समूह परिवार	अनन्य उपयोग	पेयजल सुविधा के उपयोग के प्रकार			सभी (एन॰आर॰सहित)
		बिल्डिंग में परिवारों के साझा इस्तेमाल हेतु	सामुदायिक उपयोग	अन्य	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण					
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	134	57	772	36	1000
अनु॰जा॰	209	77	678	35	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	344	85	533	38	1000
अन्य	431	97	432	40	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰सहित)	311	83	568	38	1000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			शहरी		
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	335	303	313	48	1000
अनु॰जा॰	319	238	379	64	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	419	269	256	55	1000
अन्य	573	227	151	50	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰सहित)	470	247	229	54	1000
			ग्रामीण + शहरी		
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	157	84	722	38	1000
अनु॰जा॰	233	111	615	41	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	364	136	457	43	1000
अन्य	493	153	309	44	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	358	131	468	43	1000



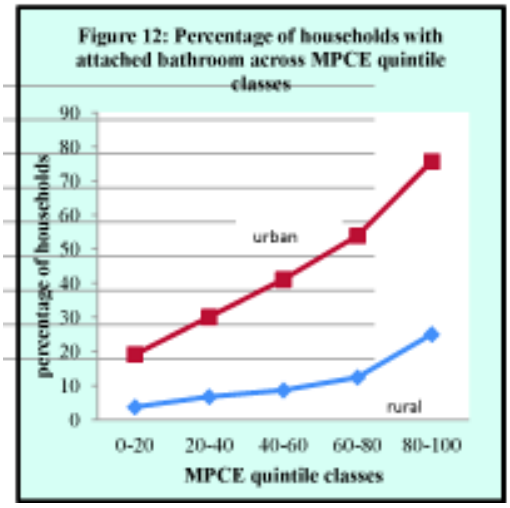
3.1.8 **स्नानघर सुविधा: विवरणी 23** में विभिन्न एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणियों के लिए अखिल भारत स्तर पर स्नान घर सुविधा विभिन्न श्रेणियों के परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण दिखाया गया है। विवरणी ग्रामीण और शहरों दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवारों के पास उपलब्ध स्नानघर सुविधाओं में समुचित भिन्नता दिखाई दी है। वर्ष 2008-09 में लगभग 64 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास स्नानघर सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में बिना स्नानघर वाले परिवारों का अनुपात काफी कम, लगभग 22 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरों से अलग बने स्नानघर की सुविधा प्राप्त परिवारों का अनुपात (23 प्रतिशत) घरों के साथ जुड़े की सुविधा प्राप्त परिवारों की तुलना में (13 प्रतिशत) काफी अधिक था। जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में दृश्य बिल्कुल विपरीत पाया गया। यहां देखा गया कि घरों के साथ जुड़े स्नानघर सुविधा से युक्त परिवारों (48 प्रतिशत) का अनुपात घरों से अलग बने स्नानघरों की सुविधा का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों (लगभग 31%) की तुलना में काफी अधिक था। यह भी देखा गया कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में परिवारों के जीवनयापन के स्तर में हुई वृद्धि के साथ स्नानघर सुविधा तक पंहुच वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में भी वृद्धि हुई है। अत: जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निम्न स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 85% परिवारों के कोई स्नानघर सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी, वहीं इस अनुपात में जीवनयापन के स्तर में हुई वृद्धि के साथ क्रमिक कमी आई है जो कि उच्चतम पंचमक श्रेणी (41%) में अधोबिदु तक पहुंच गया था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी यही प्रवृत्ति देखी गई है: जबकि निम्नतम एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी के लगभग 47 प्रतिशत के पास कोई स्नानघर सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी, वह उच्चतम पंचमक वर्गों के परिवारों के लगभग 6 प्रतिशत थी। दूसरी ओर, घरों के अंदर बने स्नानघरों के अनुपात में, ग्रामीण व शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में जीवनयापन के स्तर में हुए सुधार के साथ, बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निचले पंचमक श्रेणी के लगभग 4 प्रतिशत परिवारों को

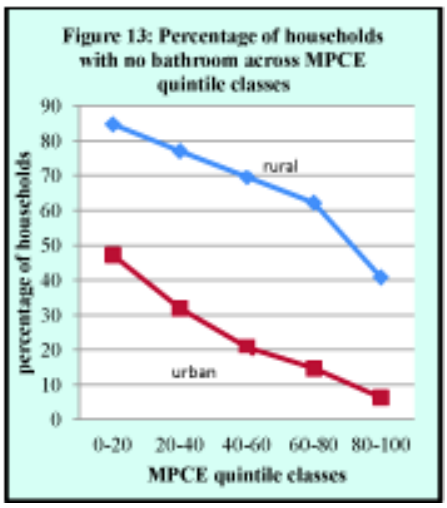
घर के अंदर स्नानघर की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी जिसमें कि निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग से ऊपर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग में पहुंचने के दौरान उसमें क्रमिक वृद्धि देखी गई है और सबसे ऊपर पंचमक श्रेणी के 25 प्रतिशत परिवारों तक पहुंच गई है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में घरों के अंदर स्नानघर की सुविधा प्राप्त परिवारों के अनुपात में निचले पंचमक श्रेणी के मात्र 19% परिवारों से बढ़कर ऊपर के पंचमक श्रेणी में लगभग 76% परिवार तक की वृद्धि देखी गई है। चित्र 12 और 13 में प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी की बिना स्नानघर की सुविधा वाले परिवारों और घर के अंदर स्नानघर की सुविधा प्राप्त परिवारों का अनुपात दिखाया गया है।

विवरणी 23: प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी के लिए स्नानघर के आधार पर परिवारों (1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी	स्नानघर का प्रकार			
	घर से जुड़ा	घर से दूर	कोई स्नानघर नहीं	सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण				
0-20	37	117	847	1000
20-40	67	163	770	1000
40-60	86	218	696	1000
60-80	124	254	622	1000
80-100	250	342	408	1000
सभी	125	231	644	1000
शहरी				
0-20	191	336	472	1000
20-40	301	380	319	1000
40-60	411	382	207	1000
60-80	539	315	147	1000
80-100	757	180	63	1000
सभी	480	305	215	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी				
सभी	230	253	517	1000





3.1.9 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए स्नानघर सुविधा की उपलब्धता: **विवरणी 24** में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए अखिल भारत स्तर पर स्नानघर सुविधा की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के आधार पर परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति परिवारों (लगभग 77 प्रतिशत) में स्नानघर सुविधा की अनुपलब्धता का अधिकतम अनुपात पाया गया, तत्पश्चात अनु॰ज॰जा॰ परिवार (74 प्रतिशत) आते हैं तथा 'अन्य' श्रेणी के परिवारों का अनुपात सबसे कम अर्थात् लगभग 49 प्रतिशत है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी 'अन्य' श्रेणी के बहुत ही कम परिवारों में (लगभग 14 प्रतिशत) स्नानघर सुविधा बिल्कुल नहीं थी तथा अनु॰जा॰ परिवारों में अधिकतम अनुपात (लगभग 37 प्रतिशत) स्नानघर सुविधा रहित था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में घरों से जुड़े स्नानघरों की उपलब्धता 'अन्य' श्रेणी वाले परिवारों में अधिकतम थी: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 19 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 59 प्रतिशत थी। यद्यपि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनु॰ज॰जा॰ परिवारों (लगभग 6 प्रतिशत) में घरों से जुड़े स्नानघर की सुविधा की उपलब्धता सबसे कम थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनु॰जा॰ परिवारों (लगभग 30 प्रतिशत) के पास इसकी सुविधा सबसे कम थी।

विवरणी 24: प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह के लिए स्नानघर के आधार पर परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

सामाजिक समूह	स्नानघर का प्रकार			
	घर से जुड़ा	घर से अलग	कोई स्नानघर नहीं	सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण				
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	57	202	741	1000
अनु॰जा॰	66	166	768	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	137	221	642	1000
अन्य	191	323	486	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	125	231	644	1000
शहरी				
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	389	335	276	1000
अनु॰जा॰	303	326	371	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	422	342	236	1000
अन्य	594	264	141	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	480	305	215	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी				
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	93	217	690	1000
अनु॰जा॰	115	200	685	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	215	255	530	1000
अन्य	366	298	336	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	230	253	517	1000

3.1.10 **समय के साथ स्नानघर सुविधा की उपलब्धता में आए परिवर्तन:** समय के साथ स्नानघर सुविधा में आए परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन एनएसएस के 49वें दौर, 58वें दौर तथा 65वें दौर के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के स्नानघर सुविधा की वाले परिवारों का अनुपात विवरणी 25 में दिखाया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1993 से 2008-09 की अवधि के दौरान स्नानघर सुविधा के बिना घरों के अनुपात में गिरावट दर्ज की गई है तथा वर्ष 1993 की तुलना में वर्ष 2008-09 में स्नानघर की सुविधा वाले परिवारों के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि भी देखी गई है। वर्ष 1993 में बिना स्नानघर की सुविधा वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों का अनुपात 87 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2002 में 76 प्रतिशत हो गया जिसमें वर्ष 2008-09 में आगे 64 प्रतिशत तक और अधिक गिरावट देखी गई है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी बिना स्नानघर वाले परिवारों का अनुपात वर्ष 1993 में 47 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2002 में 32 प्रतिशत हुआ, जिसमें आगे वर्ष 2008-09 में 22 प्रतिशत की और अधिक कमी आई। तदनुसार स्नानघर सुविधा प्राप्त परिवारों की हिस्सेदारी ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है तथा ग्रामीण-शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्नानघर सुविधा प्राप्त परिवारों का पैटर्न बिल्कुल भिन्न दिखाई देता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घर से अलग बने स्नानघरों में वृद्धि दिखाई देती है, वहीं शहरी क्षेत्रों में घर से जुड़े स्नानघरों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि देखी गई। अत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घर से अलग बने स्नानघरों में 1993 में 8 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 2008-09 में लगभग 15 प्रतिशत बिन्दु की वृद्धि हुई है जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1993 में 26 प्रतिशत की तुलना में केवल 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। तथापि, शहरी क्षेत्रों में घर से जुड़े स्नानागार वाले परिवारों में 1993 के 28 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 2008-09 में 20 प्रतिशत बिन्दु की वृद्धि हुई है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1993 के 5 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 2008-09 में 8 प्रतिशत बिन्दु की वृद्धि हुई है।

विवरणी 25: 49वें दौर, 58वें दौर तथा 65वें दौर के लिए स्नानघरों के प्रकार के आधार पर परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

क्षेत्र	स्नानघर का प्रकार			सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
	घर से जुड़ा	घर से अलग	कोई स्नानघर नहीं	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49वां दौर (जन॰-दिस॰ 1993)				
ग्रामीण	54	75	870	1000
शहरी	275	260	465	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	112	123	764	1000
58वां दौर (जुलाई-दिस॰ 2002)				
ग्रामीण	98	142	760	1000
शहरी	411	274	315	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	187	179	634	1000
65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009)				
ग्रामीण	125	231	644	1000
शहरी	480	305	215	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	230	253	517	1000

3.1.11 **स्वच्छता सुविधा:** एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में शौचालयों के प्रकार तथा परिवारों द्वारा शौचालयों के उपयोग पर सूचना एकत्र की गई तथा इस प्रकार उपयोग में लाए जा रहे शौचालयों के प्रकार तथा शौचालयों के उपयोग अर्थात् क्या शौचालय सांझा हैं अथवा केवल परिवार के उपयोग के लिए है, के संबंध में परिवारों द्वारा उपयोग की जा रही शौचालय सुविधा का अध्ययन हो पाया।

विवरणी 26: प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी के लिए शौचालय के प्रकार द्वारा परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी	बिना शौचालय	सर्विस	शौचालय के प्रकार		अन्य	सभी (ज्ञात नहीं तथा एन॰आर॰ सहित)
			पिट	सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण						
0-20	849	8	70	59	9	1000
20-40	774	10	103	98	10	1000
40-60	712	11	124	136	13	1000
60-80	631	15	154	180	16	1000
80-100	416	15	212	341	12	1000
सभी	652	12	140	179	12	1000
शहरी						
0-20	333	29	109	486	16	1000
20-40	198	20	100	661	12	1000
40-60	98	16	106	762	11	1000
60-80	36	12	75	856	13	1000
80-100	6	10	34	944	3	1000
सभी	113	16	80	773	10	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी						
सभी	492	14	122	354	12	1000

विवरणी 26: में प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी के लिए शौचालय सुविधाओं के प्रकार के आधार पर परिवारों का वितरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि शेष अन्यों के अलावा तथा शौचालय रहित घरों को छोड़कर परिवारों द्वारा तीन विशिष्ट प्रकार के शौचालयों जैसे सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश, पिट तथा सर्विस इनके उपयोग के अनुसार परिवारों को श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है। वर्ष 2008-09 में अखिल भारत स्तर पर लगभग 49 प्रतिशत परिवारों में कोई शौचालय सुविधा नहीं थी, इसमें ग्रामीण-शहरी क्षेत्रों में विचारणीय भिन्नताएं दिखाई देती हैं: लगभग 65 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों में शौचालय सुविधा नहीं थी जबकि केवल 11 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों में शौचालय की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। यह देखा गया है कि उच्च पंचमक श्रेणियों में बगैर शौचालय सुविधा वाले परिवारों की तुलना में निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणियों के परिवारों में शौचालय न होने की संभावना अधिक है तथा खुले में शौच करने के आदी हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शीर्ष पंचमक श्रेणी में लगभग 42 प्रतिशत परिवारों की तुलना में निचले पंचमक श्रेणी के परिवारों में लगभग 85 प्रतिशत घरों में शौचालय सुविधा नहीं थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में लगभग एक तिहाई परिवारों तथा शीर्ष पंचमक श्रेणी के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम परिवारों में शौचालय सुविधा नहीं थी। सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ शौचालय के प्रकारों में अधिक प्रचलित है, इनका शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक उपयोग हो रहा था: 77 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवार सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश का उपयोग करते हैं जबकि ग्रामीण परिवारों में इसका उपयोग करने वालों का हिस्सा 18 प्रतिशत है। शहरी परिवारों के लगभग 8 प्रतिशत की तुलना में लगभग 14 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों के द्वारा शौचालय सुविधा का अगला बेहतर विकल्प पिट शौचालय का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश तथा पिट शौचालय सभी को उन्नत स्वच्छ सुविधा माना जाता है। जन/सामुदायिक शौचालय सहित इन दो प्रकार के शौचालयों का उपयोग

करने वाले परिवारों में लगभग 32 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार का तथा 85 शहरी परिवार शामिल होते हैं। परिवार के जीवनयापन स्तर और आवास के स्थान के अनुसार भी परिवारों द्वारा उपयोग किए जा रहे शौचालयों में भिन्नता दिखाई देती है। सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश वाले परिवारों का अनुपात, जिसे एक बेहतर सुविधा माना जाता है, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ इनके उपयोग में भी वृद्धि हुई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निचले पंचमक श्रेणी के परिवारों में लगभग 6 प्रतिशत परिवारों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश का उपयोग हो रहा था, जिसमें कि परिवार के जीवनयापन के स्तर में हुई वृद्धि के साथ इसमें भी क्रमिक सुधार हुआ है तथा उच्च पंचमक श्रेणी के लगभग 34 प्रतिशत परिवार इसमें शामिल हुए। यही पद्धति शहरों में भी देखी गई है: निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में लगभग 49 प्रतिशत परिवार सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय का उपयोग कर रहे थे तथा शीर्ष पंचमक श्रेणी में आने वाले परिवारों के लगभग 94 प्रतिशत परिवारों के जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ इसमें भी सुधार हुआ है। इसके विपरित शहरी क्षेत्रों में जीवन स्तर में सुधार के साथ पिट अथवा सर्विस शौचालय का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में कमी आई हैं: निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में आने वाले परिवारों में पिट शौचालय का उपयोग करने वाले 11 प्रतिशत परिवारों से घटकर उच्च पंचमक श्रेणी में आने वाले परिवारों का केवल 3 प्रतिशत ही रह गया है तथा निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में सर्विस शौचालय का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का सगभग 3 प्रतिशत से घटकर शीर्ष पंचमक श्रेणी में केवल 1 प्रतिशत रह गया है। दूसरी और ग्रामीण श्रेत्रों में जीवनयापन के स्तर में सुधार के साथ पिट तथा सर्विस शौचालय का उपयोग करने वाली की हिस्सेदारी में भी निचले पंचमक श्रेणी के 7% परिवारों से बढ़कर उच्चतम श्रेणी 21% परिवारों तक पहुंच गई है और तदनुरूप सर्विस शौचालय की हिस्सेदारी भी निचले पंचमक श्रेणी के 1 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर उच्चतम पंचमक श्रेणी के 2 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

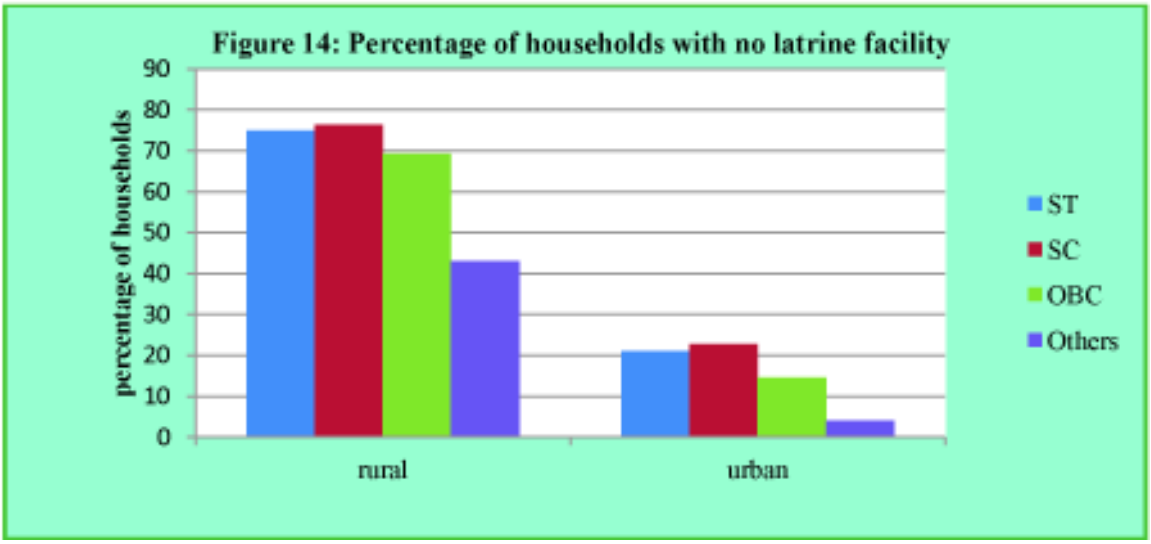
3.1.12 **सामाजिक समूह द्वारा प्रयोग किए जाने वाले शौचालयों के प्रकार:** विवरणी 27 में प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह द्वारा उपयोग की जा रही शौचालय सुविधाओं के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण किया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति के ऐसे परिवारों का अनुपात अधिक (76%) था जिनमें शौचालय सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी तत्पश्चात अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों की कमोबेश यही स्थिति थी (75%) और 'अन्य' परिवारों में अनुपात सबसे कम (43%) था। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी थी: अनुसूचित जाति के ऐसे परिवार जिनमें शौचालय सुविधा नहीं थी उनका अनुपात सर्वाधिक (23%) था तत्पश्चात अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवारों का (21%) और 'अन्य' परिवारों का अनुपात (4%) था जो कि सबसे न्यूनतम था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 'अन्य' परिवारों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय सामान्यतौर पर अधिक पाए गए: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 29% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 85% परिवारों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय थे। दूसरी तरफ ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति दोनों हीर परिवारों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय का प्रयोग न्यूनतम था: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रत्येक में लगभग 11% तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति प्रत्येक में लगभग 65% सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जिन परिवारों में शौचालयों की सुविधा बिल्कुल नहीं है, उनके प्रतिशत चित्र 14 में दर्शाएं गए हैं।

विवरणी 27: प्रत्येक घर सामाजिक समूह के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले शौचलयों के प्रकार, घरों (प्रति 1000) का बंटवारा

अखिल भारत

सामाजिक समूह घर	शौचालय के प्रकार					
	बिना शौचालय	सर्विस	गड्ढा	सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश	अन्य	सभी (तथा एन॰आर॰ सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण						
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	750	13	111	105	18	1000
अन॰जा॰	763	7	106	110	10	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	693	8	112	174	8	1000
अन्य	431	24	234	286	19	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰सहित)	652	12	140	179	12	1000
शहरी						
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	211	12	106	652	13	1000
अनु॰जा॰	227	18	83	649	12	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	146	17	79	737	10	1000
अन्य	41	16	77	852	9	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰सहित)	113	16	80	773	10	1000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण + शहरी						
अनु॰ज॰जा॰	691	12	110	165	17	1000
अनु॰जा॰	650	9	101	224	10	1000
अ॰पि॰व॰	542	11	103	329	9	1000
अन्य	261	21	166	532	15	1000
सभी (एन॰आर॰सहित)	492	14	122	354	12	1000



3.1.13 प्रयोग किए गए शौचालय के प्रकार में समय-दर-समय हुए बदलाव: **विवरणी 28** में, एनएसएस के 49वें, 58वें 65वें दौर में प्रयोग किए गए शौचालयों के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण दिखाया गया है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि एनएसएस के 49वें दौर में, पिट शौचालय जैसी अलग से कोई श्रेणी उपलब्ध नहीं थी। हालांकि, 1993 से 2008-09 तक की अवधि के लिए शेष बची हुई श्रेणियों के लिए तुलनात्मक अनुमान उपलब्ध है तथा उन्हें विवरणी में प्रस्तुत गया है। विवरण में 1993 से 2008-09 से बाकी अवधि तक में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय दोनों क्षेत्रों में शौचालय रहित परिवारों के अनुपात में काफी कमी आई है। 1993 और 2008-09 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिना शौचालय की सुविधा वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में लगभग 21 प्रतिशत की गिरावट पायी गयी। 1993 में लगभग 86 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास शौचालय की सुविधा नहीं थी जो कि 2008-09 में कम होकर लगभग 65 फीसदी हो गयी। दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, जहां 1993 में 31 फीसदी परिवारों के पास शौचालय की सुविधा नहीं थी, वहीं 2008-09 में केवल 11 प्रतिशत परिवार ही इस सुविधा से वंचित रहे। इस समयावधि के दौरान सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय इस्तेमाल करने वाले उपयोगकर्ताओं में वृद्धि देखी गयी: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय इस्तेमाल करने वालों की संख्या 1993 में 6 प्रतिशत से लेकर 2008-09 में 18. तक पहुंच गई अर्थात् कुल 12 प्रतिशत बिन्दु की बढ़ोतरी हुई तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में, 1993 में यह 58. थी जो 2008-09 में 77. हो गई जो कि कुल 19. प्रतिशत बिन्दु की बढ़ोतरी दिखाता है। दूसरी तरफ, सर्विस शौचालय की सुविधा वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में कमी देखी गयी: इस समयावधि के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसकी संख्या 1993 में 2. से लेकर 2008-09 1. तक कम हुई तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसका कवरेज 7. कम होकर लगभग 2. तक रह गया। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, एनएसएस के 49वें दौर में, पिट शौचालय की एक अलग श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया था तथा पिट शौचालय की हिस्सेदारी को केवल एनएसएस के 58वें दौर (2002) तथा 65वें दौर (2008-09) में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ऐसा देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2002 में पिट शौचालय इस्तेमाल करने वालों की संख्या 8. थी जो 2008-09 में बढ़कर 14. हो गयी, जबकि शहरी शहरी क्षेत्रों में पिट शौचालय का कवरेज 6. से बढ़कर 8. तक हुआ जो कि केवल 2 प्रतिशत बिन्दु की वृद्धि है।

1993 से 2008-09 की अवधि की तुलना में करने पर ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में स्वच्छता सुविधा की उपलब्धता में क्रमिक सुधार देखा जा सकता है। इसमें बिना शौचालय सुविधा अथवा सर्विस शौचालय उपयोगकर्ताओं में कमी आई है तथा पिट एवं सैप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश शौचालय का प्रयोग करने वालों में वृद्धि हुई है।

विवरणी 28: एनएसएस के 49वें, 58वें, तथा 65वें दौर में शौचालय के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण (प्रति 1000)

अखिल-भारत

सेक्टर	शौचालय का प्रकार					
	शौचालय रहित	सेवा	पिट	सेप्टिक टैंक/फ्लश	अन्य	समस्त (अज्ञात तथा एन०आर सहित)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एनएसएस का 49वां दौर (जनवरी-दिसम्बर 1993)						
ग्रामीण	858	24		63	52	1000
शहरी	306	74		581	38	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	714	37		198	48	1000
एनएसएस का 58वां दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2002)						
ग्रामीण	763	19	84	117	16	1000
शहरी	179	41	63	707	10	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	598	26	78	285	14	1000
एनएसएस का 65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009)						
ग्रामीण	652	12	140	179	12	1000
शहरी	113	16	80	773	10	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	492	14	122	354	12	1000

नोट : शेडेड सैलों के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

3.1.14 **शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग का प्रकार:**— शौचालय सुविधा तक पहुंच न होने के मामलों के अलावा, परिवारों के पास अनन्य उपयोग के लिए अलग से शौचालय हो सकता या फिर वे एक ही भवन में रहने वाले एक या एक से अधिक परिवारों के साथ एक शौचालय को साझा कर सकते हैं अथवा वे पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। परिवारों द्वारा शौचालय का उपयोग के इन प्रकारों का अध्ययन यहां एमपीसीई के प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्गों के लिए किया गया है।

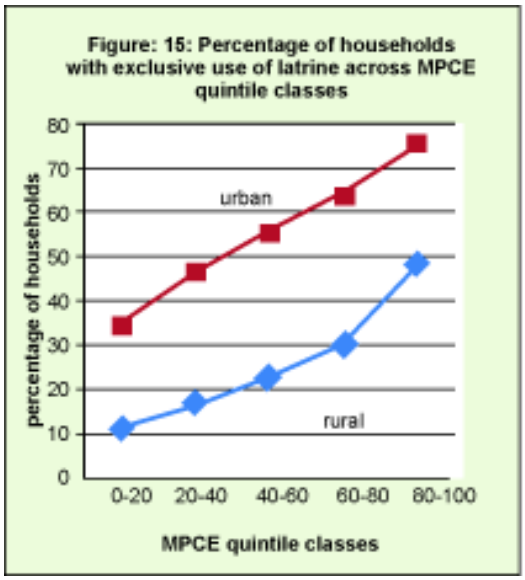
विवरणी 29 में, शौचालय के उपयोग के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण एमपीसीई के प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्गों के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। उच्च श्रेणी के रहन-सहन वाले परिवारों में अनन्य उपयोग के लिए शौचालय की सुविधा की संभावना अधिक देखी गई है। यह प्रवृत्ति ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी गयी थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, निचले स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लगभग 11. परिवारों के पास अनन्य शौचालय की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी, जो कि धीरे-धीरे बढ़कर 49. शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों तक पहुंच गयी। दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनन्य शौचालयों की सुविधा का प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात शीर्ष पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों में अधिकतम 76. की वृद्धि तथा निचले एमपीसीई शीर्ष पंचमक वर्ग में धीरे-धीरे 74. की वृद्धि हुई। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में साझा शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग में एक अलग ही पैटर्न दिखाई देता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, साझा हुए शौचालयों का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में क्रमिक वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी: निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग में साझा शौचालय सुविधा का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात 3. था, जबकि शीर्ष एमपीसीई वर्ग के परिवारों का अनुपात 9. था। दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, निचले तीन पंचमक वर्गों में साझा शौचालयों के उपयोग के अनुपात में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी तत्पश्चात प्रवृत्ति में बदलाव हुआ और यह कम होकर एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लिए 21. रह गई। ग्रमीण क्षेत्रों में, पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय का प्रयोग करने वाले समस्त एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्गों के परिवारों का अनुपात लगभग 1. था। दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय का उपयोग करने वालों में शहरी परिवारों का अनुपात बहुत ज्यादा था (लगभग 7.) तथा ज्यादतर निचले पंचमक वर्गों के परिवारों में इस का उपयोग देखा गया: पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय का निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग में लगभग 9. था जबकि शीर्ष

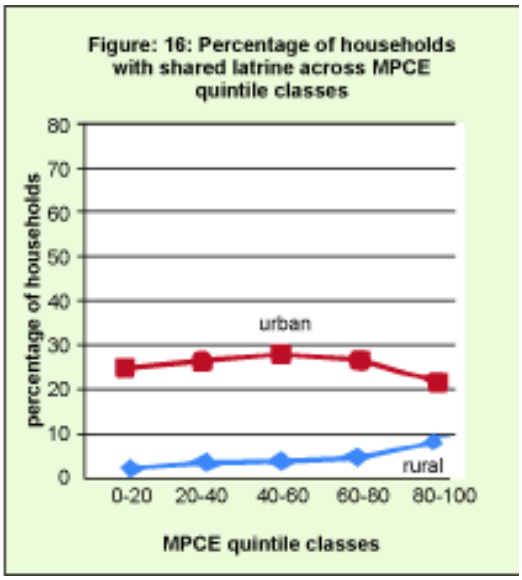
एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों का केवल 3. था। अनन्य शौचालय सुविधा का प्रयोग करने वाले अथवा साझा शौचालय सुविधा का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत क्रमश: रेखाचित्र 15 तथा 16 में दिया गया है।

विवरणी 29: प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के द्वारा शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का विवरण (प्रति 1000)

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग	शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग का प्रकार				
	अनन्य प्रयोग हेतु	साझा शौचालय	पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय	शौचालय रहित	समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ग्रामीण					
0-20	108	31	11	849	1000
20-40	169	44	13	774	1000
40-60	226	48	14	712	1000
60-80	302	55	12	631	1000
80-100	485	89	11	416	1000
समस्त	279	57	12	652	1000
शहरी					
0-20	343	237	86	333	1000
20-40	468	254	80	198	1000
40-60	557	268	77	98	1000
60-80	640	255	69	36	1000
80-100	757	206	31	6	1000
समस्त	581	241	65	113	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी					
समस्त	369	111	28	492	1000





3.1.15 **शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग के प्रकार के साथ हुए परिवर्तन: विवरणी सं॰ 30** में, एनएसएस के 49वें, 58वें तथा 65वें दौर में शौचालय के उपयोग के प्रकार में समय के साथ हुए परिवर्तनों को दिखाया गया है। एनएसएस के 58वें दौर में, ऐसा देखा जा सकता है कि उपयोग के प्रकार हेतु इस्तेमाल की गई नामावली अन्य अवशिष्ट श्रेणी के अलावा निजी शौचालय, साझा शौचालय तथा पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय थे। एनएसएस के 58वें दौर में, अवशिष्ट श्रेणी के 'अन्य शौचालयों' का उपयोग ग्रामीण परिवारों के बीच 17.3% था तथा शहरी परिवारों में 53.5% था। इस प्रकार, अस्थायी तुलना हेतु एनएसएस के 58वें दौर के परिवारों के निजी शौचालयों को एनएसएस के 65वें तथा 49वें दौर के परिवारों के अन्य उपयोग हेतु शौचालयों के समान माना गया है। विवरणी में 1993 से 2008-09 की अवधि के दौरान परिवारों द्वारा शौचालय के उपयोग के प्रकार के कुछ विशिष्ट विशेषताएं नजर आती हैं। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में, इस अवधि के दौरान शौचालय का अन्य उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात बढ़ा है:— ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, 1993 में 10% परिवार से बढ़कर 2008-09 में 28% हो गये तथा इस अवधि के दौरान शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 40% से बढ़कर 58% तक हो गये। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, साझा शौचालयों का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों के अनुपात में भी वृद्धि हुई, लेकिन वृद्धि शहरी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा देखी गयी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां 1993 में साझा केवल 2% परिवार साझा शौचालयों का उपयोग कर रहे थे, वहीं 2008-09 में 6% परिवारों ने इसका उपयोग किया। शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1993 में 23% के मुकाबले में 2008-09 में केवल 1% बिन्दु की वृद्धि देखी गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का हिस्सा 1993 तथा 2008-09 दोनों ही समय 1% था, जबकि इसी समयावधि में शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 6% के आसपास था।

विवरणी 30:— 49वें, 58वें तथा 65वें दौर में शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल भारत

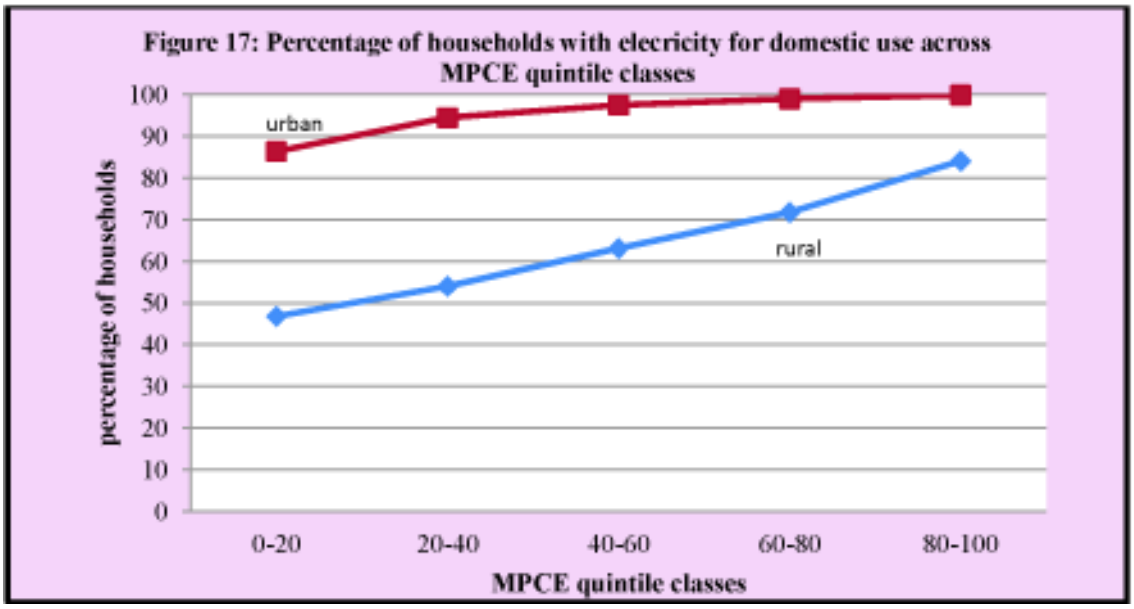
क्षेत्र	शौचालय सुविधा के उपयोग का प्रकार				
	अन्य उपयोग	साझा शौचालय	पब्लिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय	शौचालय रहित	समस्त (अज्ञात तथा एनआर सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
एनएसएस का 49वां दौर (जनवरी-दिसम्बर 1993)					
ग्रामीण	102	21	13	858	1000
शहरी	404	227	59	306	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	181	75	25	714	1000
एनएसएस का 58वां दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2002)					
ग्रामीण	173	27	20	763	1000
शहरी	535	195	81	179	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	276	75	3	598	1000
एनएसएस का 65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009)					
ग्रामीण	279	57	12	652	1000
शहरी	581	241	65	113	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	369	111	2	492	1000

3.1.16 <u>बिजली सुविधा की उपलब्धता:</u> विवरण 31 में घरेलू उपयोग की बिजली को वायरिंग के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण (प्रति 1000) तथा साथ में विभिन्न एमपीसीई हेतु वायरिंग पंचमक वर्गों में बिजली का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000) दिया गया है। 2008-09 के दौरान, अखिल भारत स्तर पर, लगभग 75% परिवारों के पास घरेलू प्रयोग हेतु बिजली की व्यवस्था थी, इसमें ग्रामीण-शहरी भिन्नताएं स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देती है। जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, लगभग 66% परिवारों के पास घरेलू उपयोग के लिए बिजली उपलब्ध थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह अनुपात लगभग 96% था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, जीवनयापन के स्तर के अनुसार बिजली की उपलब्धता में अंतर पाया गया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग में 47% परिवारों के पास घरेलू उपयोग हेतु बिजली उपलब्ध थी, जो परिवारों के जीवनयापन के स्तर के अनुसार धीरे-धीरे बढ़कर शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 84% परिवारों तक पहुंच गया। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी समान ट्रेंड देखा गया: निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लगभग 86% परिवारों के पास बिजली उपलब्ध थी जबकि बिजली का क्षेत्र शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के सभी परिवारों के पास बिजली की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी।

विवरणी 31:— सभी एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लिए घरेलू प्रयोग हेतु बिजली की सुविधा पाने वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात

अखिल भारत

एमपीसी पंचमक वर्ग	इलेक्ट्रिक वायरिंग के प्रकार के अनुसार बिजली सुविधा पाने वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण				
	बिजली सुविधा परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात	पाइपों द्वारा	दीवारों पर चिपकायी हुई	अस्थायी	समस्त एन॰आर॰ सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण					
0–20	468	114	296	590	1000
20–40	540	158	338	504	1000
40–60	631	201	374	425	1000
60–80	717	243	410	347	1000
80–100	840	380	417	203	1000
समस्त	660	253	382	365	1000
शहरी					
0–20	863	269	409	322	1000
20–40	944	337	481	182	1000
40–60	974	401	497	101	1000
60–80	989	511	433	56	1000
80–100	998	686	300	14	1000
समस्त	961	477	412	110	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी					
समस्त	750	338	394	268	1000



3.1.17 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों हेतु बिजली सुविधा की उपलब्ध्ता:— विवरण 31(क) में, विभिन्न पारिवारिक सामाजिक समूह के परिवारों के पास घरेलू उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध बिजली की सुविधा के अनुसार परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात दिखाया गया है। इससे विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के पास घरेलू उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध बिजली में काफी असमानता दिखाई देती है जो कि शहरी क्षत्रों के मुकाबले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों, क्षेत्रों के, सामाजिक समूहों में घरेलू उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध बिजली में अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों का अनुपात सबसे कम था तत्पश्चात अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार थे तथा अवशिष्ट 'अन्य' श्रेणी के परिवारों को घरेलू उपयोग हेतु सबसे अधिक बिजली उपलब्ध थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 57 प्रतिशत अनु॰ज॰जा॰ के परिवारों तथा 74% 'अन्य' परिवारों को घरेलू उपयोग हेतु बिजली उपलब्ध थी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 92 प्रतिशत अनु॰ज॰जा॰ व 98 प्रतिशत 'अन्य' परिवारें के पास बिजली उपलब्ध थी।

विवरणी 31 (क):- विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह के परिवारों के पास घरेलू प्रयोग हेतु उपलब्ध बिजली की सुविधा वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात

परिवार का सामाजिक समूह	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
अनु॰ जनजाति	573	915	611
अनु॰ जाति	595	925	664
ओबीसी	676	956	753
अन्य	736	981	843
समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	660	961	750

3.1.18 बिजली सुविधा में समय के साथ परिवर्तन:— विवरणी 32 में, एनएसएस के 49वें, 58वें तथा 65वें दौर में बिजली की सुविधा पाने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात को प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

विवरणी 32: एनएसएस के 49वें, 58वें तथा 65वें दौर के दौरान बिजली की सुविधा पाने वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात

अखिल भारत

एनएसएस दौर	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
49वां दौर	373	821	490
58वां दौर	530	916	639
65वां दौर	660	961	750

ऐसा देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में साल-दर-साल बिजली उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है तथा ग्रामों-शहरों में बिजली उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों में जो भिन्नता पाई जाती थी, वह कुछ कम हुई है। 1993 में लगभग 37% ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास बिजली उपलब्ध थी जो शहरी क्षेत्रों के बिजली वाले परिवारों के अनुपात (82%) के मुकाबले लगभग 45% बिन्दु कम थी। वर्ष 2002 में ग्रामीण-शहरी क्षेत्रों में बिजली उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों का अंतर लगभग 39प्रतिशत बिन्दु तक कम हो गया था। 2008-09 में बिजली के कवरेज के अंतर में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत बिन्दु तक की कमी आई। शहरी परिवारों के 96% की तुलना में ग्रामीण परिवारों के केवल 66% के पास बिजली की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी।

3.1.19 तीन बुनियादी सुविधाओं से युक्त परिवार:— परिसर के भीतर पेयजल, शौचालय तथा बिजली: विवरणी 33 में, विभिन्न एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्गों के लिए तीन बुनियादी सुविधाओं जैसे-परिसर के भीतर पेयजल, शौचालय तथा बिजली से युक्त परिवारों के अनुपात प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि लगभग 18% ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास तीनों सुविधाएं थी। जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में 68% परिवारों के पास तीनों सुविधाएं उपलब्ध थीं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 20% परिवार इन तीनों सुविधाओं से वंचित थे, वहीं शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल 2% परिवार ही इन सुविधाओं से वंचित थे। इन सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता अथवा वंचन परिवारों के विधिक जीवनयापन के स्तर के अनुसार अलग-अलग होता गया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, निचले स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लगभग 5% परिवारों ने इन सुविधाओं का लाभ लिया, वहीं शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लगभग 39% परिवारों ने इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाया। दूसरी तरफ शहरी क्षेत्रों में, निचले स्तर के एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 39% परिवारों के पास तीनों सुविधाएं उपलब्ध थी, जबकि शीर्ष पंचमक वर्ग के 90% परिवारों के पास तीनों सुविधाएं उपलब्ध थी। बुनियादी सुविधाओं से वंचित परिवारों के जीवनयापन के स्तर में सुधार के साथ इन सुविधाओं से वंचित परिवारों के अनुपात में उल्टी प्रवृत्ति देखी गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 35% परिवारों के पास ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं थी, जो घटकर शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 8% परिवारों तक पहुंच गया। दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लगभग 7% परिवारों के पास इनमें कोई भी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी, वहीं शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों में इन सुविधाओं से

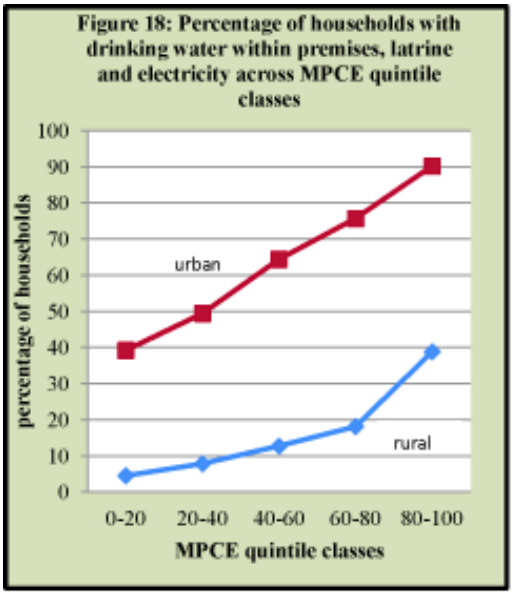
वंचित परिवारों का प्रतिशत नगण्य था। तीनों सुविधाओं से युक्त परिवार तथा तीनों सुविधाओं से रहित परिवारों का प्रतिशत रेखाचित्र 18 तथा 19 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

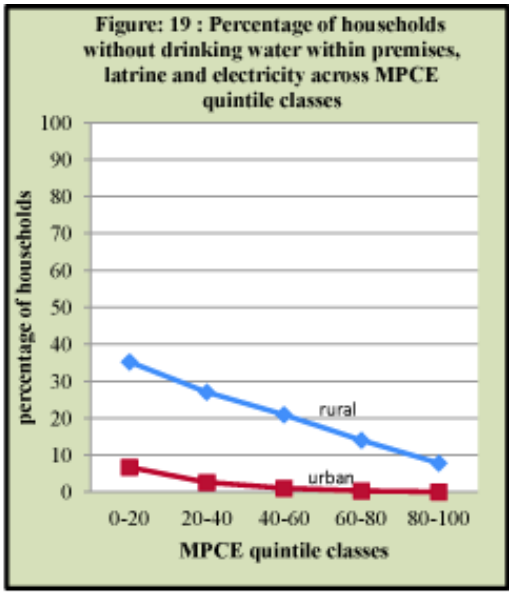
विवरणी 33: सभी एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग हेतु परिसर के भीतर पेयजल, घरेलू प्रयोग हेतु बिजली तथा शौचालय सहित परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का अनुपात

अखिल भारत

एमपीसीई	ग्रामीण		शहरी		ग्रामीण + शहरी	
पंचमक वर्ग	सभी तीन सुविधाएं	कोई भी नहीं	सभी तीन सुविधाएं	कोई भी नहीं	सभी तीन सुविधाएं	कोई भी नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	45	352	392	67		
20-40	78	270	494	26		
40-60	127	209	644	10		
60-80	181	140	757	3		
80-100	388	78	902	0		
समस्त	184	195	675	81	329	142

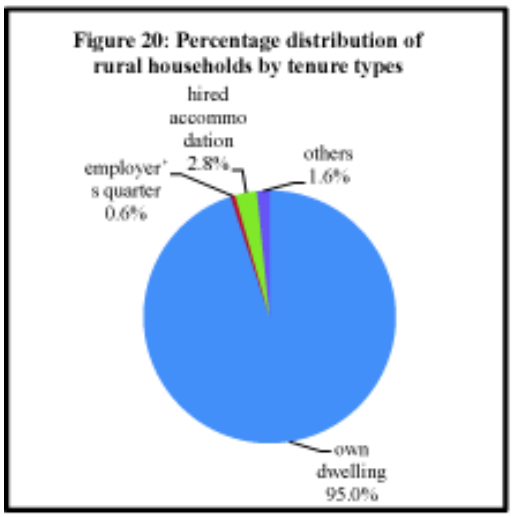
एनएसएस के 65वें एवं 58वें दौर में अनन्य शौचालय (निजी शौचालय) का उपयोग करने वाले तथा साझा शौचालयों का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों को रखा गया है, वहीं एनएसएस के 49वें दौर में परिसर के भीतर उपलब्ध शौचालय की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

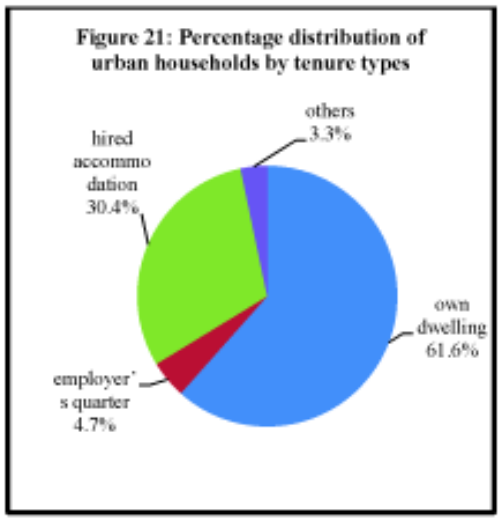




3.1.20 विविध अवधि प्ररूप वाले परिवार:— विवरणी 34 में, एनएसएस के 49वें, 58वें तथा 65वें दौर में विभिन्न अवधि प्ररूप के अनुसार परिवारों का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि 2008-09 के दौरान ज्यादातर परिवार ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्वयं के घरों में रहते थे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 95% तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 62% । किराए पर लिए गए आवासों का भी परिवार के अवधि प्ररूप में महत्वपूर्ण अनुपात रहा है: इस दौरान 3% ग्रामीण परिवार तथा 30% शहरी परिवार किराए के मकान में रहे। नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में निवास करना ज्यादातर शहरी प्रतीयमान था, लगभग 5% शहरी परिवारों का निवास ही नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में आवास था, जबकि ग्रामीण परिवारों का केवल 1% से कुछ कम परिवार नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में रहते थे। 1993 से 2008-09 के अवधि के दौरान, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अवधि प्रारूप में कुछ परिवर्तन देखे गये। इस अवधि के दौरान स्वयं के घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात बढ़ा। 1993 के दौरान, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 93% परिवारों के पास निजी आवास थे जो 2008-09 में बढ़कर 95% हो गया तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1993 में निजी आवास वाले परिवार 57% थे जो 2008-09 में बढ़कर लगभग 62% हो गये। इस समयावधि में, किराए पर लिए गए मकानों का अवधि प्ररूप का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा रहा तथा नियोक्ता क्वार्टर ने निवास के अवधि प्ररूप में कुछ कमी देखी गयी। हालांकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, इस समयावधि में किराए पर लिए गए आवास वाले परिवारों का अनुपात लगभग 3% था, शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह अनुपात 1993

में 28% से बढ़कर 2008-09 में 30% हो गया। इन अवधियों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात ज्यादा नहीं था, लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्रों में, नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात 1993 में 8% से घटकर 2008-09 में 5% पहुंच गया। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु विविध अवधि प्रकारों का वितरण सुचित्रित रूप से रेखाचित्र 20 तथा 21 में क्रमश: प्रस्तुत किया गया है।





विवरणी 34: 49वें, 58वें तथा 65वें, दौर के दौरान आवासीय इकाई के विविध प्रकार के अवधि प्ररूप वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

आवासीय इकाई की अवधि प्ररूप	एनएसएस 49वां दौर			एनएसएस 58वां दौर			एनएसएस 65वां दौर		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. बिना आवास	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
2. निजी आवास फ्रीहोल्ड							946	600	844
3. निजी आवास-लीज होल्ड							4	15	8
4. समस्त निजी आवास (2 और 3)	929	573	836	921	599	829	950	616	851
5. नियोक्ता का क्वार्टर	12	77	29	11	58	24	6	47	18
6. लिखित संविदा सहित किराए पर लिए गए आवास							2	50	16
7. लिखित संविदा रहित किराए पर लिए गए आवास							25	254	93
8. सभी किराए पर लिए गए आवास (6 और 7)	32	281	97	33	290	106	28	304	110
9. अन्य	24	66	35	34	53	40	16	33	21
समस्त (एन.आर. सहित)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

नोट: शेडेड भाग सूचित करते हैं कि अनुकूल आकलन उपलब्ध नहीं थें।

3.1.21 कार्य स्थल तक की गई दूरी:— ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लगभग 15% परिवार तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लगभग 20% परिवारों के सदस्यों को उनके कार्य स्थल तक यात्रा करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। ये पारिवारिक समूह पेंशन भोगी, प्रेषितधन प्राप्तकर्ता अथवा किराए से आय प्राप्त करने वाले हो सकते हैं, साथ ही इसमें वे लोग भी शामिल हैं जो घरों से ही अपने उद्यम आदि चलाते हैं। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में ज्यादातर परिवारों के अर्जकों द्वारा 1 से

5 कि॰मी॰ की दूरी तय की गई जोकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 43% तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 32% थी। विवरणी 35 में देखा जा सकता है कि, ग्रामीण परिवारों के लगभग 9% परिवारों के अर्जकों ने 10 कि॰मी॰ से ज्यादा यात्रा की, वहीं शहरी परिवारों के लगभग 16% परिवारों ने इतनी ही दूरी तय की। समस्त एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्गों में दूरी तय करने की कोई निश्चित पद्धति नहीं देखी गयी, सिवाए उन परिवारों को छोड़कर जिनके सदस्यों ने 10 कि॰मी॰ या ज्यादा की दूरी तय की हो। ऐसा देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, वैसे परिवारों का अनुपात बढ़ा जिनके सदस्यों ने 10 कि॰मी॰ या ज्यादा की दूरी तय की हो, इनकी वृद्धि जीवनशैली के स्तर में हुए विकास के आधार पर हुई। निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 7% ग्रामीण परिवारों ने 10 कि॰मी॰ या ज्यादा की दूरी तय की, यह धीरे-धीरे बढ़कर शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 12% परिवारों तक पहुंच गयी तथा इसके अनुरूप शहरी क्षेत्रों में निचले एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के 9% परिवारों से लेकर शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक के 21% परिवारों तक पहुंच गयी।

विवरणी 35: सभी एमपीसीई वर्ग हेतु परिवार के किसी भी अर्जक द्वारा सामान्य तौर पर कार्य स्थल तक अधिकतम तय की गई दूरी के अनुसार परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग	किसी भी सदस्य द्वारा अधिकतम तय की गई दूरी					
	यात्रा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी	1 कि॰मी से कम	1 कि॰मी॰ से लेकर 5 कि॰मी॰ तक	5 कि॰मी॰ से 10 कि॰मी॰ तक	10 कि॰मी॰ या ज्यादा	समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ग्रामीण						
0-20	135	222	459	112	66	1000
20-40	140	205	450	125	78	1000
40-60	138	197	456	126	80	1000
60-80	135	205	438	125	94	1000
80-100	188	191	385	115	118	1000
समस्त	150	203	434	120	90	1000
शहरी						
0-20	190	177	374	164	93	1000
20-40	146	181	382	156	133	1000
40-60	170	162	345	178	144	1000
60-80	192	168	315	151	173	1000
80-100	256	117	230	184	210	1000
समस्त	197	157	318	168	159	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी						
समस्त	164	189	399	135	110	1000

3.2 आवास की विशेषताएं तथा बुनियादी सुविधाएं:— परिवारों के आवासीय इकाइयों की विशेषताओं तथा बुनियादी उसके आस-पास की सुविधाओं अर्थात् आवासीय इकाई की संरचना का प्रकार, घर का प्लिंथ लेवल, घर का उपयोग, संरचना की स्थिति, आवासीय इकाई का प्रकार, फ्लोर एरिया की उपलब्धता, किराए पर लिए गए आवास का किराया आदि घर के स्थिति के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में आते हैं। इसके अलावा, उचित जल निकासी व्यवस्था, कूड़ा-कचड़ा निपटान, सड़कों की उपलब्धता आदि जैसी सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित/उपलब्ध होने तथा घर के आसपास बुनियादी सुविधा वाला परिवेश निवासियों की जीवन की गुणवत्ता पर प्रभाव डालता है।

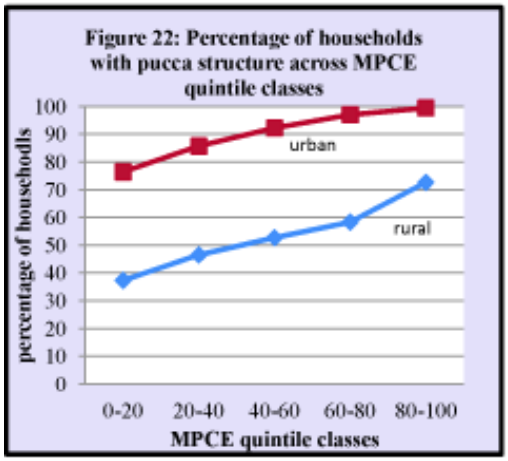
3.2.1 विभिन्न प्रकार के संरचनाओं वाली आवासीय इकाइयों वाले परिवार:— परिवारों के आवासीय इकाई की संरचनाओं के प्रकार को एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में पक्की, अर्द्धपक्की और कच्ची इमारतों के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है। आखिरी अर्थात् कच्ची इमारतों को आगे दो श्रेणियों: उपयोज्य और अनुपयोज्य कच्चा में विभिन्न प्रकार की संरचनाओं में आवासीय इकाई का वर्गीकरण आवासीय इकाई की छत, दीवार के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सामग्रियों के आधार पर किया गया।

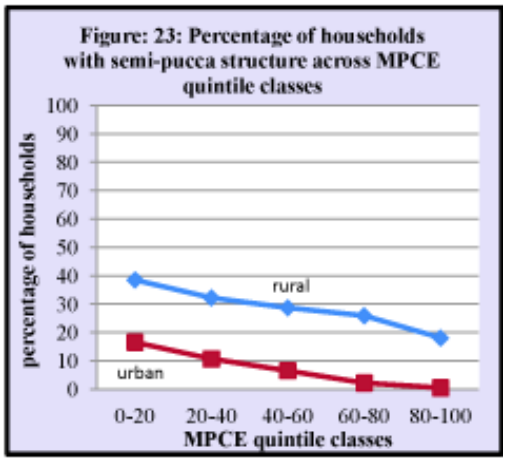
विवरणी 36 में, प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक श्रेणी के लिए ऐसे परिवारों का वितरण दर्शाया गया है, जिनके पास विभिन्न प्रकार के मकान हैं। विवरणी यह दर्शाती है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर वर्ष 2008-09 के दौरान लगभग 55% ग्रामीण परिवार और 92% शहरी परिवार पक्के मकानों में रहते थे। अर्द्ध-पक्के मकानों का भी ग्रामीण परिवारों की आवासीय इकाइयों में अच्छा खासा अनुपात था जबकि 6% शहरी परिवारों की तुलना में लगभग 28% ग्रामीण परिवार अर्द्ध-पक्के मकानों में रहते थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में कच्चे मकानों का आवासीय इकाइयों के रूप में प्रयोग बहुत कम हो रहा था। लगभग 17% ग्रामीण परिवारों की तुलना में 2% शहरी परिवार कच्चे मकानों में रहते थे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिस प्रकार के मकानों में लोग रहते हैं उनमें ध्यान देने योग्य खास बात यह थी कि लगभग 5% परिवार ऐसे अनुपयोगी कच्चे मकानों में रहते थे जिनके छतें और दीवारें मूलत: खास, तिनकों, पत्तों, सरकंदों, वांस आदि की होती हैं। पक्के मकानों में होने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों का अनुपात एमपीसीई की निचली पंचमक श्रेणियों में लगभग 37% क्रमिक रूप से बढ़कर उपरी पंचमक श्रेणी में 73% तक पहुंच गया है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में एमपीसीई की निचली श्रेणी के 76% परिवार पक्के मकानों में रहते थे जो एमपीसीई की ऊपरी पंचमक श्रेणी में क्रमिक रूप से बढ़कर 99% हो गया है। तथापि, चाहे मामला अर्द्ध-पक्के अथवा कच्चे मकानों का हो, ग्रामीण व शहर, दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में रूझान उलट नजर आता है। उक्त दोनों में से किसी भी प्रकार के ढ़ांचों में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात रहन-सहन का स्तर बढ़ने के साथ-साथ घटता गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में लगभग 39% परिवार अर्द्ध-पक्के मकानों में रहते थे जो एमपीसीई बढ़ने के साथ-साथ ऊपरी पंचमक श्रेणी में क्रमिक रूप से घटकर 18% रह गया है। इसी प्रकार, जबकि, निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में कच्चे मकानों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों का प्रतिशत 24 था, वहीं ऊपरी पंचमक श्रेणी में क्रमिक रूप से घटकर 9% रह गया। दूसरी तरफ शहरी क्षेत्रों में, निचली पंचमक श्रेणी में लगभग 17% परिवार अर्द्ध-पक्के मकानों में रहते थे जो धीरे-धीरे ऊपरी पंचमक श्रेणी में 1% तक रह गया है। शहरी परिवारों में कच्चे ढांचों का अनुपात निचली एमपीसीई श्रेणी में लगभग 7% था। रेखाचित्र 22 और 23 में एमपीसीई की प्रत्येक पंचमक श्रेणी के लिए पक्के व अर्द्ध-पक्के ढांचों में रहने वाले परिवारों का वितरण प्रतिशत दर्शाया गया है।

विवरणी 36: एमपीसीई के प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्ग हेतु संरचना के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग	संरचना का प्रकार					
	पक्का	अर्द्-पक्का	कच्चा			समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
			उपयोग्य कच्चा	अनुपयोगी कच्चा	समस्त कच्चे	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण						
0-20	373	385	172	70	242	1000
20-40	465	322	151	62	213	1000
40-60	527	287	131	55	186	1000
60-80	583	259	113	45	158	1000
80-100	726	181	63	29	92	1000
सभी	554	276	120	50	170	1000
शहरी						
0-20	764	165	52	19	71	1000
20-40	857	107	28	8	36	1000
40-60	922	65	11	2	13	1000
60-80	970	22	5	2	7	1000
80-100	994	5	0	0	1	1000
सभी	917	62	16	5	21	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी						
समस्त	661	213	89	37	126	1000





3.2.2 **घर के प्रयोग का प्रकार:**— विवरणी 37 में एनएसएस के 49वें दौर, 58वें दौर तथा 65वें दौर में घर के प्रयोग के प्रकार के अनुसार से घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों का वितरण किया गया है। एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में ग्रामीण परिवारों का लगभग 92. तथा शहरी परिवारों का 91. परिवार केवल आवासीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त घरों में रहते थे। तथापि, घर का आवासीय-सह-वाणिज्यिक प्रयोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक प्रख्यात था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लगभग 5. परिवारों की तुलना में लगभग 8. शहरी परिवार आवासीय-सह-वाणिज्यिक उद्देश्यार्थ प्रयुक्त घरों में रहा करते थे। तथापि, वर्ष 1993 से 2008-09 की अवधि के परिणाम घरों के प्रयोग में किसी निश्चित पद्धति को प्रदर्शित नहीं करते। जबकि वर्ष 1993 में, लगभग 93. ग्रामीण परिवार केवल आवासीय प्रयोजनों हेतु प्रयुक्त घरों में रह रहे थे, सिर्फ आवासीय प्रयोग वाले घरों के प्रतिशत में 2002 में 2. प्वाइंट की वृद्धि होने से यह 95. हो गया, हालांकि यह वर्ष 2008-09 में घटकर 92. रह गया। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, वर्ष 1993 में केवल आवासीय प्रयोजनार्थ प्रयुक्त हो रहे घरों में लगभग 89. परिवार रहते थे, जो वर्ष 2002 तथा 2008-09 दोनों में 91. परिवार पाए गए थे।

विवरणी 37: एनएसएस 49वें दौर, 58वें दौर तथा 65वें दौर में घर के प्रयोग के प्रकार के अनुसार घरों में रह रहे परिवारों का वितरण (प्रति 1000)

अखिल-भारत

सेक्टर	घर के प्रयोग का प्रकार			
	केवल आवासीय	आवासीय-सह-वाणिज्यिक	अन्य	समस्त (एनआर सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
49वां दौर (जनवरी-दिसम्बर 1993)				
ग्रामीण	928	30	42	1000
शहरी	889	89	23	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	918	45	37	1000
58वां दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2002)				
ग्रामीण	951	28	21	1000
शहरी	908	84	8	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	939	43	17	1000
65वां दौर (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009)				
ग्रामीण	921	48	31	1000
शहरी	911	76	13	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी	918	57	26	1000

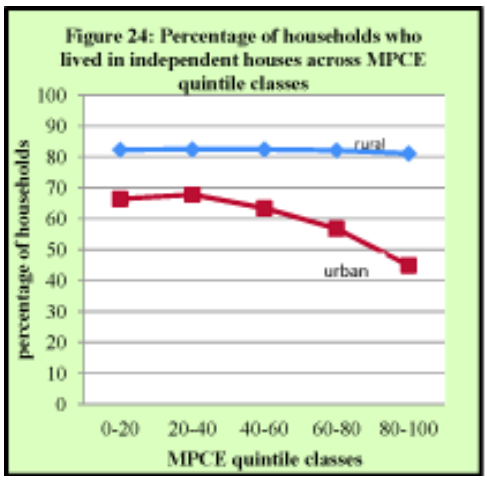
3.2.3 **आवासीय इकाई का प्रकार: विवरणी 38** में, एमपीसीई के प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्ग हेतु आवासीय इकाइयों के प्रकार के अनुसार आवासीय इकाइयों का वितरण किया गया है। देखा गया है कि वर्ष 2008-09 के दौरान, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकतर परिवार (लगभग 82.) एकल घरों में रहते थे, जबकि

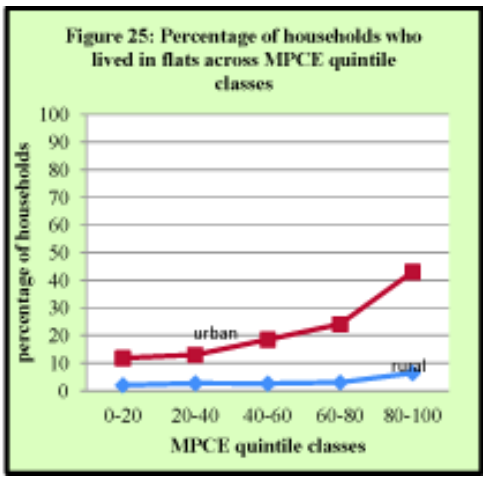
शहरी क्षेत्रों में, कुल परिवारों के आधे से थोड़ा-सा अधिक परिवार (58. परिवार) एकल घरों में रहते थे। दूसरी ओर, फ्लैट्स ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक सर्वमान्य थे: ग्रामीण परिवारों के केवल 4. परिवारों की तुलना में शहरी परिवारों के लगभग 24. परिवार फ्लैटों में रहते थे। **विवरणी 38** दर्शाती है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, एकल घरों का हिस्सा एमपीसीई के पंचमक वर्गों में लगभग 82. परिवारों तक स्थिर था। दूसरी ओर, फ्लैटों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों का अनुपात नीचे के पंचमक वर्ग में ग्रामीण परिवारों के 2 . से लेकर शीर्ष पंचमक वर्ग परिवारों के लगभग 6. तक संतुलित रूप से बढ़ा। दूसरी ओर, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, एकल घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात परिवारों के रहन-सहन के स्तर में बढ़ोतरी होने से कम हो गया: शीर्ष एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों के लगभग 45. प्रतिशत परिवारों की तुलना में नीचे के पंचमक वर्ग के शहरी परिवारों का लगभग 66. परिवार एकल घरों में रहते थे। 24 और 25 रेखाचित्रों में, एमपीसीई के प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्ग के लिए एकल घरों व फ्लैटों में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

विवरणी 38: एमपीसीई संबंधी प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्ग के लिए आवासीय इकाई के अनुसार घर में रहने वाले परिवारों (प्रति 1000) का वितरण

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग	आवासीय इकाई का प्रकार			
	एकल घर	फ्लैट	अन्य	समस्त (एनआर सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण				
0-20	823	20	156	1000
20-40	824	27	147	1000
40-60	824	26	149	1000
60-80	821	30	148	1000
80-100	811	64	125	1000
सभी	820	36	143	1000
शहरी				
0-20	664	118	216	1000
20-40	678	130	192	1000
40-60	634	185	181	1000
60-80	568	241	192	1000
80-100	449	430	121	1000
सभी	581	244	174	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी				
सभी	749	97	153	1000





3.2.4 **स्वयं की आवासीय इकाई की पुरातनता: विवरणी 39** में, पृथक-पृथक पुरातनता के हिसाब से स्वयं की आवासीय इकाइयों का वितरण अखिल-भारत स्तर पर किया गया है। देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवार की स्वयं की आवासीय इकाई का लगभग 1/3 भाग 10 से 20 वर्ष पुराना था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वयं की आवासीय इकाइयों का लगभग 32. तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं की आवासीय इकाइयों का 29. 5 से 10 वर्ष पुराना था। दूसरी ओर, 60 वर्ष तथा इससे अधिक पुरानी आवासीय इकाइयों को इन दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में आवासीय इकाइयों का लगभग 3. पाया गया। स्वयं की आवासीय इकाई कितने वर्ष के बाद रहने योग्य नहीं रहेंगी इनके बारे में इस विवरणी से आवासीय इकाइयों की अनुपयुक्तता का संकेतक तैयार किया जा सकता है। यदि 60 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक अनुपयुक्तता माना जाए तो गांवों और शहरों में लगभग 2. परिवार अनुपयुक्त आवासीय इकाइयों में रह रहे थे, यदि अनुपयुक्तता के मामले में आवासीय इकाइयों की पुरातनता को 80 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक मान लिया जाए तो ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों की यह प्रतिशतता घटकर 1. रह जाएगी।

विवरणी 39: **आवासीय इकाइयों की पुरातनता के अनुसार स्वयं की आवासीय इकाइयों में परिवारों (प्रति हजार) का वितरण**

अखिल भारत

आवासीय इकाई की पुरातनता (वर्ष)	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 वर्ष से कम	12	9	11
1 - 5	76	59	73
5 - 10	321	288	314
10 - 20	340	333	339
20 - 40	168	206	176
40 - 60	55	70	58
60 - 80	17	20	18
80 तथा इससे अधिक	9	14	10
समस्त (एन॰आर सहित)	1000	1000	1000

3.2.5 **इमारतों की स्थिति के हिसाब से परिवारों का वितरण:** इमारतों की पुरातनता के अलावा, आवासीय इकाई की स्थिति संबंधी सूचना भी इस दौर में एकत्र की गई। इस प्रयोजनार्थ, यदि इमारत की तुरन्त मरम्मत की जरूरत नहीं है तो आवासीय इकाई की स्थिति को अच्छा होना समझा गया। यदि इमारत को तुरन्त छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है न कि किसी बहुत बड़ी मरम्मत की, तो इसे संतोषजनक स्थिति में होना समझा गया। दूसरी ओर, यदि घर की इमारत को तुरन्त बहुत बड़ी मरम्मत की जरूरत है, जिसके न होने पर इस में आवास करना असुरक्षित हो सकता है अथवा जिसके ढहाए जाने तथा पुनर्निर्माण किए जाने की जरूरत है, उसे खराब स्थिति में होना समझा गया। विवरणी 40 में, इमारत की स्थिति के हिसाब से किसी घर में रह रहे परिवारों का वितरण इमारत की प्रत्येक स्थिति के लिए किया गया है। **विवरणी 40** में देखा गया है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में परिवारों का एक बड़ा प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अच्छी स्थिति वाली इमारतों में रहता था। शहरी परिवारों का लगभग 54% परिवार ग्रामीण परिवारों के लगभग 31% परिवारों की तुलना में अच्छी स्थिति वाली इमारतों में रहते थे। शहरी परिवारों के 38% परिवारों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 51% परिवार संतोषजनक स्थिति वाली इमारतों में रहते थे। शहरी क्षत्रों के केवल 8% इमारतों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की लगभग 18% इमारतों की स्थिति अनुपयुक्त थी।

विवरणी 40: इमारत की स्थिति के हिसाब से किसी घर में रह रहे परिवारों का (प्रति 1000) वितरण

अखिल भारत

सेक्टर	इमारत की स्थिति			
	अच्छी	संतोषजनक	अनुपयुक्त	समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण	310	508	182	1000
शहरी	542	375	84	1000
ग्रामीण+शहरी	379	468	153	1000

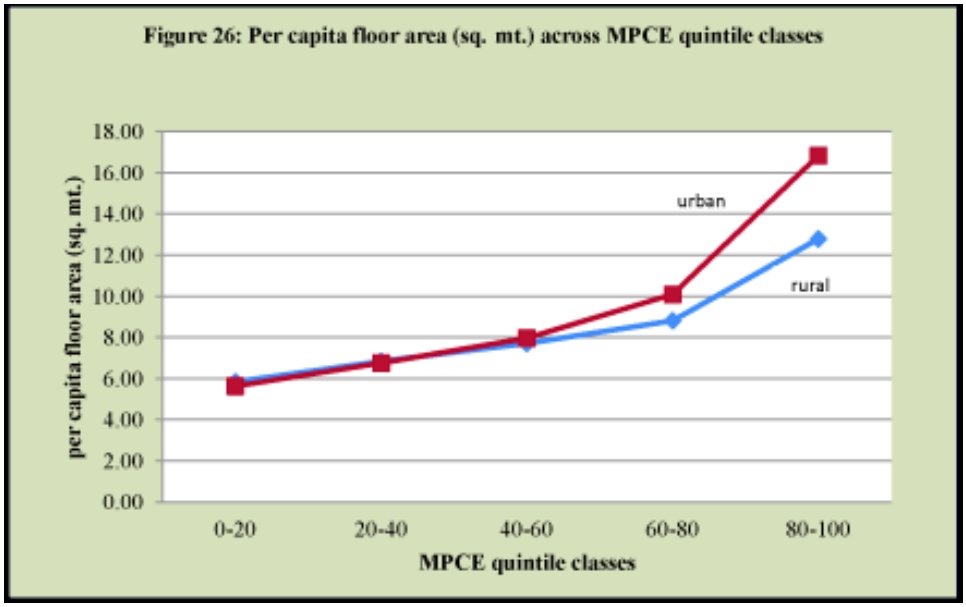
3.2.6 **फ्लोर एरिया की उपलब्धता:** फ्लोर एरिया से तात्पर्य है रहने के सभी कमरों, अन्य कमरों, साथ में कवर किए हुए बरामदे तथा कवर न किए गए बरामदे का भीतर का फ्लोर एरिया (अर्थात् कारपेट क्षेत्र), अर्थात्, दीवारों से कवर किए हुए एरिया को छोड़कर फ्लोर का एरिया। यदि किसी कमरे का कोई भाग आवासीय प्रयोजनार्थ प्रयोग किया जा रहा है और अन्य भाग किन्ही अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, तो आवासीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयुक्त भाग के क्षेत्र को ही फ्लोर एरिया के रूप में माना गया है।

3.2.6.1 **प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया:** परिवार के आकार के हिसाब से आवासीय इकाई के कुल फ्लोर एरिया को बांटते हुए प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया निकाला गया। विवरणी 41 में, एमपीसीई संबंधी प्रत्येक पंचमक वर्ग के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के अवासीय इकाइयों का प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया अखिल भारत स्तर पर दिया गया है। विवरणी में देखा गया कि शहरी क्षेत्रों (9.45 वर्ग मी॰) की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अखिल भारत स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया (8.39 वर्ग मी॰) था। रहन-सहन के विभिन्न स्तरों वाले परिवारों में प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया की उपलब्धता में ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में काफी विचलन देखा गया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, शीर्ष पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों का प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया 12.78 वर्ग मी॰ था, अर्थात, नीचे के पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों के लिए उपलब्ध प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया (5.84 वर्ग मी॰) का दोगुना। जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में अन्तर और अधिक बढ़ गया, इसमें शीर्ष पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों का प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया (16.83 वर्ग मी.) था अर्थात् नीचे के पंचमक वर्ग के परिवारों के पास उपलब्ध प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया (अर्थात् 5.63 वर्ग मी.) का लगभग तिगुना था। एक स्पष्ट विशेषता यह देखी जा सकती है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में निचले दो पंचमक वर्गों में प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ऐसे ही समकक्ष वर्गों में प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया की तुलना में कम था। सिवाय इन दो निचले पंचमक वर्गों के, अन्य सभी पंचमक वर्गों में ग्रामीण परिवारों के सदृश्य पंचमक वर्गों की तुलना में शहरी परिवारों के पास प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया अधिक था। रेखाचित्र 26 में, विभिन्न पंचमक वर्गों के ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों को प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया (वर्ग मी॰) की उपलब्धता दी गई है।

विवरणी 41: प्रत्येक एमपीसीई पंचमक वर्ग के लिए घरों में रहने वाले परिवारों का प्रति व्यक्ति फ्लोर एरिया (वर्ग मी॰ में)

अखिल-भारत

एमपीसीई संबंधी पंचमक वर्ग	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-20	5.84	5.63	
20-40	6.84	6.75	
40-60	7.70	7.96	
60-80	8.81	10.09	
80-100	12.78	16.83	
समस्त	8.39	9.45	8.67



3.2.7 औसत मासिक किराया: विवरणी 42 में, नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर अथवा किसी अन्य किराए की आवासीय इकाई में रहने वाले प्रत्येक परिवारों द्वारा देय औसत मासिक किराया अखिल भारत स्तर पर दिया गया है। नोट किया जा सकता है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में किराए पर लिए गए आवासों का औसत मासिक किराया (1149 रु॰) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किराए पर लिए गए आवासों (560 रु.) की अपेक्षा लगभग दुगुना था। इसके अलावा, लिखित संविदा वाले किराए पर लिए गए आवासों का किराया अलिखित संविदा वाले किराए पर लिए गए आवासों की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, लिखित संविदा वाले किराए पर ली गई आवासीय इकाइयों का किराया 938 रु. था जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 1878 रुपए था और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, अलिखित संविदा के अन्तर्गत किराए पर लिए गए आवासों का किराया 527 रु. जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 1006 रु. था।

विवरणी 42: नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर अथवा किसी अन्य किराए पर ली गई आवासीय इकाइयों में रहने वाले परिवारों द्वारा दिया गया औसत मासिक किराया (रुपयों में)

अखिल भारत

सेक्टर	किराए का आवास			
	नियोक्ता के क्वार्टर	लिखित संविदा वाले	अलिखित संविदा वाले	समस्त
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण	272	938	527	560
शहरी	1139	1878	1006	1149
ग्राामीण + शहरी	934	1789	914	1045

3.3 **घर के आस-पास बुनियादी सुविधाएं:** (जल-निकासी की व्यवस्था, कूड़ा-करकट निपटान प्रणाली तथा सड़कों की उपलब्धता):- उचित जल-निकासी की व्यवस्था का तात्पर्य है घर के गन्दे पानी तथा अपजल का फैलाव अथवा सीपेज हुए बिना सुगमतापूर्वक बहाव की प्रणाली। घर के आस-पास स्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थिति बनाए रखने के लिए यह एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। इस मामले में, जल-निकासी की गैर-मौजूदगी को संभावित स्वास्थ्य जोखिम के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। तथापि, खुले कच्चे अपवहन की उपस्थिति जिससे पानी का रिसाव हो सकता है, से घर में रह रहे परिवारों को इसी तरह की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पहलू कूड़ा-करकट एकत्रीकरण प्रणाली है। यह आवासीय क्षेत्रों से दूर किन्ही कूड़ा-कचरा डालने वाले स्थल हेतु घरों से कूड़ा-कचरा ले जाने की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रकार, दूसरे दो पहलू अर्थात् अपवहन व्यवस्था तथा कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान व्यवस्था घर की स्वास्थ्यकर तथा साफ-सफाई से सम्बद्ध है। तीसरा पहलू घर से सीधे सड़क की सुविधा की उपलब्धता है जो घर में रहने वाले परिवारों द्वारा उठाए गए आनन्द की बेहतर रहन-सहन की स्थिति का संकेतक है।

विवरणी 43 में, या तो बिना किसी अपवहन व्यवस्था या खुली कच्ची अपवहन व्यवस्था वाले परिवारो का अनुपात, कूड़ा-कचरा निपटान व्यवस्था वाले परिवारों का अनुपात तथा घर से ही सीधे सड़क की सुविधा रहित परिवारों का अनुपात अखिल-भारत स्तर पर दिया गया है। देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन बुनियादी सुविधाओं की विशिष्ट स्थिति जिससे संबंधित परिणाम यहां दिए गए हैं जिनमें सुविधाओं की सापेक्ष कमी दृष्टिगोचर होती है, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में, यह स्वास्थ्यकर रहन-सहन के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त लगता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, 19% परिवारों के पास खुली कच्ची अपवहन व्यवस्था थी तथा 57% परिवारों के पास अपवहन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। कूड़ा-करकट निपटान व्यवस्था केवल 24% ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास उपलब्ध थी तथा आवासीय इकाइयों का लगभग 18% परिवार सीधे ही सड़क से नहीं जुड़े हुए थे। दूसरी ओर, शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल 6% परिवारों के पास खुली कच्ची अपवहन व्यवस्था थी। लगभग 79% शहरी परिवारों के पास कूड़ा-करकट निपटान व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी तथा 6% शहरी परिवारों को घर से ही सीधे सड़क तक की काई सुविधा नहीं थी।

विवरणी 43: बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कुछेक विशिष्ट स्थितियां वाले घर में रह रहे परिवारों का (प्रति 1000) अनुपात

अखिल-भारत

सेक्टर	खुली कच्ची अपवहन व्यवस्था सहित	जहां कोई अपवहन व्यवस्था नहीं थी	कूड़ा-करकट निपटान व्यवस्था सहित	घर से ही सीधे सड़क की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण	187	567	243	177
शहरी	58	148	786	55
ग्रामीण + शहरी	149	443	404	141

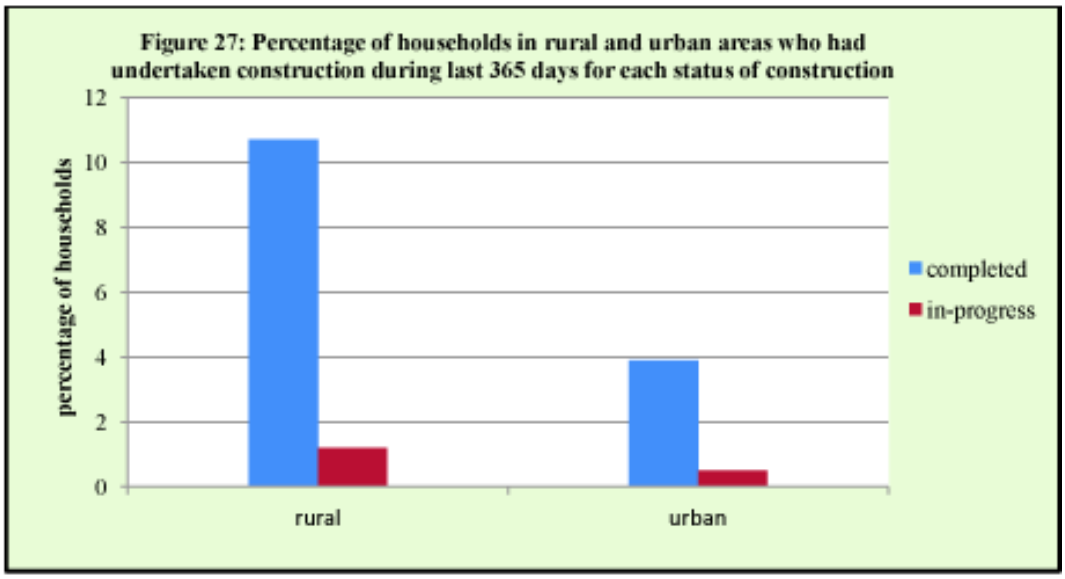
3.4 **आवासीय उद्देश्य निर्माण:** एनएसएस के 65वें दौर में, भारत के संघ की भौगोलिक सीमा के अन्दर, सर्वेक्षण शुरू करने की तारीख से लेकर पिछले 365 दिन के दौरान आवासीय प्रयोजन के लिए परिवारों द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए निर्माण कार्यों के विभिन्न पहलुओं संबंधी सूचना एकत्र की गई थी। इसमें निर्माण कार्य जो पहले प्रारंभ हो चुके थे परन्तु पिछले 365 दिनों तक जारी थे तथा जिन्होंने विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था, संबंधी सूचना को शामिल किया गया है। **विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान प्रारंभ किए गए ऐसे निर्माण कार्य इनमें से किन्हीं भी तीन प्रकार के हो सकते हैं यथा–नए भवन, फ्लोर एरिया में बढ़ोतरी अथवा रद्दोबदल/सुधार/बड़ी मरम्मत**। इन निर्माण कार्यों के लिए, निर्माण कार्यों के प्रकार, निर्माण कार्यों की लागत, वित्त के स्रोतों आदि संबंधी सूचना एकत्र की गई। यह पाया गया कि निर्माण कार्य की तारीख पर ध्यान न देते हुए, सर्वेक्षण की तारीख तक समस्त निर्माण कार्यों में शामिल निर्माण की लागत, जैसा कि पहले भी बताया गया है, निर्माण कार्य या तो विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान का हो सकता है या इससे पहले की अवधि का फ्लोर एरिया संबंधी सूचना केवल पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों से एकत्र की गई।

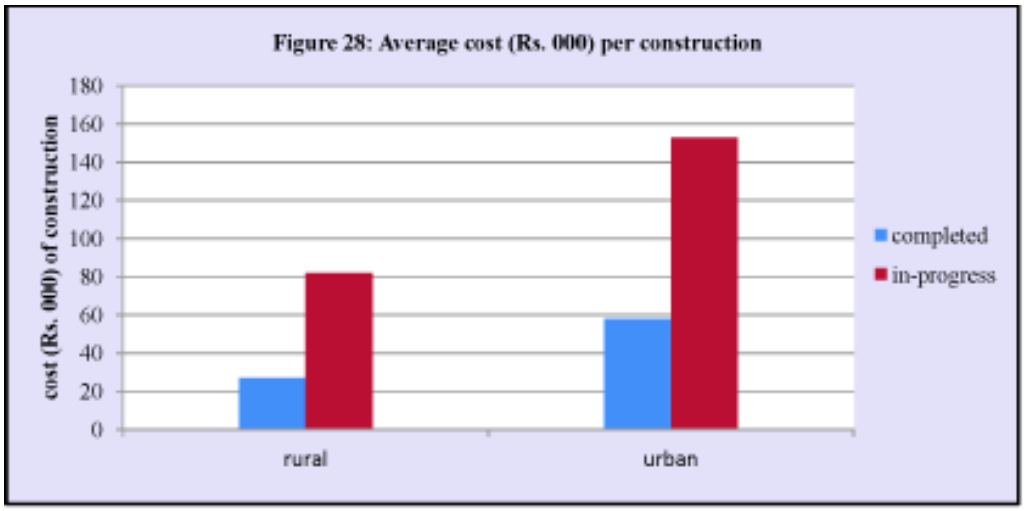
3.4.1 **प्रारम्भ किए गए आवासीय निर्माण कार्यों का आकार:** इस पहलू पर दो विशेषताओं पर चर्चा की गई; उन परिवारों जो आवासीय निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर चुके हैं तथा प्रति परिवार शुरू किए गए आवासीय निर्माण कार्यों की औसत संख्या का अनुपात। इसके अलावा, विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्य या तो पूरे किए हो सकते हैं या कार्य जारी रहने वाली स्थिति रह सकती है। विवरणी 44 में देखा गया है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों के परिवारों की तुलना में निर्माण कार्य का प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक रहा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 12% परिवार तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 4% परिवारों में विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ। विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने वाले परिवारों और जिनमें कार्य जारी जारी है के प्रतिशत से काफी अधिक रहा: ग्रामीण परिवारों के बीच, लगभग 11% निर्माण कार्य पूरे हो गए तथा 1% निर्माण कार्य अभी जारी थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, लगभग 4% परिवारों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका था तथा 1% से कम परिवारों का निर्माण कार्य जारी रहने की स्थिति में था। यह देखा जा सकता है कि निर्माण कार्य की लागत से तात्पर्य, जब से निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ उस तारीख को छोड़कर सर्वेक्षण की तारीख तक हुआ व्यय है। देखा गया है कि पूरा हुए निर्माण कार्यों की लागत उन निर्माण कार्यों जिनमें कार्य जारी था से काफी कम रही (अर्थात् विगत 365 दिन के दौरान

विवरणी 44: विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य आरंभ करने वाले परिवारों, रिपोर्ट करने वाले प्रत्येक परिवार के अनुसार विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्यों के औसत का अनुपात (प्रति 1000)

अखिल भारत

निर्माण कार्य की स्थिति	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात (प्रति हजार)			
निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया	107	39	87
निर्माण कार्य अभी जारी	12	5	10
समस्त (एन०आर० सहित)	120	44	97
रिपोर्ट करने वाले परिवार के अनुसार विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की औसत संख्या			
निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया	1.01	1.01	1.01
निर्माण कार्य अभी जारी	1.04	1.01	1.03
समस्त (एन०आर० सहित)	1.02	1.01	1.02
प्रति निर्माण कार्य औसत लागत (रुपए हजार में)			
निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया	27	58	31
निर्माण कार्य अभी जारी	82	153	93
समस्त (एन०आर० सहित)	32	69	37





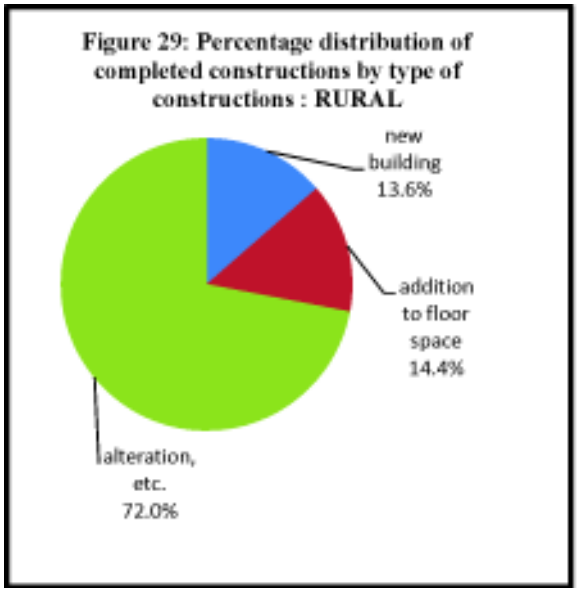
निर्माण कार्य पूरे नहीं किए)। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्माण की औसत लागत शहरी क्षेत्रों के निर्माण कार्यों से लगभग आधी थी। रेखाचित्र 27 में, सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पूर्व विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत दिया गया है तथा रेखाचित्र 28 में, प्रति निर्माण कार्य की औसत लागत दी गई है।

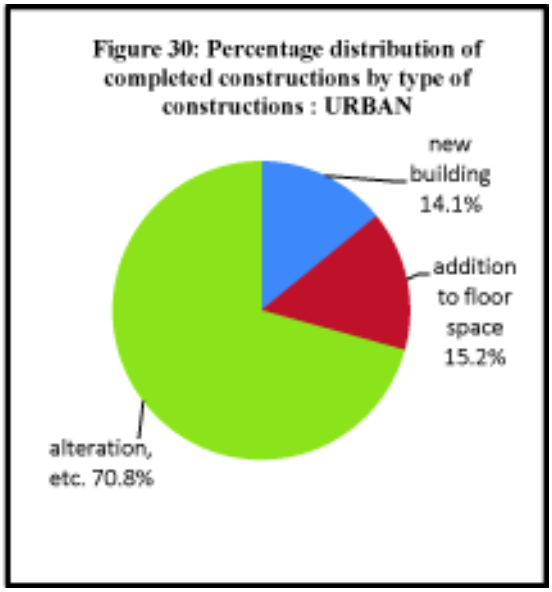
3.4.2 **पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का प्रकार तथा तत्संबंधी लागत:** प्रति निर्माण कार्य संगत औसत लागत के साथ-साथ इन तीन प्रकार के पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्य का वितरण विवरणी 45 में दिया गया है। विवरणी दर्शाती है कि सर्वाधिक पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्य का रद्दोबदल/सुधार/बड़ी मरम्मत की प्रकार के थे, जबकि फ्लोर के स्थान तथा नए भवन में वृद्धि का शेयर लगभग उसी आकार का था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्य का लगभग 72% तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 71% रद्दोबदल/सुधार/बड़ी मरम्मत के प्रकार का था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्यों का लगभग 14% कार्य नए भवनों का निर्माण था। प्रति नए भवनों के पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्य की औसत लागत ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के निर्माण कार्यों में सर्वाधिक थी। औसतन, प्रति निर्मित नए भवन की लागत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1,31,000 रुपए तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2,48,000 रुपए थी। रेखाचित्र 29 तथा 30 में, निर्माण कार्यों की प्रकार के अनुसार पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का वितरण क्रमश: ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए दिया गया है।

विवरणी 45:- निर्माण कार्यों की प्रकार के हिसाब से पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का वितरण (प्रति हजार) तथा विगत 365 दिनों के दौरान प्रति निर्माण कार्य की संगत औसत लागत

अखिल भारत

निर्माण का प्रकार	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यो का वितरण (प्रति हजार)			
नया भवन	136	141	136
फ्लोर स्पेस में वृद्धि	144	152	145
रद्दोबदल/सुधार/बड़ी मरम्मत	720	708	718
समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	1000	1000	1000
प्रति निर्माण कार्य औसत लागत (रुपए, हजार में)			
नया भवन	131	248	146
फ्लोर स्पेस में वृद्धि	29	73	35
रद्दोबदल/सुधार/बड़ी मरम्मत	7	17	8
समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	27	58	31



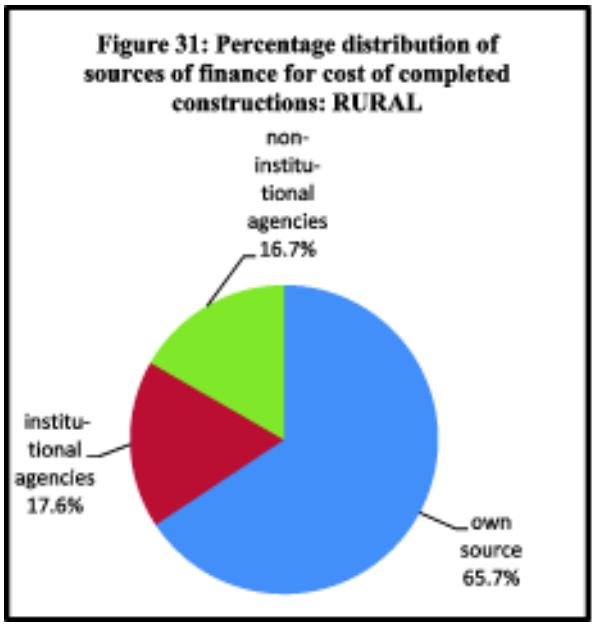


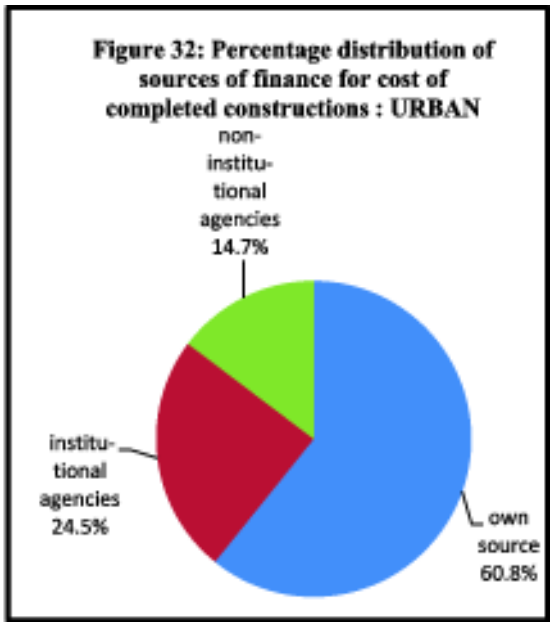
3.4.3 **पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की संरचना का प्रकार:-** पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की संरचना का प्रकार पक्की, अर्ध पक्की अथवा कच्ची इमारत हो सकती है। विवरणी 46 में, इमारत के प्रकार के हिसाब से पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का वितरण दिया गया है। देखा गया है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में, पूरा किए गए पक्के निर्माण कार्यों की अधिकता थी, अर्थात् लगभग 82%। दूसरी ओर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, कच्ची इमारत तथा पक्की इमारत दोनों कुल पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की लगभग समान अनुपात में थी। निर्माण कार्यों का 36% प्रतिशत इमारतें पक्की थी तथा निर्माण कार्यों का 38% इमारतें कच्ची थीं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अर्धपक्की इमारतों का आपेक्षिक रूप से बड़ा भाग था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुल पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का लगभग 26% तथा शहरी क्षेत्राों में 10% अर्ध पक्की इमारते थीं।

विवरणी 46: अलग अलग प्रकार की इमारत के हिसाब से पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्य का वितरण (प्रति हजार)

इमारत का प्रकार	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
पक्का	360	821	420
अर्ध पक्का	256	99	236
कच्चा	375	76	336
समस्त (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	1000	1000	1000

3.4.4 **पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों के वित्त का स्रोत:**-ऐसे परिवारों को जिन्होंने निर्माण कार्य अपने स्रोत अथवा संस्थागत ऐजेंसी अथवा गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियों के माध्यम से शुरू किया है, निर्माण कार्यों की लागत दी जा सकती है। विवरणी 47 में, विभिन्न स्रोतों से लिए गए वित्त के व्यय की राशि के वितरण (प्रति हजार) के साथ-साथ निर्माण कार्यों, जिसके लिए अन्य स्रोतों से वित्त लिया गया, का अनुपात अखिल-भारत स्तर पर दिया गया है। विवरणी से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों के लगभग 9% के लिए, कुछ धनराशि संस्थागत क्षेत्रों में, यह निर्माण कार्यों के लगभग 11% के लिए थी। गैर-संस्थागत क्षेत्रों से वित्त-पोषण ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में लगभग इसी क्रम में था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, निर्माण कार्यों का लगभग 27% के लिए गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियों से कुछ धनराशि ली गई। जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 26% निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कुछ राशि ली गई थी। यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में, निजी स्रोतों से निर्माण कार्य की लागत का वित्त-पोषण पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की लागत का बड़ा हिस्सा था: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूरा किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की कुल लागत 61% था। तथापि, संस्थागत एजेंसी और गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियों से निर्माण कार्य की लागत की वित्त-पोषण की पद्धति को ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में भिन्न विशेषता के रूप में दिखाया गया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, संस्थागत एजेंसी गैर संस्थागत एजेंसी के शेयर पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की लागत के वित्त-पोषण करने में लगभग समान थे। पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की कुल लागत का लगभग 18% संस्थागत एजेंसियों द्वारा वित्त-पोषित किया गया था तथा गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियों से लगभग 17% । दूसरी ओर, शहरी क्षेत्रों में, संस्थागत एजेंसी का शेयर गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसी की तुलना में बहुत अधिक था। पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की कुल लागत का लगभग 25% संस्थागत एजेंसियों द्वारा वित्त-पोषित किया गया था जबकि गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियों से 15% । पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की कुल लागत में संस्थागत एजेंसियों तथा गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियों के शेयर ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में क्रमश: रेखाचित्र 31 तथा 32 में दिए गए हैं।





विवरणी 47: वित्त के प्रत्येक स्रोत से पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का अनुपात (प्रति हजार) तथा विभिन्न स्रोतों से वित्त-पोषित राशि का वितरण (प्रति हजार)

अखिल-भारत

क्रम सं॰	वित्त का स्रोत	ग्रामीण		शहरी		ग्रामीण + शहरी	
		वित्त के स्रोत के हिसाब से निर्माण कार्यों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000)	वित्त-पोषित राशि का वितरण (प्रति 1000)	वित्त के स्रोत के हिसाब से निर्माण कार्यों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000)	वित्त-पोषित राशि का वितरण (प्रति 1000)	वित्त के स्रोत के हिसाब से निर्माण कार्यों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000)	वित्त-पोषित राशि का वितरण (प्रति 1000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	निजी मजदूर तथा/या सामग्री	656	75	372	61	619	71
2.	अपने स्रोत से वित्त-पोषित	882	582	853	547	878	573
3.	अपने स्रोत (उपयोग 1 तथा 2)	—	657	—	608	—	644
4.	सरकार द्वारा	53	54	24	23	49	46
5.	आरआरबी, को-ओप सोसायटी, बैंक सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंक द्वारा	35	107	66	181	39	125
6.	बीमा से	0	0	4	1	1	1
7.	भविष्य निधि (अग्रिम/ऋण)	1	4	13	26	3	9
8.	वित्तीय निगम/संस्था से	3	5	6	11	4	7
9.	अन्य संस्थागत एजेंसी से	11	6	9	3	11	5
10.	सभी संस्थागत एजेंसियां (उपयोग 4 से 9)	93	176	114	245	96	193
11.	साहूकार से	116	77	111	67	116	74
12.	मित्रों व सम्बंधियों से	166	83	152	67	164	79
13.	अन्य संस्थागत एजेंसियों से	24	7	27	13	25	9
14.	सभी गैर-संस्थागत एजेंसियां (उपयोग 11-13)	270	167	261	147	269	162
15.	अन्य स्रोत	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

4.0 घरेलू पर्यटन संबंधी सर्वेक्षण तथा इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष:- वर्ष 2008-09 में भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन के सर्वेक्षण 65वें दौर का उद्देश्य पर्यटकों की संख्या (अर्थात् भ्रमण करने वाले व्यक्ति), घरेलू पर्यटक संबंधी कार्यकलापों को करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या तथा भ्रमणों की संख्या जिन्होंने भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन में योगदान दिया के संबंध में घरेलू पर्यटन की मात्रा का अनुमान उपलब्ध कराना था। इसका अभिप्राय विभिन्न लोगों की श्रेणियों यथा-उम्र, आर्थिक स्तर, कार्यकलाप स्तर, व्यवसाय तथा कार्य उद्योग आदि: भ्रमण की विशेषताएं जैसे कि प्रयोजन, मुख्य गंतव्य आदि तथा घरेलू पर्यटन कार्यकलाप में परिवारों द्वारा वहन किया गया व्यय के द्वारा घरेलू पर्यटन कार्यकलापों का अध्ययन करना भी था। सर्वेक्षण अवधि (जुलाई 2008-जून 2009) के दौरान संग्रहित आंकड़ों के आधार पर इनसे संबद्ध विभिन्न विशेषताओं के साथ-साथ भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन से संबंधित अनुमान तैयार किया गए हैं।

4.1 घरेलू पर्यटन की विशेषताएं:

4.1.1 प्रति परिवार भ्रमणों की संख्या: घरेलू पर्यटन से संबंधित कार्यकलाप के अध्ययन के लिए भ्रमण यात्रा को बुनियादी इकाई के रूप में लिया गया था और यह परिवार के सदस्य द्वारा अपने निवास के सामान्य स्थान से बाहर (इसमें वह आवागमन शामिल नहीं है जो उस व्यक्ति के नियमित कार्यकलाप का हिस्सा है) इसी निश्चित प्रमुख प्रयोजन,गंतव्य और आवाजाही के अन्य विशेषताओं के अनुरूप था। इस प्रकार, घरेलू पर्यटन की यात्रा के आकलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू प्रति परिवार एक वर्ष के दौरान भ्रमण यात्राओं की संख्या है। औसतन, एक भारतीय परिवार ने वर्ष में 4 रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण यात्राएं की थी। ग्रामीण परिवारों में इस तरह की यात्राएं शहरी परिवारों की तुलना में थोड़ी अधिक थी (विवरणी 48)। और भी सटीकता से कहा जाए तो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति 100 परिवारों पर 418 रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण यात्राएं की गईं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की यात्राएं 100 परिवार पर 440 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 365 थीं।

विवरणी 48: रात्रि पर्यन्त तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राओं की औसत संख्या प्रति 100 परिवार:

अखिल-भारत

भ्रमण का प्रकार	प्रति 100 परिवार भ्रमणों की औसत संख्या		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
रात्रि पर्यन्त	440	365	418
एक दिवसीय	844	537	753

*विगत 365 दिन

4.1.2. भ्रमण: रात्रि पर्यन्त और एक-दिवसीय:

भारत के ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा की गई कुल यात्राओं के एक-तिहाई से कुछ अधिक (34.3%) रात्रि-पर्यन्त यात्राएं थीं और लगभग दो-तिहाई (65.7%) एक-दिवसीय यात्राएं थी (विवरणी 49)। शहरी लोगों द्वारा की गई रात्रि-पर्यन्त यात्राएं कुछ अधिक (40.5%) और एक-दिवसीय यात्राओं का अनुपात 59.5% था।

विवरणी 49: कुल में से रात्रि पर्यन्त और एक दिवसीय यात्राओं* का प्रतिशत

अखिल भारत

क्षेत्र	**यात्राओं का प्रतिशत**		
	रात्रि पर्यन्त	एक दिवसीय	सभी
ग्रामीण	34.3	65.7	100.0
शहरी	40.5	59.5	100.0
कुल	35.7	64.3	100.0

*विगत 365 दिन

4.1.3. भ्रमण के मुख्य उद्देश्य: सर्वेक्षण में प्रत्येक सूचित यात्रा के लिए एक भिन्न मुख्य उद्देश्य पाया गया। किसी भी दौरे का मुख्य उद्देश्य उस कारण को माना गया जिसके बिना यात्रा की ही नहीं जाती। यह भी पाया गया कि भागीदारों के व्यक्तिगत कारण प्रभावित होने की स्थिति में निरुद्देश्य यात्राएं भी की जा सकती हैं।

4.1.3.1 रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण के मुख्य कारण: आमतौर पर रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण मुख्य रूप से सामाजिक कारणों से किये जाते हैं। इसमें मित्रों व रिश्तेदारों से मिलने जाना और विवाह-समारोह इत्यादि में भाग लेना शामिल है। ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा रात्रि पर्यन्त की जाने वाली यात्राओं में से 75% इन्हीं सामाजिक कारणों से थीं तथा शहरी लोगों द्वारा की गई इस प्रकार की यात्राएं 71% थीं। ग्रामीण भारतीय द्वारा की गयी रात्रिपर्यन्त यात्राओं का 9. तथा शहरी भारतीयों की यात्राओं का 12. धार्मिक और तीर्थ यात्राएं थीं। स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा प्रयोजनों हेतु रात्रिपर्यन्त यात्राएं ग्रामीण भारतीयों में ज्यादा सामान्य बात थी, जहां शहरी भारत के 3.5. की तुलना में ग्रामीण भारत का हिस्सा 7.3. था। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के केवल 2. द्वारा अवकाश विश्राम और मनोविनोद के लिए यात्रिपर्यन्त यात्राएं की गईं जबकि शहरी भारतीयों के 5. द्वारा इस उद्देश्य हेतु यात्राएं की गईं।

विवरणी 50: प्रमुख कारणों के आधार पर रात्रि-पर्यन्त और एक-दिवसीय यात्राओं* का वितरण प्रतिशत

मुख्य उद्देश्य	उद्देश्यों सहित की गई यात्राओं का प्रतिशत					
	रात्रि पर्यन्त			एक दिवसीय		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
व्यापार	2.3	3.4	2.7	5.2	7.6	5.5
छुट्टियां अवकाश व मनोविनोद	1.9	5.0	2.8	2.4	5.4	2.8
सामाजिक	75.0	71.3	74.0	37.9	54.6	40.3
धार्मिक व तीर्थयात्रा	8.8	12.4	9.8	5.9	11.0	6.7
शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0
स्वास्थ्य व चिकित्सा	7.3	3.5	6.2	16.9	8.4	15.7
खरीददारी	0.5	0.2	0.4	23.2	6.6	20.9
सभी	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*विगत 365 दिन

4.1.3.2 एक दिवसीय भ्रमण के मुख्य कारण: 38. ग्रामीण तथा 55. शहरी भारतीयों के एक-दिवसीय भ्रमण का मुख्या कारण सामाजिक था। खरीददारी कदाचित ही रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण का कारण रहा हो-परंतु 23. ग्रामीण और 7. शहरी लोगों की कम, एक दिवसीय यात्राओं का यह प्रमुख कारण रहा हैं। ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में रात्रि-पर्यन्त यात्राओं की तुलना में कई एक-दिवसीय यात्राएं स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा के लिए (ग्रामीण 17. तथा शहरी 8.) की गई। धार्मिक कारणों से रात्रि-पर्यन्त यात्राओं की तुलना में एक-दिवसीय यात्राए। कुछ कम (ग्रामीण 6. तथा शहरी 11.) की गई।

4.1.4. यात्रा अवधि: विवरणी 51, में, अलग-अलग महीनों में की गई रात्रि पर्यन्त यात्राओं की औसत अवधि अलग से रात्रि संख्या के रूप में दर्शाई गई है। प्रत्येक सूचित अवधि का आकलन व्यतीत की गई रात्रियों के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर किया गया औसतन एक यात्रा की अवधि 3.1 रातें ग्रामीण परिवारों द्वारा और 4.2 रातें शहरी परिवारों द्वारा की गई यात्राओं की थी शहरी क्षेत्र में यात्राओं की औसत अवधि में बाद के महीनों में बहुत विचलन देखा जा सकता है, जहां यह फरवरी और अगस्त में 3.5 था वहीं जुलाई में यह 5.6 था ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में यह जून महीने में अधिकतम 3.4 और बाकी महीनों में 2.7 से 3.3 के बीच रही।

विवरणी 51: रात्रि पर्यन्त यात्राओं की औसत अवधि* (रातों की सं०)

माह@	रात्रि पर्यंत यात्राओं की औसत अवधि* (रातो की सं०)		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
जनवरी	3.1	3.8	3.4
फरवरी	2.7	3.5	2.9
मार्च	2.9	3.6	3.1
अप्रैल	3.0	4.6	3.4
मई	3.2	4.2	3.5
जून	3.4	4.7	3.6
जुलाई	2.9	5.6	3.2
अगस्त	3.1	3.5	3.2
सितम्बर	3.1	5.0	3.9
अक्तूबर	3.3	5.1	3.9
नवम्बर	2.9	3.6	3.1
दिसम्बर	3.1	3.9	3.4
सभी	**3.1**	**4.2**	**3.4**

@समाप्त होने वाला माह * पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.1.5 पैकेज तथा पैकेज रहित भ्रमण: जिन विशेषताओं के आधार पर यात्राओं का आंकलन किया गया वह ये कि, की गई पात्रा पैकेज यात्रा थी अथवा नहीं। पैकेज यात्रा वह है जिसमें यात्रा की अधिकांश अवधि के दौरान कोई पैकेज लिया गया हो। पैकेज में परिवहन और कोई एक अथवा अधिक ऐसी यात्रा सेवाएं शामिल हैं जिन पर व्यय करना होता है–उदाहरणार्थ ठहरने का स्थान, आहार/भोजन, मनोरंजन और पर्यटन शामिल हैं, जिन्हें टूर आपरेटरों द्वारा ट्रैवल एजेंसियों अथवा सीधे ही उपभोक्ताओं को एकमुश्त मूल्य पर एकल उत्पाद के रूप में बेचा जाता है। (पैकेज टूर के घटक पूर्व-निर्धारित हो सकते हैं अथवा इन्हें पर्यटकों के अनुकूल बनाया जा सकता है।) सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि भारतीय परिवारों में घरेलू यात्राओं के लिए पैकेज यात्राओं की आदत बहुत कम थी। विवरणी 52 दर्शाती है कि शहरी आबादी की रात्रि-पर्यन्त यात्राओं का 1.3% और ग्रामीण आबादी की रात्रि-पर्यन्त यात्राओं का 0.8% पैकेज यात्राएं थीं। एक दिवसीय यात्राओं में से शहरी आबादी द्वारा की गई यात्राओं का केवल 0.7% और ग्रामीण आबादी द्वारा 0.3% पैकेज टाइप की यात्राएं थीं।

विवरणी 52: रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण तथा एक दिवसीय भ्रमण का, भ्रमण के प्रकार के आधार पर प्रतिशत वितरण।

भ्रमण का प्रकार	भ्रमण के प्रकार के आधार पर भ्रमण का प्रतिशत					
	रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण			एक दिवसीय भ्रमण		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
पैकेज	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4
गैर पैकेज	99.2	98.7	99.1	99.7	99.3	99.6
सभी	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.1.6 गंतव्य का प्रकार: प्रत्येक भ्रमण के लिए मुख्य गंतव्य की पहचान की गई और उस भ्रमण को परिवार के निवास स्थान के अनुसार कि क्या वह भ्रमण जिले के अंदर अथवा राज्य के अंदर ही परंतु जिले के बाहर या राज्य के बाहर हुई है के अनुरूप वर्गीकृत किया गया। लगभग 21% शहरी परंतु केवल 6% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या ने अपने निवास स्थान से अलग किसी दूसरे राज्य में एक रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण किया है। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या द्वारा एक रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा करने वालों में लगभग 66% वे अपने ही जिले में भ्रमण किया है जबकि 28% ने अपने ही राज्य के अंदर अपने जिले से बाहर का भ्रमण किया है। एक रात्रि पर्यत भ्रमण करने वाली शहरी जनसंख्या द्वारा अपने जिले से बाहर (राज्य के अंदर) के भ्रमण अधिक हुए हैं (49%) जबकि लगभग 30% भ्रमण अपने जिले के अंदर ही हुए हैं। अपने ही राज्य के अंदर एक दिवसीय भ्रमण करने वालों में से 90% ग्रामीण थे और 63% शहरी लोग थे।

अपने ही राज्य के अंदर अपने जिले की सीमाओं से बाहर एक दिवसीय भ्रमण करने वालों में लगभग 33% शहरी व 9% ग्रामीण लोग थे। एक दिवसीय भ्रमण करने वालों में से लगभग 90% ग्रामीण तथा 63% शहरी लोगों ने अपने निवास के जिले के अंदर भ्रमण किया है।

विवरणी 53: मुख्य गंतव्य के प्रकार के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यन्त और एक-दिवसीय भ्रमणों का प्रतिशत विवरण

गंतव्य का प्रकार	रात्रि पर्यन्त पर्यटक भ्रमणों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत			एक दिवसीय पर्यटक भ्रमणों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
जिले के अंदर	65.7	29.6	54.9	89.5	62.8	85.3
जिले के बाहर किंतु राज्य के अंदर	28.2	49.3	34.5	9.1	32.8	12.9
राज्य के बाहर	6.0	20.9	10.5	1.1	4.4	1.6
सभी	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.1.7 प्रति रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण के अनुसार गंतव्य स्थलों की संख्या: प्रति रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण किए गए गंतव्यों की अनुमानित संख्या का भ्रमण करने वाले परिवार के निवास स्थान और मुख्य गंतव्य के प्रकार के अनुसार अध्ययन किया गया; उसके परिणाम विवरणी 54 में दिए गए हैं। अनुमान दिखाते हैं कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जो अंतर है वह नगण्य है। यह देखने में आया है कि यात्रा करने वाले परिवारों द्वारा अपने राज्य से बाहर प्रमुख गंतव्यों पर की गई प्रत्येक 100 भ्रमणों में लगभग 150 स्थानों का भ्रमण गया है। अपने जिले से बाहर परंतु अपने ही राज्य के भीतर प्रत्येक 100 भ्रमणों में लगभग 118 स्थानों का भ्रमण किया गया (प्रत्येक 5 भ्रमणों में लगभग 6 स्थानों का भ्रमण किया गया) जबकि अपने ही जिले के भीतर में एक से अधिक स्थानों का भ्रमण बहुत कम हुआ है।

विवरणी 54: प्रमुख गंतव्य प्रकार का आधार पर प्रति 100 रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण करने वालों द्वारा भ्रमण किए गए औसत स्थान

गंतव्य का प्रकार	प्रति 100 रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण करने वालों द्वारा भ्रमण किए गए औसत स्थान		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
जिले के अंदर	104	105	104
जिले के बाहर किंतु राज्य के अंदर	119	118	119
राज्य के बाहर	150	152	151

*पिछले 365 दिन

4.1.8 भ्रमण का आकार एवं प्रमुख उद्देश्य: प्रति भ्रमण में परिवार के सदस्यों की औसत संख्या के संदर्भ में भ्रमण के आकार की जांच करना प्रासंगिक है। किसी भी परिवार से भ्रमण में भाग लेने वाले परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या 1 से लेकर परिवार के कुल सदस्यों तक की हो सकती है। विवरणी 55 में प्रति 100 भ्रमणों में यात्रा करने वालों की औसत संख्या दर्शाने वाली औसत भ्रमण आकार की जानकारी दी गई है। इसमें अलग से एक ही दिन और रात्रि पर्यंत तथा विभिन्न प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के साथ रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों को अलग-अलग दिखाया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, प्रत्येक 100 रात्रि पर्यंत यात्राओं में 223 सदस्य (सदस्य प्रति भ्रमण 2.2) थे और प्रत्येक 100 एक ही दिन की यात्रा में 183 (सदस्य प्रति भ्रमण 1.8) थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, प्रत्येक सदस्य 100 रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों में 232 सदस्य थे (सदस्य प्रति भ्रमण 2.3) और प्रत्येक 100 एक ही दिन के भ्रमण में 200 सदस्य (2.0 सदस्य प्रति भ्रमण) थे।

विवरणी 55: प्रति 100 भ्रमणों* में यात्रा करने वालों की औसत संख्या

भ्रमण श्रेणी	मुख्य उद्देश्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
	व्यवसाय	129	126	128
	छुट्टी, अवकाश और मनोविनोद	208	216	213
	सामाजिक	230	236	232
	धार्मिक और तीर्थ	228	275	245
रात्रि पर्यंत	शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	130	134	132
	स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा	215	206	213
	खरीदारी	141	135	140
	अन्य	184	158	177
	सभी (एन॰आर॰ सहित)	223	232	225
एक दिवसीय	सभी	183	200	

*पिछले 365 दिन

4.2 विभिन्न जनसंख्या समूहों की भागीदारी

4.2.1 **लिंग प्रभाव:** विवरणी सं॰ 56 में प्रति व्यक्ति भ्रमणों की संख्या में पुरुष-महिला का अनुपात दिया गया है। रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटन में दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं का औसत प्रति 100 पर्यटकों के लिए लगभग 30 महिलाएं थी। एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों में पुरुष-महिलाओं में काफी अंतर था ग्रामीण महिलाओं ने प्रति 100 पर्यटनों में से 266 एक दिवसीय भ्रमण किया है जबकि ग्रामीण पुरुषों ने 389 एक दिवसीय भ्रमण (46% अधिक) किए हैं। शहरी महिलाओं ने प्रति 100 पर्यटनों में से 226 एक दिवसीय भ्रमण किया है जबकि पुरुषों ने 297 एक दिवसीय भ्रमण किया है (31% अधिक)।

विवरणी 56: अखिल भारत स्तर पर प्रत्येक लिंग की एक दिवसीय तथा रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों में प्रति 100 पर्यटक की औसत संख्या*

भ्रमण का प्रकार	प्रति 100 पर्यटकों की भ्रमणों की औसत संख्या					
	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	सभी	पुरुष	महिला	सभी
रात्रि पर्यंत	225	194	210	220	192	207
एक दिवसीय	389	266	330	297	226	263

*पिछले 365 दिन

4.2.1.1 **पर्यटकों का लिंग विवरण:** रात्रि पर्यंत/एक दिवसीय पर्यटक से अभिप्राय ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसने 'पिछले 365 दिनों' की संदर्भ अवधि में कम से कम एक रात्रि पर्यंत/एक दिवसीय यात्रा की हो, रात्रि पर्यंत अथवा एक दिवसीय पर्यटकों की संख्या की पहचान की गई और उनकी विशिष्ट विशेषताओं पर अध्ययन किया गया। इसमें सबसे अधिक रोचक पर्यटकों का लिंग प्रोफाइल है जो पुरुष-महिला ब्रेकअप के तौर पर दिखायी गई है। यह विवरणी सं॰ 57 में दिखाई गई है। अत: प्रत्येक 1000 रात्रि पर्यंत शहरी पर्यटकों में से 537 पुरुष और 463 महिलाएं थी और रात्रि पर्यंत ग्रामीण पर्यटकों में पुरुषों का अनुपात थोड़ा सा कम था, परंतु ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों के लिए एक दिवसीय पर्यटकों का औसत कुछ अधिक था-जहां तक पुरुष-महिला अनुपात का संबंध है शहरी क्षेत्र में यह 55 से 45 के बीच है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मामूली रूप से कम है।

विवरणी 57: पर्यटक के लिंग के अनुसार रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय पर्यटकों का प्रतिशत वितरण

लिंग	रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक		एक दिवसीय पर्यटक	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
पुरूष	52.5	53.7	54.5	55.1
महिला	47.5	46.3	45.5	44.9
कुल	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.2 **व्यवसाय के साथ भिन्नता:** विवरणी सं॰ 58 में पिछले एक वर्ष की अवधि में नौ व्यावसायिक श्रेणी परिवारों पर विचार करने के पश्चात रात्रि पर्यंत और उसी दिन वाले भ्रमणों में व्यवसाय के कारण जो फेरबदल हुआ है, की औसत संख्या दिखाई गई है। सभी सूचीबद्ध श्रेणियों में देखा गया है कि भ्रमणों की औसत संख्या, चाहे वे रात्रि पर्यंत हों अथवा उसी दिन वाले में समग्र तौर पर सेक्टर संबद्ध जनसंख्या (ग्रामीण/शहरी) का औसत (''सभी'' पंक्तियां) अधिक था, जिससे पता चलता है कि बिना व्यवसाय वाले लोगों ने, नियोजित अथवा लाभप्रद रूप से नियोजित जनसंख्या की तुलना में, औसतन कम भ्रमण किया है। लाभप्रद रूप से नियोजित व्यक्तियों में पेशेवर तथा एसोसिएट पेशेवरों ने अन्यों की तुलना में अधिक बार भ्रमण किया है और इतनी ही बार लिपिक वर्ग से संबंधित लोागों ने भ्रमण किया है। नगरीय भारत में कुशल कृषि एवं मत्सीय श्रमिकों का एक दिवसीय भ्रमण (4.21) का औसत सबसे अधिक है, किंतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों में भिन्नता का अनुभव देखने में नहीं मिला है।

विवरणी 58: विभिन्न पेशेवर समूहों* के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति भ्रमण की औसत संख्या

पेशा	औसत संख्या					
	रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण			एक दिवसीय भ्रमण		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
विधायक, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और प्रबंधक	2.74	2.56	2.62	5.29	3.65	4.23
पेशेवर	3.10	2.69	2.85	6.69	4.04	5.10
एसोसिएट पेशेवर	3.16	2.64	2.88	6.76	3.87	5.20
लिपिक	2.87	2.55	2.64	5.82	3.71	4.36
सेवा कर्मी ओर दुकानों एवं बाजारों के सेल्स मैन	2.50	2.35	2.42	5.24	3.46	4.31
कुशल कृषि एवं मत्स्य कर्मी	2.57	2.59	2.57	4.57	4.21	4.56
शिल्प एवं व्यवसाय से संबंधित कर्मी	2.52	2.27	2.40	5.04	3.49	4.31
प्लांट एवं मशीन आपरेटर तथा एसेंबल्सें	2.73	2.55	2.64	5.67	3.50	4.58
प्राथमिक व्यवसाय	2.44	2.13	2.40	4.47	2.99	4.25
सभी	**2.10**	**2.07**	**2.09**	**3.30**	**2.63**	**3.12**

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.2.3 उद्योग के साथ भिन्नता: विवरणी 59 में एक साल की अवधि के दौरान रात्रि पर्यंत और एक ही दिन की यात्रा की औसत संख्या में रोजगार (एनआईसी उद्योग समूह) की उद्योग के साथ बदलाव दर्शाता है। व्यवसाय के मामले में ''कुल'' में निष्फल उद्योग कोड शामिल है जिसका अभिप्राय है वे सभी शामिल है जिसका अभिप्राय है वे सभी जो कि लाभकारी रूप से नियोजित नहीं हैं। आगे ''कुल'' पंक्ति में दिए गए आंकड़ों की उद्योगों वाली पंक्तियों में दिए आंकड़ों से तुलना से स्पष्ट होता है कि जिनी परिवारों द्वारा नियोजित व्यक्तियों को छोड़कर ऐसे व्यक्ति जो किसी भी लाभप्रद उद्योग में नियोजित नहीं हैं वे लाभप्रद रूप से नियोजित व्यक्तियों की तुलना में कम भ्रमण किया है। प्रति व्यक्ति भ्रमणों की संख्या में विभिन्न उद्योग समूहों में रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण अपेक्षाकृत कम रहा है और एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों, विशेष रूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में यह स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहा हैं। लाभप्रद रूप से नियोजित व्यक्तियों में रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों के मामले में कोई अंतर उद्योग भिन्नताएं नहीं दिखाई दी। ग्रामीण भारत में ''विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति'', वित्तीय मध्यस्थता'', शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक कार्य'' और ''रिएल एस्टेट, किराए पर देने तथा व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों'' में नियोजित व्यक्तियों की अन्य उद्योग समूहों की तुलना में,वर्ष में 3 या इससे अधिक रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों और वर्ष में 6 या इससे अधिक एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों की संख्या काफी अधिक थी।

विवरणी सं॰ 59: विभिन्न उद्योग समूहों के लिए* प्रति व्यक्ति भ्रमणों की औसत संख्या

उद्योग	औसत संख्या					
	रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण			एक दिवसीय भ्रमण		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
कृषि, शिकार और वानिकी	2.51	2.37	2.50	4.49	3.76	4.47
मछली पालन	2.15	2.88	2.36	4.39	4.77	4.50
खनन और उत्खनन	2.69	2.59	2.66	5.12	3.52	4.65
विनिर्माण	2.49	2.27	2.38	5.01	3.28	4.12
बिजली, गैस और जल आपूर्ति	3.69	2.86	3.27	6.87	4.16	5.49
निर्माण	2.73	2.33	2.59	5.07	3.48	4.54
थोक और खुदरा व्यापार, मोटर वाही मोटर साइकिल और व्यक्तिगत और घरेलू सामान की मरम्मत	2.45	2.26	2.35	5.00	3.49	4.13
होटल और रेस्तरां	2.59	2.58	2.58	5.60	3.36	4.27
परिवहन, भंडारण और संचार	2.73	2.56	2.65	5.28	3.79	4.51
वित्तीय मध्यस्थता	3.43	2.76	2.93	10.00	3.92	5.43

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
रिएट एस्टेट, किराए पर लेने और व्यावसायिक गतिविधियां	3.09	2.55	2.67	6.36	3.40	4.05
लोक प्रशासन और रक्षा, अनिवार्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा	2.97	2.86	2.90	6.31	3.87	4.76
शिक्षा	3.29	2.75	3.04	7.02	4.21	5.71
स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक कार्य	3.10	2.60	2.81	6.24	3.61	4.73
अन्य समुदाय,सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत सेवा गतिविधियां	2.66	2.39	2.53	5.41	3.34	4.44
नियोक्तओं और निजी परिवारों की अभिन्न उत्पादन गतिविधियों के रूप में निजी परिवारों की गतिविधियां	1.68	1.68	1.68	4.16	2.10	2.79
राज्यक्षेत्रातीत संगठनों और निकायों	0.15	0.63	0.58	0.73	1.38	1.32
कुल	2.10	2.07	2.09	3.30	2.63	3.12

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.3 पर्यटक भ्रमणों की -विशेषताएं

4.3.1 पर्यटक उद्देश्य: विवरणी 60 में रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों को अलग से पर्यटक उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण/शहरी पर्यटक भ्रमणों का अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत संख्या दिखाया गया है। रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने आमतौर पर सामाजिक उद्देश्य से भ्रमण अधिक किए हैं। केवल इसी उद्देश्य से 77. ग्रामीण और 73. शहरी रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटकों ने अपना भ्रमण किया है। 9. ग्रामीणों और 15. नगरीय पर्यटकों ने तीर्थ यात्रा सहित धार्मिक उद्देश्यों के लिए भ्रमण किया है, 7. ग्रामीण और 3. शहरी पर्यटकों ने स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सीय उद्देश्यों के लिए लगभग 2. ग्रामीण और 5. शहरी पर्यटकों ने छुट्टी,अवकाश और मनोविनोद के लिए लिए भ्रमण किया है। एक दिवसीय यात्रा में करने वालो का प्रमुख उद्देश्य सामाजिक था, परंतु इसमें सामाजिक उद्देश्य का हिस्सा सबसे कम था जो ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का लगभग 40. और शहरी जनसंख्या का लगभग 56. है। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या ने इसमें स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा तथा खरीदारी (लगभग 19. प्रत्येक) का इसमें एक बड़ा हिस्सा तथा शहरी जनसंख्या ने इन दोनो उद्देश्यों के लिए लगभग 14. भ्रमण यात्राएं की हैं।

'पर्यटक भ्रमणों' की संख्या का अनुमान किस प्रकार लगाया गया है की विस्तृत जानकारी राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट सं॰ 536 ''भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन 2008-09'' में दी गई है।

विवरणी सं॰ 60: पर्यटन के उद्देश्य के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय पर्यटन-भ्रमणों का प्रतिशत वितरण

उद्देश्य	रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक-भ्रमणों की कुल सं॰ का प्रतिशत			एक दिवसीय पर्यटक-भ्रमणों की कुल सं॰ का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
व्यवसाय	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.7	4.5	3.8
छुट्टी, अवकाश और मनोविनोद	1.7	4.7	2.6	2.6	5.6	3.1
सामाजिक	77.3	72.8	76.0	39.8	55.6	42.3
धार्मिक और तीर्थ	9.0	14.8	10.7	8.4	14.8	9.4
शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8
स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा	7.0	3.1	5.8	19.2	8.4	17.5
खरीददारी	0.3	0.1	0.2	18.7	6.0	16.7
अन्य	2.8	2.0	2.6	7.0	4.0	6.5
सभी	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3.2 **यात्रा का साधन:** चूंकि किसी विशिष्ट प्रकार के भ्रमण में एक से अधिक प्रकार के परिवहन का उपयोग किया जाता है, अत: यह स्पष्ट करना आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक पर्यटक द्वारा उपयोग किया जाने वाले प्रमुख साधन अन्य शब्दों में वह साधन जिसके माध्यम से पर्यटक ने सबसे लंबी दूरी तय

की है का उल्लेख यहां किया गया है। **विवरणी 61** में ग्रामीण व शहरी भारतीयों द्वारा अलग से रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय यात्रा के लिए भ्रमण यात्रा करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले साधन का प्रतिशत विवरणी दिखाया गया है। रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय यात्रा दोनों के लिए समान रूप से बस एक प्रमुख साधन रही हैं, ग्रामीण आबादी के रात्रि वाले भ्रमणों के लिए दो तिहाई 67. और नगरीय आबादी के रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों के लिए 57. तथा एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों के लिए ग्रामीण और नगरीय के लिए 57–61. द्वारा इस साधन का इस्तेमाल किया गया। नगरीय भारतीयों द्वारा 27. रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक भ्रमणों के लिए ट्रेनों का प्रमुख यात्रा–साधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया। ग्रामीण भारतीयों द्वारा इस पर्यटक भ्रमण के लिए इस साधन का 7. इस्तेमाल किया गया। एक दिवसीय पर्यटक भ्रमणों के लिए नगरीय भारतीयों द्वारा 9. ट्रेनों का इस्तेमाल किया गया जबकि केवल 2. ग्रामीण भारतीयों ने इसका इस्तेमाल किया है।

विवरणी सं॰ 61: रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय पर्यटन भ्रमणों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले परिवहन के साधनों का प्रतिशत वितरण

परिवहन का साधन	रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक–भ्रमणों की कुल सं॰ का प्रतिशत			एक दिवसीय पर्यटक–भ्रमणों की कुल सं॰ का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
पैदल	2.7	0.3	2.0	6.8	0.7	5.9
बस	67.4	57.0	64.3	57.5	60.8	58.0
रेलगाड़ी	7.4	27.3	13.4	1.7	8.7	2.8
पोत/नाव	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
हवाई जहाज	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
स्वयं का परिवहन किराए पर लिए गए	11.5	9.7	11.0	20.9	20.8	20.9
परिवहन के साधन	10.2	5.0	8.6	12.4	8.5	11.8
अन्य	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
कुल	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

4.3.3 **ठहरने के प्रमुख प्रकार:** भ्रमण पर निकले किसी भी पर्यटक के लिए इसका आशय आवास का प्रकार है जैसे कि होटल, गेस्ट हाउस आदि, जहां पर पर्यटक ने रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण के लिए सबसे अधिक समय के लिए रातें बिताई या एक दिवसीय भ्रमण के लिए सबसे अधिक समय के लिए जहां ठहरे हों। एक दिवसीय यात्रा के लिए अनुमान बहुत रोचक नहीं हैं क्योंकि 82. ग्रामीण आबादी तथा 74. शहरी आबादी भ्रमण के दौरान कहीं पर भी नहीं ठहरी बल्कि जो भी ठहरे, वे अधिकतर अपने दोस्तों व रिश्तेदारों के पास पर ही ठहरे हैं। रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों के लिए पर्यटकों की भारी संख्या (केवल पर्यटन–भ्रमण) 85. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से और 80. शहरी क्षेत्रों से लोगों ने बताया है कि ठहरने के लिए प्रमुख रूप से वे दोस्तों व रिश्तेदारों के पास ही रुके थे। इस तथ्य में कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है कि शहरी पर्यटकों के 77. भ्रमण तथा ग्रामीण पर्यटकों से 73. सामाजिक उद्देश्यों के लिए था। 1.3. तथा 5. शहरी रात्रि पर्यंत प्रमुख रूप से होटल में ठहरे थे और 3. ग्रामीण और 4. शहरी रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक धर्मशालाओं में रुके थे।

विवरणी सं॰ 62: रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय पर्यटन भ्रमणों के लिए ठहरने के प्रमुख प्रकार का प्रतिशत वितरण

ठहरने का प्रकार	रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक–भ्रमणों की कुल सं॰ का प्रतिशत			एक दिवसीय पर्यटक–भ्रमणों की कुल सं॰ का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
होटल	1.3	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
निजी गेस्ट हाऊस	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
सरकारी गेस्ट हाउस	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
धर्मशाला	3.3	4.4	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
किराए के मकान	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
मित्र एवं संबंधी	85.1	79.9	83.6	14.8	22.2	15.9
बिल्कुल नहीं ठहरे	–	–	–	82.2	74.0	80.9
कैरेज/कोच सहित अन्य	8.8	9.3	8.9	2.6	2.8	2.6

4.4 एक वर्ष की अवधि में घरेलू पर्यटन क्रिया कलाप का होना:

4.4.1 व्यक्तियों में पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप का होना: पर्यटन कार्यकलाप की मात्रा मापने का एक उपाय उन व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत से जिन्होंने पिछले एक वर्ष में कम से कम एक भ्रमण (रात्रि पर्यंत/एक दिवसीय) किया हो (अथवा पर्यटकों का प्रतिशत) इस प्रतिशत को हम अकसर $T_p(O)$ रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण के लिए, $T_p(S)$ एक दिवसीय भ्रमण के लिए, के संदर्भ में देखते हैं। विवरणी 63 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों के लिए अलग से और दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के लिए संयुक्त रूप से $T_p(O)$ के अखिल भारतीय स्तर दिखाए गए हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि अखिल भारत स्तर पर पिछले एक वर्ष में कम से कम एक रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत लगभग 77% था। और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान एक दिवसीय यात्रा करने वालों का प्रतिशत 75.6% था और शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह लगभग 70% था जो कि कुछ कम है। ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों का समग्र प्रतिशत लगभग 74% है।

विवरणी सं॰ 63: रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत*—

अखिल भारत

यात्रा का प्रकार	यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
रात्रि पर्यंत	77.4	77.3	77.4
एक दिवसीय	75.6	70.3	74.2

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.4.2 परिवारों के पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप: भ्रमण करने वाले व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत के अनुरूप ही परिवारों का प्रतिशत जिनके कम से कम एक सदस्य ने पिछले एक वर्ष में एक यात्रा (रात्रि पर्यंत/एक दिवसीय) की हो के माध्यम से पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप की मात्रा मापने का एक साधन है। इस प्रतिशत को अकसर $T_H(O)$ रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा तथा $T_H(S)$ एक दिवसीय यात्रा कहा जाता है। विवरणी 64 में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों के लिए अलग से और दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के लिए संयुक्त रूप से अखिल भारत स्तर के $T_H(S)$ तथा $T_H(O)$ दर्शाए गए हैं। विवरणी से पता चलता है कि अखिल भारत स्तर पर पिछले एक वर्ष में कम से कम दिवसीय यात्रा प्रतिशत 92.9% $T_H(S)92.9$) था तथा रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा करने वालों का प्रतिशत कुछ कम अर्थात 91.8% $T_H(O)91.8$) था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत (89. 9%) एक दिवसीय यात्रा करने वाले परिवारों (85.7%) की तुलना में अधिक था परंतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह एकदम उल्टा था जहां परिवारों द्वारा लगभग 96% एक दिवसीय यात्राएं तथा 92.6% रात्रि पर्यंत यात्राएं की गई थीं।

विवरणी सं॰ 64: अखिल भारत स्तर पर रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्रा* करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत—

यात्रा का प्रकार	यात्रा करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
रात्रि पर्यंत	92.6	89.9	91.8
एक दिवसीय	96.0	85.7	92.9

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.4.3 पारिवारिक व्यवसाय: विवरणी सं॰ 65 में परिवारों की 9 व्यावसायिक श्रेणी के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राओं में अखिल भारत स्तर पर ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों का प्रतिशत दिखाया गया है। इस तथ्य के सिवाय कि जिन परिवारों द्वारा रात्रि पर्यंत यात्राएं अधिक की गई थीं, पेशे से एसोसिएट व्यावसायिक, समग्र 92.6% ग्रामीण परिवारों की तुलना में, 97.4% ऐसे ग्रामीण परिवार थे जिन्होंने पिछले एक वर्ष में कम से कम एक रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा की थी। सभी व्यवसायों के औसत में रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्रा में 3 प्रतिशत से अधिक की भिन्नता बहुत ही कम दिखाई दी।

विवरणी सं॰ 65: परिवार व्यवसाय के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यंत और एक दिवसीय यात्रा के लिए परिवारों का प्रतिशत दर्शाने वाली विवरणी

पेशा	परिवारों की यात्रा प्रतिशत					
	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	रात्रि पर्यंत	एक दिवसीय	दोनों	रात्रि पर्यंत	एक दिवसीय	दोनों
विधायक, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और प्रबंधक	92.6	96.0	91.0	90.7	87.9	83.0
पेशेवर	92.6	96.0	91.0	90.9	87.6	82.7
एसोसिएट पेशेवर	97.4	96.0	95.9	93.0	88.7	83.6
लिपिक	92.6	96.0	91.0	91.5	87.3	84.0
सेवा कर्मी और दुकानों एवं बाजारों के सेल्स कर्मी	90.7	94.0	89.2	89.9	85.7	80.8
कुशल कृषक एवं मत्स्य कर्मी	94.3	97.0	93.3	89.9	93.5	88.6
शिल्प एवं व्यवसाय से संबंधित कर्मी	92.6	96.0	91.0	88.8	86.2	80.8
प्लांट एवं मशीन आपरेटर तथा एसेंबल्र्स	95.9	99.4	94.3	91.1	86.8	81.9
प्राथमिक व्यवसाय	91.5	96.3	90.5	87.6	82.5	77.7
सभी	92.6	96.0	91.0	89.9	85.7	80.8

* पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.4.4 विवरणी सं॰ 66 में पिछले एक वर्ष में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों की रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राओं का अखिल भारत स्तर पर ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों का प्रतिशत दिखाया गया है। इसमें उल्लेखनीय भिन्नता शहरी भारत के $T_H(S)$ में ही दिखाई दे रही है जो कि अ॰पि॰वर्ग के लिए 90, अ॰जा॰ के लिए 85, अन्य के लिए 83 तथा अ॰ज॰जा॰ के लिए 77 है। रात्रि पर्यंत यात्राओं में भी अन्य पिछड़ा समूह का आंकड़ा सबसे अधिक है भले ही समूहों के बीच भिन्नता काफी कम है। ग्रामीण भारत के लिए रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राओं में सभी समूहों का औसत विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के प्रतिशत में मामूली भिन्नता है।

विवरणी सं॰ 66 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों द्वारा रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राएं* करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

सामाजिक समूह	परिवारों का प्रतिशत					
	रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा			एक दिवसीय यात्रा		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
अ॰ज॰जा॰	90.9	89.3	90.8	95.3	77.3	93.3
अ॰जा॰	92.8	89.6	92.2	95.8	85.2	93.6
अ॰पि॰वर्ग	92.8	91.3	92.4	96.3	90.1	94.6
अन्य	92.9	88.9	91.0	96.0	82.8	90.2
कुल	**92.6**	**89.9**	**91.8**	**96.0**	**85.7**	**92.9**

*पिछड़े 365 दिनों में

4.4.5 परिवारों के धर्म: विवरणी 67 में विभिन्न धर्मों वाले परिवारों का $T_H(O)$ तथा $T_H(S)$ में भिन्नता दिखाई गई है। ''जैन'', ''अन्य'' तथा बौद्ध धर्मों के अनुमान अखिल भारत स्तर पर क्रमश: 418, 1216 तथा 1753 नमूना परिवारों पर आधारित हैं। अन्य सभी धर्मों के परिवारों का प्रतिशत अनुमान 80 से अधिक है। विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों द्वारा रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राएं करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत इस तथ्य के सिवाय कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से सभी धर्मों के 92.6% औसत की तुलना में केवल 82% ईसाई परिवारों ने रात्रि पर्यंत यात्राएं की हैं। अन्य धर्मों में यह भिन्नता बहुत ही मामूली है जो कि नोट करने योग्य है। सभी धर्मों के औसत की तुलना में व्यक्तिगत धर्मों के औसत की तुलना में व्यक्तिगत धर्मों के प्रतिशत में मुश्किल से 3 प्रतिशत की भिन्नता दिखाई देती है। हालांकि शहरी परिवारों के एक दिवसीय यात्रा में यह भिन्नता कुछ अधिक है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दो सबसे बड़े धर्म समुदायों हिंदू और मुस्लिमों का प्रतिशत अन्य धर्मों की तुलना में रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीस यात्राएं अधिक ही हैं।

विवरणी सं॰ 67: धर्म के अनुसार रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राएं* करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत

धर्म	परिवारों का प्रतिशत					
	रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा			एक दिवसीय यात्रा		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
हिंदु	93.2	90.6	92.5	96.2	85.6	93.2
इस्लाम	90.3	86.8	89.1	95.4	85.8	92.1
ईसाई	81.9	85.7	83.5	93.9	88.9	91.9
सिक्ख	89.4	94.3	90.9	93.2	91.3	92.6
जैन	85.6	94.1	92.1	93.0	92.5	92.6
बौद्ध	88.4	84.3	86.9	89.7	68.2	81.6
अन्य (ज़ोराष्ट्रनिस्म सहित)	89.0	70.7	84.7	89.4	60.4	82.6
कुल	92.6	89.9	91.8	96.0	85.7	93.0

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.4.6 परिवारों का आर्थिक स्तर: विवरणी 68 में रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्रा करने वाले ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों का अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत परिवारों के मासिक प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय से मेल खाता है या नहीं। इस प्रयोजनार्थ ग्रामीण परिवारों को मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की पांच श्रृखंलाओं (पंचमक वर्ग) में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिससे कि प्रत्येक श्रृंखला में भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का पांचवां हिस्सा शामिल है। इसी प्रकार का वर्गीकरण शहरी परिवारों का भी किया गया है। एक दिवसीय यात्रा करने वाले शहरी परिवारों के प्रतिशत में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय में कुछ भिन्नता दिखाई देती है, दूसरी पंचमक (20 से 40 पंचमक वर्ग) में 90.8% का आंकड़ा देखने में आ रहा है, जो कि सभी वर्गों के प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत बिन्दु अधिक है, और सबसे ऊपर के पंचमक में 81.7% का आंकड़ा दिखाया गया है जो कि सभी वर्गों के प्रतिशत से 4 प्रतिशत बिन्दु नीचे है। इसके अलावा समग्र प्रतिशत में से 2 प्रतिशत बिन्दु का विचलन बहुत ही दुर्लभ है।

विवरणी सं॰ 68 मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के पंचमक वर्गों की तुलना में रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय यात्राएं* करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण

एमपीसीई के पंचमक वर्ग (%)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत			
	रात्रि पर्यंत यात्रा करने वाले परिवार		एक दिवसीय यात्रा करने वाले परिवार	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
0-20	91.0	88.1	94.5	88.2
20-40	93.2	89.6	95.3	90.8
40-60	92.7	89.0	96.3	86.8
60-80	92.5	90.2	96.3	83.7
80-100	93.0	91.6	97.0	81.7
सभी	92.6	89.9	96.0	85.7

*पिछले 365 दिनों में

4.5 भम्रणों पर व्यय: रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय भ्रमण के संदर्भ में किया गया व्यय, सभी सर्वेक्षित परिवारों अथवा उनके परिवार के किसी सदस्य अथवा अन्य किसी परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा भ्रमणों पर किए गए सभी प्रकार के व्यय को भ्रमणों पर व्यय के रूप में दर्ज किया गया बशर्ते कि यह व्यय उत्पादक प्रयोजनों पर नहीं किया गया हो।

4.5.1 प्रति रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण व्यय तथा उसके प्रमुख उद्देश्य विवरणी सं॰ 69 में पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी जनसंख्या दोनों का सामाजिक उद्देश्यों के लिए किया गया व्यय प्रति भ्रमण किए गए औसत व्यय से काफी कम था–ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के समग्र (सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए) औसत से 43% कम तथा शहरी जनसंख्या के मामले में यह 40% कम था। ऐसे भ्रमणों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का औसल व्यय 466 रुपए था और शहरी क्षेत्रों का 989 रुपए था तथा प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के आधार पर वर्गीकृत भ्रमणों के सभी उद्देश्यों मे सबसे कम था। इस संबंध में याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण जनसंख्या द्वारा किए गए पर्यटन भ्रमणों में 85% पर्यटकों तथा नगरीय जनसंख्या द्वारा किए गए पर्यटन भ्रमणों में 80% पर्यटकों के ठहरने का मुख्य स्थान दोस्त एवं संबंधी है। इससे पता चलता है कि सामाजिक पर्यटन भ्रमणों के दौरान पर्यटकों की एक बड़ी संख्या दोस्तों व संबंधियों के पास ठहरे जिसकी वजह से ऐसे भ्रमणों के दौरान कम व्यय हुआ है।

विवरणी सं॰ 69 प्रमुखों उद्देश्यों के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यन्त भ्रमण का औसत व्यय

प्रमुख उद्देश्य	प्रति भ्रमण औसत व्यय (रु)		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
व्यवसाय	1194	3586	2002
छुट्टी, अवकाश और मनोविनोद	1214	5287	3174
सामाजिक	466	989	596
धार्मिक और तीर्थ	997	1919	1301
शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण	996	1995	1337
स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा	3416	6956	3918
खरीदारी	3086	5491	3365
अन्य	1912	1676	1857
सभी	**821**	**1636**	**1038**

दूसरी ओर 'स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा' प्रयोजनों के लिए किए गए भ्रमण ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों द्वारा इस पर अत्यधिक व्यय किया गया दोनों के औसत भ्रमण पर हुए व्यय का लगभग 4 गुणा था। 'छुट्टी बिताना, अवकाश और मनोविनोद' के लिए नगरीय आबादी के रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमणों पर हुआ व्यय औसत से लगभग तीन गुणा अधिक था और इसका 'व्यवसाय' संबंधी भ्रमण पर हुआ व्यय सभी प्रयोजनों के औसत भ्रमण पर हुए व्यय का दो गुणा था। दोनों क्षेत्रों में धार्मिक भ्रमणों पर होने वाला प्रति भ्रमण व्यय सभी प्रयोजन के औसत से थोड़ा अधिक था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह लगभग 21% अधिक और शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह लगभग 17% अधिक था।

4.5.2. रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक भ्रमणों पर किया गया व्यय तथा प्रमुख उद्देश्य: विवरणी 70 में प्रति रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक तथा विभिन्न प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के लिए भम्रणों का अलग से भ्रमण पर किया गया व्यय दिया गया है। प्रति पर्यटक भ्रमण के व्यय के अनुमान प्रति भ्रमण पर किए गए व्यय के अनुमानों से कम है। प्रतिभ्रमण पर किया जाने वाला, सामान्यतया, एक भागीदार से अधिक में बंट जाता है। अखिल भारत स्तर पर प्रति रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक भ्रमण पर औसत व्यय ग्रामीण भारत में 369 रुपए तथा नगरीय भारत में 715 रुपए था।

विवरणी सं॰ 70 प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यंत पर्यटक-भ्रमण का औसत व्यय

प्रमुख उद्देश्य	प्रति पर्यटक-भ्रमण औसत व्यय (रु॰)		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
व्यवसाय	923	2845	1561
छुट्टी, अवकाश और मनोविनोद	584	2444	1497
सामाजिक	202	418	257
धार्मिक और तीर्थ	437	699	534
शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण	765	1485	1016
स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा	1588	3375	1832
खरीददारी	2185	4066	2395
अन्य	1038	1061	1043
सभी	**369**	**715**	**460**

4.5.3. प्रमुख प्रयोजन के अनुसार रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण व्यय का वितरण: विवरणी 71 में प्रमुख प्रयोजन के अनुसार रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर व्यय का ग्रामीण और शहरी आबादी के लिये वितरण अलग-अलग दर्शाया गया है। उपरोक्त से यह देखा जा सकता है कि यदि भ्रमण के विभिन्न प्रमुख प्रयोजनों पर नज़र डाली जाये तो, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों ही यात्रियों ने सामाजिक प्रयोजन (प्रमुख प्रयोजन) से रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर सबसे कम खर्च किया। इस प्रकार, दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में, सामाजिक भ्रमण का हिस्सा केवल 42-43% था, जबकि कुल रात्रि-पर्यंत यात्राओं में ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा सामाजिक भ्रमण का हिस्सा 75% और शहरी लोगों का 71% था (विवरणी 50)। **विवरणी 70 से** स्पष्ट है कि **स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा** के प्रयोजन से की गई भ्रमण यात्राएं सभी प्रकार की भ्रमण यात्रा के औसत से लगभग चार गुना मंहगी रही थी और रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा किए गये कुल व्यय में इसका शेयर 30% तथा शहरी लोगों के मामले में 15% था। कुल रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण में, **धार्मिक तथा तीर्थयात्रा** के प्रयोजन से ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा किये गये भ्रमण का शेयर 9% और शहरी लोगों द्वारा किये गये भ्रमण का शेयर लगभग 12% था, जबकि ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा ऐसी यात्राओं पर किये गये खर्च का शेयर 11% और शहरी क्षेत्र का शेयर 14% था।

विवरणी 71: प्रमुख उद्देश्य के अनुसार रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर होने वाले व्यय के ब्यौरे का प्रतिशत

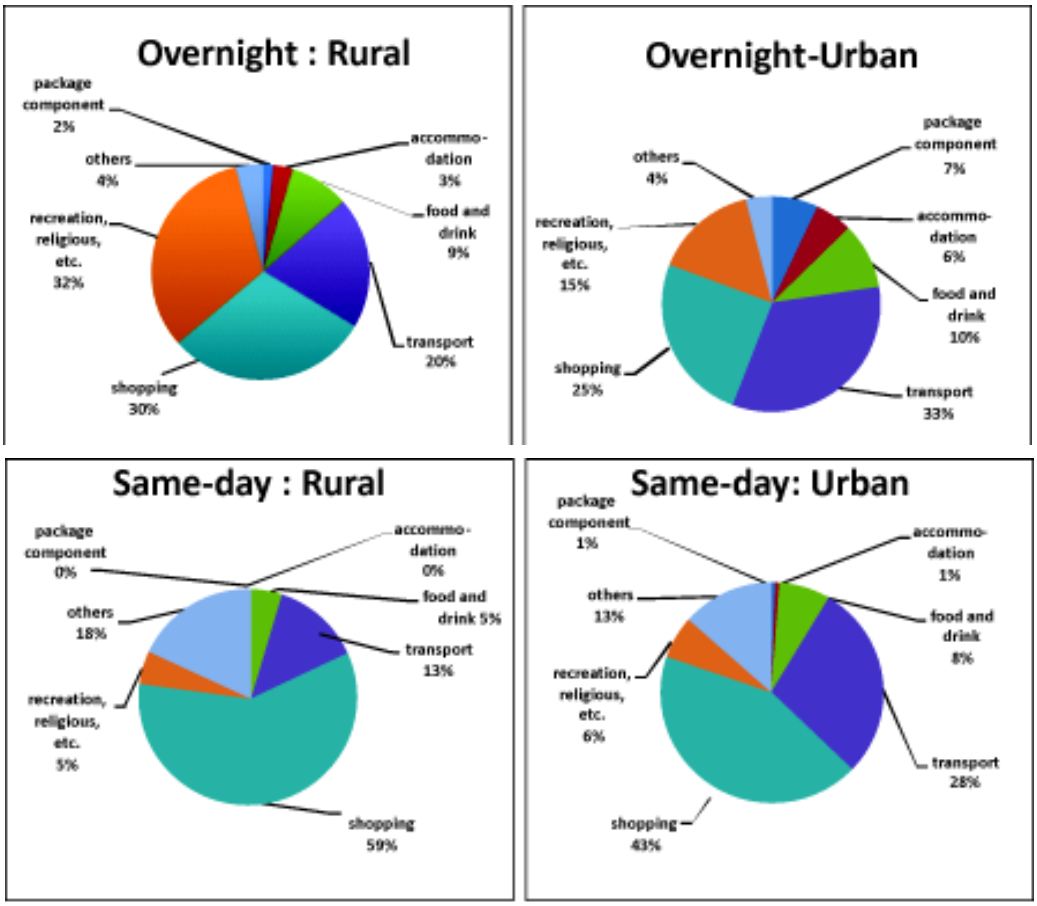
प्रमुख उद्देश्य	रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर होने वाले व्यय के ब्यौरे का प्रतिशत		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण + शहरी
व्यवसाय	3.39	7.43	5.06
छुट्टी, अवकाश और मनोविनोद	2.77	15.98	8.21
सामाजिक	42.47	42.58	42.51
धार्मिक और तीर्थ	10.64	14.40	12.19
शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण	1.09	1.62	1.31
स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा	30.28	14.53	23.79
खरीददारी	1.70	0.57	1.24
अन्य	7.61	2.88	5.66
सभी	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

4.5.4. व्यय के प्रमुख शीर्ष के अनुसार भ्रमण व्यय का वितरण: विवरणी 72 में रात्रि पर्यंत तथा एक दिवसीय भ्रमण का प्रतिशत वितरण इन पांच प्रमुख शीर्षों के अंतर्गत दर्शाया गया है (1) आवास (2) भोजन एवं पेय पदार्थ, (3) परिवहन, (4) खरीददारी और (5) मनोरंजन, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेद-कूद और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी क्रियाकलाप - और अन्य श्रेणी। इनके अलावा, प्रतिशत वितरण के आकलन के प्रयोजन से, पैकेज के रूप में किये गये व्यय - उपरोक्त ''पैकेज'' घटक -को अलग श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

विवरणी 72: प्रमुख मद समूह के आधार पर रात्रि पर्यंत व एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों पर होने वाले व्यय के ब्यौरे का प्रतिशत

मदों की श्रेणी	कुल व्यय पर समूह का प्रतिशत			
	रात्रि पर्यंत भ्रमण		एक दिवसीय भ्रमण	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
पैकेज घटक	1.52	7.15	0.15	0.89
गैर-पैकेज घटक				
आवास	2.95	5.65	0.07	0.47
खाद्य एवं पेय	9.15	9.66	4.57	7.77
परिवहन	19.97	33.49	13.63	28.78
खरीददारी	30.31	24.73	60.15	44.37
मनोविनोद, धार्मिक, संस्कृति, खेल और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी क्रियाकलाप	31.94	15.39	4.93	6.32
अन्य	4.15	3.92	18.41	13.77
सभी	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 33: Pattern of Expenditure on Overnight and Same day trips



रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण के मामले में, शहरी क्षेत्र में परिवहन मद पर किए गये व्यय का शेयर लगभग 33% और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 20% था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खरीददारी पर व्यय का शेयर 30% और शहरी क्षेत्र में 25% था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, मनोरंजन, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेल-कूद और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्यकलाप का शेयर सबसे ज्यादा अर्थात 32% था और शहरी क्षेत्र में 15% था। इस प्रकार रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर किये गये कुल व्यय में व्यय के इन तीन शीर्षों का शेयर, ग्रामीण आबादी के मामले में 82% और शहरी आबादी के मामले में 74% था। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण पर किये गये व्यय में भोजन और पेय पदार्थ का शेयर लगभग 9–10% था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास का शेयर लगभग 3% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 6% से कम था।

जहां तक एक-दिवसीय भ्रमण का संबंध है, व्यय का सबसे बड़ा घटक खरीददारी रहा है, ग्रामीण लोगों ने भ्रमण के दौरान खरीददारी पर 60% व्यय किया और शहरी लोगों का इस मद में व्यय 44% रहा है। शहरी लोगों के लिए व्यय का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा घटक परिवहन रहा है, कुल व्यय में इस घटक का शेयर 29% रहा था। एक-दिवसीय भ्रमण पर किये गये कुल व्यय में शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों ही क्षेत्रों ने खरीददारी और परिवहन पर कुल मिलाकर 73-74% व्यय किया। शहरी क्षेत्र के लोगों द्वारा भोजन और पेय पदार्थों पर किये गये व्यय का शेयर लगभग 8% और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का शेयर 5% से कम था।

4.5.5 रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमणों के प्रमुख प्रयोजन और भ्रमण व्यय का पैटर्न

ग्रामीण: सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्रा के मामले में, सबसे आम विशेषता यह थी कि कुल व्यय में खरीददारी पर व्यय पर शेयर 51% था। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सामाजिक प्रयोजन से की गई भ्रमण-यात्राओं में खरीददारी का शेयर अन्य सभी प्रयोजनों से की गई भ्रमण-यात्राओं के औसत से ज्यादा था। लेकिन, इन यात्राओं में कारोबारी प्रयोजन से यात्रा तथा खरीददारी के प्रयोजन से यात्रा (खरीददारी मुख्य प्रयोजन) शामिल नहीं है। यदि इन्हें भी कुल यात्राओं में शामिल कर लिया जाए तो खरीददारी का शेयर गिर कर सभी प्रयोजन से यात्राओं के औसत का 30% रह जाता है। सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्राओं पर व्यय में आवास का शेयर केवल 0.38% था जबकि सभी अन्य प्रयोजनों से यात्राओं (खरीददारी तथा स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा प्रयोजनों से यात्रा को छोड़कर) के मामले में यह 5% था इससे अधिक था। स्वास्थ्य तथा चिकित्सा प्रयोजनों से यात्राओं को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रयोजन से यात्राओं की तुलना में सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्राओं में भोजन तथा पेय पदार्थ का शेयर भी कम (8%) था। हालांकि, परिवहन का शेयर सभी प्रयोजनों के औसत यानि 20% से उल्लेखनीय रूप से ज्यादा यानि 27% था। धार्मिक तथा तीर्थयात्रा के मामलो में, व्यय में सबसे ज्यादा शेयर (34%) परिवहन का रहा है। खरीददारी पर व्यय 22% एवं भोजन तथा पेय पदार्थों पर व्यय लगभग 17% रहा है। स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा प्रयोजन से भ्रमण-यात्राओं के मामले में, मनोरंजन, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेल-कूद और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी क्रियाकलापों पर व्यय का शेयर कुल व्यय का तीन-चौथाई से ज्यादा रहा है और अन्य श्रेणियों का शेयर अपेक्षाकृत कम रहा है।

हालांकि सम्पूर्ण व्यय में भोजन तथा पेय पदार्थों का शेयर कुल मिलाकर केवल 9% रहा है। और सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्राओं के मामले में 8% रहा है, लेकिन कारोबार, अवकाश और धार्मिक प्रयोजनों से भ्रमण-यात्राओं पर व्यय में इसका शेयर प्रत्येक मामले में लगभग 15-17% रहा है।

शहरी: ग्रामीण आबादी की तरह ही, शहरी आबादी के संबंध में भी प्रमुख प्रयोजन के अनुसार व्यय पैटर्न में अनेक मामलों में अंतर नजर आया है। लेकिन, शहरी भारत में, अवकाश-यात्रा, सैर-सपाटा और मनोरंजन के लिए की गई यात्राओं में व्यय का पैकेज घटक लगभग 39% (ग्रामीण भारत के 15% की तुलना में) था। धार्मिक और तीर्थयात्रा के प्रयोजन से भ्रमण में भी इस घटक का शेयर 5% था। यह देखा गया कि शहरी भारत में परिवहन व्यय कुल व्यय का सबसे बड़ा घटक (33%) था, लेकिन ग्रामीण भारत में इसका शेयर केवल 20% था। सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्राओं और साथ ही धार्मिक और तीर्थयात्रा के प्रयोजन से भ्रमण के मामले में, कुल व्यय का 43-44% परिवहन पर व्यय किया गया और इस प्रकार यह सबसे बड़ा घटक रहा था। कारोबारी भ्रमण के मामले में, खरीददारी व्यय सबसे बड़ा घटक (40%) था। शहरी भारत में, सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्राओं के मामले आवास का शेयर काफी कम (1.2%) था, लेकिन कारोबारी भ्रमण, धार्मिक और तीर्थयात्रा भ्रमण के मामले में इसका शेयर 10-14% तक रहा था। सामाजिक भ्रमण-यात्राओं में भोजन और पेय पदार्थ का शेयर लगभग 8% , कारोबारी भ्रमण के मामले में 14% और अवकाश, सैर-सपाटा तथा मनोरंजन यात्राओं के मामले में इसका शेयर (पैकेज घटक को छोड़कर) 10% था।

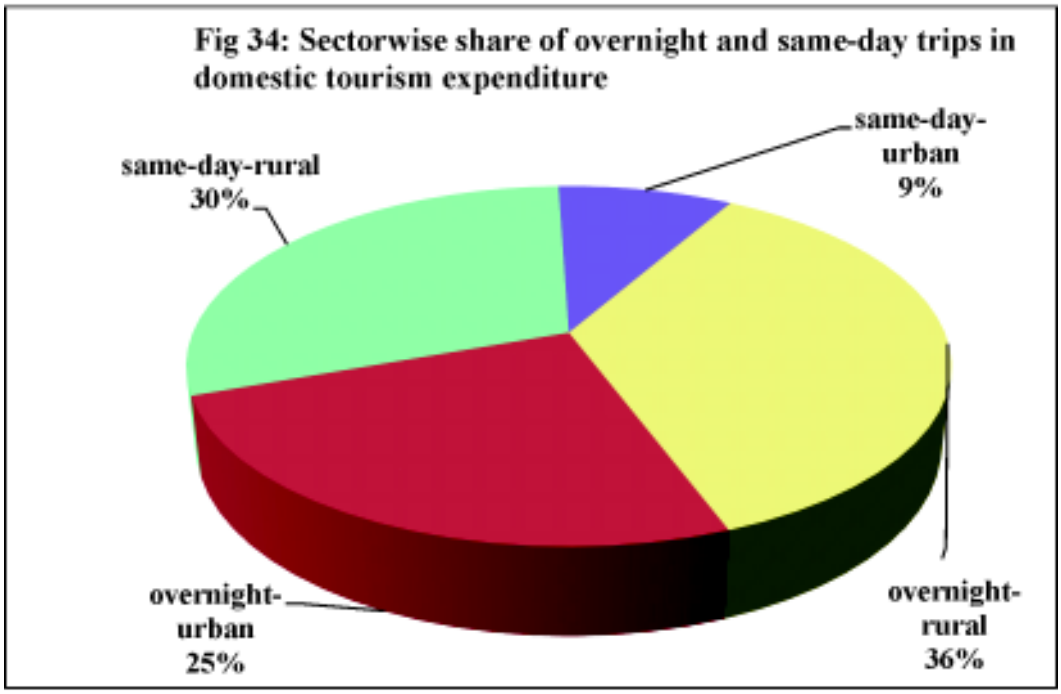
विवरणी 73: विभिन्न प्रमुख प्रयोजनों के अनुसार रात्रि पर्यन्त और एक दिवसीय भ्रमणों पर होनेवाले व्यय का प्रतिशत विवरण

व्यय की श्रेणी	व्यवसाय	छुट्टी, अवकाश, और मनोरंजन	सामाजिक	धार्मिक एवं तीर्थ	शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण	स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा	खरीद-दारी	अन्य	सभी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ग्रामीण									
पैकेज घटक	0.80	14.58	0.10	8.35	9.81	0.08	0.17	0.13	1.52
गैर-पैकेज घटक									
आवास	6.33	7.77	0.38	5.97	13.62	3.77	1.18	5.42	2.95
खाघ एवं पेय	16.34	14.60	8.32	16.73	14.74	6.27	2.18	10.15	9.15
परिवहन	18.31	24.03	27.21	34.32	21.22	7.10	4.93	13.28	19.97
खरीददारी	51.63	31.69	51.38	21.99	27.93	3.16	84.47	10.69	30.31
मनोविनोद, धार्मिक, इत्यादि*	2.59	4.82	5.59	9.75	2.02	78.61	6.15	57.52	31.94
अन्य	4.00	2.51	7.02	2.89	10.66	1.02	0.92	2.81	4.15
कुल	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
शहरी									
पैकेज घटक	0.33	38.64	0.12	5.31	7.18	0.00	2.49	0.22	7.15
गैर-पैकेज घटक									
आवास	13.71	10.37	1.20	9.81	12.76	3.41	0.94	11.69	5.65
खाघ एवं पेय	13.75	10.41	8.49	15.64	14.16	3.56	2.88	12.16	9.66
परिवहन	30.65	24.64	43.00	43.65	43.25	7.50	6.15	29.51	33.49
खरीददारी	39.85	12.93	37.64	15.34	17.91	2.35	86.40	12.05	24.73
मनोविनोद, धार्मिक, इत्यादि*	0.63	1.78	2.69	7.22	1.81	82.24	0.30	30.99	15.39
अन्य	1.08	1.21	6.87	3.03	2.93	0.94	0.82	3.38	3.92
कुल	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*मनोविनोद, धार्मिक, सास्कृति, खेल-कूद एवं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी क्रियाकलाप

4.5.6 भ्रमण और सेक्टर के अनुसार घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय का वितरण: चित्र 34 में कुल घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय में रात्रि-पर्यंत और एक-दिवसीय भ्रमण-यात्राओं का शेयर सेक्टर-वार अलग-अलग दिखाया गया है। घरेलू पर्यटन पर कुल व्यय में रात्रि-पर्यंत भ्रमण-यात्राओं का कुल शेयर 61% है, इसमें 36% व्यय ग्रामीण परिवारों का और 25% व्यय शहरी परिवारों का है। घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय में एक-दिवसीय भ्रमण-यात्रा का

शेयर 39% है, इसमें से 30% व्यय ग्रामीण आबादी ने किया है और 9% व्यय शहरी आबादी ने किया है। इस प्रकार घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का योगदान 66% (दो-तिहाई से थोड़ा सा कम) और शहरी क्षेत्र का योगदान 34% रहा है।



BROAD CONTENTS OF THE LAST THREE ISSUES OF 'SARVEKSHANA'

(A) **95th ISSUE**

PART – I: TECHNICAL PAPERS

1. Some Effects on Estimates of Household Consumption of Using Mixed reference Period – NSS 61st Round Data
Prabir Chaudhury and Siddhartha Kundu
2. Gendering Disguised Unemployment: A Study of Informal Service Sector in India
Atanu Sengupta, Soumyendra Kishore Datta, Susanta Mondal
3. A study of student households
Gopa Chattapadhyay and Prabir Chaudhury
4. A short note on the linkage between Poverty and Child Labour in India
Dipa Mukherjee
5. A Relationship between MPCEs from Worksheet and from Detailed Inquiry
Siddhartha Kundu

PART – II: SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEYS

6. An Integrated Summary of Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India - NSS-62nd Round (July 2005 - June 2006)
T. K. Sanyal & Nilanjana Roy Joseph

PART – III: HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT REPORTS RELEASED BY NSSO

7. Household Consumer Expenditure in India - NSS 64th Round, 2007-08
8. Employment and Unemployment Situation in India - NSS 64th Round, 2007-08
9. Education in India: Participation and Expenditure - NSS 64th Round, 2007-08
10. Migration in India - NSS 64th Round, 2007-08

(B) **96th ISSUE**

PART – I: TECHNICAL PAPERS

1. Half-year Survey on Morbidity and Health Care: Estimates and Implications
Ankush Agrawal
2. Milk Consumption Pattern In India
Jignesh Shah and T.N. Datta
3. Experiences of the Survey on Unorganized Manufacturing Sector, NSS 62nd Round, 2005-06
Rajiv Mehta, G. C. Manna, and T. K. Sanyal
4. A Note on Some Experiences during 63rd Round of Socio-Economic Survey on Service Sector Enterprises (Excluding Trade)
CSO and NSSO

PART – II: SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEYS

5. An Integrated Summary of NSS Survey on Service Sector in India - 63rd Round (July 2006 - June 2007)
Gayatri Bhattacharya

PART – III: HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT REPORTS RELEASED BY NSSO

6. Some Characteristics of Urban Slums - NSS 65th round, 2008-09
7. Housing Condition in India - NSS 65th round, 2008-09
8. Domestic Tourism in India - NSS 65th round, 2008-09

(C) **97th ISSUE**

PART – I: TECHNICAL PAPERS

1. Methodology for compilation of spatial price indices to depict the differentials across different States/UTs and major cities
Amita Mazumder
2. NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys: An Examination of Respondent Characteristics
Ankush Agrawal and Tushar Agrawal
3. Bovine Ownership in Rural India
Jignesh Shah and T.N. Datta
4. Value Added by the Services Sector in India: A Comparative Analysis Based on NSS 63rd Round Survey and National Accounts Statistics
Ashish Kumar, G.C. Manna and G.S. Lakshmi
5. Comparison of the data on Hotels & Restaurant sector in India from various sources
R. N. Pandey and K. K. Nath

PART – II: SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEYS

6. Integrated Summary of NSS 64th Round (July 2007 - June 2008) survey results on "Employment & Unemployment, Migration, Education, and Household Consumer Expenditure in India"
Onkar Prosad Ghosh, Monojit Das, Sudip Kumar Ray, Ram Kripal, Salil Kumar Mukhopadhyay

PART – III: HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT REPORTS RELEASED BY NSSO
(NSS 66th round, July 2009 - June 2010)

7. Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10.
8. Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure.
9. Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India.
10. Nutritional Intake in India.
11. Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India.
12. Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting.
13. Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups In India.
14. Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups.

PDOS 57 XXX No. 3 & 4
1300

The objective of this journal is to present analytical articles based on the results published by NSSO. 'Sarvekshana' welcomes contributions based on the NSS data and those relating to its methodology.

- Authors are requested to send typewritten copy of their papers / articles to the Deputy Director General, Coordination and Publication Division, National Sample Survey Office, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi–110 001.
- Typescript should be double-spaced. Margins should be 1½" wide on the left and 1" on the right. It is better that a soft copy of the paper/article in MS Word/Excel is also forwarded. The paper/articles can directly be e-mailed at nssosarv@gmail.com.
- Mathematical formulae, symbols, etc. should be neatly written, if typing is not possible. The graphs, charts and diagrams, if any, should be complete with all details and be such that direct reproduction can be obtained.
- Reference to other papers, books etc. should be given in full e.g. name of author, title of publication, name of journal, date of publication etc.
- A summary of the paper not exceeding 150 words should also be sent.
- Subscription to 'Sarvekshana' should be sent to the Controller of Publications, Department of Publication, Civil Lines, Delhi – 110 054.
- 'Sarvekshana' can also be downloaded free of cost from our website mospi.gov.in after due process of Internet enabled registration by the User/Researcher/Student.

Price : ₹ 300/-

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE WELCOME

Printed by Manager, Government of India Press,
Minto Road, New Delhi - 110 002