

National Sample Survey Report on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition; Health; Social Consumption on Education and; Persons with Disability

NSS Report No.584: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India, NSS 76th Round (July –December 2018)

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted a survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition as a part of 76th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). The main objective of the survey was to collect information on facilities of drinking water, sanitation along with housing facilities available to the households and the micro environment surrounding the houses which are important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the people.

Some important findings of the survey, based on the response of the households, are:

1. Drinking water facility

- a. The major source of drinking water was hand pump for the households in the rural areas and piped water into dwelling in the urban areas. About 42.9% of the households in the rural areas used hand pump as the principal source of drinking water and about 40.9% of the households in the urban areas used piped water into dwelling as the principal source of drinking water.

- b. About 48.6% of the households in the rural and about 57.5% in the urban areas had exclusive access to principal source of drinking water.
- c. About 87.6% of the households in the rural and about 90.9% in the urban areas had sufficient drinking water throughout the year from the principal source.
- d. About 58.2% of the households in the rural and about 80.7% in the urban areas had drinking water facilities within the household premises.
- e. About 94.5% of the households in the rural and about 97.4% in the urban areas used 'improved source of drinking water' viz. bottled water, piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard/plot, piped water from neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well, hand pump, protected well, public tanker truck, private tanker truck, protected spring and rainwater collection.
- f. About 51.4% of the households in the rural and about 72.0% in the urban areas used improved source of drinking water, sufficiently available throughout the year located in the premises.

2. Bathroom and sanitation facility:

- a. About 50.3% of the households in the rural and about 75.0% in the urban areas had exclusive access to bathroom.
- b. About 56.6% of the households in rural and about 91.2% in urban areas had access to bathroom. Among the households which had access to bathroom, about 48.4% in the rural areas and about 74.8% in the urban areas used bathroom attached to the dwelling unit.

3. Tenurial status and household characteristics:

- a. About 96.0% of the households in the rural and about 63.8% in the urban areas had their own dwelling unit.
- b. Among the households living in houses (i.e. households with dwelling units), about 96.7% of the households in the rural and about 91.5% in the urban areas used the house for

residential purpose only.

- c. Among the households living in houses, about 89.0% of the households in the rural and about 56.4% in the urban areas had independent house.
- d. Among the households living in houses, about 76.7% of the households in the rural and about 96.0% in the urban areas had the house of pucca structure.
- e. Among the households living in houses, average floor area of the dwelling unit was about 46.6 sq. m. in the rural and about 46.1 sq. m. in the urban areas.

4. Electricity for domestic use:

Among the households living in houses, about 93.9% of the households in the rural and about 99.1% in the urban areas had electricity for domestic use.

5. Micro environment:

- a. Among the households living in houses, about 48.3% of the households in the rural and about 86.6% in the urban areas used LPG as fuel for cooking.
- b. Among the households living in houses, about 61.1% of the households in the rural and about 92.0% in the urban areas had drainage system in the house for disposal of waste water/liquid waste.
- c. Among the households living in houses, about 48.1% of the households in the rural areas disposed off household waste water without treatment to open low land areas/streets. In the urban areas, about 71.1% of the households disposed off household waste water without treatment to drainage system.
- d. Among the households living in houses, about 72.4% of the households in the rural areas disposed off household garbage either in household's individual dumping spot or in a common place other than community dumping spot. In the urban areas, about 70.3% of the households disposed off household garbage either in community dumping spot or in a common place other than community dumping spot.
- e. Among the households living in houses, about 80.4% of the households in the rural areas

had no arrangement for collection of household garbage. In the urban areas, panchayat/municipality/corporation made arrangement for collection of household garbage for about 74.1% of the households.

- f. Among the households living in houses, about 87.1% of the households in the rural and about 95.7% in the urban areas had the house with direct opening to approach road/lane/constructed path.

Household Social Consumption in India: Health NSS 75th Round (July, 2017 – June, 2018)

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted the survey on Household Social Consumption related to Health during the period July 2017 to June 2018 as a part of 75th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). The main objective of the survey was to gather basic quantitative information on the health sector viz. morbidity, profile of ailments including their treatment, role of government and private facilities in providing healthcare, expenditure on medicines, expenditure on medical consultation and investigation, hospitalisation and expenditure thereon, maternity and childbirth, the condition of the aged, etc.

Some important findings of the survey, based on the response of the households, are:

1. Percentage of persons that responded as ailing in a 15-day period:

- a. 6.8% in rural India (6.1% for rural males and 7.6% for rural females).
- b. 9.1% in urban India (8.2% for urban males and 10.0% for urban females).
- c. 7.5% in India as a whole (6.7% for males and 8.3% for females).

2. Percentage of persons that responded as ailing in a 15-day period for specific age groups:

- a. 11.4% in the age-group 45-59 (9.3% among males and 13.6% among females).
- b. 27.7% in the age-group 60+ (27.5% among males and 27.9% among females).

3. Proportion of persons treated as in-patient any time during a 365-day period:

- a. 2.6% in rural India (2.6% for rural males and 2.7% for rural females).
- b. 3.4% in urban India (3.4% for urban males and 3.5% for urban females).
- c. 2.9% in India as a whole (2.8% for males and 2.9% for females).

4. Proportion of persons treated as in-patient (among persons aged 60+):

- a. 7.7% in rural India (8.6% for rural males and 6.8% for rural females).
- b. 10.2% in urban India (11.6% for urban males and 8.8% for urban females).
- c. 8.5% in India as a whole (9.6% for males and 7.5% for females).

5. In-patient hospitalization (excluding childbirth) by type of hospital for availing treatment:

- a. Public hospitals accounted for 42% (46% in rural areas, 35% in urban areas).
- b. Private hospitals (excl. charitable, NGO-run) accounted for 55% (52% in rural areas, 61% in urban areas).
- c. Charitable/trust/NGO-run hospitals accounted for 2.7% (2.4% in rural areas, 3.3% in urban areas).

6. Healthcare service provider for treatment of ailments:

- a. Government hospitals in case of 30% ailments (33% in rural, 26% in urban).
- b. Private hospitals in case of 23% ailments (21% in rural, 27% in urban).
- c. Private doctors/clinics in case of 43% ailments (41% in rural, 44% in urban).
- d. Informal health care provider and Charitable/trust/NGO-run hospitals in case of remaining 4.1% of ailments (5.2% in rural, 2.2% in urban).

7. Population with health expenditure coverage:

- a. 14% of the rural population and 19% of the urban population reported that they had health expenditure coverage.
- b. 13% of rural and 9% of urban population reported that they were covered by Government sponsored health insurance.
- c. About 1% of rural population reported that they were covered by health insurance arranged by Government/PSU as employer/ Employer-supported health protection schemes.
- d. About 6% of urban population reported that they were covered by health insurance arranged by Government/PSU as employer/ Employer-supported health protection schemes.
- e. About 4% of urban population reported that they were covered by health insurance arranged by the households with insurance companies.

8. Treatment seeking behaviour: In both rural and urban India, 95% of ailments were treated by allopathy.

9. Average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth):

- a. Average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) in rural India about Rs. 16,676 and Rs. 26,475 in urban India.
- b. In Government/public hospitals the expenditure was about Rs. 4,452 (about Rs. 4,290 in rural and Rs. 4,837 in urban areas).
- c. In private hospitals the expenditure was about Rs. 31,845 (about Rs. 27,347 in rural and Rs. 38,822 in urban areas).

10. Place of childbirth:

- a. In rural areas about 90% childbirths were institutional (in Government/private hospitals) and in urban areas it was about 96%.

- b. Among institutional childbirths in rural areas, about 69% were in Government hospitals and about 21% in private hospital.
- c. Among institutional childbirths in urban areas, about 48% were in each of Government hospitals and private hospitals.

11. Hospital childbirth (including normal, caesarean and other type of delivery) and surgery:

- a. Surgery was done in about 28% of hospital childbirths in India (rural: about 24%; urban: about 41%).
- b. In Government hospitals, only about 17% of childbirths were surgery cases – over 92% were provided free.
- c. In private hospitals, about 55% of childbirths were surgery cases – only 1% was provided free.
- d. The average expenditure per hospital childbirth was about Rs. 2,404 in rural and Rs. 3,106 in urban areas for Government hospitals. It was about Rs. 20,788 in rural and Rs. 29,105 in urban for private hospitals.
- e. For a normal delivery, average expenditure per childbirth in a Government hospital was about Rs. 2,084 in rural and Rs. 2,459 in urban India.
- f. For a normal delivery, average expenditure per childbirth in a private hospital was about Rs. 12,931 in rural and Rs. 17,960 in urban areas.
- g. For a caesarean delivery, average expenditure in a Government hospital was around Rs. 5,423 in rural and Rs. 5,504 in urban areas.
- h. For a caesarean delivery, average expenditure in a private hospital was around Rs. 29,406 in rural and Rs. 37,508 in urban areas.

12. Immunisation among children aged 0-5 years:

- a. About 97% of both boys and girls had received vaccination in rural India.
- b. About 98% of boys and 97% of girls had received vaccination in urban India.
- c. About 59% of boys and 60% of girls at all-India level had been fully immunised (i.e.,

- received all 8 prescribed vaccinations).
- d. About 82% of males and 47% of females of 60 years and above were living with their spouses.
 - e. About 94% of males and 91% of females of 60 years and above were physically mobile.

Household Social Consumption on Education In India NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018)

National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted a survey on Household Social Consumption: Education as part of 75th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). The main objective of NSS 75th round survey on Household Social Consumption: Education was to build indicators on participation of the persons of age 3 to 35 years in the education system, expenditure incurred on education of the household members and various indicators of those currently not attending education (i.e., for the persons who never enrolled or ever enrolled but currently not attending education).

Some important findings of the survey, based on the response of the households, are:

1. Literacy Rate and levels of education in India

- a. Literacy rate among persons of age 7 years and above was 77.7%. It was 73.5% in rural and 87.7% in the urban areas.
- b. Among persons of age 15 years and above, in rural areas, 30.6% had completed secondary or above level of education while in urban areas it was 57.5%.
- c. Nearly 10.6 % of the persons of age 15 years and above in India had completed level of education graduate and above. This was 5.7% in rural and 21.7% in urban areas.

2. Enrolment and attendance for persons of age 3 to 35 years

- a. Among persons of age 3 to 35 years, 13.6% never enrolled, 42.5% ever enrolled but currently not attending while 43.9% were currently attending.

- b. In rural areas, 15.7% never enrolled, 40.7% ever enrolled but currently not attending while 43.5% were currently attending.
- c. In urban areas, 8.3% never enrolled, 46.9% ever enrolled but currently not attending while 44.8% were currently attending.
- d. Among males, 11.0% never enrolled, 42.7% ever enrolled but currently not attending while 46.2% were currently attending.
- e. Among females, 16.6% never enrolled, 42.2% ever enrolled but currently not attending while 41.2% were currently attending.
- f. Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) at primary level was 101.2%. The figure was 94.4% at 'upper primary / middle level' and 98.7% at 'primary and upper primary /middle level'.
- g. Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) at primary level was 86.1%. The figure was 72.2% at 'upper primary / middle level' and 89.0% at 'primary and upper primary /middle level'
- h. Nearly 96.1% of the students¹ were pursuing general courses and 3.9% were pursuing technical/professional courses.
- i. Among male students, nearly 95.5% were pursuing general courses and 4.5% were pursuing technical/professional courses.
- j. Among female students, nearly 96.9% were pursuing general courses and 3.1% were pursuing technical/professional courses.
- k. Among students pursuing general courses, nearly 55.8% were male students and 44.2% were female students.
- l. Among students pursuing technical/professional courses, nearly 65.2% were male students and 34.8% were female students.

3. Indicators relating to 'free education', 'free/subsidised textbooks' and 'free/subsidised stationery' to students of age 3 to 35 years currently attending at pre-primary and above level.

- a. Nearly 57.0% of the students in rural and 23.4% in urban areas received free education.
- b. Nearly 15.7% of the students in rural and 9.1% in urban areas received scholarship/ stipend/ reimbursement.

- c. Nearly 54.2% of the students in rural and 23.7% in urban areas received free/ subsidised textbooks.
- d. Nearly 10.0% of the students in rural and 7.2% in urban areas received free/ subsidised stationery.

4. Expenditure on education for students of age 3 to 35 years currently attending preprimary and above level basic course

- a. In rural areas, average expenditure per student pursuing general course in the current academic year was Rs. 5,240 while in urban areas it was Rs. 16,308.
- b. In rural areas, average expenditure per student pursuing technical/professional course in the current academic year was Rs. 32,137 while in urban areas it was Rs. 64,763.

5. Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

- a. Nearly 4.4% of the rural households and 23.4% of the urban households had computer.
- b. Nearly 14.9% of the rural households and 42.0% of the urban households had internet facility.
- c. In rural areas, among persons of age 5 years and above, 9.9% were able to operate a computer, 13.0% were able to use internet and 10.8% used internet during last 30 days.
- d. In urban areas, among persons of age 5 years and above, 32.4% were able to operate a computer, 37.1% were able to use internet and 33.8% used internet during last 30 days.

NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India NSS 76th Round (July – December 2018)

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted a Survey of Persons with Disabilities during July 2018 to December 2018 as a part of 76th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). The main objective of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted by NSO in its 76th round was to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the

persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing/using public building/public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expenses relating to disability, etc.

Some important findings of the survey, based on the response of the households, are:

1. Prevalence and incidence of disability

- a. In India prevalence of disability (percentage of persons with disability in the population) was 2.2% with 2.3% in rural and 2.0% in urban areas.
- b. Prevalence of disability was higher among males than females. Among males, prevalence of disability was 2.4% while it was 1.9% among females.
- c. Incidence of disability in the population, that is the number of persons with onset of disability (by birth or otherwise) during 365 days preceding the date of survey was 86 per 1,00,000 persons.

2. Level of education among persons with disabilities

- a. Among persons with disabilities of age 7 years and above, 52.2% were literate.
- b. Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, 19.3% had highest educational level as secondary and above.
- c. Among persons with disabilities of age 3 to 35 years, 10.1% attended pre-school intervention programme.
- d. Percentage of persons with disabilities of age 3 to 35 years, who were ever enrolled in ordinary school, was 62.9%.

3. Living arrangement, care giver, receipt of aid/help, certificate of disability

- a. Percentage of persons with disabilities who were living alone¹ was 3.7 %.
- b. Among persons with disabilities, 62.1 % had care giver, for 0.3 % of the persons with

disabilities caregiver was required but not available and for another 37.7 % of the persons with disabilities no caregiver was required.

- c. Percentage of persons with disabilities who received aid/help from Government was 21.8% and another 1.8% received aid/help from organisations other than Government.
- d. Among persons with disabilities, 28.8% reported that they had a certificate of disability.

4. Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate in usual status among persons with disabilities

- a. Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Labour Force Participation Rate in usual status was 23.8%.
- b. Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Worker Population Ratio in usual status was 22.8%.
- c. Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Unemployment Rate in usual status was 4.2%.

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