



Some Characteristics of Urban Slums

2008-09

NSS 65th Round
(July 2008 - June 2009)



National Sample Survey Office
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Preface

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted an all-India survey of rural and urban areas of the country in the 65th round of NSS during July 2008 - June 2009. The survey comprised enquiries on (i) domestic tourism (ii) housing condition (iii) condition of urban slums. The survey on slums was the fourth all-India slum survey of NSSO and was conducted in a randomly selected sample of urban blocks spread over the entire geographical area of the country. This report presents the results of the survey on urban slums.

Since the 58th round NSS survey (2002), the survey of slums is being restricted to urban areas. The aim of the survey is to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available therein. Both 'notified slums' – areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, or other civic bodies – and non-notified slums are surveyed.

The present report contains information relating to 2008-09 on ownership, area type, structure, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also provides information on the change in the condition of the slums during the five years preceding the date of survey. As in the last slum survey of NSSO, State-level estimates are presented for those States where the number of sample slums surveyed was at least 10. The all-India estimates are based on the slums surveyed in all States/UTs.

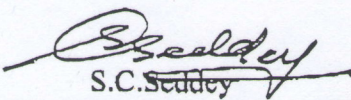
Chapter One of the report is introductory. Major definitions and concepts related to the survey are given in Chapter Two. The survey findings are discussed in Chapter Three. Detailed statistical tables are presented in Appendix A. The sampling design and estimation procedure is explained in Appendix B, and a facsimile of the schedule of enquiry canvassed in the field is provided as Appendix C.

The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of the NSSO undertook the development of the survey methodology and survey instruments, and the drafting of the report. The field work was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO and the data processing and tabulation work by the Data Processing Division (DPD) of NSSO. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to all the members of the Steering Committee of National Sample Surveys, and to the Working Group for NSS 65th round, for their valuable guidance at various stages of survey activities from designing of the questionnaire to the preparation of this report. I also express my thanks to various officers of different divisions of the NSSO involved in the preparation of this report.

I hope the report will be found useful by policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of the report will be highly appreciated.

New Delhi
May 2010


S.C. Seddey
Director General & Chief Executive Officer
NSSO

विशेषताएं

- जुलाई 2008 से जून 2009 में किया गया इस सर्वेक्षण में नगरपालिकाओं, निगमों, स्थानीय निकायों या विकास प्राधकृत द्वारा जो नगरीय क्षेत्र 'बस्ती' अधिसूचित किए गए थे उन्हें "अधिसूचित बस्ती" माना गया। दूसरी तरफ, "गैर-अधिसूचित बस्ती" एक ऐसा सघन नगरीय क्षेत्र था जिसमें अस्थायी प्रकृति के कमजोर प्रकार के निर्मित सामान्य तौर पर एक साथ घिरे हुए घर बने थे जिनमें अपर्याप्त साफ सफाई एवं पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं अस्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियों में मिली। ऐसी सारी बस्तियों को, अधिसूचित या गैर अधिसूचित, यदि उनमें कम से कम 20 परिवार भी उस चयित नगरीय ब्लॉक में रहते थे तो उस सर्वेक्षण के उद्देश्य के लिए बस्ती माना गया था। 65वां दौर में 4764 आवंटित ब्लॉकों में, 4738 ब्लॉक सर्वेक्षित की गयीं : एवं उनमें से 365 अधिसूचित एवं 365 गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया।
- नगरीय भारत में 2008-09 में करीब 49 हजार बस्तियों के अस्तित्व का अनुमान किया गया, जिनमें से 24% नालों एवं मोरी के करीब स्थित थीं एवं 12% रेलवे स्टेशनों के करीब।
- लगभग 57% बस्तियों का निर्माण उस सार्वजनिक भूमि पर किया गया था, जिनका ज्यादातर मालिकाना स्थानीय निकायों, राज्य सरकार, आदि का था।
- अधिसूचित बस्तियों के 64% में, बहुमत निवास पक्के थे, एवं तदनु रूप गैर-अधिसूचित वालों के प्रतिशत 50% था।
- 95% बस्तियों के लिए, पीने के पानी का मुख्य स्रोत या तो नल या फिर नलकूप था।
- केवल 1% अधिसूचित और 7% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में बिजली नहीं थी।
- अधिसूचित बस्तियों के 78% का एवं गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों के 57% का बस्ती में पक्का रास्ता बना हुआ था।
- लगभग 73% अधिसूचित एवं 58% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों का सड़क के साथ मोटर द्वारा पहुंचने का रास्ता बना हुआ था।
- मॉनसून में पानी जम जाने की समस्या से 48% बस्तियों पर असर पड़ा - 32% जहां बस्ती के अंदर एवं पहुंचने का रास्ता दोनों में पानी जमा, 7% जहां बस्ती में पानी जमा लेकिन पहुंचने वाले रास्ते पर नहीं एवं 9% जहां केवल पहुंचने के रास्ते पर जल जमाव हुआ।
- बस्तियों में 2002 से 2008-09 के दौरान शौचालय सुविधा में काफी सुधार आए। सैप्टिक टैंक से संयोजित शौचालय (या उससे मिलती जुलती सुविधा) 68% अधिसूचित एवं 47% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में (2002 में 66% एवं 35%) उपलब्ध थीं। दूसरी तरफ, 10% अधिसूचित एवं 20% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में (2002 से 17% एवं 51%) कोई शौचालय सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी।
- लगभग 10% अधिसूचित एवं 23% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों का मैले पानी की निकास नाली की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। 2002 में तदनु रूप यह अनुपात अधिसूचित के लिए 15% एवं गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों के लिए 44% था। पक्के माल की बनी हुई या निची भूमि की जलनिकास नाली करीब

39% अधिसूचित बस्तियों में मौजूद थी (2002 में 25%) एवं गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में 24% थी (2002 में 13%) ।

- नीचे तल की भूमि की पर मल-निकास की व्यवस्था 33% अधिसूचित (2002 में 30%) एवं 19% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में मौजूद थी (2002 में 15%) ।
- सरकारी संस्थाएं 75% अधिसूचित एवं 55% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों से कूड़ा इकट्ठा करती थीं । इनमें कम से कम 7 दिनों में एक बार कूड़ा 93% अधिसूचित बस्तियों से एवं 92% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों से इकट्ठा किया जाता था । लगभग 10% अधिसूचित एवं 23% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में कूड़े-फेकने के लिए कोई नियमित व्यवस्था नहीं थी ।

यह नोट किया जाए कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में बस्तियों में जो परिवर्तन हुए, यह जानकार व्यक्तियों (जिनसे यह सूचना एकत्रित की गई) की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है ।

- पिछले पांच वर्षों में, सड़कों की (दोनों बस्तियों के अंदर एवं जिस रस्ते द्वारा बस्ती तक पहुंचा जाता है) एवं पानी के मामले में सुविधाएं 50% अधिसूचित बस्तियों में बेहतर हुई थीं । पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बहुत कम अधिसूचित बस्तियों में इन वर्तमान सुविधाओं की अवस्था में कमी दिखाई दी । (करीब 6% या उससे भी कम) ।
- 20% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों या उससे अधिक में, मल-निकास प्रणाली एवं चिकित्सा सुविधाओं को छोड़कर पिछले पांच वर्ष में सुविधायें बेहतर हुई थी । गैर-अधिसूचित बस्ती में इनमें से किसी भी सुविधाओं की कमी, कम ही बस्तियों में दिखाई पड़ी (9% या उससे भी कम) ।
- ज्यादातर सुविधाएं जैसे, स्ट्रीट लाइट, शौचालय, जल निकास प्रणाली की व्यवस्था, एवं चिकित्सा की सुविधा के बारे में 10% से अधिक अधिसूचित बस्तियों ने यह रिपोर्ट किया कि ऐसी सुविधा न पांच वर्ष पहले मौजूद थी, न सर्वेक्षण के समय । स्ट्रीट लाइट, शौचालय, जल-निकास तथा मल-निकास प्रणाली एवं कूड़ा निपटान की व्यवस्था, प्रत्येक के बारे में 20% गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों ने यह रिपोर्ट किया कि ऐसी सुविधा न पांच वर्ष पहले मौजूद थी, न सर्वेक्षण के समय ।
- सारी सुविधा के विषय में, पिछले पांच वर्षों में, जहां-जहां सुविधा की परिस्थिति बेहतर हुई, ऐसी 80%-90% बस्तियों में सरकार बेहतारी की मुख्य स्रोत थी । प्राइमरी स्तर पर शैक्षिक सुविधा जहां बेहतर हुई, ऐसी अधिसूचित बस्तियों में 13% में बेहतारी की स्रोत एन.जी.ओ. थे । गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों में भी शौचालय एवं मल-निकास प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाने में एन.जी.ओ. ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी ।

Highlights

- For this survey, conducted during July 2008 to June 2009, urban areas notified as slums by respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were treated as “notified slums”. A “non-notified slum” was a compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. All such slums, notified or non-notified, were considered as ‘slum’ for the purpose of the survey, if at least 20 households lived in such a slum within the selected urban block. In the 4738 urban blocks surveyed out of the allotted random sample of 4764 urban blocks during the 65th round, there existed 365 notified and 365 non-notified slums.
- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tubewell.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by waterlogging 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.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up

from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.

- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums. Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.

Note that the changes reported during the last five years in the slums are as reported by the knowledgeable person (from whom the information is collected) depending on his/her perceptions.

- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.

- Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slums.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 The first nationwide survey on the 'economic condition of slum dwellers in urban cities' was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its 31st round enquiry (July 1976 - June 1977). The survey was restricted to (i) all the Class I towns having 1971 census population one lakh or more and (ii) two Class II towns, viz. Shillong and Pondicherry. Only the cities proper and not the urban agglomerations were considered for the survey coverage. For identifying 'undeclared slums', a slum was defined as an areal unit having twenty five or more katcha structures mostly of temporary nature, or fifty or more households residing mostly in katcha structures, huddled together, or inhabited by persons with practically no private latrine and inadequate public latrine and water facilities. The survey results were published in NSS Report No. 290: Condition of Slum Areas in Cities.

1.2 The second nationwide survey on particulars of slums was conducted by the NSSO in its 49th round enquiry (January - June 1993), which covered rural as well as urban areas. Two kinds of slums - 'declared' and 'undeclared' - were covered. Certain areas declared as 'slums' by the appropriate municipality, corporation, local body or development authorities were the 'declared slums'. Outside the declared slums, any compact area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together - usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities - in unhygienic conditions was considered an 'undeclared slum', if at least 20 households lived in that area. The survey results, published in September 1997, are available in NSS Report No. 417: Slums in India.

1.3 After a gap of nearly ten years, the third survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round enquiry (July-December 2002). The concept of slum being basically urban, the Governing Council of the NSSO decided, on the recommendation of the Working Group on NSS 58th round, to cover only urban slums in the survey. It is

worth mentioning that the results of both the 49th and the 58th round survey reflect only the availability and not the adequacy of the facilities available in the slums. The survey results, published in December 2003, are available in NSS Report No. 486: Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features.

1.4 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. Only slums found in the randomly selected urban blocks were surveyed.

1.5 **Objective of the 65th Round 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. It was also attempted to assess the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities had improved/deteriorated over the last five years. All these aspects were proposed to be studied separately for the different State/UTs as well as at the all-India level.

1.6 **Geographical Coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

1.7 **Sample Design:** A stratified sampling design was adopted for selection of the sample first-stage units (FSUs). The FSUs for the survey on condition of slums were Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. Information was collected on each slum, notified or non-notified, found in the entire area of the selected first stage units. In some cases, the area of a slum was very large and extended beyond the selected FSU. In such cases, information was collected only for the part of the slum falling within the sample FSU. For a notified slum, too, only the part of the slum falling within the sample FSU was considered as one slum and surveyed as such. It

may be noted that if a slum cut across more than one FSU, all the slum particulars recorded would relate to the part of the slum which fell in the selected FSU. A detailed discussion on the sample design and estimation procedure followed in the survey is given in Appendix B of this report.

1.8 Sub-rounds: The entire survey period (1st July 2008 - 30th June 2009) was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each (Sub-round 1: July-September 2008, Sub-round 2: October-December 2008, Sub-round 3: January-March 2009, Sub-round 4: April-June 2009) and an equal number of sample blocks were allocated to each sub-round. Each FSU was surveyed during the sub-round period to which it was allocated. Within a particular sub-round, the field-work was spread out uniformly over the different months to the extent possible.

1.9 Sample Size: While the State Governments participated in the survey by surveying a separate sample of urban blocks, this report is based on the Central sample, that is, the blocks surveyed by NSSO officials. A total of 4764 FSUs (i.e., UFS blocks) were selected for the Central sample in this survey, of which 4738 could be surveyed (a response rate of 99.5 percent). At the all-India level, a total of 730 slums were covered in these surveyed urban blocks. The number of sample blocks allotted for survey and actually surveyed, along with the numbers of notified and non-notified slums surveyed, are given in Statement 1, for different States/UTs. However, presentation of the results at the State/UT level has been in respect of those States/UTs where number of sample slums was ten or more, although the all-India level estimates are based on all the surveyed slums.

1.10 Mode of Data Collection: Unlike household surveys where data are collected from a member of each household selected for the survey, data were collected in this survey for the entire slum from knowledgeable persons as judged by survey officials. Statement 2 shows the distribution of the slums surveyed in each State/UT by type of informant. Most of the data was qualitative, and was recorded in code.

1.11 Presentation of Results: The relevant concepts and definitions used in this survey are presented in Chapter Two. The summary of findings based on the survey

data is discussed in Chapter Three.¹ The detailed statistical tables for the States/UTs where the number of sample slums was ten or more are presented in Appendix A. Thus, the information about the slums in the following ten states is presented separately.

Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Appendix B discusses the sample design and estimation procedure for the survey. A copy of the schedule is given in Appendix C.

¹ The domain of slums in itself is heterogeneous on account of factors such as their demographic composition, characteristics of their working population etc. Such heterogeneity may also exist within the slums. The present survey on slums being integrated to multi-subject survey coverage of 65th round had not been designed to capture such heterogeneities of slums.

Statement 1: Number of sample blocks allotted and surveyed, number of sample slums surveyed for each State/UT

State/UT	number of sample blocks		number of sample slums		
	allotted	surveyed	notified	non-notified	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	272	272	53	20	73
Arunachal Pradesh	40	40	0	0	0
Assam	88	88	0	0	0
Bihar	88	88	3	2	5
Chhattisgarh	64	64	4	2	6
Delhi	272	272	18	35	53
Goa	24	24	4	3	7
Gujarat	248	248	18	39	57
Haryana	96	96	2	5	7
Himachal Pradesh	32	32	0	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	88	64	1	2	3
Jharkhand	88	88	0	6	6
Karnataka	240	240	24	21	45
Kerala	184	183	7	2	9
Madhya Pradesh	248	248	11	20	31
Maharashtra	520	520	112	84	196
Manipur	96	96	0	0	0
Meghalaya	48	48	0	0	0
Mizoram	96	96	7	0	7
Nagaland	32	32	0	2	2
Orissa	104	104	8	26	34
Punjab	128	128	1	1	2
Rajasthan	176	176	3	3	6
Sikkim	24	23	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	392	392	23	26	49
Tripura	72	72	2	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	448	448	14	18	32
Uttaranchal	40	40	0	5	5
West Bengal	376	376	37	41	78
A & N Islands	16	16	0	0	0
Chandigarh	40	40	7	0	7
D & N Haveli	16	16	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	16	16	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	12	12	0	0	0
Pondicherry	40	40	5	0	5
all-India	4764	4738	365	365	730

Statement 2: Percentage distribution of sample slums by type of informant; selected* States and all-India

State	notified slum				non-notified slum			
	type of informant			no. of sample slums	type of informant			no. of sample slums
	knowledgeable person from the slum		others		knowledgeable person from the slum		others	
	male	female			male	female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	62	21	17	53	80	15	5	20
Delhi	100	0	0	18	94	3	3	35
Gujarat	94	6	0	18	95	5	0	39
Karnataka	92	8	0	24	95	5	0	21
Madhya Pradesh	91	0	9	11	90	5	5	20
Maharashtra	85	6	9	112	82	8	10	84
Orissa	63	38	0	8	88	12	0	26
Tamil Nadu	87	4	9	23	77	15	8	26
Uttar Pradesh	93	0	7	14	94	0	6	18
West Bengal	76	3	22	37	85	10	5	41
all-India	83	9	8	365	86	9	5	365

Each percentage is rounded off to the nearest integer and reported as such. The rounded figures may not add up to 100. This applies to all the statements giving percentage distribution of slums by any characteristic.

Chapter Two : Concepts, Definitions and Procedures

2.1 For collection of data on the condition of slums, certain concepts and definitions were used in the survey. These are explained below.

2.2 **Slum:** A slum is a compact settlement 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.¹ Such an area, for the purpose of this survey, was considered as a “**slum**” if at least 20 households lived in that area. Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were treated as “**notified slums**”. For this survey, only slums in urban areas were considered. If a slum lay partly within a sample urban block, the part of it within the sample block provided it contained at least 20 households was considered a slum for the purpose of the survey. This applied to both notified and non-notified slums.²

2.3 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. was considered as a house irrespective of the nature of its use. It might be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even might be vacant.

2.4 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household might or might not be related by blood to one another.

2.4.1 Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, residential institutions for disabled, etc. constituted a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pooled their income for spending, they together were treated as forming a household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a separate household by itself.

¹ Slum dwellings are commonly known as ‘*jhopad patti*’ in Bombay and ‘*jhuggi jhopri*’ in Delhi.

² It may be noted that the definition of “slum” followed in the current survey conforms to the one adopted in the previous NSS survey.

2.4.2 In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resided.

2.4.3 A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

2.4.4 When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

2.4.5 If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

2.5 Pucca structure: A pucca structure was one having walls and roofs made of "pucca materials".

2.5.1 Pucca and non-pucca materials: In the present survey, cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material constituted the list of pucca materials. All other materials were classified as "non-pucca materials". Non-pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.

2.6 Katcha structure: A structure having both roof and walls made of non-pucca materials was called a katcha structure. Katcha structures could be of the following two types:

(a) **'Unserviceable katcha,'** which included all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. and roof of a similar material, and

(b) **'Serviceable katcha,'** which included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.7 Semi-pucca structure: The term was used for a structure that had either the walls or the roof, but not both, made of pucca materials.

2.8 Type of latrine: Latrines serviced by scavengers were called "service latrines". A latrine connected to an underground sewerage system was called a "flush system latrine". A latrine connected to underground septic chambers was called a "septic tank latrine". A latrine connected to a pit dug in earth was called a "pit latrine". Information on type of latrine was recorded for the slum as a whole, which means that the type used most commonly by the slum dwellers, was recorded.

2.9 Underground Sewerage system: This means a system of underground pipes or conduits for carrying off drainage water, discharge from water closets, etc.

2.10 Drainage system: This means a system for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the area.

2.11 Garbage disposal: In the urban areas, some arrangements usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, the public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage. In some places, a body of residents themselves make the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body till the final disposal. Information on the arrangement prevailing for the colony/ locality of the slum was obtained in the survey.

2.12 Distance of slum from nearest facility (government primary school, government hospital/ health centre): The distance from the centre of the slum to the nearest facility of the type in question (e.g. government primary school, government hospital/health centre) availed by/available to the slum dwellers was considered.

Chapter Three: Summary of Findings

3.1 As mentioned in Chapter One, this report presents estimates of some characteristics of slums such as number of slums, approximate number of households living in the slums, categorisation of slums by type of structure of the majority of the households, major source of drinking water, availability of electricity connection, type of road within and approaching the slum, latrine facility, underground sewerage system, drainage system, garbage disposal mechanism in vogue for the slum dwellers, etc. The slum profile on these characteristics is provided in respect of notified as well as non-notified slums. Correspondingly, the survey findings will also throw light on some aspects of social consumption amenities such as availability of schools and hospitals in the vicinity of slums. Further, the report discusses changes, if any, in the condition of the slum with reference to these characteristics over time.

3.1.1 The survey results are taken up first at the all-India level, separately for the notified and non-notified slum areas. Later, the discussion focusses on those 10 States 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 State data, and also to examine the variability across these States. The States are: Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

3.1.2 In the tables, the results have been presented for 'notified, 'non-notified' and 'notified and non-notified combined' (i.e., all) slums. The term 'slum' has been used in general to refer to both the notified and non-notified slums. For the ten selected States for which results have been presented, at least one sample slum was found to have been surveyed in both the categories, viz., notified and non-notified.

3.1.3 The estimates provided at the disaggregate level in this report may be used taking into consideration the number of surveyed slums on which the estimates are based. For example, while using the estimates for a particular State, or slum type, the corresponding number of slums surveyed may also be kept in mind.

3.2 Information was collected in respect of 730 slums selected as per the design of random sampling adopted, covering the entire country. Of these 730 sampled slums 365 (50%) were notified slums. The 10 States for which results have been presented accounted for 648 (89%) of the sample slums, as well as 318 (87%) of the sample notified slums.

3.3 **Number of slums:** Statement 3 presents percentage of notified and non-notified slums. From Statement 3 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. Statement 3 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 3: Percentage of notified and non-notified slums in different States and all-India

State	% notified	% non-notified	% share of slums in India	no. of sample slums
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	75.5	24.5	10.7	73
Delhi	33.8	66.2	6.4	53
Gujarat	40.0	60.0	6.9	57
Karnataka	49.7	50.3	4.6	45
Madhya Pradesh	34.3	65.7	4.5	31
Maharashtra	54.5	45.5	34.7	196
Orissa	32.3	67.7	4.0	34
Tamil Nadu	50.7	49.3	6.9	49
Uttar Pradesh	55.7	44.3	4.9	32
West Bengal	49.1	50.9	10.3	78
all-India: 2008-09	50.6	49.4	100.0	730
all-India: 2002	50.6	49.4	100.0	692
2008-09 : estimated no. of slums				48994
2002¹: estimated no. of slums				51688
1993²: estimated no. of slums				56311

(Source: Appendix Table 3)

3.4 Ownership of land: Statement 4 presents the State-wise distribution of slums by type of ownership of land on which the slums were located. 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 Orissa 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 Orissa (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.

3.4.1 A further look into the ownership pattern of public land occupied by the slums (Chart 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.

¹ Refer NSS Report No. 486: Condition of Urban Slums 2002, Government of India.

² Refer NSS Report No. 417: Slums in India, Government of India.

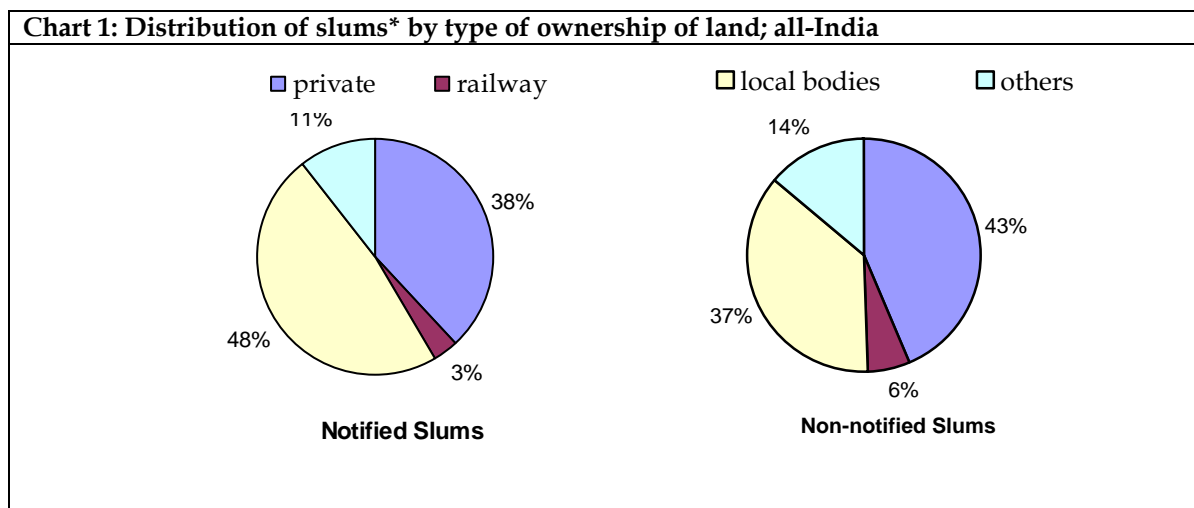
About 3 per cent of notified and 6 per cent of non-notified slums were built on land belonging to the Railways. Other public authorities like Defence, Airport, Highway Authorities or State governments accounted for the ownership of about 11 per cent of notified slums and 14 per cent of non-notified slums.

Statement 4: Percentage distribution of slums in different States by type of ownership of land

State/UT	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Table 4)

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



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

3.4.2. Location of the slum: Statement 4a shows the percentage distribution of slums by location: 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 4a: Percentage distribution of slums by location of slums at all-India

location	notified	non-notified	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
along <i>nallah</i> / 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

(Source: Appendix Table 21)

3.5 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*'. It is seen from Statement 5b that there has been a noticeable change in respect of type of structure of houses in the slums during the period between 2002 and 2008-09. The percentage of slums where the majority of houses were *pucca*³ was 48 in 2002. This percentage is seen to have increased to 57 in 2009. Statement 5a 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 Orissa, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh – both notified and

³ Pucca structures are those with both roof and walls made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven-burnt bricks and other such building reinforcement materials. Katcha structures are those with both roof and walls made of katcha (non-pucca) materials, such as mud, thatch, bamboo, tents, etc. Semi-pucca structures are those with either roof or walls, but not both, made of pucca materials. (See also Chapter Two, paragraph 2.5 and sub-paragraph 2.5.1.)

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 5a: Percentage distribution of slums in different States by type of structure of majority of houses

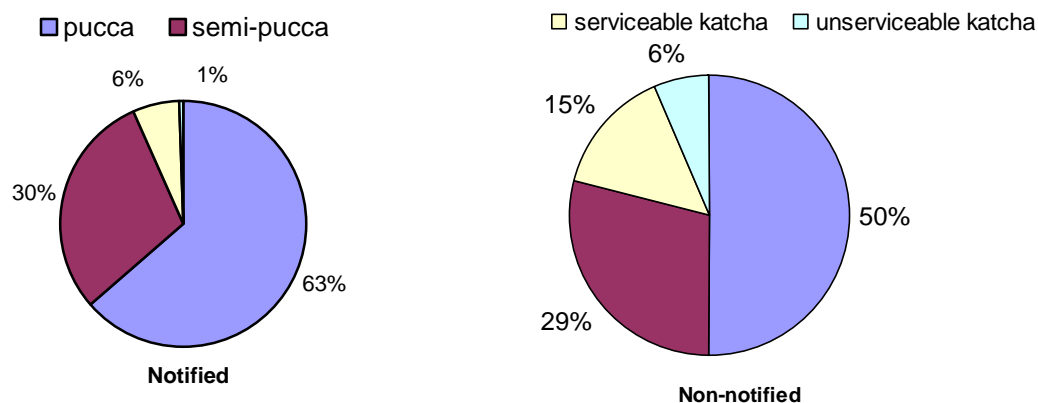
State	notified slum			non-notified slum		
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	88	9	3	63	1	36
Delhi	77	14	9	49	23	28
Gujarat	14	66	20	29	38	33
Karnataka	26	63	12	67	21	11
Madhya Pradesh	19	54	28	35	21	45
Maharashtra	72	26	2	68	31	1
Orissa	0	99	1	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

(Source: Appendix Table 6)

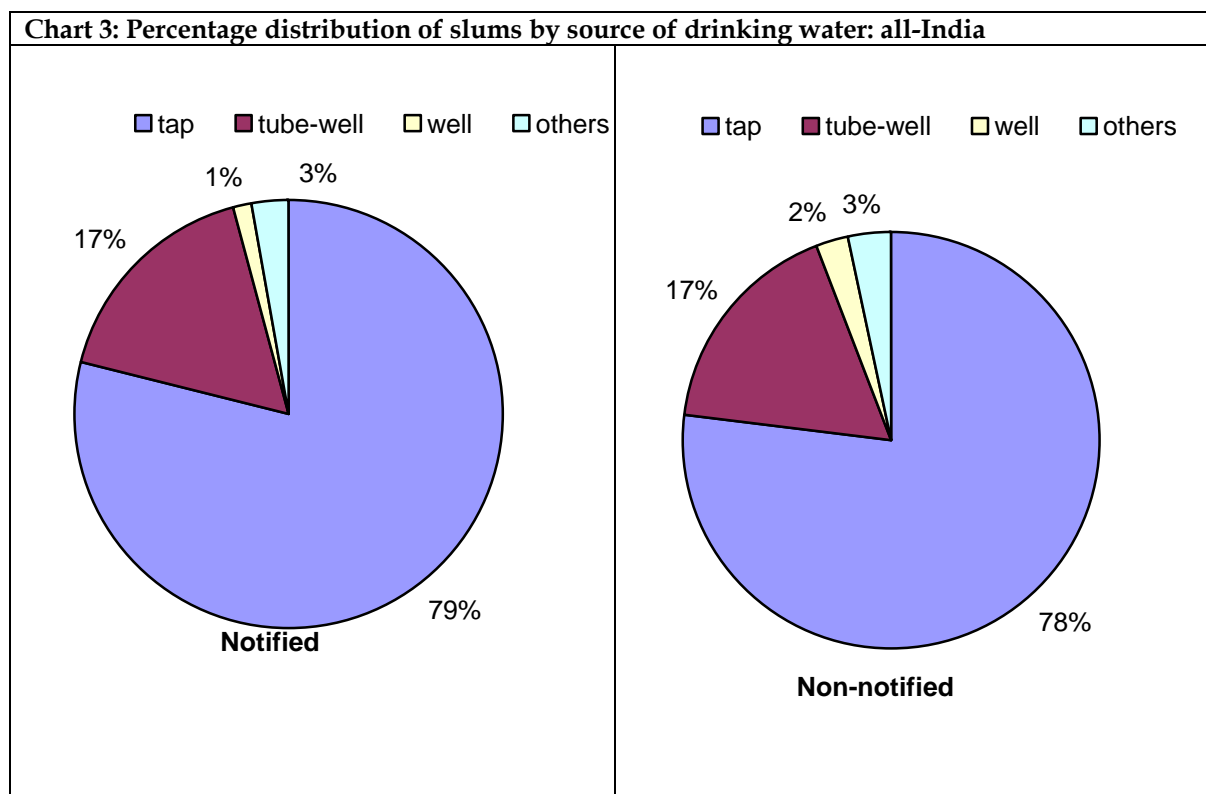
Statement 5b: Percentage distribution of slums by type of structure of majority of houses: all-India

year	all slums		
	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-09	57	29	14
2002	48	35	18

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



3.6 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. The results of 2008-09 are shown in Chart 3 and Statement 6a. Comparison with 2002 at all-India level is made in Statements 6a and 6b. When notified and non-notified slums are considered together (Statement 6b), there is little change seen since 2002 in the distribution of slums by major source of drinking water: tap: 78%, tube-well: 16-17%, well and other sources: 5-7%. From Statement 6a 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 Orissa 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 6a: Percentage distribution of slums in different States by major source of drinking water

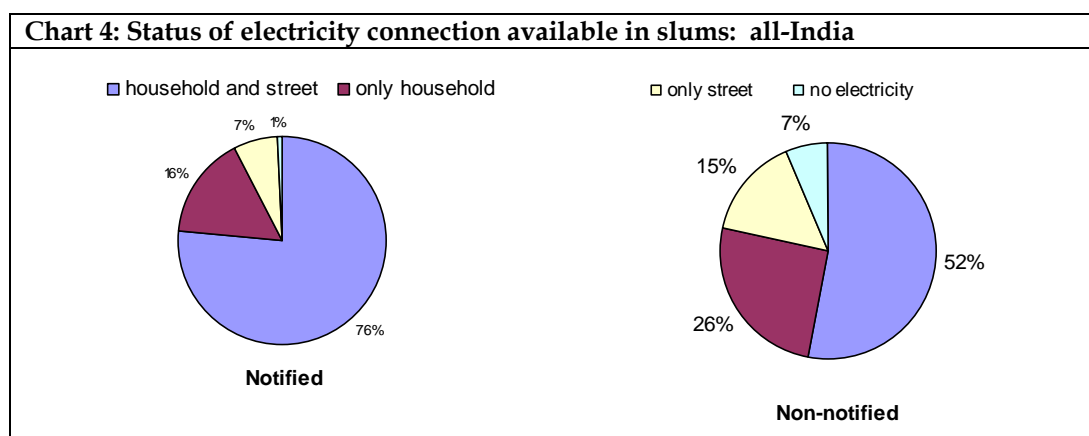
State	notified slum				non-notified slum			
	tap	tube-well	well	others	tap	tube-well	well	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	80	12	1	9	68	32	0	0
Delhi	95	4	0	2	68	27	0	5
Gujarat	85	15	0	0	84	13	0	2
Karnataka	88	12	0	0	89	1	0	10
Madhya Pradesh	79	1	20	0	73	4	13	10
Maharashtra	94	5	1	0	90	6	0	3
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Table 7)

Statement 6b: Percentage distribution of slums by major source of drinking water: all-India

year	all slums			
	tap	tube-well	well	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2008-09	78	17	2	3
2002	78	16	3	4

3.7 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 7a, separately for notified and non-notified slums. The all-India scenario is shown in Chart 4 and comparison with 2002 made in Statement 7b. 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. The overall proportion of slums without electricity came down from 8 per cent in 2002 to 4 per cent in 2008-2009. 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 Orissa (32%). Compared to 2002, the percentage of non-notified slums with street light facility only has increased from 6 to 15 percent in 2007-08.



Statement 7a: Percentage distribution of slums by type of availability of electricity connection: selected States and all-India

State	notified slums				non-notified slums			
	house-holds and street	house-holds only	street light only	no electricity	house-holds and street	house-holds only	street light only	no electricity
(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
Orissa	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	7
all-India: 2002	84	11	4	1	53	25	6	16

(Source: Appendix Table 8)

Statement 7b: Percentage distribution of slums by type of availability of electricity connection: all-India

year	all slums			
	house-hold and street	house-holds only	street light only	no electricity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2008-09	65	21	11	4
2002	69	18	5	8

3.8 Roads Within Slums and Approach Road to Slums: Statement 8 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. Orissa 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 8: Percentages of slums in different States having pucca roads within the slum and having pucca approach roads to the slum

State	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Tables 9 and 10)

3.9 Waterlogging 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 waterlogging during the monsoon. The percentage of such slums among notified and non-notified slums is given in Statement 9. At the all-India level, the proportion of slums affected by waterlogging has increased from 36% in 2002 to 41% in 2008-09 in the notified slums but remained stable (54%) in the notified slums. Taking all slums together, about 48% were usually affected by waterlogging 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 Orissa, 99% of the notified slums were affected by waterlogging.

Statement 9: Percentage of slums in different States affected by waterlogging during monsoon

State	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Table 19)

3.10 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 10). 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 Orissa (49% and 36% respectively), Gujarat (39% and 48% respectively) and Tamil Nadu (27% and 40% respectively).

Statement 10: Percentage of slums in different States having septic tank/ flush latrine and percentage of slums not having any latrine

State	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Table 11)

3.11 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 11 and the all-India status with reference to drainage facility is shown in Chart 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 Orissa (49%), while for non-notified slums the highest proportions of slums without drainage were found in Uttar Pradesh (54%), Orissa (49%) and Gujarat (40%). Further, the proportion of slums

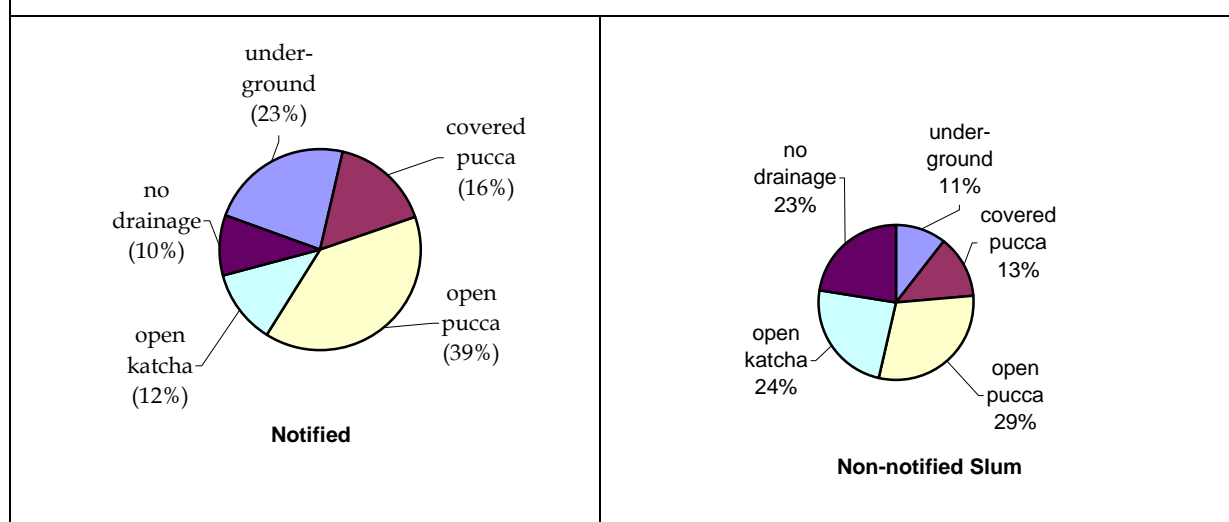
having underground drainage or drainage system built with *pucca* materials was very high in Delhi (89%) and Maharashtra (61%) among the notified slums and in Maharashtra (53%) among the non-notified slums.

Statement 11: Percentage of slums in different States having underground sewerage and percentages of slums with different types of drainage

State	underground sewerage		types of drainage in					
	notified	non notified	notified slum			non-notified slum		
			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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Tables 12 and 13)

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



3.12 Arrangement for Garbage Disposal: Another dimension of civic sanitation in slums that needs to be looked into is the arrangement for garbage disposal.

Statement 12a gives the percentage distribution of slums by type of agency disposing of the garbage, separately for the notified and non-notified slums. Statement 12b shows the percentage of slums, among slums having garbage disposal arrangement, where garbage was reported to be collected at least once in 7 days. Statement 12c shows the change in these percentages between 2002 and 2008-09, considering notified and non-notified slums together.

3.12.1 Compared to 31% of urban slums of India in 2002 (Statement 12c), 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 (Statement 12a). Government agencies were engaged in collection of garbage in 75% of notified slums and 55% of non-notified slums in 2008-09.

3.12.2 Among the slums where the system of garbage disposal was run by the government, about 92-93 per cent reported that collection of garbage took place at least once in 7 days. The percentage was much lower for slums where other agencies ran the system – only 34% considering notified and non-notified slums together.

Statement 12a: Percentage distribution of slums in different States by type of agency disposing of garbage

State	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
Orissa	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

Statement 12b: Percentage of slums in different States having garbage collection at least once in 7 days

State	percentage of notified slums having garbage collection at least once in 7 days among slums where agency of garbage collection is			percentage of non-notified slums having garbage collection at least once in 7 days among slums where agency of garbage collection is		
	govt	others	any	govt	others	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	83	66	80	81	1	34
Delhi	100	94	96	88	57	64
Gujarat	100	0	36	100	22	47
Karnataka	68	21	58	96	43	67
Madhya Pradesh	92	0	15	99	35	38
Maharashtra	99	58	93	96	44	85
Orissa	100	0	49	42	13	18
Tamil Nadu	97	7	72	100	17	43
Uttar Pradesh	77	21	43	100	48	31
West Bengal	95	0	75	90	30	58
all-India: 2008-09	93	40	76	92	29	57
all-India: 2002	86	-	-	81	-	-

(Source: Appendix Table 14 for Statement 13a and Appendix Table 20 for Statement 13b)

Statement 12c: Percentage distribution of all slums by agency of garbage disposal and percentage of slums having garbage collection at least once in 7 days among slums having garbage disposal arrangement; all-India

year	% of slums with garbage disposal done by			% of slums with garbage collection at least once in 7 days		
	agency of garbage collection			govt	others	all
(1)	govt	others	no arrangement	(5)	(6)	(7)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
2008-09	65	18	16	92	34	67
2002	61	8	31	84	-	-

3.13 Availability of Government Primary School and Government Hospital: In respect of availability of educational and health facilities it is seen from Statement 13b 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. Statewise results are given in Statements 13a and 13b. It is seen from Statement 13a that the percentage of notified slums not

Statement 13a: Percentage of slums in different States by distance from nearest Government primary school

State	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Table 16)

Statement 13b: Percentage of slums in different States by distance from nearest Government hospital

State	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Table 17)

having a Government primary school within 1 km was highest in Orissa (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 13b shows that percentage of notified slums having a Government hospital within 1 km was lowest in Madhya Pradesh (15%) and Orissa (33%).

3.14 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 Statewise in Statement 14. 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, Orissa 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 Orissa, 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.

3.14.1 Statement 15 shows the proportion of slums by direction of change in condition of different facilities, (i.e., improvement/ deterioration/ no change/ non-existence in past and at time of survey) during last 5 years. This is presented separately for each facility at all-India level.

Statement 14: Percentage of slums in different States reporting improvement in specific facilities during last 5 years

State	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
Orissa	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Tables 24 to 27)

... contd.

Statement 14 (contd.): Percentage of slums in different States reporting improvement in specific facilities during last 5 years

State	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
Orissa	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
Orissa	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	-	-

(Source: Appendix Tables 28 to 33)

Statement 15: Percentage distribution of slums by direction of change in condition of specific slum facilities during last 5 years, separately for each facility: all-India

facility	notified slum				non-notified slum			
	improved	did not change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	improved	did not change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
water supply	49	44	5	2	30	55	6	9
electricity	38	59	2	0	29	61	1	9
street light	43	44	2	10	29	49	2	21
latrine	34	49	6	10	24	52	2	21
drainage	40	45	4	11	28	45	4	23
sewerage	23	53	4	19	11	50	1	38
garbage disposal	42	44	5	8	26	46	5	23
road within the slum	53	44	2	2	30	63	4	3
approach road to the slum	52	37	4	5	31	52	9	8
educational facility at primary level	30	61	0	8	25	62	1	12
medical facility	22	65	1	11	15	65	1	18

(Source: Appendix Tables 24 to 33)

3.15 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 16, 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 16: 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

(Source: Appendix Tables 34 to 44)

3.16 Deterioration of Facilities: Complementary to the information on improvement in facilities, Statement 17 summarises state-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. The facilities that underwent deterioration vary a great deal from State to State and also between the notified and non-notified categories within a State. Such facilities include, for example, approach and within-slum roads for non-notified slums of Orissa 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 17: Percentage of slums in different States reporting deterioration in specific facilities during last 5 years

State	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
Orissa	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
Orissa	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

(Source: Appendix Tables 34 to 44)

Appendix A

Notes:

- i) *The results at the State/UT level have been given only for those States/UTs for which the number of sample slums was ten or more. The all-India level estimates are, however, based on all the surveyed slums.*
- ii) *In the statements and tables presented in this report, '-' has been used if the survey could not net any slum in that particular level of disaggregation. On the other hand, the figure '0' has appeared in some levels of disaggregation where the estimated figure is very low and has become '0' because the figures are rounded off.*
- iii) *The marginal totals and proportions presented in various tables may, in some cases, vary slightly due to the rounding off of figures.*

Table 1: Number of sample blocks allotted and surveyed, number of sample slums surveyed for each State/UT

State/UT	number of sample blocks		number of sample slums		
	allotted	surveyed	notified	non-notified	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	272	272	53	20	73
Arunachal Pradesh	40	40	0	0	0
Assam	88	88	0	0	0
Bihar	88	88	3	2	5
Chhattisgarh	64	64	4	2	6
Delhi	272	272	18	35	53
Goa	24	24	4	3	7
Gujarat	248	248	18	39	57
Haryana	96	96	2	5	7
Himachal Pradesh	32	32	0	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	88	64	1	2	3
Jharkhand	88	88	0	6	6
Karnataka	240	240	24	21	45
Kerala	184	183	7	2	9
Madhya Pradesh	248	248	11	20	31
Maharashtra	520	520	112	84	196
Manipur	96	96	0	0	0
Meghalaya	48	48	0	0	0
Mizoram	96	96	7	0	7
Nagaland	32	32	0	2	2
Orissa	104	104	8	26	34
Punjab	128	128	1	1	2
Rajasthan	176	176	3	3	6
Sikkim	24	23	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	392	392	23	26	49
Tripura	72	72	2	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	448	448	14	18	32
Uttaranchal	40	40	0	5	5
West Bengal	376	376	37	41	78
A & N Islands	16	16	0	0	0
Chandigarh	40	40	7	0	7
D & N Haveli	16	16	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	16	16	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	12	12	0	0	0
Pondicherry	40	40	5	0	5
all-India	4764	4738	365	365	730

Table 2: Number of sample slums by type of informant for selected State

State	notified slum				non notified slum				sample number of slums		
	knowledgeable person from the slum		knowledgeable person from outside the slum	all	knowledgeable person from the slum		knowledgeable person from outside the slum	all	notified	non notified	all
	male	female			male	female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	33	11	9	53	16	3	1	20	53	20	73
Delhi	18	0	0	18	33	1	1	35	18	35	53
Gujarat	17	1	0	18	37	2	0	39	18	39	57
Karnataka	22	2	0	24	20	1	0	21	24	21	45
Madhya Pradesh	10	0	1	11	18	1	1	20	11	20	31
Maharashtra	95	7	10	112	69	7	8	84	112	84	196
Orissa	5	3	0	8	23	3	0	26	8	26	34
Tamil Nadu	20	1	2	23	20	4	2	26	23	26	49
Uttar Pradesh	13	0	1	14	17	0	1	18	14	18	32
West Bengal	28	1	8	37	35	4	2	41	37	41	78
all-India	302	32	31	365	314	32	19	365	365	365	730

Table 3: Estimated number and sample number of slums for each selected State

State	estimated number of slums			number of sample slums		
	notified	non-notified	all	notified	non-notified	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	3964	1285	5249	53	20	73
Delhi	1058	2075	3133	18	35	53
Gujarat	1342	2017	3360	18	39	57
Karnataka	1118	1132	2250	24	21	45
Madhya Pradesh	759	1456	2215	11	20	31
Maharashtra	9282	7736	17019	112	84	196
Orissa	630	1323	1953	8	26	34
Tamil Nadu	1711	1663	3374	23	26	49
Uttar Pradesh	1334	1060	2394	14	18	32
West Bengal	2475	2570	5045	37	41	78
all-India	24781	24213	48994	365	365	730

Table 4: Distribution of slums by type of ownership of the land for different States (per 1000)

State	ownership type						number of slums	
	private	public			not known	all	estimated	sample
		railway	local bodies	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	413	48	366	173	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	115	0	649	9	227	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	503	0	496	2	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	24	0	831	145	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	319	0	497	184	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	328	33	485	148	6	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	184	809	7	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	180	0	763	36	21	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	727	18	131	14	109	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	692	0	220	14	74	1000	2475	37
all-India	371	32	467	103	27	1000	24781	365
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	530	42	307	110	10	1000	1285	20
Delhi	291	127	413	125	45	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	199	126	600	9	66	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	468	0	467	0	65	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	341	1	388	267	2	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	432	44	380	73	71	1000	7736	84
Orissa	279	160	277	274	9	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	345	40	370	245	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	814	0	178	8	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	624	37	106	138	95	1000	2570	41
all-India	416	57	349	132	46	1000	24213	365

Contd.....

Table 4: Distribution of slums by type of ownership of the land for different States (per 1000)

State	ownership type						number of slums	
	private	public			not known	all	estimated	sample
		railway	local bodies	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined*								
Andhra Pradesh	442	46	351	158	2	1000	5249	73
Delhi	231	84	492	86	106	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	320	76	558	6	40	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	248	0	648	72	33	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	333	1	426	239	2	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	375	38	437	114	36	1000	17019	196
Orissa	189	168	449	188	6	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	261	20	569	139	10	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	766	10	152	12	61	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	657	19	162	77	85	1000	5045	78
all-India	393	44	409	117	37	1000	48994	730

*Combined is notified and non-notified taken together. In tables 1 to 3, 'all' means 'combined'.

Table 5: Distribution of slums by type of area surrounding the slum for different States (per 1000)

State	type of area surrounding the slum						number of slums	
	residential	industrial	commercial	others	slum	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	763	29	11	0	197	1000	3964	53
Delhi	745	0	70	70	115	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	198	97	2	149	555	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	693	0	40	40	228	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	571	273	0	0	156	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	419	60	80	21	419	1000	9282	112
Orissa	993	0	0	7	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	855	0	0	48	97	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	741	0	5	0	255	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	525	76	38	0	361	1000	2475	37
all-India	583	55	41	25	296	1000	24781	365
Non-notified								
Andhra Pradesh	652	0	0	97	251	1000	1285	20
Delhi	550	198	26	71	155	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	354	269	169	0	208	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	589	0	225	129	57	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	589	134	272	1	3	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	550	132	56	46	215	1000	7736	84
Orissa	718	54	0	228	0	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	794	37	81	79	8	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	783	31	7	145	34	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	763	41	2	62	133	1000	2570	41
all-India	623	102	70	73	132	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 5: Distribution of slums by type of area surrounding the slum for different States (per 1000)

State	type of area surrounding the slum						number of slums	
	residential	industrial	commercial	others	slum	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	736	22	8	24	210	1000	5249	73
Delhi	616	131	41	71	141	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	291	200	102	60	347	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	641	0	133	85	142	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	583	182	179	1	56	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	479	93	69	33	327	1000	17019	196
Orissa	807	36	0	157	0	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	825	18	40	63	53	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	759	14	6	64	157	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	646	58	19	32	245	1000	5045	78
all-India	602	78	55	49	215	1000	48994	730

Table 6: Distribution of slums by type of structure of the majority of houses for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	type of structure of the majority of houses					number of slums	
	pucca	semi pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	882	90	28	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	770	142	70	17	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	140	659	201	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	256	625	120	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	187	535	278	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	721	259	7	13	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	986	14	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	434	424	142	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	887	5	109	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	741	156	102	1	1000	2475	37
all-India	636	296	62	6	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	629	12	264	95	1000	1285	20
Delhi	491	232	170	107	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	285	383	227	105	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	672	214	114	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	345	208	145	303	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	681	313	7	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	0	368	591	41	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	324	274	247	154	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	569	53	258	119	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	604	358	36	2	1000	2570	41
all-India	500	290	147	63	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 6: Distribution of slums by type of structure of the majority of houses for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	type of structure of the majority of houses					number of slums	
	pucca	semi pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	820	71	86	23	1000	5249	73
Delhi	585	202	136	77	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	227	493	217	63	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	465	418	117	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	291	320	190	199	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	703	283	7	7	1000	17019	196
Orissa	0	567	405	28	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	380	350	194	76	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	746	26	175	53	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	671	259	68	1	1000	5045	78
all-India	569	293	104	34	1000	48994	730

Note. No slum found in which majority of the houses without any structure.

Table 7: Distribution of slums by major source of drinking water for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	major source of drinking water						number of slums	
	tap	tube well / hand pump	well	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	795	115	5	85	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	946	36	0	17	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	851	149	0	0	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	880	120	0	0	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	789	11	200	0	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	938	50	8	3	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	351	649	0	0	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	667	209	21	103	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	215	785	0	0	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	766	166	30	38	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	790	168	14	28	0	1000	24781	365
Non-notified								
Andhra Pradesh	682	318	0	0	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	680	266	0	54	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	842	133	1	23	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	888	8	0	104	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	733	36	128	103	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	899	57	0	30	14	1000	7736	84
Orissa	560	250	190	0	0	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	810	112	37	40	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	239	761	0	0	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	818	118	28	36	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	766	171	24	34	4	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 7: Distribution of slums by major source of drinking water for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	major source of drinking water						number of slums	
	tap	tube well / hand pump	well	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	767	165	3	64	0	1000	5249	73
Delhi	770	188	0	42	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	846	140	1	14	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	884	64	0	52	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	752	27	152	68	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	920	54	4	16	6	1000	17019	196
Orissa	493	379	129	0	0	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	737	162	29	72	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	226	774	0	0	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	792	142	29	37	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	778	170	19	31	2	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported

Table 8: Distribution of slums by status of electricity connection for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	slums with					number of slums	
	electricity for			no electricity	all	estimated	sample
	both street lights and household use	household use only	street light only				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	939	26	35	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	937	63	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	146	702	153	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	885	0	115	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	727	273	0	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	780	186	34	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	321	664	7	7	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	921	0	79	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	732	7	108	153	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	733	107	159	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	763	163	66	8	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	735	2	97	167	1000	1285	20
Delhi	491	366	36	107	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	567	191	139	104	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	516	184	301	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	389	537	75	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	559	288	153	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	693	201	25	81	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	711	213	76	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	168	249	239	344	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	579	126	241	54	1000	2570	41
all-India	527	257	151	65	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 8: Distribution of slums by status of electricity connection for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	slums with					number of slums	
	electricity for			no electricity	all	estimated	sample
	both street lights and household use	household use only	street light only				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	889	20	50	41	1000	5249	73
Delhi	642	264	24	71	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	399	395	144	62	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	699	92	208	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	505	446	49	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	680	232	88	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	573	350	19	57	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	818	105	77	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	482	114	166	238	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	655	117	201	28	1000	5045	78
all-India	646	209	108	36	1000	48994	730

Table 9: Distribution of slums by type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum			number of slums	
	pucca	katcha	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Notified					
Andhra Pradesh	883	117	1000	3964	53
Delhi	913	87	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	194	806	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	395	605	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	524	476	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	934	66	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	1000	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	882	118	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	749	251	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	877	123	1000	2475	37
all-India	783	217	1000	24781	365
Non-notified					
Andhra Pradesh	462	538	1000	1285	20
Delhi	428	572	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	308	692	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	593	407	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	619	381	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	815	185	1000	7736	84
Orissa	522	478	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	434	566	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	156	844	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	651	349	1000	2570	41
all-India	566	434	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 9: Distribution of slums by type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum			number of slums	
	pucca	katcha	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Combined					
Andhra Pradesh	780	220	1000	5249	73
Delhi	592	408	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	262	738	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	494	506	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	586	414	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	880	120	1000	17019	196
Orissa	354	646	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	661	339	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	487	513	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	761	239	1000	5045	78
all-India	676	324	1000	48994	730

Table 10: Distribution of slums by type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the slum for different States (per 1000)

State	type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the slum							number of slums	
	motorable			non – motorable			all	estimated	sample
	pucca	katcha	total	pucca	katcha	total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Notified									
Andhra Pradesh	816	0	816	158	26	184	1000	3964	53
Delhi	633	0	633	367	0	367	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	716	0	716	17	267	284	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	576	199	775	225	0	225	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	490	0	490	29	481	510	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	782	3	786	198	17	214	1000	9282	112
Orissa	7	321	328	184	488	672	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	848	73	921	79	0	79	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	657	0	657	343	0	343	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	706	0	706	253	41	294	1000	2475	37
all-India	728	25	753	188	59	247	1000	24781	365
Non-notified									
Andhra Pradesh	610	219	829	5	167	171	1000	1285	20
Delhi	486	197	683	236	82	317	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	532	115	646	192	162	354	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	382	254	636	248	116	364	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	548	0	548	234	218	452	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	734	48	782	199	19	218	1000	7736	84
Orissa	570	158	728	95	177	272	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	563	66	629	56	315	371	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	311	392	703	28	269	297	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	510	103	612	329	59	388	1000	2570	41
all-India	578	113	691	180	129	309	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 10: Distribution of slums by type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the slum for different States (per 1000)

State (1)	type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the slum							number of slums	
	motorable			non – motorable			all (8)	estimated (9)	sample (10)
	pucca (2)	katcha (3)	total (4)	pucca (5)	katcha (6)	total (7)			
Combined									
Andhra Pradesh	766	54	819	120	60	181	1000	5249	73
Delhi	536	130	666	280	54	334	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	605	69	674	122	204	326	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	479	226	705	237	58	295	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	528	0	528	164	308	472	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	760	24	784	198	18	216	1000	17019	196
Orissa	388	211	599	124	278	401	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	708	70	777	68	155	223	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	504	174	677	204	119	323	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	606	52	658	292	50	342	1000	5045	78
all-India	654	68	722	184	94	278	1000	48994	730

Table 11: Distribution of slums by latrine facility used by most of the residents of the slum for different States (per 1000)

State	latrine facility used by most of the residents of the slum													number of slums	
	owned			shared			public / community			other latrine	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
	septic tank / flush	pit	ser vice	septic tank / flush	pit	ser vice	septic tank / flush	pit	ser vice						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Notified															
Andhra Pradesh	311	26	11	67	26	0	260	13	0	203	82	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	367	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	45	0	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	97	5	2	3	0	0	100	15	241	153	385	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	210	4	0	92	120	0	340	16	52	163	4	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	187	0	0	0	0	0	307	0	111	212	184	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	31	0	3	70	0	0	733	6	58	90	9	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	505	488	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	131	0	0	26	0	0	470	0	0	100	273	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	106	0	132	0	0	638	5	12	100	7	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	24	1	0	375	27	24	375	0	0	43	131	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	111	17	3	89	13	2	482	13	43	127	100	0	1000	24781	365
Non-notified															
Andhra Pradesh	91	77	0	0	0	0	304	0	0	231	269	28	1000	1285	20
Delhi	0	9	0	19	0	0	667	47	108	43	107	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	1	3	4	2	24	10	261	20	0	196	479	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	198	107	0	104	26	0	205	59	65	69	167	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	0	3	0	0	0	0	140	5	4	611	237	0	1000	1456	20

Non-notified continued.....

Table 11: Distribution of slums by latrine facility used by most of the residents of the slum for different States (per 1000)

State	latrine facility used by most of the residents of the slum													number of slums	
	owned			shared			public / community			other latrine	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
	septic tank / flush	pit	ser vice	septic tank / flush	pit	ser vice	septic tank / flush	pit	ser vice						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Maharashtra	99	0	0	30	0	0	586	8	115	101	62	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	0	153	0	0	0	0	77	77	0	334	360	0	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	12	0	0	374	0	12	200	402	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	193	0	269	157	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	59	2	0	366	13	85	138	85	26	123	103	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	52	19	1	56	5	10	364	41	59	197	195	2	1000	24213	365
Combined															
Andhra Pradesh	257	39	8	51	20	0	271	10	0	210	128	7	1000	5249	73
Delhi	124	6	0	12	0	0	640	31	87	29	71	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	39	4	3	2	14	6	197	18	96	179	442	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	204	56	0	98	73	0	272	37	58	115	86	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	64	2	0	0	0	0	197	3	41	474	219	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	62	0	2	52	0	0	666	7	84	95	33	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	0	104	0	0	0	0	52	54	0	389	401	0	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	66	0	0	19	0	0	423	0	6	149	336	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	0	59	0	73	0	0	525	88	7	175	73	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	42	1	0	370	20	55	254	43	13	84	116	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	82	18	2	72	9	6	424	27	51	161	147	1	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported.

Table 12: Distribution of slums by availability of underground sewerage system for different States (per 1000)

State	underground sewerage system			number of slums	
	available	not available	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Notified					
Andhra Pradesh	243	757	1000	3964	53
Delhi	883	117	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	143	857	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	596	404	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	33	967	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	407	593	1000	9282	112
Orissa	7	993	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	299	701	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	1000	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	428	572	1000	2475	37
all-India	331	669	1000	24781	365
Non-notified					
Andhra Pradesh	0	1000	1000	1285	20
Delhi	117	883	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	184	816	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	294	706	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	0	1000	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	328	672	1000	7736	84
Orissa	0	1000	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	82	918	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	119	881	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	294	706	1000	2570	41
all-India	186	814	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 12: Distribution of slums by availability of underground sewerage system for different States (per 1000)

State	underground sewerage system			number of slums	
	available	not available	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Combined					
Andhra Pradesh	183	817	1000	5249	73
Delhi	376	624	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	167	833	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	444	556	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	11	989	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	371	629	1000	17019	196
Orissa	2	998	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	192	808	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	53	947	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	360	640	1000	5045	78
all-India	260	740	1000	48994	730

Table 13: Distribution of slums by type of drainage system for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	type of drainage system							number of slums	
	under-ground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Notified									
Andhra Pradesh	163	0	671	94	72	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	735	157	108	0	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	143	69	0	167	621	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	448	0	398	154	0	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	0	29	578	393	0	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	260	348	323	69	0	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	0	0	512	488	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	299	50	338	77	237	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	18	633	262	87	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	254	140	472	40	94	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	230	161	391	121	96	0	1000	24781	365
Non-notified									
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	224	402	374	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	145	83	369	278	125	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	171	23	102	305	399	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	22	8	825	0	145	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	36	0	217	617	130	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	151	382	308	70	90	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	0	0	138	368	494	0	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	0	0	420	248	332	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	74	384	541	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	250	0	440	115	195	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	105	131	301	237	226	0	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 13: Distribution of slums by type of drainage system for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	type of drainage system							number of slums	
	under-ground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Combined									
Andhra Pradesh	123	0	561	170	146	0	1000	5249	73
Delhi	344	108	281	184	83	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	160	41	61	250	488	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	234	4	613	76	73	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	24	10	340	540	85	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	210	363	316	70	41	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	0	0	93	415	492	0	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	151	25	378	161	284	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	0	10	385	316	288	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	252	69	455	78	146	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	168	147	347	178	160	0	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported

Table 14: Distribution of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	garbage disposal system						number of slums	
	arrangement by			no arrangement	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
	municipality / corporation	residents	others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	935	13	26	26	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	431	253	316	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	355	8	15	623	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	787	44	166	2	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	39	273	206	483	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	882	59	33	26	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	489	0	184	328	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	723	89	73	115	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	462	115	262	160	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	785	0	102	113	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	751	60	88	101	0	1000	24781	365
Non-notified								
Andhra Pradesh	412	2	188	398	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	597	46	161	197	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	410	84	179	327	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	576	119	157	149	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	184	217	361	237	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	837	68	32	63	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	377	46	96	481	0	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	394	21	195	390	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	171	136	150	543	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	565	84	128	223	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	552	78	141	229	0	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 14: Distribution of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	garbage disposal system						number of slums	
	arrangement by			no arrangement	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
	municipality / corporation	residents	others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	807	11	66	117	0	1000	5249	73
Delhi	541	116	213	130	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	388	54	113	445	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	681	82	161	76	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	134	236	308	321	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	862	63	33	43	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	413	31	124	432	0	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	561	55	133	251	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	333	124	213	330	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	673	43	116	169	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	653	69	114	164	0	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported

Table 15: Distribution of slums not having motorable road by distance from nearest motorable road for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	distance from nearest motorable road (in km)						number of slums not having motorable road	
	less than 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 and above	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	858	142	0	0	0	1000	728	9
Delhi	810	190	0	0	0	1000	388	7
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	381	4
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	252	3
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	387	5
Maharashtra	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1990	23
Orissa	11	512	477	0	0	1000	423	5
Tamil Nadu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	135	1
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	458	5
West Bengal	867	128	0	4	0	1000	728	11
all-India	861	105	33	0	0	1000	6123	85
Non-notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	220	2
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	658	13
Gujarat	692	308	0	0	0	1000	714	10
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	412	6
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	658	7
Maharashtra	932	44	25	0	0	1000	1685	20
Orissa	403	529	67	0	0	1000	360	8
Tamil Nadu	729	271	0	0	0	1000	617	10
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	314	6
West Bengal	687	219	0	94	0	1000	997	16
all-India	862	117	9	12	0	1000	7486	113

Contd.

Table 15: Distribution of slums not having motorable road by distance from nearest motorable road for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	distance from nearest motorable road (in km)						number of slums not having motorable road	
	less than 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 and above	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	891	109	0	0	0	1000	948	11
Delhi	929	71	0	0	0	1000	1047	20
Gujarat	799	201	0	0	0	1000	1094	14
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	664	9
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1045	12
Maharashtra	969	20	11	0	0	1000	3676	43
Orissa	191	520	289	0	0	1000	783	13
Tamil Nadu	599	401	0	0	0	1000	752	11
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	772	11
West Bengal	763	181	0	56	0	1000	1725	27
all-India	861	112	20	7	0	1000	13609	198

Table 16: Distribution of slums by distance from nearest government primary school for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	distance from nearest primary school (in km)						number of slums	
	less than 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 and above	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	750	210	40	0	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	728	227	45	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	436	528	36	0	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	691	249	60	0	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	622	8	371	0	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	499	367	123	11	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	495	505	0	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	648	204	109	39	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	338	364	108	189	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	637	362	1	0	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	572	307	103	17	0	1000	24781	365
Non-notified								
Andhra Pradesh	609	391	0	0	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	652	89	116	142	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	627	296	31	45	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	808	96	94	2	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	375	623	2	0	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	375	476	145	5	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	489	327	110	75	0	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	327	455	170	48	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	338	442	204	15	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	600	291	109	0	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	485	367	115	26	7	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 16: Distribution of slums by distance from nearest government primary school for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	distance from nearest primary school (in km)						number of slums	
	less than 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 and above	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	716	254	30	0	0	1000	5249	73
Delhi	678	136	92	94	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	551	389	33	27	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	750	172	77	1	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	460	412	129	0	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	442	417	133	9	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	331	381	237	51	0	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	490	328	139	43	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	338	399	151	112	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	618	326	56	0	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	529	337	109	22	3	1000	48994	730

Table 17: Distribution of slums by distance from nearest government hospital / health centre for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	distance from nearest government hospital / health centre (in km)						number of slums	
	less than 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 and above	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	162	430	163	233	12	1000	3964	53
Delhi	595	306	36	63	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	219	260	4	517	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	475	331	24	66	104	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	32	117	280	388	184	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	199	354	206	212	29	1000	9282	112
Orissa	328	0	488	184	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	245	415	57	260	23	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	153	378	18	439	12	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	40	407	324	65	164	1000	2475	37
all-India	201	343	185	222	49	1000	24781	365
Non-notified								
Andhra Pradesh	268	46	335	82	268	1000	1285	20
Delhi	361	184	152	232	71	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	375	26	275	129	195	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	55	387	312	222	24	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	170	628	198	4	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	262	268	291	91	89	1000	7736	84
Orissa	153	102	104	391	251	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	92	80	362	295	171	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	31	112	122	713	23	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	73	221	355	246	106	1000	2570	41
all-India	204	214	274	194	114	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 17: Distribution of slums by distance from nearest government hospital / health centre for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	distance from nearest government hospital / health centre (in km)						number of slums	
	less than 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 5	5 and above	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	188	336	205	196	75	1000	5249	73
Delhi	440	225	113	175	47	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	313	119	167	284	117	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	264	359	169	145	64	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	123	453	226	136	63	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	228	315	245	157	56	1000	17019	196
Orissa	210	69	228	324	170	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	169	250	207	277	96	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	99	260	64	560	17	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	57	312	340	157	134	1000	5045	78
all-India	202	279	229	208	81	1000	48994	730

Table 18: Distribution of slums by approximate area of slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	approximate area of slum (in hectare)										number of slums	
	less than 0.05	0.05 – 1.00	1.00 – 2.00	2.00 – 3.00	3.00 – 4.00	4.00 – 6.00	6.00 – 8.00	8.00 or above	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Notified												
Andhra Pradesh	60	336	220	107	0	70	0	179	28	1000	3964	53
Delhi	185	157	316	202	70	0	0	70	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	47	640	306	7	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	155	624	30	40	0	146	0	4	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	229	10	116	189	0	184	273	0	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	235	402	197	136	16	13	1	0	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	191	642	167	0	0	0	0	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	48	391	319	125	0	79	39	0	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	253	287	325	20	7	109	0	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	255	410	157	86	38	24	0	30	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	151	371	230	128	20	41	18	35	5	1000	24781	365
Non-notified												
Andhra Pradesh	269	383	98	39	119	92	0	0	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	230	442	141	114	37	36	0	0	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	13	333	549	4	97	0	0	5	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	0	853	120	0	0	0	26	0	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	2	581	307	106	3	0	0	0	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	243	458	217	35	14	16	18	0	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	304	354	168	86	5	0	0	77	7	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	0	591	26	328	51	4	0	0	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	3	504	483	4	6	0	0	0	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	115	585	265	0	0	0	0	35	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	151	504	232	57	26	13	7	8	0	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 18: Distribution of slums by approximate area of slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	approximate area of slum (in hectare)										number of slums	
	less than 0.05	0.05 – 1.00	1.00 – 2.00	2.00 – 3.00	3.00 – 4.00	4.00 – 6.00	6.00 – 8.00	8.00 or above	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Combined												
Andhra Pradesh	111	348	190	90	29	75	0	135	21	1000	5249	73
Delhi	215	346	200	144	48	24	0	24	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	26	456	452	5	58	0	0	3	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	77	739	76	20	0	73	13	2	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	80	385	242	135	2	63	94	0	0	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	239	428	206	90	15	14	9	0	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	206	301	321	112	3	0	0	52	5	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	24	490	174	225	25	42	20	0	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	1	364	374	183	14	4	61	0	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	183	499	212	42	19	12	0	33	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	151	437	231	93	23	27	13	22	2	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported

Table 19: Distribution of slums by waterlogging during monsoon for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	slum usually waterlogged during monsoon						number of slums		
	yes			no			all	estimated	sample
	approach road / lane / constructed path usually waterlogged in monsoon			approach road / lane / constructed path usually waterlogged in monsoon					
	yes	no	all	yes	no	all	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Notified									
Andhra Pradesh	144	14	158	25	817	842	1000	3964	53
Delhi	143	0	143	0	857	857	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	453	7	460	134	406	540	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	401	49	449	0	551	551	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	32	204	236	5	760	764	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	253	42	295	77	628	705	1000	9282	112
Orissa	809	0	809	184	7	191	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	397	11	408	162	430	592	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	383	113	497	108	395	503	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	346	76	422	102	476	578	1000	2475	37
all-India	287	47	334	75	591	666	1000	24781	365
Non-notified									
Andhra Pradesh	289	0	289	140	571	711	1000	1285	20
Delhi	480	71	551	216	233	449	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	227	306	533	0	467	467	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	259	26	285	0	715	715	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	555	54	609	204	187	391	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	391	86	478	103	419	522	1000	7736	84
Orissa	72	8	80	297	623	920	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	465	90	554	8	438	446	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	536	119	656	0	344	344	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	242	62	304	99	597	696	1000	2570	41
all-India	345	95	440	105	455	560	1000	24213	365

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**Table 19: Distribution of slums by waterlogging during monsoon for different States
(per 1000)**

State/UT	slum usually waterlogged during monsoon						number of slums		
	yes			no			all	estimated	sample
	approach road / lane / constructed path usually waterlogged in monsoon			approach road / lane / constructed path usually waterlogged in monsoon					
	yes	no	all	yes	no	all	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Combined									
Andhra Pradesh	179	10	190	53	757	810	1000	5249	73
Delhi	366	47	413	143	444	587	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	317	186	504	54	442	496	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	329	37	366	0	634	634	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	376	105	481	135	383	519	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	316	62	378	89	533	622	1000	17019	196
Orissa	310	6	315	261	424	685	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	431	50	480	86	434	520	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	451	116	567	60	372	433	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	293	69	362	100	538	638	1000	5045	78
all-India	316	70	386	90	524	614	1000	48994	730

Table 20: Distribution of slums by frequency of collection of garbage by municipality and others for different States (per 1000)

(1)	collection of garbage by municipality / corporation						collection of garbage by residents / others						all slums						number of slums				
	daily	once in			others	n.r.	all	daily				others	n.r.	all	daily				others	n.r.	all	esti- mated	sample
		2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days					2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days					2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days					
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
Notified																							
Andhra Pradesh	385	78	362	149	26	0	1000	342	317	0	0	341	0	1000	374	86	338	139	37	26	1000	3964	53
Delhi	408	571	21	0	0	0	1000	752	184	0	0	64	0	1000	604	351	9	0	36	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	789	19	192	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	280	7	68	0	645	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	149	149	378	325	0	0	1000	0	210	0	0	790	0	1000	117	161	298	256	168	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	0	171	752	77	0	0	1000	0	0	0	570	430	0	1000	0	118	34	276	573	0	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	746	81	163	10	0	0	1000	332	0	252	54	363	0	1000	688	71	167	14	59	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	672	328	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	328	160	0	0	328	184	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	681	62	228	28	0	0	1000	0	71	0	929	0	0	1000	493	57	165	171	115	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	437	0	328	235	0	0	1000	213	0	0	48	739	0	1000	282	0	152	127	439	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	728	176	48	48	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	631	369	1000	571	138	38	38	177	38	1000	2475	37
all-India	608	104	219	65	6	0	1000	278	63	60	146	394	60	1000	498	90	173	70	155	13	1000	24781	365
Non-notified																							
Andhra Pradesh	80	260	474	186	0	0	1000	0	0	8	0	752	240	1000	33	107	197	77	446	141	1000	1285	20
Delhi	393	418	70	0	119	0	1000	0	43	523	0	434	0	1000	234	259	150	0	357	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	395	55	546	0	4	0	1000	0	0	217	0	783	0	1000	162	23	281	0	534	0	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	137	27	791	45	0	0	1000	431	0	0	0	569	0	1000	197	15	455	26	306	0	1000	1132	21

Contd..

Table 20: Distribution of slums by frequency of collection of garbage by municipality and others for different States (per 1000)

(1)	collection of garbage by municipality / corporation							collection of garbage by residents / others						all slums						number of slums			
	daily	once in			others	n.r.	all	daily	once in			others	n.r.	all	daily	once in			others	n.r.	all	esti- mated	sample
		2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days					2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days					2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days					
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
Madhya Pradesh	0	197	795	0	8	0	1000	345	3	0	249	399	5	1000	200	38	146	144	364	109	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	750	125	82	43	0	0	1000	101	24	319	0	556	0	1000	638	107	101	36	118	0	1000	7736	84
Orissa	406	0	18	364	33	179	1000	129	0	0	0	871	0	1000	171	0	7	137	530	154	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	936	6	58	0	0	0	1000	0	174	0	98	728	0	1000	369	40	23	21	547	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	132	713	154	0	0	0	1000	94	381	0	0	525	0	1000	50	231	26	0	693	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	548	160	194	49	49	0	1000	123	0	180	208	489	0	1000	336	91	148	72	300	54	1000	2570	41
all-India	563	146	206	49	29	7	1000	123	41	130	68	627	12	1000	338	89	142	42	361	28	1000	24213	365
Combined																							
Andhra Pradesh	347	101	376	154	22	0	1000	134	124	5	0	591	146	1000	290	91	304	124	137	54	1000	5249	73
Delhi	397	459	57	0	87	0	1000	439	126	217	0	218	0	1000	359	290	102	0	249	0	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	539	42	416	0	2	0	1000	0	0	206	0	794	0	1000	209	16	196	0	579	0	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	144	97	554	206	0	0	1000	246	91	0	0	664	0	1000	157	88	377	140	238	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	0	194	791	8	8	0	1000	241	2	0	346	408	4	1000	131	65	108	189	435	71	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	747	100	127	25	0	0	1000	222	11	284	28	454	0	1000	665	88	137	24	86	0	1000	17019	196
Orissa	508	125	11	225	20	111	1000	80	0	0	0	539	381	1000	222	52	5	93	465	164	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	770	43	169	19	0	0	1000	0	129	0	459	412	0	1000	432	48	95	97	328	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	367	162	289	182	0	0	1000	168	143	0	30	659	0	1000	179	102	96	71	552	0	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	651	169	110	48	21	0	1000	84	0	123	142	534	117	1000	451	114	94	55	240	46	1000	5045	78
all-India	589	121	213	58	15	3	1000	186	50	101	100	532	31	1000	419	90	158	56	257	21	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported

Table 21: Distribution of slums by location of slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	fringe area							other area							all	number of slums	
	along nallah/drain	along rail-way line	river bank	river bed	others	n.r.	all	along nallah/drain	along rail-way line	river bank	river bed	others	n.r.	all		esti- mated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Notified																	
Andhra Pradesh	32	20	77	28	199	0	355	99	51	117	33	345	0	645	1000	3964	53
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	36	0	0	754	0	1000	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	56	0	0	0	234	0	290	0	0	34	0	676	0	710	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	167	40	0	0	162	0	369	276	92	0	0	263	0	631	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	200	0	203	603	5	184	0	6	0	797	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	6	20	0	12	52	0	90	120	97	51	0	641	0	910	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	0	481	0	0	0	481	7	184	0	0	328	0	519	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	79	0	77	12	146	0	314	246	0	73	0	367	0	686	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	249	0	0	0	0	0	249	646	0	7	0	97	0	751	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	38	68	0	0	63	0	169	94	111	0	0	627	0	831	1000	2475	37
all-India	49	19	30	10	97	0	206	170	80	51	5	488	0	794	1000	24781	365
Non-notified																	
Andhra Pradesh	42	119	0	0	170	0	331	2	65	0	0	603	0	669	1000	1285	20
Delhi	107	73	0	0	172	0	352	181	73	0	0	395	0	648	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	101	120	6	0	106	0	334	77	125	14	0	450	0	666	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	0	22	0	0	26	0	48	492	26	12	0	422	0	952	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	106	2	0	0	214	0	323	160	3	74	0	312	128	677	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	32	7	19	0	60	0	118	279	182	10	0	398	0	868	1000	7736	84

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Table 21: Distribution of slums by location of slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	fringe area							other area							all	number of slums	
	along nallah/drain	along rail-way line	river bank	river bed	others	n.r.	all	along nallah/drain	along rail-way line	river bank	river bed	others	n.r.	all		esti-mated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Orissa	18	81	203	0	5	0	307	218	12	0	0	462	0	693	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	75	40	75	0	196	0	386	187	170	17	21	219	0	614	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	0	145	0	151	118	0	0	0	731	0	849	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	82	0	39	0	72	0	194	97	122	28	0	559	0	806	1000	2570	41
all-India	58	40	33	0	94	0	225	202	105	20	1	434	8	770	1000	24213	365
Combined																	
Andhra Pradesh	34	44	58	21	192	0	349	75	54	89	25	408	0	651	1000	5249	73
Delhi	71	48	0	0	114	0	233	191	60	0	0	516	0	767	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	83	72	3	0	157	0	316	46	75	22	0	540	0	684	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	83	31	0	0	94	0	207	385	59	6	0	343	0	793	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	71	2	0	0	210	0	282	312	3	111	0	207	84	718	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	18	14	9	7	56	0	103	192	136	33	0	530	0	891	1000	17019	196
Orissa	12	55	293	0	3	0	363	150	68	0	0	419	0	637	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	77	20	76	6	171	0	349	217	84	45	10	294	0	651	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	139	0	3	0	64	0	206	413	0	4	0	378	0	794	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	60	33	20	0	67	0	181	96	117	14	0	592	0	819	1000	5045	78
all-India	54	29	32	5	96	0	216	186	92	35	3	461	4	782	1000	48994	730

n. r. = not reported

Table 22: Distribution of slums by availability of an association for improving the condition of slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	association for improving the condition of slum			number of slums	
	yes	no	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Notified					
Andhra Pradesh	140	860	1000	3964	53
Delhi	239	761	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	66	934	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	212	788	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	219	781	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	386	614	1000	9282	112
Orissa	489	511	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	75	925	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	304	696	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	367	633	1000	2475	37
all-India	276	724	1000	24781	365
Non-notified					
Andhra Pradesh	34	966	1000	1285	20
Delhi	451	549	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	6	994	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	254	746	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	161	839	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	276	724	1000	7736	84
Orissa	85	915	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	212	788	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	63	937	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	195	805	1000	2570	41
all-India	197	803	1000	24213	365

Contd..

Table 22: Distribution of slums by availability of an association for improving the condition of slum for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	association for improving the condition of slum			number of slums	
	yes	no	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Combined					
Andhra Pradesh	114	886	1000	5249	73
Delhi	380	620	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	30	970	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	233	767	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	181	819	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	336	664	1000	17019	196
Orissa	215	785	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	143	857	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	197	803	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	280	720	1000	5045	78
all-India	237	763	1000	48994	730

Table 23: Distribution of notified slums by year of notification of slum for different States (per 1000)

state / u.t.	year of notification of slum											number of notified slums	
	before 1971	1971 – 1975	1976 – 1980	1981 – 1985	1986 – 1990	1991 – 1995	1996 – 2000	2001 – 2005	2006 and after	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	9	0	97	240	123	169	157	144	37	25	1000	3964	53
Delhi	263	140	297	70	185	9	36	0	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	0	0	0	186	0	5	143	666	0	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	75	4	74	169	227	173	278	0	0	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	0	32	8	0	0	495	0	9	0	457	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	62	64	174	148	197	112	124	81	0	37	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	672	321	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	128	65	39	117	21	73	263	22	236	36	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	230	108	109	541	0	5	7	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	222	24	94	0	26	88	92	78	76	300	1000	2475	37
all-India	75	47	112	142	124	113	158	116	40	72	1000	24781	365

n. r. = not reported

Table 24: Distribution of slums by change in condition of the road of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	road within the slum					approach road to the slum					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Notified												
Andhra Pradesh	489	511	0	0	1000	542	353	28	40	1000	3964	53
Delhi	728	272	0	0	1000	667	227	70	36	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	293	707	0	0	1000	123	252	0	625	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	608	392	0	0	1000	680	307	0	13	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	611	278	0	111	1000	244	645	0	111	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	526	430	0	33	1000	585	376	28	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	321	495	184	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	522	428	50	0	1000	490	498	12	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	549	312	132	0	1000	492	267	80	153	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	669	330	0	1	1000	651	277	72	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	527	435	16	16	1000	523	373	39	54	1000	24781	365
Non-notified												
Andhra Pradesh	366	467	167	0	1000	363	375	167	95	1000	1285	20
Delhi	288	675	37	0	1000	294	553	153	0	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	56	663	0	281	1000	49	632	0	319	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	561	439	0	0	1000	577	397	26	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	453	545	0	1	1000	450	548	0	2	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	353	614	27	6	1000	369	487	88	56	1000	7736	84
Orissa	276	429	295	0	1000	174	371	448	7	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	231	769	0	0	1000	304	591	26	79	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	3	993	0	0	1000	196	796	0	4	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	361	639	0	0	1000	317	567	116	0	1000	2570	41
all-India	304	628	37	28	1000	308	523	90	75	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 24: Distribution of slums by change in condition of the road of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	road within the slum					approach road to the slum					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Combined												
Andhra Pradesh	459	500	41	0	1000	498	359	62	53	1000	5249	73
Delhi	437	539	25	0	1000	420	443	125	12	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	151	681	0	169	1000	79	480	0	441	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	584	416	0	0	1000	628	352	13	7	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	508	453	0	39	1000	380	581	0	40	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	447	513	12	21	1000	487	426	55	25	1000	17019	196
Orissa	291	450	259	0	1000	118	574	304	5	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	378	596	26	0	1000	398	544	19	39	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	307	614	73	0	1000	361	501	45	87	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	512	487	0	1	1000	481	425	94	0	1000	5045	78
all-India	417	531	26	22	1000	416	447	64	64	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 25: Distribution of slums by change in condition of water supply of the slum during last 5 for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	water supply					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	559	424	13	5	1000	3964	53
Delhi	318	576	106	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	795	171	32	2	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	570	430	0	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	218	666	0	116	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	421	510	57	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	664	336	0	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	529	394	78	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	559	172	109	153	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	542	389	1	68	1000	2475	37
all-India	487	441	47	20	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	315	518	167	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	135	715	43	107	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	326	479	3	193	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	323	478	173	26	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	243	508	142	107	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	252	636	62	51	1000	7736	84
Orissa	477	353	0	170	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	613	387	0	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	236	416	0	344	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	316	545	90	48	1000	2570	41
all-India	302	547	59	89	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 25: Distribution of slums by change in condition of water supply of the slum during last 5 for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	water supply					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	499	447	50	3	1000	5249	73
Delhi	196	668	65	71	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	513	356	15	116	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	446	454	87	13	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	234	562	94	110	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	344	568	59	23	1000	17019	196
Orissa	537	347	0	115	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	570	390	39	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	416	280	61	238	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	427	468	47	58	1000	5045	78
all-India	395	493	53	54	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 26: Distribution of slums by change in condition of electricity of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	electricity					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	290	673	0	0	1000	3964	53
Delhi	332	598	70	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	121	727	153	0	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	516	480	0	4	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	241	644	0	116	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	305	679	5	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	809	184	0	7	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	509	491	0	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	502	385	106	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	573	401	25	0	1000	2475	37
all-India	375	588	22	4	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	327	507	0	167	1000	1285	20
Delhi	301	521	36	142	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	370	527	0	104	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	641	218	129	12	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	466	530	4	0	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	224	768	7	1	1000	7736	84
Orissa	182	730	0	88	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	324	676	0	0	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	28	624	0	344	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	252	591	0	157	1000	2570	41
all-India	289	607	11	89	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 26: Distribution of slums by change in condition of electricity of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	electricity					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	299	633	0	41	1000	5249	73
Delhi	311	547	47	94	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	270	607	61	62	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	579	348	65	8	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	389	569	3	40	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	269	719	6	1	1000	17019	196
Orissa	384	554	0	62	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	418	582	0	0	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	292	491	59	152	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	410	498	12	80	1000	5045	78
all-India	332	597	17	46	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 27: Distribution of slums by change in condition of street light of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	street light					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	540	396	2	26	1000	3964	53
Delhi	393	501	70	36	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	256	92	0	652	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	601	399	0	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	235	649	0	116	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	339	549	16	85	1000	9282	112
Orissa	489	184	0	328	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	603	397	0	0	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	439	263	132	160	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	557	411	0	32	1000	2475	37
all-India	432	440	16	99	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	395	434	5	167	1000	1285	20
Delhi	203	528	0	251	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	271	569	24	136	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	712	288	0	0	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	178	714	2	106	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	220	550	0	230	1000	7736	84
Orissa	267	454	12	267	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	588	236	0	176	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	3	437	4	552	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	294	459	108	139	1000	2570	41
all-India	286	487	15	207	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 27: Distribution of slums by change in condition of street light of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	street light					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	504	405	2	60	1000	5249	73
Delhi	267	519	24	178	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	265	378	15	342	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	657	343	0	0	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	197	692	1	109	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	285	549	9	151	1000	17019	196
Orissa	338	367	8	287	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	596	318	0	87	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	246	340	75	334	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	423	435	55	86	1000	5045	78
all-India	360	463	16	153	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 28: Distribution of slums by change in condition of latrine facility during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	latrine facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	342	495	83	43	1000	3964	53
Delhi	534	457	0	9	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	259	120	149	472	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	357	546	0	97	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	36	665	5	295	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	373	573	33	9	1000	9282	112
Orissa	7	505	0	488	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	351	376	0	273	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	249	612	132	0	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	447	332	126	94	1000	2475	37
all-India	342	488	60	98	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	243	460	28	269	1000	1285	20
Delhi	180	611	84	107	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	120	389	1	489	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	456	377	26	141	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	42	721	0	237	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	364	573	1	62	1000	7736	84
Orissa	153	411	77	360	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	216	382	0	402	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	15	626	4	350	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	302	512	29	157	1000	2570	41
all-India	244	522	19	209	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 28: Distribution of slums by change in condition of latrine facility during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	latrine facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	318	486	70	98	1000	5249	73
Delhi	300	559	55	74	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	176	282	60	482	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	407	461	13	119	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	40	702	2	257	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	369	573	18	33	1000	17019	196
Orissa	106	441	52	401	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	284	379	0	336	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	146	618	75	155	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	374	424	76	126	1000	5045	78
all-India	294	505	40	153	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 29: Distribution of slums by change in condition of drainage of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	drainage facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	496	378	28	99	1000	3964	53
Delhi	473	351	176	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	106	240	32	621	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	562	430	4	4	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	422	463	5	111	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	393	585	11	0	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	512	0	488	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	351	339	73	237	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	357	266	132	238	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	433	435	38	94	1000	2475	37
all-India	396	452	35	112	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	238	383	5	374	1000	1285	20
Delhi	158	636	19	169	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	246	352	0	402	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	496	332	26	145	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	215	655	0	130	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	380	452	74	94	1000	7736	84
Orissa	131	222	153	494	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	253	407	8	332	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	3	446	4	543	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	294	467	44	195	1000	2570	41
all-India	277	446	40	232	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 29: Distribution of slums by change in condition of drainage of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	drainage facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	432	380	22	166	1000	5249	73
Delhi	265	540	72	112	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	190	308	13	490	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	529	381	15	75	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	286	589	2	123	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	387	525	40	43	1000	17019	196
Orissa	89	316	104	492	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	303	372	41	284	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	200	346	75	373	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	362	452	41	146	1000	5045	78
all-India	337	449	37	171	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 30: Distribution of slums by change in condition of sewerage of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	sewerage facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	207	619	2	136	1000	3964	53
Delhi	349	463	106	82	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	106	88	149	657	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	404	588	4	4	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	36	670	0	295	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	225	634	15	114	1000	9282	112
Orissa	0	512	0	488	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	253	378	73	296	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	249	416	0	328	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	371	414	81	134	1000	2475	37
all-India	233	528	37	191	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	149	459	18	374	1000	1285	20
Delhi	109	495	5	391	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	124	400	0	476	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	402	370	0	228	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	0	758	0	242	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	107	608	17	268	1000	7736	84
Orissa	77	215	0	708	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	89	401	8	502	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	0	453	0	543	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	153	448	35	363	1000	2570	41
all-India	107	501	11	377	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 30: Distribution of slums by change in condition of sewerage of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	sewerage facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	193	579	5	194	1000	5249	73
Delhi	190	484	39	287	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	117	275	60	548	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	403	478	2	117	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	12	728	0	260	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	171	622	16	184	1000	17019	196
Orissa	52	311	0	637	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	172	390	41	397	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	139	432	0	423	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	260	431	58	251	1000	5045	78
all-India	171	515	24	283	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 31: Distribution of slums by change in condition of garbage disposal of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	garbage disposal					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	583	391	0	26	1000	3964	53
Delhi	279	721	0	0	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	289	88	153	470	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	638	333	28	0	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	39	479	0	483	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	379	538	69	3	1000	9282	112
Orissa	489	184	0	328	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	496	388	0	115	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	357	270	132	153	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	479	406	23	93	1000	2475	37
all-India	424	440	45	81	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	193	409	0	398	1000	1285	20
Delhi	155	630	19	197	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	346	301	201	152	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	624	176	55	145	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	110	650	0	240	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	325	537	57	81	1000	7736	84
Orissa	179	335	0	486	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	286	324	0	390	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	5	443	4	543	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	223	415	103	259	1000	2570	41
all-India	258	456	50	232	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 31: Distribution of slums by change in condition of garbage disposal of the slum during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	garbage disposal					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	488	395	0	117	1000	5249	73
Delhi	197	661	12	130	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	323	216	182	279	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	631	254	42	73	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	86	591	0	323	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	354	538	64	38	1000	17019	196
Orissa	279	286	0	435	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	393	357	0	251	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	201	347	75	326	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	348	410	64	178	1000	5045	78
all-India	342	448	48	156	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 32: Distribution of slums by change in condition of education facility at primary level during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	education facility at primary level					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	132	800	0	31	1000	3964	53
Delhi	518	445	0	36	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	189	187	0	625	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	313	672	0	16	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	200	612	0	188	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	265	702	5	16	1000	9282	112
Orissa	488	512	0	0	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	556	397	0	47	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	96	569	0	328	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	499	497	1	3	1000	2475	37
all-India	302	609	2	75	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	267	733	0	0	1000	1285	20
Delhi	333	489	0	178	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	155	543	0	302	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	613	358	0	28	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	235	659	0	106	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	203	702	0	94	1000	7736	84
Orissa	274	351	68	308	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	208	755	0	37	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	232	764	0	0	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	246	632	26	96	1000	2570	41
all-India	252	622	6	116	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 32: Distribution of slums by change in condition of education facility at primary level during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	education facility at primary level					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	165	784	0	23	1000	5249	73
Delhi	395	474	0	130	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	168	401	0	431	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	464	514	0	22	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	223	643	0	134	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	237	702	3	52	1000	17019	196
Orissa	343	403	46	208	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	384	573	0	42	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	156	655	0	183	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	370	566	14	50	1000	5045	78
all-India	277	616	4	95	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 33: Distribution of slums by change in condition of medical facility during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	medical facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Notified							
Andhra Pradesh	193	692	0	78	1000	3964	53
Delhi	342	622	0	36	1000	1058	18
Gujarat	7	368	0	625	1000	1342	18
Karnataka	77	814	0	109	1000	1118	24
Madhya Pradesh	207	605	0	188	1000	759	11
Maharashtra	241	722	5	21	1000	9282	112
Orissa	7	512	0	481	1000	630	8
Tamil Nadu	451	481	0	68	1000	1711	23
Uttar Pradesh	202	466	0	325	1000	1334	14
West Bengal	250	670	47	34	1000	2475	37
all-India	222	645	7	114	1000	24781	365
Non-notified							
Andhra Pradesh	6	785	0	209	1000	1285	20
Delhi	182	605	0	214	1000	2075	35
Gujarat	158	474	3	365	1000	2017	39
Karnataka	225	451	129	195	1000	1132	21
Madhya Pradesh	238	656	0	106	1000	1456	20
Maharashtra	142	765	0	93	1000	7736	84
Orissa	178	325	0	497	1000	1323	26
Tamil Nadu	208	755	0	37	1000	1663	26
Uttar Pradesh	33	818	0	145	1000	1060	18
West Bengal	101	621	62	216	1000	2570	41
all-India	147	652	13	184	1000	24213	365

Contd.

Table 33: Distribution of slums by change in condition of medical facility during last 5 years for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	medical facility					number of slums	
	improved	no change	deteriorated	neither existed earlier nor existing now	all*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined							
Andhra Pradesh	147	714	0	110	1000	5249	73
Delhi	236	610	0	154	1000	3133	53
Gujarat	98	432	2	469	1000	3360	57
Karnataka	152	631	65	152	1000	2250	45
Madhya Pradesh	227	639	0	134	1000	2215	31
Maharashtra	196	742	3	54	1000	17019	196
Orissa	123	385	0	492	1000	1953	34
Tamil Nadu	331	616	0	53	1000	3374	49
Uttar Pradesh	127	621	0	246	1000	2394	32
West Bengal	174	645	55	127	1000	5045	78
all-India	185	649	10	149	1000	48994	730

* 'all' includes not reported cases.

Table 34: Distribution of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in water supply						number of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	967	33	0	0	0	1000	2217	30
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	336	8
Gujarat	853	0	0	0	147	1000	1066	9
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	637	15
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	166	4
Maharashtra	963	10	27	0	0	1000	3909	48
Orissa	518	0	0	0	482	1000	419	4
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	904	13
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	745	7
West Bengal	930	0	0	0	70	1000	1342	20
all-India	944	9	9	1	38	1000	12070	179
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	405	8
Delhi	725	0	137	0	137	1000	279	7
Gujarat	688	312	0	0	0	1000	657	18
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	365	6
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	354	6
Maharashtra	938	62	0	0	0	1000	1948	23
Orissa	814	0	0	161	26	1000	630	12
Tamil Nadu	981	0	0	19	0	1000	1019	15
Uttar Pradesh	935	0	65	0	0	1000	250	5
West Bengal	912	0	88	0	0	1000	812	13
all-India	876	44	17	43	19	1000	7307	120

Contd.

Table 34: Distribution of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in water supply						number of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	972	28	0	0	0	1000	2622	38
Delhi	875	0	62	0	62	1000	615	15
Gujarat	790	119	0	0	91	1000	1724	27
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1002	21
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	519	10
Maharashtra	955	27	18	0	0	1000	5856	71
Orissa	695	0	0	97	208	1000	1049	16
Tamil Nadu	990	0	0	10	0	1000	1924	28
Uttar Pradesh	984	0	16	0	0	1000	996	12
West Bengal	923	0	33	0	43	1000	2154	33
all-India	918	23	12	17	31	1000	19377	299

n. r. = not reported

Table 35: Distribution of slums where condition of street light improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in street light						number of slums where street light improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	966	34	0	0	0	1000	2140	30
Delhi	822	0	0	178	0	1000	416	8
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	344	3
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	672	14
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	178	4
Maharashtra	916	29	54	0	0	1000	3146	42
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	308	4
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1031	15
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	585	4
West Bengal	932	0	0	0	68	1000	1379	22
all-India	940	15	16	7	22	1000	10711	167
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	508	12
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	421	10
Gujarat	590	374	0	0	36	1000	547	13
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	806	13
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	259	3
Maharashtra	881	115	0	0	5	1000	1699	23
Orissa	696	0	0	304	0	1000	353	7
Tamil Nadu	955	0	45	0	0	1000	979	14
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	3	1
West Bengal	894	60	0	45	0	1000	756	12
all-India	905	64	6	20	4	1000	6928	114

Contd.

Table 35: Distribution of slums where condition of street light improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in street light						number of slums where street light improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	972	28	0	0	0	1000	2648	42
Delhi	912	0	0	88	0	1000	837	18
Gujarat	748	230	0	0	22	1000	891	16
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1478	27
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	437	7
Maharashtra	904	59	35	0	2	1000	4845	65
Orissa	837	0	0	163	0	1000	661	11
Tamil Nadu	978	0	22	0	0	1000	2010	29
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	588	5
West Bengal	919	21	0	16	44	1000	2135	34
all-India	926	35	12	12	15	1000	17639	281

n. r. = not reported

Table 36: Distribution of slums where condition of electricity improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in electricity						number of slums where electricity improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	936	64	0	0	0	1000	1148	18
Delhi	527	473	0	0	0	1000	352	8
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	162	4
Karnataka	897	0	103	0	0	1000	577	11
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	183	5
Maharashtra	920	55	25	0	0	1000	2834	43
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	510	6
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	871	13
Uttar Pradesh	738	0	262	0	0	1000	670	5
West Bengal	868	66	66	0	0	1000	1419	22
all-India	889	53	43	0	15	1000	9291	157
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	420	11
Delhi	758	62	0	180	0	1000	624	11
Gujarat	699	274	0	0	26	1000	746	22
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	726	11
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	679	8
Maharashtra	808	112	79	0	0	1000	1737	22
Orissa	932	0	68	0	0	1000	240	4
Tamil Nadu	987	0	13	0	0	1000	539	9
Uttar Pradesh	639	0	210	151	0	1000	30	4
West Bengal	930	0	0	70	0	1000	649	10
all-India	855	63	24	40	19	1000	6992	121

Contd.

Table 36: Distribution of slums where condition of electricity improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in electricity						number of slums where electricity improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	953	47	0	0	0	1000	1568	29
Delhi	675	210	0	115	0	1000	975	19
Gujarat	753	225	0	0	21	1000	908	26
Karnataka	954	0	46	0	0	1000	1303	22
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	861	13
Maharashtra	877	77	46	0	0	1000	4570	65
Orissa	978	0	22	0	0	1000	750	10
Tamil Nadu	995	0	5	0	0	1000	1410	22
Uttar Pradesh	734	0	260	6	0	1000	700	9
West Bengal	888	45	45	22	0	1000	2068	32
all-India	874	57	35	17	17	1000	16283	278

n. r. = not reported

Table 37: Distribution of slums where condition of latrine facility improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in latrine facility						number of slums where latrine facility improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	788	0	212	0	0	1000	1355	21
Delhi	409	0	591	0	0	1000	565	8
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	347	4
Karnataka	744	145	111	0	0	1000	399	10
Madhya Pradesh	917	0	83	0	0	1000	27	3
Maharashtra	879	13	30	77	0	1000	3467	45
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	1
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	600	8
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	333	2
West Bengal	773	58	84	0	84	1000	1108	14
all-India	816	20	105	32	28	1000	8484	134
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	609	0	391	0	0	1000	312	8
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	373	5
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	243	9
Karnataka	817	5	179	0	0	1000	516	9
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	61	4
Maharashtra	564	130	232	74	0	1000	2819	25
Orissa	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	202	2
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	359	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	16	1
West Bengal	751	59	44	0	146	1000	777	11
all-India	673	104	161	38	24	1000	5910	86

Contd.

Table 37: Distribution of slums where condition of latrine facility improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in latrine facility						number of slums where latrine facility improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	755	0	245	0	0	1000	1667	29
Delhi	644	0	356	0	0	1000	939	13
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	590	13
Karnataka	785	66	149	0	0	1000	915	19
Madhya Pradesh	975	0	25	0	0	1000	88	7
Maharashtra	738	65	121	76	0	1000	6286	70
Orissa	22	978	0	0	0	1000	207	3
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	959	16
Uttar Pradesh	953	0	0	47	0	1000	349	3
West Bengal	764	58	68	0	110	1000	1885	25
all-India	757	55	128	34	26	1000	14395	220

n. r. = not reported

Table 38: Distribution of slums where condition of sewerage improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in sewerage						number of slums where sewerage improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	911	89	0	0	0	1000	821	18
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	370	5
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	142	3
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	452	9
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	27	3
Maharashtra	865	57	0	78	0	1000	2085	31
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	433	7
Uttar Pradesh	615	385	0	0	0	1000	333	2
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	918	13
all-India	915	55	2	28	0	1000	5785	102
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	192	3
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	226	4
Gujarat	183	817	0	0	0	1000	250	2
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	455	5
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Maharashtra	851	127	22	0	0	1000	825	11
Orissa	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	101	1
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	148	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West Bengal	913	87	0	0	0	1000	394	5
all-India	821	133	7	39	0	1000	2592	34

Contd.

Table 38: Distribution of slums where condition of sewerage improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in sewerage						number of slums where sewerage improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	928	72	0	0	0	1000	1012	21
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	596	9
Gujarat	479	521	0	0	0	1000	393	5
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	906	14
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	27	3
Maharashtra	861	76	6	56	0	1000	2910	42
Orissa	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	101	1
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	582	10
Uttar Pradesh	615	385	0	0	0	1000	333	2
West Bengal	974	26	0	0	0	1000	1312	18
all-India	886	79	3	32	0	1000	8376	136

n. r. = not reported

Table 39: Distribution of slums where condition of drainage improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in drainage						number of slums where drainage improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	963	37	0	0	0	1000	1965	30
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	501	9
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	142	3
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	628	12
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	320	5
Maharashtra	987	13	0	0	0	1000	3644	50
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	601	11
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	477	4
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1071	15
all-India	973	12	1	0	15	1000	9807	153
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	305	6
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	328	8
Gujarat	517	0	444	0	39	1000	496	7
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	562	8
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	313	6
Maharashtra	829	171	0	0	0	1000	2938	28
Orissa	416	0	0	0	584	1000	174	3
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	421	5
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	3	1
West Bengal	940	0	60	0	0	1000	756	10
all-India	851	75	43	0	31	1000	6700	86

Contd.

Table 39: Distribution of slums where condition of drainage improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in drainage						number of slums where drainage improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	968	32	0	0	0	1000	2270	36
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	829	17
Gujarat	625	0	345	0	31	1000	638	10
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1190	20
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	633	11
Maharashtra	917	83	0	0	0	1000	6582	78
Orissa	416	0	0	0	584	1000	174	3
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1022	16
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	479	5
West Bengal	975	0	25	0	0	1000	1826	25
all-India	923	38	18	0	21	1000	16507	239

n. r. = not reported

Table 40: Distribution of slums where condition of garbage disposal improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in garbage disposal						number of slums where garbage disposal improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	912	88	0	0	0	1000	2311	31
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	296	4
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	387	5
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	714	15
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	29	4
Maharashtra	915	39	0	47	0	1000	3515	49
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	308	4
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	849	13
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	477	4
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1184	18
all-India	938	32	0	16	14	1000	10512	158
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	248	5
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	321	7
Gujarat	870	0	130	0	0	1000	699	15
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	706	12
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	160	2
Maharashtra	945	48	7	0	0	1000	2515	28
Orissa	547	0	26	427	0	1000	237	7
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	475	9
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	2
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	572	10
all-India	946	19	18	16	0	1000	6235	99

Contd.

Table 40: Distribution of slums where condition of garbage disposal improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in garbage disposal						number of slums where garbage disposal improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	920	80	0	0	0	1000	2559	36
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	617	11
Gujarat	917	0	83	0	0	1000	1086	20
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1419	27
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	190	6
Maharashtra	927	42	3	27	0	1000	6030	77
Orissa	803	0	11	186	0	1000	545	11
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1325	22
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	482	6
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1756	28
all-India	941	27	7	16	9	1000	16748	257

n. r. = not reported

Table 41: Distribution of slums where condition of road within the slum improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in within road						number of slums where road within the slum improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	941	59	0	0	0	1000	2148	33
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	706	12
Gujarat	959	0	0	41	0	1000	165	6
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	760	16
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	185	6
Maharashtra	919	0	61	19	0	1000	5426	70
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	839	12
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	656	5
West Bengal	942	0	0	0	58	1000	1611	21
all-India	938	10	26	9	18	1000	12950	201
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	467	12
Delhi	937	63	0	0	0	1000	610	11
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	99	9
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	653	10
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	655	9
Maharashtra	806	128	66	0	0	1000	2858	31
Orissa	894	0	0	106	0	1000	230	7
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	505	9
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	207	2
West Bengal	847	0	153	0	0	1000	814	11
all-India	900	54	42	3	0	1000	7451	115

Contd.

Table 41: Distribution of slums where condition of road within the slum improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in within road						number of slums where road within the slum improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	951	49	0	0	0	1000	2614	45
Delhi	971	29	0	0	0	1000	1316	23
Gujarat	974	0	0	26	0	1000	264	15
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1413	26
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	841	15
Maharashtra	880	44	63	13	0	1000	8284	101
Orissa	894	0	0	106	0	1000	230	7
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1344	21
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	864	7
West Bengal	910	0	51	0	39	1000	2425	32
all-India	924	26	32	7	12	1000	20401	316

n. r. = not reported

Table 42: Distribution of slums where condition of approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in approach road						number of slums where approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	972	28	0	0	0	1000	1940	27
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	770	12
Gujarat	983	0	0	17	0	1000	394	7
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	680	14
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	464	8
Maharashtra	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4882	63
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	202	2
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	893	12
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	733	6
West Bengal	944	0	0	0	56	1000	1655	21
all-India	977	4	0	1	18	1000	13070	186
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	470	12
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	598	9
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	112	11
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	635	11
Madhya Pradesh	995	5	0	0	0	1000	660	10
Maharashtra	873	113	7	8	0	1000	2730	30
Orissa	938	0	0	17	45	1000	365	12
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	384	9
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	3	1
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	929	13
all-India	937	42	13	5	2	1000	7354	129

Contd.

Table 42: Distribution of slums where condition of approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in approach road						number of slums where approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	977	23	0	0	0	1000	2411	39
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1368	21
Gujarat	987	0	0	13	0	1000	506	18
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1314	25
Madhya Pradesh	997	3	0	0	0	1000	1124	18
Maharashtra	955	40	2	3	0	1000	7611	93
Orissa	960	0	0	11	29	1000	567	14
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1277	21
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	735	7
West Bengal	964	0	0	0	36	1000	2584	34
all-India	963	18	5	2	13	1000	20424	315

n. r. = not reported

Table 43: Distribution of slums where condition of educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in educational facility at primary leveling						number of slums where educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	861	139	0	0	0	1000	525	9
Delhi	966	34	0	0	0	1000	548	9
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	253	3
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	350	9
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	152	1
Maharashtra	792	165	0	43	0	1000	2458	32
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	308	4
Tamil Nadu	784	216	0	0	0	1000	951	12
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	128	1
West Bengal	775	225	0	0	0	1000	1235	19
all-India	835	132	0	14	19	1000	7490	113
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	983	0	0	17	0	1000	343	7
Delhi	893	0	0	107	0	1000	690	11
Gujarat	983	17	0	0	0	1000	313	10
Karnataka	957	0	0	43	0	1000	694	12
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	342	4
Maharashtra	787	136	0	77	0	1000	1572	21
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	362	7
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	346	6
Uttar Pradesh	843	66	0	91	0	1000	246	5
West Bengal	726	0	94	0	180	1000	632	11
all-India	891	39	10	42	19	1000	6090	101

Contd.

Table 43: Distribution of slums where condition of educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT (1)	source of improvement in educational facility at primary leveling						number of slums where educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years	
	government (2)	NGO (3)	residents (4)	others (5)	n. r. (6)	all (7)	estimated (8)	sample (9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	909	84	0	7	0	1000	868	16
Delhi	925	15	0	60	0	1000	1239	20
Gujarat	991	9	0	0	0	1000	566	13
Karnataka	972	0	0	28	0	1000	1044	21
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	494	5
Maharashtra	790	154	0	56	0	1000	4030	53
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	670	11
Tamil Nadu	842	158	0	0	0	1000	1297	18
Uttar Pradesh	896	43	0	60	0	1000	374	6
West Bengal	759	149	32	0	61	1000	1867	30
all-India	861	90	4	26	19	1000	13580	214

n. r. = not reported

Table 44: Distribution of slums where condition of medical facility improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in medical facility						number of slums where medical facility improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	816	184	0	0	0	1000	766	13
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	362	7
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	9	1
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	87	5
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	157	3
Maharashtra	874	62	0	64	0	1000	2237	30
Orissa	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	1
Tamil Nadu	914	0	0	86	0	1000	772	9
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	269	2
West Bengal	849	151	0	0	0	1000	618	11
all-India	867	68	0	38	27	1000	5500	90
Non-Notified								
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	8	2
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	377	7
Gujarat	984	7	0	9	0	1000	319	7
Karnataka	883	117	0	0	0	1000	255	5
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	347	6
Maharashtra	742	55	0	203	0	1000	1095	13
Orissa	571	0	0	429	0	1000	236	4
Tamil Nadu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	346	6
Uttar Pradesh	78	461	0	461	0	1000	35	3
West Bengal	338	0	230	432	0	1000	259	7
all-India	825	30	17	128	0	1000	3565	64

Contd.

Table 44: Distribution of slums where condition of medical facility improved during last 5 years by source of improvement for different States (per 1000)

State/UT	source of improvement in medical facility						number of slums where medical facility improved during last 5 years	
	government	NGO	residents	others	n. r.	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Combined								
Andhra Pradesh	818	182	0	0	0	1000	774	15
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	739	14
Gujarat	984	7	0	9	0	1000	328	8
Karnataka	913	87	0	0	0	1000	342	10
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	504	9
Maharashtra	831	59	0	110	0	1000	3332	43
Orissa	579	0	0	421	0	1000	240	5
Tamil Nadu	940	0	0	60	0	1000	1118	15
Uttar Pradesh	893	53	0	53	0	1000	304	5
West Bengal	698	107	68	128	0	1000	876	18
all-India	851	53	7	73	16	1000	9065	154

n. r. = not reported

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered all urban areas of the Indian Union.
2. **Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2008 and ending on 30th June 2009. The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 : July - September 2008
sub-round 2 : October - December 2008
sub-round 3 : January - March 2009
sub-round 4 : April - June 2009

2.1 In each of these four sub-rounds equal numbers of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempts were made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction is not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, participated and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

3. **Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 : list of households
Schedule 21.1 : domestic tourism
Schedule 1.2 : housing condition
Schedule 0.21 : particulars of slum

4. **Participation of States:** All the States and Union Territories of India, except for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, participated in the survey by surveying an independently drawn sample of urban blocks (and villages for the surveys of housing condition and domestic tourism). This report is based on the Central sample, that is, the blocks surveyed by NSSO officials, in all States and UTs except Leh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, where no Central sample was surveyed and the State sample

data were used in preparing the State and all-India estimates for the report. The ratio of the State/UT sample size (number of FSUs planned to be surveyed by State survey officials) to the size of the Central sample (number of FSUs allotted for survey by NSSO officials) for the participating State/UTs was as follows:

Nagaland (U)	: triple
J & K , Manipur & Delhi	: double
Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Gujarat	: less than equal
Remaining States/ UTs	: equal

5. Sample Design

5.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 65th round survey. The first stage units (FSUs) in the urban sector were Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks. For towns with no UFS frame available (applicable to Leh and Kargil towns of J&K), each town was treated as an FSU. For the survey of slums, there was, unlike the other surveys of the 65th round, no second stage of sampling involving selection of households. Nevertheless, the paragraphs that follow will refer to the sampling units for the slum survey (towns in case of of Leh and Kargil, and UFS blocks elsewhere) as FSUs.

5.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: *For the urban sector*, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as the sampling frame. However, for Leh and Kargil towns of J&K, UFS frame was not available. Accordingly, Census 2001 served as the frame for these two towns (referred henceforth to as non-UFS towns).

5.3 Stratification in Urban sector: In the urban sector, strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Census 2001 town population. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each NSS 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 1,00,000 - 4,99,999
4	All towns with population 5,00,000 - 9,99,999
5, 6,	Each million-plus city

The non-UFS towns of Leh and Kargil of J & K within the NSS region (region number '014') were grouped together to form a separate urban stratum.

5.4 Sub-stratification: There was no sub-stratification in the stratum consisting of non-UFS towns. However, to net an adequate number of slums, each of the other strata were divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

- sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks having area type 'slum area'
- sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks

5.5 Total sample size (FSUs): A total number of 4738 UFS blocks formed the Central sample.

5.6 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 making this allocation, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was also taken into consideration.

5.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: The State/ UT level sample was allocated between rural and urban sectors in proportion to population as per *Census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector, subject to the restriction that the urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. should not exceed the rural sample size. At least 4 FSUs were allocated to each state/ UT separately for rural and urban areas. Further, the State level allocations- both rural and urban- were adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that each stratum got a minimum allocation of 4 FSUs.

5.8 Allocation to strata/ sub-strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum populations as per Census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4. Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector for strata belonging to UFS towns was further allocated to the 2 sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1, subject to a minimum allocation of 4 to each of the two sub-strata.

5.9 Selection of FSUs: Within each urban sub-stratum (formed from UFS towns), the UFS blocks were arranged in ascending order of population of the towns to which they belonged, and sample FSUs selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability. Within each sub-stratum, the number of sample FSUs was a multiple of 4. Sample FSUs were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples and an equal number of sample FSUs was allocated to the four sub- rounds.

5.9.1 Since UFS frames were not available for Leh and Kargil towns of Jammu and Kashmir, each of these two towns was treated as an FSU. Both these towns were selected and repeated in each of the sub-rounds 1 to 4 of the sample list.

5.10 Survey on urban slums: Information on each slum, notified or non-notified, found in the entire selected FSU was collected through Schedule 0.21. In case the slum was spread over more than one FSU, only the part within the selected FSU was surveyed (provided it had at least 20 households) and considered as 'one slum'.

6. Estimation Procedure

6.1 Notations

s = subscript for stratum

t = subscript for sub-stratum (only for UFS towns)

m = subscript for sub-sample (m =1, 2)

i = subscript for FSU (block/ non-UFS town)

N = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and stratum/sub-stratum.

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

In terms of the above symbols,

y_{stmi} = observed value of the characteristic y of the i^{th} FSU belonging to the m^{th} sub-sample for the t^{th} sub-stratum of the s^{th} stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

6.2 Formulae for estimation of aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum (non-UFS towns of urban i.e. Leh and Kargil)/ sub-stratum (for UFS towns):

(i) For estimating the aggregate value of a characteristic (no. of slums with a given feature) for the t^{th} sub-strata of the s^{th} stratum on the basis of the m^{th} sub-sample:

$$\hat{Y}_{sm} = \sum_{t=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

where $\hat{Y}_{stm} = \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stm}} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_{stmi}$ and Y_{stmi} is the total of observed values for the characteristic y for the i -th FSU.

Note: There are only two FSUs (Leh and Kargil towns) in NSS region '014' of J & K. Both of these have been selected and repeated in each of the sub-rounds and they belong to sub-stratum 2. In this case, $N = 2$ in the above formula and n is the number of FSUs actually surveyed including repetitions ($n = 8$ for the whole round and $n = 4$ for a sub-sample of the whole round assuming no casualty).

6.3 Overall estimate for aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

6.4 Overall estimate of aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

6.5 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) is obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}.$$

6.7 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates are as follows:

6.7.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$\hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}_s) \quad \text{where } \hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}_s) \text{ is given by}$$

$$\hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2, \text{ where } \hat{Y}_{st1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{st2} \text{ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.$$

6.7.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$\hat{M}SE(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

where $\hat{Y}_{s1}, \hat{Y}_{s2}$ and $\hat{Y}_{st1}, \hat{Y}_{st2}$ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

6.7.3 Estimates of RSE:

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}ar(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{M}SE(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

7. Multipliers:

The formula for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum level for a sub-sample is given below:

$$M(s,t,m) = \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stm}}$$

Note: (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.

(ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

Appendix C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-FIFTH ROUND: JULY 2008 – JUNE 2009
SCHEDULE 0.21: PARTICULARS OF SLUM

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

[0] descriptive identification of sample FSU (Urban)	
1. state / u. t.:	4. ward / investigator unit:
2. district:	5. block:
3. town name:	

[1] identification of sample FSU (Urban)						
item no.	item	code	item no.	item	code	
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU (Urban)	<input type="text"/>	8.	stratum number	<input type="text"/>	
2.	round number	6 5	9.	sub-stratum	<input type="text"/>	
3.	schedule number	0 2 1	10.	sub-round	<input type="text"/>	
4.	sample (central- 1, state - 2)	<input type="text"/>	11.	sub-sample	<input type="text"/>	
5.	sector (rural - 1, urban - 2)	2	12.	FOD sub-region	<input type="text"/>	
6.	NSS region	<input type="text"/>	13.	no. of slums in the FSU (Urban)	<input type="text"/>	
7.	district	<input type="text"/>				

[2] particulars of field operations										
srl. no.	item	investigator/ senior investigator			superintendent/senior superintendent			Other supervisory officer		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)		
1.	i) name (block letters)	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		
	ii) code	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		
2.	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY
	(i) survey / inspection	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(ii) receipt	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(iii) scrutiny	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(iv) despatch	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	no. of additional sheets for blocks 3 and 4 attached	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>					
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 0.21 (in minutes)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
5.	whether schedule contains remarks (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)	in block 5			in block 6/7			elsewhere in the schedule		
		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		
6.	signature	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item no. 3:	approximate area of the slum: class intervals in hectares: less than 0.05 – 1, 0.05 to 1.00 – 2, 1.00 to 2.00 – 3, 2.00 to 3.00 – 4, 3.00 to 4.00 – 5, 4.00 to 6.00 – 6, 6.00 to 8.00 – 7, 8.00 or more – 8
item no. 6:	ownership of the land where slum is located: private – 1; public: railway – 2, local bodies – 3, others – 9; not known – 4
item no. 7:	type of area surrounding the slum: residential – 1, industrial – 2, commercial – 3, slum(s) – 4, others – 9
item no. 9:	physical location of the slum: along <i>nallah</i> /drain – 1, along railway line – 2, river bank – 3, river bed – 4, others – 9
item no. 12:	whether the slum has electricity: yes: for street lights only – 1, for household use only – 2, for street lights and household use – 3; no – 4
item no. 13:	type of structure of the majority of houses: pucca – 1, semi-pucca – 2, serviceable katcha – 3, unserviceable katcha – 4, no structure – 5
item no. 15:	approach road / lane / constructed path to the slum: motorable: pucca – 1, katcha – 2; non-motorable: pucca – 3, katcha – 4
item no. 16:	distance from the nearest motorable road: less than 0.5 km – 1, 0.5 to 1 km – 2, 1 to 2 km – 3, 2 to 5 km – 4, 5 km or more – 5
item no. 17:	major source of drinking water: tap – 1, tube well / hand pump – 2, well – 3, others – 9
item no. 18:	latrine facility used by most of the residents: public/community latrine: service – 01, pit – 02, septic tank/flush – 03; shared latrine: service – 04, pit – 05, septic tank/flush – 06; own latrine: service – 07, pit – 08, septic tank/flush – 10; other latrine – 99; no latrine facility – 11
item no. 20:	the type of drainage system: underground – 1, covered pucca – 2, open pucca – 3, open katcha – 4, no drainage system – 5
item no. 21:	garbage disposal for the slum: arrangement by: municipality / corporation – 1, resident(s) – 2, others – 9; no arrangement – 3
item no. 22:	frequency of garbage collection: daily – 1, once in two days – 2, once in 3 to 7 days – 3, once in 8 to 15 days – 4, others – 9
item nos. 23 & 24:	distance: less than 0.5 km – 1, 0.5 to 1 km – 2, 1 to 2 km – 3, 2 to 5 km – 4, 5 km or more – 5
item no. 26:	informant code: knowledgeable person from (i) the slum: male – 1, female – 2; (ii) outside the slum – 9

[3] Particulars about the slum						
Item no.	Item	serial number of the slum				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	srl. number of the slum in the block/ FSU (Urban)					
2.	approximate number of households in the slum					
3.	approximate area of the slum (code)					
4.	is the slum a notified one? (yes – 1, no – 2)					
5.	if code 1 in sl. 4, year of notification					
6.	ownership of the land where slum is located (code)					
7.	type of area surrounding the slum (code)					
8.	location of slum (fringe area – 1, other area – 2)					
9.	physical location of the slum (code)					
10.	does the slum usually remain waterlogged during monsoon? (yes – 1, no – 2)					
11.	does the approach road / lane / constructed path usually remain waterlogged in monsoon? (yes – 1, no – 2)					
12.	whether the slum has electricity? (code)					
13.	type of structure of the majority of houses (code)					
14.	type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum (pucca – 1, katcha – 2)					
15.	approach road / lane / constructed path to the slum (code)					
16.	for code 3 or code 4 in col. 15, distance from the nearest motorable road (code)					
17.	major source of drinking water (code)					
18.	latrine facility used by most of the residents (code)					
19.	does the slum have underground sewerage system? (yes – 1, no – 2)					
20.	type of drainage system (code)					
21.	garbage disposal for the slum (code)					
22.	frequency of garbage collection (code)					
23.	distance from nearest government primary school (code)					
24.	distance from nearest government hospital / health centre etc. (code)					
25.	do the slum dwellers have an association for improving the condition of the slum? (yes – 1, no – 2)					
26.	informant code					

[4] change in the condition of the slum during the last 5 years							
srl. no.	item	srl. number of the slum					
		1		2		3	
		condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (3), source of improvement (code)	condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (5), source of improvement (code)	condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (7), source of improvement (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	road : approach						
2.	road : within						
3.	water supply						
4.	street lights						
5.	electricity						
6.	latrine facility						
7.	sewerage						
8.	drainage						
9.	garbage disposal						
10.	educational facility at primary level						
11.	medical facility						

cols. 3 / 5 / 7: **condition:** improvement – 1, no change – 2, deterioration – 3; neither existed earlier nor existing now – 4

cols. 4 / 6 / 8: **source of improvement:** government – 1, non-governmental organisation – 2, residents – 3, others – 9

[5] remarks by investigator/senior investigator

[6] comments by superintendent/senior superintendent

[7] comments by other supervisory officer(s)

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