

SLUMS IN INDIA

# A Statistical Compendium

— 2015 —



Government of India  
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation  
National Buildings Organisation

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National Buildings Organization



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सत्यमेव जयते



शहरी विकास,  
आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन एवं  
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री  
भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT,  
HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
AND INFORMATION & BROADCASTING  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MESSAGE

The existence of slums is a reality associated with our development process especially rapid urbanisation. It is, therefore, essential that the various dimensions of this phenomenon are comprehended and documented so that necessary policy measures may be put in place to address the issue both in the short and long run. The Government is committed to the development philosophy of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' and the overriding goal is to eradicate poverty. *In-situ* rehabilitation of slums using land as a resource comprises one of the distinctive features of the recently launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

I am happy to note that National Buildings Organization (NBO), the nodal agency under Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation responsible for collection, collation and dissemination of critical data relating to housing and related indicators in urban areas, has taken significant steps to develop Statistical Compendiums on various subjects. The instant publication "Slums in India-A Statistical Compendium, 2015" is an effort at disseminating valuable information regarding slums and civic amenities.

I compliment the Organization for the meticulous work in bringing out this Compendium with valuable data pooled from various sources. I am confident that the Compendium will be useful for policy-makers, planners, administrators, researchers, civil society partners and other stakeholders involved in the process of development and poverty alleviation.

(M. Venkaiah Naidu)

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह  
RAO INDERJIT SINGH



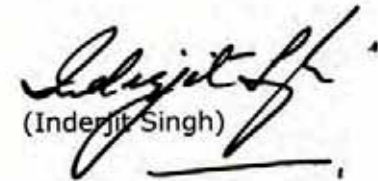
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)  
योजना मंत्रालय तथा राज्य मंत्री, शहरी विकास  
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### MESSAGE

Slums have come to represent informal settlements in urban areas. Yet, they provide shelter to a large proportion of economically productive workforce, which contributes in significant measure to the economic growth of the nation. In fulfillment of its commitment to inclusive growth, Government of India has come out with targeted interventions to rehabilitate slum dwellers and afford them a dignified living. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban) Mission includes one component, which is dedicated to *in-situ* rehabilitation of slums using land as a resource.

The National Buildings Organization (NBO), an attached office of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, has been making consistent efforts to develop housing and slum statistics to assist effective policy formulation and implementation. Availability of a credible data base is important in devising appropriate policy intervention. In this regard, expert bodies such as NBO have a very useful role to play.

I am sure that "Slums in India - A statistical Compendium, 2015", the latest in the series of NBO's statistical publications will be a valuable document for policy makers both at the Centre and State levels and will be of immense use also to all others concerned. I compliment the team of officers in NBO involved in bringing out this publication.

  
(Inderjit Singh)



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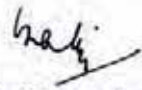
सचिव  
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NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110011

### MESSAGE

It was for the first time in the Census of India-2001 that slum demography was presented on the basis of actual count during population enumeration. Also, it was for the first time in the Census of India-2011 that datasets on Housing stock, Amenities and Assets regarding slums based on the House listing and Housing Census were released. The Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda regarding Sustainable Development Goals emphasize, *inter-alia*, on improving the condition of urban population living in slums.

Housing and slum statistics do not form part of the extant system of administrative statistics in the country. The absence of a designated mechanism for collection of information on relevant parameters and weak institutional capacity at grassroots constrain regular flow of data. The National Buildings Organization (NBO) being the nodal office under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India for collection, collation, tabulation, interpretation and dissemination of statistical data regarding housing and slums in urban area, "Slums in India-A Statistical Compendium, 2015" is the latest in the series of NBO's publications, wherein relevant statistics from Census of India, National Sample Survey office, Central Statistical Office, erstwhile Planning Commission etc. have been collated. The current compendium includes the latest data on slum demography from Census of India-2011 and condition of Urban Slums from National Sample Survey (NSS) 69<sup>th</sup> round (2012) survey released by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), are incorporated.

I am sure that this publication will prove useful to policy-makers and planners at the national, state and local levels and also to the research community at large. I place on record my appreciation for the efforts put in by the team of officers involved in compiling this valuable database. I wish NBO success in its endeavors.

  
(N. Chatterjee)

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### **FOREWORD**

Pursuant to the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, matters relating, *inter-alia*, to urban planning including town planning, slum improvement and upgradation, and urban poverty alleviation were listed in the Twelfth Schedule. The legal, institutional and financial arrangements regarding assignment of functions to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), however, vary across States. Local Government is in the State list and respective State Legislature may assign functions to ULBs.

As per extant system of administrative statistics, the database regarding slums is severely constrained at the central level. The decennial population Census enumerates stock of houses, including slums, but it does not provide information regarding current housing and building construction activity. Sample surveys by NSSO yield estimates regarding housing condition of households, including slums. The Committee on Slum Statistics/Census constituted in 2008 under Dr. Pronab Sen, then Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, offered valuable insight into conceptual and methodological issues associated with classification and enumeration of slums. It was only in the Census of India-2011 that datasets on Housing stock, Amenities and Assets regarding slums were released.

"Slums in India-A Statistical Compendium, 2015" has been brought out by NBO as part of its database and MIS development activities. I acknowledge the contribution of the team comprising Shri Santanu Mitra, Ex-Director General, Shri Umraw Singh, Director, Shri V. Ethiraj, Deputy Director, Shri Atul Kumar Sharma, Research Officer, and Shri N. K. Dhanias, Senior Statistical Officer, in preparing this Compendium. Efforts have been made to cull out relevant information related to slums, housing and access of households to basic amenities. Analysis of trends regarding emergence of slums and accordingly evolution of Government policy consistent with international commitments in this regard has also been presented.

Suggestions for improving this publication in future would be welcome.

  
(S.K.Tewari)



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AHP</b>	Affordable Housing in Partnership
<b>AMRUT</b>	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>BSUP</b>	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
<b>CDS</b>	Community Development Society
<b>CLSS</b>	Credit-Linked Subsidy Schemes
<b>CRGF</b>	Credit Risk Guarantee Fund
<b>CSC</b>	Central Statistical Commission
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistical Organisation
<b>EIUS</b>	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums
<b>EWS</b>	Economically Weaker Sections
<b>FAR</b>	Floor Area Ratio
<b>FHH</b>	Female-headed Households
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>HCR</b>	Head-Count Ratio
<b>HFI</b>	Housing Finance Institution
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HUDCO</b>	Housing & Urban Development Corporation
<b>HFA</b>	Housing for All (Urban)
<b>IDSMT</b>	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
<b>IHSDP</b>	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
<b>IHSUP</b>	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor
<b>ILCS</b>	Integrated Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme
<b>JNNURM</b>	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
<b>LIG</b>	Low Income Group
<b>MHH</b>	Male-headed Households
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MPCE</b>	Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure
<b>MRP</b>	Mixed Recall Period
<b>NCU</b>	National Commission on Urbanization
<b>NCUES</b>	National Commission for Enterprises in the Un-organized Sector
<b>NHB</b>	National Housing Bank
<b>NHC</b>	Neighborhood Committees

<b>NHG</b>	Neighborhood Group
<b>NPV</b>	Net Present Value
<b>NRY</b>	Nehru Rozgar Yojana
<b>NSS</b>	National Sample Survey
<b>NSSO</b>	National Sample Survey Office
<b>NUHHP</b>	National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy
<b>NURM</b>	National Urban Rejuvenation Mission
<b>OG</b>	Urban Out-Growths
<b>PMIUPEP</b>	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme
<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership
<b>PMAY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
<b>RAY</b>	Rajiv Awas Yojana
<b>RRY</b>	Rajiv Rinn Yojana
<b>RGI</b>	Registrar General of India
<b>SEZ</b>	Special Economic Zone
<b>SDP</b>	State Domestic Product
<b>SFCPoA</b>	Slum- free City Plans of Action
<b>SJSRY</b>	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
<b>TAC</b>	Technical Advisory Committee
<b>TAG</b>	Technical Advisory Group
<b>TDR</b>	Transferable Development Right
<b>UA</b>	Urban Agglomeration
<b>UBS</b>	Urban Basic Services
<b>UBSP</b>	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
<b>UCD</b>	Urban Community Development
<b>UCDN</b>	Urban Community Development Network
<b>UIDSSMT</b>	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
<b>UIG</b>	Urban Infrastructure & Governance
<b>URP</b>	Uniform Recall Period
<b>USEP</b>	Urban Self-Employment Programme
<b>UTs</b>	Union Territories
<b>UWEP</b>	Urban Wage Employment Programme
<b>UWSP</b>	Urban Women Self-help Programme
<b>WPI</b>	Wholesale Price Index



## Slum highlights from Census 2011 and National Sample Survey- 69th Round, 2012

Census 2011		
1.		Slum Population
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Slum Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A total of 65.49 million slum inhabitants live in 13.92 million households;</li> <li>➤ Out of 4041 statutory towns, 2613 cities/towns (including 19 census towns in NCT of Delhi and one census town in Uttar Pradesh) have reported slums;</li> <li>➤ These towns are spread across 31 States/UTs of the country;</li> <li>➤ Four States/UTs- Manipur, Daman &amp; Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not reported any slum;</li> <li>➤ The non-slum population was 311.61 million;</li> <li>➤ The slum population constitutes 5.4 percent of the total population of the country;</li> <li>➤ The slum population constitutes 17.4 percent of the total urban population;</li> <li>➤ The slum population constitutes 22.4 percent of the total population of the 2613 slums reporting towns.</li> </ul>
2.		Slum Housing Stock
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Slum Census Houses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Out of total 17.35 million Slum Census houses, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.26 million (7.3%) are vacant slum census houses.</li> <li>• 16.1 million (92.7%) are occupied slum census houses.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Condition of Slum Census Houses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 13.67 million slum census houses are used as residence and residence cum other uses;</li> <li>➤ 7.99 million (58.4%) occupied slum census houses (including residence and residence-cum-other use) are in good condition,</li> <li>➤ 5.13 million (37.5%) are in livable condition</li> <li>➤ rests 0.55 million (4.0%) are in dilapidated condition</li> </ul>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Type of Structure (Census Houses)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Out of 15.99 million census houses (excluding vacant &amp; locked census houses): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12.61 million (78.9%) census houses are permanent,</li> <li>• 2.42 million (15.1%) census houses are semi permanent;</li> <li>• 0.79 million (4.9%) census houses are temporary</li> <li>• 0.17 million (1.1%) census houses are unclassified.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>3. Amenities Available in Slum Areas</b>		
<i>(Data on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums have been enumerated in 13.75 million slum households in 2543 slum reporting towns.)</i>		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Ownership Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 9.66 million (70.2%) households are owned;</li> <li>➤ 3.61 million (26.3%) households are rented;</li> <li>➤ 0.48 million (3.5%) households are living in any others accommodation.</li> </ul>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Number of Dwelling Rooms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 0.6 million (4.4%) slum dwellers have no exclusive room for living;</li> <li>➤ 6.17 million (44.8%) have one room;</li> <li>➤ 4.06 million (29.5%) have two rooms;</li> <li>➤ 1.69 million (12.3%) have three rooms;</li> <li>➤ 0.75 million (5.4%) have four rooms;</li> <li>➤ 0.48 million (3.5%) households have five rooms and more.</li> </ul>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Type of Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 10.69 million (77.7%) slum households are permanent;</li> <li>➤ 2.21 million (16% ) semi permanent;</li> <li>➤ 0.72 million (5.3%) temporary; and</li> <li>➤ 0.13 million (1%) are unclassified</li> </ul>
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 10.17 million (74%) households use tap water;</li> <li>➤ 2.79 million (20.3%) hand pump/ tube well;</li> <li>➤ 0.41 million (3%) well water; and</li> <li>➤ 0.38 million (2.8%) use other source of drinking water</li> </ul>
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Location of Source Drinking Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 7.79 million (56.7%) of the households are having source of drinking water within premises in slums;</li> <li>➤ 4.38 million (31.9%) of the households have the source near (within 100 m) the premises;</li> <li>➤ 1.56 million (11.4%) have to travel more than 100 m away to fetch drinking water</li> </ul>
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Main source of Lighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 12.45 million ( 90.5%) slum households use electricity as main source of lighting,</li> <li>➤ 1.13 million (8.2%) use kerosene,</li> <li>➤ 0.10 million (0.7%) households have other source of lighting</li> <li>➤ 0.07 million (0.5%) households have no lighting in the slum areas.</li> </ul>
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Latrine Facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 9.08 million (66%) households are having latrine facility within the premises which includes water closet, pit latrine and other type of latrine;</li> <li>➤ Out of 4.67 million (34%) households that have no latrine facility, 2.07 million (15.1%) use public latrine;</li> <li>➤ 2.60 million (18.9%) defecate in open</li> </ul>

<b>3.8</b>	<b>Bathing Facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 9.15 million (67%) of slum households have a bathroom facility;</li> <li>➤ 1.99 million (14.5%) of slum households have enclosure without roof;</li> <li>➤ 2.61 million households have no bathroom facility in slums area.</li> </ul>
<b>3.9</b>	<b>Drainage System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 5.08 million (36.9%) households have access to closed drainage;</li> <li>➤ 6.09 million (44.3%) open drainage;</li> <li>➤ 2.58 million (18.8%) slum households have no drainage connectivity for waste water outlet</li> </ul>
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Banking Service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 7.31 million (53.2%) slum households are availing banking service.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Assets Possessed by Slum Dwellers</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Radio/ Transistor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 18.7% slum households use radio/transistor for entertainment.</li> </ul>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Television</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 69.6%slum households have television in their houses.</li> </ul>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Computer/ Laptop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 10.4% households have computer/laptop in their houses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• out of which 3.3% have computer/laptop with internet connection;</li> <li>• 7.1% without internet connection.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 72.7% slum households have telephone facility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• out of which 4.4% have landline connection;</li> <li>• 63.5% mobile and 4.8% have both facilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Other Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 40.2% slum households have bicycles;</li> <li>➤ 22% scooter/motorcycle/moped ;</li> <li>➤ 3.6% households have car/jeep/van.</li> </ul>
<b>4.6</b>	<b>No Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 10.7% households have none of the specified assets</li> </ul>

## National Sample Survey(NSS) 69<sup>th</sup> Round on Urban Slums in India, 2012

<b>1.</b>	<b>Number of Slums and Slum Households</b>	➤ An estimated total of 33510 slums existed in the urban areas of India, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• of which 13761 were notified and</li> <li>• 19749 were non- notified</li> </ul>
		➤ An estimated 8.8 million households lived in these slums, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.6 million in notified slums and</li> <li>• 3.2 million in non-notified slums.</li> </ul>
		➤ Maharashtra, with an estimated 7723 slums, accounted for about 23% of total slums in urban India, followed by ➤ Andhra Pradesh, accounted for 14% and ➤ West Bengal, which had a share of about 12%.
<b>2</b>	<b>Drinking Water</b>	➤ 71% of all slums had tap as major source of drinking water at All India level; ➤ The figure being 82% for notified slums and ➤ 64% for non-notified slums.
<b>3</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	➤ 68 percent of all slums had access to electricity for both street lights and households use. ➤ Only 6.5% of all slums had no access to electricity ➤ The corresponding figure being 11% for non-notified slums and only 0.1 % for notified slums.
<b>4</b>	<b>Road within Slum</b>	➤ At the All-India level, about 66% of all slums had a pucca road/lane/constructed path within the slums.
<b>5</b>	<b>Latrine Facility</b>	➤ At the All-India level, 31% of slums had no latrine facility including 42% for non-notified and 16% for notified slums
<b>6</b>	<b>Drainage Facility</b>	➤ At the All-India level, 31% of all slums had no drainage facility-the figure being considerably higher for non-notified slums (45%) than for notified slums (11%).
<b>7</b>	<b>Garbage Disposal</b>	➤ At the All-India level, 27% of all slums had no arrangement of garbage disposal; ➤ 62% of all slums disposal of garbage is arranged by municipality/corporation; ➤ 11% of all slums disposal of garbage is arranged by residents.

<b>8</b>	<b>Approach Road</b>	➤ At the All India level, it was estimated that for 32% of all slums, the approach road to the slum usually remained waterlogged due to rainfall
<b>9</b>	<b>Situation of Slums on type of Land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At All India level 44% of slums are situated on private land;</li> <li>➤ 37% of slums are situated on land owned by local bodies;</li> <li>➤ 6% of slums are situated on railway land; and</li> <li>➤ 12% of slums are situated on other types of public land</li> </ul>
<b>10</b>	<b>Location of Slum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At the All India level, 30% of slums were located in open space; or parks;</li> <li>➤ 23% of slums were located along nallahs or drains;</li> <li>➤ 9% of slums were located along railway lines; and</li> <li>➤ 27% of slums were located else-where.</li> </ul>
<b>11</b>	<b>Slum Improvement Programmes</b>	➤ At the All-India level, 24% of slums benefited from any welfare schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) or any other scheme for improvement of slums run by the Central Government or State Government or any local body





## 1 Introduction

### 1. Slums

The word “slum” is often used to describe informal settlements within cities that have inadequate housing and miserable living conditions. They are often overcrowded, with many people crammed into very small living spaces. Slums are not a new phenomenon. They have been a part of the history of almost all cities, particularly during the phase of urbanisation and industrialisation. Slums are generally the only type of settlement affordable and accessible to the poor in cities, where competition for land and profits is intense. The main reason for slum proliferation is rapid and non inclusive patterns of Urbanisation catalyzed by increasing rural migration to urban areas.

### 2. Urbanisation

2.1 The 2011 Census of India reveals that the urban population of the country stood at 377 million or 31.2 per cent of the total population. The number of cities and towns increased from 5,161 in 2001 to 7,936 in 2011. The number of towns has increased by 2775 since the last Census. The number of million plus cities has grown from 35 in 2001 to 53 in 2011, accounting for 43% of India’s urban population. Report of the High Power Expert Committee (2011)<sup>1</sup> estimated that by 2031, India will have more than 87 metropolitan areas and the country’s urban population is likely to soar to over 600 million, adding about 225 million population to present urban population. This pace and scale of urbanisation is unprecedented for India and will be the fastest in the world outside of China. The population growth of urban India is mainly organic, together with reclassification of rural areas and expansion of city boundaries.

According to the High Powered Expert Committee 2011, direct migration to urban areas accounts for 20 to 25 percent of the increase in urban population. India’s urbanization, however, is in smaller proportion as compared to other large developing countries such as China (45%), Indonesia (44%), Mexico (78%) and Brazil (87%).

2.2 The main challenges as far as urbanization in India is concerned: The total urban housing shortage estimated at the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period i.e. 2012 was 18.78 million<sup>2</sup>

According to the 2011 census, only 70.6% of urban households is availing the tap water as main source of drinking water. Duration of water supply in Indian cities is only between one to six hours. According to 2011 census, about 18.6% of urban households has no latrine facility within the premises, about 37% of the total urban households connected by open drainage and 18% had no draining connectivity for waste water outlet.

2.3 In so far as the urban transport is concerned, a Ministry of Urban Development study in 2010 based on sample of 87 cities has estimated that in about 20 years time, the expected journey speed of major corridors in many cities would fall from 26-17 kmph to 8-6 kmph. The air quality has also deteriorated sharply carrying with it concomitant health costs. The per capita emission levels in India’s seven largest cities have been estimated to be at least three times than WHO standards.

2.4 Given the problem of urbanization, a multi-pronged strategy is required to meet the following objectives:

- Housing for All
- Accelerate the rate of job creation

1: The High Power Expert Committee (HPEC) for estimating the investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services was set up by the Ministry of Urban Development in May, 2008, under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations. The Committee has submitted its report in March, 2011.

2: Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Buildings Organisation.

- To impart relevant skills to urban poor
- Facilitate self employment opportunities for urban poor
- Provide basic services to the urban poor especially through re-habilitation of slums
- Ensure financial inclusion of urban poor

The strategy for urban Five Year Plan will focus on strengthening the five enablers for organization i.e. Governance, Planning, Financing, Capacity Building and Innovation.

### **3. The Policy Perspective**

3.1 India is witness to an unprecedented pace and scale of urbanisation. The delivery of urban infrastructure and basic services is insufficient to provide citizens with a decent quality of life. Urban India is underserved by utilities, suffers from inadequate housing stock, and is highly congested and polluted. As discussed earlier, addition of over 225 million population to urban India over the next 20 years will put enormous stress on the urban system if not managed well.

3.2 As per the Report of the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census<sup>3</sup>, slum population in the country was estimated at 75 million in 2001 and projected slum population increase from 93 million by the year 2011 to 95 million by 2012, 97 million by 2013, 98.8 million by 2014, 100.7 million by 2015 and 102.7 million by 2016 respectively. In Census, 2011, slum areas have been identified in all statutory towns and Twenty (20) Census Towns irrespective of their population size. There are 2613 towns which include 20 census towns (19 from NCT of Delhi and 1 from Uttar Pradesh) and remaining statutory towns that have reported Slum areas. These towns are spread across 31 States/UTs of the country.

3.3 A total of 65.49 million inhabitants living in 13.9 million households who have been enumerated in slums of 2613 cities/towns based on Census 2011. The slum population enumerated was 22.4 percent of the total population of slum reporting cities/towns and 17.4% of total urban population of all the States and UTs. Further, there existed several cities with more than 25 percent of population residing in slums. Jabalpur topped the list with 45%, followed by Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)(44%), Meerut (42%), Greater Mumbai (42%) and Raipur (39%) and other cities.

3.4 Slums manifest deprivation that transcends income poverty. They are characterized by acute over-crowding, insanitary, unhealthy and dehumanizing living conditions. They are subject to insecure land tenure, lack of access to basic minimum civic services such as safe drinking water, sanitation, storm drainage, solid waste management, internal and approach roads, street lighting, education and health care, and poor quality of shelter. Many of these habitations are located in environmentally fragile and dangerous zones prone to landslides, floods and other disasters that make the poor residents highly vulnerable. A significant proportion of the slum dwellers also face social burdens and health problems worse than their non-slum and rural counterparts. Civic bodies do not provide the required municipal services in slums on the plea that these are located on 'illegal' space. Moreover, the scale of the problem is so colossal that it is beyond the means of Municipalities which lack a buoyant fiscal base.

3.5 The United Nations has set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. The goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years (i.e. till 2030) in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. Goal '1' targets to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere" and Goal '11' targets to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". By 2030, it targets to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

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3 : The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen to look into various aspects of Slum/Census and issues regarding the conduct of Slum Census 2011. The Committee has submitted its report on 4th July, 2008.

3.6 The major programmes started by the Government of India towards inclusive city development with focus on slums, including the provision of basic services and affordable housing to the urban poor, were the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) – Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and the 2 schemes entitled Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) and Affordable Housing in Partnership.

3.7 Another major scheme by the Government of India for the slum dwellers and the urban poor (2013-2022) was Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). This scheme aimed at providing support to States for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor.

3.8 The Government has launched a new scheme Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- “Housing for All (Urban)” Mission, which will be implemented during 2015-2022. This Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement.

3.9 The Mission coverage is all statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently. It will support construction of houses upto 30 square meter carpet area with basic civic infrastructure.

3.10 “In-situ” slum rehabilitation using land as a resource with private participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers is an important component of the “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban)” mission. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

3.11 The Guidelines provides that, Central Government land owning agencies should also undertake “in-situ” slum redevelopment on their lands occupied by slums by using it as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. In case of relocation, a land should either be provided by the agency itself or the agency may collaborate with the States/UTs for obtaining land from State/UT/City. Central Government agencies should not charge land costs for the land used for the purpose of housing the eligible slum dwellers.

3.12 Central Govt. agencies undertaking slum development in partnership with private developers would be eligible for slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house on an average for all slums on their land being taken up for redevelopment with private partners.

3.13 There is need for developing a robust data base on slums, taking into account information from various sources such as Census of India, NSSO Surveys, studies etc. Accordingly, the National Buildings Organisation has taken the initiative to put all the available information on slums and urbanization-related matters together in this publication. NBO had brought out the first Publication ‘Compendium of Urban Poverty and Urban Slum’ in 2011, followed by Compendium on “State of Slums in India”-2013.

## **2 Definition of Slum**

1. A review of the definitions used by national and local governments, statistical offices, institutions involved in slum issues and public perceptions reveals the following attributes of slums.

### **1.1 Lack of basic services**

Lack of basic services is one of the most frequently mentioned characteristics of slum definitions worldwide. Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities and improved water sources is the most important feature, sometimes supplemented by absence of waste collection systems, electricity supply, surfaced roads and footpaths, street lighting and rainwater drainage.

### **1.2 Substandard housing or illegal and inadequate building structures**

Many cities have building standards that set minimum requirements for residential buildings. Slum areas are associated with a high number of substandard housing structures, often built with non-permanent materials unsuitable for housing given local conditions of climate and location. Factors contributing to a structure being considered substandard are, for example, earthen floors, mud-and-wattle walls or straw roofs. Various space and dwelling placement bylaws may also be extensively violated.

## **2. Overcrowding and high density**

2.1 Overcrowding is associated with a low space per person, high occupancy rates, cohabitation by different families and a high number of single-room units. Many slum dwelling units are overcrowded, with five and more persons sharing a one-room unit used for cooking, sleeping and living. Bangkok requires at least 15 dwelling units per rai (1600 square metres).

## **3. Unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations**

3.1 Unhealthy living conditions are the result of a lack of basic services, with visible, open sewers, lack of pathways, uncontrolled dumping of waste, polluted environments, etc. Houses may be built on hazardous locations or land unsuitable for settlement, such as floodplains, in proximity to industrial plants with toxic emissions or waste disposal sites, and on areas subject to landslip. The layout of the settlement may be hazardous because of a lack of access ways and high densities of dilapidated structures.

## **4. Insecure tenure; irregular or informal settlements**

4.1 A number of definitions consider lack of security of tenure as a central characteristic of slums, and regard lack of any formal document entitling the occupant to occupy the land or structure as prima facie evidence of illegality and slum occupation. Informal or unplanned settlements are often regarded as synonymous with slums. Many definitions emphasize both informality of occupation and the non-compliance of settlements with land-use plans. The main factors contributing to non-compliance are settlements built on land reserved for non-residential purposes, or which are invasions of non-urban land.

## **5. Poverty and social exclusion**

5.1 Income or capability poverty is considered, with some exceptions, as a central characteristic of slum areas. It is not seen as an inherent characteristic of slums, but as a cause (and, to a large extent, a consequence) of slum conditions. Slum conditions are physical and statutory manifestations that create barriers to human



and social development. Furthermore, slums are areas of social exclusion that are often perceived to have high levels of crime and other measures of social dislocation. In some definitions, such areas are associated with certain vulnerable groups of population, such as recent immigrants, internally displaced persons or ethnic minorities.

## 6. Minimum settlement size

6.1 Many slum definitions also require some minimum settlement size for an area to be considered a slum, so that the slum constitutes a distinct precinct and is not a single dwelling. Examples are the municipal slum definition of Kolkata that requires a minimum of 700 square meters to be occupied by huts, or the Indian census definition, which requires at least 300 population or 60 households living in a settlement cluster.

## 7. Slum Definitions in India

7.1 In India, the definition of slums are brought out by the Census and the NSSO and also every State in India has unique definition of slums in keeping with the distinctive socio-economic characteristics of the region, its terrain and slum housing conditions.

### 7.2 Census 2011 definition

#### Definition of Slums as per Census 2011

- i. All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards etc. under any Statute including a 'Slum Act' are considered as Notified Slum.
- ii. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government, UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards etc., which may have not been formally notified as slum under any statute are categorized as Recognized Slum.
- iii. A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities in the State/UT are categorized as Identified Slums.

7.2.1 In Census 2011, all the three type of slums i.e. notified, recognized and identified slums as per the definition in the box above were included/covered.

7.2.2 The Census of 2011 adopted a definition of slums similar to that of Census 2001. The only difference in these two Censuses was relating to their coverage. For the Census of 2001, the towns having more than 50,000 population at the 1991 Census were covered and the data pertaining to all three categories of slums, i.e. notified, recognized and identified were collected separately. Subsequently, on special request from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the slum population was culled out from statutory towns having population of more than 20,000 in Census 2001 which were not considered earlier. In 2011 Census, however, the slum data was collected/compiled from all the statutory towns irrespective of their population size. Slum demographic data was reported for 2613 towns including 20 Census Towns (19 from Delhi and 1 from Uttar Pradesh). The data available in 2011 was more elaborate than that of 2001. While the Census of 2001 gives information on only the demographic and socio-economic dimension, the Census 2011 provides information on housing condition, amenities and assets available to the slum households besides the demographic and socio-economic data.

7.2.3 Prior to Census, 2001, Slum data were collected from the Town level Authorities (if there were slums in the towns), compiled by the Directorate of Census Operations and put in the Town Directory in the District Census Hand Books (DCHB). Since slum data contained in DCHBs, are based on the available records with the Town Authorities at different points of time and not generated through field level operations of the Census, these were not comparable over time and space as admitted by the census authorities.

## **8. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) definition**

8.1 NSSO attempted to define slums in its surveys conducted in 1976-77, 1993, 2002, 2008-09 and 2012. While the 1976-77 survey had two major categories -- Declared and Undeclared slums -- the 1993, 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 surveys defined slums as notified and non-notified. The definitions of declared and notified were similar, as being “those areas notified by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities”.

8.2 Undeclared slums were defined in the 1976-77 survey as a cluster of 25 kutchha structures with inadequate access to sanitation and water. In the surveys conducted during 1993-2012, however, the non-notified slums were defined as a cluster of 20 households with pre-defining criteria as crowding, inadequate access to sanitation and drinking water and unhygienic conditions.

8.3 Operational definition of slum in the 69th Round survey:

- i. Areas notified as slums by the concerned municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were termed notified slums.
- ii. Also, any 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, was considered a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households lived there. Such a settlement, if not a notified slum, was called a non-notified slum.
- iii. Slums: The word “slum” covered both notified slums and non-notified slums.

## **9. Slum Definitions adopted at the State Level**

9.1 The definition of slum area adopted by the State Governments is based on Slum Acts of the respective States i.e. based on legal stipulations unlike the definitions adopted by RGI and NSSO. The concept, perception and definition of slums vary across the states, depending on their socio-economic conditions but their physical characteristics are almost similar. Slums are usually a cluster of hutments with dilapidated and infirm structures having common toilet facilities, suffering from lack of basic amenities, inadequate arrangements for drainage and for disposal of solid waste and garbage. There are discrepancies between the parameters adopted by State Governments, RGI and NSSO. Generally the State laws provide for a procedure to ‘notify’ or ‘recognize’ slums but the stipulation regarding the number of households in the definition of slums, which is part of the Census and NSSO definitions, is absent in the definitions adopted by State laws which do not place a limit on the number of households for the purpose of identifying a slum.

### **9.2 Andhra Pradesh**

- a) The Definition of Notified Slum Area as provided in “Andhra Pradesh Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1956. Act. No. XXXIII of 1956” is “Where the government are satisfied that any area is or may be a source of danger to the public health, safety or convenience of its neighborhood by reason of the area being low lying, insanitary, squalid, or otherwise, they may by notification in the Andhra Pradesh gazette declare such area to be a slum area.”
- b) The Slum areas recognized by Local Governments (ULBs) but not notified by the State Government as above are “Non-notified Slum areas”.

### 9.3 Madhya Pradesh

Slums are defined as per the Clause 3 given in the Madhya Pradesh Gandi Basti Kshetra (Sudhar thatha Nirmulan) Adhiniyam, 1976 which states that:

“Where the Competent Authority upon report from any of its officers or other information in its possession is satisfied in respect of any area that the buildings in that area-

- are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or
- area by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings. hazardous and unwholesome trade carried on therein, narrowness and faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals, it may, by notification, declare such area to be a slum area.”

Under the DFID assisted Project UTTHAN (Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor the state is in the process of developing slum notification guidelines. The guidelines are based on the above mentioned act and also the definition of slum as defined in the Census of India for the purpose of the 2001 census which defines slum as a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

### 9.4 Haryana

Govt. of Haryana had issued a notification on 16.4.1990 for constitution of Haryana Slum Clearance Board and adopted the Punjab Slum Areas (improvement and clearance Act 1961) As per section 3(1) of this Act, the definition of Slum area is:

Where the competent authority upon report from any its officers or other information in its possession is satisfied as respect of any area that the buildings in that area ‘

- a) are in any respect unfit for human habitation, or
- b) are by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings narrowness or faulty arrangements of streets lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of those factors detrimental to safety, health or morals” it may by notification in the official Gazette, declare, such an area a slum area.

In determining whether a building is unfit for human habitation for the purpose of this act regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say

- a) repairs.
- b) stability:
- c) freedom from damp:
- d) natural light and air
- e) water-supply
- f) drainage and sanitary conveniences.
- g) facilities for storage preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

and the building shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if any only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

## 9.5 Maharashtra

There is no definition of “Slum” in the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance & Redevelopment) Act, 1971.

However, Sec.2 (ga) defines “Slum Area” as;

“Slum Area” means any area declared as such by the Competent Authority under sub-section (1) of section 4;

As per the provisions of sub-section (i) of section 4 to declare an area as slum area, it must satisfy the following conditions:-

- i) any area is or may be a source of danger to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area or of its neighborhood, by reason of the area having inadequate or no basic amenities, or being insanitary, squalid, overcrowded or otherwise;
- ii) the buildings in any area, used or intended to be used for human habitation are- in any respect, unfit for human habitation; or - by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such building, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors, detrimental to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area.
- iii) To decide whether the buildings are unfit for the purpose of human habitation, the following conditions should be fulfilled: -
  - (a) repairs;
  - (b) stability;
  - (c) freedom from damp
  - (d) natural light and air;
  - (e) provision for water-supply;
  - (f) provision for drainage and sanitary conveniences;
  - (g) facilities for the disposal of waste water.

## 9.6 Uttar Pradesh

Where the Competent Authority upon information's received or otherwise in its possession is satisfied as respects any area that a majority of the buildings in the area are-

- (a) by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding ;faulty arrangements of design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation; light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, detrimental to safety , health or morals of inhabitants in the area, or
  - (b) Otherwise in any respect unfit for human inhabitation, it may by notification in the official Gazette, declare such area to be slum area;
- (2) In determining whether a building is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to the following matters, that is to say-
- (a) extent of necessary repairs;
  - (b) stability;
  - (c) extent of dilapidation

- (e) water supply;
- (d) arrangements for privies, drainage and sanitation;
- (e) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste matter and water; and the building shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if it is so far defective in one or more of the aforesaid matters that is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

#### **10.0 Pronab Sen Committee: Definition of Slums and Projections**

10.1 The Report of the Pronab Sen Committee on Slum Statistics/Census, defines a slum as “a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.” This definition has commonality with all the diverse definitions used by different data gathering agencies in the country. Importantly, it has adopted the threshold number of 20 households which is below the level defined by Census and NSSO.

10.2 It however expands the scope of slum identification by going beyond the slums notified or recognized by the government organisations and includes all non- notified or un-recognized slums as well within its purview.

10.3 The Sen Committee also provided projection for the slum population, which was way above the figure reported by the Census 2011.



### 3 Main Sources of Data on Slums in India

#### 1. Slum Statistics in India

The nodal agencies in Government of India for collection, collation and dissemination of statistics relating to Slum Population and Slum Condition in India are:

- Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India (RGI) and
- National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

#### 2. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RGI)

2.1 Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RGI) collects and publishes population statistics as part of the Population Census being undertaken by them every ten years. For the first time the RGI published the estimates of slum population in India based on 2001 Census. This primarily confined to cities and towns having more than 50,000 populations. Subsequently, towns with population between 20,000 and 50,000 were also considered for slum population enumeration. In Census 2011, slum areas have been identified in all statutory towns and a few Census Towns irrespective of their population size. There 2613 statutory towns including 20 census towns (19 from NCT of Delhi and 1 from Uttar Pradesh) have reported Slums. These towns are spread across 31 States/UTs of the country. Four States/UTs- Manipur, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not reported any Slum. It may be noted that in Census 2001, the slum data were tabulated of 1743 cities/towns spread across 26 States/UTs. In 2001, Slum data was brought out only for population characteristics whereas in Census 2011 dataset on Housing Stock, Households Amenities and Assets were collected.

#### 3. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

3.1 The second most important data source on slums is National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). NSSO is the nodal authority in the country to conduct major socio-economic surveys. So far NSSO has conducted five surveys on slums, which provide data on estimated number of slums, households, basic amenities in slums, etc. The NSSO collects data on slums as part of its survey on Housing Conditions and Slums.

3.2 The first Survey on Slum during 31<sup>st</sup> Round namely “Conditions of Slum Areas in Cities’ was conducted in 1977 and was restricted to Class I cities. The second survey “Slums in India’ was conducted in 1993; slum data was collected separately for rural and urban areas. The third survey was conducted exclusively for urban slum in 2002, namely “Conditions of Urban Slum”. The fourth (65<sup>th</sup> Round), Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09. The fifth and the latest survey (69<sup>th</sup> Round): “Urban Slums in India, 2012” was conducted for Urban Slums. The latest survey on Slums has been conducted in 2012.

**Table 1 National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Surveys on Slum Condition-India**

S. No	National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Surveys on Slum Condition			
	Name of Report	Round No.	Period	Report No.
1	Conditions of slum area in Cities	31 <sup>st</sup> Round	July 1976 - June 1977	NA
2	Slums in India	49 <sup>th</sup> Round	Jan, 1993 - June, 1993	417
3	Conditions of Urban Slum	58 <sup>th</sup> Round	July, 2002 - December, 2002	486
4	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums	65 <sup>th</sup> Round	July, 2008 - June, 2009	534
5	Urban Slums in India, 2012	69 <sup>th</sup> Round	July, 2012- December, 2012	561

3.3 The aim of the 69<sup>th</sup> round survey on condition of Urban Slums has been to collect information on the present condition of the slums and that on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available therein. Since the 58<sup>th</sup> round of NSS survey (2002) the survey of slums is being restricted to urban areas. Both 'notified slums' i.e. areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporation, or other civic bodies and 'non-notified slums' are surveyed.

3.4 The objectives of the NSS surveys on slums are geared to measuring the extent of the various problems affecting slums through estimation of the number of slums, the number of slum dwelling household, and the percentage of slums having access to specific facilities that are required for a healthy urban life.

## **4 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban)-Mission**

### **1. Salient Features with respect to emphasis on Slums**

1.1 “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban)” Mission for urban area will be implemented during 2015-2022 and this Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries by 2022.

1.2 A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

1.3 States/UTs, at their discretion, may decide a cut-off date on which beneficiaries need to be resident of that urban area for being eligible to take benefits under the scheme.

1.4 All statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently would be eligible for coverage under the Mission. States/UTs will have the flexibility to include in the Mission the Planning area as notified with respect to the Statutory town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area.

1.5 The mission will support construction of houses upto 30 square meter carpet area with basic civic infrastructure. States/UTs will have flexibility in terms of determining the size of house and other facilities at the state level in consultation with the Ministry but without any enhanced financial assistance from Centre.

1.6 Slum redevelopment projects and Affordable Housing projects in partnership should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. ULB should ensure that individual houses under credit linked interest subsidy and beneficiary led construction should have provision for these basic civic services.

1.7 The minimum size of houses constructed under the mission under each component should conform to the standards provided in National Building Code (NBC). All houses built or expanded under the Mission should essentially have toilet facility.

1.8 The houses under the mission should be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of structural safety against earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslides etc. conforming to the National Building Code and other relevant Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes.

### **2. “In-situ” Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource**

“In-situ” slum rehabilitation using land as a resource with private participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers is an important component of the “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban)” mission. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

2.1 Slums, whether on Central Government land/State Government land/ULB land, Private Land, should be taken up for “in-situ” redevelopment for providing houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slums so redeveloped should compulsorily be denotified.

2.2 Private partner for Slum Redevelopment would be selected through open bidding process. State Governments and cities would, if required, provide additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI)/Transferable Development Rights (TDR) for making slum redevelopment projects financially viable. Slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house, on an average, would be admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers in all such projects. States/UTs will have the flexibility to deploy this central grant for other slums being redeveloped for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers with private participation, except slums on private land. It means

that States/UTs can utilise more than Rs. 1 lakh per house in some projects and less in other projects but within overall average of Rs. 1 lakh per house calculated across the State/UT.

2.3 The per house upper ceiling of central assistance, if any, for such slum redevelopment projects would be decided by the Ministry.

2.4 “In-situ” redevelopment of slums on private owned lands for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers can be incentivised by State Governments/UTs or ULBs by giving additional FSI/FAR or TDR to land owner as per its policy. Central assistance cannot be used in such cases.

2.5 Beneficiary contribution in slum redevelopment project, if any, shall be decided and fixed by the State/UT Government.

2.6 Eligibility of the slum dwellers like cut-off date etc. will be decided by States/UTs preferably through legislation.

2.7 States/UTs may decide whether the houses constructed will be allotted on ownership rights or on renewable, mortgage able and inheritable leasehold rights. States/UTs may impose suitable restrictions on transfer of houses constructed under this component.

## **2.8 Approach for slum rehabilitation with private partnership is outlined as below:**

2.8.1 As a first step, all tenable slums as identified in Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) of the city should be analysed with respect to their location, number of eligible slum dwellers in that slum, area of the slum land, market potential of the land (land value as per ready reckoner can be used), FAR/FSI available and density norms applicable to that piece of land etc.

2.8.2 On the basis of analysis of slums, the implementing authorities should decide whether a particular slum can be redeveloped with private participation or not using land as a resource and to provide houses to eligible slums dwellers. For making projects financially viable, in some cases, states and cities might have to provide additional FAR/FSI or TDR and relax density and other planning norms. States/UTs may also allow commercial usage for part of the land/FAR as mixed usage of the land.

2.8.3 State/ULB can also consider clubbing of nearby slums in clusters for in-situ redevelopment to make them financially and technically viable. Such cluster of slums can be considered as a single project.

2.8.4 A viable slum rehabilitation project would have two components i.e. “slum rehabilitation component” which provides housing along with basic civic infrastructure to eligible slum dwellers and a “free sale component” which will be available to developers for selling in the market so as to cross subsidize the project.

2.8.5 While formulating the project, the project planning and implementing authorities should also decide the area of slum land which should be given to the private developers. In some cases, the area of slum may be more than what is required for rehabilitating all eligible slum dwellers plus free sale component for cross subsidizing the project. In such cases, project planning authorities should give only the required slum land to private developers and remaining slum land should be utilised for rehabilitating slums dwellers living in other slums or for housing for other urban poor.

2.8.6 Slum dwellers through their association or other suitable means should be consulted while formulating redevelopment projects especially for the purpose of designing of slum rehabilitation component.

2.8.7 The private developers who will execute the slum redevelopment project should be selected through an open transparent bidding process. The eligibility criteria for prospective developers can be decided by States/UTs and ULBs. The scope of work of the prospective developers should be to conceive and to execute the project as mandated by the implementing agency using its financial and technical resources. The project developers would also be responsible for providing transit accommodation to the eligible slum dwellers during the construction period.

2.8.8 All financial and non financial incentives and concessions, if any, should be integrated in the project and declared 'a priori' in the bid document. These incentives and concessions should also include contribution from beneficiaries/slum dwellers, if any.

2.8.9 Sale of "free sale component" of project should be linked to the completion and transfer of slum rehabilitation component to the implementing agency/state. Such stipulation should be clearly provided in the bid document to avoid any complication.

2.8.10 Slum rehabilitation component should be handed over to implementing agency to make allotments to eligible slum dwellers through a transparent process. While making the allotment, families with physically handicapped persons and senior citizens should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors.

2.8.11 Open bidding for the slum redevelopment project may result either into a positive premium or negative premium. In case of positive premium, the developer who offers the highest positive premium while satisfying all other conditions should be selected. In case of negative premium, the implementing authority may select the bidder proposing lowest negative premium. Funds required to make the project viable can be made available either from slum rehabilitation grant of Central Government or own fund of States and ULBs as well as positive premium received from other projects. Any private participation, that demands substantial grants from Government, may not be encouraged. Slums can either be taken up later for development or Kutchha/ unserviceable houses in such slums can be taken up under other components of the mission.

2.8.12 State Project planning and implementing authorities, ULBs should have a single project account for slum redevelopment project where positive premium, slum rehabilitation grant from Central Government, funds from State Government or any other source is to be credited and used for financing all slum redevelopment projects with negative premium. Such accounts can be opened city-wise.

2.8.13 Slum rehabilitation projects would require various approvals from different agencies as per prevailing rules and procedures in the State/UT. Project development may also require changes in various development control rules. To facilitate such changes and for faster formulation and approval of projects, it is suggested that a single authority should be constituted with the responsibility to change planning and other norms and also for according approval to projects.

### **3. Slums on Central Government Land**

3.1 Central Government land owning agencies should also undertake "in-situ" slum redevelopment on their lands occupied by slums by using it as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. In case of relocation, a land should either be provided by the agency itself or the agency may collaborate with the States/UTs for obtaining land from State/UT/City. Central Government agencies should not charge land costs for the land used for the purpose of housing the eligible slum dwellers.

3.2 Central Govt. agencies undertaking slum development in partnership with private developers would be eligible for slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house on an average for all slums on their land being taken up for redevelopment with private partners.

### **4. Convergence with other Ministries**

4.1 The Guidelines provide specifically that Ministry of Railways and other land owning Central Government agencies may undertake "in-situ" redevelopment of slums existing on its land providing houses to eligible slum dwellers.

4.2 Ministry of Urban Development would converge civic amenities and infrastructure development in outer areas of the cities under its Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation of 500 cities (AMRUT) so that more land with civic facilities can become available.



## 5

## Transforming our world : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

### 1 The Millennium Development Goals

1.1 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were agreed almost fifteen years ago. The MDGs consists of 8(eight) goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators, and these eight goals address myriad development issues. The eight (8) Goals are as under:

- Goal 1 : Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
- Goal 2 : Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Goal 3 : Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Goal 4 : Reduce Child Mortality
- Goal 5 : Improve Maternal Health
- Goal 6 : Combat HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and TB
- Goal 7 : Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Goal 8 : Develop Global Partnership for Development

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven and some of the MDGs remain off-track. Post 2015 development agenda comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.

1.2 It seeks to build on the Millennium Development Goals, realize the human rights of all and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

### 2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets

2.1. The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

### 3 The Sustainable Development Goals have been classified as follows:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Of the above mentioned 17 SDGs, Goal 1 and Goal 11 have direct relevance to and are applicable to the various schemes / programmes which are administered by MoHUPA.

#### **4 Goal 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

4.1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

4.1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

4.1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

4.1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

4.1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

4.2 Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

4.3 Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

#### **5 Goal 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

5.1.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

5.1.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

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\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

5.1.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

5.1.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

5.1.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

5.1.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

5.1.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

5.2 Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

5.3 By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

5.4 Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

## 6 Urbanization and Proliferation of slums

### 1 Urbanization in India

1.1 Urbanization is on the rise according to the 2014 “Revision of World Urbanization Prospects”<sup>1</sup> by the United Nations. Globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas, with 54 percent of the world’s population residing in urban areas in 2014. In 1950, 30 percent of the world’s population was urban, and by 2050, 66 percent of the world’s population is projected to be urban. The urban population of the world has grown rapidly since 1950, from 746 million to 3.9 billion in 2014. Asia, despite its lower level of urbanization, is home to 53 percent of the world’s urban population, followed by Europe (14 percent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (13 percent). Continuing population growth and urbanization are projected to add 2.5 billion people to the world’s urban population by 2050, with nearly 90 percent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa. Just three countries- India, China and Nigeria, together are expected to account for 37 percent of the projected growth of the world’s urban population between 2014 and 2050. India is projected to add 404 million urban dwellers, China 292 million and Nigeria 212 million. As the world continues to urbanize, sustainable development challenges will be increasingly concentrated in cities, particularly in the lower-middle-income countries where the pace of urbanization is fastest. Integrated policies to improve the lives of both urban and rural dwellers are needed.

1.2 The number of Urban Agglomerations/Towns in India is 7936 as per the 2011 Census. This comprised 4041 statutory towns and 3,895 census towns, compared to the figures of 3799 and 1362 respectively at the 2001 Census. The 7936 urban settlements in 2011 contained a population of about 377 million representing 31 per cent of the country’s total population of 1210 million. The number of urban dwellers in India accounted for about 10 per cent of the urban population of the world and about 21 per cent of that of Asia. The number of Urban Agglomerations/Towns went up from 1,916 in 1901 to 3,060 in 1951. In the year 2001 it was 5,161 and 7936 in 2011.

**Table 2**

**India: Total, Rural & Urban Population (In Million) & Level of Urbanization (In Percentage):  
: 1901-2011**

(In million)

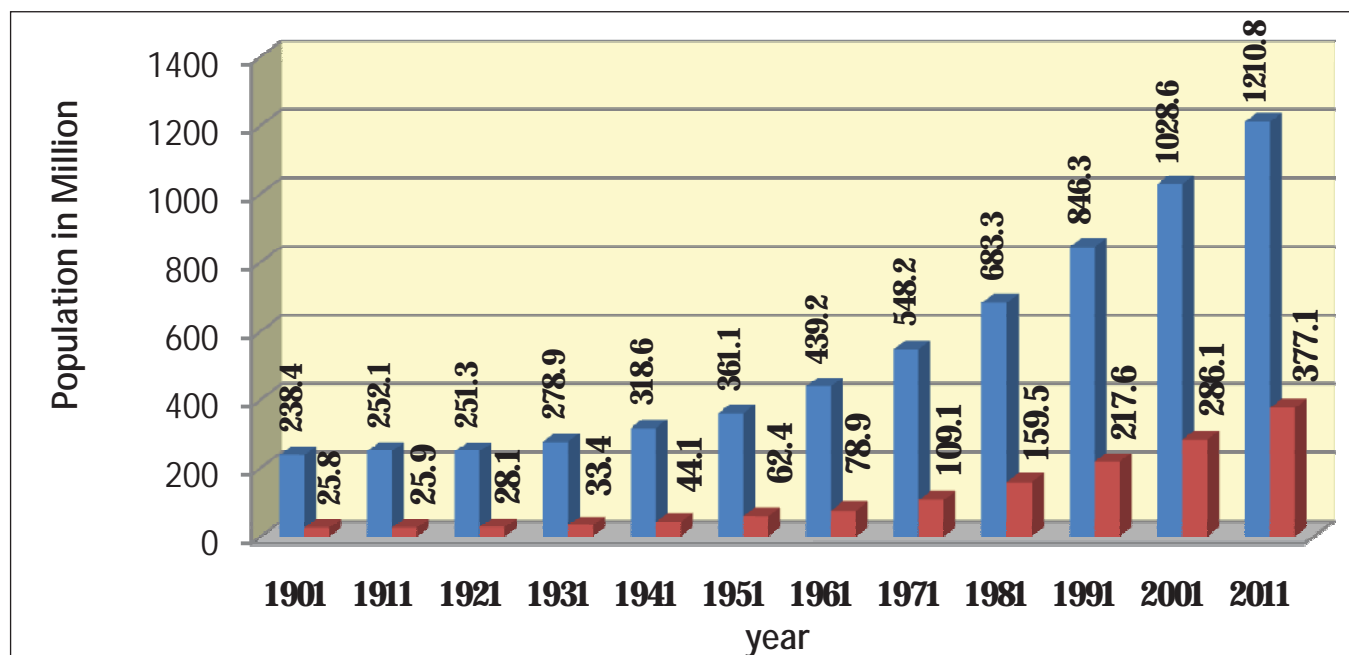
Year	Total Population	Rural Population	Percentage Rural	Number of UAs/Towns	Urban Population	%age Urban
1901	238.4	212.6	89.2	1,917	25.8	10.8
1911	252.1	226.2	89.7	1,909	25.9	10.3
1921	251.3	223.2	88.8	2,047	28.1	11.2
1931	278.9	245.5	88.0	2,219	33.4	12.0
1941	318.6	274.5	86.2	2,424	44.1	13.9
1951	361.1	298.7	82.7	3,059	62.4	17.3
1961	439.2	360.3	82.0	2,699	78.9	18.0
1971	548.2	439.1	80.1	3,126	109.1	19.9
1981@	683.3	523.8	76.7	3,949	159.5	23.3
1991*	846.3	628.7	74.3	4,615	217.6	25.7
2001	1028.6	742.5	72.2	5,161	286.1	27.8
2011	1210.8	833.7	68.84	7936	377.1	31.16

@ Includes projected population of Assam where 1981 census was not conducted.

\* Includes projected population of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not conducted.

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

1: Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014), World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, Highlights.

**Figure 1** Trends in Total Population & Urban Population Growth : 1901-2011

Source: Census of India, 2011

1.3 Table 2 shows the trends in total, rural and urban population in India along with the level of urbanization over 1901-2011. Figure 1 shows the trends in the growth of urban population versus total population over the same period. India's urban population is increasing at a faster rate than its total population. The current phase of urbanization will further accelerate due to the fast increasing number of towns. As per census 2011, the total number of towns (census + statutory) has increased significantly to 7936 towns from 5161 towns in 2001.

**Table 3** Decadal Growth in population

(In million)

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Decadal Change in Total Population (%)
1901	238.4	25.8	-
1911	252.1	25.9	5.7
1921	251.3	28.1	-0.3
1931	278.9	33.4	11.0
1941	318.6	44.1	14.2
1951	361.1	62.4	13.3
1961	439.2	78.9	21.6
1971	548.2	109.1	24.8
1981@	683.3	159.5	24.6
1991*	846.3	217.6	23.9
2001	1028.6	286.1	21.5
2011	1210.8	377.1	17.7

@ Includes projected population of Assam where 1981 census was not conducted.

\* Includes projected population of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not conducted.

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

**1.4 Level of Urbanisation:** The level or degree of urbanization or the percentage share of urban population to total population stood at 10.3 per cent in 1911. In 1951 about 17.3 per cent of the population lived in cities and towns. The figure steadily increased to 23.3 per cent in 1981, 25.7 per cent in 1991 and reached 27.8 per cent in 2001. In census 2011 the level of urbanization was 31.16 percent.

**Table 4****Population and Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate for Total and Urban Population in India – 1901 to 2011.**

(In million)

Census Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%): Total Population	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%) : Urban Population
1901	238.4	25.8	-	-
1911	252.1	25.9	0.56	0.04
1921	251.3	28.1	-0.03	0.82
1931	278.9	33.4	1.05	1.74
1941	318.6	44.1	1.34	2.82
1951	361.1	62.4	1.26	3.53
1961	439.2	78.9	1.98	2.37
1971	548.2	109.1	2.24	3.29
1981@	683.3	159.5	2.23	3.87
1991*	846.3	217.6	2.16	3.15
2001	1028.6	286.1	1.97	2.77
2011	1210.8	377.1	1.64	2.80

@ Includes projected population of Assam where 1981 census was not conducted.

\* Includes projected population of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not conducted.

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

Urbanization has spread across India, impacting almost every State. For the first time in India's history, the nation will have five large states (Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala) that have more than 40% of their population living in cities.

**Table 5****Urbanisation in Selected States**

(In million)

States	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban population	% Urban Population
NCT of Delhi	16.79	0.42	16.37	97
Tamil Nadu	72.14	37.23	34.91	48
Kerala	33.40	17.47	15.93	48
Maharashtra	112.37	61.55	50.82	45
Gujarat	60.44	34.69	25.75	43

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India



## 7 Salient Features of Slums in India – Census 2011

### 1. Size and Distribution of Slum Population: Census-2011

1.1 A total of 65.49 million population living in 13.9 million households have been enumerated in slums of 2613 cities/towns spread across 31 States and Union Territories in the 2011 Census of India. The non-slum population was 311.61 million. The slum population enumerated constitutes 5.4 per cent of the total population of the country. The slum population constitutes 17.4 percent of the total urban population of all the States and Union Territories; 82.6 percent of the urban population was non-slum population in 2011. The slum population enumerated was 22.4 per cent of the total population of the 2613 statutory towns (including 19 Census Towns in NCT of Delhi and 1(one) in Uttar Pradesh) reporting slums. Table 6 gives population profile of the country and Figures 2 and 3 provides slum, non-slum population as per census 2011 in India.

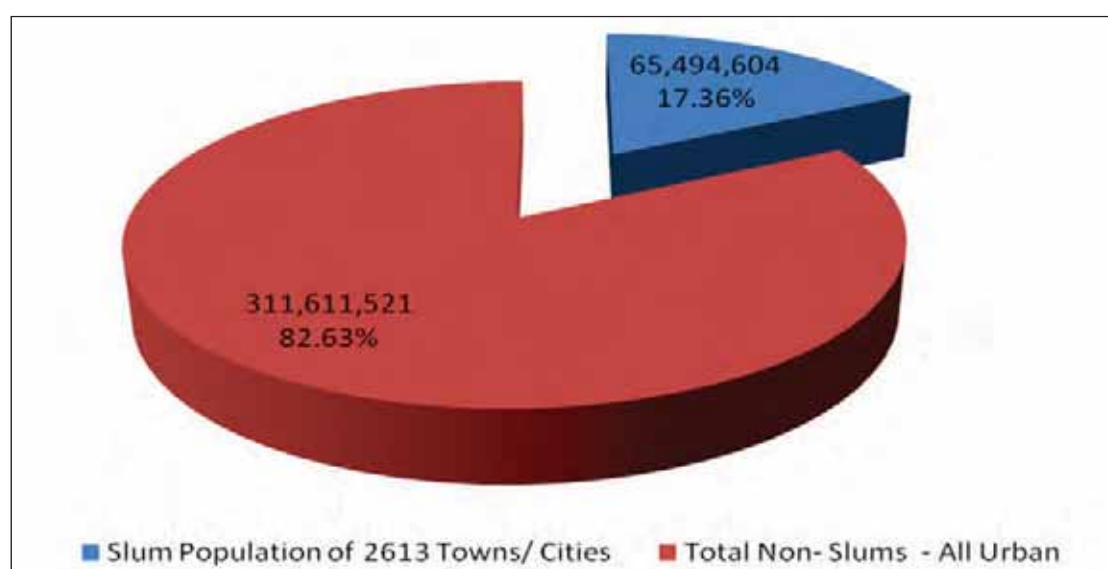
**Table 6** Population & Slum Population Profiles of India -2011

(In million)

Area	Population (in Figures)	In Percentage		
		Total Population	Total Urban Population	Slum Reporting City (2613) Population
All India /Total	1,210,569,573	-	-	-
Rural	833,463,448	68.85	-	-
Urban	377,106,125	31.15	-	-
Total Population of 2613 Towns/Cities	291,838,124	-	-	-
Slum Population of 2613 Towns/ Cities	65,494,604	5.41	17.37	22.4
Total Non- Slums - All Urban	311,611,521	-	82.63	-
Non-Slums Cities/Towns	226,343,520	-	-	77.6

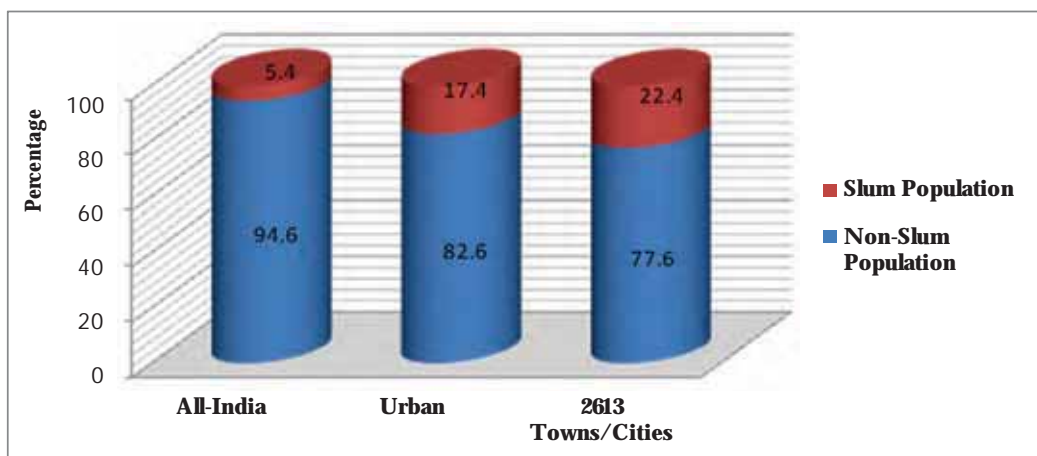
Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 2** Slum and Non-slum Population in India - 2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

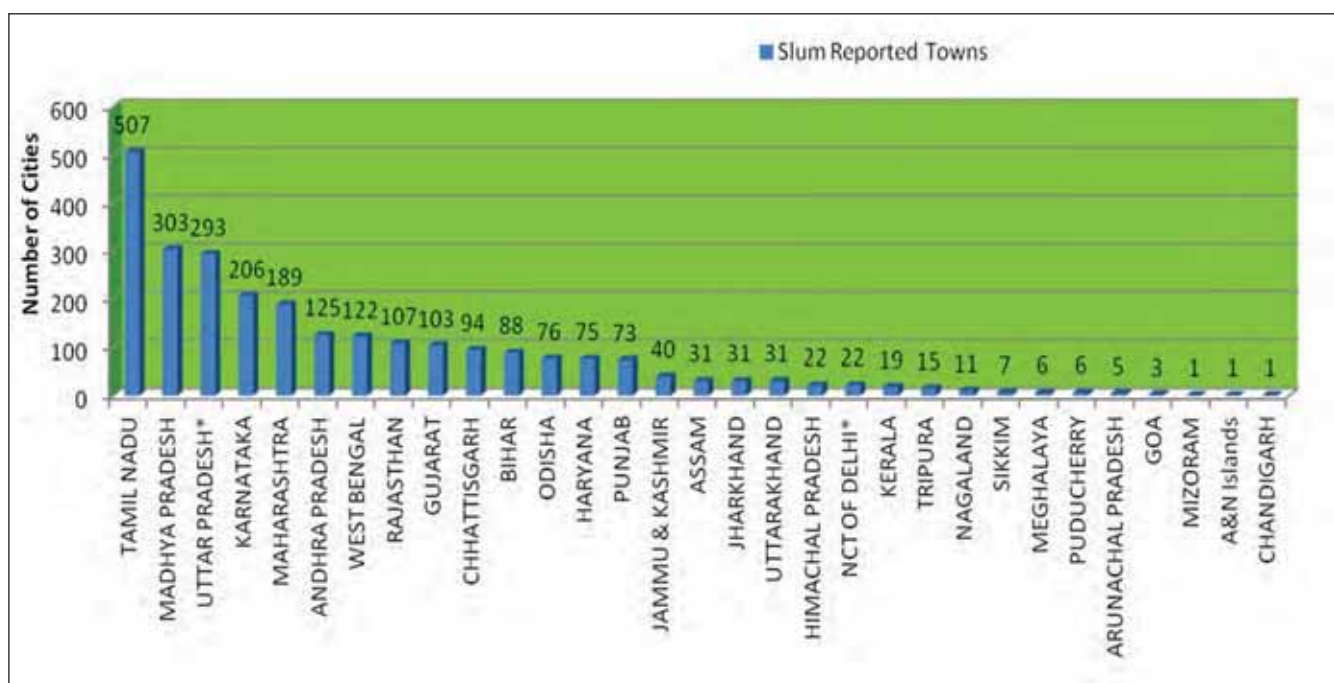
**Figure 3** Percentage of Slum and Non-Slum Population in India, 2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

1.2 The distribution of the 2613 slum-reporting towns among States and Union Territories is presented in Figure 4. Among the States, Tamil Nadu has the largest number of cities and towns (507) reporting slum population, followed by Madhya Pradesh (303), Uttar Pradesh (293), Karnataka (206), Maharashtra (189), West Bengal (122), Rajasthan (107) and Gujarat (103). On the other hand, in nine States/Union Territories, namely, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, slums have been reported from minimum of 30 cities/towns and maximum 94 cities/towns. In the remaining States/UTs, i.e. Himachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Kerala, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, A & N Islands and Chandigarh, slums have been reported from minimum of 1 city to 22 cities/towns.

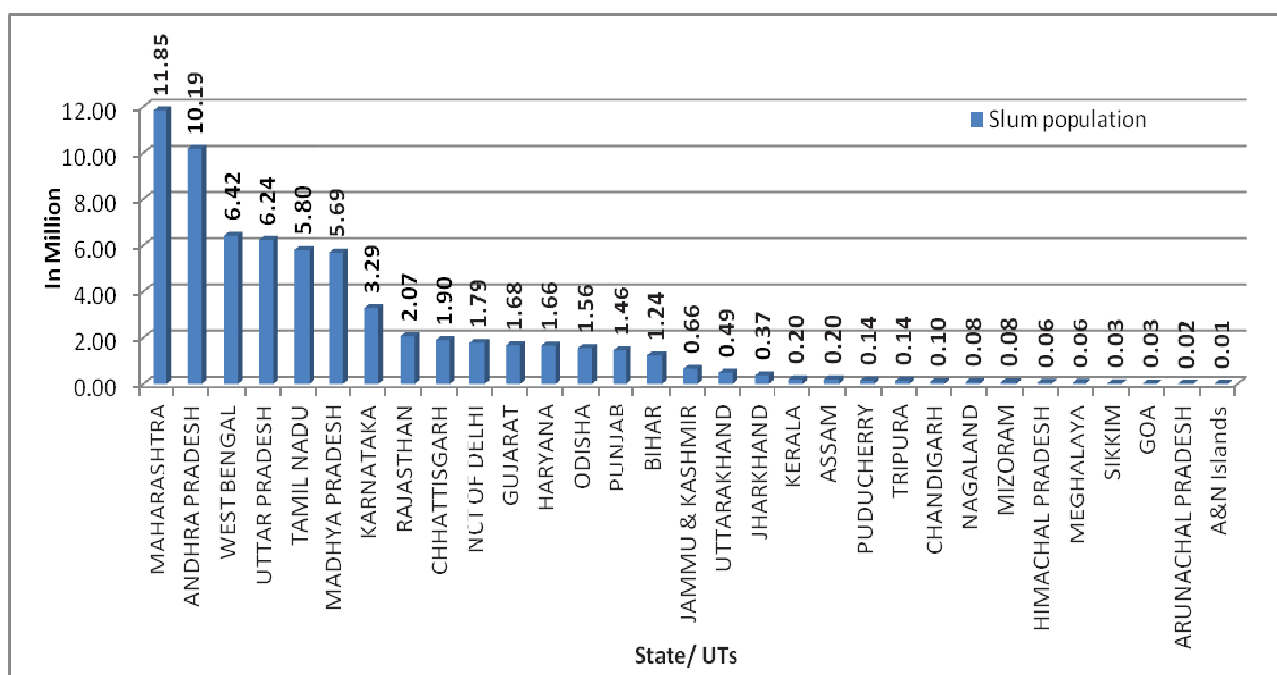
**Figure 4** State-wise Number of Slum Reporting Town in India - 2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

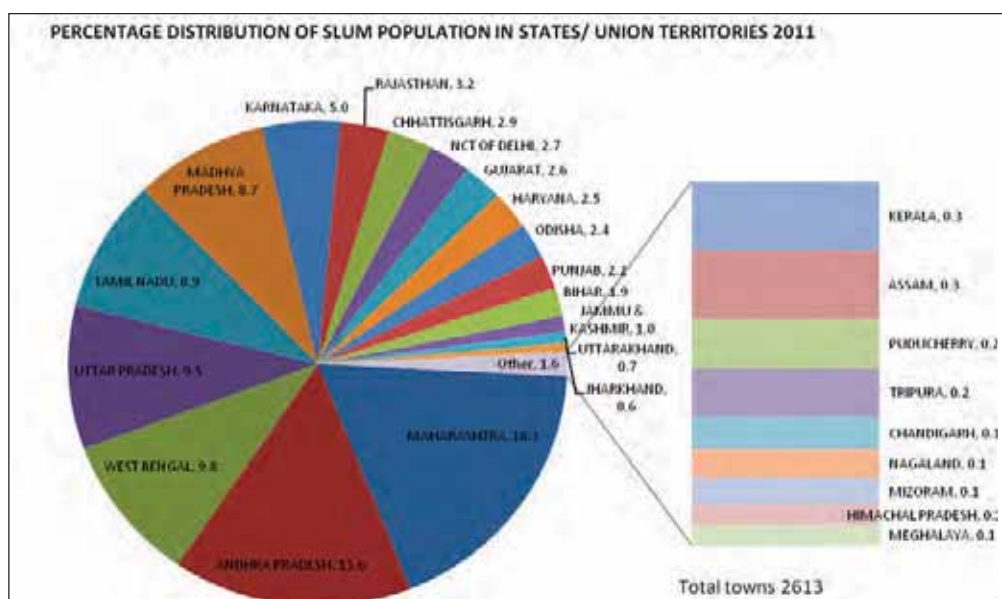
1.3 Slums in the 189 towns of Maharashtra accounts for 11.85 million population, which is 18.1 percent of the total slum population of the country. This is followed by Andhra Pradesh (10.2 million), West Bengal (6.4 million), Uttar Pradesh (6.2 million) and Tamil Nadu (5.8 million). In fact, these 5 states namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu account for about two-thirds (61.9 per cent) of the total slum population of the country. Other ten States/Union Territories namely Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have reported each more than 1 million slum dwellers in its cities/towns in 2011. Besides Jammu and Kashmir, all North-Eastern states including hilly states reported less than half a million slum population. Figure 5 shows total slum population enumerated by States and Union Territories in the 2011 Census.

**Figure 5 State/UT - wise Slum Population as per Census 2011**



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 6 Percentage Distribution of Slum Population in States/UT's-India-2011**

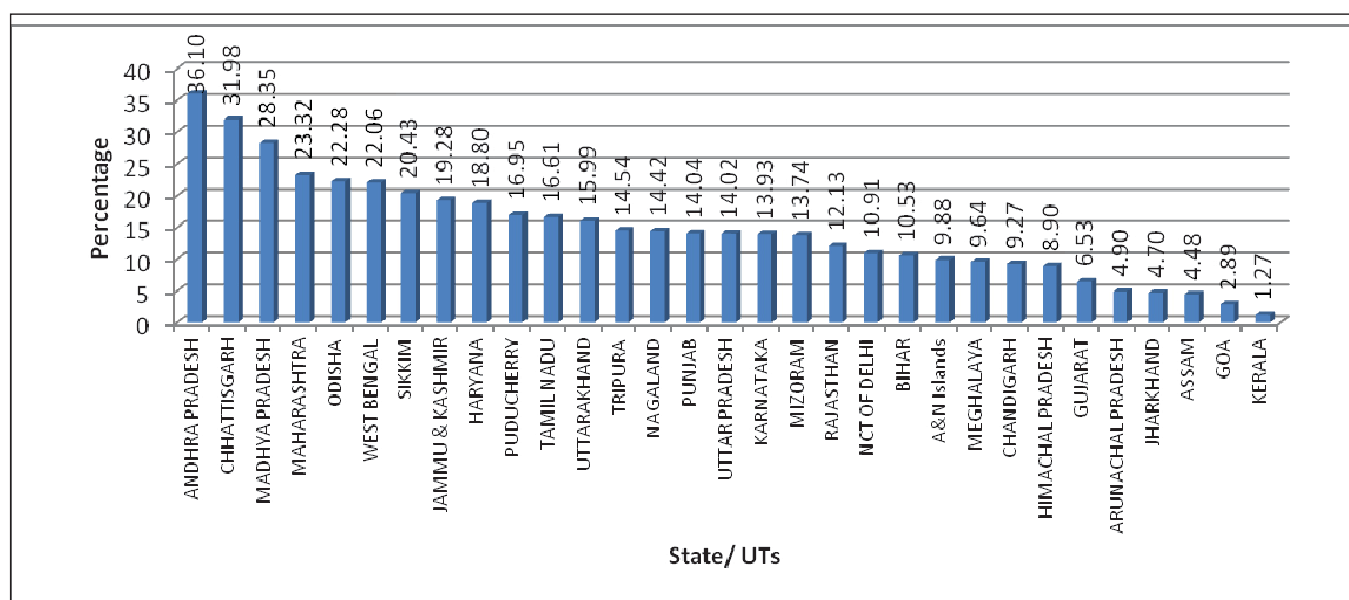


Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

1.4 As a percentage distribution of Slum Population in States/UT's 2011, Maharashtra has the highest proportion of slum population (18.1%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.6%), West Bengal (9.8%), Uttar Pradesh (9.5%), Tamil Nadu (8.9%), Madhya Pradesh (8.7%) and Karnataka (5.0%). In nine States/Union Territories viz., Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Odisha, Punjab, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir the slum population ranges between 1 to 5 per cent. In eleven States/Union Territories viz. , Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Kerala, Assam, Puducherry, Tripura, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya the slum population ranges between 0.1 to 0.7 per cent.

1.5 Figure 7 shows the percentage of slum population to the total population of cities/towns reporting slums in the state as per Census of India 2011. Andhra Pradesh has the highest proportion (36.1%), followed by Chhattisgarh (31.98%), Madhya Pradesh (28.35%), Maharashtra (23.32%), Odisha (22.28%) and Sikkim (20.43%). In Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand more than 15 per cent of the city population lives in slums. With Jharkhand (4.7%), Arunachal Pradesh (4.9%), Assam (4.5%) and Goa (2.9 %) being the other states with less than 5 per cent of the city population living in slums. Kerala (1.3%) has the lowest proportion of city population living in slums.

**Figure 7** Slum Population Percentage in Total Population of Slum Reporting Cities & Towns in India 2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

## 2. Slum Population in Million-plus Cities

2.1 About 25.09 million population live in slums in the cities with population more than million, which is about 38.3 per cent of the total slum population in the country reported at the 2011 Census. In absolute numbers, Municipal Corporation area of Greater Mumbai has the highest slum population of around 5.2 million, followed by Hyderabad (2.2 million), Delhi (1.6 million) and Kolkata (1.4 million). The slum areas of Bangalore, Pune, Indore, Meerut and Agra have more than half a million population each.

2.2 The concentration of slum population in the million plus cities is evident from the fact that 38.3 per cent of the total slum population of the country resides in these cities. Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai alone accounts for about one thirteenth (8.0%) of the total slum population reported in the country and more than one fifth (20.7%) of the total slum population of the million-plus cities. Six Municipal Corporations namely Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Chennai together account for around 20.0 per cent

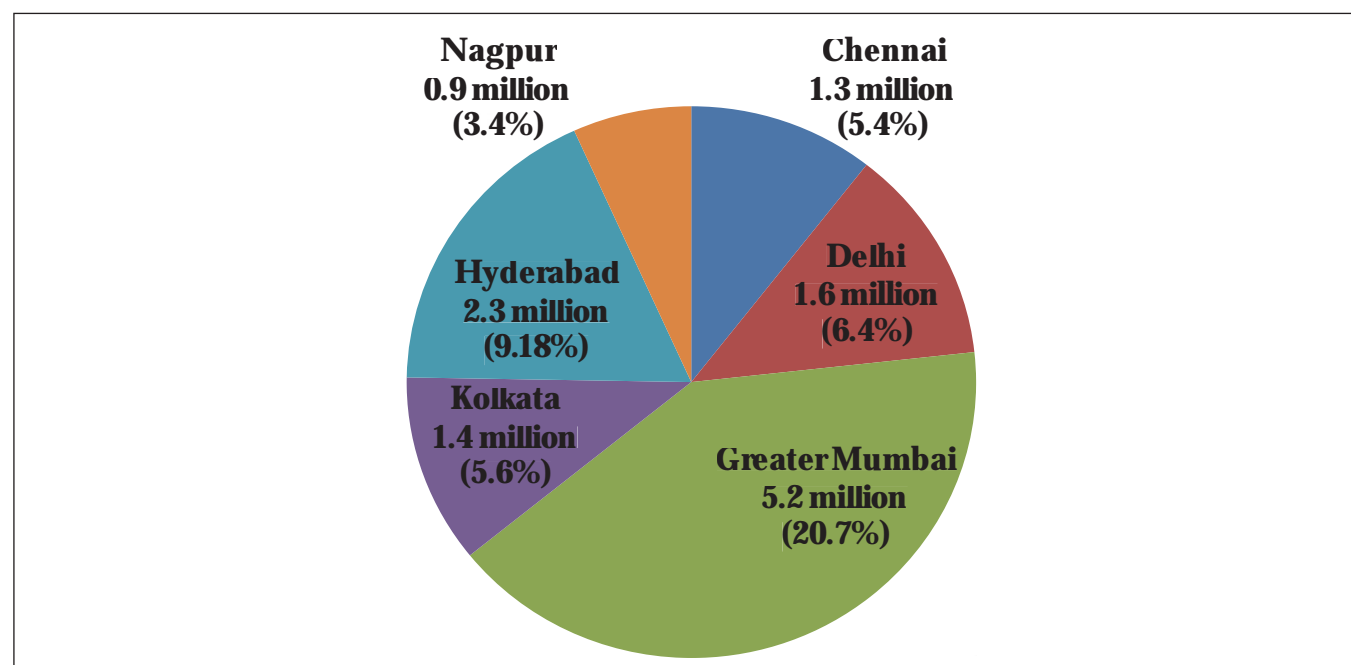
of the total slum population of the country and around 50.7 per cent of the total slum population of the million plus cities as depicted in Table 7 below.

**Table 7** Slum Population in Million Plus Cities in India-2011

Name of Major Slum Reporting Million Plus City	Slum Population	% of City Slum Population to All India Slum Population	% of City Slum Population to All Million-plus Cities Slum Population
Chennai	1342337	2.05	5.35
Delhi	1617239	2.47	6.44
Greater Mumbai	5206473	7.95	20.74
Kolkata	1409721	2.15	5.62
Hyderabad	2287014	3.49	9.11
Nagpur	859487	1.31	3.42
All India Slum Population	65494604		
Slum Population of Million plus Cities	25099576	38.32	

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 8** Slum Population in Major Million-plus Cities and its percentage to All Million Plus Cities Slum Population in India-2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

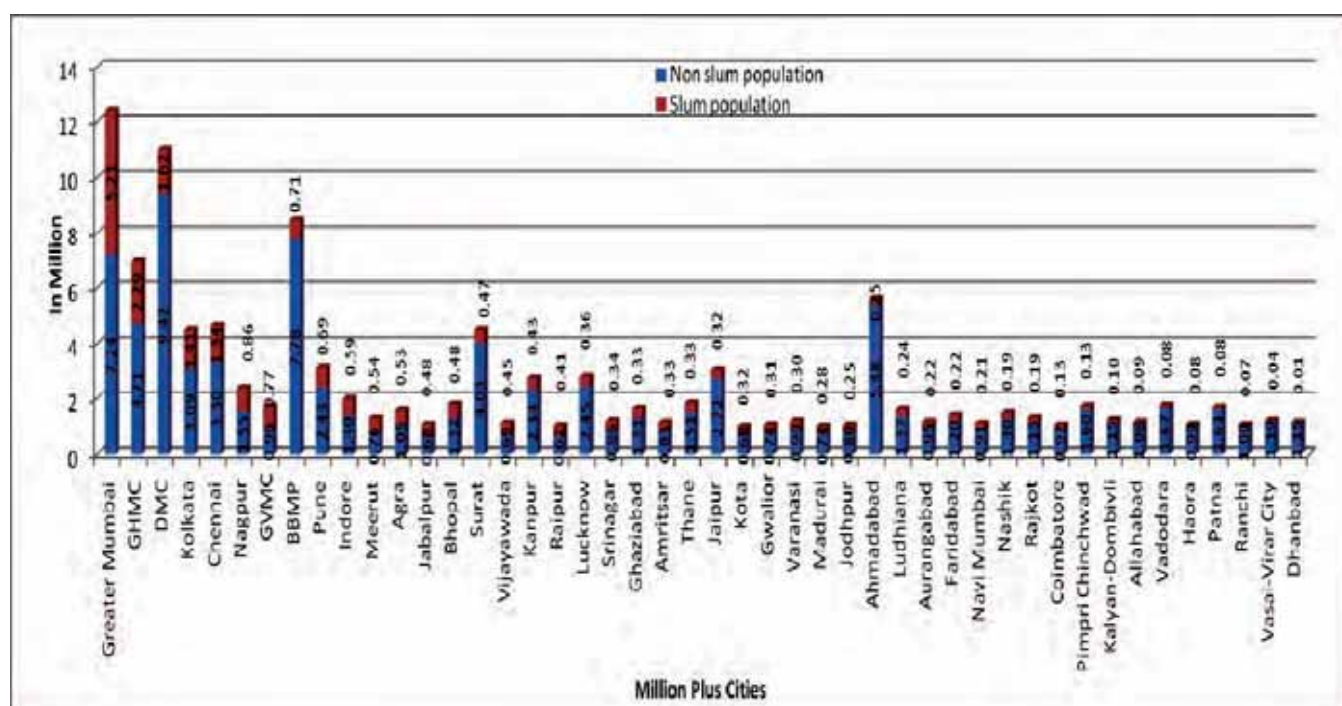
2.3 Table 8 shows that about 44.71 percent and 44.61 percent of the population of Jabalpur and Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation respectively lives in slums, which is the highest among all cities, followed by Greater Mumbai (41.84%) and Meerut (41.74%). In the remaining million plus cities, fifteen cities have the slum population between 25 percent to 40 percent of their total population. In addition, some other million plus cities such as: Jodhpur (24.06%), Pune (22.10%) and Ghaziabad (20.26%) have slum population between 20 percent to 25 percent of slum population to their total population.



**Table 8** Slum and Non-Slum Population in Major Million Plus Cities in India-2011

Name of the City	Total Population	Slum Population	Non-Slum Population	% of Slum Population to Total Population in the City
Jabalpur	1081677	483626	598051	44.71
GVMC	1728128	770971	957157	44.61
Greater Mumbai	12442373	5206473	7235900	41.84
Meerut	1305429	544859	760570	41.74
Raipur	1027264	406571	620693	39.58
Vijayawada	1143232	451231	692001	39.47
Nagpur	2405665	859487	1546178	35.73
Agra	1585704	533554	1052150	33.65
Greater Hyderabad	6993262	2287014	4706248	32.70
Kota	1001694	319309	682385	31.88
Kolkata	4496694	1409721	3086973	31.35

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 9** Slum & Non Slum Population in Million Plus Cities.

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

### 3. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in the Slums

3.1 Tables 9 and 10 gives total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their percentage in slum and non-slum areas in the country in 2011. Out of the total 65.4 million populations enumerated in the slum areas in the 2613 cities and towns during 2011 Census reporting slum population, 13.4 million were Scheduled Castes (SC) and 2.2 million were Scheduled Tribes (ST). Scheduled Castes constituted 20.4 per cent and Scheduled



Tribes constituted 3.4 per cent of the total slum population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes was higher in the slum areas (20.4%) compared to the population of Scheduled Castes in the non-slum areas (11.0%), and urban areas of the country (12.6%).

**Table 9** Slum & Non-slum Population of SC/ST Categories in India - 2011

(in numbers)

Population Group	Slum & Non-slum Population of SC/ST Categories in India - 2011		
	Slum	Non Slum	Total
Scheduled Castes	13,354,080	34,173,444	47,527,524
Scheduled Tribes	2,216,533	8,245,339	10,461,872

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

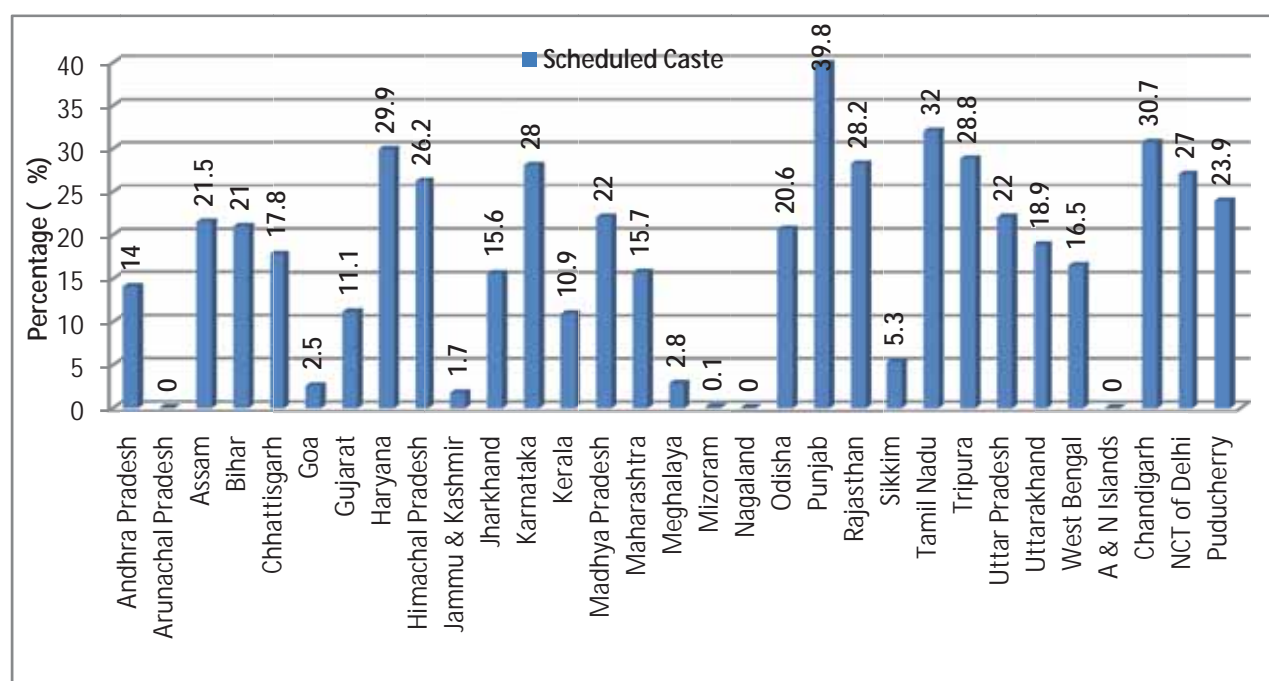
**Table 10** Percentage of Slum & Non-Slum Population of SC/ST categories in India -2011

Area	Percentage in Slum Areas		% in Non Slum Areas		% in Urban Areas	
	SC Population	ST Population	SC	ST	SC	ST
All India	20.4	3.4	11.0	2.6	12.6	2.8

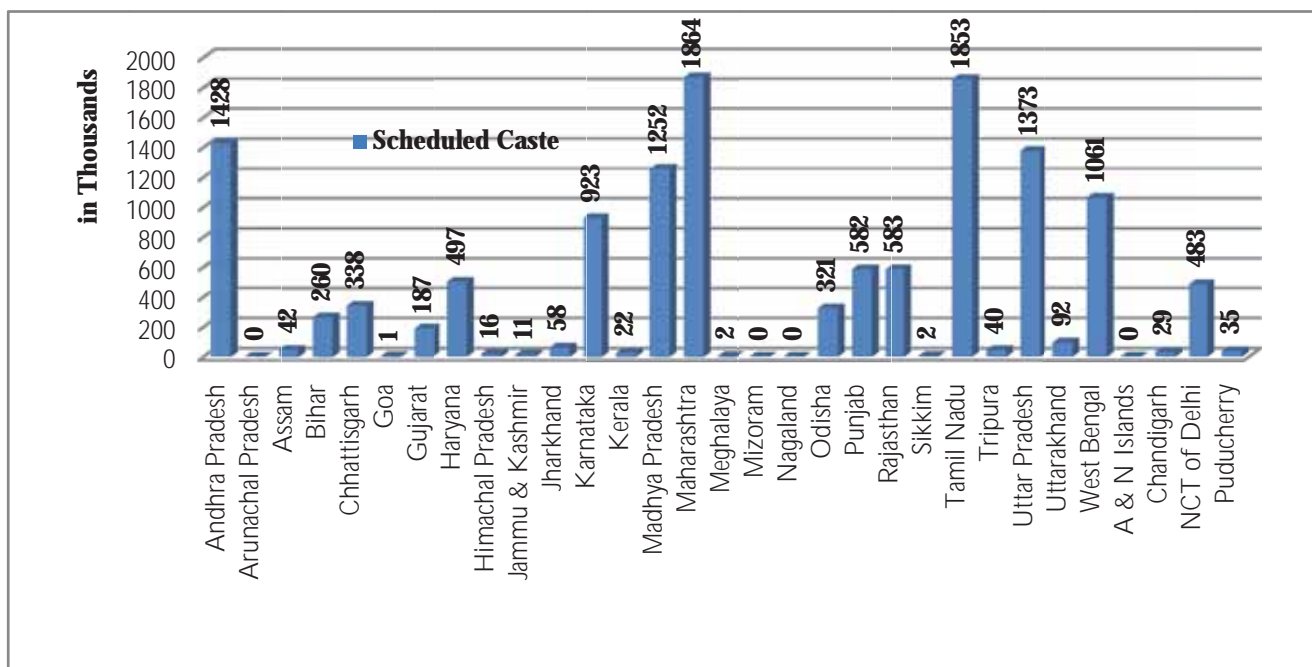
Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

3.2 The concentration of Scheduled Caste population can be gauged in terms of their percentage to total slum and urban population in States/Union Territories. The slum areas of Punjab have the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes (39.8%), followed by Tamil Nadu (32.0%). In the slums of Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Karnataka, one-fourth of the population was Scheduled Castes. In all 31 States/Union Territories where the Scheduled Castes are notified, the percentage of Scheduled Castes population living in the slums is higher as compared to the non-slum urban areas.

**Figure 10** Percentage of Slum Population of Scheduled Caste (SC) Categories in States/UTs-2011

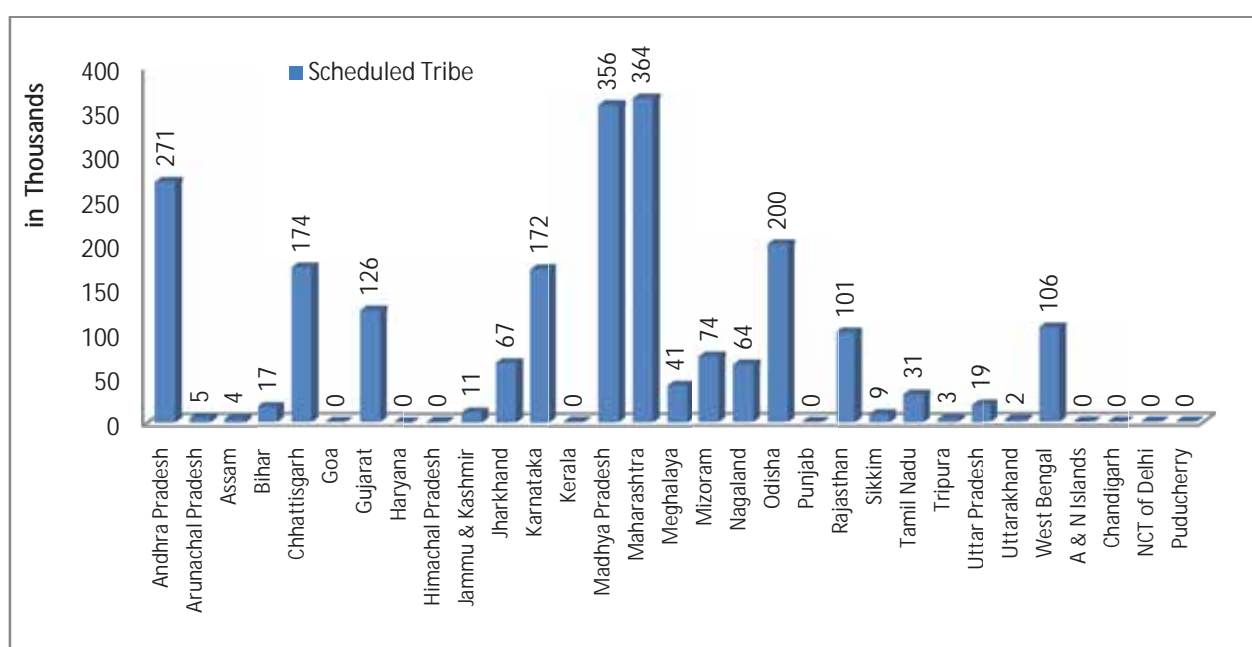


Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

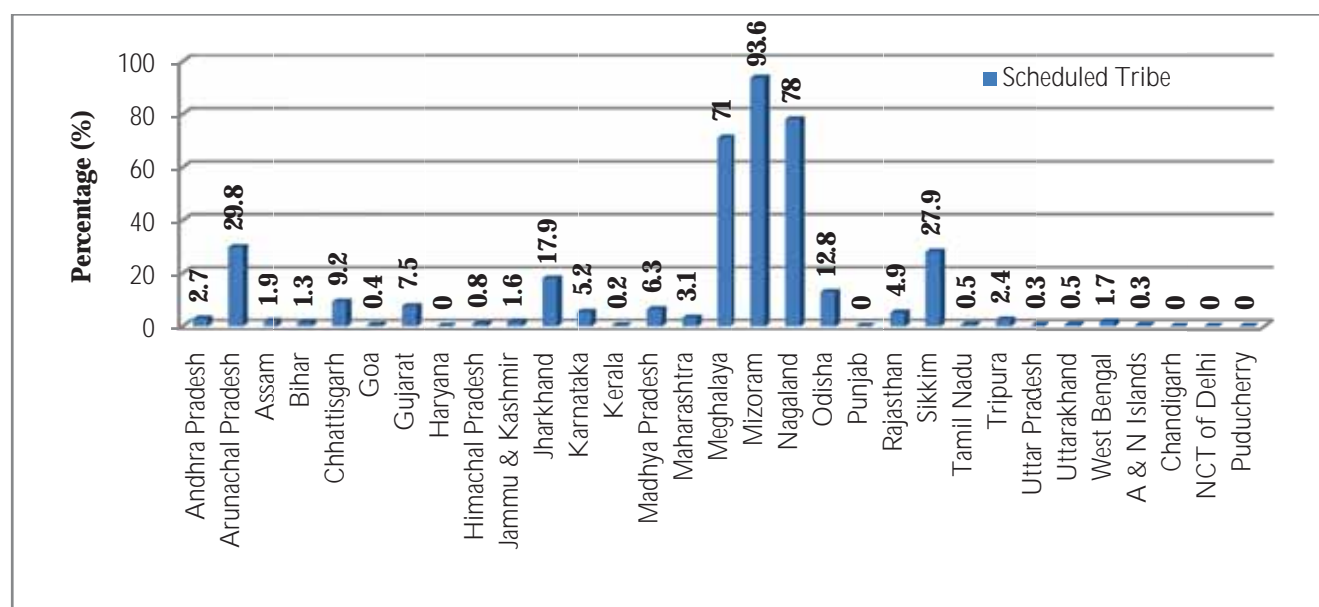
**Figure 11** Slum Population of Scheduled Caste (SC) Categories in States/UTs-2011

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

3.3 In Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra the Scheduled Tribe population in slums is more than 100,000. Mizoram, a predominantly tribal State, has the highest percentage (93.6 per cent) of tribal population among slum population followed by Nagaland (78.0%), Meghalaya (71.0%), Arunachal Pradesh (29.8%), Sikkim (27.9%), Jharkhand (17.9%), Odisha (12.8%), Chhattisgarh (9.2%), Gujarat (7.5%) and Madhya Pradesh (6.3%). In the remaining States/Union Territories these percentages range from the lowest of zero per cent in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana and Delhi to 4.9 per cent in Rajasthan.

**Figure 12** Slum Population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) Categories in States/UTs-2011

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 13** Percentage of Slum Population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) Categories in States/UTs-2011

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

3.4 Figure 11 gives state-wise population of the SCs in the slums areas of States and UTs. In absolute terms, Maharashtra has the largest number of Scheduled Castes living in slums at around 18.63 lakh followed by Tamil Nadu (18.53 lakh), Andhra Pradesh (14.28 lakh), Uttar Pradesh (13.73 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (12.52 lakh) and West Bengal (10.61 lakh). In Karnataka, NCT of Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Odisha, more than 2,00,000 Scheduled Castes population has been enumerated in the slum areas in Census 2011.

3.5 Figure 12 shows that numerically Maharashtra has the highest number of Scheduled Tribes (3.64 lakh) living in its slum areas followed by Madhya Pradesh (3.56 lakh), Odisha (1.99 lakh), Andhra Pradesh (2.7 lakh), Karnataka (1.7 lakhs), Chhattisgarh (1.74 lakhs), Gujarat (1.25 lakhs), West Bengal (1.06 lakhs) and Rajasthan (1.0 lakhs). For Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Haryana, there was no Scheduled Tribe population reported as per the 2011 Census.

**Table 11** Slum and Non-slum Population of SCs, STs and Others - 2011

(In Million)

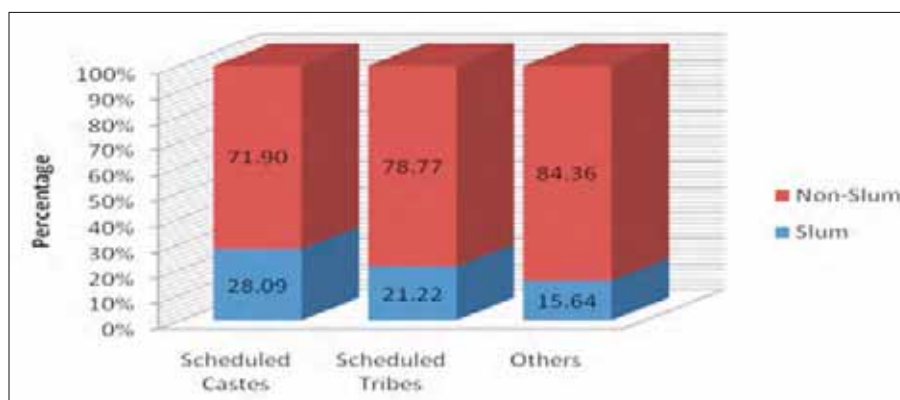
Area/ Percentage	* Urban Population				@Total Slum Population				Non-Slum population			
	All	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others
<b>India</b>	377.11	47.52	10.46	319.13	65.49	13.35	2.22	49.92	311.62	34.17	8.24	269.21
<b>% in Urban Population</b>					17.37	28.09	21.22	15.64	82.63	71.90	78.77	84.36

\* All India Total of 35 States & UTs @ All, SC, ST Slum data relates to 31 States and UTs Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

3.6 The distribution of slum and non-slum urban population among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of 31 States and Union Territories brings out the fact that percentage of Scheduled Castes population is notably higher in slums in comparison to the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and other populations. Of the total Scheduled Castes in the urban areas, 28.09 per cent resides in the slums. This percentage is 21.22 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 15.64 per cent for population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the 31 States and Union Territories as seen from Figure-14.

**Figure 14**

**Percentage Distribution of Slum & Non-slum Population among SCs, STs & Others to Urban Population of Respective Categories - 2011**

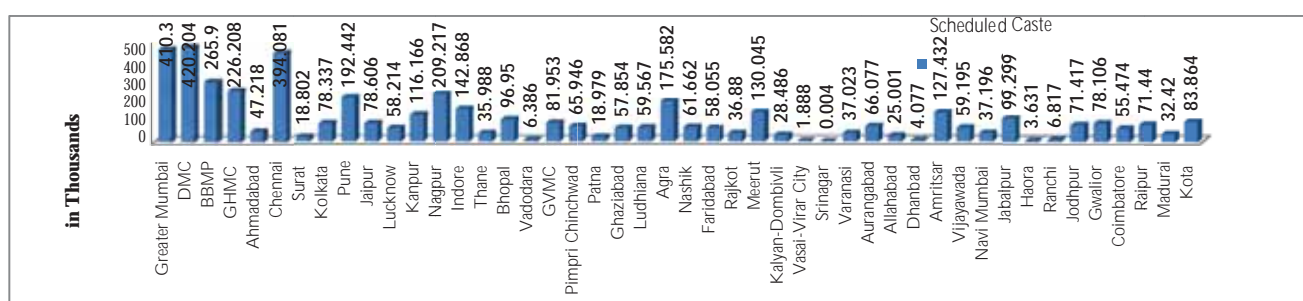


Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

3.7 Figure 15 and 16 gives the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population residing in slums of Million plus cities. Delhi, with 4.2 lakh Scheduled Castes slum dwellers, tops the list followed by Greater Mumbai (4.1 lakh) Chennai (3.9 lakh) Bangalore (2.7 lakh) and Hyderabad (2.3 lakh). In Pune, Kanpur, Nagpur, Indore, Agra, Amritsar and Meerut more than one lakh slum dwellers have been reported as Scheduled Castes. As regards Scheduled Tribes population, Nagpur Municipal Corporation accounts around one lakh Scheduled Tribes in the slums, followed by Greater Mumbai (66,370), Hyderabad (49859) and Surat (41,390). Nasik, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bhopal, Indore, Bangalore, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Thane are the other cities where the slum areas have more than ten thousand Scheduled Tribes population.

**Figure 15**

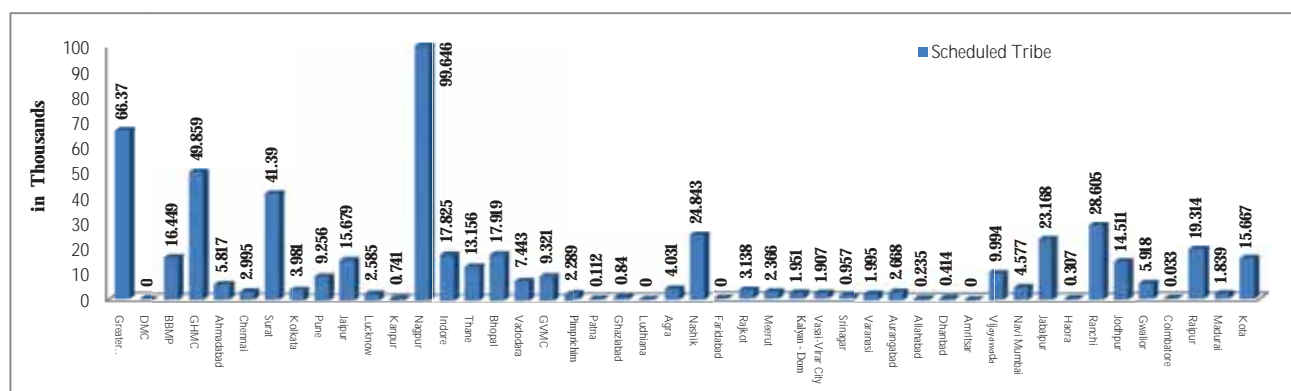
**Slum Population of Scheduled Caste (SC) Categories in Million plus Cities- 2011**



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 16**

**Slum Population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) Categories in Million plus Cities- 2011**



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

#### 4. Sex Composition of Slum Population

4.1 Sex composition of slum population, i.e. the distribution of population among males and females, can be better understood in terms of sex ratio. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. There is preponderance of male population in the slum areas. The sex ratio in slums is 928 females per 1000 males, which is slightly lower than that of the non-slum urban areas (929) of States/Union Territories reporting slums.

**Table 12 Sex Ratio of Slum & Non-Slum Urban Population in India - 2011**

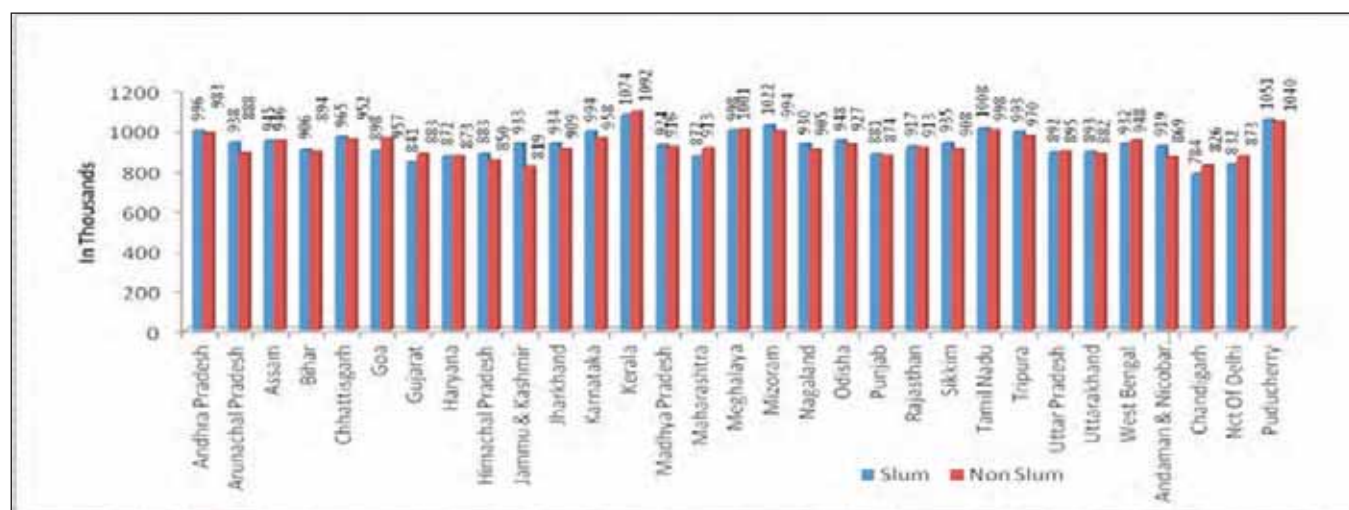
(Per Thousands)

Group	*Sex Ratio	
	Slum	Non-Slum
All Age Group-India	928	929
All Age Group-Million plus cities	892	900

\* Ratios have been worked on the basis of population of 31 States/UTs  
Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

4.2 The slum areas of Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala, have the distinction of having more females than males. The lowest sex ratio in case of slum population has been recorded in the slums of Union Territory of Chandigarh (784). In the states of Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra, the sex ratio in slum areas is less than 900 (see Figure 17).

**Figure 17 Sex Ratio of the Slum & Non Slum Population in States/UTs -2011**

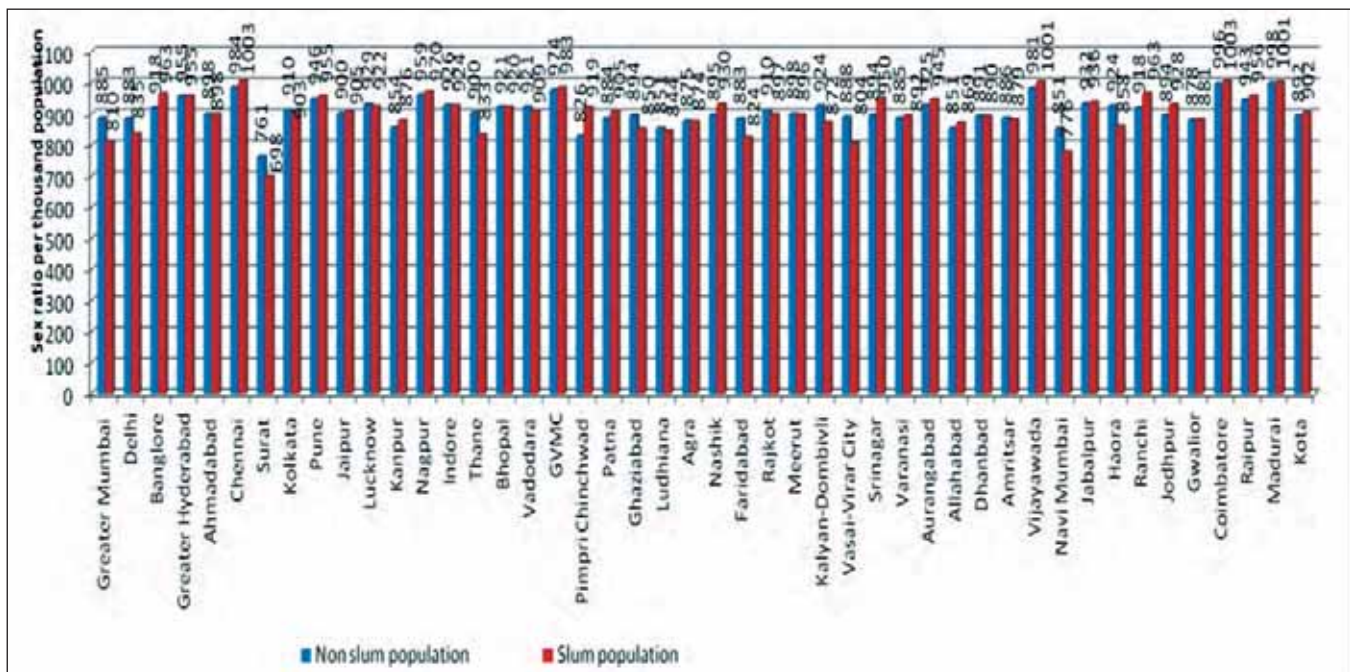


Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

4.3 Among the million-plus cities, the sex ratio of the slum population stands at 892 females per thousand males, against 900 recorded for non-slum population. A glance at the distribution of population by sex in the slums of million plus cities (Municipal Corporations) reveals that Surat Municipal Corporation in Gujarat has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 698 followed by Navi Mumbai (776) in Maharashtra. The slum areas of million plus cities i.e. Chennai, Vijayawada, Coimbatore and Madurai, have the distinction of having more females than males. (see Figure. 18).



**Figure 18 Sex Ratio of the Slum Population in Million Plus Cities -2011**

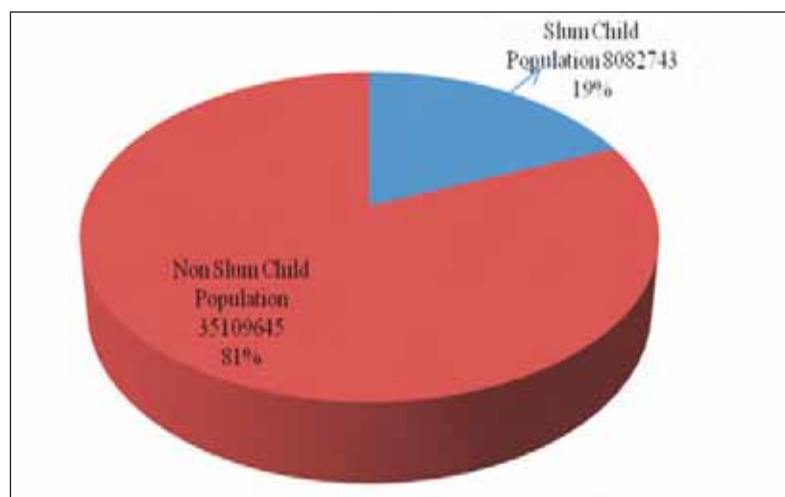


Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

## 5. Child Population in the Age Group 0-6

5.1 According to the figures reported in the 2011 Census, about 8.08 million children are living in slums in India and they constitute 19 per cent of the total child population of the urban areas of the 31 States/Union Territories reporting slums (Figure 19). In other words, every fifth urban child in the country in the age group of 0-6 is a slum dweller.

**Figure 19 Urban Child Population in Slum and Non-slum Areas in India -2011**

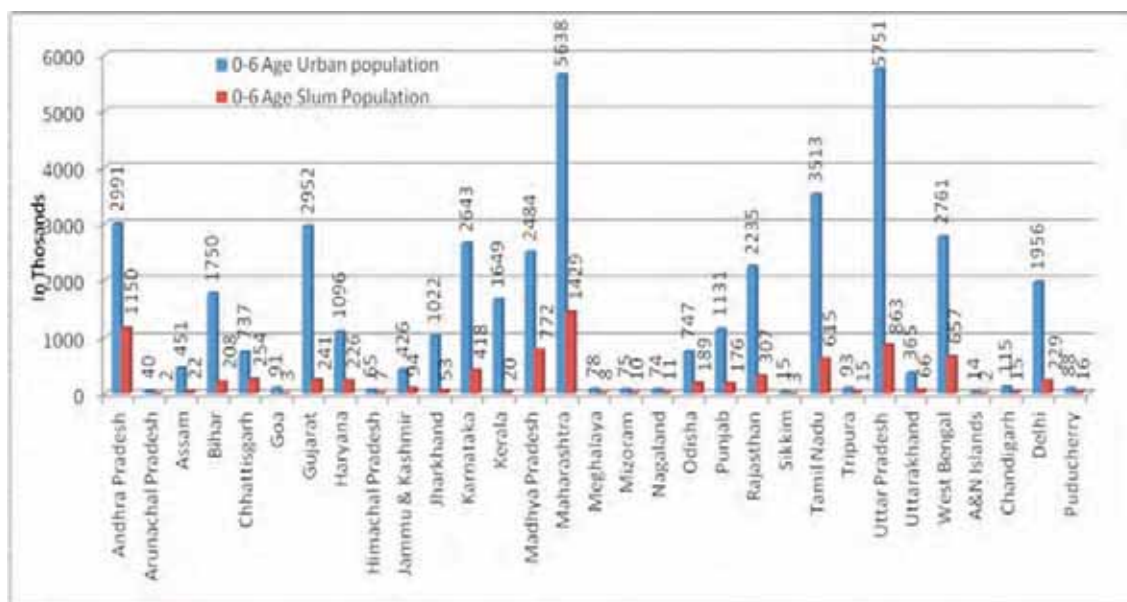


Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011



5.2 Figure 20 gives population aged 0-6 years in slums and in urban areas by States and Union Territories. At the State/Union Territory level, around 1.4 million children (in the age group of 0-6) are residing in the slum areas of Maharashtra, followed by Andhra Pradesh (1.1 million), Uttar Pradesh (0.86 million), Madhya Pradesh (0.77 million), West Bengal (0.66 million) and Tamil Nadu (0.61 million). Maharashtra has the highest slum child population and A & N Islands(1588) have the lowest child slum population.

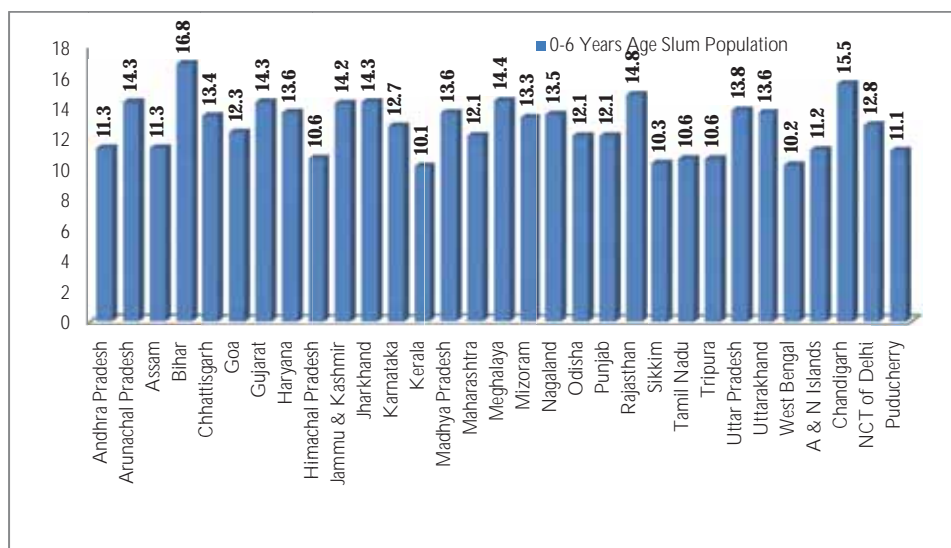
**Figure 20 Urban & Slum Child (0-6 age) Population in States/UTs -2011**



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

5.3 The highest proportion of population in this age group of 0-6 is in the slum areas of Bihar (16.8%) followed by Chandigarh (15.5%), Rajasthan (14.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (14.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (14.2%), Jharkhand (14.3%), Gujarat (14.3%), Uttar Pradesh (13.8%), Uttarakhand (13.6%), Madhya Pradesh (13.6%), Haryana (13.6%), Chhattisgarh (13.4%), NCT of Delhi (12.8%) and Goa (12.3%). Besides these, in the other remaining 6 states, the percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 is more than 10%.

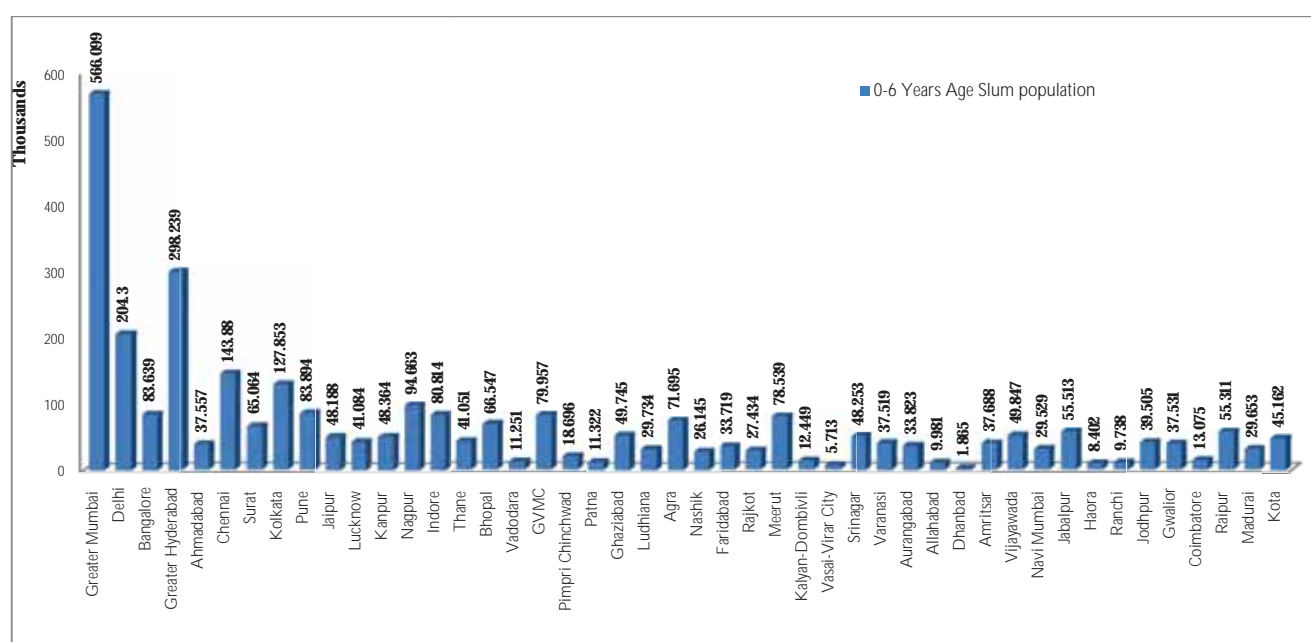
**Figure 21 State/UTs -wise percentage distribution of Slum Child (0-6 age) Population -2011**



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

5.4 Around 3.03 million children in the age group of 0-6 are living in the slum areas of million plus cities in 2011; this constitutes 23.7 per cent of the total child population of these 46 cities. In Greater Mumbai alone the number of children in the age group 0-6 is 0.56 million, followed by 0.3 million in Hyderabad, 0.2 million in Delhi, 0.14 million in Chennai and 0.13 million in Kolkata. These five cities alone account for more than half of the total child population in the slums of the million plus cities.

**Figure 22** Slum Child (0-6 Years age) Population in Cities having Million plus population -2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

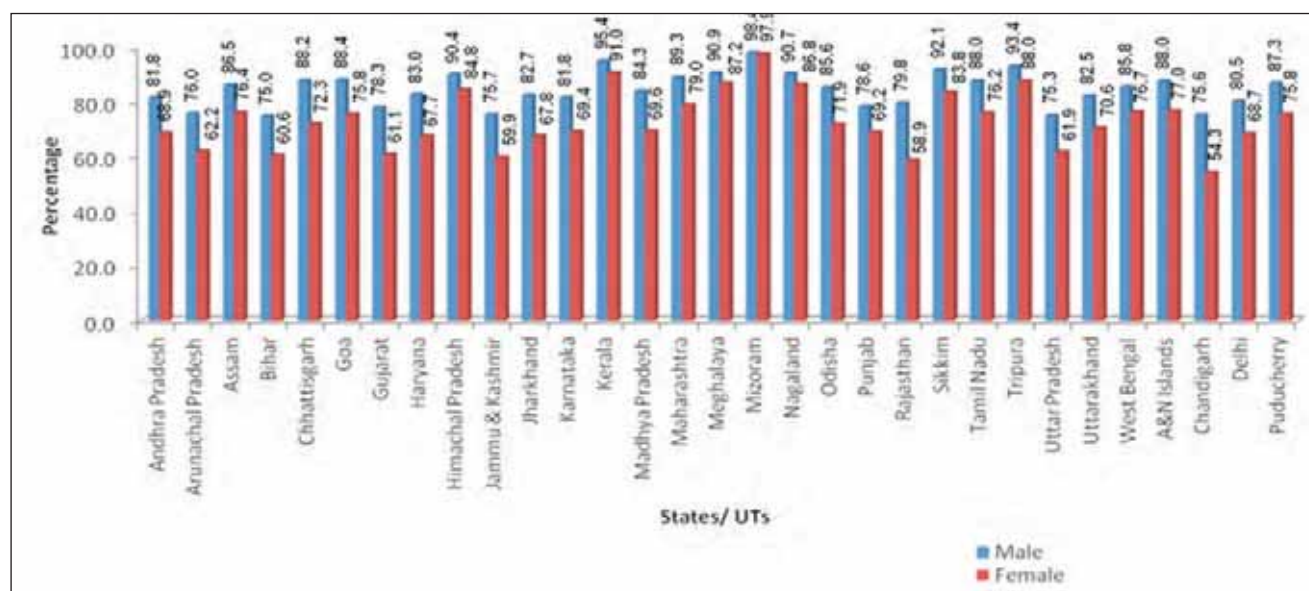
## 6. Literacy Rate in Slums

6.1 It is noteworthy that in absolute terms only 44.6 million slum dwellers are literate. Expectedly, in slum areas, males are ahead of females in terms of literacy with 24.92 million male and 19.6 million female literates being recorded among the slum dwellers in the Census 2011. Maharashtra has the highest number of total literates (8.8 million) among slum population. The literacy rates are 84.11 per cent for all slum dwellers, 88.76 per cent for males and 79.11 per cent for females. The gender inequality in the level of literacy is evident from Table 13, which demonstrates comparatively higher literacy rates for males than females with a gap of 9.65 percentage points.

**Table 13** Literacy Rate of Slum Population in Slum Area by Gender and with Gender Differential - India- 2011

Category	Literacy Rate in Slum Areas			Gender Differential
	Person	Male	Female	
<b>India (all persons)</b>	84.11	88.76	79.11	9.65
<b>Million Plus Cities</b>	79.68	84.90	73.79	11.11

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 23** Male and Female Literacy Rate in Slums in States/UTs-2011

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

6.2 Regional heterogeneity in literacy levels has been observed among slum dwellers. Overall the literacy rate (male and female combined) in slum areas of the 31 States/Union Territories, which have reported slums, varies from a low of 66.4 per cent in Chandigarh to 98.1 per cent in Mizoram. All these 31 States/Union Territories have registered higher literacy rates among males as compared to females. In case of males, Mizoram is again at the top spot with literacy rate of 98.4 per cent. Significantly besides Meghalaya, 17 States/Union Territories have recorded more than 80% male literacy rate among slum dwellers. In the slums of Bihar male literacy rate is only 75.0 per cent, which is the lowest among these 26 States/Union Territories. As far as females are concerned, only 7 states, viz., Himachal Pradesh (84.8), Mizoram (97.9%), Nagaland (86.8%), Sikkim (83.8%), Meghalaya (87.2%), Tripura (88.0%) and Kerala (91%) have reported literacy rates of above 80 per cent among slum dwellers. Chandigarh is at the other extreme with only 54.3 per cent of its females in slums being literates.

6.3 Among the core million plus cities, Nagpur have recorded the highest literacy rate of 88.7 per cent among the slum dwellers. Most of the cities fall in the range of 70-80 per cent of the literacy rates. Comparatively Jodhpur and Srinagar have low literacy rates among the slum dwellers. Male and female literates among the slum dwellers in Nagpur have been recorded at 92.3 per cent and 85.1 per cent respectively, which are also the highest male and female literacy rates among the million plus cities. Jodhpur, which is at the bottom end of the list with only 65.1 per cent of its slum dwellers being literate, also registers the lowest slum female literacy rate of 54.1 per cent. Male literacy rate at 72.7 in Srinagar is the lowest in million plus cities.

**Table 14** Literacy Rate of Slum Population in Five Top and Bottom Million-Plus Cities - India- 2011

Name of the Million-Plus Cities	Top 5	Name of the Million-Plus Cities	BOTTOM 5
	Literacy Rate (%)		Literacy Rate (%)
Nagpur	88.7	Jodhpur	65.1
Greater Mumbai	87.5	Srinagar	66
Madurai	86.7	Faridabad	67.4
Chennai	85.2	Agra	68.2
Thane	84.2	Rajkot	68.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

## 7. Total Occupied Census Houses by Type of Use

7.1 There were 990.5 lakh urban occupied census houses in India as per 2011 Census. Of the occupied houses, houses used for both residential and residence-cum-other purposes were 784.8 lakh. Houses used for non-residential uses like shops, offices, schools; factories, etc. were numbered at 205.7 lakh. Among the 160.9 lakh total occupied census houses in slum areas, those used for both residential and residence-cum-other purposes were 136.7 lakh and houses used for all other non-residential uses were 24.2 lakh.

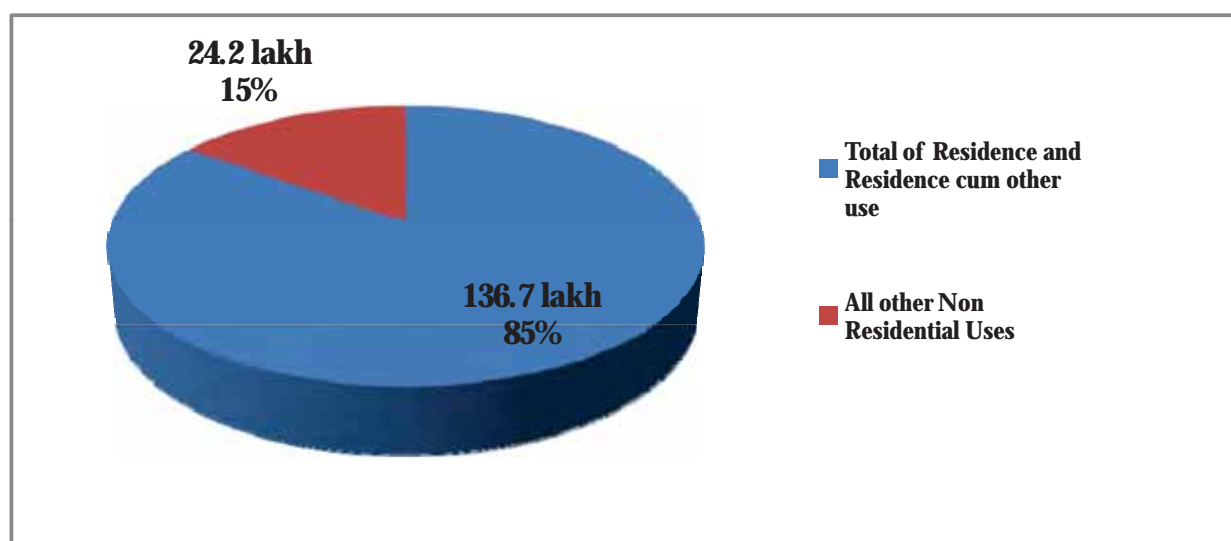
**Table 15** Distribution of Occupied Census Houses -2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Occupied Census Houses	Distribution of Occupied Census Houses			
		Residence	Residence -cum- Other Use	Total of Residence and Residence cum other use	All other Non Residential Uses
Urban	990.5	761.3	23.5	784.8	205.7
Slum	160.9	132.8	3.9	136.7	24.2

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**Figure 24** Total Number of Occupied Census Houses in Slum -2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 7.2. Houses by Construction Material Used in India

### 7.2.1 Houses by Material of Roof

Census 2011 has classified houses according to the construction material used for the roof, wall and floor of the structure. Accordingly, the number of slum census houses with grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic and polythene as roof material was 12.2 lakh (8%). Houses with roof made of tiles were 24.0 lakh (i.e. 15% of total slum houses) {including 13.1 lakh (8%) handmade tiles and 10.9 lakh (7%) machine made tiles}. Houses with roof made of brunt brick, stone, slate and concrete were 81.3 lakh (51 % of total houses). Houses with roof made of GI metal, asbestos sheets etc. were 41.6 lakh (26 % of total slum houses) and 0.9 lakh (1%) houses were with roof made of any other materials.

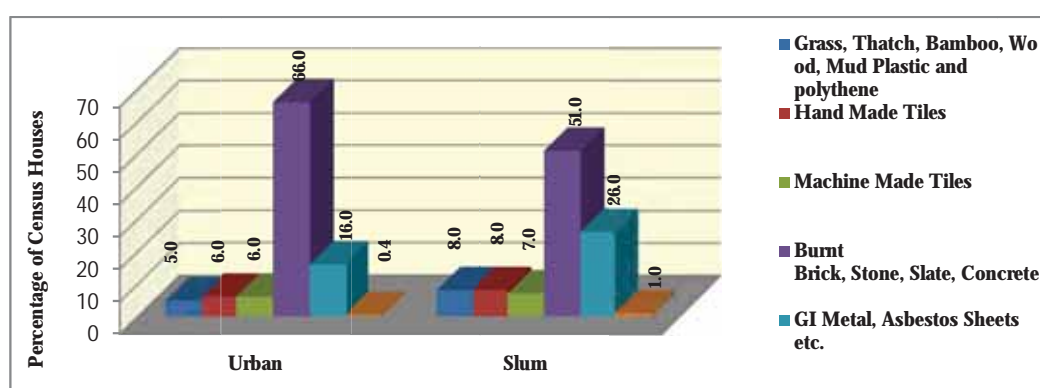
**Table 16** Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Roof -2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Number of Census Houses*	Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant material of Roof					
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud Plastic and polythene	Tiles		Burnt Brick, Stone, Slate, Concrete	GI Metal, Asbestos Sheets etc.	Any Other Materials
			Hand Made Tiles	Machine Made Tiles			
Urban	983.2	48.7 (5%)	54.5(6%)	63.3(6%)	652.5(66%)	159.6(16%)	4.4 (0.4%)
Slum	159.9	12.2(8%)	13.1(8%)	10.9(7%)	81.3(51%)	41.6(26%)	0.9 (1%)

\*: Excluding locked/vacant houses

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 25** Census Houses by Predominant Material of Roof -2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

### 7.2.2 Houses by Materials of Wall

As per census 2011, slum census houses with walls made of burnt brick, concrete materials were 106.0 lakh (66%); houses with walls made of stone were 22.2 lakh (14%), houses with walls made of mud, unburnt brick were 20.2 lakh (13%), houses with walls made of grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic and polythene were 6.5 lakh (4%), about 4.2 lakh (3%) of houses were with walls made of wood, GI metal, asbestos sheets and 0.9 lakh (1%) of houses were with walls made of any other materials.

**Table 17** Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall -2011

(In lakh)

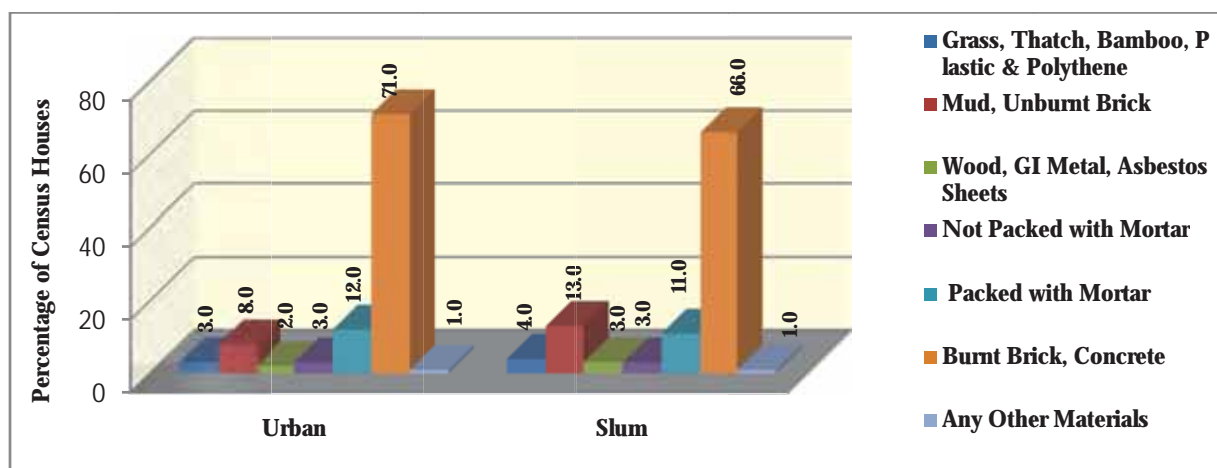
Area	Total Number of Census Houses*	Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant material of Wall						
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Plastic & Polythene	Mud, Unburnt Brick	Wood, GI Metal, Asbestos Sheets	Stone		Burnt Brick, Concrete	Any Other Materials
					Not Packed with Mortar	Packed with Mortar		
Urban	983.2	28.7 (3%)	81.2 (8%)	17.1 (2%)	26.9 (3%)	121.1 (12%)	702.1 (71%)	6.1 (1%)
Slum	159.9	6.5 (4%)	20.2 (13%)	4.2 (3%)	4.8 (3%)	17.4 (11%)	106.0 (66%)	0.9 (1%)

\*: Excluding locked/vacant houses

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums



**Figure 26** Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall-2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

### 7.2.3 Houses by Material of Flooring

Of the total 159.9 lakh slum census houses in 2011 Census, the flooring of 105.7 lakh (66%) houses were made of brick, burnt stone & cement; for 26.5 lakh (17%) houses floor was made of mud, wood and bamboo; for 26.5 lakh (17%) floor was made of mosaic and floor tiles and for 1.3 lakh (1%) floor was made of any other materials.

**Table 18** Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Floor - 2011

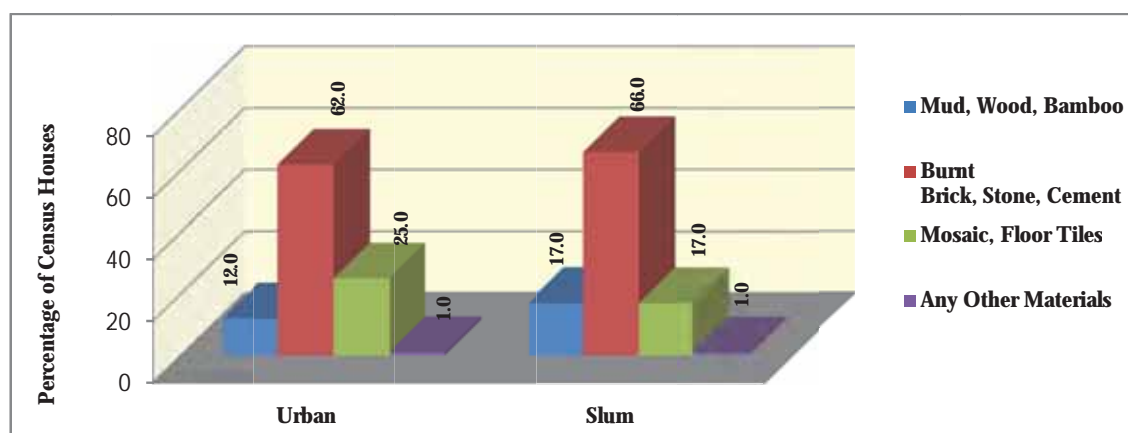
(In lakh)

Area	Total Number of Census Houses*	Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant material of Floor			
		Mud, Wood, Bamboo	Brick, Burnt Stone, Cement	Mosaic, Floor Tiles	Any Other Materials
Urban	983.2	117.4 (12%)	608.2 (62%)	248.4 (25%)	9.2 (1%)
Slum	159.9	26.5 (17%)	105.7 (66%)	26.5 (17%)	1.3 (1%)

\*. Excluding locked/vacant houses

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 27** Census Houses by Predominant Material of Floor - 2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums



## 7.2.4 Habitable Conditions of Census Houses

Out of the 136.7 lakh slum Census houses occupied for residence and residence-cum-other uses (excluding locked/vacant houses) in India, 80.0 lakh (58%) were classified as 'good habitable condition' houses, followed by 51.3 lakh (38%) as 'livable habitable condition' houses and 'dilapidated' habitable condition houses were 5.5 lakh (4%). Among the 784.8 lakh urban census houses occupied for residential and residence-cum-other use, 'good habitable condition' houses were 537.6 lakh (69%), 'livable habitable conditions' were 224.7 lakh (29%), while the houses in 'dilapidated' condition were 22.6 lakh (3%).

Table 19

### Distribution of Condition of Census Houses used as Residential and Residential-cum-other Use -2011

(In lakh)

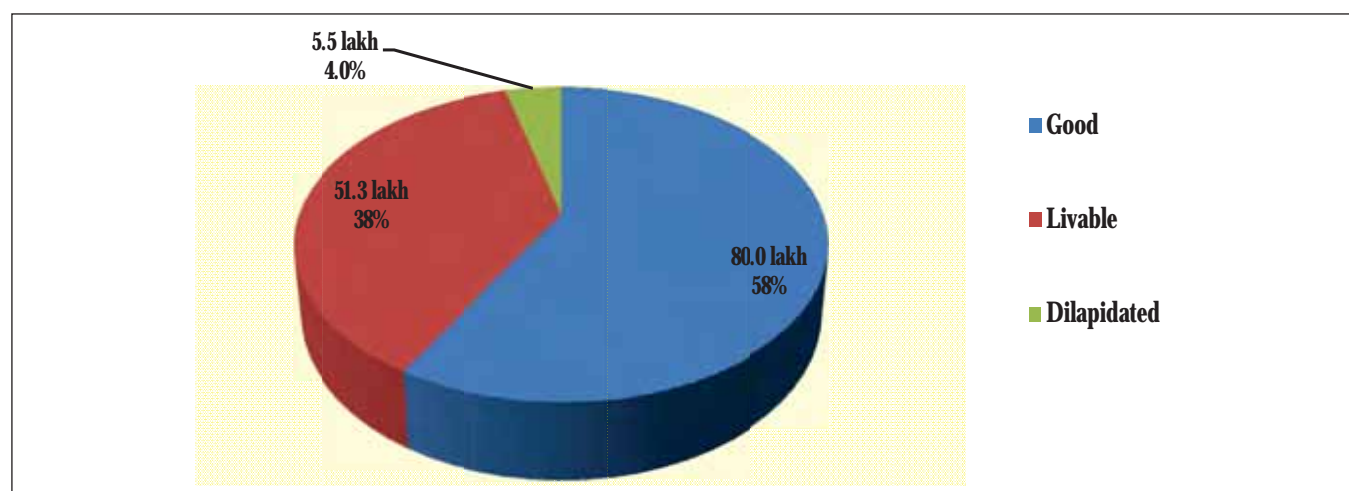
Area	Occupied Houses for Residence and Residence cum other uses*	Distribution of Condition of Census Houses used as Residential and Residential-cum-other Use		
		Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Urban	784.8	537.6 (69%)	224.7 (29%)	22.6 (3%)
Slum	136.7	80.0 (58%)	51.3 (38%)	5.5 (4%)

\*: Excluding locked/vacant houses

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

Figure 28

### Condition of Census Houses used as Residential and Residential-cum-other Use – 2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 8. Households by Type of Structure of House Occupied

8.1 Census of India 2011 has distributed the households into three main groups according to the structure of house occupied: (i) households occupying pucca houses (permanent); (ii) households occupying semi-pucca houses (semi-permanent); and (iii) households occupying kutcha houses (temporary). 137.5 lakh slum households in 2011 (excluding institutional households) were categorized as households occupying pucca (permanent) houses, semi-pucca (semi-permanent) houses and kutcha (temporary) houses. Households occupying kutcha houses were further sub-grouped as: (a) serviceable kutcha; and (b) non-serviceable kutcha according to the structure of the house occupied. In 2011, households occupying permanent pucca houses numbered 106.9 lakh (78%), while semi-pucca (semi-permanent) houses were 22.1 lakh (16%) and kutcha houses were 7.2 lakh (5%). Out of the 7.2 lakh households occupying kutcha houses in 2011, 4.4 lakh households occupied serviceable kutcha and 2.8 lakh households occupied non-serviceable kutcha houses. Unclassified category households numbered 1.3 lakh (1%).

Table 20

**Distribution of Condition of Census Houses used as Residential and Residential-cum-other Use -2011**

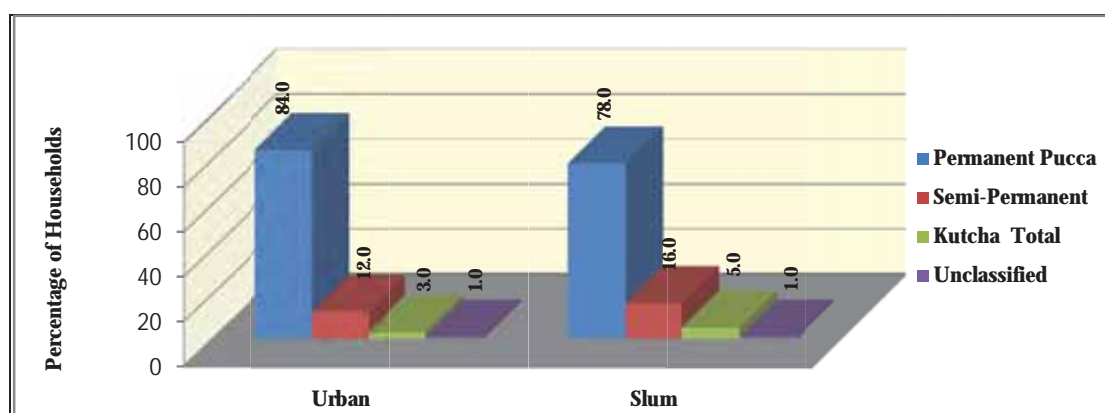
(In lakh)

Area	Total Number of Households*	Distribution of Households by Type of Structure of Houses Occupied					Unclassified
		Permanent Pucca	Semi-Permanent	Kutcha			
				Total	Serviceable	Non-Serviceable	
Urban	788.7	664.7(84%)	91.6(12%)	25.1(3%)	15.2	9.9	7.3(1%)
Slum	137.5	106.9(78%)	22.1(16%)	7.2(5%)	4.4	2.8	1.3(1%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

Figure 29

**Households by Type of Structure of Houses Occupied – 2011**

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**8.2.1 Households by Predominant Material of Roof**

In the 2011 Census, out of the total 137.5 lakh slum households, 11.0 lakh (8%) households occupied houses with grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic and polythene, etc, as predominant material of roof. 22.1 lakh (16%) households occupied houses with roof made of tiles {including 12.1 lakh (9%) handmade tiles and 10.0 lakh (7%) machine made tiles} , 67.9 lakh (49%) slum households occupied houses with burnt brick, stone, slate, concrete as predominant material of roof, 35.6 lakh (26%) slum households occupied houses with slate, G.I. metal, asbestos sheets, etc and 0.7 lakh (1%) slum households occupied houses with roof made of any other materials.

Table 21

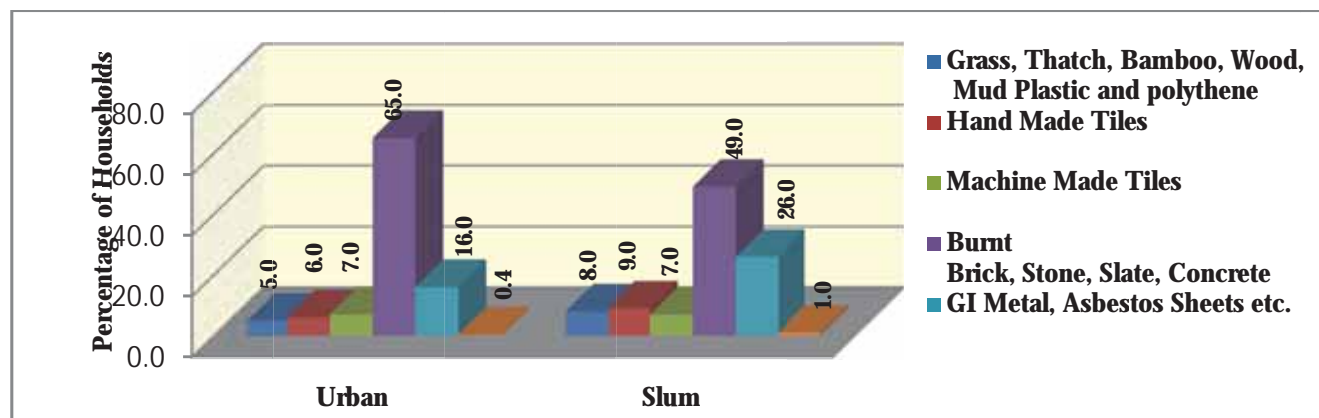
**Distribution of Households by Type of Predominant Material of Roof - 2011**

(In lakh)

Area	Total Number of Households*	Distribution of Households by Type of Predominant material of Roof					
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud Plastic and polythene	Tiles		Burnt Brick, Stone, Slate, Concrete	GI Metal, Asbestos Sheets etc.	Any Other Materials
			Hand Made Tiles	Machine Made Tiles			
Urban	788.7	41.4 (5%)	49.0(6%)	55.3 (7%)	514.5 (65%)	125.4 (16%)	3.1(0.4%)
Slum	137.5	11.0 (8%)	12.1(9%)	10.0 (7%)	67.9(49%)	35.6(26%)	0.7 (1%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 30** Households by Type of Predominant Material of Roof - 2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

### 8.2.2. Households by Predominant Material of Wall

As per 2011 Census out of 137.5 lakh slum households, 89.3 lakh (65%) slum households occupied houses with walls made of burnt brick, concrete, whereas 19.6 lakh (14%) slum households occupied houses with walls made of stone {including 4.2 lakh (3%) slum households occupied houses with walls made of not packed with mortar and 15.4 lakh (11%) slum households occupied houses with walls made of packed with mortar}, 18.8 lakh (14%) slum households occupied houses with wall made of mud unbrunt brick, 5.8 lakh (4%) slum households occupied houses with wall made of grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic and polythene, etc., 3.3 lakh (2%) slum households occupied houses with wall made of wood, GI metal, asbestos sheets and 0.7 lakh (1%) slum households occupied houses with wall made of any other materials.

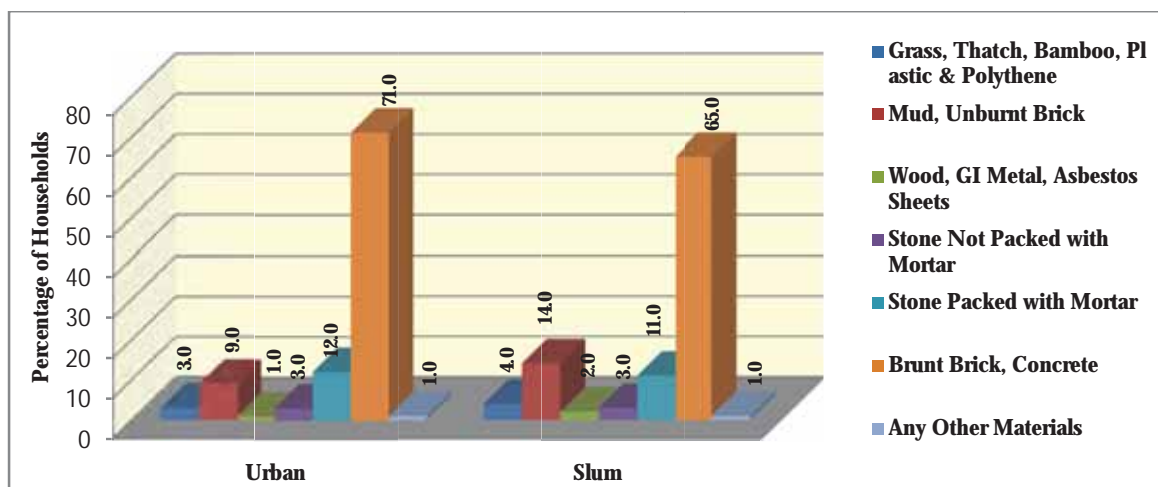
**Table 22** Distribution of Households by Type of Predominant Material of Wall - 2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Distribution of Households by Type of Predominant Material of Wall						
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Plastic & Polythene	Mud, Unbrunt Brick	Wood, GI Metal, Asbestos Sheets	Stone		Brunt Brick, Concrete	Any Other Materials
					Not Packed with Mortar	Packed with Mortar		
Urban	788.7	23.9 (3%)	73.3 (9%)	10.8 (1%)	21.7 (3%)	96.8 (12%)	557.8 (71%)	4.4 (1%)
Slum	137.5	5.8 (4%)	18.8 (14%)	3.3 (2%)	4.2 (3%)	15.4 (11%)	89.3 (65%)	0.7 (1%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 31** Households by Type of Predominant Material of Wall - 2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

### 8.2.3 Households by Predominant Material of Floor

Of the total 137.5 lakh slum households in 2011 Census, the flooring of 90.1 lakh (66%) houses were made of brick, burnt stone, cement; for 23.6 lakh (17%) houses floor was made of mud, wood, bamboo; for 22.6 lakh houses (16%) floor was made of mosaic, floor tiles and for 1.1 lakh houses (1%) floor was made of other materials.

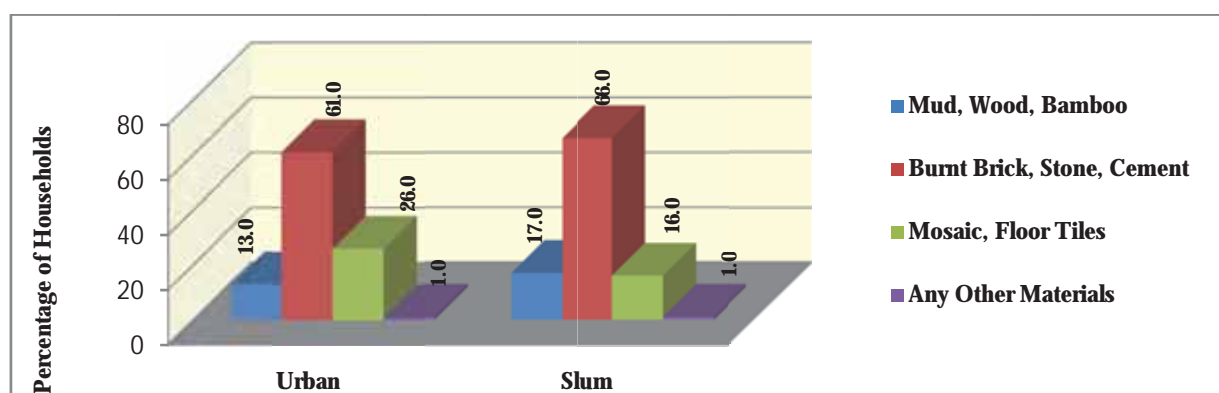
**Table 23** Distribution of Households by Type of Predominant Material of Floor - 2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Distribution of Households by Type of Predominant Material of Floor			
		Mud, Wood, Bamboo	Burnt Brick, Stone, Cement	Mosaic, Floor Tiles	Any Other Materials
Urban	788.7	99.2 (13%)	477.2 (61%)	204.6 (26%)	7.6 (1%)
Slum	137.5	23.6 (17%)	90.1 (66%)	22.6 (16%)	1.1(1%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 32** Households by Predominant Material of Floor - 2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.0 Household Access to Basic Amenities & Services

In a developing society access to basic amenities is one of the important yardsticks to measure socio-economic development. Improved basic amenities lead to improved health, reduced child mortality/morbidity, improved water quality, environment and economic growth of a country. Continued urban migration, congregation of urban poor in slums without safe water supply, inadequate sanitation facilities and increasing resources constraints have led to poor quality of life and community health in slums.

### 9.1 Households and Availability of Drinking Water

According to Census 2011, tap, hand-pumps and tube well/borehole together constituted the major sources of drinking water in Slums at all-India level. At the national level, out of 137.5 lakh slum households 101.9 lakh (74%) have access to tap water as a main source of drinking water (including 90.0 lakh slum households have access to tap water from treated source and 11.9 lakh slum households have access to tap water from un-treated source). While 28.0 lakh (20%) slum households have access to hand-pumps and tube well/borehole as a main source of drinking water, 4.1 lakh (3%) slum households have access to well (covered and un-covered both) as a main source of drinking water and 3.7 lakh (3%) slum households have access to other sources (including spring, river/canal, tank/pond/lake and others) as a main source of drinking water in slum area.

**Table 24** Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water - 2011

(In lakh)

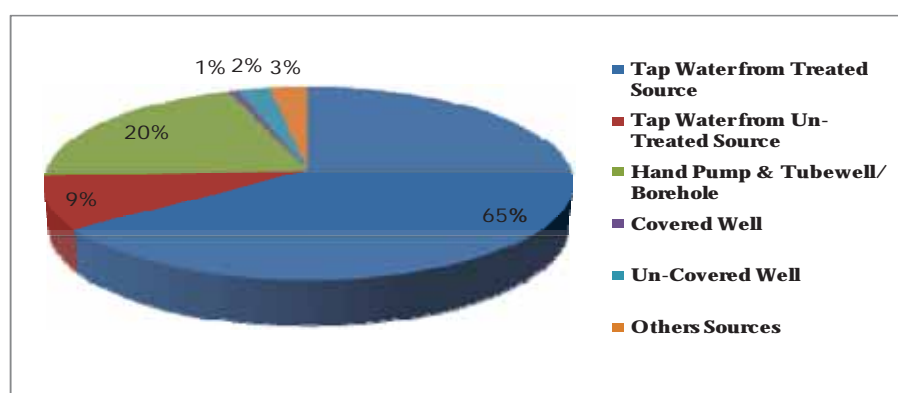
Area	Total Households*	Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water					
		Tap		Hand Pump & Tubewell/Borehole	Well		Others Sources@
		Tap Water from Treated Source	Tap Water from Un-Treated Source		Covered Well	Un-Covered Well	
Urban	788.7	489.0 (62%)	68.0 (9%)	163.7 (21%)	13.0 (2%)	35.5 (4%)	19.4 (2%)
Slum	137.5	90.0 (65%)	11.9 (9%)	28.0 (20%)	1.0 (1%)	3.1 (2%)	3.7 (3%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

@: Others Sources include spring, river/canal, tank/pond/lake and other sources

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 33** Households by Source of Drinking Water - 2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.2 Location of Drinking Water Source

Census 2011 reveals that out of 137.5 lakh slum households, 78.0 lakh (57%) slum households had drinking water source located within their premises, 43.8 lakh (32%) slum households had drinking water source located near the premises and 15.6 lakh (11%) slum households had drinking water source located away from the premises. While in urban area out of 788.7 lakh slum households, 561.6 lakh (71%) slum households had drinking water source located within their premises, 163.5 lakh (21%) slum households had drinking water source located near the premises and 63.5 lakh (8%) slum households had drinking water source located away from the premises.

**Table 25** Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water Source - 2011

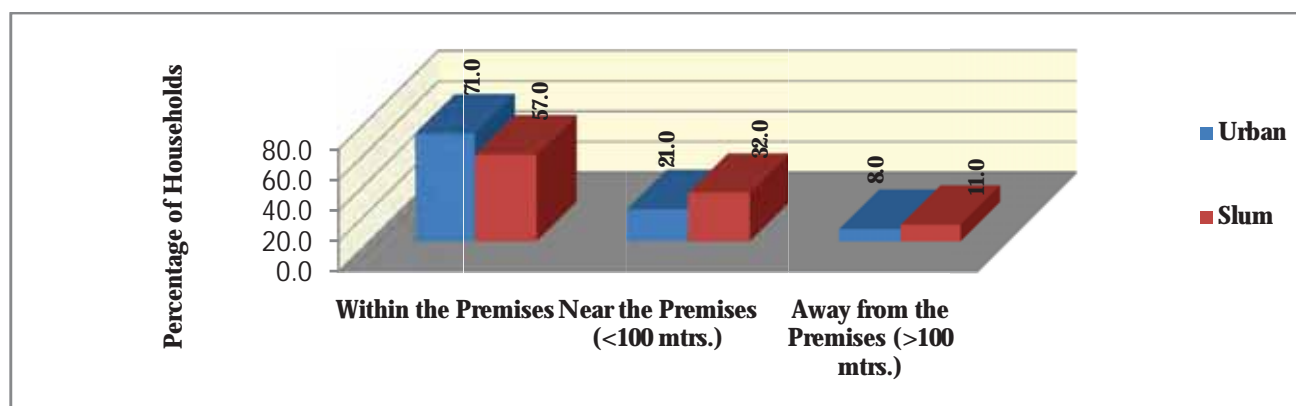
(In lakh)

Area	Total Number of Households*	Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water Source		
		Within the Premises	Near the Premises (<100 mtrs.)	Away from the Premises (>100 mtrs.)
Urban	788.7	561.6 (71%)	163.5 (21%)	63.5 (8%)
Slum	137.5	78.0 (57%)	43.8 (32%)	15.6 (11%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 34** Households by Location of Drinking Water Source - 2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.3 Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen Facilities

In Census 2011, among total 137.5 lakh slum households, 129.4 lakh (94%) households have cooking inside house, including 89.8 lakh (65%) slum households have kitchen facility inside house, while 39.6 lakh (29%) does not have kitchen inside house. Table-26 also shows that 7.4 lakh (5.4%) slum households cooking food outside house and 0.7 lakh (0.5%) slum households does not have any type of kitchen facility in India.



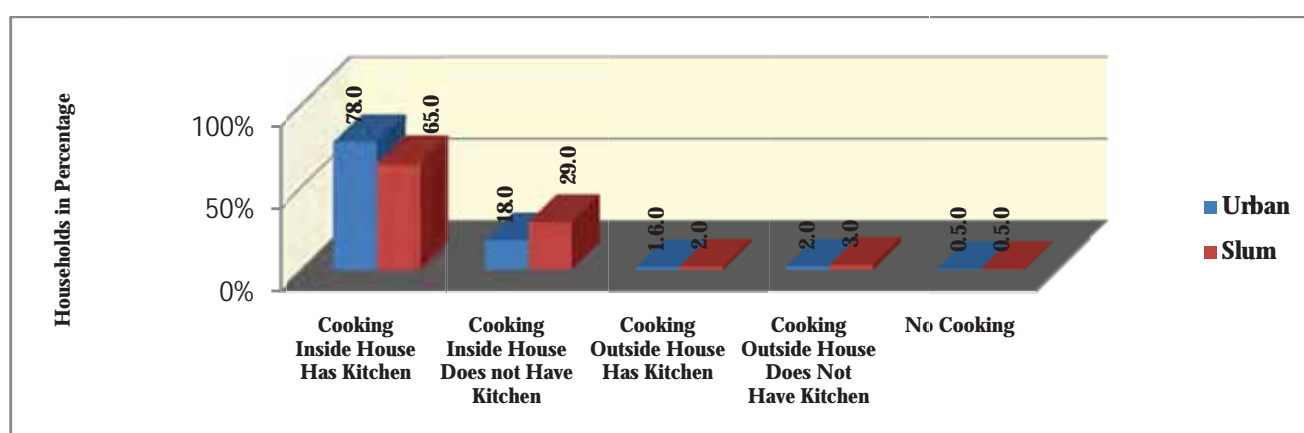
**Table 26** Distribution of Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen Facilities-2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Distribution of Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen Facility				
		Cooking Inside House		Cooking Outside House		No Cooking
		Has Kitchen	Does Not Have Kitchen	Has Kitchen	Does Not Have Kitchen	
Urban	788.7	613.6 (78%)	142.0 (18%)	12.9 (1.6%)	16.1(2%)	4.0 (0.5%)
Slum	137.5	89.8 (65%)	39.6 (29%)	2.8 (2%)	4.6 (3%)	0.7 (0.5%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 35** Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen Facilities-2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

#### 9.4 Households and Availability of Latrine Facilities

In case of urban households, out of total urban 788.7 lakh households, 641.6 lakh (81%) households have latrine facility within the premises and remaining 147.0 lakh (19%) households does not avail latrine facility in their homes. In slum, only 66 % slum families have toilet facility in their homes. Out of 46.7 lakh (34%) slum households which do not have toilet facility in their homes, 20.7 lakh households used public latrine and 26.0 lakh households used open space for latrine purpose.

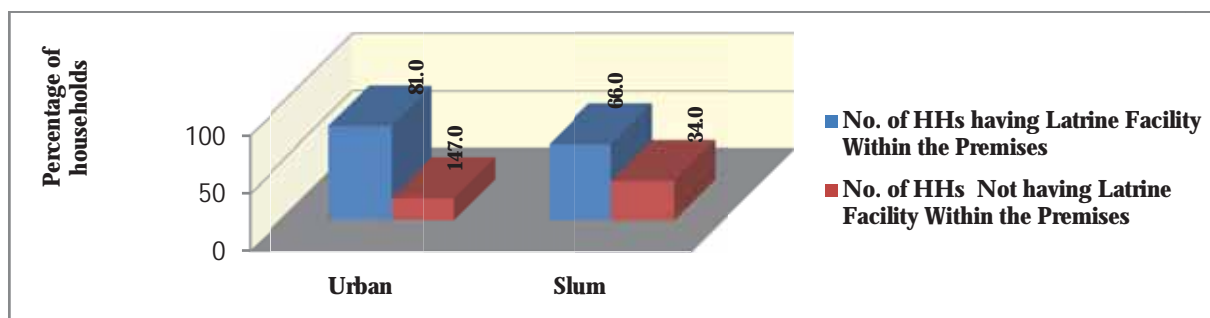
**Table 27** Distribution of Households by Availability of Latrine Facilities-2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Number of HHs having Latrine Facility Within the Premises	Number of HHs Not having Latrine Facility Within the Premises	No Latrine Within the Premises	
				Available Source	
				Public Latrine	Open
Urban	788.7	641.6(81%)	147.0(19%)	47.4	99.6
Slum	137.5	90.7(66%)	46.7(34%)	20.7	26.0

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 36** Households by Availability of Latrine Facilities-2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.5 Types of Latrine Facilities

As per Census 2011, 90.7 lakh slum households having latrine facility within the premises, 79.3 lakh (87%) slum households had access to flush/pour flush latrine connected to piped sewer system, septic tank and other system in their homes (including 33.7 lakh slum households with piped sewer system, 43.1 lakh slum households with septic tank and 2.5 lakh slum households with other system), 8.5 lakh slum households (9%) had access to pit latrine facility, 2.2 lakh (2%) slum households had access to night soil disposed into open drain and 0.9 lakh (1%) slum households had access to service latrine facility within the premises ( including 0.4 lakh slum households night soil removed by human and 0.5 lakh night soil serviced by animal).

**Table 28** Distribution of Households by Type of Latrine Facility Within the House - 2011

(In lakh)

Area	No. of HHs having Latrine Facility Within the Premises	Households by Type of Latrine Facility Within the Premises							
		Flush/Pour Flush Latrine connected to			Pit Latrine		Night Soil Disposed into Open Drain	Service Latrine	
		Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Other System	With Slab/Ventilated Improved Pit	Without Slab/Open Pit		Night Soil Removed by Human	Night Soil Serviced by Animal
Urban	641.6	257.8	300.9	13.7	50.7	5.3	9.4	2.1	1.8
Slum	90.7	33.7	43.1	2.5	7.5	1.0	2.2	0.4	0.5

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.6 Source of Lighting the House

As per data released by registrar of India in 2011 on slums of urban India on “Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums”, out of 137.5 lakh slum households, 90.5 % have access to electricity as main source of lighting as against 92.7 % in urban area. Kerosene is the second largest source of lighting in slum areas as 11.3 lakh (6.2%) as against 51.1 lakh (6.5%) in urban area. While 1.0 lakh slum households have access to solar energy, other oil and any other source of lighting and 0.7 lakh slum households were not using any source of light for lighting facility.

**Table 29** Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting Facility - 2011

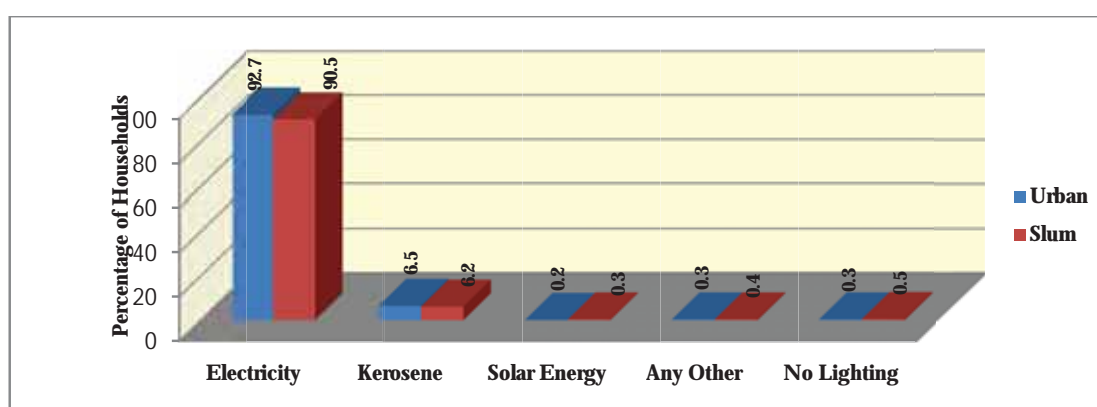
(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting Facility				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Any Other@	No Lighting
Urban	788.7	730.9 (92.7%)	51.1 (6.5%)	1.7 (0.2%)	2.3 (0.3%)	2.7 (0.3%)
Slum	137.5	124.5 (90.5%)	11.3 (6.2%)	0.4 (0.3%)	0.6 (0.4%)	0.7 (0.5%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households,

@: includes other oil and any other both.

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 37** Households by Source of Lighting Facility - 2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.7 Types of Fuel used for Cooking

In census, 2011, of the 137.5 lakh slum households, 70.5 lakh (51%) used LPG as a main source of fuel for cooking as against 65% in Urban areas, followed by 45.9 lakh (33%) slum households used firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite and charcoal etc. as a source of fuel per cooking and 19.2 lakh (14%) slum households used kerosene as a main source of fuel for cooking.

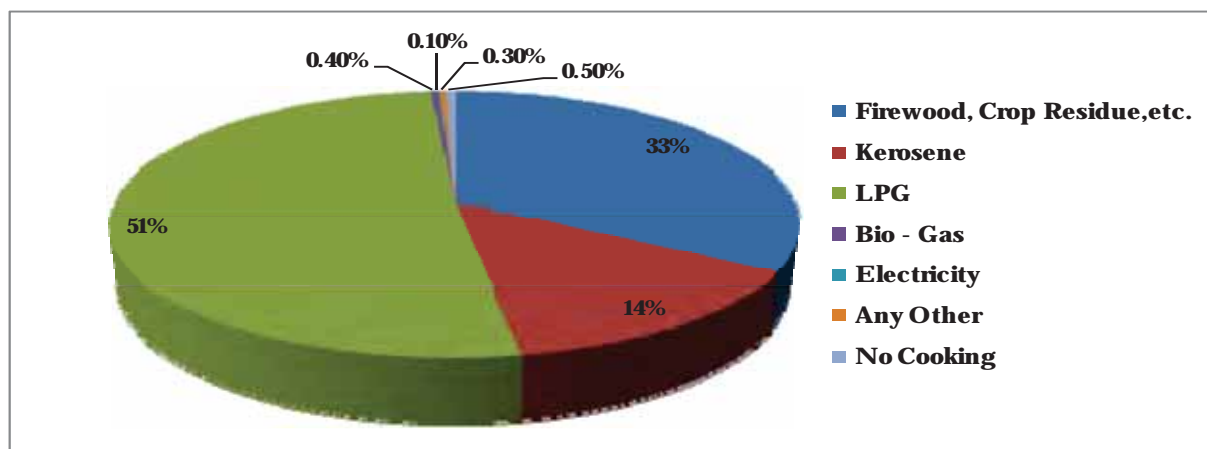
**Table 30** Distribution of Households by Availability of Type of Fuel Used for Cooking - 2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Households by Availability of Type of Fuel Used for Cooking						
		Firewood, Crop Residue, Cow dung cake, Coal, Lignite and Charcoal	Kerosene	LPG	Bio -Gas	Electricity	Any Other	No Cooking
Urban	788.7	206.5 (26%)	59.3 (7.5%)	512.8 (65%)	3.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.2%)	1.5 (0.2)	4.0 (0.5%)
Slum	137.5	45.9 (33%)	19.2 (14%)	70.5 (51%)	0.6 (0.4%)	0.2 (0.1%)	0.4 (0.3%)	0.7 (0.5%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 38** Households by Availability of Type of Fuel Used for Cooking-2011.

Source: Census of India 2001: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

## 9.8 Availability of Banking Services

Out of 137.5 lakh slum households in the country, 73.1 lakh (53.2%) slum households availed banking service facilities in 2011. While in urban area, 534.4 lakh urban households (67.8%) availing banking services in the country.

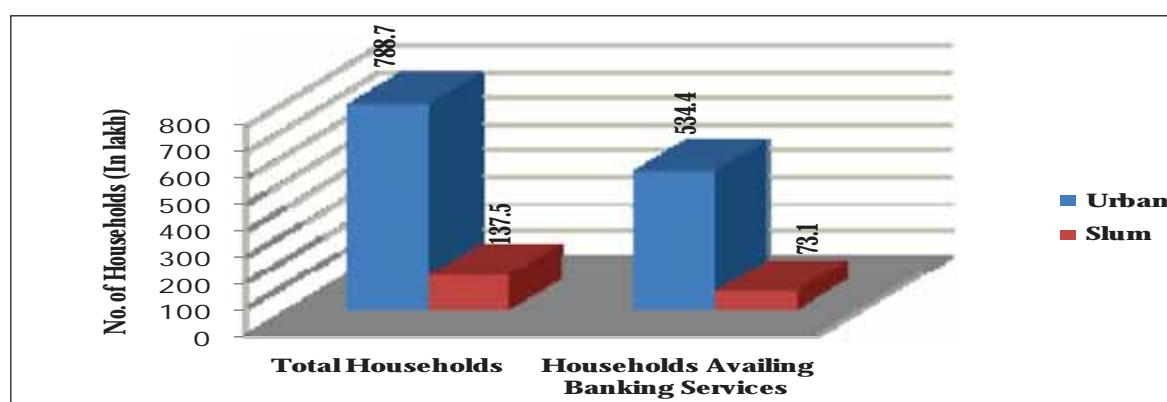
**Table 31** Distribution of Households by Availing of Banking Services Facility - 2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total Households*	Total Number of Households Availing Banking Services
Urban	788.7	534.4 (67.8%)
Slum	137.5	73.1 (53.2%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 39** Distribution of Households by Availing of Banking Services Facility - 2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.9 Possession of Household Assets

India's first- ever census of household amenities and assets in slums has revealed that slum dwellers are also spending more on TV sets, computers and mobile phones rather than sanitation. Table 32 shows that out of 137.5 lakh slum households in the country in 2011, 25.7 lakh households had radio/transistor, 95.6 lakh slum households had television, 55.2 lakh slum households had bicycle, 30.2 lakh slum households had scooter/motor/cycle/moped, 4.9 lakh slum households had car/jeep/van, 6.3 lakh slum households had TV/computer/laptop/telephone/mobile phone and scooter/car and 14.7 lakh slum households had none of the specified assets.

**Table 32** Distribution of Households having each of Specified Assets- 2011

(In lakh)

Area	Total HHs*	Distribution of Households having each of the Specified Assets						
		Radio/ Transistor	T.V.	Households with T.V./ Computer/Laptop/ Telephone/ Mobile Phone and Scooter/Car	Bicycle	Scooter Motor Cycle Moped	Car Jeep Van	None of the Specified Assets
Urban	788.7	199.6	604.9	96.5	330.8	277.9	76.9	55.4
Slum	137.5	25.7	95.6	6.3	55.2	30.2	4.9	14.7

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

## 9.10 Availability of Bathroom facility

As per Census 2011 data on having bathroom facility within the premises in slum areas shows that among the total 137.5 lakh slum households, 91.5 lakh (67%) slum households have bathroom facility within the premises and 20.0 lakh (15%) slum households were using enclosure without roof bathroom facility, within the premises. Slum households having no bathroom facility within the premises in slum areas were 26.0 lakh (19%) in the country.

**Table 33** Distribution of Households by Availability of Bathroom facility - 2011

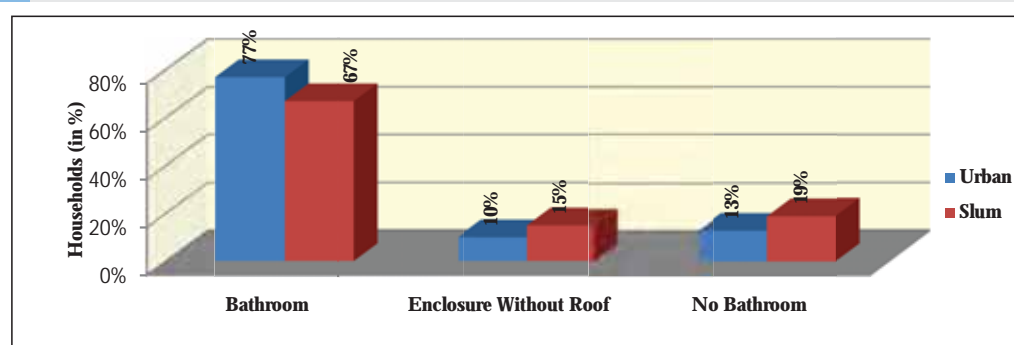
(In lakh)

Area	Total Number of Households	Distribution of Households Having Bathroom Facility within the Premises		
		Bathroom	Enclosure Without Roof	No
Urban	788.7	611.3 (77%)	74.6 (10%)	102.7(13%)
Slum	137.5	91.5 (67%)	20.0 (15%)	26.0 (19%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Figure 40** Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Bathroom facility - 2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

### 9.11 Availability of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet

According to Registrar General of India's report on slums of urban India, about 37 % of the total slums households had closed drainage connectivity for waste water outlet, 44% slum households had open drainage and 19% slum household had no drainage connectivity for waste water outlet. While in urban areas 350.9 lakh households (44%) had closed drainage connectivity for waste water outlet, 293.9 lakh households (37%) had open drainage connectivity and 143.8 lakh households (18%) had no drainage connectivity for waste water outlet.

Table 34

#### Distribution of Households Availability of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet - 2011

(In lakh)

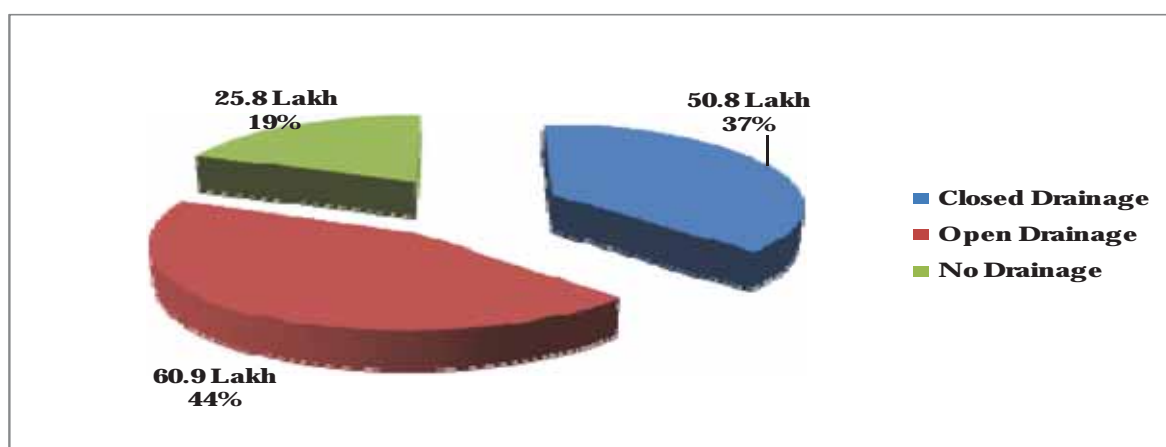
Area	Total Number of Households*	Distribution of Households Availability of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet		
		Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
Urban	788.7	350.9 (44%)	293.9 (37%)	143.8 (18%)
Slum	137.5	50.8 (37%)	60.9 (44%)	25.8 (19%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

Figure 41

#### Households Availability of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet-2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums



## 8 Slum Conditions – National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

### 1. Conditions of Slum in India

1.1 Human well-being is broadly considered to include, not only consumption of goods and services but also the access to basic necessities for a productive and socially meaningful life to all sections of the population, especially the deprived slum dwellers and those who are living below poverty line. Such a concept of well-being also encompasses individual attainments in areas of education, health and longevity of life as well as a security of tenure and healthy surroundings. In order to understand the magnitude of the problems in slum settlements, the housing status of the slum dwellers and their living conditions have to be analysed in detail. In this regard, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) provides the basic data/information on slums from various Sample Survey Rounds conducted at different points of time.

1.2 The first survey on slums (31st Round), namely “Conditions of Slum Area in Cities” was conducted in 1977, which was restricted to Class I cities. The second survey (49th Round): “Slums in India” was conducted in 1993; slum data was collected separately for rural and urban areas. The third survey (58th Round), namely “Conditions of Urban Slums 2002”, was conducted exclusively for urban slums. The fourth (65th Round): “Some Characteristics of Urban Slums 2008-09” was conducted for urban slums. The fifth and the latest survey (69th Round): “Urban Slums in India, 2012” was conducted for Urban Slums. These survey findings show the actual conditions prevailing in slums. In particular, these results bring out the status of slum dwellers, access to basic civic requirements like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and availability of other basic services in slums.

1.3 The distinctive findings of these surveys are summarized as follows:-

- The number of slums has reportedly decreased from 56,311 in 1993 to 33,510 in 2012. However, number of slum households increased from 5.9 million in 1993 to 8.8 million in 2012 .
- The 69th round slum (2012) survey reflects that at all India level 44% of slums are seen to be situated on private land, 37% on land owned by local bodies, 6% on railway land and 12% on other public land.
- About 48 % of slums were ‘pucca’ in 2002 and the same increased to 60% by 2012. There was decrease of 2.5 % ‘Katcha houses’ in 2012 comparing with 2002.
- Motorable road to the slum increased from 75% in 2002 to 78.3 % in 2012. Within slums, Pucca road increased from 54.2% in 2002 to 66.1 % in 2012.
- Availability of electricity for household use increased from 17.8 % in 2002 to 19.2 % in 2012.
- Availability of tap as major source of drinking water decreased from 77.7 % in 2002 to 71.4 % in 2012. However availability of tube well/ hand pump increased by 4.7% in 2012 from 2002.
- Availability of Underground drainage system increased by 5.7% in 2012 comparing with 2002 while Open drainage system decreased by 8.6 % for the same decade. Slums having no drainage system increased slightly by 1.6% for the decade. Facility of Underground sewerage system increased by 6.4% in 2012 comparing with 2002.
- Availability of Government Primary School within a distance of 0.5Km decreased by 8.5% in 2012 in comparison with 2002.
- Availability of Health Centre within a distance of 0.5Km decreased slightly by 0.8% in 2012 in comparison with 2002.

In 69th Round Slum (2012) Survey, at the all India level, 24 % of slums (including 32 % among notified and 18 % among non-notified slums) benefited from any welfare schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), or any other schemes for improvement of slums run by the Central Government or State Government or any local body.

## 2. Slums by Status in NSSO Surveys

2.1 The NSSO Surveys on Slums conducted between 1993-2012 presents evidence for decrease in the number of slums. However, evidence is also found for increase in the number of slum households.

2.2 The total numbers of urban slums in the country were estimated as 56,311; 51,688; 48,994 and 33,510 in NSSO Slum surveys conducted in 1993, 2002, 2009 and 2012 respectively, thus number of slums has reportedly decreased during 1993-2012. However, there was significant increase in the number of slum households from 5.9 million in 1993 to 8.8 million in 2012 (Figure 42).

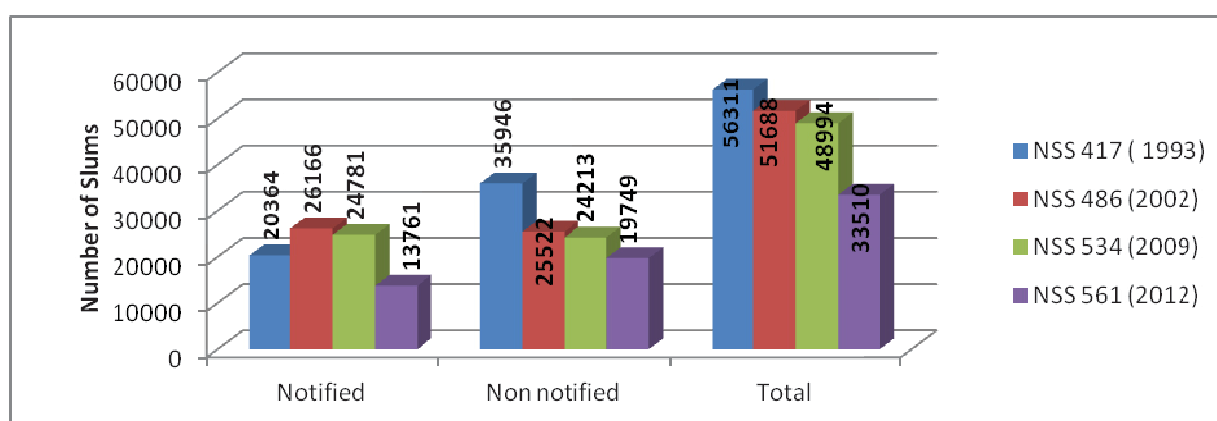
2.3 The 69th round's survey on slums shows that an estimated total of 33,510 slums existed in urban areas of India. An estimated 8.8 million households lived in these slums, about 5.6 million in notified and 3.2 million in non-notified slums.

**Table 35** Status of Slums in Different NSSO Survey Rounds

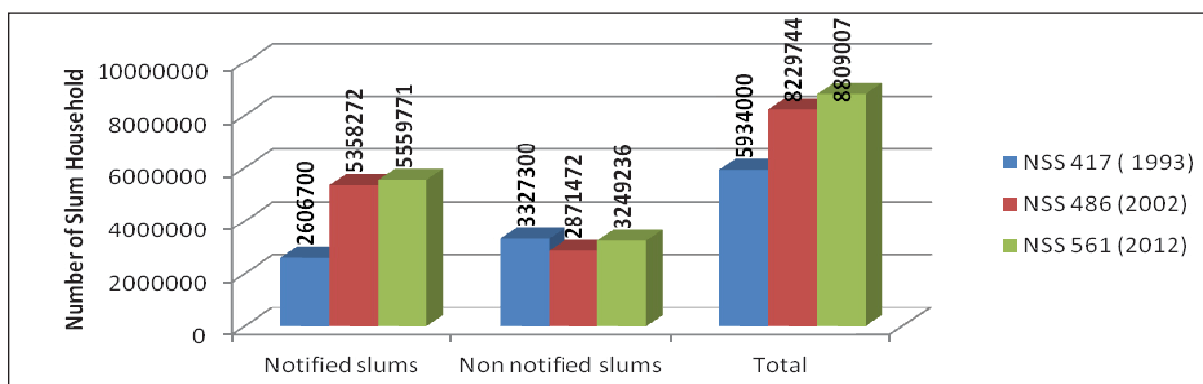
NSSO Report Number/Year of Survey/NSS Round	Estimated					
	Number of Slums			Number of Slum Households		
	Notified	Non-Notified	Total	Notified	Non-Notified	Total
<b>NSS 417 (1993), 49th</b>	20364	35946	56311	2606700	3327300	5934000
<b>NSS 486 (2002), 58th</b>	26166	25522	51688	5358272	2871472	8229744
<b>NSS 534 (2009), 65th</b>	24781	24213	48994	NA	NA	NA
<b>NSS 561 (2012), 69th</b>	13761	19749	33510	5559771	3249236	8809007

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

**Figure 42** Status of Slums in NSSO Surveys in India



Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

**Figure 43** Status of Slum Households in NSSO Surveys in India

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

### 3. Slum Surroundings, Land Tenure Status/Ownership and Structures

Housing status in slums is largely inadequate and problems include insecure tenure, overcrowding and lack of basic services leading to deplorable living conditions. While it is empirically evident that it is mainly the poor rural migrants who are forced into informal, even illegal land settlements; it is also true that tenure insecurity itself powers the vicious cycle of poverty. The insecurity of tenure along with urban poverty reinforces social exclusion and propagates squatter and slum settlements.

#### Slum Surroundings

3.1 The 49th Round NSSO survey on slums (1993) shows more than 98% of the urban slums in the country as a whole, were surrounded by residential areas, with just 0.7% and 0.1% slums being in the industrial and commercial areas respectively.

3.2 The 58th Round (2002) slum survey reflects that 80% of the slums in the country were surrounded by residential areas, whereas 8% and 6.5% of slums were formed in industrial and commercial areas respectively.

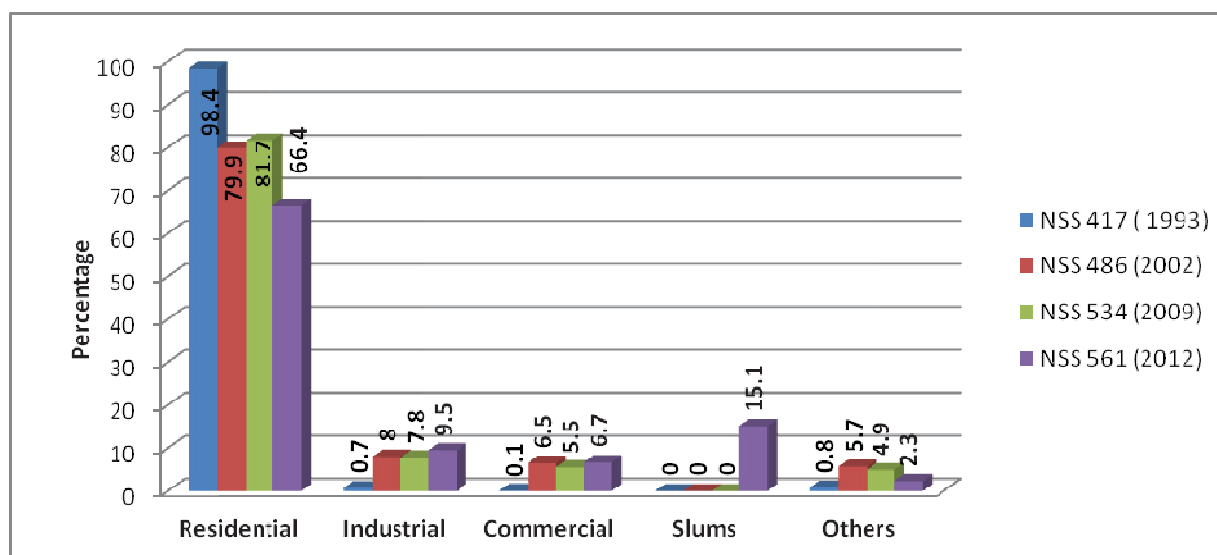
3.3 Table- 36 shows the percentage distribution of slums by type of area surrounding the slum in the four different Rounds of NSSO Slum Survey. As per the latest 69th Round survey (2012) an estimated 66.4% of slums were surrounded by residential area. 9.5% of slums were surrounded by industries and about 6.7% of slums were surrounded by commercial establishments.

**Table 36** Percentage of Slums by Type of Surrounding Area in NSSO Surveys - India

NSSO Report No./ Year /Round of Survey	Type of Area surrounding the Slum				
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slums
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	98.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	-
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	79.9	8.0	6.5	5.7	-
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	81.7*	7.8	5.5	4.9	-
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	66.4	9.5	6.7	2.3	15.1

\* Slums surrounded by Residential area and Slum area.

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

**Figure 44** Slums by Type of Area Surrounding the Slums (in %) in NSSO Surveys - India

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

3.4 Figure 44 demonstrates the type of area surrounding slums in different surveys, conducted by NSSO at different period of time. In all surveys the data shows that majority of the slums are surrounded by residential area. The number of slum settlements was negligible near the industrial and commercial areas in 1993. The same has changed in the subsequent survey periods, survey results of these periods show that 13.3% and 16.2% of slums were surrounded by industrial and commercial areas in 2009 and 2012 respectively.

### Slum Land Tenure Status/Ownership

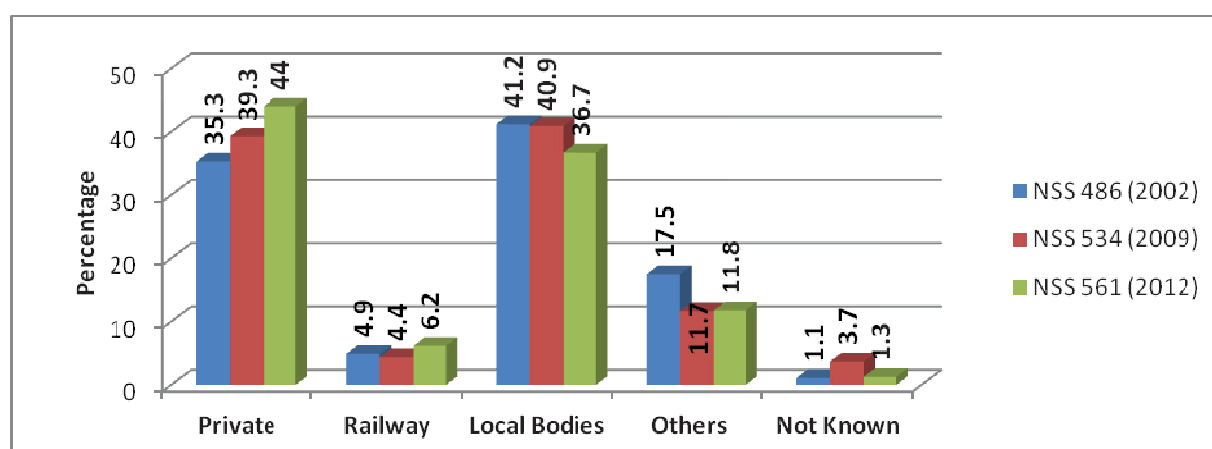
3.5 The NSSO 58th Round (2002) results give State/UT-wise and All India distribution of slums by type of ownership of land on which the slums are located. At the All-India level, about 35 per cent of the slums are on private land and 64 per cent on public land. Almost all the slums in urban Orissa, Delhi and Rajasthan are built on public land.

**Table 37** Percentage of Slums by type of ownership of land in Different NSSO Surveys -India

NSSO Report No. /Year/Round of Survey	Private	Public			Not Known
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others	
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	35.3	4.9	41.2	17.5	1.1
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	39.3	4.4	40.9	11.7	3.7
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	44.0	6.2	36.7	11.8	1.3

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

The 69<sup>th</sup> round slum (2012) survey reflects that at all India level 44% of slums are seen to be situated on private land, 37% on land owned by local bodies, 6% on railway land and 12% on other public land.

**Figure 45** Slums by type of Ownership of Land (in %) in different NSSO Survey

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), NSS Report No. 417,486,534 and 561

It is evident from the 2009 and 2012's NSSO Round survey results that new slums have come into existence mainly on private lands and the percentage of slums on the lands owned by Railways increased while local bodies has decreased from 40.9% to 36.7%. The percentage of slums by ownership of land has remained the same under 'other' categories in 2009 and 2012.

### Housing Structure in Slums

3.6 Table 38 shows distribution of slums by type of structure of the majority of the houses in the slums: pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha. In 2012, the proportion of slums where the majority of houses have pucca structure was 60 %, semi-pucca structure 25% and katcha structures 15%. There has been a noticeable change in the type of structure of houses in slums between the year 2009 and 2012. About 57% of slums were 'pucca'; in 2009 and the same increased to 60% by 2012.

**Table 38** Slums by Type of Structure of the Majority of Houses in Different NSSO Surveys ( in Percentage) - India

NSSO Report Number / Year / Round of Survey	Type of structure of the majority of houses		
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable katcha & Unserviceable katcha
NSS 417 (1993),49th	30.5	33.7	35.4
NSS 486 (2002),58th	47.6	34.5	17.9
NSS 534 (2009),65th	56.9	29.3	13.8
NSS 561 (2012),69th	59.6	25.0	15.4

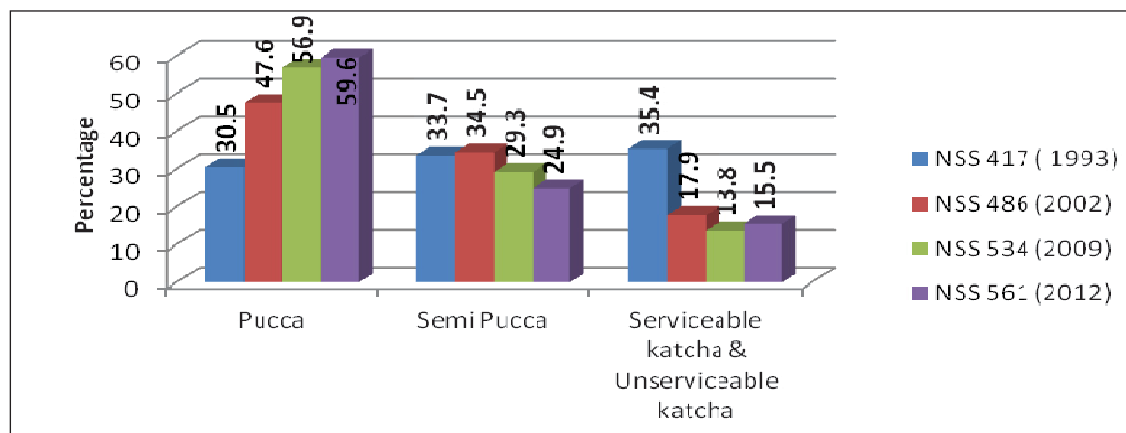
Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number417, 486, 534 and 561

Note:

Pucca: Those with both roof and walls made of pucca materials such as cement, Concrete, oven-burnt bricks and other such building reinforcement materials.

Katcha : Those with both roof and walls made of katcha (non-pucca) materials, such as mud, thatch, bamboo, tents, etc.

Semi-pucca: Those with either roof or walls, but not both, made of pucca materials.

**Figure 46** Slums by type of Structure (in%) in different NSSO Surveys - India

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561

#### 4 Roads & Electricity in Slums & Drinking

4.1 Approach Road to Slums: Since slums are generally parts of cities, approach roads to slums are reportedly quite good. In the 1993 NSSO (49th Round) survey at national level, 84 percent of the approach roads were cartable with 69% pucca and 15% katcha. The 58th Round NSSO survey result shows that the condition deteriorated slightly in 2002, with the percentage of motorable approach roads to slum being 75 percent at the national level. The 65th Round (2009) NSSO survey gives the same trend as per type of approach road. The percentage of pucca roads was 65 percent in slums in 2009 when compared to 69 percent in 1993. The percentage of slums with katcha motorable roads in 2009 was 6.8% whereas that of non motorable pucca roads was 18.4 % in 2009 as compared to 5.0% in 1993.

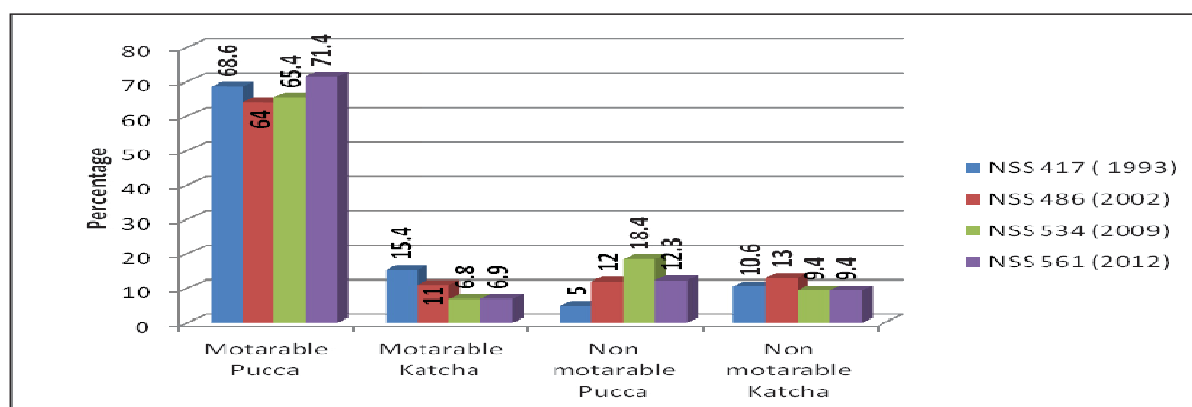
**Table 39** Percentage of Slums by Type of Approach Road/lane/constructed path to the Slum in India.

NSSO Report Number /Year/ Round of Survey	Type of Road / Lane / Constructed Path to the Slum					
	Motorable			Non motorable		
	Pucca	Katcha	Total	Pucca	Katcha	Total
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	68.6	15.4	84.0	5.0	10.6	15.6
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	64.0	11.0	75.0	12.0	13.0	25.0
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	65.4	6.8	72.2	18.4	9.4	27.8
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	71.4	6.9	78.3	12.3	9.4	21.7

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

4.2 Figure 47 shows that the percentage cartable pucca roads was almost the same during all survey periods whereas the cartable katcha roads have decreased by half from 15 percent in 1993 to 7 percent in 2012. The 69th Round of NSS Survey results shows that at All India level 71% of slums (including 78% of notified and 67% of non-notified slums) had a pucca and motorable approach road/lane/constructed path to the Slum, 12% had a pucca but non-motorable approach road, 7% had a motorable but katcha and 9% has a non-motorable katcha road.



**Figure 47** Slums by Availability of Approach Roads (in%) in different NSSO Surveys in India

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**4.3 Internal Roads in Slums:** Structures of roads within slums are a useful indicator of 'inclusionary' development. The NSS 49th round (1993) slum survey results show that 47% of the slums had pucca roads and the remaining 53 percent had katcha roads within the slums.

4.4 NSS 58th Round shows that 54 percent of the slums had pucca roads while 45 percent have katcha road within the slum. The results of the 65th Round NSSO survey of 2009 show that around 68% of road structures within slums were pucca. This clearly indicates that the conditions of roads within slums have improved significantly as compared to 1993 NSS survey.

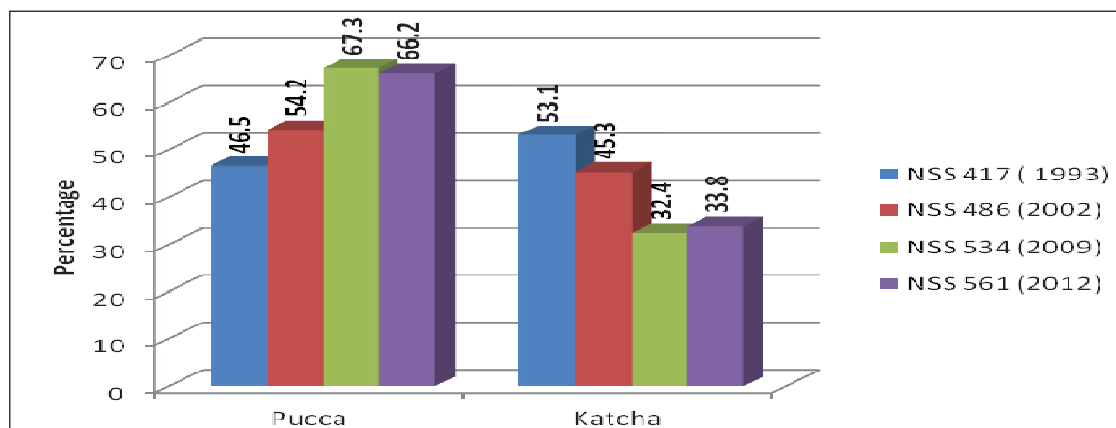
4.5 The results of the 69th Round NSSO survey of 2012 shows that around 66% of the slums had pucca road within the slums and the remaining 34 % had katcha roads within the slums.

**Table 40** Distribution of Slums by Structure of Roads in Slum (in Percentage) in Different NSSO Surveys-India

NSSO Round Number / Year /Round of Survey	Structure of Road within slum	
	Pucca	Katcha
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	46.5	53.1
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	54.2	45.3
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	67.3	32.4
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	66.1	33.9

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561

**Figure 48** Slums by Structure of Road (in %) in Slums in different NSSO Surveys – India



Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

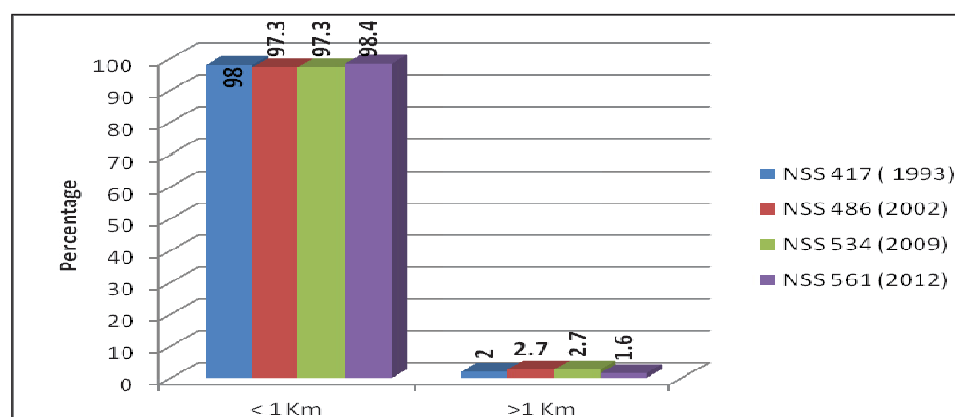
**4.6 Distance from Nearest Motorable Road:** The availability and distance of slum from the nearest motorable road were nearly the same between 1993 and 2012. In 2012, 69th Round of NSSO survey, an estimated 98% of slums not having a motorable road were situated within 1 KM of a motorable and 1.6 % beyond 1 Km.

**Table 41** Distribution of Slums by Distance in Kilo Meter (Km) from the Nearest Motorable Road in different NSSO Surveys-India( In Percentage)

NSSO Report Number/ Year/ Round of Survey	Distance of Slums from the Nearest Motorable Road	
	< 1 Km	>1 Km
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	98.0	2.0
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	97.3	2.7
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	97.3	2.7
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	98.4	1.6

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**Figure 49** Slums by Distance from the Nearest Motorable Roads (in %) in different NSSO Surveys-India



Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561

**4.7 Electricity Facility in Slums:** According to NSSO 58th Round (2002) results, 8% slums had no access to electricity; electricity connection for household use was available for 18 per cent of the slums and 69% slums had electricity for both streetlights and household use. The 65th Round results shows that 65 percent of slums had electricity connections for both household and street light purposes, while 20 percent of slums had electricity only for household use. 69th Round NSS survey results shows that 19% of all slums of the All India level had electricity for households use only.

**Table 42**

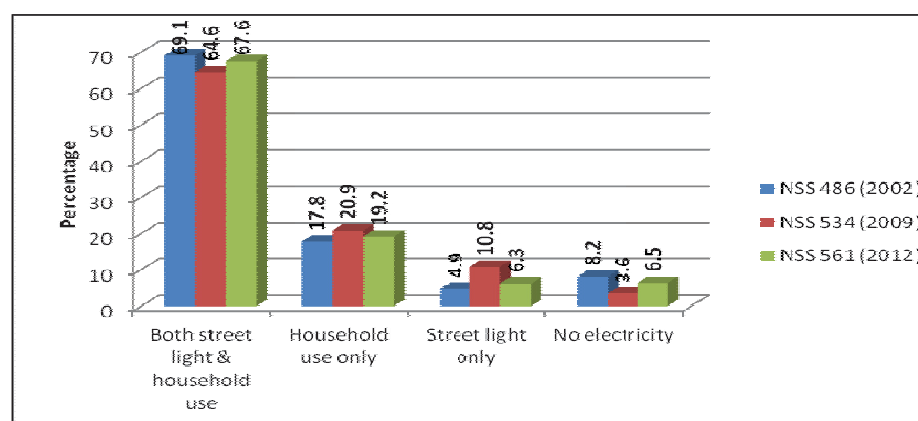
**Percentage Distribution of Slums by Status of Electricity Connection in different NSSO Surveys -India**

NSSO Report Number /Year/Round of Survey	Slum with			
	Electricity for			No electricity
	Both street light & household use	Household use only	Street light only	
NSS 417 (1993),49th	NA	NA	NA	NA
NSS 486 (2002),58th	69.1	17.8	4.9	8.2
NSS 534 (2009),65th	64.6	20.9	10.8	3.6
NSS 561 (2012),69th	67.6	19.2	6.3	6.5

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417,486, 534 and 561.

**Figure 50**

**Slums by status of Electricity connection ( in %) in different NSSO Surveys – India**



Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 486, 534 and 561.

## 5. Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities in Slums

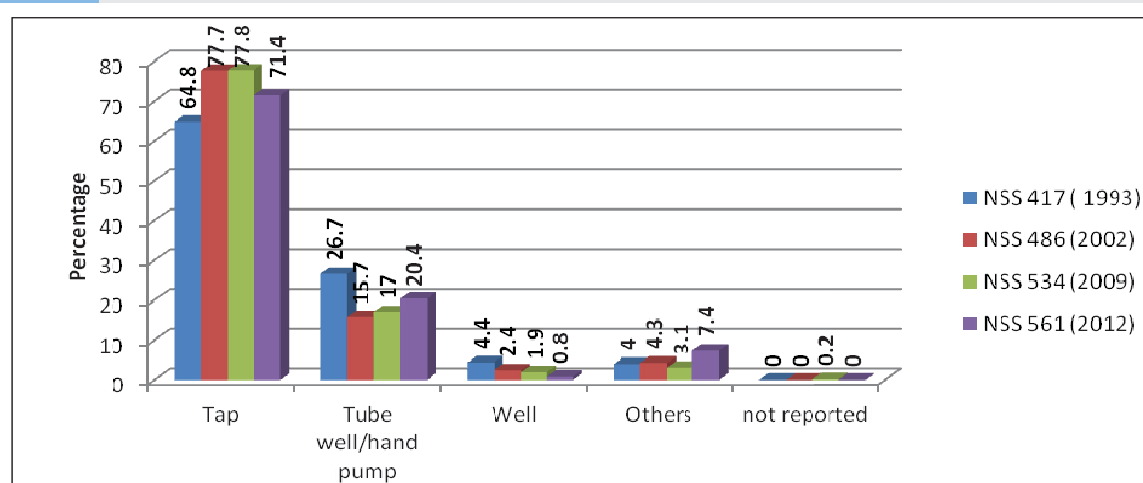
Table 43 shows the distribution of slums by major source of drinking water: tap, tube well/ borewell, protected well and others.

**5.1 Drinking Water Facilities in Slums:** 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. Comparisons with 2002, 2009 and 2012 at all-India level are shown in Table 43. At all India level in 2012, Taps were the major source of drinking water, nearly 71% of slums. The other major source was tubewell/ handpump, which were 20% of all slums, less than 1% of slums reported that protected & unprotected well, was the major source of drinking water for their residents. However, 'other' source was reported to be 7% for all the slums. The distribution of notified and non-notified slums considered together in respect of major source of drinking water was as follows: tap: 71%, tube-well: 20.4%, well (protected and unprotected): 0.8% and others 7.4%.

**Table 43****Percentage distribution of Slums by Major Source of Drinking Water available in Slum -India.**

NSSO Report Number / Year of Survey	Major Source of Drinking water				
	Tap	Tube well/hand pump	Well	Others	not reported
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	64.8	26.7	4.4	4.0	0
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	77.7	15.7	2.4	4.3	0
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	77.8	17.0	1.9	3.1	0.2
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	71.4	20.4	0.8	7.4	0

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534, and 561.

**Figure 51****Slums by Major Source of Drinking Water ( in %) in different NSSO Surveys – India**

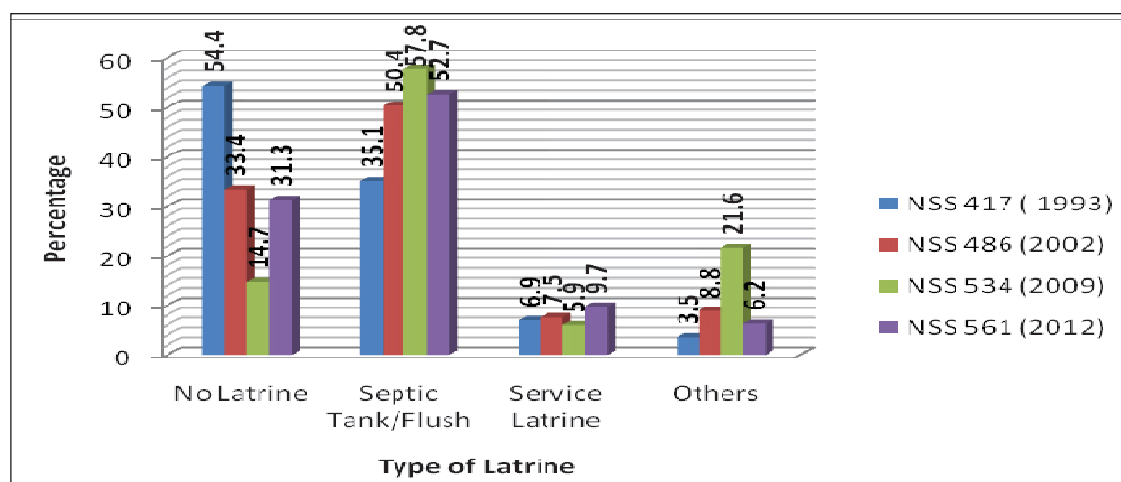
Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**5.2 Latrine and Bathroom Facilities in Slums:** In a developing society sanitation is one of the important yardsticks to measure socio-economic development. Improved sanitation leads to improved health, reduced child mortality/morbidity, improved water quality, environment and economic growth of a country. Continued urban migration, congregation of urban poor in slums without safe water supply, inadequate sanitation facilities and increasing resource constraints have led to poor quality of life and community health in slums. Table 44 show that distribution of slums by type of latrine used by most of the residents. The 69th Round (2012) NSS Survey's results shows that nearly 31% of the residents of slums (including 15 % of notified slums and 42% of non-notified slums) had no latrine facility, 53% of all slums at All-India level used flush/ pour flush latrine facility and nearly 10% of slums used dry pit latrine facility.

**Table 44****Type of Latrine Facility available in Slums (in %) in different NSSO Surveys - India**

NSSO Report Number / Year/ Round of Survey	Type of Latrine Facility			
	No Latrine	Septic Tank/Flush	Service Latrine	Others
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	54.4	35.1	6.9	3.5
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	33.4	50.4	7.5	8.8
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	14.7	57.8	5.9	21.6
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	31.3	52.7	9.7	6.2

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**Figure 52** Slums by availability of Latrine Facility (in %) in Slums in different NSSO Surveys – India

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

5.3 As per the 49th Round NSSO (1993), lack of latrine facility was observed in 54% of the slums. About 18% of the slums had latrines with a septic tank and another 18% slums had flush systems. Service latrine facilities existed in around 7% of the slums in Urban India.

5.4 The 58th Round (2002) NSSO survey shows that the conditions of latrine facility have improved significantly in slums over a period of time, i.e. after 1993. The percentage of slums not having any latrine facility reduced sharply from 54% in 1993 to 33% in 2002.

5.5 The sanitary conditions have improved considerably in 2012 as compared to 2009. At the all-India level, the proportion of slums not having any latrine facility has increased from 14.7% in 2009 to 31.3% in 2012.

## 5.6 Drainage & Sewerage Systems in Slums

**Drainage System in Slums:** Table 45 shows percentage distribution of slums by type of drainage system: Underground, covered pucca, open kutchra and no drainage system in various Round of NSS Survey. As per 69th Round results, an estimated 31% of slums had no drainage system i.e. no system for carrying of waste water and liquid wastes of the slums. The open pucca drainage system prevailed in 35% of all slums, 19% slums had an underground drainage system.

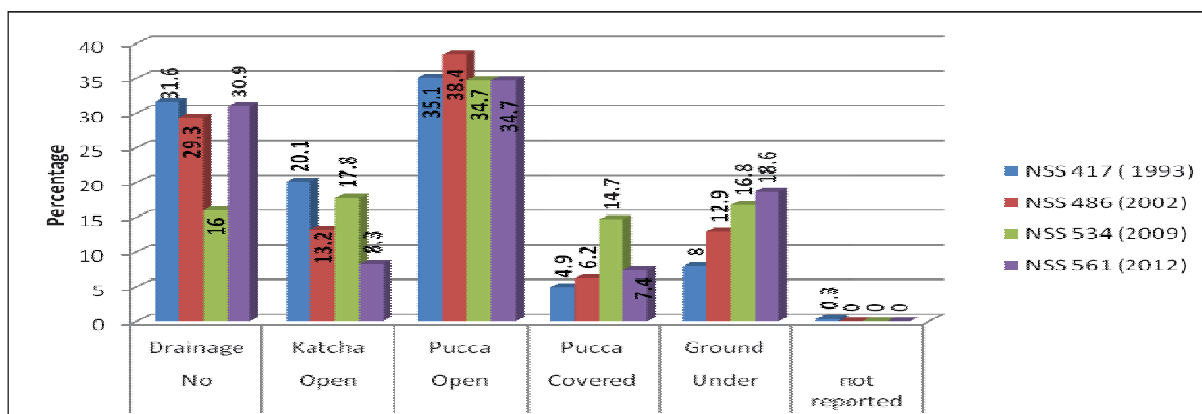
**Table 45** Percentage distribution of Slums by Availability of Underground Drainage -India

NSSO Report Number /Year/ Round of Survey	Type of Drainage System					
	No Drainage	Open Katcha	Open Pucca	Covered Pucca	Under Ground	not reported
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	31.6	20.1	35.1	4.9	8.0	0.3
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	29.3	13.2	38.4	6.2	12.9	0.0
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	16.0	17.8	34.7	14.7	16.8	0.0
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	30.9	8.3	34.7	7.4	18.6	0.0

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Nos. 417, 486, 534, and 561.

The proportion of slums having underground drainage and covered pucca drainage system decreased from 15% in 2009 to just 7% in 2012. The share of slums with open drainage both pucca and katcha has also decreased from 52.5% in 2009 to 43% in 2012 and those without any drainage increased from 16% in 2009 to 30.9% in 2012.

**Figure 53** Slum by availability of Type of Drainage System in different NSSO Surveys - India



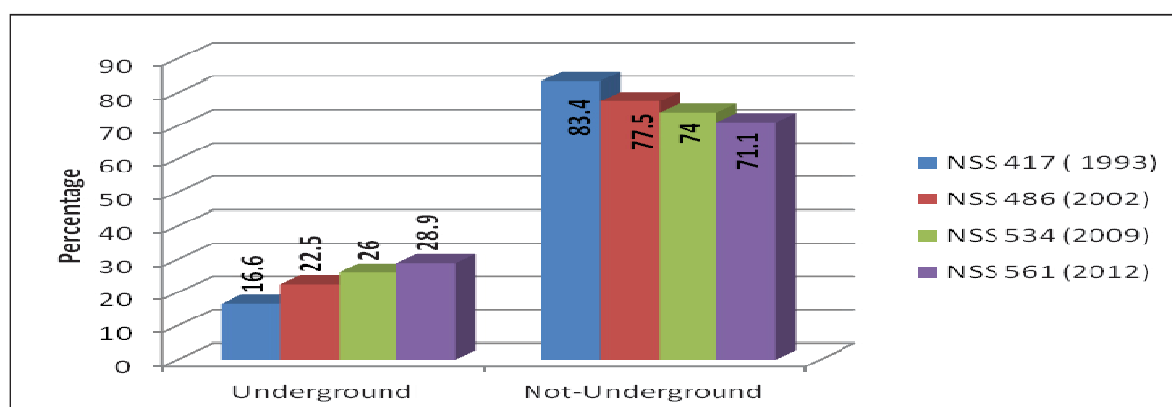
Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**Table 46** Percentage Distribution of Slums by Availability of Sewerage System in different NSSO Surveys-India

NSSO Report Number /Year/ Round of Survey	Type of Sewerage System	
	Underground	Not-Underground
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	16.6	83.4
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	22.5	77.5
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	26.0	74.0
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	28.9	71.1

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, NSS Report Nos. 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**Figure 54** Slums by availability of Sewerage System (in %) in different NSSO Surveys - India



Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561.

5.7 According to NSSO 58th Round (2002) results, about 22.5% of the total slums had underground sewerage system in 2002, and 78%, reported the non-existence of underground sewerage system in slums. According to 69th Round (2012) results, about 28.9% of the slums had underground sewerage system and 71.1% reported the non-existence of underground sewerage system in slums.



## 6. Garbage Disposal System in Slums

6.1 The 49th Round NSSO (1993) results show that around 35% of urban slums did not have any arrangement for garbage disposal. Disposal of garbage was arranged by the residents for around 11% of the urban slums. In 52% of the urban slums, garbage is disposed off by the Municipal Corporation/ Municipality. NSSO 58th Round Survey (2002) shows that 61 percent of urban slums had garbage disposal by the Municipal authority. About 31 per cent of the urban slums had no system of garbage disposal. Residents themselves disposed off garbage in 7 per cent of slums.

6.2 There was remarkable improvement in garbage disposal arrangement by Municipal Corporations in 2009. NSS 65th Round (2009) shows that 65% of garbage is removed by Municipal Corporations and in 7 percent of slums, garbage was removed by residents themselves. The component of other arrangements for disposal of garbage has also increased to 11 percent across the three rounds of NSSO survey.

6.3 As per NSS 69th Round (2012) survey, the municipality / had arranged for garbage disposal in 62% of slums, in 11% of slums, the residents had arranged for garbage disposal, while 27% of slums had no arrangement for garbage disposal.

**Table 46**

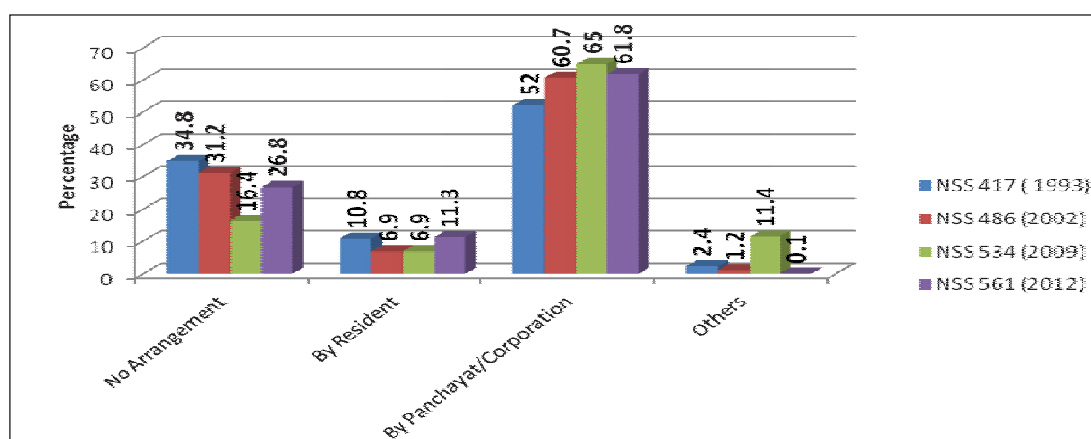
**Percentage Distribution of Slums by arrangement for Garbage Disposal in different NSSO Surveys - India**

NSSO Report Number /Year/ Round of Survey	Garbage Disposal Arrangement			
	No Arrangement	By Resident	By Panchayat/ Corporation	Others
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	34.8	10.8	52	2.4
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	31.2	6.9	60.7	1.2
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	16.4	6.9	65	11.4
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	26.8	11.3	61.8	0

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, 534 and 561

**Figure 55**

**Slums by arrangement or Garbage Disposal (in %) in different NSSO Surveys – India**



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, NSS Report Nos.417, 486, 534 and 561.

## 7. Education and Health Services in Slums

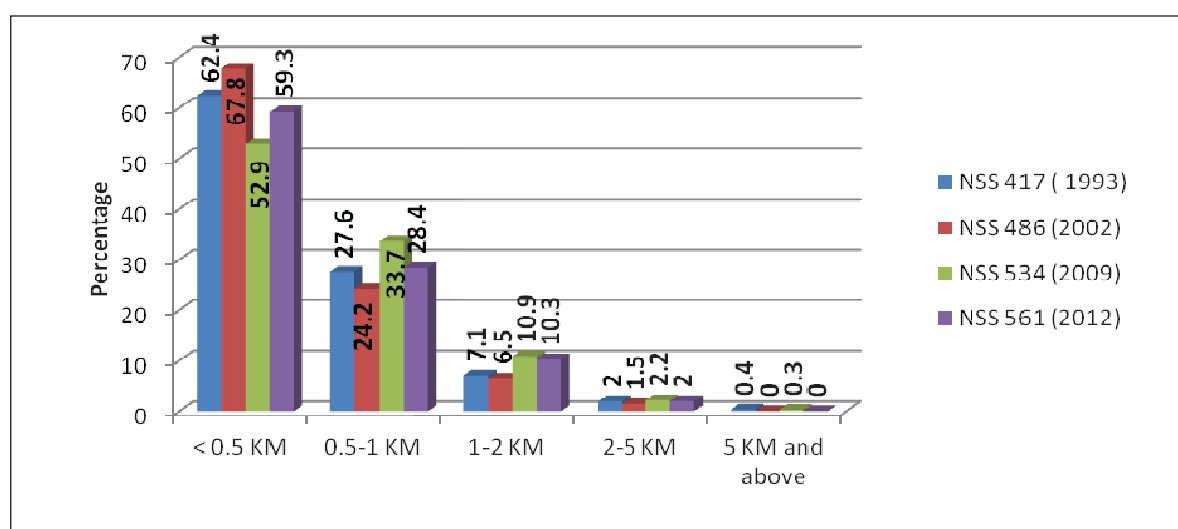
7.1 As per NSSO results, in 1993 around 90% slums had Primary schools within 1 km. distance and the same percentage increased to 92% in 2002 and marginally decreased to 87% in 2009. However, for 7% slums the nearest primary school was available within 1 to 2 Km in 1993 and 2002; this has increased to 11% in 2009.

**Table 48** Distribution of Slums by Distance from Primary School (in %) in different NSSO Surveys - India

NSSO Report Number / Year/ Round of Survey	Distance from nearest government Primary School (in km)				
	< 0.5	0.5-1	1-2	2-5	5 and above
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	62.4	27.6	7.1	2.0	0.4
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	67.8	24.2	6.5	1.5	0
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	52.9	33.7	10.9	2.2	0.3
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	59.3	28.4	10.3	2.0	0

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, NSS Report Nos.417, 486, 534 and 561.

**Figure 56** Slums by distance from Primary School (in %) in different NSSO Surveys - India



Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, and 534

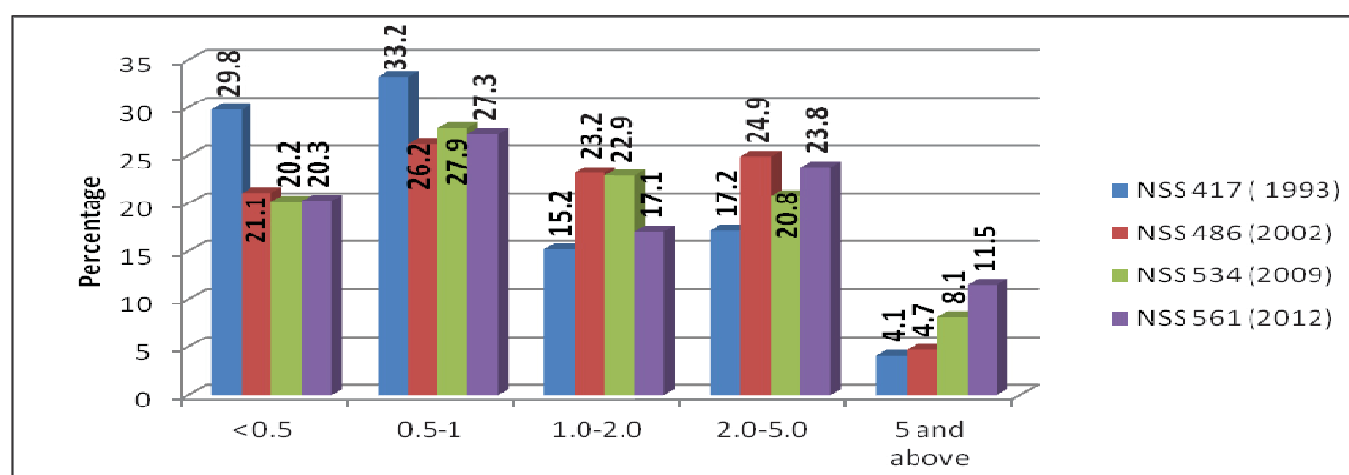
About 2 percent of slums have primary school 2 to 5 km away in 1993 and 2002. In 65th Round (2009) it is seen that for 53% of slums the primary school was within < 0.5 km distance whereas it was 62% in 1993 and 68% in 2002. Accessibility to primary school further increased in 69th Round (2012), where 59% were within 0.5 Km, 28% between 0.5 to 1 Km, 10% between 1 to 2 Km and only in 2% of the slums, primary school was 2 to 5 Km away.

7.2 The nearness of health centre to the slums was very low in 2009 as compared to 1993. In 1993, 63% slums had health centers within 1 km distance. However, the same decreased to 47% in 2002, 48% in 2009 and 2012. In 1993, for 32% slums the nearest health centre was available within 1 to 5 km distance from the slum; this was 48% in 2002, 43% in 2009 and 41% in 2012. Table 49 shows this trend.

**Table 49** Percentage Distribution of Slums by Distance from Nearest Health Centre in different NSSO Surveys - India

NSSO Report Number / Year/ Round of Survey	Distance from Nearest Health Centre (in km)				
	< 0.5	0.5-1	1.0-2.0	2.0-5.0	5 and above
NSS 417 (1993), 49th	29.8	33.2	15.2	17.2	4.1
NSS 486 (2002), 58th	21.1	26.2	23.2	24.9	4.7
NSS 534 (2009), 65th	20.2	27.9	22.9	20.8	8.1
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	20.3	27.3	17.1	23.8	11.5

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, NSS Report Numbers 417, 486, 534 and 561.

**Figure 57** Slums by Distance from Nearest Health Centre (in %) in different NSS Surveys - India

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, NSS Report Number 417, 486, and 534

## 8. Slum Improvement Programmes:

### Proportion of Slums Reporting Benefit:

8.1 Table 50 shows the proportion of slums reporting that they had benefited from any welfare schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), or any other schemes for improvement of slums run by the Central Government or State Government or any local body.

8.2 At the all India level, 24 % of slums (including 32 % among notified and 18 % among non-notified slums) benefited from any welfare schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), or any other schemes for improvement of slums run by the Central Government or State Government or any local body. The benefits of these schemes appear to have gone more to the notified than to the non-notified slums.

**Table 50** Percentage distribution of Slums Which Benefited from any Slum Improvement Scheme\*\*

NSSO Report Number / Year/Round of Survey	Benefited from any Slum Improvement Scheme		
	Notified Slums	Non- Notified Slums	All Slums
NSS 561 (2012), 69th	32.3	18.0	23.9

Note: \*\* Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), or any other schemes for improvement of slums run by the Central Government or State Government or any local body.

## 9 Urban Housing, Houseless Population and Housing Shortage

### 1. Number of Houses (Census 2011)

As of 2011, the total number of houses in India was 330.83 million. This includes 306.16 million occupied and 24.67 million vacant houses. The number of houses in rural area was 220.69 million, with 207.12 million occupied houses and 13.58 million vacant houses, while in urban areas there were 110.14 million total houses, which include 99.05 million occupied, and 11.09 million vacant houses (see Table- 51 ).

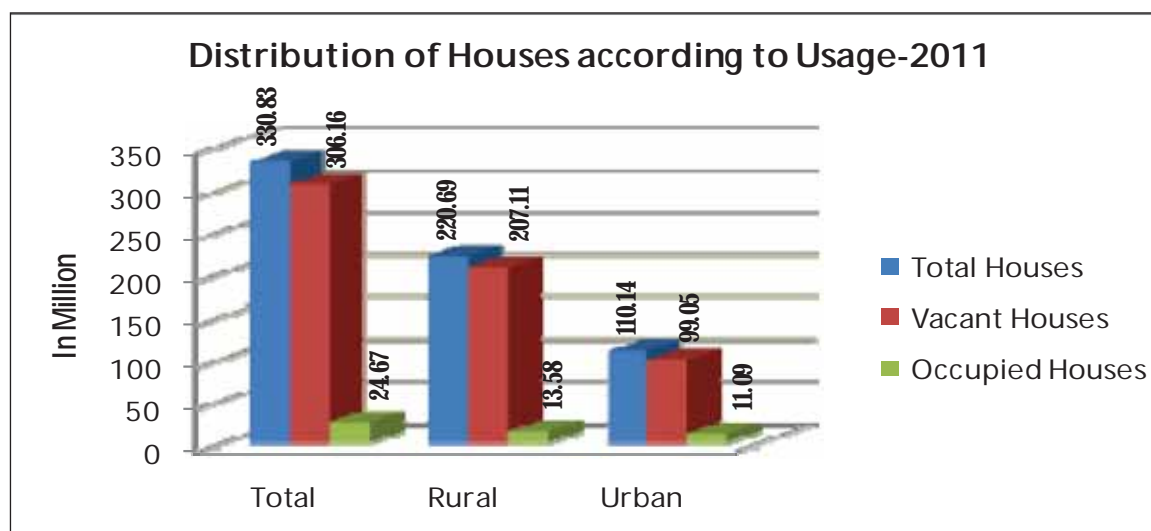
**Table 51** Number of Houses: Total, Rural and Urban – 2011

(In million)

Category	Distribution of Houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Total Houses</b>	330.83	220.69	110.14
<b>Vacant Houses</b>	306.16	207.11	99.05
<b>Occupied Houses</b>	24.67	13.58	11.09

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H&HH: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets.

**Figure 58** Number of Houses according to Usage: Total, Rural and Urban – 2011



Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H&HH: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets.

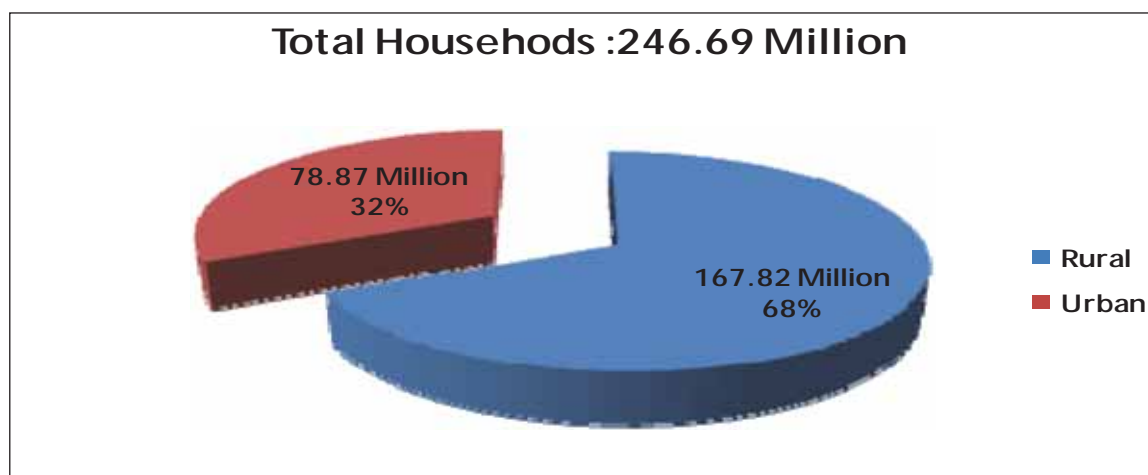
### 2. Number of Households

The number of households in India was 246.69 million (excluding institutional households) according to the 2011 Census; rural households – 167.82 million (68%) and urban households – 78.87 million (32%).

**Table 52** Distribution of Households: Rural & Urban – 2011 (in Millions)

Area	Distribution of Households (Excluding Institutional Households)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>India</b>	246.69	167.82	78.87

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H&HH: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets

**Figure 59** Number of Households: Rural & Urban -2011

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H&HH: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets.

### 3. Houseless Population and Households:

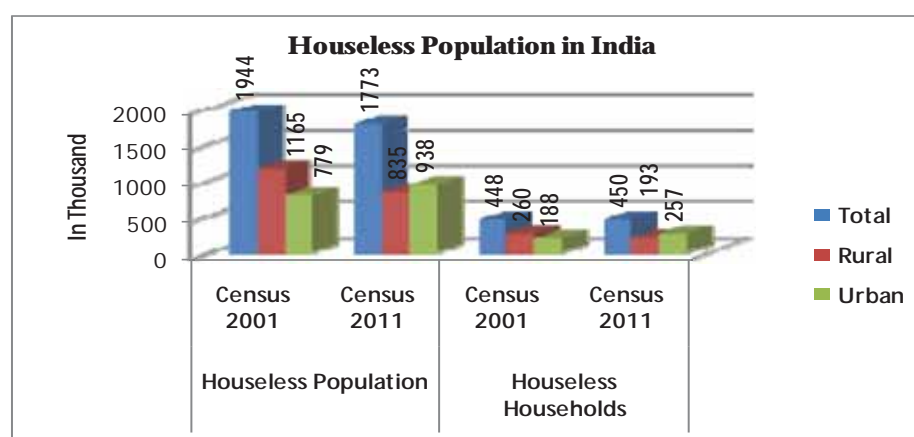
As on 2011, there were 1773 thousand population (Rural: 835 thousand and Urban: 938 thousand), living without houses in India. While as per Census 2001, there were 1,944 thousand population (Rural: 1,165 thousand and Urban: 779 thousand), living without houses in India. Figure 60 shows the trends in houseless population in 2001 and 2011.

**Table 53** Number of Houseless Population and Households as per Census 2001 and 2011

(In Thousands)

Category	Number of Houseless Population and Households as per Census 2001 and 2011			
	Houseless Population		Houseless Households	
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011
<b>Total</b>	1944	1773	448	450
<b>Rural</b>	1165	835	260	193
<b>Urban</b>	779	938	188	257

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

**Figure 60** Number of Houseless Population and Households as per Census 2001 and 2011

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

#### 4. Urban Housing Shortage

4.1 The Technical Group on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated that the total shortage of dwelling units in urban areas at the beginning of the 12th Plan Period, i.e. 2012 as 18.78 million. Out of the total urban housing shortage of 18.78 million, 10.55 million (56.18%) is in Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category, 7.41 million (39.44%) is in Lower Income Groups category and the rest of 0.82 million (4.38%) is in Middle & above category.

**Table 54** Distribution of Housing Shortage among Economic Category-2012

Category	Distribution of Housing Shortage among different Socio Economic categories as on 2012	
	Number (in millions)	In Percentage
<b>EWS</b>	10.55	56.18
<b>LIG</b>	7.41	39.44
<b>MIG and above</b>	0.82	4.38
<b>Total</b>	18.78	100.00

Source: Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17), NBO, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.



## 10 Urban Poverty in India

### 1. Estimation of Poverty

1.1 Prior to the constitution of NITI Aayog (2015), the erstwhile Planning Commission was the nodal agency responsible for estimation of rural and urban poverty both at national and state level. The methodology for estimation of poverty used by Planning Commission is based on recommendation made by Working Group/Task Force/Expert Groups consisting of eminent experts in the field. These Groups were constituted from time to time to revisit the methodological issues related to the measurement of poverty so as to make the estimates more relevant to the contemporary economic situation. These include Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. K. Alagh in 1977, Expert Group under Chairmanship of Prof. D.T. Lakdawala in 1989 and Prof. S.D. Tendulkar in 2005. The methodology used at present (since January 2011) to estimate poverty is based on the recommendations of the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar.

#### 1.2 Task Force 1979: Dr. Y.K. Alagh

The Planning Commission in July, 1977, constituted the Task force on “ Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand” under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh. The task force submitted its report in January 1979 and the Planning Commission accepted its recommendations in the same month. The Task Force provided a quantitative measure of poverty by estimating:

- The average calorie requirements were estimated, separately for the all-India rural and urban areas as a population-weighted average of the age-gender-activity specific calorie allowances recommended by the Nutrition Expert Group (1968) by reference to the 1971 population Census.
- The Poverty line corresponding to the calorie requirement.

#### 1.3 Expert Group 1993: Prof. D.T. Lakdawala

The Planning Commission, in September, 1989, constituted the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor to “ look into the methodology for estimation of poverty and to re-define the poverty line, if necessary”. The Expert Group submitted its report in July 1993. The Government accepted the Expert Group methodology in March 1997 as the basis for computing the official estimates of poverty in India.

1.3.1 The official estimates of poverty was derived by the Planning Commission using the Expert Group (Lakdawala) methodology until January 2011. The poverty ratio (i.e., the percentage of population living below the poverty line) and the number of poor for different years at the national level estimated from the Expert Group (Lakdawala) method are given below:

**Table 55** Poverty Ratio and Number of Poor: Expert Group (Lakdawala) Method

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (in Million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
2004-05 (URP)	28.3	25.7	27.5	220.9	80.8	301.7

Note: URP (URP consumption): Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30 days recall period

### 1.3 Expert Group 2005: Prof. S.D. Tendulkar

The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted by the Planning Commission in December 2005. It was mandated to: (a) examine the issues relating to the comparability of the NSS 50th (1993-94), NSS 55th (1999-2000) and NSS 61st (2004-05) Round consumer expenditure data and suggest methodologies for deriving such comparability with past and future survey data; (b) review alternative conceptualization of poverty, and associated technical aspects of procedures of measurement and data base for empirical estimation including procedures for updating over and across states, and (c) recommend any changes in the existing procedures of official estimates of poverty. The Expert Group (Tendulkar) submitted its recommendations to the Planning Commission in November, 2009.

1.4.1 The Expert Group (Tendulkar) did not construct a poverty line. It adopted the officially measured urban poverty line of 2004-05 based on Expert Group (Lakdawala) methodology and convert this poverty line (which is URP-consumption based) into MRP- consumption.

1.4.2 The erstwhile Planning Commission released estimates of poverty for 1993-94 and 2004-05 derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method in January 2011. Subsequently, based on the same methodology, the poverty ratio for 2009-10 and 2011-12 were derived in March 2012 and July 2013 respectively. The estimate of poverty ratio and number of poor at the national level for the years 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) methodology and the rate of decline in poverty ratio during the different period are given in Table 56 and Table 57 respectively.

**Table 56** Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar) Methodology

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (in million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3	328.6	74.5	403.7
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission -June, 2014.

**Table 57** Decline in Poverty Ratio Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar) Methodology

Period	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94 to 2004-05	0.75	0.55	0.74
2004-05 to 2009-10	2.32	1.69	2.18
2009-10 to 2011-12	1.36	1.01	1.30

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission -June, 2014

### 1.5 Expert Group 2012: Dr. C. Rangarajan

The Planning Commission constituted an expert Group in June 2012 under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to suggest a methodology for measurement of poverty with the following Terms of Reference:

- To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.
- To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across States.
- To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.
- The Expert Group submitted its report in 2014.

## **2. Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India**

2.1 The erstwhile Planning Commission was restructured as NITI AAYOG in 2015. The NITI AAYOG constituted a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, on 16th March, 2015 with following Terms of Reference:

- i. To coordinate and develop synergy with the Central Ministries and State Governments Task Force.
- ii. To develop a working definition of poverty
- iii. To prepare a roadmap for the elimination of poverty
- iv. To suggest strategies and anti-poverty programmes including reform of the existing ones.
- v. To identify successful anti-poverty programmes from which all States and UTs can learn
- vi. Any other relevant measures.

2.2 The report of the task force is awaited.

## **3. Poverty Estimates by the World Bank**

The World Bank estimates the incidence of poverty in its member countries at regular intervals. The approach of poverty estimation by the World Bank is similar to those employed in India and in most of the developing countries. The World Bank estimates of poverty are based on the poverty line of US \$ 1.25 per person per day measured at 2005 international price and adjusted to local currency using PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) conversion factor computed in the World Bank. The international poverty line is worked out as the average of national poverty lines in poorest fifteen countries using 2005 ICP (International Comparison Programme) data.

## **4. Trends in Urban Unemployment**

4.1 Table 58 depicts the trends in urban unemployment as compared to rural unemployment based on various rounds of NSSO surveys.

**Table 58****Trends in Unemployment Rates (per 1000 Persons in the Labour Force): Male and Female - 1977-78 to 2011-12 as per Usual Status (ps)**

NSSO Round/ Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>32nd Round (Jul.'77-Jun'78)</b>	22	55	65	178
<b>38th Round (Jan-Dec 1983)</b>	21	14	59	69
<b>43rd Round (Jul.'87-Jun'88)</b>	28	35	61	85
<b>50th Round (Jul.'93-Jun'94)</b>	20	14	45	83
<b>55th Round (Jul.'99-Jun'2000)</b>	21	15	48	71
<b>58th Round (Jul.'02-Dec.'02)</b>	18	10	47	61
<b>61st Round (Jul.'04-Jun'05)</b>	21	31	44	91
<b>62nd Round (Jul.'05-Jun'06)</b>	25	22	48	79
<b>64th Round (2007-08)</b>	23	19	40	66
<b>66th Round (July,2009-June,10 )</b>	19	24	30	70
<b>68th Round (July,2011-June,2012)</b>	21	29	32	66

Source: Various NSSO Rounds: 32nd Round (July 77-June 78), 38th Round (January-December 1983), 43rd Round (July 87-June 88), 50th Round (July 93-June 94), 55th Round (July 99-June 2000), 58th Round (July 02-December 2002), 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005), 64th Round (2007-08), 66th Round (2009-10), 68th Round (2011-12).

# Data Appendices (1-23)

**Demographic Profile of  
India-2011**





**Appendix 1 Geographical Area of States & Union Territories: 2011**

Stats/UTs	Area In Sq. Km.			Proportion to India's Total Area	Rank
	Total	Rural	Urban		
Andhra Pradesh	275045.00	267190.50	7854.50	8.37	4
Arunachal Pradesh	83743.00	N.A.	N.A.	2.55	14
Assam	78438.00	77178.12	1259.88	2.39	16
Bihar	94163.00	91838.28	2324.72	2.86	12
Chhattisgarh	135192.00	131810.30	3381.70	4.11	10
Goa	3702.00	2937.21	764.79	0.11	29
Gujarat	196244.00	188838.60	7405.40	5.97	7
Haryana	44212.00	42235.92	1976.08	1.34	20
Himachal Pradesh	55673.00	55402.00	270.00	1.69	17
Jammu & Kashmir	222236.00	220990.10	1245.90	6.76	6
Jharkhand	79716.00	77466.03	2249.97	2.42	15
Karnataka	191791.00	185776.57	6014.43	5.83	8
Kerala	38852.00	31253.20	7598.80	1.18	21
Madhya Pradesh	308252.00	300505.59	7746.41	9.38	2
Maharashtra	307713.00	298619.44	9093.56	9.36	3
Manipur	22327.00	22147.50	179.50	0.68	23
Meghalaya	22429.00	22146.11	282.89	0.68	22
Mizoram	21081.00	20494.00	587.00	0.64	24
Nagaland	16579.00	16335.52	243.48	0.50	25
Odisha	155707.00	152355.34	3351.66	4.74	9
Punjab	50362.00	47847.40	2514.60	1.53	19
Rajasthan	342239.00	335606.04	6632.96	10.41	1
Sikkim	7096.00	7057.75	38.25	0.22	28
Tamil Nadu	130060.00	116427.97	13632.03	3.96	11
Tripura	10486.00	10094.12	391.88	0.32	26
Uttar Pradesh	240928.00	233365.71	7562.29	7.33	5
Uttarakhand	53483.00	52581.08	901.92	1.63	18
West Bengal	88752.00	83626.43	5125.57	2.70	13
A & N Islands	8249.00	8211.08	37.92	0.25	27
Chandigarh	114.00	4.47	109.53	0.00	33
D & N Haveli	491.00	445.30	45.70	0.01	31
Daman & Diu	111.00	62.48	48.52	0.00	34
NCT of Delhi	1483.00	326.44	1156.56	0.05	30
Puducherry	490	335.44	154.56	0.01	32
Lakshadweep	30.00	9.17	20.83	0.00	35
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>3287469.00</b>	<b>3101199.82</b>	<b>102526.18</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 2 Population and Decadal Change by Residence: 2011**

Stats/UTs	Population 2011			Percentage Decadal Change 2001-2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	56361702	28219075	11.0	1.7	35.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	1066358	317369	26.0	22.6	39.3
Assam	31205576	26807034	4398542	17.1	15.5	27.9
Bihar	104099452	92341436	11758016	25.4	24.3	35.4
Chhattisgarh	25545198	19607961	5937237	22.6	17.8	41.8
Goa	1458545	551731	906814	8.2	-18.5	35.2
Gujarat	60439692	34694609	25745083	19.3	9.3	36.0
Haryana	25351462	16509359	8842103	19.9	9.8	44.6
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	6176050	688552	12.9	12.7	15.6
Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	9108060	3433242	23.6	19.4	36.4
Jharkhand	32988134	25055073	7933061	22.4	19.6	32.4
Karnataka	61095297	37469335	23625962	15.6	7.4	31.5
Kerala	33406061	17471135	15934926	4.9	-25.9	92.8
Madhya Pradesh	72626809	52557404	20069405	20.3	18.4	25.7
Maharashtra	112374333	61556074	50818259	16.0	10.4	23.6
Manipur	2855794	2021640	834154	18.6	9.1	44.8
Meghalaya	2966889	2371439	595450	27.9	27.2	31.1
Mizoram	1097206	525435	571771	23.5	17.4	29.7
Nagaland	1978502	1407536	570966	-.06	-14.6	66.6
Odisha	41974218	34970562	7003656	14.0	11.8	26.9
Punjab	27743338	17344192	10399146	13.9	7.8	25.9
Rajasthan	68548437	51500352	17048085	21.3	19.0	29.0
Sikkim	610577	456999	153578	12.9	-5.0	156.5
Tamil Nadu	72147030	37229590	34917440	15.6	6.6	27.0
Tripura	3673917	2712464	961453	14.8	2.2	76.2
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	155317278	44495063	20.2	18.0	28.8
Uttarakhand	10086292	7036954	3049338	18.8	11.5	39.9
West Bengal	91276115	62183113	29093002	13.8	7.7	29.7
A & N Islands	380581	237093	143488	6.9	-1.2	23.5
Chandigarh	1055450	28991	1026459	17.2	-68.5	27.0
D & N Haveli	343709	183114	160595	55.9	7.7	218.2
Daman & Diu	243247	60396	182851	53.8	-40.1	218.8
NCT of Delhi	16787941	419042	16368899	21.2	-55.6	26.8
Lakshadweep	64473	14141	50332	6.3	-58.0	86.6
Puducherry	1247953	395200	852753	28.1	21.3	31.5
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>833748852</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>31.8</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 3 Total Population by Residence in India : 2001-2011**

States / UTs	Total Population		Decadal Growth 2001-2011	
	2001	2011	Absolute Number	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	76210007	84580777	8370770	11.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	1383727	285759	26.0
Assam	26655528	31205576	4550048	17.1
Bihar	82998509	104099452	21100943	25.4
Chhattisgarh	20833803	25545198	4711395	22.6
Goa	1347668	1458545	110877	8.2
Gujarat	50671017	60439692	9768675	19.3
Haryana	21144564	25351462	4206898	19.9
Himachal Pradesh	6077900	6864602	786702	12.9
Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	12541302	2397602	23.6
Jharkhand	26945829	32988134	6042305	22.4
Karnataka	52850562	61095297	8244735	15.6
Kerala	31841374	33406061	1564687	4.9
Madhya Pradesh	60348023	72626809	12278786	20.3
Maharashtra	96878627	112374333	15495706	16.0
Manipur	2293896	2855794	689006	30.0
Meghalaya	2318822	2966889	648067	27.9
Mizoram	888573	1097206	208633	23.5
Nagaland	1990036	1978502	-11534	-0.6
Odisha	36804660	41974218	5169558	14.0
Punjab	24358999	27743338	3384339	13.9
Rajasthan	56507188	68548437	12041249	21.3
Sikkim	540851	610577	69726	12.9
Tamil Nadu	62405679	72147030	9741351	15.6
Tripura	3199203	3673917	474714	14.8
Uttar Pradesh	166197921	199812341	33614420	20.2
Uttarakhand	8489349	10086292	1596943	18.8
West Bengal	80176197	91276115	11099918	13.8
A & N Islands	356152	380581	24429	6.9
Chandigarh	900635	1055450	154815	17.2
D & N Haveli	220490	343709	123219	55.9
Daman & Diu	158204	243247	85043	53.8
NCT of Delhi	13850507	16787941	2937434	21.2
Lakshadweep	60650	64473	3823	6.3
Puducherry	974345	1247953	273608	28.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1028737436</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>182244649</b>	<b>17.7</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 4 Total Number of Households by Residence in India : 2001-2011**

States / UTs	Total Number of Households		Decadal Growth 2001-2011	
	2001	2011	Absolute Number	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	17004305	21022588	4018283	23.6
Arunachal Pradesh	215574	270577	55003	25.5
Assam	4914823	6406471	1491648	30.3
Bihar	13744130	18913565	5169435	37.6
Chhattisgarh	4091551	5650724	1559173	38.1
Goa	294812	343611	48799	16.6
Gujarat	9691362	12248428	2557066	26.4
Haryana	3712319	4857524	1145205	30.8
Himachal Pradesh	1221589	1483280	261691	21.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1568519	2119718	551199	35.1
Jharkhand	4799081	6254781	1455700	30.3
Karnataka	10401918	13357027	2955109	28.4
Kerala	6726356	7853754	1127398	16.8
Madhya Pradesh	10912025	15093256	4181231	38.3
Maharashtra	19576736	24421519	4844783	24.7
Manipur	375095	557859	182764	48.7
Meghalaya	418850	548059	129209	30.8
Mizoram	176134	222853	46719	26.5
Nagaland	328057	396002	67945	20.7
Odisha	7738065	9637820	1899755	24.6
Punjab	4348580	5513071	1164491	26.8
Rajasthan	9317675	12711146	3393471	36.4
Sikkim	114223	129006	14783	12.9
Tamil Nadu	14665983	18524982	3858999	26.3
Tripura	664334	855556	191222	28.8
Uttar Pradesh	25757640	33448035	7690395	29.9
Uttarakhand	1603242	2056975	453733	28.3
West Bengal	15872083	20380315	4508232	28.4
A & N Islands	78242	94551	16309	20.8
Chandigarh	206465	241173	34708	16.8
D & N Haveli	45586	76458	30872	67.7
Daman & Diu	35686	60956	25270	70.8
NCT of Delhi	2733383	3435999	702616	25.7
Lakshadweep	9993	11574	1581	15.8
Puducherry	215538	302450	86912	40.3
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>193579954</b>	<b>249501663</b>	<b>55921709</b>	<b>28.9</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 5 Total Population of States & Union Territories: 1971 - 2011**

States / UTs	Total Population (million)				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	43.5	53.55	66.51	76.21	84.58
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	0.63	0.86	1.1	1.38
Assam	14.63	18.04	22.41	26.66	31.21
Bihar	42.13	52.3	64.53	83	104.09
Chhattisgarh	11.64	14.01	17.61	20.83	25.55
Goa	0.8	1.01	1.17	1.35	1.46
Gujarat	26.7	34.09	41.31	50.67	60.44
Haryana	10.04	12.92	16.46	21.14	25.35
Himachal Pradesh	3.46	4.28	5.17	6.08	6.86
Jammu & Kashmir	4.62	5.99	7.84	10.14	12.54
Jharkhand	14.23	17.61	21.84	26.95	32.99
Karnataka	29.3	37.14	44.98	52.85	61.09
Kerala	21.35	25.45	29.1	31.84	33.41
Madhya Pradesh	30.02	38.17	48.57	60.35	72.63
Maharashtra	50.41	62.78	78.94	96.88	112.37
Manipur	1.07	1.42	1.84	2.29	2.6
Meghalaya	1.01	1.34	1.77	2.32	2.97
Mizoram	0.33	0.49	0.69	0.89	1.09
Nagaland	0.52	0.77	1.21	1.99	1.98
Orissa	21.94	26.37	31.66	36.8	41.97
Punjab	13.55	16.79	20.28	24.36	27.74
Rajasthan	25.77	34.26	44.01	56.51	68.55
Sikkim	0.21	0.32	0.41	0.54	0.61
Tamil Nadu	41.2	48.41	55.86	62.41	72.15
Tripura	1.56	2.05	2.76	3.2	3.67
Uttar Pradesh	83.85	105.14	132.06	166.2	199.81
Uttarakhand	4.49	5.73	7.05	8.49	10.09
West Bengal	44.31	54.58	68.08	80.18	91.28
A & N Islands	0.12	0.19	0.28	0.36	0.38
Chandigarh	0.26	0.45	0.64	0.9	1.06
D & N Haveli	0.07	0.1	0.14	0.22	0.34
Daman & Diu	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.16	0.24
NCT of Delhi	4.07	6.22	9.42	13.85	16.79
Lakshadweep	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
Puducherry	0.47	0.6	0.81	0.97	1.25
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>548.16</b>	<b>683.33</b>	<b>846.42</b>	<b>1028.74</b>	<b>1210.58</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 6 Rural Population of States & Union Territories: 1971- 2011**

States / UTs	Rural Population (million)				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	35.1	41.06	48.62	55.4	56.36
Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	0.59	0.75	0.87	1.07
Assam	13.34	16.26	19.93	23.22	26.8
Bihar	38.77	47.16	57.82	74.32	92.34
Chhattisgarh	10.43	11.95	14.55	16.65	19.61
Goa	0.59	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.55
Gujarat	19.2	23.48	27.06	31.74	34.69
Haryana	8.26	10.09	12.41	15.03	16.51
Himachal Pradesh	3.22	3.95	4.72	5.48	6.18
Jammu & Kashmir	3.76	4.73	6.04	7.63	9.11
Jharkhand	11.95	14.04	17.2	20.95	25.06
Karnataka	22.18	26.41	31.07	34.89	37.47
Kerala	17.88	20.68	21.42	23.57	17.47
Madhya Pradesh	24.44	29.64	36.29	44.38	52.56
Maharashtra	34.7	40.79	48.4	55.78	61.56
Manipur	0.93	1.05	1.33	1.72	1.74
Meghalaya	0.86	1.09	1.44	1.86	2.37
Mizoram	0.29	0.37	0.37	0.45	0.53
Nagaland	0.47	0.65	1	1.65	1.41
Orissa	20.1	23.26	27.42	31.29	34.97
Punjab	10.33	12.14	14.29	16.1	17.34
Rajasthan	21.22	27.05	33.94	43.29	51.5
Sikkim	0.19	0.27	0.37	0.48	0.46
Tamil Nadu	28.73	32.46	36.78	34.92	37.23
Tripura	1.39	1.83	2.34	2.65	2.71
Uttar Pradesh	72.2	86.39	106.09	131.66	155.32
Uttarakhand	3.76	4.58	5.42	6.31	7.04
West Bengal	33.34	40.13	49.37	57.75	62.18
A & N Islands	0.09	0.14	0.21	0.24	0.24
Chandigarh	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.03
D & N Haveli	0.07	0.1	0.13	0.17	0.18
Daman & Diu	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.06
NCT of Delhi	0.42	0.45	0.95	0.94	0.42
Lakshadweep	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Puducherry	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.39
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>439.05</b>	<b>523.87</b>	<b>628.86</b>	<b>742.62</b>	<b>833.47</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011



**Appendix 7 Urban Population of States & Union Territories: 1971 - 2011**

States / UTs	Urban Population (million)				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	8.4	12.49	17.89	20.81	28.22
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.23	0.32
Assam	1.29	1.78	2.49	3.44	4.40
Bihar	3.36	5.14	6.71	8.68	11.76
Chhattisgarh	1.21	2.06	3.06	4.19	5.94
Goa	0.2	0.32	0.48	0.67	0.91
Gujarat	7.5	10.6	14.25	18.93	25.75
Haryana	1.77	2.83	4.05	6.12	8.84
Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.33	0.45	0.6	0.69
Jammu & Kashmir	0.86	1.26	1.79	2.52	3.43
Jharkhand	2.28	3.57	4.64	5.99	7.93
Karnataka	7.12	10.73	13.91	17.96	23.63
Kerala	3.47	4.77	7.68	8.27	15.93
Madhya Pradesh	5.58	8.53	12.27	15.97	20.07
Maharashtra	15.71	21.99	30.54	41.1	50.82
Manipur	0.14	0.38	0.51	0.58	0.83
Meghalaya	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.45	0.60
Mizoram	0.04	0.12	0.32	0.44	0.57
Nagaland	0.05	0.12	0.21	0.34	0.57
Orissa	1.85	3.11	4.23	5.52	7.00
Punjab	3.22	4.65	5.99	8.26	10.40
Rajasthan	4.54	7.21	10.07	13.21	17.05
Sikkim	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15
Tamil Nadu	12.46	15.95	19.08	27.48	34.92
Tripura	0.16	0.23	0.42	0.55	0.96
Uttar Pradesh	11.65	18.75	25.97	34.54	44.50
Uttarakhand	0.73	1.15	1.63	2.18	3.05
West Bengal	10.97	14.45	18.71	22.43	29.09
A & N Islands	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.14
Chandigarh	0.23	0.42	0.58	0.81	1.03
D & N Haveli	-	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.16
Daman & Diu	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.18
NCT of Delhi	3.65	5.77	8.47	12.91	16.37
Lakshadweep	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05
Puducherry	0.2	0.32	0.52	0.65	0.85
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>109.11</b>	<b>159.46</b>	<b>217.57</b>	<b>286.12</b>	<b>377.11</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

## Appendix 8

## State-wise Number of Households: Total, Rural and Urban and Average Households Size by Residence: 2011

States / UTs	Number of Households			Average Households Size		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	21022588	14234387	6788201	4.0	4.0	4.2
Arunachal Pradesh	270577	200210	70367	5.1	5.3	4.5
Assam	6406471	5420877	985594	4.9	4.9	4.5
Bihar	18913565	16862940	2050625	5.5	5.5	5.7
Chhattisgarh	5650724	4365568	1285156	4.5	4.5	4.6
Goa	343611	128208	215403	4.2	4.3	4.2
Gujarat	12248428	6773558	5474870	4.9	5.1	4.7
Haryana	4857524	3043756	1813768	5.2	5.4	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	1483280	1312510	170770	4.6	4.7	4.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2119718	1553433	566285	5.9	5.9	6.1
Jharkhand	6254781	4729369	1525412	5.3	5.3	5.2
Karnataka	13357027	7946657	5410370	4.6	4.7	4.4
Kerala	7853754	4149641	3704113	4.3	4.2	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	15093256	11080278	4012978	4.8	4.7	5.0
Maharashtra	24421519	13214738	11206781	4.6	4.7	4.5
Manipur	557859	385520	172339	5.1	5.2	4.8
Meghalaya	548059	430573	117486	5.4	5.5	5.1
Mizoram	222853	105812	117041	4.9	5.0	4.9
Nagaland	396002	277491	118511	5.0	5.1	4.8
Odisha	9637820	8089987	1547833	4.4	4.3	4.5
Punjab	5513071	3358113	2154958	5.0	5.2	4.8
Rajasthan	12711146	9494903	3216243	5.4	5.4	5.3
Sikkim	129006	93288	35718	4.7	4.9	4.3
Tamil Nadu	18524982	9528495	8996487	3.9	3.9	3.9
Tripura	855556	616582	238974	4.3	4.4	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	33448035	25685942	7762093	6.0	6.0	5.7
Uttarakhand	2056975	1425086	631889	4.9	4.9	4.8
West Bengal	20380315	13813165	6567150	4.5	4.5	4.4
A & N Islands	94551	58530	36021	4.0	4.1	4.0
Chandigarh	241173	7140	234033	4.4	4.1	4.4
D & N Haveli	76458	36094	40364	4.5	5.1	4.0
Daman & Diu	60956	12744	48212	4.0	4.7	3.8
NCT of Delhi	3435999	79574	3356425	4.9	5.3	4.9
Lakshadweep	11574	2710	8864	5.6	5.2	5.7
Puducherry	302450	95018	207432	4.1	4.2	4.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>249501663</b>	<b>168612897</b>	<b>80888766</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 9 State-wise Literates and Literacy Rate by Residence: 2011**

States / UTs	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	50556760	30351065	20205695	67.0	60.4	80.1
Arunachal Pradesh	766005	535902	230103	65.4	59.9	82.9
Assam	19177977	15685436	3492541	72.2	69.3	88.5
Bihar	52504553	44812152	7692401	61.8	59.8	76.9
Chhattisgarh	15379922	11008956	4370966	70.3	66.0	84.0
Goa	1165487	431271	734216	88.7	86.6	90.0
Gujarat	41093358	21420842	19672516	78.0	71.7	86.3
Haryana	16598988	10158442	6440546	75.6	71.4	83.1
Himachal Pradesh	5039736	4471736	568000	82.8	81.9	91.1
Jammu & Kashmir	7067233	4747950	2319283	67.2	63.2	77.1
Jharkhand	18328069	12643078	5684991	66.4	61.1	82.3
Karnataka	40647322	22649176	17998146	75.4	68.7	85.8
Kerala	28135824	14549320	13586504	94.0	93.0	95.1
Madhya Pradesh	42851169	28281986	14569183	69.3	63.9	82.8
Maharashtra	81554290	41482761	40071529	82.3	77.0	88.7
Manipur	1768181	1142564	625617	79.2	76.2	85.4
Meghalaya	1785005	1315154	469851	74.4	69.9	90.8
Mizoram	848175	363334	484841	91.3	84.1	97.6
Nagaland	1342434	896663	445771	79.6	75.3	89.6
Odisha	26742595	21377915	5364680	72.9	70.2	85.7
Punjab	18707137	10997657	7709480	75.8	71.4	83.2
Rajasthan	38275282	26471786	11803496	66.1	61.4	79.7
Sikkim	444952	321930	123022	81.4	78.9	88.7
Tamil Nadu	51837507	24502195	27335312	80.1	73.5	87.0
Tripura	2804783	1992773	812010	87.2	84.9	93.5
Uttar Pradesh	114397555	85284680	29112875	67.7	65.5	75.1
Uttarakhand	6880953	4614050	2266903	78.8	76.3	84.5
West Bengal	61538281	39213779	22324502	76.3	72.1	84.8
A & N Islands	294281	178025	116256	86.6	84.5	90.1
Chandigarh	805438	19961	785477	86.1	80.7	86.2
D & N Haveli	223230	99142	124088	76.2	64.1	89.8
Daman & Diu	188406	43089	145317	87.1	81.4	89.0
NCT of Delhi	12737767	296600	12441167	86.2	81.9	86.3
Lakshadweep	52553	11288	41265	91.9	91.6	91.9
Puducherry	957309	280882	676427	85.9	80.1	88.5
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>763498517</b>	<b>482653540</b>	<b>280844977</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 10 State-wise Child Population (0-6 Years) and Proportion by Residence: 2011 (Persons)**

States / UTs	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2011			Proportion of Child Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	9142802	6152022	2990780	10.8	10.9	10.6
Arunachal Pradesh	212188	172289	39899	15.3	16.2	12.6
Assam	4638130	4187323	450807	14.9	15.6	10.2
Bihar	19133964	17383701	1750263	18.4	18.8	14.9
Chhattisgarh	3661689	2924941	736748	14.3	14.9	12.4
Goa	144611	54014	90597	9.9	9.8	10.0
Gujarat	7777262	4824903	2952359	12.9	13.9	11.5
Haryana	3380721	2285112	1095609	13.3	13.8	12.4
Himachal Pradesh	777898	712822	65076	11.3	11.5	9.5
Jammu & Kashmir	2018905	1593008	425897	16.1	17.5	12.4
Jharkhand	5389495	4367507	1021988	16.3	17.4	12.9
Karnataka	7161033	4517645	2643388	11.7	12.1	1.2
Kerala	3472955	1823664	1649291	10.4	10.4	10.4
Madhya Pradesh	10809395	8325731	2483664	14.9	15.8	12.4
Maharashtra	13326517	7688954	5637563	11.9	12.5	11.1
Manipur	338254	236843	101411	13.2	13.6	12.2
Meghalaya	568536	490592	77944	19.2	20.7	13.1
Mizoram	168531	93384	75147	15.4	17.8	13.1
Nagaland	291071	217482	73589	14.7	15.5	12.9
Odisha	5273194	4525870	747324	12.6	12.9	10.7
Punjab	3076219	1945502	1130717	11.1	11.2	10.9
Rajasthan	10649504	8414883	2234621	15.5	16.3	13.1
Sikkim	64111	49218	14893	10.5	10.8	9.7
Tamil Nadu	7423832	3911302	3512530	10.3	10.5	10.1
Tripura	458014	365309	92705	12.5	13.5	9.6
Uttar Pradesh	30791331	25040583	5750748	15.4	16.1	12.9
Uttarakhand	1355814	990776	365038	13.4	14.1	12.0
West Bengal	10581466	7820710	2760756	11.6	12.6	9.5
A & N Islands	40878	26415	14463	10.7	11.1	10.1
Chandigarh	119434	4270	115164	11.3	14.7	11.2
D & N Haveli	50895	28504	22391	14.8	15.6	13.9
Daman & Diu	26934	7438	19496	11.1	12.3	10.7
NCT of Delhi	2012454	56716	1955738	12.0	13.5	11.9
Lakshadweep	7255	1815	5440	11.3	12.8	10.8
Puducherry	132858	44514	88344	10.6	11.3	10.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>164478150</b>	<b>121285762</b>	<b>43192388</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 1 State-wise Scheduled Castes Population-2011**

States / UTs	Population					
	Total Population	Total Population (Male)	Total Population (Female)	Total Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Castes (Male)	Scheduled Castes (Female)
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	13878078	6913047	6965031
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	713912	669815	-	-	-
Assam	31205576	15939443	15266133	2231321	1145314	1086007
Bihar	104099452	54278157	49821295	16567325	8606253	7961072
Chhattisgarh	25545198	12832895	12712303	3274269	1641738	1632531
Goa	1458545	739140	719405	25449	12627	12822
Gujarat	60439692	31491260	28948432	4074447	2110331	1964116
Haryana	25351462	13494734	11856728	5113615	2709656	2403959
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	1729252	876300	852952
Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	6640662	5900640	924991	486232	438759
Jharkhand	32988134	16930315	16057819	3985644	2043458	1942186
Karnataka	61095297	30966657	30128640	10474992	5264545	5210447
Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	3039573	1477808	1561765
Madhya Pradesh	72626809	37612306	35014503	11342320	5908638	5433682
Maharashtra	112374333	58243056	54131277	13275898	6767759	6508139
Manipur	2855794	1438586	1417208	97328	48863	48465
Meghalaya	2966889	1491832	1475057	17355	9157	8198
Mizoram	1097206	555339	541867	1218	807	411
Nagaland	1978502	1024649	953853	-	-	-
Odisha	41974218	21212136	20762082	7188463	3617808	3570655
Punjab	27743338	14639465	13103873	8860179	4639875	4220304
Rajasthan	68548437	35550997	32997440	12221593	6355564	5866029
Sikkim	610577	323070	287507	28275	14454	13821
Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	14438445	7204687	7233758
Tripura	3673917	1874376	1799541	654918	334370	320548
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	104480510	95331831	41357608	21676975	19680633
Uttarakhand	10086292	5137773	4948519	1892516	968586	923930
West Bengal	91276115	46809027	44467088	21463270	11003304	10459966
A & N Islands	380581	202871	177710	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1055450	580663	474787	199086	106356	92730
D & N Haveli	343709	193760	149949	6186	3339	2847
Daman & Diu	243247	150301	92946	6124	3151	2973
Delhi	16787941	8987326	7800615	2812309	1488800	1323509
Lakshadweep	64473	33123	31350	-	-	-
Puducherry	1247953	612511	635442	196325	95512	100813
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>623270258</b>	<b>587584719</b>	<b>201378372</b>	<b>103535314</b>	<b>97843058</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 12 State-wise Scheduled Tribes Population-2011**

States / UTs	Population					
	Total Population	Total Population (Male)	Total Population (Female)	Total Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Tribes (Male)	Scheduled Tribes (Female)
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	5918073	2969362	2948711
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	713912	669815	951821	468390	483431
Assam	31205576	15939443	15266133	3884371	1957005	1927366
Bihar	104099452	54278157	49821295	1336573	682516	654057
Chhattisgarh	25545198	12832895	12712303	7822902	3873191	3949711
Goa	1458545	739140	719405	149275	72948	76327
Gujarat	60439692	31491260	28948432	8917174	4501389	4415785
Haryana	25351462	13494734	11856728	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	392126	196118	196008
Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	6640662	5900640	1493299	776257	717042
Jharkhand	32988134	16930315	16057819	8645042	4315407	4329635
Karnataka	61095297	30966657	30128640	4248987	2134754	2114233
Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	484839	238203	246636
Madhya Pradesh	72626809	37612306	35014503	15316784	7719404	7597380
Maharashtra	112374333	58243056	54131277	10510213	5315025	5195188
Manipur	2855794	1438586	1417208	1167422	588279	579143
Meghalaya	2966889	1491832	1475057	2555861	1269728	1286133
Mizoram	1097206	555339	541867	1036115	516294	519821
Nagaland	1978502	1024649	953853	1710973	866027	844946
Odisha	41974218	21212136	20762082	9590756	4727732	4863024
Punjab	27743338	14639465	13103873	-	-	-
Rajasthan	68548437	35550997	32997440	9238534	4742943	4495591
Sikkim	610577	323070	287507	206360	105261	101099
Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	14438445	7204687	7233758
Tripura	3673917	1874376	1799541	1166813	588327	578486
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	104480510	95331831	1134273	581083	553190
Uttarakhand	10086292	5137773	4948519	291903	148669	143234
West Bengal	91276115	46809027	44467088	5296953	2649974	2646979
A & N Islands	380581	202871	177710	28530	14731	13799
Chandigarh	1055450	580663	474787	-	-	-
D & N Haveli	343709	193760	149949	178564	88844	89720
Daman & Diu	243247	150301	92946	15363	7771	7592
Delhi	16787941	8987326	7800615	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	64473	33123	31350	61120	30515	30605
Puducherry	1247953	612511	635442	-	-	-
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>623270258</b>	<b>587584719</b>	<b>104545716</b>	<b>52547215</b>	<b>51998501</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011



## Appendix 13

## State-wise Sex Ratio of Total Population (Number of Females per 1000 Males) -All India during 1901 - 2011

States / UTs	1901	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	985	977	975	972	978	993
Arunachal Pradesh	-	861	862	859	893	938
Assam	919	896	910	923	935	958
Bihar	1054	954	946	911	919	918
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	989	991
Goa	1091	981	975	967	961	973
Gujarat	954	934	942	934	920	919
Haryana	867	867	870	865	861	879
Himachal Pradesh	884	958	973	976	968	972
Jammu & Kashmir	882	878	892	923	892	889
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	941	948
Karnataka	983	957	963	960	965	973
Kerala	1004	1016	1032	1036	1058	1084
Madhya Pradesh	990	941	941	931	919	931
Maharashtra	978	930	937	934	922	929
Manipur	1037	980	971	958	978	992
Meghalaya	1036	942	954	955	972	989
Mizoram	1113	946	919	921	935	976
Nagaland	973	871	863	886	900	931
Odisha	1037	988	981	971	972	979
Punjab	832	865	879	882	876	895
Rajasthan	905	911	919	910	921	928
Sikkim	916	863	835	878	875	890
Tamil Nadu	1044	978	977	974	987	996
Tripura	874	943	946	945	948	960
Uttar Pradesh	937	879	885	879	898	912
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	962	963
West Bengal	945	891	911	917	934	950
A & N Islands	318	644	760	818	846	876
Chandigarh	771	749	769	790	777	818
D & N Haveli	960	1007	974	952	812	774
Daman & Diu	995	1099	1062	969	710	618
NCT of Delhi	862	801	808	827	821	868
Lakshadweep	1063	978	975	943	948	946
Puducherry	NA	989	985	979	1001	1037
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>943</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

## Appendix 14

## State-wise Sex Ratio of Total Population (Number of Females per 1000 Males) -Rural during 1901 - 2011

States / UTs	1901	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	983	983	984	977	983	996
Arunachal Pradesh	-	881	881	880	914	953
Assam	929	912	924	934	944	960
Bihar	1057	971	963	921	926	921
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	1004	1001
Goa	1091	1025	1010	993	988	1003
Gujarat	951	951	959	949	945	949
Haryana	861	870	876	864	866	882
Himachal Pradesh	899	976	989	990	989	986
Jammu & Kashmir	888	882	897	933	917	908
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	962	961
Karnataka	984	971	978	973	977	979
Kerala	1008	1020	1034	1037	1059	1078
Madhya Pradesh	995	956	956	943	927	936
Maharashtra	1003	985	987	972	960	952
Manipur	1038	980	971	951	967	976
Meghalaya	1047	958	965	966	969	986
Mizoram	1113	947	928	912	923	952
Nagaland	997	928	899	917	916	940
Odisha	1039	1002	999	988	987	989
Punjab	836	868	884	888	890	907
Rajasthan	898	919	930	919	930	933
Sikkim	916	884	864	892	880	882
Tamil Nadu	1043	990	987	981	992	993
Tripura	887	944	945	942	946	955
Uttar Pradesh	940	889	893	884	904	918
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1007	1000
West Bengal	994	942	947	940	950	953
A & N Islands	318	671	774	837	861	877
Chandigarh	771	683	888	632	621	690
D & N Haveli	960	1007	981	965	852	863
Daman & Diu	995	1104	1057	922	586	864
NCT of Delhi	916	825	810	807	810	852
Lakshadweep	1063	978	986	959	959	952
Puducherry	NA	984	977	970	990	1028
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>949</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

## Appendix 15

## State-wise Sex Ratio of Total Population (Number of Females per 1000 Males) - Urban during 1901 - 2011

States / UTs	1901	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	999	949	948	959	965	987
Arunachal Pradesh	-	457	629	728	819	890
Assam	576	744	792	838	872	946
Bihar	997	807	832	844	868	895
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	932	956
Goa	-	864	906	930	934	956
Gujarat	965	893	905	907	880	880
Haryana	908	853	849	868	847	873
Himachal Pradesh	600	749	795	831	795	853
Jammu & Kashmir	809	860	875	893	819	840
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	870	910
Karnataka	976	913	926	930	942	963
Kerala	953	997	1021	1034	1058	1091
Madhya Pradesh	937	868	884	893	898	918
Maharashtra	862	820	850	875	873	903
Manipur	1036	980	967	975	1009	1026
Meghalaya	725	853	904	910	982	1001
Mizoram	-	936	893	932	948	998
Nagaland	423	472	688	749	829	908
Odisha	967	845	859	866	895	932
Punjab	804	856	865	868	849	875
Rajasthan	947	875	877	879	890	914
Sikkim	-	681	697	750	830	913
Tamil Nadu	1048	951	956	960	982	1000
Tripura	595	935	957	958	959	973
Uttar Pradesh	917	821	846	860	876	894
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	845	884
West Bengal	650	751	819	858	893	944
A & N Islands	-	558	720	769	815	874
Chandigarh	-	756	775	810	796	822
D & N Haveli	-	-	884	817	691	682
Daman & Diu	-	1090	1071	1024	984	551
NCT of Delhi	817	798	808	830	822	868
Lakshadweep	-	-	963	930	935	945
Puducherry	NA	996	992	985	1007	1042
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>929</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 16 State-wise Literacy Rate (Persons) by Residence: 1971 – 2011**

States/UTs	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	24.57	29.94	44.1	60.5	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	11.29	20.79	41.6	54.3	65.4
Assam		NA	52.9	63.3	72.2
Bihar	19.94	26.2	37.5	47	61.8
Chhattisgarh	-	-	42.9	64.7	70.3
Goa	44.75	56.66	75.5	82	88.7
Gujarat	35.79	43.7	61.3	69.1	78.0
Haryana	26.89	36.14	55.8	67.9	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	31.96	42.48	63.9	76.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	26.67	N.A.	55.5	67.2
Jharkhand	-	-	41.4	536	66.4
Karnataka	31.52	38.46	56	66.6	75.4
Kerala	60.42	70.42	89.8	90.9	94.0
Madhya Pradesh	22.14	27.87	44.7	63.7	69.3
Maharashtra	39.18	47.18	64.9	76.9	82.3
Manipur	32.91	41.35	59.9	70.5	79.2
Meghalaya	29.49	34.08	49.1	62.6	74.4
Mizoram	53.79	59.88	82.3	88.8	91.3
Nagaland	27.4	42.57	61.6	66.6	79.6
Odisha	26.18	34.23	49.1	63.1	72.9
Punjab	33.67	40.86	58.5	69.7	75.8
Rajasthan	19.07	24.38	38.6	60.4	66.1
Sikkim	17.74	34.05	56.9	68.8	81.4
Tamil Nadu	39.46	46.76	62.7	73.5	80.1
Tripura	30.98	42.12	60.4	73.2	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	21.7	27.16	40.7	56.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	-	-	57.8	71.6	78.8
West Bengal	33.2	40.94	57.7	68.6	76.3
A & N Islands	43.59	51.56	73	81.3	86.6
Chandigarh	61.56	64.79	77.8	81.9	86.1
D & N Haveli	14.97	26.67	40.7	57.6	76.2
Daman & Diu	-	-	71.2	78.2	87.1
NCT of Delhi	56.61	61.54	75.3	81.7	86.2
Lakshadweep	43.66	55.07	81.8	86.7	91.9
Puducherry	46.02	55.85	74.7	81.2	85.9
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>36.23</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 17 State-wise Total Workers and Work participation Rate by Residence: 2011**

States/UTs	Total Workers (2011)			Work Participation Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	39422906	29052307	10370599	46.6	51.5	36.8
Arunachal Pradesh	587657	470315	117342	42.5	44.1	37.0
Assam	11969690	10368283	1601407	38.4	38.7	36.4
Bihar	34724987	31359767	3365220	33.4	34.0	28.6
Chhattisgarh	12180225	10063114	2117111	47.7	51.3	35.7
Goa	577248	215536	361712	39.6	39.1	39.9
Gujarat	24767747	15570092	9197655	41.0	44.9	35.7
Haryana	8916508	6003112	2913396	35.2	36.4	32.9
Himachal Pradesh	3559422	3289384	270038	51.9	53.3	39.2
Jammu & Kashmir	4322713	3113081	1209632	34.5	34.2	35.2
Jharkhand	13098274	10777152	2321122	39.7	43.0	29.3
Karnataka	27872597	18502230	9370367	45.6	49.4	39.7
Kerala	11619063	6341957	5277106	34.8	36.3	33.1
Madhya Pradesh	31574133	24715198	6858935	43.5	47.0	34.2
Maharashtra	49427878	30650871	18777007	44.0	49.8	36.9
Manipur	1159053	813604	345449	45.1	46.9	41.4
Meghalaya	1185619	973458	212161	40.0	41.0	35.6
Mizoram	486705	252382	234323	44.4	48.0	41.0
Nagaland	974122	760360	213762	49.2	54.0	37.4
Odisha	17541589	15103714	2437875	41.8	43.2	34.8
Punjab	9897362	6179199	3718163	35.7	35.6	35.8
Rajasthan	29886255	24385233	5501022	43.6	47.3	32.3
Sikkim	308138	243785	64353	50.5	53.3	41.9
Tamil Nadu	32884681	18861330	14023351	45.6	50.7	40.2
Tripura	1469521	1116076	353445	40.0	41.1	36.8
Uttar Pradesh	65814715	51950980	13863735	32.9	33.4	31.2
Uttarakhand	3872275	2885533	986742	38.4	41.0	32.4
West Bengal	34756355	24082481	10673874	38.1	38.7	36.7
A & N Islands	152535	94469	58066	40.1	39.8	40.5
Chandigarh	404136	12350	391786	38.3	42.6	38.2
D & N Haveli	157161	84123	73038	45.7	45.9	45.5
Daman & Diu	121271	23303	97968	49.9	38.6	53.6
NCT of Delhi	5587049	130227	5456822	33.3	31.1	33.3
Lakshadweep	18753	4653	14100	29.1	32.9	28.0
Puducherry	444968	147876	297092	35.7	37.4	34.8
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>481743311</b>	<b>348597535</b>	<b>133145776</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 18 State-wise Main Workers and Percentage to Total Workers by Residence: 2011**

States/UTs	Main Workers (2011)			Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	33037378	24142968	8894410	83.8	83.1	85.8
Arunachal Pradesh	478721	377388	101333	81.5	80.2	86.4
Assam	8687123	7311015	1376108	72.6	70.5	85.9
Bihar	21359611	18723966	2635645	61.5	59.7	78.3
Chhattisgarh	8241714	6365271	1876443	67.7	63.3	88.6
Goa	476053	164519	311534	82.5	76.3	86.1
Gujarat	20365374	11878120	8487254	82.2	76.3	92.3
Haryana	7015283	4435805	2579478	78.7	73.9	88.5
Himachal Pradesh	2062501	1822109	240392	57.9	55.4	89.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2644149	1669814	974335	61.2	53.6	80.5
Jharkhand	6818595	4886840	1931755	52.1	45.3	83.2
Karnataka	23397181	15060905	8336276	83.9	81.4	89.0
Kerala	9329747	4930191	4399556	80.3	77.7	83.4
Madhya Pradesh	22702119	16729558	5972561	71.9	67.7	87.1
Maharashtra	43762890	26510066	17252824	88.5	86.5	91.9
Manipur	855012	594331	260681	73.8	73.0	75.5
Meghalaya	921575	730959	190616	77.7	75.1	89.8
Mizoram	415030	217824	197206	85.3	86.3	84.2
Nagaland	741179	567674	173505	76.1	74.7	81.2
Odisha	10707543	8623947	2083596	61.0	57.1	85.5
Punjab	8450936	5107024	3343912	85.4	82.6	89.9
Rajasthan	21057968	16173343	4884625	70.5	66.3	88.8
Sikkim	230397	173682	56715	74.8	71.2	88.1
Tamil Nadu	27942181	15339116	12603065	85.0	81.3	89.9
Tripura	1077019	776583	300436	73.3	69.6	85.0
Uttar Pradesh	44635492	33538817	11096675	67.8	64.6	80.0
Uttarakhand	2870624	1997332	873292	74.1	69.2	88.5
West Bengal	25686630	16489485	9197145	73.9	68.5	86.2
A & N Islands	125910	72366	53544	82.5	76.6	92.2
Chandigarh	385929	11683	374246	95.5	94.6	95.5
D & N Haveli	130299	62211	68088	82.9	74.0	93.2
Daman & Diu	116435	21435	95000	96.0	92.0	97.0
NCT of Delhi	5307329	118510	5188819	95.0	91.0	95.1
Lakshadweep	10804	2225	8579	57.6	47.8	60.8
Puducherry	399689	122188	277501	89.8	82.6	93.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>362446420</b>	<b>245749270</b>	<b>116697150</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>87.6</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011



**Appendix 19 State-wise Marginal Workers and Percentage to Total Workers by Residence: 2011**

States/UTs	Marginal Workers (2011)			Percentage of Marginal Workers to Total Workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	6385528	4909339	1476189	16.2	16.9	14.2
Arunachal Pradesh	108936	92927	16009	18.5	19.8	13.6
Assam	3282567	3057268	225299	27.4	29.5	14.1
Bihar	13365376	12635801	729575	38.5	40.3	21.7
Chhattisgarh	3938511	3697843	240668	32.3	36.7	11.4
Goa	101195	51017	50178	17.5	23.7	13.9
Gujarat	4402373	3691972	710401	17.8	23.7	7.7
Haryana	1901225	1567307	333918	21.3	26.1	11.5
Himachal Pradesh	1496921	1467275	29646	42.1	44.6	11.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1678564	1443267	235297	38.8	46.4	19.5
Jharkhand	6279679	5890312	389367	47.9	54.7	16.8
Karnataka	4475416	3441325	1034091	16.1	18.6	11.0
Kerala	2289316	1411766	877550	19.7	22.3	16.6
Madhya Pradesh	8872014	7985640	886374	28.1	32.3	12.9
Maharashtra	5664988	4140805	1524183	11.5	13.5	8.1
Manipur	304041	219273	84768	26.2	27.0	24.5
Meghalaya	264044	242499	21545	22.3	24.9	10.2
Mizoram	71675	34558	37117	14.7	13.7	15.8
Nagaland	232943	192686	40257	23.9	25.3	18.8
Odisha	6834046	6479767	354279	39.0	42.9	14.5
Punjab	1446426	1072175	374251	14.6	17.4	10.1
Rajasthan	8828287	8211890	616397	29.5	33.7	11.2
Sikkim	77741	70103	7638	25.2	28.8	11.9
Tamil Nadu	4942500	3522214	1420286	15.0	18.7	10.1
Tripura	392502	339493	53009	26.7	30.4	15.0
Uttar Pradesh	21179223	18412163	2767060	32.2	35.4	20.0
Uttarakhand	1001651	888201	113450	25.9	30.8	11.5
West Bengal	9069725	7592996	1476729	26.1	31.5	13.8
A & N Islands	26625	22103	4522	17.5	23.4	7.8
Chandigarh	18207	667	17540	4.5	5.4	4.5
D & N Haveli	26862	21912	4950	17.1	26.0	6.8
Daman & Diu	4836	1868	2968	4.0	8.0	3.0
NCT of Delhi	279720	11717	268003	5.0	9.0	4.9
Lakshadweep	7949	2428	5521	42.4	52.2	39.2
Puducherry	45279	25688	19591	10.2	17.4	6.6
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>119296891</b>	<b>102848265</b>	<b>16448626</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 20 State-wise Total Density of Population (per Sq. Km.) in India 2001-2011**

States/UTs	Density of Population	
	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	277	308
Arunachal Pradesh	13	17
Assam	340	398
Bihar	881	1106
Chhattisgarh	154	189
Goa	364	394
Gujarat	258	308
Haryana	478	573
Himachal Pradesh	109	123
Jammu & Kashmir	100	124
Jharkhand	338	414
Karnataka	276	319
Kerala	820	860
Madhya Pradesh	196	236
Maharashtra	315	365
Manipur	97	115
Meghalaya	103	132
Mizoram	42	52
Nagaland	120	119
Odisha	236	270
Punjab	484	551
Rajasthan	165	200
Sikkim	76	86
Tamil Nadu	480	555
Tripura	305	350
Uttar Pradesh	690	829
Uttarakhand	159	189
West Bengal	903	1028
A & N Islands	43	46
Chandigarh	7900	9258
D & N Haveli	449	700
Daman & Diu	1425	2191
NCT of Delhi	9340	11320
Lakshadweep	2022	2149
Puducherry	1989	2547
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>382</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 21 State-wise Urban Density of Population (per Sq. Km.) in India 1971 – 2011**

States/UTs	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	2360	3086	3459	4383	3593
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	N.A.
Assam	2911	3307	3003	3576	3491
Bihar	2032	2726	3033	4811	5058
Chhattisgarh	-	NA	-	2243	1756
Goa	1654	1823	1247	1311	1135
Gujarat	1625	2225	2773	3621	3477
Haryana	3928	3701	4194	4776	4475
Himachal Pradesh	1556	1538	1665	2464	2542
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	2147	-	2612	2756
Jharkhand	-	-	-	3344	3528
Karnataka	2272	2913	3257	3453	3933
Kerala	2585	2668	2283	2542	2097
Madhya Pradesh	2378	2170	1940	2294	2591
Maharashtra	2555	3735	4904	5588	5594
Manipur	3083	2486	3479	3835	4647
Meghalaya	3860	2839	2146	1977	2105
Mizoram	-	382	645	751	974
Nagaland	1230	1103	1414	2328	2345
Odisha	1113	1359	1665	1975	2090
Punjab	4650	3876	4160	3941	4136
Rajasthan	1198	1603	2070	2433	2570
Sikkim	1967	-	NA	NA	4015
Tamil Nadu	2115	2722	3089	2194	2561
Tripura	3871	4177	2873	3887	2453
Uttar Pradesh	4356	4364	4927	5267	5884
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	2735	3381
West Bengal	5628	5460	6079	6746	5683
A & N Islands	3298	3545	5301	4411	3784
Chandigarh	4044	6218	7382	10191	9371
D & N Haveli	NA	988	1763	2939	3514
Daman & Diu	-	-	2035	2455	3348
NCT of Delhi	8172	9744	12361	13957	14153
Lakshadweep	NA	1694	2189	2546	2293
Puducherry	3431	3160	3656	4862	5517
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>2505</b>	<b>3003</b>	<b>3370</b>	<b>3657</b>	<b>3689</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India-2011

**Appendix 22 Population of Million- Plus Cities (1981-2011)**

Million Plus Cities/UAs	Population			
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Greater Mumbai	8,243,405	12,596,243	16434386	18414288
Kolkata	9,194,018	11,021,918	13205697	14112536
Delhi	5,729,283	8,419,084	12877470	16314838
Chennai	4,289,347	5,421,985	6560242	8696010
Bangalore	2,921,751	4,130,288	5701446	8499399
Hyderabad	2,545,836	4,344,437	5742036	7749334
Ahmedabad	2,548,057	3,312,216	4525013	6352254
Pune	1,686,109	2,493,987	3760636	5049968
Surat	-	1,518,950	2811614	4585367
Kanpur	1,639,064	2,029,889	2715555	2920067
Jaipur	1,015,160	1,518,235	2322575	3073350
Lucknow	1,007,604	1,669,204	2245509	2901474
Nagpur	1,302,066	1,664,006	2129500	2497777
Patna	-	1,099,647	1697976	2046652
Indore	-	1,109,056	1516918	2167447
Vadodara	-	1,126,824	1491045	1817191
Bhopal	-	1,062,771	1458416	1883381
Coimbatore	-	1,100,746	1461139	2151466
Ludhiana	-	1,042,740	1398467	1613878
Kochi	-	1,140,605	1355972	2117990
Vishakhapatnam	-	1,057,118	1345938	1730320
Agra	-	-	1331339	1746467
Varanasi	-	1,030,863	1203961	1435113
Madurai	-	1,085,914	1203095	1462420
Meerut	-	-	1161716	1424908
Nashik	-	-	1152326	1562769
Jabalpur	-	-	1098000	1267564
Jamshedpur	-	-	1104713	1337131
Asansol	-	-	1067369	1243008
Dhanbad	-	-	1065327	1195298
Faridabad	-	-	1055938	1404653
Allahabad	-	-	1042229	1216719
Amritsar	-	-	1003917	1183705
Vijayawada	-	-	1039518	1491202
Rajkot	-	-	1003015	1390933
Ghaziabad(UA)	-	-	-	2358525
Kozhikode (UA)	-	-	-	2030519
Thrissur (UA)	-	-	-	1854783
Malappuram (UA)	-	-	-	1698645

<b>Thiruvananthapuram (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1687406
<b>Kannur (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1642892
<b>Srinagar UA</b>	-	-	-	1273312
<b>Vasai Virar City (M. Corp)</b>	-	-	-	1221233
<b>Aurangabad (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1189376
<b>Jodhpur (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1137815
<b>Ranchi (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1126741
<b>Raipur(UA)</b>	-	-	-	1122555
<b>Kollam (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1110005
<b>Gwalior(UA)</b>	-	-	-	1101981
<b>Durg- Bhilainagar (UA)</b>	-	-	-	1064077
<b>Chandigarh</b>	-	-	-	1025682
<b>Tiruchirappalli UA</b>	-	-	-	1021717
<b>Kota (M. Corp)</b>	-	-	-	1001365

Note: Blank columns depicts that the cities were not metropolitan in the respective years.

Source: Census of India, 2011

## Appendix 23

## State-wise Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth &amp; Infant Mortality Rate : 2013 (Per '000)

States /UTs	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	17.7	16.7	7.3	8.3	5.0	10.0	9.4	11.6	39	44	29
Arunachal Pradesh	19.3	20.8	13.8	5.8	6.7	2.7	13.4	14.1	11.1	32	36	14
Assam	22.4	23.5	15.4	7.8	8.2	5.6	14.5	15.3	9.9	54	56	32
Bihar	27.6	28.3	21.5	6.6	6.7	5.5	21.0	21.5	16.1	42	42	33
Chhattisgarh	24.4	25.8	17.9	7.9	8.4	5.9	16.5	17.5	12.0	46	47	38
Goa	13.0	12.4	13.4	6.6	8.0	5.8	6.4	4.4	7.6	9	8	10
Gujarat	20.8	22.2	18.5	6.5	7.2	5.5	14.3	15.1	13.0	36	43	22
Haryana	21.3	22.4	19.0	6.3	6.7	5.3	15.0	15.6	13.7	41	44	32
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	16.5	10.9	6.7	7.0	3.7	9.4	9.6	7.3	35	35	23
Jammu & Kashmir	17.5	18.7	12.6	5.3	5.5	4.5	12.1	13.2	8.1	37	39	28
Jharkhand	24.6	25.9	18.5	6.8	7.2	5.0	17.8	18.8	13.5	37	38	27
Karnataka	18.3	19.1	16.7	7.0	8.0	5.2	11.3	11.2	11.5	31	34	24
Kerala	14.7	15.0	14.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.9	7.3	12	13	9
Madhya Pradesh	26.3	28.2	19.6	8.0	8.5	6.1	18.4	19.7	13.4	54	57	37
Meghalaya	23.9	26.1	14.2	7.6	8.0	5.4	16.4	18.0	8.8	47	48	40
Maharashtra	16.5	17.2	15.4	6.2	7.1	5.0	10.2	10.1	10.4	24	29	16
Manipur	14.7	14.5	15.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	10.6	10.5	10.9	10	10	10
Mizoram	16.1	20.0	12.0	4.3	5.5	3.1	11.8	14.5	9.0	35	44	19
Nagaland	15.4	15.5	15.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	12.3	12.3	12.3	18	18	19
Odisha	19.6	20.5	14.4	8.4	8.7	6.3	11.3	11.8	8.2	51	53	38
Punjab	15.7	16.3	14.7	6.7	7.5	5.4	9.0	8.8	9.4	26	28	23
Rajasthan	25.6	26.7	22.0	6.5	6.8	5.6	19.1	19.9	16.4	47	51	30
Sikkim	17.1	17.1	16.7	5.2	5.6	3.2	11.8	11.6	13.5	22	23	15
Tamil Nadu	15.6	15.7	15.5	7.3	8.1	6.3	8.3	7.6	9.2	21	24	17
Tripura	13.7	14.3	10.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	9.0	9.8	5.5	26	27	19
Uttar Pradesh	27.2	28.1	23.3	7.7	8.1	5.9	19.5	20.0	17.4	50	53	38
Uttarakhand	18.2	18.9	15.7	6.1	6.4	4.8	12.1	12.5	10.9	32	34	22
West Bengal	16.0	17.7	11.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	9.6	11.4	4.8	31	32	26
A & N Islands	14.6	14.5	15.0	4.6	5.2	3.4	10.0	9.3	11.5	24	29	13
Chandigarh	14.7	20.5	14.1	4.0	3.4	4.0	10.7	17.1	10.0	21	18	21
D & N Haveli	25.5	24.9	27.8	4.4	4.8	2.9	21.1	20.1	24.8	31	34	22
Daman & Diu	17.9	18.2	17.5	4.9	5.1	4.6	13.0	13.1	12.9	20	17	26
NCT of Delhi	17.2	18.9	16.9	4.1	4.6	4.1	13.1	14.3	12.9	24	35	22
Lakshadweep	14.8	16.2	13.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	8.5	10.3	6.6	24	20	28
Puducherry	15.7	15.9	15.6	7.0	8.0	6.6	8.7	7.9	9.1	17	20	15
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>

Note: Infant mortality rate for smaller States and UTs based on three year period 2011-13.

Source: Sample Registration System Registrar General of India, September, 2014



# Data Appendices (24-70)

**Salient Features of Slum Houses,  
Household Amenities in India-  
Census-2011**



## Appendix-24 State-wise Urban and Slum Population in India : 2011

States/UTs	Urban Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population in Urban Population of state	% of State Slum Population in Total Slum Population of India
Andhra Pradesh	28219075	10186934	36.10	15.55
Arunachal Pradesh	317369	15562	4.90	0.02
Assam	4398542	197266	4.48	0.30
Bihar	11758016	1237682	10.53	1.89
Chhattisgarh	5937237	1898931	31.98	2.90
Goa	906814	26247	2.89	0.04
Gujarat	25745083	1680095	6.53	2.57
Haryana	8842103	1662305	18.80	2.54
Himachal Pradesh	688552	61312	8.90	0.09
Jammu & Kashmir	3433242	662062	19.28	1.01
Jharkhand	7933061	372999	4.70	0.57
Karnataka	23625962	3291434	13.93	5.03
Kerala	15934926	202048	1.27	0.31
Madhya Pradesh	20069405	5688993	28.35	8.69
Maharashtra	50818259	11848423	23.32	18.09
Manipur	834154	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	595450	57418	9.64	0.09
Mizoram	571771	78561	13.74	0.12
Nagaland	570966	82324	14.42	0.13
Odisha	7003656	1560303	22.28	2.38
Punjab	10399146	1460518	14.04	2.23
Rajasthan	17048085	2068000	12.13	3.16
Sikkim	153578	31378	20.43	0.05
Tamil Nadu	34917440	5798459	16.61	8.85
Tripura	961453	139780	14.54	0.21
Uttar Pradesh*	44495063	6239965	14.02	9.53
Uttarakhand	3049338	487741	15.99	0.74
West Bengal	29093002	6418594	22.06	9.80
A & N Islands	143488	14172	9.88	0.02
Chandigarh	1026459	95135	9.27	0.15
D & N Haveli	160595	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	182851	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi*	16368899	1785390	10.91	2.73
Lakshadweep	50332	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	852753	144573	16.95	0.22
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note : 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

**Appendix-25 Census of India - 2011 Slum and Non Slum population Figures at a Glance**

Item	Slum and Non Slum Population in India -2011			
		Slum	Non Slum	Urban
<b>Population</b>	Persons	65494604	311611521	377106125
	Males	33968203	161520997	195489200
	Females	31526401	150090524	181616925
<b>Population (0-6 age group)</b>	Persons	8082743	35109645	43192388
	Males	4204451	18463354	22667805
	Females	3878292	16646291	20524583
<b>Scheduled Castes Population</b>	Absolute	13354080	34173444	47527524
	Percentage	20.4	11.0	12.6
<b>Scheduled Tribes Population</b>	Absolute	2216533	8245339	10461872
	Percentage	3.4	2.6	2.7
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	Per thousand	928	929	929
<b>Sex Ratio (0-6 Age Group)</b>	<b>Per thousand</b>	922	902	905

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

**Appendix-26 State-wise Number of Towns, Slum Households and Population as per Census-2011**

State/UTs	Number of Towns		Slum Households	Slum Population
	Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Towns		
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	2431474	10186934
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	3479	15562
Assam	88	31	42533	197266
Bihar	139	88	216496	1237682
Chhattisgarh	168	94	413831	1898931
Goa	14	3	5497	26247
Gujarat	195	103	345998	1680095
Haryana	80	75	332697	1662305
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	14385	61312
Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	103633	662062
Jharkhand	40	31	72544	372999
Karnataka	220	206	707662	3291434
Kerala	59	19	45417	202048
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	1117764	5688993
Maharashtra	256	189	2499948	11848423
Manipur	28	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	10	6	10518	57418
Mizoram	23	1	15987	78561
Nagaland	19	11	17152	82324
Odisha	107	76	350032	1560303
Punjab	143	73	293928	1460518
Rajasthan	185	107	394391	2068000
Sikkim	8	7	7203	31378
Tamil Nadu	721	507	1463689	5798459
Tripura	16	15	34143	139780
Uttar Pradesh*	648	293	1066363	6239965
Uttarakhand	74	31	93911	487741
West Bengal	129	122	1391756	6418594
A & N Islands	1	1	3324	14172
Chandigarh	1	1	21704	95135
D & N Haveli	1	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	2	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi*	3	22	367893	1785390
Lakshadweep	0	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	6	6	34839	144573
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>13920191</b>	<b>65494604</b>

\*NS' indicates slum not reported.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

Note: 1.NCT Delhi and Uttar Pradesh includes 19 and 1 Census Towns for slum population

2. Total of 65.49 million people living in 13.92 million households have been enumerated in slums of 2613 slum reported towns spread across 31 States/UTs.

**Appendix -27 Total, Urban, Slum Population in different States /UTs of India – 2011**

States/UTs	Total Population	Urban Population	Slum Population	% in Total Population	% in Total Urban Population	% in Total Slum Population
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	28219075	10186934	6.99	7.48	15.55
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	317369	15562	0.11	0.08	0.02
Assam	31205576	4398542	197266	2.58	1.17	0.30
Bihar	104099452	11758016	1237682	8.60	3.12	1.89
Chhattisgarh	25545198	5937237	1898931	2.11	1.57	2.90
Goa	1458545	906814	26247	0.12	0.24	0.04
Gujarat	60439692	25745083	1680095	4.99	6.83	2.57
Haryana	25351462	8842103	1662305	2.09	2.34	2.54
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	688552	61312	0.57	0.18	0.09
Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	3433242	662062	1.04	0.91	1.01
Jharkhand	32988134	7933061	372999	2.73	2.10	0.57
Karnataka	61095297	23625962	3291434	5.05	6.27	5.03
Kerala	33406061	15934926	202048	2.76	4.23	0.31
Madhya Pradesh	72626809	20069405	5688993	6.00	5.32	8.69
Maharashtra	112374333	50818259	11848423	9.28	13.48	18.09
Manipur	2855794	834154	NS	0.24	0.22	NS
Meghalaya	2966889	595450	57418	0.25	0.16	0.09
Mizoram	1097206	571771	78561	0.09	0.15	0.12
Nagaland	1978502	570966	82324	0.16	0.15	0.13
Odisha	41974218	7003656	1560303	3.47	1.86	2.38
Punjab	27743338	10399146	1460518	2.29	2.76	2.23
Rajasthan	68548437	17048085	2068000	5.66	4.52	3.16
Sikkim	610577	153578	31378	0.05	0.04	0.05
Tamil Nadu	72147030	34917440	5798459	5.96	9.26	8.85
Tripura	3673917	961453	139780	0.30	0.25	0.21
Uttar Pradesh*	199812341	44495063	6239965	16.51	11.80	9.53
Uttarakhand	10086292	3049338	487741	0.83	0.81	0.74
West Bengal	91276115	29093002	6418594	7.54	7.71	9.80
A & N Islands	380581	143488	14172	0.03	0.04	0.02
Chandigarh	1055450	1026459	95135	0.09	0.27	0.15
D & N Haveli	343709	160595	NS	0.03	0.04	NS
Daman & Diu	243247	182851	NS	0.02	0.05	NS
NCT of Delhi*	16787941	16368899	1785390	1.39	4.34	2.73
Lakshadweep	64473	50332	NS	0.01	0.01	NS
Puducherry	1247953	852753	144573	0.10	0.23	0.22
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011



**Appendix-28 State-wise Total Urban , Slum Population and their household size in India-2011**

States/UTs	Total Slum population	Total Urban population	Total Urban Households	Total Slum Households	Average Slum Households Size	Average Urban Households Size
Andhra Pradesh	10186934	28219075	6788201	2431474	4.2	4.2
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	317369	70367	3479	4.5	4.5
Assam	197266	4398542	985594	42533	4.6	4.5
Bihar	1237682	11758016	2050625	216496	5.7	5.7
Chhattisgarh	1898931	5937237	1285156	413831	4.6	4.6
Goa	26247	906814	215403	5497	4.8	4.2
Gujarat	1680095	25745083	5474870	345998	4.9	4.7
Haryana	1662305	8842103	1813768	332697	5.0	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	61312	688552	170770	14385	4.3	4.0
Jammu & Kashmir	662062	3433242	566285	103633	6.4	6.1
Jharkhand	372999	7933061	1525412	72544	5.1	5.2
Karnataka	3291434	23625962	5410370	707662	4.7	4.4
Kerala	202048	15934926	3704113	45417	4.4	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	20069405	4012978	1117764	5.1	5.0
Maharashtra	11848423	50818259	11206781	2499948	4.7	4.5
Manipur	NS	834154	172339	NS	0.0	4.8
Meghalaya	57418	595450	117486	10518	5.5	5.1
Mizoram	78561	571771	117041	15987	4.9	4.9
Nagaland	82324	570966	118511	17152	4.8	4.8
Odisha	1560303	7003656	1547833	350032	4.5	4.5
Punjab	1460518	10399146	2154958	293928	5.0	4.8
Rajasthan	2068000	17048085	3216243	394391	5.2	5.3
Sikkim	31378	153578	35718	7203	4.4	4.3
Tamil Nadu	5798459	34917440	8996487	1463689	4.0	3.9
Tripura	139780	961453	238974	34143	4.1	4.0
Uttar Pradesh*	6239965	44495063	7762093	1066363	5.9	5.7
Uttarakhand	487741	3049338	631889	93911	5.2	4.8
West Bengal	6418594	29093002	6567150	1391756	4.6	4.4
A & N Islands	14172	143488	36021	3324	4.3	4.0
Chandigarh	95135	1026459	234033	21704	4.4	4.4
D & N Haveli	NS	160595	40364	NS	0.0	4.0
Daman & Diu	NS	182851	48212	NS	0.0	3.8
NCT of Delhi*	1785390	16368899	3356425	367893	4.9	4.9
Lakshadweep	NS	50332	8864	NS	0.0	5.7
Puducherry	144573	852753	207432	34839	4.1	4.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>80888766</b>	<b>13920191</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix -29

## Total urban population, population of cities/town reporting slums and slum population - India, states, union territories - 2011 Census

States/UTs	Total Population	Total Urban population	Population of cities/towns reporting slums	Total slum population	% of Slum Population	
					To total Urban population of State/UTs-India	To Population of cities/towns reporting slums
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	28219075	24101988	10186934	36.1	42.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	317369	96120	15562	4.9	16.2
Assam	31205576	4398542	2413793	197266	4.5	8.2
Bihar	104099452	11758016	9266851	1237682	10.5	13.4
Chhattisgarh	25545198	5937237	5131129	1898931	32.0	37.0
Goa	1458545	906814	204707	26247	2.9	12.8
Gujarat	60439692	25745083	21640548	1680095	6.5	7.8
Haryana	25351462	8842103	7802074	1662305	18.8	21.3
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	688552	345465	61312	8.9	17.7
Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	3433242	2689570	662062	19.3	24.6
Jharkhand	32988134	7933061	4943859	372999	4.7	7.5
Karnataka	61095297	23625962	22129551	3291434	13.9	14.9
Kerala	33406061	15934926	3459255	202048	1.3	5.8
Madhya Pradesh	72626809	20069405	17862353	5688993	28.3	31.8
Maharashtra	112374333	50818259	45168520	11848423	23.3	26.2
Manipur	2855794	834154	NS	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	2966889	595450	312987	57418	9.6	18.3
Mizoram	1097206	571771	293416	78561	13.7	26.8
Nagaland	1978502	570966	421913	82324	14.4	19.5
Odisha	41974218	7003656	5657116	1560303	22.3	27.6
Punjab	27743338	10399146	8124234	1460518	14.0	18.0
Rajasthan	68548437	17048085	12760336	2068000	12.1	16.2
Sikkim	610577	153578	138686	31378	20.4	22.6
Tamil Nadu	72147030	34917440	26503353	5798459	16.6	21.9
Tripura	3673917	961453	654617	139780	14.5	21.4
Uttar Pradesh*	199812341	44495063	32117057	6239965	14.0	19.4
Uttarakhand	10086292	3049338	1972627	487741	16.0	24.7
West Bengal	91276115	29093002	20816177	6418594	22.1	30.8
A & N Islands	380581	143488	108058	14172	9.9	13.1
Chandigarh	1055450	1026459	970602	95135	9.3	9.8
D & N Haveli	343709	160595	NS	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	243247	182851	NS	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi*	16787941	16368899	12969530	1785390	10.9	13.8
Lakshadweep	64473	50332	NS	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	1247953	852753	761632	144573	17.0	19.0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>291838124</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix -30

## Total Population, Slum Population and its Percentage in Municipal Corporations with Population above one Million – 2011

Name of the City	Total Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population to Total Population
<b>Greater Mumbai</b>	12442373	5206473	41.84
<b>DMC</b>	11034555	1617239	14.66
<b>BBMP</b>	8495492	712801	8.39
<b>GHMC</b>	6993262	2287014	32.70
<b>Ahmedabad</b>	5633927	250681	4.45
<b>Chennai</b>	4646732	1342337	28.89
<b>Surat</b>	4501610	467434	10.38
<b>Kolkata</b>	4496694	1409721	31.35
<b>Pune</b>	3124458	690545	22.10
<b>Jaipur</b>	3046163	323400	10.62
<b>Lucknow</b>	2817105	364941	12.95
<b>Kanpur</b>	2768057	425008	15.35
<b>Nagpur</b>	2405665	859487	35.73
<b>Indore</b>	1994397	590257	29.60
<b>Thane</b>	1841488	326798	17.75
<b>Bhopal</b>	1798218	479699	26.68
<b>Vadodara</b>	1752371	84804	4.84
<b>GVMC</b>	1728128	770971	44.61
<b>Pimpri Chinchwad</b>	1727692	129099	7.47
<b>Patna</b>	1684297	77034	4.57
<b>Ghaziabad</b>	1648643	333962	20.26
<b>Ludhiana</b>	1618879	244163	15.08
<b>Agra</b>	1585704	533554	33.65
<b>Nashik</b>	1486053	189721	12.77
<b>Faridabad</b>	1414050	215053	15.21
<b>Rajkot</b>	1323363	189360	14.31
<b>Meerut</b>	1305429	544859	41.74
<b>Kalyan-Dombivli</b>	1247327	98157	7.87
<b>Vasai-Virar City</b>	1222390	35691	2.92
<b>Srinagar</b>	1206419	343125	28.44
<b>Varanasi</b>	1198491	302025	25.20
<b>Aurangabad</b>	1175116	221001	18.81
<b>Allahabad</b>	1168385	91689	7.85
<b>Dhanbad</b>	1162472	14275	1.23
<b>Amritsar</b>	1159227	329797	28.45
<b>Vijayawada</b>	1143232	451231	39.47
<b>Navi Mumbai</b>	1120547	207645	18.53

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<b>Jabalpur</b>	1081677	483626	44.71
<b>Howrah</b>	1077075	83509	7.75
<b>Ranchi</b>	1073427	74287	6.92
<b>Jodhpur</b>	1056191	254096	24.06
<b>Gwalior</b>	1054420	309793	29.38
<b>Coimbatore</b>	1050721	129181	12.29
<b>Raipur</b>	1027264	406571	39.58
<b>Madurai</b>	1017865	278153	27.33
<b>Kota</b>	1001694	319309	31.88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116558745</b>	<b>25099576</b>	<b>21.53</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-31

## Total Urban &amp; Slum Population and Percentage Share of Slum Population to Total Urban Population for the Cities Having Population Between 5 Lakhs and 10 Lakhs-2011

Name of city	Total Urban Population	Total Slum Population	% of Slum Population to total Urban Population
Ajmer	542321	110675	20.41
Aligarh	874408	258841	29.60
Amravati	647057	238883	36.92
Asansol	563917	198116	35.13
Bareilly	904797	144097	15.93
Bhavnagar	605882	61632	10.17
Bhilai Nagar	627734	214030	34.10
Bhiwandi Nizampur	709665	345386	48.67
Bhubaneswar	885363	163983	18.52
Bikaner	644406	121855	18.91
Chandigarh	970602	95135	9.80
Cuttack	610189	163766	26.84
Dehradun	574840	158542	27.58
Durgapur	566517	43529	7.68
Firozabad	604214	65696	10.87
Gorakhpur	673446	49268	7.32
Gulbarga	543147	44867	8.26
Guntur	670073	266500	39.77
Gurgaon	886519	144805	16.33
Guwahati	962334	25739	2.67
Hubli-Dharwad	943788	184745	19.57
Jalandhar	868929	145117	16.70
Jammu	576198	6630	1.15
Jamnagar	600943	71497	11.90
Jamshedpur	677350	42026	6.20
Jhansi	505693	99500	19.67
Kochi	633553	5184	0.82
Kolhapur	549236	67646	12.32
Kozhikode	550440	50343	9.15
Loni	516082	107800	20.89
Mira-Bhayandar	809378	61593	7.61
Moradabad	887871	119695	13.48
Mysore	920550	39029	4.24
Nanded Waghala	550439	126326	22.95
Nellore	547621	204387	37.32
Noida	637272	49407	7.75
Saharanpur	705478	67303	9.54
Salem	829267	180936	21.82
Sangli Miraj Kupwad	502793	27089	5.39
Siliguri	513264	122958	23.96
Solapur	951558	175408	18.43
Thiruvananthapuram	788271	3320	0.42
Tiruchirappalli	847387	228518	26.97
Ujjain	515215	120141	23.32
Ulhasnagar	506098	84684	16.73
Warangal	704570	246516	34.99

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-32

## Sex wise distribution of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Slum Population in India-2011

States/UTs	Scheduled Castes Population (Slums)			Scheduled Tribes Population (Slums)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	1428212	701961	726251	270556	135496	135060
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	4631	2188	2443
Assam	42358	21443	20915	3702	1827	1875
Bihar	260442	135756	124686	16630	8503	8127
Chhattisgarh	338098	169330	168768	174050	86792	87258
Goa	651	331	320	112	59	53
Gujarat	186577	97217	89360	125538	63586	61952
Haryana	497042	262522	234520	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	16062	8287	7775	488	305	183
Jammu & Kashmir	11136	5853	5283	10797	5630	5167
Jharkhand	58164	29645	28519	66680	32877	33803
Karnataka	922589	457751	464838	172129	85249	86880
Kerala	21923	10582	11341	411	213	198
Madhya Pradesh	1251713	649241	602472	356481	181980	174501
Maharashtra	1863882	945496	918386	364254	186580	177674
Manipur	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	1589	827	762	40752	19539	21213
Mizoram	69	43	26	73552	35898	37654
Nagaland	0	0	0	64253	31851	32402
Odisha	321167	161070	160097	199836	99120	100716
Punjab	581984	305725	276259	0	0	0
Rajasthan	582562	301017	281545	100675	52690	47985
Sikkim	1658	849	809	8745	4273	4472
Tamil Nadu	1853315	918245	935070	30996	15444	15552
Tripura	40291	20229	20062	3337	1625	1712
Uttar Pradesh	1373211	729311	643900	19186	10187	8999
Uttarakhand	91953	48139	43814	2321	1189	1132
West Bengal	1060811	544570	516241	106373	53393	52980
A & N Islands	0	0	0	48	25	23
D & N Haveli	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Chandigarh	29230	15818	13412	0	0	0
NCT of Delhi	482870	260511	222359	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	34521	16775	17746	0	0	0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13354080</b>	<b>6818544</b>	<b>6535536</b>	<b>2216533</b>	<b>1116519</b>	<b>1100014</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

'\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011



## Appendix-33

## Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Living in Urban &amp; Slum Areas in India - 2011

States/UTs	Population in Urban areas		Population in slum areas		Population in Non Slum	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	3031745	685944	1428212	270556	1603533	415388
Arunachal Pradesh	0	161975	0	4631	0	157344
Assam	405560	218966	42358	3702	363202	215264
Bihar	1223110	65722	260442	16630	962668	49092
Chhattisgarh	762320	591820	338098	174050	424222	417770
Goa	15988	61636	651	112	15337	61524
Gujarat	1792874	895326	186577	125538	1606297	769788
Haryana	1393506	0	497042	0	896464	0
Himachal Pradesh	122717	17734	16062	488	106655	17246
Jammu & Kashmir	173965	86466	11136	10797	162829	75669
Jharkhand	832781	776892	58164	66680	774617	710212
Karnataka	2979229	819196	922589	172129	2056640	647067
Kerala	1221292	51747	21923	411	1199369	51336
Madhya Pradesh	3074318	1039910	1251713	356481	1822605	683429
Maharashtra	5781079	1504136	1863882	364254	3917197	1139882
Manipur	49479	111614	NS	NS	49479	111614
Meghalaya	5782	418970	1589	40752	4193	378218
Mizoram	920	528648	69	73552	851	455096
Nagaland	0	404135	0	64253	0	339882
Odisha	969821	595789	321167	199836	648654	395953
Punjab	2363193	0	581984	0	1781209	0
Rajasthan	2684630	545411	582562	100675	2102068	444736
Sikkim	7940	39214	1658	8745	6282	30469
Tamil Nadu	4962970	134417	1853315	30996	3109655	103421
Tripura	216925	49247	40291	3337	176634	45910
Uttar Pradesh*	5672381	103197	1373211	19186	4299170	84011
Uttarakhand	395851	27084	91953	2321	303898	24763
West Bengal	4368163	441838	1060811	106373	3307352	335465
A & N Islands	0	1815	0	48	0	1767
Chandigarh	194112	0	29230	0	164882	0
D & N Haveli	4890	27620	NS	NS	4890	27620
Daman & Diu	3957	7746	NS	NS	3957	7746
NCT of Delhi*	2730126	0	482870	0	2247256	0
Lakshadweep	0	47657	NS	NS	0	47657
Puducherry	85900	0	34521	0	51379	0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>47527524</b>	<b>10461872</b>	<b>13354080</b>	<b>2216533</b>	<b>34173444</b>	<b>8245339</b>

\*NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-34

## Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Living in Urban and Slum Areas – 2011

States/UTs	Population In Urban Areas		Population In Slum Areas		Percentage of Slum SC/ST in Urban SC/ST	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	3031745	685944	1428212	270556	47.1	39.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0	161975	0	4631	0.0	2.9
Assam	405560	218966	42358	3702	10.4	1.7
Bihar	1223110	65722	260442	16630	21.3	25.3
Chhattisgarh	762320	591820	338098	174050	44.4	29.4
Goa	15988	61636	651	112	4.1	0.2
Gujarat	1792874	895326	186577	125538	10.4	14.0
Haryana	1393506	0	497042	0	35.7	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	122717	17734	16062	488	13.1	2.8
Jammu & Kashmir	173965	86466	11136	10797	6.4	12.5
Jharkhand	832781	776892	58164	66680	7.0	8.6
Karnataka	2979229	819196	922589	172129	31.0	21.0
Kerala	1221292	51747	21923	411	1.8	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	3074318	1039910	1251713	356481	40.7	34.3
Maharashtra	5781079	1504136	1863882	364254	32.2	24.2
Manipur	49479	111614	NS	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	5782	418970	1589	40752	27.5	9.7
Mizoram	920	528648	69	73552	7.5	13.9
Nagaland	0	404135	0	64253	0.0	15.9
Odisha	969821	595789	321167	199836	33.1	33.5
Punjab	2363193	0	581984	0	24.6	0.0
Rajasthan	2684630	545411	582562	100675	21.7	18.5
Sikkim	7940	39214	1658	8745	20.9	22.3
Tamil Nadu	4962970	134417	1853315	30996	37.3	23.1
Tripura	216925	49247	40291	3337	18.6	6.8
Uttar Pradesh*	5672381	103197	1373211	19186	24.2	18.6
Uttarakhand	395851	27084	91953	2321	23.2	8.6
West Bengal	4368163	441838	1060811	106373	24.3	24.1
A & N Islands	0	1815	0	48	0.0	2.6
Chandigarh	194112	0	29230	0	15.1	0.0
D & N Haveli	4890	27620	NS	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	3957	7746	NS	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi*	2730126	0	482870	0	17.7	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	47657	NS	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	85900	0	34521	0	40.2	0.0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>47527524</b>	<b>10461872</b>	<b>13354080</b>	<b>2216533</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>

\*NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-35

## Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Living in Slum and Non Slum and Urban Areas - 2011

States/UTs	Total Population			Percentage in slum area		Percentage in Non-Slum area		Percentage of population in urban area	
	Urban	Slum	Non-Slum SC	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	28219075	10186934	18032141	14.0	2.7	8.9	2.3	10.7	2.4
Arunachal Pradesh	317369	15562	301807	0.0	29.8	0.0	52.1	0.0	51.0
Assam	4398542	197266	4201276	21.5	1.9	8.6	5.1	9.2	5.0
Bihar	11758016	1237682	10520334	21.0	1.3	9.2	0.5	10.4	0.6
Chhattisgarh	5937237	1898931	4038306	17.8	9.2	10.5	10.3	12.8	10.0
Goa	906814	26247	880567	2.5	0.4	1.7	7.0	1.8	6.8
Gujarat	25745083	1680095	24064988	11.1	7.5	6.7	3.2	7.0	3.5
Haryana	8842103	1662305	7179798	29.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	15.8	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	688552	61312	627240	26.2	0.8	17.0	2.7	17.8	2.6
Jammu & Kashmir	3433242	662062	2771180	1.7	1.6	5.9	2.7	5.1	2.5
Jharkhand	7933061	372999	7560062	15.6	17.9	10.2	9.4	10.5	9.8
Karnataka	23625962	3291434	20334528	28.0	5.2	10.1	3.2	12.6	3.5
Kerala	15934926	202048	15732878	10.9	0.2	7.6	0.3	7.7	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	20069405	5688993	14380412	22.0	6.3	12.7	4.8	15.3	5.2
Maharashtra	50818259	11848423	38969836	15.7	3.1	10.1	2.9	11.4	3.0
Meghalaya	595450	57418	538032	2.8	71.0	0.8	70.3	1.0	70.4
Mizoram	571771	78561	493210	0.1	93.6	0.2	92.3	0.2	92.5
Nagaland	570966	82324	488642	0.0	78.0	0.0	69.6	0.0	70.8
Odisha	7003656	1560303	5443353	20.6	12.8	11.9	7.3	13.8	8.5
Punjab	10399146	1460518	8938628	39.8	0.0	19.9	0.0	22.7	0.0
Rajasthan	17048085	2068000	14980085	28.2	4.9	14.0	3.0	15.7	3.2
Sikkim	153578	31378	122200	5.3	27.9	5.1	24.9	5.2	25.5
Tamil Nadu	34917440	5798459	29118981	32.0	0.5	10.7	0.4	14.2	0.4
Tripura	961453	139780	821673	28.8	2.4	21.5	5.6	22.6	5.1
Uttar Pradesh*	44495063	6239965	38255098	22.0	0.3	11.2	0.2	12.7	0.2
Uttarakhand	3049338	487741	2561597	18.9	0.5	11.9	1.0	13.0	0.9
West Bengal	29093002	6418594	22674408	16.5	1.7	14.6	1.5	15.0	1.5
A & N Islands	143488	14172	129316	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.3
Chandigarh	1026459	95135	931324	30.7	0.0	17.7	0.0	18.9	0.0
NCT of Delhi*	16368899	1785390	14583509	27.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	16.7	0.0
Puducherry	852753	144573	708180	23.9	0.0	7.3	0.0	10.1	0.0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>375878193</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>310383589</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>

\*NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-36

## Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Living in Cities with Million plus Urban Population - 2011

Name of Million Plus Cities	Population in Slums of million plus cities			Percentage of Slum Population in Total Slum Population	
	Total	SC	S T	S C	S T
Greater Mumbai	5206473	410300	66370	7.9	1.3
DMC	1617239	420204	0	26.0	0.0
BBMP	712801	265900	16449	37.3	2.3
GHMC	2287014	226208	49859	9.9	2.2
Ahmedabad	250681	47218	5817	18.8	2.3
Chennai	1342337	394081	2995	29.4	0.2
Surat	467434	18802	41390	4.0	8.9
Kolkata	1409721	78337	3981	5.6	0.3
Pune	690545	192442	9256	27.9	1.3
Jaipur	323400	78606	15679	24.3	4.8
Lucknow	364941	58214	2585	16.0	0.7
Kanpur	425008	116166	741	27.3	0.2
Nagpur	859487	209217	99646	24.3	11.6
Indore	590257	142868	17825	24.2	3.0
Thane	326798	35988	13156	11.0	4.0
Bhopal	479699	96950	17919	20.2	3.7
Vadodara	84804	6386	7443	7.5	8.8
GVMC	770971	81953	9321	10.6	1.2
Pimpri Chinchwad	129099	65946	2289	51.1	1.8
Patna	77034	18979	112	24.6	0.1
Ghaziabad	333962	57854	840	17.3	0.3
Ludhiana	244163	59567	0	24.4	0.0
Agra	533554	175582	4031	32.9	0.8
Nashik	189721	61662	24843	32.5	13.1
Faridabad	215053	58055	0	27.0	0.0
Rajkot	189360	36880	3138	19.5	1.7
Meerut	544859	130045	2366	23.9	0.4
Kalyan-Dombivli	98157	28486	1951	29.0	2.0
Vasai-Virar City	35691	1888	1907	5.3	5.3
Srinagar	343125	4	957	0.0	0.3
Varanasi	302025	37023	1995	12.3	0.7
Aurangabad	221001	66077	2668	29.9	1.2
Allahabad	91689	25001	235	27.3	0.3
Dhanbad	14275	4077	414	28.6	2.9
Amritsar	329797	127432	0	38.6	0.0
Vijayawada	451231	59195	9994	13.1	2.2
Navi Mumbai	207645	37196	4577	17.9	2.2
Jabalpur	483626	99299	23168	20.5	4.8
Howrah	83509	3631	307	4.3	0.4
Ranchi	74287	6817	28605	9.2	38.5
Jodhpur	254096	71417	14511	28.1	5.7
Gwalior	309793	78106	5918	25.2	1.9
Coimbatore	129181	55474	33	42.9	0.0
Raipur	406571	71440	19314	17.6	4.8
Madurai	278153	32420	1839	11.7	0.7
Kota	319309	83864	15667	26.3	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25099576</b>	<b>4433257</b>	<b>552111</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-37

## Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Living in Cities with Million plus Urban Population - 2011

States/UTs	Total Slum population			Slum Population in the age group 0-6			% of 0-6 age group Slum Population in the Total Slum Popn.		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	10186934	5103377	5083557	1149779	593145	556634	11.3	11.6	10.9
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	8029	7533	2226	1102	1124	14.3	13.7	14.9
Assam	197266	101424	95842	22229	11378	10851	11.3	11.2	11.3
Bihar	1237682	649475	588207	208383	107994	100389	16.8	16.6	17.1
Chhattisgarh	1898931	966623	932308	254080	130178	123902	13.4	13.5	13.3
Goa	26247	13826	12421	3240	1691	1549	12.3	12.2	12.5
Gujarat	1680095	912571	767524	240589	126331	114258	14.3	13.8	14.9
Haryana	1662305	887947	774358	225889	122124	103765	13.6	13.8	13.4
Himachal Pradesh	61312	32555	28757	6509	3493	3016	10.6	10.7	10.5
Jammu & Kashmir	662062	342422	319640	94204	50649	43555	14.2	14.8	13.6
Jharkhand	372999	192908	180091	53465	27703	25762	14.3	14.4	14.3
Karnataka	3291434	1650724	1640710	418295	212928	205367	12.7	12.9	12.5
Kerala	202048	97429	104619	20327	10271	10056	10.1	10.5	9.6
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	2957524	2731469	771999	403360	368639	13.6	13.6	13.5
Maharashtra	11848423	6328217	5520206	1428850	743603	685247	12.1	11.8	12.4
Meghalaya	57418	28737	28681	8241	4162	4079	14.4	14.5	14.2
Mizoram	78561	38861	39700	10430	5292	5138	13.3	13.6	12.9
Nagaland	82324	42651	39673	11114	5569	5545	13.5	13.1	14.0
Odisha	1560303	800963	759340	188962	97551	91411	12.1	12.2	12.0
Punjab	1460518	776388	684130	176257	94781	81476	12.1	12.2	11.9
Rajasthan	2068000	1078991	989009	307035	161872	145163	14.8	15.0	14.7
Sikkim	31378	16216	15162	3229	1621	1608	10.3	10.0	10.6
Tamil Nadu	5798459	2886993	2911466	614969	314363	300606	10.6	10.9	10.3
Tripura	139780	70143	69637	14755	7467	7288	10.6	10.6	10.5
Uttar Pradesh*	6239965	3298339	2941626	863392	457036	406356	13.8	13.9	13.8
Uttarakhand	487741	257624	230117	66176	35131	31045	13.6	13.6	13.5
West Bengal	6418594	3321700	3096894	656780	337441	319339	10.2	10.2	10.3
A & N Islands	14172	7386	6786	1588	788	800	11.2	10.7	11.8
Chandigarh	95135	53340	41795	14720	7697	7023	15.5	14.4	16.8
NCT of Delhi*	1785390	974329	811061	229029	119508	109521	12.8	12.3	13.5
Puducherry	144573	70491	74082	16002	8222	7780	11.1	11.7	10.5
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>33968203</b>	<b>31526401</b>	<b>8082743</b>	<b>4204451</b>	<b>3878292</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>

NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

**Appendix -38 Urban Population and Slum Population in the 0-6 Age Group and Percentage of Slum Child Population in Urban Child Population and Total Slum Population in Million Plus Cities - 2011**

Name of Million Plus Cities	Child population in 0-6 age group		Percentage of slum child population to	
	Urban population	Slum population	Urban Child population	Total Slum population
Greater Mumbai	1203770	566099	47.0	10.9
Delhi	1238350	204300	16.5	12.6
Bangalore	923002	83639	9.1	11.7
Greater Hyderabad	832630	298239	35.8	13.0
Ahmedabad	628411	37557	6.0	15.0
Chennai	459324	143880	31.3	10.7
Surat	553703	65064	11.8	13.9
Kolkata	339323	127853	37.7	9.1
Pune	337062	83894	24.9	12.1
Jaipur	387354	48188	12.4	14.9
Lucknow	293697	41084	14.0	11.3
Kanpur	267316	48364	18.1	11.4
Nagpur	247078	94663	38.3	11.0
Indore	237842	80814	34.0	13.7
Thane	209879	41051	19.6	12.6
Bhopal	216088	66547	30.8	13.9
Vadodara	174880	11251	6.4	13.3
GVMC	164129	79957	48.7	10.4
Pimpri Chinchwad	221746	18696	8.4	14.5
Patna	203047	11322	5.6	14.7
Ghaziabad	208853	49745	23.8	14.9
Ludhiana	184239	29734	16.1	12.2
Agra	197468	71695	36.3	13.4
Nashik	174476	26145	15.0	13.8
Faridabad	187639	33719	18.0	15.7
Rajkot	142602	27434	19.2	14.5
Meerut	170823	78539	46.0	14.4
Kalyan-Dombivli	121122	12449	10.3	12.7
Vasai-Virar City	147102	5713	3.9	16.0
Srinagar	155520	48253	31.0	14.1
Varanasi	135677	37519	27.7	12.4
Aurangabad	158779	33823	21.3	15.3
Allahabad	120620	9981	8.3	10.9
Dhanbad	148220	1865	1.3	13.1
Amritsar	119592	37688	31.5	11.4
Vijayawada	111677	49847	44.6	11.0
Navi Mumbai	129591	29529	22.8	14.2
Jabalpur	114504	55513	48.5	11.5
Howrah	91315	8402	9.2	10.1
Ranchi	126863	9738	7.7	13.1
Jodhpur	134761	39505	29.3	15.5
Gwalior	117783	37531	31.9	12.1
Coimbatore	102069	13075	12.8	10.1
Raipur	131166	55311	42.2	13.6
Madurai	100324	29653	29.6	10.7
Kota	121634	45162	37.1	14.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12793050</b>	<b>3030030</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011



## Appendix -39 Sex Ratio of Slum &amp; Non-Slum Urban Population in States/UTs - 2011

States/UTs	Slum Population		Non-Slum Population		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Slum	Non Slum
Andhra Pradesh	5103377	5083557	9095528	8936613	996	983
Arunachal Pradesh	8029	7533	159872	141935	938	888
Assam	101424	95842	2159030	2042246	945	946
Bihar	649475	588207	5554832	4965502	906	894
Chhattisgarh	966623	932308	2068846	1969460	965	952
Goa	13826	12421	449878	430689	898	957
Gujarat	912571	767524	12779530	11285458	841	883
Haryana	887947	774358	3832781	3347017	872	873
Himachal Pradesh	32555	28757	338973	288267	883	850
Jammu & Kashmir	342422	319640	1523763	1247417	933	819
Jharkhand	192908	180091	3960921	3599141	934	909
Karnataka	1650724	1640710	10386579	9947949	994	958
Kerala	97429	104619	7521929	8210949	1074	1092
Madhya Pradesh	2957524	2731469	7505394	6875018	924	916
Maharashtra	6328217	5520206	20375805	18594031	872	913
Meghalaya	28737	28681	268835	269197	998	1001
Mizoram	38861	39700	247343	245867	1022	994
Nagaland	42651	39673	256526	232116	930	905
Odisha	800963	759340	2824970	2618383	948	927
Punjab	776388	684130	4769601	4169027	881	874
Rajasthan	1078991	989009	7830259	7149826	917	913
Sikkim	16216	15162	64057	58143	935	908
Tamil Nadu	2886993	2911466	14571917	14547064	1008	998
Tripura	70143	69637	417060	404613	993	970
Uttar Pradesh*	3298339	2941626	20189176	18065922	892	895
Uttarakhand	257624	230117	1361107	1200490	893	882
West Bengal	3321700	3096894	11642382	11032026	932	948
A & N Islands	7386	6786	69198	60118	919	869
Chandigarh	53340	41795	510173	421151	784	826
NCT of Delhi*	974329	811061	7786676	6796833	832	873
Puducherry	70491	74082	347113	361067	1051	1040
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>33968203</b>	<b>31526401</b>	<b>160870054</b>	<b>149513535</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>929</b>

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011



## Appendix-40

## Population in The Age Group 0-6years in Urban and Slum areas and % of Child population in Slums to Total Urban Population and Total population of Slums – India. 2011

States/UTs	Total Urban population	Slum Population	0-6 Urban population	0-6 Slum population	% of Child Population to Total Urban Population	% of Child Population in Slum to Urban Child Population	% of Child Population in Slum to Total Slum Population
Andhra Pradesh	28219075	10186934	2990780	1149779	10.6	38.4	11.3
Arunachal Pradesh	317369	15562	39899	2226	12.6	5.6	14.3
Assam	4398542	197266	450807	22229	10.2	4.9	11.3
Bihar	11758016	1237682	1750263	208383	14.9	11.9	16.8
Chhattisgarh	5937237	1898931	736748	254080	12.4	34.5	13.4
Goa	906814	26247	90597	3240	10.0	3.6	12.3
Gujarat	25745083	1680095	2952359	240589	11.5	8.1	14.3
Haryana	8842103	1662305	1095609	225889	12.4	20.6	13.6
Himachal Pradesh	688552	61312	65076	6509	9.5	10.0	10.6
Jammu & Kashmir	3433242	662062	425897	94204	12.4	22.1	14.2
Jharkhand	7933061	372999	1021988	53465	12.9	5.2	14.3
Karnataka	23625962	3291434	2643388	418295	11.2	15.8	12.7
Kerala	15934926	202048	1649291	20327	10.4	1.2	10.1
Madhya Pradesh	20069405	5688993	2483664	771999	12.4	31.1	13.6
Maharashtra	50818259	11848423	5637563	1428850	11.1	25.3	12.1
Meghalaya	595450	57418	77944	8241	13.1	10.6	14.4
Mizoram	571771	78561	75147	10430	13.1	13.9	13.3
Nagaland	570966	82324	73589	11114	12.9	15.1	13.5
Odisha	7003656	1560303	747324	188962	10.7	25.3	12.1
Punjab	10399146	1460518	1130717	176257	10.9	15.6	12.1
Rajasthan	17048085	2068000	2234621	307035	13.1	13.7	14.8
Sikkim	153578	31378	14893	3229	9.7	21.7	10.3
Tamil Nadu	34917440	5798459	3512530	614969	10.1	17.5	10.6
Tripura	961453	139780	92705	14755	9.6	15.9	10.6
Uttar Pradesh*	44495063	6239965	5750748	863392	12.9	15.0	13.8
Uttarakhand	3049338	487741	365038	66176	12.0	18.1	13.6
West Bengal	29093002	6418594	2760756	656780	9.5	23.8	10.2
A & N Islands	143488	14172	14463	1588	10.1	11.0	11.2
Chandigarh	1026459	95135	115164	14720	11.2	12.8	15.5
NCT of Delhi*	16368899	1785390	1955738	229029	11.9	11.7	12.8
Puducherry	852753	144573	88344	16002	10.4	18.1	11.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>377106125</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>43192388</b>	<b>8082743</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>

\* indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix -41

## Sex Ratio of Population in The Age Group 0-6 years for Non-Slum Urban and Slum Population - India By State &amp; UTs - 2011

States/UTs	Slum Population (0-6 Years age)		Non Slum Population (0-6 Years age)		Sex Ratio (0-6 Years age)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Slum	Non Slum
Andhra Pradesh	593145	556634	952517	888484	938	933
Arunachal Pradesh	1102	1124	19281	18392	1020	954
Assam	11378	10851	220521	208057	954	943
Bihar	107994	100389	807574	734306	930	909
Chhattisgarh	130178	123902	250171	232497	952	929
Goa	1691	1549	44997	42360	916	941
Gujarat	126331	114258	1467598	1244172	904	848
Haryana	122124	103765	475895	393825	850	828
Himachal Pradesh	3493	3016	31112	27455	863	882
Jammu & Kashmir	50649	43555	179565	152128	860	847
Jharkhand	27703	25762	507950	460573	930	907
Karnataka	212928	205367	1145294	1079799	964	943
Kerala	10271	10056	830085	798879	979	962
Madhya Pradesh	403360	368639	902819	808846	914	896
Maharashtra	743603	685247	2224389	1984324	922	892
Manipur	NS	NS	52041	49370	NS	949
Meghalaya	4162	4079	35733	33970	980	951
Mizoram	5292	5138	32780	31937	971	974
Nagaland	5569	5545	31733	30742	996	969
Odisha	97551	91411	293114	265248	937	905
Punjab	94781	81476	515916	438544	860	850
Rajasthan	161872	145163	1030705	896881	897	870
Sikkim	1621	1608	6079	5585	992	919
Tamil Nadu	314363	300606	1485363	1412198	956	951
Tripura	7467	7288	40141	37809	976	942
Uttar Pradesh*	457036	406356	2592950	2294406	889	885
Uttarakhand	35131	31045	160276	138586	884	865
West Bengal	337441	319339	1080300	1023676	946	948
A&N Islands	788	800	6612	6263	1015	947
Chandigarh	7697	7023	53557	46887	912	875
D&N Haveli	NS	NS	11964	10427	NS	872
Daman & Diu	NS	NS	10295	9201	NS	894
NCT of Delhi*	119508	109521	924673	802036	916	867
Lakshadweep	NS	NS	2847	2593	NS	911
Puducherry	8222	7780	36507	35835	946	982
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4204451</b>	<b>3878292</b>	<b>18463354</b>	<b>16646291</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>902</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix -42

Sex Ratio of Population in The Age Group 0-6 for Urban Non-Slum and Slum Population  
– Million Plus Cities - 2011

Name of Million Plus Cities	Sex Ratio of population		Child sex ratio in the age group 0-6	
	Non slum population	Slum population	Non slum population	Slum population
Greater Mumbai	885	810	914	912
Delhi	883	835	862	918
Bangalore	918	963	940	964
Greater Hyderabad	955	955	921	923
Ahmedabad	898	898	845	901
Chennai	984	1003	948	955
Surat	761	698	796	899
Kolkata	910	903	930	938
Pune	946	955	902	927
Jaipur	900	905	849	896
Lucknow	929	922	904	907
Kanpur	854	876	851	907
Nagpur	959	970	916	942
Indore	926	924	882	921
Thane	900	833	909	902
Bhopal	921	920	912	935
Vadodara	921	909	850	887
GVMC	974	983	942	952
Pimpri Chinchwad	826	919	871	921
Patna	884	905	874	930
Ghaziabad	894	850	830	851
Ludhiana	851	844	865	866
Agra	875	874	855	861
Nashik	895	930	853	939
Faridabad	883	824	839	886
Rajkot	910	897	821	904
Meerut	898	896	838	859
Kalyan-Dombivli	924	872	896	952
Vasai-Virar City	888	804	911	902
Srinagar	894	950	865	860
Varanasi	885	892	872	874
Aurangabad	925	945	866	891
Allahabad	851	869	867	881
Dhanbad	891	890	903	891
Amritsar	886	879	821	836
Vijayawada	981	1001	917	940
Navi Mumbai	851	776	897	919
Jabalpur	932	936	893	917
Howrah	924	858	929	960
Ranchi	918	963	895	952
Jodhpur	894	928	877	921
Gwalior	878	881	827	851
Coimbatore	996	1003	951	966
Raipur	943	956	926	942
Madurai	998	1001	944	960
Kota	892	902	881	891
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>914</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

## Appendix -43

## State-wise Literacy Rate of Slum Population in Slum Area by Gender and With Gender Differential in India - 2011

States/UTs	Literacy Rate In Slum Areas			Gender Differential
	Person	Male	Female	
Andhra Pradesh	75.3	81.8	68.9	12.9
Arunachal Pradesh	69.4	76.0	62.2	13.8
Assam	81.6	86.5	76.4	10.1
Bihar	68.2	75.0	60.6	14.4
Chhattisgarh	80.4	88.2	72.3	15.9
Goa	82.4	88.4	75.8	12.5
Gujarat	70.5	78.3	61.1	17.2
Haryana	75.9	83.0	67.7	15.3
Himachal Pradesh	87.7	90.4	84.8	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	68.0	75.7	59.9	15.7
Jharkhand	75.5	82.7	67.8	14.9
Karnataka	75.6	81.8	69.4	12.4
Kerala	93.1	95.4	91.0	4.4
Madhya Pradesh	77.3	84.3	69.6	14.7
Maharashtra	84.6	89.3	79.0	10.3
Manipur	NS	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	89.0	90.9	87.2	3.7
Mizoram	98.1	98.4	97.9	0.5
Nagaland	88.8	90.7	86.8	3.9
Odisha	78.9	85.6	71.9	13.7
Punjab	74.2	78.6	69.2	9.4
Rajasthan	69.8	79.8	58.9	21.0
Sikkim	88.1	92.1	83.8	8.3
Tamil Nadu	82.1	88.0	76.2	11.8
Tripura	90.7	93.4	88.0	5.3
Uttar Pradesh*	69.0	75.3	61.9	13.3
Uttarakhand	76.9	82.5	70.6	11.9
West Bengal	81.4	85.8	76.7	9.1
A & N Islands	82.8	88.0	77.0	11.0
Chandigarh	66.4	75.6	54.3	21.3
D & N Haveli	NS	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	NS	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi*	75.2	80.5	68.7	11.8
Lakshadweep	NS	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	81.4	87.3	75.8	11.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

'\*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 & 1 Census Town for slum population.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

**Appendix-44 Literacy rate of Slum and Non Slum Population in Million plus Municipal Corporations**

Name of Million- Plus Cities	Slum literacy rate			Non Slum literacy rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Greater Mumbai	87.5	91.6	82.3	91.3	93.3	89.1
DMC	75.7	80.8	69.6	89.6	93.3	85.4
BBMP	78.3	83.4	73.0	89.6	92.4	86.5
GHMC	76.8	81.9	71.5	85.9	89.5	82.0
Ahmedabad	69.8	77.6	61.0	89.1	93.0	84.8
Chennai	85.2	89.9	80.6	92.2	95.2	89.1
Surat	73.5	80.0	63.8	89.5	92.5	85.5
Kolkata	82.4	85.7	78.7	88.1	89.5	86.5
Pune	81.7	87.3	75.9	91.7	93.7	89.7
Jaipur	69.3	78.0	59.7	84.9	90.7	78.6
Lucknow	75.9	80.3	71.2	83.5	86.9	79.8
Kanpur	70.3	74.6	65.4	84.6	86.2	82.6
Nagpur	88.7	92.3	85.1	93.7	95.6	91.6
Indore	79.2	85.1	72.7	88.3	91.7	84.6
Thane	84.2	88.8	78.5	90.5	92.9	87.9
Bhopal	75.1	80.9	68.9	86.4	89.8	82.8
Vadodara	71.3	79.5	62.4	91.4	94.5	88.1
GVMC	76.1	82.9	69.2	86.3	90.7	81.8
Pimpri Chinchwad	72.8	80.7	64.3	90.5	93.3	87.1
Patna	72.2	77.7	66.1	83.9	87.8	79.5
Ghaziabad	74.8	82.3	66.0	87.2	91.4	82.6
Ludhiana	80.0	83.7	75.5	86.8	89.8	83.3
Agra	68.2	73.9	61.7	75.6	79.8	70.7
Nashik	77.1	84.3	69.3	91.7	94.7	88.3
Faridabad	67.4	76.1	56.7	86.7	92.0	80.7
Rajkot	68.7	76.3	60.3	90.6	93.8	87.2
Meerut	68.9	75.6	61.6	80.4	84.7	75.5
Kalyan-Dombivli	77.1	83.6	69.5	92.6	94.6	90.3
Vasai-Virar City	79.5	85.3	72.1	88.8	91.7	85.6
Srinagar	66.0	72.7	59.1	70.5	77.2	63.0
Varanasi	73.1	78.3	67.2	81.3	85.2	77.0
Aurangabad	81.2	88.2	73.9	88.9	93.1	84.5
Allahabad	79.1	84.5	72.9	85.1	88.6	81.0
Dhanbad	74.7	82.2	66.3	79.5	86.2	72.0
Amritsar	75.5	79.4	71.2	87.0	89.3	84.5
Vijayawada	74.8	79.4	70.3	85.4	88.6	82.2
Navi Mumbai	79.1	85.4	70.7	91.9	94.2	89.2
Jabalpur	83.7	88.0	79.0	90.1	92.9	87.3
Howrah	80.3	84.1	75.9	89.4	91.7	87.0
Ranchi	79.1	85.4	72.5	88.0	92.1	83.5
Jodhpur	65.1	75.4	54.1	84.9	90.4	78.9
Gwalior	78.8	85.7	70.9	86.4	91.3	80.9
Coimbatore	82.5	87.7	77.3	92.5	95.4	89.7
Raipur	81.4	88.2	74.2	88.9	93.1	84.4
Madurai	86.7	92.0	81.5	92.5	95.8	89.1
Kota	76.4	85.5	66.4	85.7	91.3	79.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011

## Appendix-45 Work Participation Rate in Slum Population in India -2011

States/UTs	Total workers			Work Participation Rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	3819309	2782529	1036780	37.5	54.5	20.4
Arunachal Pradesh	5008	3968	1040	32.2	49.4	13.8
Assam	71600	58473	13127	36.3	57.7	13.7
Bihar	358691	290259	68432	29.0	44.7	11.6
Chhattisgarh	689617	515686	173931	36.3	53.3	18.7
Goa	10422	7983	2439	39.7	57.7	19.6
Gujarat	652544	538719	113825	38.8	59.0	14.8
Haryana	527403	444500	82903	31.7	50.1	10.7
Himachal Pradesh	23209	17317	5892	37.9	53.2	20.5
Jammu & Kashmir	203024	159195	43829	30.7	46.5	13.7
Jharkhand	118487	92669	25818	31.8	48.0	14.3
Karnataka	1328699	941619	387080	40.4	57.0	23.6
Kerala	72450	54305	18145	35.9	55.7	17.3
Madhya Pradesh	1998922	1533097	465825	35.1	51.8	17.1
Maharashtra	4518349	3577406	940943	38.1	56.5	17.0
Meghalaya	19512	13202	6310	34.0	45.9	22.0
Mizoram	31459	19320	12139	40.0	49.7	30.6
Nagaland	28327	18740	9587	34.4	43.9	24.2
Odisha	564972	439934	125038	36.2	54.9	16.5
Punjab	524898	430849	94049	35.9	55.5	13.7
Rajasthan	679131	549241	129890	32.8	50.9	13.1
Sikkim	12870	9110	3760	41.0	56.2	24.8
Tamil Nadu	2372676	1690553	682123	40.9	58.6	23.4
Tripura	50898	39760	11138	36.4	56.7	16.0
Uttar Pradesh	1934228	1598511	335717	31.0	48.5	11.4
Uttarakhand	156998	132288	24710	32.2	51.3	10.7
West Bengal	2343275	1880215	463060	36.5	56.6	15.0
A & N Islands	5498	4244	1254	38.8	57.5	18.5
Chandigarh	34777	29288	5489	36.6	54.9	13.1
NCT of Delhi	631539	542437	89102	35.4	55.7	11.0
Puducherry	50467	37811	12656	34.9	53.6	17.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>23839259</b>	<b>18453228</b>	<b>5386031</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

**Appendix-46 Main and Marginal Worker among Slum Population in India -2011**

States/UTs	Total Workers	Total Main Workers	Total Marginal Workers	Percentage in Total Worker	
				Main	Marginal
Andhra Pradesh	3819309	3231434	587875	84.6	15.4
Arunachal Pradesh	5008	4328	680	86.4	13.6
Assam	71600	61423	10177	85.8	14.2
Bihar	358691	275779	82912	76.9	23.1
Chhattisgarh	689617	615779	73838	89.3	10.7
Goa	10422	9047	1375	86.8	13.2
Gujarat	652544	598843	53701	91.8	8.2
Haryana	527403	447518	79885	84.9	15.1
Himachal Pradesh	23209	19638	3571	84.6	15.4
Jammu & Kashmir	203024	148012	55012	72.9	27.1
Jharkhand	118487	96577	21910	81.5	18.5
Karnataka	1328699	1143583	185116	86.1	13.9
Kerala	72450	63202	9248	87.2	12.8
Madhya Pradesh	1998922	1689237	309685	84.5	15.5
Maharashtra	4518349	4139244	379105	91.6	8.4
Meghalaya	19512	17658	1854	90.5	9.5
Mizoram	31459	25964	5495	82.5	17.5
Nagaland	28327	23848	4479	84.2	15.8
Odisha	564972	479367	85605	84.8	15.2
Punjab	524898	460212	64686	87.7	12.3
Rajasthan	679131	582211	96920	85.7	14.3
Sikkim	12870	10971	1899	85.2	14.8
Tamil Nadu	2372676	2092881	279795	88.2	11.8
Tripura	50898	42966	7932	84.4	15.6
Uttar Pradesh*	1934228	1497781	436447	77.4	22.6
Uttarakhand	156998	135981	21017	86.6	13.4
West Bengal	2343275	2029502	313773	86.6	13.4
A & N Islands	5498	5004	494	91.0	9.0
Chandigarh	34777	31934	2843	91.8	8.2
NCT Of Delhi*	631539	588543	42996	93.2	6.8
Puducherry	50467	45793	4674	90.7	9.3
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>23839259</b>	<b>20614260</b>	<b>3224999</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011



**Appendix-47 Total number of cities/towns, slum reporting towns and total number of households in Slums and Urban India -2011**

States/UTs	Total No. of Statutory Towns	Total No. of slum reporting towns	No. of Slum Households	No. of Urban Households
Andhra Pradesh	125	124	2421268	6778225
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	4005	65891
Assam	88	31	48122	992742
Bihar	139	71	194065	2013671
Chhattisgarh	168	94	395297	1238738
Goa	14	3	4846	198139
Gujarat	195	96	360291	5416315
Haryana	80	75	325997	1751901
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	14240	166043
Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	96990	517168
Jharkhand	40	31	79200	1495642
Karnataka	220	206	728277	5315715
Kerala	59	19	54849	3620696
Madhya Pradesh	364	302	1086692	3845232
Maharashtra	256	187	2449530	10813928
Manipur	28	NS	NS	171400
Meghalaya	10	6	10936	116102
Mizoram	23	1	16240	116203
Nagaland	19	7	15268	115054
Odisha	107	76	350306	1517073
Punjab	143	71	296482	2094067
Rajasthan	185	107	383134	3090940
Sikkim	8	7	8612	35761
Tamil Nadu	721	504	1451690	8929104
Tripura	16	15	33830	235002
Uttar Pradesh	648	260	992728	7449195
Uttarakhand	74	31	89398	592223
West Bengal	129	122	1393319	6350113
A & N Islands	1	1	3053	34346
Chandigarh	1	1	22080	228276
D & N Haveli	1	NS	NS	37655
Daman & Diu	2	NS	NS	47631
NCT of Delhi	3	22	383609	3261423
Lakshadweep	0	NS	NS	8180
Puducherry	6	6	35070	206143
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>2543</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>78865937</b>

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Note: Data on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums have been enumerated on 13.75 million slum households in 2543 slum reporting towns.

**Appendix-48 State- wise Occupied Slum Census Houses by Type of Major Uses in India – 2011**

State/ UTs	Total Number of Occupied Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses used as						
		Residence	Residence -cum- other use	Shop, Office, Hotel, Lodge, Guest house etc.	School College Hospital Dispensary etc.	Factory/ Workshop Workshed etc.	Place of worship	Other non-residential use
Andhra Pradesh	2647939	2355350	53113	97207	13424	19171	9186	91581
Arunachal Pradesh	5592	3802	189	877	30	50	31	497
Assam	62293	46911	1128	8493	576	539	798	3484
Bihar	230807	182986	6965	18280	1787	1418	1509	16621
Chhattisgarh	446915	377133	14563	25039	3088	3496	3472	18153
Goa	5898	4729	108	489	35	59	31	368
Gujarat	409944	353098	6136	24263	1657	6433	2806	14199
Haryana	408664	310193	14538	45347	1700	4833	1701	27210
Himachal Pradesh	22261	13915	329	4414	237	410	200	2634
Jammu & Kashmir	155557	88042	1679	30837	1399	2377	1687	26049
Jharkhand	90923	76478	2171	5724	582	611	537	4247
Karnataka	840982	714513	11515	57764	5782	11199	6684	30439
Kerala	67286	53998	411	6803	558	1466	413	3107
Madhya Pradesh	1236012	1034369	46058	71946	7810	7049	9678	52147
Maharashtra	2991971	2377407	63793	205901	16359	67890	15268	215151
Meghalaya	15335	10456	263	2684	113	153	79	878
Mizoram	17987	16030	225	487	227	105	167	732
Nagaland	21274	14865	343	3536	120	163	93	1664
Odisha	425165	339655	7415	39662	2804	3215	3424	26744
Punjab	362606	284370	11186	37987	1426	6945	1543	16260
Rajasthan	444982	368865	11670	31978	2545	3773	3474	19786
Sikkim	11454	8126	481	1638	90	84	68	933
Tamil Nadu	1590018	1424401	23267	56900	5110	9843	6402	56779
Tripura	40297	33192	527	3925	324	338	325	1638
Uttar Pradesh	1192009	929037	54734	90816	6638	11148	6550	82538
Uttarakhand	110090	84872	4187	12427	618	730	492	5912
West Bengal	1655210	1349637	39988	142525	9273	23618	11621	74382
A&N Islands	3432	3002	48	112	15	13	20	200
Chandigarh	23769	21685	384	741	37	24	33	792
NCT of Delhi	520922	367604	13598	87769	1585	12993	1679	30777
Puducherry	38153	34018	539	1555	166	244	239	1252
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>16095747</b>	<b>13282739</b>	<b>391551</b>	<b>1118126</b>	<b>86115</b>	<b>200390</b>	<b>90210</b>	<b>827154</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-49 State- wise Slum Census Houses (with Vacant , Occupied and locked break-up) in India – 2011**

States / UTs	Total Number of Census Houses	Total Number of Vacant Census Houses	Total Number of Occupied Census Houses	Number of Occupied Locked Census Houses
Andhra Pradesh	2813475	165536	2647939	8907
Arunachal Pradesh	6175	583	5592	116
Assam	67248	4955	62293	364
Bihar	243246	12439	230807	1241
Chhattisgarh	485059	38144	446915	1971
Goa	7333	1435	5898	79
Gujarat	458695	48751	409944	1352
Haryana	446993	38329	408664	3142
Himachal Pradesh	26494	4233	22261	122
Jammu & Kashmir	170955	15398	155557	3487
Jharkhand	98737	7814	90923	573
Karnataka	918155	77173	840982	3086
Kerala	73933	6647	67286	530
Madhya Pradesh	1335353	99341	1236012	6955
Maharashtra	3275374	283403	2991971	30202
Meghalaya	17736	2401	15335	709
Mizoram	18558	571	17987	14
Nagaland	23785	2511	21274	490
Odisha	462390	37225	425165	2246
Punjab	392627	30021	362606	2889
Rajasthan	493455	48473	444982	2891
Sikkim	13063	1609	11454	34
Tamil Nadu	1666569	76551	1590018	7316
Tripura	42709	2412	40297	28
Uttar Pradesh	1294271	102262	1192009	10548
Uttarakhand	118042	7952	110090	852
West Bengal	1758183	102973	1655210	4166
A & N Islands	3704	272	3432	22
Chandigarh	24705	936	23769	73
NCT of Delhi	556225	35303	520922	4917
Puducherry	41164	3011	38153	140
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>17354411</b>	<b>1258664</b>	<b>16095747</b>	<b>99462</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-50 State- wise Slum Census Houses By Predominant Material of Floor in India – 2011**

States/ UTs	Total number of census houses	Material of Floor			
		Mud, Wood, Bamboo	Burnt Brick, Stone , Cement	Mosaic/ Floor tiles	Any other material
Andhra Pradesh	2639032	168638	2185597	245584	39213
Arunachal Pradesh	5476	2735	2666	69	6
Assam	61929	28416	31938	1510	65
Bihar	229566	117023	107385	4876	282
Chhattisgarh	444944	150108	263536	30669	631
Goa	5819	112	4018	1689	-
Gujarat	408592	45377	221537	140144	1534
Haryana	405522	64546	317520	21793	1663
Himachal Pradesh	22139	2863	17276	1547	453
Jammu & Kashmir	152070	39334	111096	1361	279
Jharkhand	90350	32880	54268	3098	104
Karnataka	837896	86564	613465	135058	2809
Kerala	66756	3666	44125	17953	1012
Madhya Pradesh	1229057	406119	640841	178955	3142
Maharashtra	2961769	300788	1263212	1351447	46322
Meghalaya	14626	3936	10457	216	17
Mizoram	17973	11727	6011	213	22
Nagaland	20784	8698	11771	287	28
Odisha	422919	135185	274301	12427	1006
Punjab	359717	60341	289103	9335	938
Rajasthan	442091	66447	331800	41843	2001
Sikkim	11420	824	10179	414	3
Tamil Nadu	1582702	171212	1104571	285354	21565
Tripura	40269	24010	15921	309	29
Uttar Pradesh	1181461	301937	826281	50946	2297
Uttarakhand	109238	14428	87381	7133	296
West Bengal	1651044	355052	1223561	69713	2718
A & N Islands	3410	138	3056	214	2
Chandigarh	23696	7767	15857	53	19
NCT of Delhi	516005	31859	451357	31233	1556
Puducherry	38013	4078	27004	6758	173
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>15996285</b>	<b>2646808</b>	<b>10567091</b>	<b>2652201</b>	<b>130185</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-51 State- Wise Slum Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall in India – 2011**

States / UTs	Total number of census houses	Material of Wall						
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Plastic, Polythene etc.	Mud/ Unburnt brick	Wood, G.I, Metal, Asbestos sheets	Stone		Burnt brick, Concrete	Any other material
					Not packed with mortar	Packed with mortar		
Andhra Pradesh	2639032	71389	216775	24787	95774	720959	1493882	15466
Arunachal Pradesh	5476	3003	86	795	80	128	1048	336
Assam	61929	25756	1540	3718	1010	3989	25332	584
Bihar	229566	41587	35997	1605	3217	6005	140333	822
Chhattisgarh	444944	8226	156019	3468	4095	5150	267134	852
Goa	5819	60	133	325	849	3689	692	71
Gujarat	408592	14860	45583	23611	5928	15840	302138	632
Haryana	405522	4524	28886	1228	8916	15833	345476	659
Himachal Pradesh	22139	404	1749	474	674	1464	17322	52
Jammu & Kashmir	152070	1022	23384	6916	2491	1282	115496	1479
Jharkhand	90350	2646	28958	658	954	3164	53858	112
Karnataka	837896	34744	153664	13706	100226	128161	405131	2264
Kerala	66756	1923	5713	1517	4126	23930	29090	457
Madhya Pradesh	1229057	32645	324045	18575	22682	43750	782578	4782
Maharashtra	2961769	71261	305729	223597	79349	183898	2080932	17003
Meghalaya	14626	1977	581	2889	156	529	8287	207
Mizoram	17973	1662	31	11180	87	47	4927	39
Nagaland	20784	5369	239	5148	243	229	9262	294
Odisha	422919	21747	117820	8919	6379	23556	243069	1429
Punjab	359717	6148	12868	736	3257	3010	333047	651
Rajasthan	442091	5329	38962	2252	36755	149430	207483	1880
Sikkim	11420	509	253	1162	108	36	9337	15
Tamil Nadu	1582702	76572	232845	12275	49971	306115	895513	9411
Tripura	40269	15683	7598	5925	223	216	10480	144
Uttar Pradesh	1181461	24682	89243	4575	25781	43999	969219	23962
Uttarakhand	109238	2413	4865	1543	1868	2691	95570	288
West Bengal	1651044	161345	138689	33338	15919	19195	1276540	6018
A & N Islands	3410	121	3	765	119	105	2291	6
Chandigarh	23696	439	5543	226	187	13	17258	30
NCT of Delhi	516005	11616	35467	5439	8172	27681	426633	997
Puducherry	38013	3955	1912	364	588	3832	27246	116
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>15996285</b>	<b>653617</b>	<b>2015180</b>	<b>421716</b>	<b>480184</b>	<b>1737926</b>	<b>10596604</b>	<b>91058</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-52 State- Wise Slum Census Houses by Predominant Material of Roof in India – 2011**

States / UTs	Total number of census houses	Material of Roof					
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic, Polythene etc.	Tiles		Burnt Brick, Stone, Slate, Concrete	G.I./ Metal/ Asbestos sheets	Any other material
			Hand made Tiles	Machine made Tiles			
Andhra Pradesh	2639032	195176	72781	133912	1593479	631052	12632
Arunachal Pradesh	5476	1818	19	85	662	2830	62
Assam	61929	3412	1110	381	8972	47918	136
Bihar	229566	51610	30825	2597	115315	27906	1313
Chhattisgarh	444944	35503	172970	6072	161433	67628	1338
Goa	5819	74	352	2371	1400	1589	33
Gujarat	408592	17353	13210	41158	134028	201880	963
Haryana	405522	60293	6305	4178	306483	26741	1522
Himachal Pradesh	22139	745	35	31	18795	2492	41
Jammu & Kashmir	152070	7220	1746	117	23355	117693	1939
Jharkhand	90350	6358	25259	3044	36475	18925	289
Karnataka	837896	56020	66588	125461	361263	225824	2740
Kerala	66756	2608	2556	20438	34712	6200	242
Madhya Pradesh	1229057	83864	172942	51202	626865	288775	5409
Maharashtra	2961769	88223	86056	195046	956278	1603235	32931
Meghalaya	14626	573	37	34	5782	8071	129
Mizoram	17973	757	7	20	4044	13140	5
Nagaland	20784	1251	29	86	5062	14287	69
Odisha	422919	77598	64835	10403	127267	140696	2120
Punjab	359717	31166	23703	4457	291206	7335	1850
Rajasthan	442091	36159	11598	3993	342533	45570	2238
Sikkim	11420	119	13	12	6318	4952	6
Tamil Nadu	1582702	222031	115898	284745	780260	173405	6363
Tripura	40269	958	69	23	3907	35273	39
Uttar Pradesh	1181461	126025	26978	8865	961938	50925	6730
Uttarakhand	109238	5985	619	340	85328	16682	284
West Bengal	1651044	57130	408790	179984	716144	283057	5939
A & N Islands	3410	27	1	1	525	2851	5
Chandigarh	23696	4222	189	137	1503	17319	326
NCT of Delhi	516005	40543	3451	4935	393157	72592	1327
Puducherry	38013	8871	724	2726	21929	3556	207
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>15996285</b>	<b>1223692</b>	<b>1309695</b>	<b>1086854</b>	8126418	<b>4160399</b>	<b>89227</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-53 State - Wise Condition of Slum Census Houses in India - 2011

States / UTs	Total	Condition of Slum Census Houses		
		Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Andhra Pradesh	2408463	1807032	557387	44044
Arunachal Pradesh	3991	1605	2127	259
Assam	48039	21477	21504	5058
Bihar	189951	79566	91745	18640
Chhattisgarh	391696	225119	154133	12444
Goa	4837	2650	2044	143
Gujarat	359234	172898	177098	9238
Haryana	324731	160883	147603	16245
Himachal Pradesh	14244	10397	3553	294
Jammu & Kashmir	89721	59251	26867	3603
Jharkhand	78649	39310	34528	4811
Karnataka	726028	416485	279318	30225
Kerala	54409	34370	16996	3043
Madhya Pradesh	1080427	625007	414894	40526
Maharashtra	2441200	1412577	957476	71147
Meghalaya	10719	6515	3743	461
Mizoram	16255	13041	3116	98
Nagaland	15208	9117	5817	274
Odisha	347070	132186	187355	27529
Punjab	295556	126123	142474	26959
Rajasthan	380535	215214	153516	11805
Sikkim	8607	6651	1769	187
Tamil Nadu	1447668	1001502	421325	24841
Tripura	33719	18173	13620	1926
Uttar Pradesh	983771	487031	447595	49145
Uttarakhand	89059	56026	28844	4189
West Bengal	1389625	703306	585393	100926
A & Nicobar Islands	3050	2123	900	27
Chandigarh	22069	1308	15925	4836
NCT of Delhi	381202	120606	223176	37420
Puducherry	34557	24365	9414	778
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13674290</b>	<b>7991914</b>	<b>5131255</b>	<b>551121</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.



## Appendix-54

## State-wise Slum Households by The Condition of Census Houses Occupied by Them in India-2011

States/UTs	Number of households with condition of Census House used as Residence and Residence cum other use			
	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1815718	561238	44312
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	1606	2133	266
Assam	48122	21514	21539	5069
Bihar	194065	81086	93903	19076
Chhattisgarh	395297	226921	155787	12589
Goa	4846	2658	2045	143
Gujarat	360291	173298	177710	9283
Haryana	325997	161479	148220	16298
Himachal Pradesh	14240	10398	3548	294
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	63123	30001	3866
Jharkhand	79200	39610	34760	4830
Karnataka	728277	417630	280290	30357
Kerala	54849	34572	17186	3091
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	628553	417394	40745
Maharashtra	2449530	1417210	960874	71446
Meghalaya	10936	6681	3794	461
Mizoram	16240	13027	3115	98
Nagaland	15268	9156	5837	275
Odisha	350306	133298	189233	27775
Punjab	296482	126413	142978	27091
Rajasthan	383134	216595	154664	11875
Sikkim	8612	6655	1770	187
Tamil Nadu	1451690	1004412	422382	24896
Tripura	33830	18221	13678	1931
Uttar Pradesh	992728	490992	452055	49681
Uttarakhand	89398	56156	29008	4234
West Bengal	1393319	704920	587183	101216
A & N Islands	3053	2126	900	27
Chandigarh	22080	1313	15930	4837
NCT of Delhi	383609	121593	224464	37552
Puducherry	35070	24730	9550	790
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>8031664</b>	<b>5163169</b>	<b>554591</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-55 State-wise Slum Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of Dwelling Rooms				
		No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms and above
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	60564	975282	833009	370612	181801
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	63	1078	1633	815	416
Assam	48122	1888	16552	13791	7360	8531
Bihar	194065	4740	77280	59408	25400	27237
Chhattisgarh	395297	6229	132536	137987	62601	55944
Goa	4846	335	2004	1298	612	597
Gujarat	360291	19909	228064	85169	19026	8123
Haryana	325997	6849	114299	104523	55470	44856
Himachal Pradesh	14240	272	3687	4305	2256	3720
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	3370	12958	20796	22736	37130
Jharkhand	79200	2516	24414	27830	12103	12337
Karnataka	728277	85567	292801	216222	83597	50090
Kerala	54849	716	7899	16507	15219	14508
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	15907	353499	378606	168256	170424
Maharashtra	2449530	180361	1448693	537722	174568	108186
Meghalaya	10936	80	2641	2954	2018	3243
Mizoram	16240	143	2010	7654	3794	2639
Nagaland	15268	133	4638	4529	2844	3124
Odisha	350306	5713	137675	119415	49899	37604
Punjab	296482	4426	107701	95079	50044	39232
Rajasthan	383134	6665	147758	118456	56324	53931
Sikkim	8612	153	2981	2605	1200	1673
Tamil Nadu	1451690	103395	710174	414397	156311	67413
Tripura	33830	1335	22665	7613	1664	553
Uttar Pradesh	992728	26986	360424	305834	148436	151048
Uttarakhand	89398	1199	33583	26089	14066	14461
West Bengal	1393319	48556	677963	409959	150389	106452
A & N Islands	3053	16	1471	1183	274	109
Chandigarh	22080	563	19304	1842	316	55
NCT of Delhi	383609	10618	224609	96553	31434	20395
Puducherry	35070	3184	18841	9179	2792	1074
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>602451</b>	<b>6165484</b>	<b>4062147</b>	<b>1692436</b>	<b>1226906</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-56 State-wise Slum Households by Ownership Status of the Census Houses in India-2011**

States/UTs	Total	Owned	Rented	Any Other
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1388961	996543	35764
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	1478	2290	237
Assam	48122	31490	14330	2302
Bihar	194065	168629	17510	7926
Chhattisgarh	395297	304295	71880	19122
Goa	4846	2819	1916	111
Gujarat	360291	247797	83641	28853
Haryana	325997	261307	57056	7634
Himachal Pradesh	14240	8835	4505	900
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	93395	2826	769
Jharkhand	79200	58575	16889	3736
Karnataka	728277	458305	249985	19987
Kerala	54849	44816	7900	2133
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	858548	187306	40838
Maharashtra	2449530	1809054	571077	69399
Meghalaya	10936	5499	4874	563
Mizoram	16240	7373	8539	328
Nagaland	15268	6059	8924	285
Odisha	350306	221373	78104	50829
Punjab	296482	240193	47725	8564
Rajasthan	383134	316726	57299	9109
Sikkim	8612	2947	5493	172
Tamil Nadu	1451690	900841	514967	35882
Tripura	33830	28034	4178	1618
Uttar Pradesh	992728	833173	135144	24411
Uttarakhand	89398	68139	17503	3756
West Bengal	1393319	973341	353203	66775
A & N Islands	3053	1636	1317	100
Chandigarh	22080	17719	1166	3195
NCT of Delhi	383609	272382	76312	34915
Puducherry	35070	23161	10291	1618
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>9656900</b>	<b>3610693</b>	<b>481831</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-57

## State-Wise Slum Households by predominant of Floor of Census Houses Occupied by them in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	No. of Households by Type of Predominant Material of Floor			
		Mud, Wood, Bamboo	Bricks, Stone, Cement	Mosaic/Floor Tiles	Any other
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	150938	2007636	227315	35379
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	2314	1630	59	2
Assam	48122	24553	22294	1227	48
Bihar	194065	103861	86249	3730	225
Chhattisgarh	395297	143308	225575	25996	418
Goa	4846	99	3371	1376	-
Gujarat	360291	42005	193430	123559	1297
Haryana	325997	54764	251181	18642	1410
Himachal Pradesh	14240	1700	11137	1187	216
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	21301	74666	895	128
Jharkhand	79200	30624	45918	2587	71
Karnataka	728277	75112	533227	117743	2195
Kerala	54849	3147	35537	15238	927
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	380639	546746	156854	2453
Maharashtra	2449530	265830	1036962	1109583	37155
Meghalaya	10936	3255	7512	156	13
Mizoram	16240	11079	4939	204	18
Nagaland	15268	6952	8119	185	12
Odisha	350306	119640	220036	10173	457
Punjab	296482	54156	233797	7747	782
Rajasthan	383134	57909	286654	37032	1539
Sikkim	8612	692	7633	284	3
Tamil Nadu	1451690	156065	1010628	265036	19961
Tripura	33830	21436	12143	238	13
Uttar Pradesh	992728	264723	681234	44846	1925
Uttarakhand	89398	12750	70159	6256	233
West Bengal	1393319	314667	1016380	60267	2005
A & N Islands	3053	82	2764	207	-
Chandigarh	22080	7305	14721	36	18
NCT of Delhi	383609	28522	335260	18633	1194
Puducherry	35070	3667	24965	6274	164
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>2363095</b>	<b>9012503</b>	<b>2263565</b>	<b>110261</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-58

## State-Wise Slum Households by Predominant material of Wall of census Houses Occupied by them in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	No. of Households by type of predominant Material of Wall				
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Plastic, Polythene, etc	Mud, Unburnt Brick	Wood, G.I. Metal, Asbestos Sheets	Burnt Brick, Stone, Concrete	Any Other Materials
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	65108	206924	19498	2117107	12631
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	2619	81	336	723	246
Assam	48122	22756	1298	2083	21590	395
Bihar	194065	34765	33112	731	124760	697
Chhattisgarh	395297	7621	150788	2281	233938	669
Goa	4846	47	126	234	4376	63
Gujarat	360291	14397	42904	21639	280888	463
Haryana	325997	3946	25948	776	294820	507
Himachal Pradesh	14240	366	1047	207	12589	31
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	612	13303	1583	80500	992
Jharkhand	79200	2375	27375	352	49011	87
Karnataka	728277	31085	143515	8619	543375	1683
Kerala	54849	1785	5191	1192	46299	382
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	30370	306794	14366	731265	3897
Maharashtra	2449530	63444	280285	184675	1909888	11238
Meghalaya	10936	1711	502	2173	6371	179
Mizoram	16240	1410	28	10536	4230	36
Nagaland	15268	4745	187	3638	6477	221
Odisha	350306	18428	110931	2362	217674	911
Punjab	296482	5664	11603	436	278247	532
Rajasthan	383134	4388	35846	1400	339966	1534
Sikkim	8612	453	191	975	6985	8
Tamil Nadu	1451690	69792	221584	10026	1142646	7642
Tripura	33830	13713	7301	4451	8274	91
Uttar Pradesh	992728	20986	80242	2760	868883	19857
Uttarakhand	89398	2195	4373	1011	81592	227
West Bengal	1393319	142529	127454	22967	1096268	4101
A & N Islands	3053	98	-	655	2299	1
Chandigarh	22080	407	5255	80	16320	18
NCT of Delhi	383609	10038	32810	4029	336032	700
Puducherry	35070	3605	1890	316	29170	89
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>581458</b>	<b>1878888</b>	<b>326387</b>	<b>10892563</b>	<b>70128</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-59

## State-Wise Slum Households by Predominant material of Roof of census Houses Occupied by them in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	No. of Households by type of Predominant Material of roof					
		Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Polythene, etc	Hand made Tiles	Machine made Tiles	G.I.Metal, Asbestos Sheets, etc	Burnt Brick, Slate, Stone, Concrete	Any Other Materials
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	182118	69526	128451	585833	1444366	10974
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	1656	16	61	1878	339	55
Assam	48122	2999	972	310	37565	6161	115
Bihar	194065	43807	28312	2202	22663	96001	1080
Chhattisgarh	395297	33717	166878	5580	56926	131007	1189
Goa	4846	60	331	2208	1257	964	26
Gujarat	360291	16345	12406	38998	183991	107851	700
Haryana	325997	51620	5326	3515	22076	242364	1096
Himachal Pradesh	14240	646	23	19	1469	12061	22
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	4196	1174	74	79063	11079	1404
Jharkhand	79200	5771	23821	2795	16175	30403	235
Karnataka	728277	50553	62003	116302	202791	294376	2252
Kerala	54849	2394	2135	17828	4642	27637	213
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	78736	163674	48375	258200	533235	4472
Maharashtra	2449530	76440	80023	172263	1345646	750730	24428
Meghalaya	10936	459	8	23	6472	3871	103
Mizoram	16240	727	7	20	12053	3429	4
Nagaland	15268	1067	24	51	11009	3062	55
Odisha	350306	69327	60679	9518	112055	97090	1637
Punjab	296482	27631	20935	3809	5342	237349	1416
Rajasthan	383134	32088	10588	3660	39895	295251	1652
Sikkim	8612	95	13	11	3982	4507	4
Tamil Nadu	1451690	208790	109834	270827	156539	700313	5387
Tripura	33830	752	64	20	30330	2633	31
Uttar Pradesh	992728	110674	23444	7282	39824	806584	4920
Uttarakhand	89398	5285	557	291	14072	68955	238
West Bengal	1393319	47647	368214	161161	224935	587044	4318
A & N Islands	3053	20	1	1	2570	456	5
Chandigarh	22080	4007	173	129	16177	1350	244
NCT of Delhi	383609	36557	2971	4233	64726	274305	817
Puducherry	35070	8336	721	2648	3234	19955	176
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>1104520</b>	<b>1214853</b>	<b>1002665</b>	<b>3563390</b>	<b>6794728</b>	<b>69268</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.s

**Appendix-60 State - Wise Slum Households by Type of Structure of The Census Houses Occupied in India-2011**

States/ UTs	Total number of households	Type of Census Houses					Unclassifiable
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary			
				Total	Serviceable	Non-Serviceable	
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	2056610	225500	116375	68347	48028	22783
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	716	1349	1639	59	1580	301
Assam	48122	22592	22200	2837	75	2762	493
Bihar	194065	117401	38048	36876	14426	22450	1740
Chhattisgarh	395297	225991	141562	25911	21171	4740	1833
Goa	4846	4394	361	18	10	8	73
Gujarat	360291	284282	61307	13620	6166	7454	1082
Haryana	325997	254684	57786	11944	8593	3351	1583
Himachal Pradesh	14240	12500	1174	513	164	349	53
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	78955	12815	2991	2744	247	2229
Jharkhand	79200	48171	25840	4872	3712	1160	317
Karnataka	728277	525565	169594	29622	15767	13855	3496
Kerala	54849	45757	6791	1728	541	1187	573
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	720725	294335	63395	46896	16499	8237
Maharashtra	2449530	2007329	360735	48925	18660	30265	32541
Meghalaya	10936	6361	4043	254	181	73	278
Mizoram	16240	14123	1933	145	5	140	39
Nagaland	15268	7643	6414	951	115	836	260
Odisha	350306	206351	84281	57178	43418	13760	2496
Punjab	296482	260174	23847	10548	5359	5189	1913
Rajasthan	383134	326961	33286	19796	16659	3137	3091
Sikkim	8612	7082	1453	65	30	35	12
Tamil Nadu	1451690	1078369	219975	140692	86315	54377	12654
Tripura	33830	12634	20355	721	76	645	120
Uttar Pradesh	992728	816058	93583	58790	42732	16058	24297
Uttarakhand	89398	79821	5854	3259	1807	1452	464
West Bengal	1393319	1100337	246612	38290	17581	20709	8080
A & N Islands	3053	2402	635	10	7	3	6
Chandigarh	22080	14038	5874	1911	1551	360	257
NCT of Delhi	383609	324100	34572	23447	14269	9178	1490
Puducherry	35070	25736	4184	4889	1538	3351	261
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>10687862</b>	<b>2206298</b>	<b>722212</b>	<b>438974</b>	<b>283238</b>	<b>133052</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.



**Appendix-61 State wise Slum Household by Size of Household in India-2011**

States/UTs	Household Size							
	All Households	1	2	3	4	5	6-8	9+
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	82444	281300	410132	776840	460158	358853	51541
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	293	418	569	804	718	1045	158
Assam	48122	2216	4382	8581	11614	8448	10088	2793
Bihar	194065	4353	14222	19113	31732	36305	65672	22668
Chhattisgarh	395297	19624	40812	55681	89721	81581	89914	17964
Goa	4846	167	445	683	1115	970	1120	346
Gujarat	360291	14452	34253	45607	74956	73370	98088	19565
Haryana	325997	9587	22684	37167	76639	73587	88529	17804
Himachal Pradesh	14240	1224	1508	2141	3998	2521	2400	448
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	1362	3888	8479	18589	21765	32737	10170
Jharkhand	79200	2454	6082	9500	16408	16023	22802	5931
Karnataka	728277	24172	65344	107025	186123	146900	164967	33746
Kerala	54849	2148	6529	8721	15976	9701	8830	2944
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	38676	86544	122298	223503	226801	308791	80079
Maharashtra	2449530	94654	221110	348793	590338	494674	562542	137419
Meghalaya	10936	478	778	1218	1870	1817	3469	1306
Mizoram	16240	685	1368	2095	3163	3479	4573	877
Nagaland	15268	1034	1649	2168	2642	2499	4324	952
Odisha	350306	17186	36899	60001	87585	65099	69666	13870
Punjab	296482	7758	19269	35046	69693	68805	80475	15436
Rajasthan	383134	11937	29745	39883	74265	78638	115802	32864
Sikkim	8612	470	921	1635	2046	1492	1687	361
Tamil Nadu	1451690	59599	190743	279321	466802	262711	175894	16620
Tripura	33830	1253	3098	8213	10257	5728	4709	572
Uttar Pradesh	992728	22691	57637	89755	157543	181558	355404	128140
Uttarakhand	89398	3059	6200	9988	18146	17718	27080	7207
West Bengal	1393319	56478	135094	284993	344425	230891	271538	69900
A & N Islands	3053	129	285	503	893	654	474	115
Chandigarh	22080	2107	2093	2526	4371	4926	5562	495
NCT of Delhi	383609	19802	32643	45844	74768	76367	110456	23729
Puducherry	35070	1279	3895	6000	11236	7066	5006	588
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>503771</b>	<b>1311838</b>	<b>2053679</b>	<b>3448061</b>	<b>2662970</b>	<b>3052497</b>	<b>716608</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-62

## State-Wise Slum Households Classified by Source and Location of Drinking Water by them in India-2011

States/UTs	Number of Households (Hhs) by Source of Drinking Water						
	Total Number of Households	Tap		Hand Pump & Tube Well, Borehole	Well		All Others
		Treated Source	Un Treated Source		Covered	Un covered	
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1883817	150341	261637	10417	47244	67812
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	444	1494	1861	12	38	156
Assam	48122	12410	1074	25490	1521	4677	2950
Bihar	194065	22760	7509	152564	1515	5252	4465
Chhattisgarh	395297	168218	72374	127204	3891	19432	4178
Goa	4846	4538	189	6	17	18	78
Gujarat	360291	261793	42761	37413	1478	708	16138
Haryana	325997	208355	30227	72908	1558	932	12017
Himachal Pradesh	14240	13174	218	503	86	37	222
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	61904	26350	5080	567	139	2950
Jharkhand	79200	17134	4631	39013	2531	14319	1572
Karnataka	728277	491339	117819	75900	4903	15130	23186
Kerala	54849	29185	2601	1273	7742	13619	429
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	525635	135668	325874	12871	51128	35516
Maharashtra	2449530	2121907	90313	153705	11617	22251	49737
Meghalaya	10936	6717	543	215	637	483	2341
Mizoram	16240	9189	1707	377	460	289	4218
Nagaland	15268	626	4859	2331	1383	2304	3765
Odisha	350306	122649	19897	137272	15335	46841	8312
Punjab	296482	179047	27849	85062	377	258	3889
Rajasthan	383134	291176	26933	41139	2059	2461	19366
Sikkim	8612	6170	1808	6	24	-	604
Tamil Nadu	1451690	974400	196122	193264	12137	28245	47522
Tripura	33830	16372	3555	12527	203	732	441
Uttar Pradesh	992728	383273	67573	518549	3602	3772	15959
Uttarakhand	89398	61001	4944	22357	132	51	913
West Bengal	1393319	776557	103869	452838	8305	28696	23054
A & N Islands	3053	2923	16	3	-	94	17
Chandigarh	22080	16019	4544	1121	81	7	308
NCT of Delhi	383609	281081	42153	44138	474	247	15516
Puducherry	35070	31959	2487	406	12	136	70
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>8981772</b>	<b>1192428</b>	<b>2792036</b>	<b>105947</b>	<b>309540</b>	<b>367701</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-63 State-Wise Slum Households Classified by Location of Drinking Water in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Households	Number of Households by Location of Drinking Water		
		Within the Premises	Near the premises	Away from the Premises
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1495597	654502	271169
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	2295	1344	366
Assam	48122	35786	6970	5366
Bihar	194065	125219	46957	21889
Chhattisgarh	395297	140648	193467	61182
Goa	4846	3433	1309	104
Gujarat	360291	230455	91912	37924
Haryana	325997	239275	58680	28042
Himachal Pradesh	14240	11379	1993	868
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	78301	12922	5767
Jharkhand	79200	36411	23439	19350
Karnataka	728277	338080	283977	106220
Kerala	54849	43543	8559	2747
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	433130	430879	222683
Maharashtra	2449530	1582502	694058	172970
Meghalaya	10936	5799	3307	1830
Mizoram	16240	8980	4955	2305
Nagaland	15268	6863	4375	4030
Odisha	350306	133140	114568	102598
Punjab	296482	264596	23452	8434
Rajasthan	383134	265062	78227	39845
Sikkim	8612	7060	1137	415
Tamil Nadu	1451690	570415	779468	101807
Tripura	33830	8658	4227	3487
Uttar Pradesh	992728	704913	215902	71913
Uttarakhand	89398	74628	10383	4387
West Bengal	1393319	719768	450045	223506
A & N Islands	3053	2497	401	155
Chandigarh	22080	1226	16955	3899
NCT of Delhi	383609	195221	151910	36478
Puducherry	35070	24608	9974	488
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>7799700</b>	<b>4384350</b>	<b>1565374</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-64 State-wise Slum Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen in India-2011**

States / UTs	Total	Cooking inside house		Cooking outside house		No Cooking
		Has Kitchen	Does not have kitchen	Has Kitchen	Does not have kitchen	
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1664693	531008	49149	166377	10041
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	3411	396	166	1	31
Assam	48122	36773	7447	2916	604	382
Bihar	194065	71450	96613	9996	15390	616
Chhattisgarh	395297	249626	131151	5289	7959	1272
Goa	4846	3838	902	40	19	47
Gujarat	360291	193340	132401	15383	16711	2456
Haryana	325997	214456	94654	5175	10683	1029
Himachal Pradesh	14240	12463	1221	214	258	84
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	90396	3748	1920	664	262
Jharkhand	79200	35852	38608	1466	3104	170
Karnataka	728277	631168	73467	10418	10151	3073
Kerala	54849	52188	1413	768	343	137
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	631048	421517	11696	18268	4163
Maharashtra	2449530	1664384	714368	19865	25724	25189
Meghalaya	10936	8705	944	1205	53	29
Mizoram	16240	15512	659	39	3	27
Nagaland	15268	13483	1030	664	44	47
Odisha	350306	197781	111822	17190	21767	1746
Punjab	296482	210539	77078	2675	5141	1049
Rajasthan	383134	222252	138963	5213	15196	1510
Sikkim	8612	7881	636	45	9	41
Tamil Nadu	1451690	1115427	202792	60632	66094	6745
Tripura	33830	30145	3229	289	103	64
Uttar Pradesh	992728	569691	387693	13095	18899	3350
Uttarakhand	89398	64624	21191	1553	1668	362
West Bengal	1393319	769111	544775	36724	34869	7840
A & N Islands	3053	2837	142	22	7	45
Chandigarh	22080	1581	17138	279	2866	216
NCT of Delhi	383609	169335	193158	2639	16322	2155
Puducherry	35070	22720	8982	1490	1725	153
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>8976710</b>	<b>3959146</b>	<b>278215</b>	<b>461022</b>	<b>74331</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-65 State-wise Slum Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking in India-2011

States / UTs	Total number of households	Type of Fuel used for Cooking						
		Fire-wood, Crop residue, Cow dung cake, Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	Kerosene	LPG/ PNG	Electricity	Biogas	Any other	No cooking
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	623996	330933	1424710	1440	24940	5208	10041
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	1726	53	2194	-	1	-	31
Assam	48122	19595	2373	25689	16	32	35	382
Bihar	194065	127178	1644	62047	220	787	1573	616
Chhattisgarh	395297	256666	7279	127616	482	266	1716	1272
Goa	4846	581	990	3206	-	20	2	47
Gujarat	360291	142926	110397	102195	123	1945	249	2456
Haryana	325997	104468	12035	207232	68	673	492	1029
Himachal Pradesh	14240	2023	1004	11088	15	24	2	84
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	26930	3943	61625	2037	2121	72	262
Jharkhand	79200	52938	529	24908	44	59	552	170
Karnataka	728277	326867	133424	257830	721	5057	1305	3073
Kerala	54849	23488	1417	29487	33	257	30	137
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	499497	69619	509520	892	1613	1388	4163
Maharashtra	2449530	377689	593815	1440334	1089	6908	4506	25189
Meghalaya	10936	3753	1381	5565	150	54	4	29
Mizoram	16240	635	750	14805	19	2	2	27
Nagaland	15268	6478	590	8043	9	11	90	47
Odisha	350306	212328	28443	98136	5950	946	2757	1746
Punjab	296482	66457	25871	200938	61	1884	222	1049
Rajasthan	383134	158693	20667	201174	148	620	322	1510
Sikkim	8612	278	787	7484	2	20	-	41
Tamil Nadu	1451690	365325	278099	795533	708	4462	818	6745
Tripura	33830	21125	620	11954	17	38	12	64
Uttar Pradesh	992728	418993	26517	538290	898	2623	2057	3350
Uttarakhand	89398	22719	5872	60202	24	127	92	362
West Bengal	1393319	677159	147162	539916	1095	6417	13730	7840
A & N Islands	3053	108	1408	1489	-	1	2	45
Chandigarh	22080	2924	17582	1343	1	8	6	216
NCT of Delhi	383609	38356	92359	249742	467	293	237	2155
Puducherry	35070	6849	4595	23397	15	53	8	153
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>4588748</b>	<b>1922158</b>	<b>7047692</b>	<b>16744</b>	<b>62262</b>	<b>37489</b>	<b>74331</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-66 State-wise Slum Households By Availability of Bathing Facility in India-2011**

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		
		Yes		No Bathroom
		Bathroom	Enclosure without Roof	
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1977621	215012	228635
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	1707	613	1685
Assam	48122	27827	7216	13079
Bihar	194065	58008	52124	83933
Chhattisgarh	395297	169594	71980	153723
Goa	4846	4223	331	292
Gujarat	360291	211566	59052	89673
Haryana	325997	240756	39811	45430
Himachal Pradesh	14240	12318	494	1428
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	85831	3203	7956
Jharkhand	79200	30996	14093	34111
Karnataka	728277	586820	77464	63993
Kerala	54849	46077	3393	5379
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	633129	240671	212892
Maharashtra	2449530	1840075	398292	211163
Meghalaya	10936	7555	525	2856
Mizoram	16240	14043	784	1413
Nagaland	15268	12206	2225	837
Odisha	350306	126038	50289	173979
Punjab	296482	227868	41666	26948
Rajasthan	383134	252417	68917	61800
Sikkim	8612	7601	188	823
Tamil Nadu	1451690	941329	193266	317095
Tripura	33830	11318	6366	16146
Uttar Pradesh	992728	609774	186956	195998
Uttarakhand	89398	71334	8086	9978
West Bengal	1393319	730700	197994	464625
A & N Islands	3053	2294	337	422
Chandigarh	22080	1730	4204	16146
NCT of Delhi	383609	187274	39041	157294
Puducherry	35070	23582	5131	6357
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>9153611</b>	<b>1989724</b>	<b>2606089</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-67 State-wise Slum Households by Type of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet in India-2011**

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Waste water outlet connected to		
		Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1046362	1073653	301253
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	167	1342	2496
Assam	48122	5816	18197	24109
Bihar	194065	37351	76664	80050
Chhattisgarh	395297	40181	224370	130746
Goa	4846	2980	1155	711
Gujarat	360291	182157	78861	99273
Haryana	325997	125103	169676	31218
Himachal Pradesh	14240	8249	4497	1494
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	26103	52575	18312
Jharkhand	79200	11437	32909	34854
Karnataka	728277	253874	357117	117286
Kerala	54849	17411	16842	20596
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	225749	620412	240531
Maharashtra	2449530	1407141	853050	189339
Meghalaya	10936	2140	6733	2063
Mizoram	16240	3866	9964	2410
Nagaland	15268	765	12208	2295
Odisha	350306	32821	128589	188896
Punjab	296482	147782	115160	33540
Rajasthan	383134	101944	216983	64207
Sikkim	8612	3043	5149	420
Tamil Nadu	1451690	610503	421360	419827
Tripura	33830	1315	14665	17850
Uttar Pradesh	992728	213616	702274	76838
Uttarakhand	89398	26661	57555	5182
West Bengal	1393319	347827	609599	435893
A & N Islands	3053	313	2506	234
Chandigarh	22080	3441	12545	6094
NCT of Delhi	383609	186803	174837	21969
Puducherry	35070	7324	18656	9090
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>5080245</b>	<b>6090103</b>	<b>2579076</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.



**Appendix-68 State-wise Slum Households by Availability of Latrine Facility in India-2011**

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises	
				Alternative source	
				Public latrine	Open
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	1993862	427406	69498	357908
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	3351	654	113	541
Assam	48122	41593	6529	1468	5061
Bihar	194065	104494	89571	7118	82453
Chhattisgarh	395297	192393	202904	38278	164626
Goa	4846	2953	1893	1537	356
Gujarat	360291	232075	128216	51636	76580
Haryana	325997	260675	65322	8878	56444
Himachal Pradesh	14240	12169	2071	727	1344
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	85539	11451	2630	8821
Jharkhand	79200	41731	37469	4297	33172
Karnataka	728277	461029	267248	85387	181861
Kerala	54849	51123	3726	1895	1831
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	683061	403631	59725	343906
Maharashtra	2449530	1019634	1429896	1191026	238870
Meghalaya	10936	10141	795	392	403
Mizoram	16240	16120	120	41	79
Nagaland	15268	14240	1028	830	198
Odisha	350306	168666	181640	12315	169325
Punjab	296482	262906	33576	2488	31088
Rajasthan	383134	274306	108828	8219	100609
Sikkim	8612	7840	772	544	228
Tamil Nadu	1451690	885619	566071	231050	335021
Tripura	33830	32259	1571	891	680
Uttar Pradesh	992728	769145	223583	37311	186272
Uttarakhand	89398	81977	7421	2000	5421
West Bengal	1393319	1149877	243442	88733	154709
A & N Islands	3053	2017	1036	610	426
Chandigarh	22080	869	21211	16921	4290
NCT of Delhi	383609	192171	191438	143589	47849
Puducherry	35070	22014	13056	4322	8734
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>9075849</b>	<b>4673575</b>	<b>2074469</b>	<b>2599106</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-69 State-wise Slum Households by Type of latrine facility in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Type of latrine facility within the premises							
		Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine	
		Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other system	With slab/ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal
Andhra Pradesh	2421268	718911	1061915	36905	97753	5874	59563	1499	11442
Arunachal Pradesh	4005	242	1563	213	241	1043	41	-	8
Assam	48122	6289	19502	3187	6273	5322	454	405	161
Bihar	194065	8459	77033	7020	6690	3320	1049	515	408
Chhattisgarh	395297	14174	166785	4346	4190	1116	1207	63	512
Goa	4846	1435	1408	85	6	3	8	-	8
Gujarat	360291	145114	72811	2863	6298	1744	2730	382	133
Haryana	325997	149601	62226	8505	29558	4931	5106	99	649
Himachal Pradesh	14240	4633	6220	121	179	15	993	-	8
Jammu & Kashmir	96990	25149	21737	6718	4327	1708	17404	7102	1394
Jharkhand	79200	4697	33622	1185	1331	401	351	48	96
Karnataka	728277	242717	95597	11904	93908	3073	9737	1028	3065
Kerala	54849	8548	28552	2084	10651	522	451	300	15
Madhya Pradesh	1086692	147428	480922	16382	15967	6435	12051	1327	2549
Maharashtra	2449530	563021	337425	27081	43571	7319	29447	1745	10025
Meghalaya	10936	2067	6546	721	354	339	65	-	49
Mizoram	16240	811	12503	633	1144	1006	23	-	-
Nagaland	15268	675	10138	872	1254	1262	20	16	3
Odisha	350306	19018	115434	7551	13195	4308	5023	2082	2055
Punjab	296482	172801	54779	7206	20792	4169	2664	104	391
Rajasthan	383134	84338	135700	9065	20583	11640	12471	49	460
Sikkim	8612	1960	5175	192	355	149	7	-	2
Tamil Nadu	1451690	445165	350715	14304	45829	3249	21065	2667	2625
Tripura	33830	1442	10334	2672	12737	4425	576	55	18
Uttar Pradesh	992728	203837	470553	26415	24127	7048	21784	11954	3427
Uttarakhand	89398	24742	47778	1719	5873	567	1080	166	52
West Bengal	1393319	203052	592955	41679	287566	10194	5557	3232	5642
A & N Islands	3053	125	1878	6	-	3	3	-	2
Chandigarh	22080	354	253	32	149	68	7	-	6
NCT of Delhi	383609	165010	15445	3297	1795	592	5712	189	131
Puducherry	35070	4017	17313	169	432	11	69	-	3
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>3369832</b>	<b>4314817</b>	<b>245132</b>	<b>757128</b>	<b>91856</b>	<b>216718</b>	<b>35027</b>	<b>45339</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Appendix-70 State-wise Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting in India-2011**

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Main Source of lighting				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil and Any other	No lighting
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	2421268	2338497	64248	8032	4517	5974
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	4005	3468	525	1	-	11
<b>Assam</b>	48122	35852	11879	130	56	205
<b>Bihar</b>	194065	106957	84405	464	1533	706
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	395297	364536	27961	304	1293	1203
<b>Goa</b>	4846	4715	119	5	2	5
<b>Gujarat</b>	360291	330597	21997	470	2113	5114
<b>Haryana</b>	325997	300979	18138	362	3962	2556
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	14240	13598	582	17	34	9
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	96990	94173	1886	85	653	193
<b>Jharkhand</b>	79200	61106	17323	174	390	207
<b>Karnataka</b>	728277	672297	50129	908	1664	3279
<b>Kerala</b>	54849	52879	1828	49	61	32
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1086692	975872	101570	1273	4264	3713
<b>Maharashtra</b>	2449530	2296617	127794	2871	8010	14238
<b>Meghalaya</b>	10936	10392	488	3	32	21
<b>Mizoram</b>	16240	16057	117	4	54	8
<b>Nagaland</b>	15268	15001	208	17	24	18
<b>Odisha</b>	350306	264546	77339	750	1423	6248
<b>Punjab</b>	296482	286539	6265	228	1652	1798
<b>Rajasthan</b>	383134	341361	35321	384	2828	3240
<b>Sikkim</b>	8612	8518	61	-	1	32
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	1451690	1355952	85134	781	3199	6624
<b>Tripura</b>	33830	31028	2478	147	55	122
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	992728	774259	198115	2858	10974	6522
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	89398	83847	4461	165	503	422
<b>West Bengal</b>	1393319	1178923	181842	16626	5825	10103
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	3053	2993	52	-	3	5
<b>Chandigarh</b>	22080	19440	2016	153	199	272
<b>NCT of Delhi</b>	383609	373160	8682	280	974	513
<b>Puducherry</b>	35070	34002	991	2	19	56
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13749424</b>	<b>12448161</b>	<b>1133954</b>	<b>37543</b>	<b>56317</b>	<b>73449</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Data Appendices  
(71-104)  
**Condition of Slums in  
India-NSSO**



## Appendix-71

## Estimated Number of Slums and Households in different NSSO Surveys for each State/UTs-India

States/UTs	Estimated no. of Slum and Households						
	49 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan. – Jun, 1993)		58 <sup>th</sup> Round (July – Dec, 2002)		65 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)	69 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2012-Dec, 2012)	
	Slums	Households	Slums	Households	Slums	Slums	Household
Andhra Pradesh	6443	786300	7724	1129374	5249	4539	1598659
Assam	274	22000	-	-	-	71	8816
Bihar	2404	192200	1326	69363	-	655	58118
Chhattisgarh	-	-	1244	109902		1079	86241
Gujarat	2590	210000	1532	157863	3360	2923	336338
Haryana	1265	122400	-	-	-	71	10099
Himachal Pradesh	23	3200	-	-	-	47	3488
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	364	15880	-	42	3293
Karnataka	6007	589500	1983	483828	2250	1424	558235
Kerala	481	25200	-	-	-	35	3098
Madhya Pradesh	2803	299300	2222	308138	2215	1635	352129
Maharashtra	11204	1459500	16662	3182576	17019	7723	3345106
Meghalaya	105	9800	-	-	-	9	1278
Odisha	1735	139400	401	18208	1953	756	137589
Punjab	526	45100	157	8962	-	597	164317
Rajasthan	750	91100	874	56860	-	1600	356466
Sikkim	14	3000	-	-			.
Tamil Nadu	4065	458900	3165	619618	3374	2364	588611
Uttar Pradesh	3080	247100	2643	227799	2394	1814	207535
West Bengal	7828	787800	8125	1530920	5045	3957	664001
Chandigarh	25	9100	-	-	-	8	45197
Delhi	4678	432000	1847	212299	3133	458	170280
Puducherry	12	1200	211	11296	-	17	3473
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>56311</b>	<b>5934000</b>	<b>51688</b>	<b>8229744</b>	<b>48994</b>	<b>33510</b>	<b>8809007</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Office

Note: Comparative Information on number of Estimated Households for 65th Round not available

**Appendix-72 Estimated Number of Slums in Major State/UTs - 2012**

States/UT	Estimated number of slums - 69 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2012-December 2012)		
	Notified	Non- notified	All
Andhra Pradesh	3224	1315	4539
Bihar	*	636	655
Chhattisgarh	632	446	1079
Gujarat	*	2058	2923
Karnataka	716	708	1424
Madhya Pradesh	1327	308	1635
Maharashtra	1954	5769	7723
Odisha	*	744	756
Rajasthan	947	653	1600
Tamil Nadu	1208	1156	2364
Uttar Pradesh	836	978	1814
West Bengal	1274	2684	3957
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>13761</b>	<b>19749</b>	<b>33510</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

**Appendix-73 Estimated Number of Slums in Major State/UTs-2009**

States/UT	Estimated number of slums - 65 <sup>th</sup> Round NSS Survey (July 2008 to June 2009)		
	Notified	Non - notified	All
Andhra Pradesh	3964	1285	5249
Delhi	1058	2075	3133
Gujarat	1342	2017	3360
Karnataka	1118	1132	2250
Madhya Pradesh	759	1456	2215
Maharashtra	9282	7736	17019
Odisha	630	1323	1953
Tamil Nadu	1711	1663	3374
Uttar Pradesh	1334	1060	2394
West Bengal	2475	2570	5045
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>24781</b>	<b>24213</b>	<b>48994</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)



## Appendix-74 Number of slums by location per 1000 slums for each State/UTs--2012

State	Along Nallah/ Drain	Along Rail- Way Line	River Bank/ river bed	Hilly terrain/ slope	Park/ open space	others	Not reported
<b>Notified</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	217	21	88	89	155	430	0
Bihar	588	0	237	0	175	0	0
Chhattisgarh	824	28	28	0	31	88	0
Gujarat	28	0	15	0	503	454	0
Karnataka	406	0	22	58	171	343	0
Madhya Pradesh	362	27	29	127	325	130	0
Maharashtra	388	29	12	71	135	365	0
Odisha	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	347	330	2	4	276	40	0
Tamil Nadu	171	36	265	0	39	489	0
Uttar Pradesh	22	16	11	0	296	656	0
West Bengal	208	42	46	0	104	510	90
<b>ALL-INDIA**</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	479	0	40	91	137	253	0
Bihar	19	198	637	0	0	146	0
Chhattisgarh	89	334	267	0	175	135	0
Gujarat	252	24	29	22	246	427	0
Karnataka	320	39	0	139	116	386	0
Madhya Pradesh	297	262	25	12	290	114	0
Maharashtra	118	75	36	30	622	119	0
Odisha	90	206	18	6	233	447	0
Rajasthan	72	0	0	42	872	14	0
Tamil Nadu	279	379	136	25	121	60	0
Uttar Pradesh	221	345	0	43	128	263	0
West Bengal	310	139	109	0	126	316	0
<b>ALL-INDIA**</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Combined</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	293	15	74	89	150	379	0
Bihar	36	193	625	0	5	141	0
Chhattisgarh	520	155	127	0	91	107	0
Gujarat	185	17	25	16	322	435	0
Karnataka	363	19	11	99	144	364	0
Madhya Pradesh	350	71	28	105	319	127	0
Maharashtra	186	63	30	41	498	181	0
Odisha	89	203	34	5	229	440	0
Rajasthan	235	195	1	20	519	29	0
Tamil Nadu	224	204	202	12	79	279	0
Uttar Pradesh	129	193	5	23	206	444	0
West Bengal	277	108	89	0	119	379	29
<b>ALL-INDIA**</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-75 Number of slums by location per 1000 slums for each State/UTs--2009

States/UTs	Fringe Area						Other Area					
	Along Nallah/ Drain	Along Rail- Way Line	River Bank	River Bed	Others	n.r.	Along Nallah/ Drain	Along Railway Line	River Bank	River Bed	Others	n.r.
	<b>Notified</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	32	20	77	28	199	0	99	51	117	33	345	0
Delhi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	36	0	0	754	0
Gujarat	56	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	34	0	676	0
Karnataka	167	40	0	0	162	0	276	92	0	0	263	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	200	0	603	5	184	0	6	0
Maharashtra	6	20	0	12	52	0	120	97	51.0	0	641	0
Odisha	0	0	481	0	0	0	7	184	0	0	328	0
Tamil Nadu	79	0	77	12	146	0	246	0	73	0	367	0
Uttar Pradesh	249	0	0	0	0	0	646	0	7	0	97	0
West Bengal	38	68	0	0	63	0	94	111	0	0	627	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Non Notified</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	42	119	0	0	170	0	2	65	0	0	603	0
Delhi*	107	73	0	0	172	0	181	73	0	0	395	0
Gujarat	101	120	6	0	106	0	77	125	14	0	450	0
Karnataka	0	22	0	0	26	0	492	26	12	0	422	0
Madhya Pradesh	106	2	0	0	214	0	160	3	74	0	312	128
Maharashtra	32	7	19	0	60	0	279	182	10	0	398	0
Odisha	18	81	203	0	5	0	218	12	0	0	462	0
Tamil Nadu	75	40	75	0	196	0	187	170	17	21	219	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	0	145	0	118	0	0	0	731	0
West Bengal	82	0	39	0	72	0	97	122	28	0	559	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Combined</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	34	44	58	21	192	0	75	54	89	25	408	0
Delhi*	71	48	0	0	114	0	191	60	0	0	516	0
Gujarat	83	72	3	0	157	0	46	75	22	0	540	0
Karnataka	83	31	0	0	94	0	385	59	6	0	343	0
Madhya Pradesh	71	2	0	0	210	0	312	3	111	0	207	84
Maharashtra	18	14	9	7	56	0	192	136	33	0	530	0
Odisha	12	55	293	0	3	0	150	68	0	0	419	0
Tamil Nadu	77	20	76	6	171	0	217	84	45	10	294	0
Uttar Pradesh	139	0	3	0	64	0	413	0	4	0	378	0
West Bengal	60	33	20	0	67	0	96	117	14	0	592	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-76

## Number of slums by type of area surrounding the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs - 2012

States/UTs	Type of area surrounding the slum				
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum
	Notified				
Andhra Pradesh	607	0	38	66	288
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	867	0	71	0	62
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	556	88	0	0	356
Madhya Pradesh	399	14	129	11	447
Maharashtra	540	94	80	2	284
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	422	169	178	110	121
Tamil Nadu	530	39	0	0	431
Uttar Pradesh	496	393	0	104	7
West Bengal	460	49	91	12	388
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	626	10	100	0	263
Bihar	992	0	8	0	0
Chhattisgarh	750	166	83	0	0
Gujarat	820	0	69	82	29
Karnataka	758	48	0	13	180
Madhya Pradesh	567	101	240	0	91
Maharashtra	791	65	75	14	55
Odisha	691	0	112	18	179
Rajasthan	618	291	0	0	91
Tamil Nadu	764	0	0	104	132
Uttar Pradesh	911	83	0	2	3
West Bengal	774	57	108	3	59
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	613	3	56	47	281
Bihar	982	0	8	0	10
Chhattisgarh	819	69	76	0	36
Gujarat	873	0	49	21	58
Karnataka	657	68	0	6	268
Madhya Pradesh	431	30	150	9	380
Maharashtra	727	72	76	11	113
Odisha	696	0	110	17	176
Rajasthan	502	219	105	65	109
Tamil Nadu	644	20	0	51	285
Uttar Pradesh	720	226	0	49	5
West Bengal	673	55	102	6	165
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>151</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-77

## Number of slums by type of area surrounding the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Type of area surrounding the Slum				
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	763	29	11	0	197
Delhi	745	0	70	70	115
Gujarat	198	97	2	149	555
Karnataka	693	0	40	40	228
Madhya Pradesh	571	273	0	0	156
Maharashtra	419	60	80	21	419
Odisha	993	0	0	7	0
Tamil Nadu	855	0	0	48	97
Uttar Pradesh	741	0	5	0	255
West Bengal	525	76	38	0	361
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	652	0	0	97	251
Delhi	550	198	26	71	155
Gujarat	354	269	169	0	208
Karnataka	589	0	225	129	57
Madhya Pradesh	589	134	272	1	3
Maharashtra	550	132	56	46	215
Odisha	718	54	0	228	0
Tamil Nadu	794	37	81	79	8
Uttar Pradesh	783	31	7	145	34
West Bengal	763	41	2	62	133
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	736	22	8	24	210
Delhi	616	131	41	71	141
Gujarat	291	200	102	60	347
Karnataka	641	0	133	85	142
Madhya Pradesh	583	182	179	1	56
Maharashtra	479	93	69	33	327
Odisha	807	36	0	157	0
Tamil Nadu	825	18	40	63	53
Uttar Pradesh	759	14	6	64	157
West Bengal	646	58	19	32	245
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>215</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-78

## Number of slums by type of ownership of the land where the slum is located per 1000 slums for each State-2012

State/UTs	Ownership of the land where slum located				not known
	private	public			
		Railway	local bodies	Others	
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	587	3	399	12	0
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	74	71	841	15	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	212	0	748	41	0
Madhya Pradesh	574	1	310	115	0
Maharashtra	291	0	470	236	3
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	307	0	693	0	0
Tamil Nadu	489	0	340	171	0
Uttar Pradesh	247	104	628	21	0
West Bengal	648	44	134	173	0
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non- Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	632	0	355	0	14
Bihar	171	161	40	628	0
Chhattisgarh	190	122	688	0	0
Gujarat	246	3	643	2	106
Karnataka	806	0	158	36	0
Madhya Pradesh	179	18	509	62	232
Maharashtra	549	53	345	31	21
Odisha	403	131	305	160	0
Rajasthan	79	0	702	220	0
Tamil Nadu	213	379	386	22	0
Uttar Pradesh	342	251	113	294	0
West Bengal	458	138	223	181	0
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	600	2	386	8	4
Bihar	171	156	63	610	0
Chhattisgarh	122	92	777	9	0
Gujarat	441	2	480	2	75
Karnataka	507	0	454	38	0
Madhya Pradesh	500	4	348	105	44
Maharashtra	484	40	377	83	17
Odisha	413	129	300	158	0
Rajasthan	214	0	697	90	0
Tamil Nadu	354	185	362	98	0
Uttar Pradesh	298	184	350	168	0
West Bengal	520	108	194	179	0
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-79

## Number of slums by type of ownership of the land where the slum is located per 1000 slums for each State/UTs -2009

States/UTs	Private	Public			Not Known
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others	
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	413	48	366	173	0
Delhi	115	0	649	9	227
Gujarat	503	0	496	2	0
Karnataka	24	0	831	145	0
Madhya Pradesh	319	0	497	184	0
Maharashtra	328	33	485	148	6
Odisha	0	184	809	7	0
Tamil Nadu	180	0	763	36	21
Uttar Pradesh	727	18	131	14	109
West Bengal	692	0	220	14	74
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	530	42	307	110	10
Delhi	291	127	413	125	45
Gujarat	199	126	600	9	66
Karnataka	468	0	467	0	65
Madhya Pradesh	341	1	388	267	2
Maharashtra	432	44	380	73	71
Odisha	279	160	277	274	9
Tamil Nadu	345	40	370	245	0
Uttar Pradesh	814	0	178	8	0
West Bengal	624	37	106	138	95
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	442	46	351	158	2
Delhi	231	84	492	86	106
Gujarat	320	76	558	6	40
Karnataka	248	0	648	72	33
Madhya Pradesh	333	1	426	239	2
Maharashtra	375	38	437	114	36
Odisha	189	168	449	188	6
Tamil Nadu	261	20	569	139	10
Uttar Pradesh	766	10	152	12	61
West Bengal	657	19	162	77	85
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-80

## Number of Slums by Type of Structure of the Majority of Houses per 1000 slums for each State / UT's-2012

State/ UTs	Type of structure			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Service-able Katcha	Un-serviceable Katcha
<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	942	52	6	0
Bihar	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	911	44	45	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	804	189	7	0
Madhya Pradesh	819	181	0	0
Maharashtra	803	178	6	13
Odisha	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	919	2	79	0
Tamil Nadu	762	82	156	0
Uttar Pradesh	883	9	0	108
West Bengal	716	284	0	0
<b>INDIA **</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	451	245	292	12
Bihar	19	728	66	187
Chhattisgarh	380	580	31	9
Gujarat	386	306	300	8
Karnataka	602	371	27	0
Madhya Pradesh	408	348	12	232
Maharashtra	484	323	104	89
Odisha	453	359	188	0
Rajasthan	317	0	27	656
Tamil Nadu	562	322	19	97
Uttar Pradesh	289	114	83	514
West Bengal	518	281	163	38
<b>INDIA **</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Combined</b>				
State/ UTs	Type of structure			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Service-able Katcha	Un-serviceable Katcha
Andhra Pradesh	799	108	89	4
Bihar	29	713	69	188
Chhattisgarh	691	266	40	4
Gujarat	559	223	213	5
Karnataka	704	280	17	0
Madhya Pradesh	742	213	2	44
Maharashtra	565	286	79	70
Odisha	462	353	185	0
Rajasthan	674	1	57	268
Tamil Nadu	664	199	89	47
Uttar Pradesh	562	65	45	327
West Bengal	582	282	111	26
<b>INDIA **</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown.



## Appendix-81

## Number of Slums by Type of Structure of the Majority of Houses per 1000 slums for each State / UT's -2009

States/UTs	Type of structure of the majority of houses			
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha
<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	882	90	28	0
Delhi*	770	142	70	17
Gujarat	140	659	201	0
Karnataka	256	625	120	0
Madhya Pradesh	187	535	278	0
Maharashtra	721	259	7	13
Odisha	0	986	14	0
Tamil Nadu	434	424	142	0
Uttar Pradesh	887	5	109	0
West Bengal	741	156	102	1
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	629	12	264	95
Delhi*	491	232	170	107
Gujarat	285	383	227	105
Karnataka	672	214	114	0
Madhya Pradesh	345	208	145	303
Maharashtra	681	313	7	0
Odisha	0	368	591	41
Tamil Nadu	324	274	247	154
Uttar Pradesh	569	53	258	119
West Bengal	604	358	36	2
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Combined</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	820	71	86	23
Delhi*	585	202	136	77
Gujarat	227	493	217	63
Karnataka	465	418	117	0
Madhya Pradesh	291	320	190	199
Maharashtra	703	283	7	7
Odisha	0	567	405	28
Tamil Nadu	380	350	194	76
Uttar Pradesh	746	26	175	53
West Bengal	671	259	68	1
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>34</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-82

## Number of slums by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012

State/ UTs	Type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the slum			
	Motorable		Non motorable	
	Pucca	Katcha	Pucca	Katcha
<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	968	16	0	16
Bihar	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	1000	0	0	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	842	80	53	25
Madhya Pradesh	844	49	50	56
Maharashtra	687	126	186	2
Odisha	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	796	78	126	0
Tamil Nadu	453	5	494	48
Uttar Pradesh	858	105	22	16
West Bengal	818	0	178	4
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Non- Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	716	95	0	189
Bihar	904	26	5	65
Chhattisgarh	646	108	238	9
Gujarat	700	83	38	179
Karnataka	761	125	50	63
Madhya Pradesh	899	76	0	25
Maharashtra	674	64	201	60
Odisha	775	141	77	7
Rajasthan	401	210	10	378
Tamil Nadu	859	0	136	5
Uttar Pradesh	263	19	211	507
West Bengal	500	145	193	162
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Combined</b>				
State/ UTs	Type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the slum			
	Motorable		Non motorable	
	Pucca	Katcha	Pucca	Katcha
Andhra Pradesh	895	39	0	66
Bihar	906	25	5	63
Chhattisgarh	853	45	98	4
Gujarat	645	66	27	262
Karnataka	802	102	52	44
Madhya Pradesh	855	54	41	50
Maharashtra	677	80	197	46
Odisha	763	154	76	7
Rajasthan	635	132	79	154
Tamil Nadu	652	3	319	27
Uttar Pradesh	537	59	124	280
West Bengal	602	98	188	111
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>94</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown.

## Appendix-83

## Number of slums by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs--2009

Notified						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Delhi*</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>367</b>
Gujarat	716	0	716	17	267	284
Karnataka	576	199	775	225	0	225
Madhya Pradesh	490	0	490	29	481	510
Maharashtra	782	3	786	198	17	214
Odisha	7	321	328	184	488	672
Tamil Nadu	848	73	921	79	0	79
Uttar Pradesh	657	0	657	343	0	343
West Bengal	706	0	706	253	41	294
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>247</b>
Non-notified						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	610	219	829	5	167	171
<b>Delhi*</b>	486	197	683	236	82	317
Gujarat	532	115	646	192	162	354
Karnataka	382	254	636	248	116	364
Madhya Pradesh	548	0	548	234	218	452
Maharashtra	734	48	782	199	19	218
Odisha	570	158	728	95	177	272
Tamil Nadu	563	66	629	56	315	371
Uttar Pradesh	311	392	703	28	269	297
West Bengal	510	103	612	329	59	388
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>309</b>
Combined						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	766	54	819	120	60	181
<b>Delhi*</b>	536	130	666	280	54	334
Gujarat	605	69	674	122	204	326
Karnataka	479	226	705	237	58	295
Madhya Pradesh	528	0	528	164	308	472
Maharashtra	760	24	784	198	18	216
Odisha	388	211	599	124	278	401
Tamil Nadu	708	70	777	68	155	223
Uttar Pradesh	504	174	677	204	119	323
West Bengal	606	52	658	292	50	342
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>278</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-84

## Number of slums by type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs -2012

State/UTs	Type of road/lane within the slum	
	Pucca	Katcha
<b>Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	893	107
Bihar	*	*
Chhattisgarh	1000	0
Gujarat	*	*
Karnataka	741	259
Madhya Pradesh	887	113
Maharashtra	781	219
Odisha	*	*
Rajasthan	769	231
Tamil Nadu	944	56
Uttar Pradesh	876	124
West Bengal	875	125
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	490	510
Bihar	305	695
Chhattisgarh	868	132
Gujarat	560	440
Karnataka	601	399
Madhya Pradesh	865	135
Maharashtra	556	444
Odisha	305	695
Rajasthan	94	906
Tamil Nadu	699	301
Uttar Pradesh	273	727
West Bengal	621	379
<b>INDIA**</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>453</b>
<b>Combined</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	776	224
Bihar	307	693
Chhattisgarh	946	54
Gujarat	537	463
Karnataka	672	328
Madhya Pradesh	883	117
Maharashtra	613	387
Odisha	300	700
Rajasthan	494	506
Tamil Nadu	824	176
Uttar Pradesh	551	449
West Bengal	703	297
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>339</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-85

## Number of slums by type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Type of road / lane / constructed path within the slum	
	Pucca	Katcha
<b>Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	883	117
Delhi	913	87
Gujarat	194	806
Karnataka	395	605
Madhya Pradesh	524	476
Maharashtra	934	66
Odisha	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	882	118
Uttar Pradesh	749	251
West Bengal	877	123
<b>A11-INDIA</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	462	538
Delhi	428	572
Gujarat	308	692
Karnataka	593	407
Madhya Pradesh	619	381
Maharashtra	815	185
Odisha	522	478
Tamil Nadu	434	566
Uttar Pradesh	156	844
West Bengal	651	349
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>Combined</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	780	220
Delhi	592	408
Gujarat	262	738
Karnataka	494	506
Madhya Pradesh	586	414
Maharashtra	850	120
Odisha	354	646
Tamil Nadu	661	339
Uttar Pradesh	487	513
West Bengal	761	239
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>324</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65th Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-86

## Number of slums by status of electricity connection per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Whether the slum has electricity			
	Electricity for			No Electricity
	Street Light Only	Household use Only	Both Street Light and H.H Use	
<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	0	7	993	0
Bihar	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1000	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	70	0	930	0
Madhya Pradesh	13	118	869	0
Maharashtra	4	115	881	0
Odisha	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	0	123	877	0
Tamil Nadu	59	0	941	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	510	490	0
West Bengal	84	18	808	0
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	32	0	791	177
Bihar	26	790	154	29
Chhattisgarh	9	217	774	0
Gujarat	2	210	671	117
Karnataka	293	43	664	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	73	695	232
Maharashtra	58	250	564	128
Odisha	8	330	637	15
Rajasthan	0	260	84	656
Tamil Nadu	23	13	964	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	435	263	299
West Bengal	43	253	654	50
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Combined</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	9	5	934	51
Bihar	25	774	160	40
Chhattisgarh	4	90	906	0
Gujarat	17	282	617	84
Karnataka	181	21	798	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	110	836	44
Maharashtra	44	216	644	96
Odisha	7	324	643	14
Rajasthan	0	179	553	268
Tamil Nadu	41	6	952	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	469	368	161
West Bengal	57	177	704	34
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>65</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-87

## Number of slums by status of electricity connection per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Slum with			
	Electricity For			No Electricity
	Both Street Light and H.H Use	Household use Only	Street Light Only	
<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	939	26	35	0
Delhi*	937	63	0	0
Gujarat	146	702	153	0
Karnataka	885	0	115	0
Madhya Pradesh	727	273	0	0
Maharashtra	780	186	34	0
Odisha	321	664	7	7
Tamil Nadu	921	0	79	0
Uttar Pradesh	732	7	108	153
West Bengal	733	107	159	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	735	2	97	167
Delhi*	491	366	36	107
Gujarat	567	191	139	104
Karnataka	516	184	301	0
Madhya Pradesh	389	537	75	0
Maharashtra	559	288	153	0
Odisha	693	201	25	81
Tamil Nadu	711	213	76	0
Uttar Pradesh	168	249	239	344
West Bengal	579	126	241	54
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Combined</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	889	20	50	41
Delhi*	642	264	24	71
Gujarat	399	395	144	62
Karnataka	699	92	208	0
Madhya Pradesh	505	446	49	0
Maharashtra	680	232	88	0
Odisha	573	350	19	57
Tamil Nadu	818	105	77	0
Uttar Pradesh	482	114	166	238
West Bengal	655	117	200	28
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)



## Appendix-88

## Number of Slums by major source of drinking water per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water				
	Tap	Tube well/ borehole	Well	Others	Not reported
	<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	768	172	0	60	0
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	895	105	0	0	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	965	29	6	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	731	267	1	1	0
Maharashtra	843	106	50	2	0
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	982	4	0	14	0
Tamil Nadu	961	0	0	39	0
Uttar Pradesh	458	27	0	515	0
West Bengal	860	131	8	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Non- Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	775	225	0	0	0
Bihar	40	949	11	0	0
Chhattisgarh	870	130	0	0	0
Gujarat	730	140	0	130	0
Karnataka	930	67	0	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	682	169	0	149	0
Maharashtra	806	140	17	38	0
Odisha	144	848	2	6	0
Rajasthan	494	506	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	986	1	2	11	0
Uttar Pradesh	271	729	0	0	0
West Bengal	610	326	0	64	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>
State/UTs	Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water				
	Tap	Tube well/ borehole	Well	Others	Not reported
	<b>Combined</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	770	187	0	43	0
Bihar	46	943	11	0	0
Chhattisgarh	885	115	0	0	0
Gujarat	801	108	0	91	0
Karnataka	948	48	3	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	722	248	1	29	0
Maharashtra	815	131	25	29	0
Odisha	142	850	2	5	0
Rajasthan	783	209	0	8	0
Tamil Nadu	973	0	1	25	0
Uttar Pradesh	357	406	0	237	0
West Bengal	691	263	3	43	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 69<sup>th</sup> Round

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-89

## Number of slums by major source of drinking water per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Major Source of Drinking Water				
	Tap	Tube well/hand pump	well	others	not reported
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	795	115	5	85	0
Delhi*	946	36	0	17	0
Gujarat	851	149	0	0	0
Karnataka	880	120	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	789	11	200	0	0
Maharashtra	938	50	8	3	0
Odisha	351	649	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	667	209	21	103	0
Uttar Pradesh	215	785	0	0	0
West Bengal	766	166	30	38	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>					
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	682	318	0	0	0
<b>Delhi*</b>	680	266	0	54	0
<b>Gujarat</b>	842	133	1	23	0
<b>Karnataka</b>	888	8	0	104	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	733	36	128	103	0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	899	57	0	30	14
<b>Odisha</b>	560	250	190	0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	810	112	37	40	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	239	761	0	0	0
<b>West Bengal</b>	818	118	28	36	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	767	165	3	64	0
<b>Delhi*</b>	770	188	0	42	0
<b>Gujarat</b>	846	140	1	14	0
<b>Karnataka</b>	884	64	0	52	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	752	27	152	68	0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	920	54	4	16	6
<b>Odisha</b>	493	379	129	0	0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	737	162	29	72	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	226	774	0	0	0
<b>West Bengal</b>	792	142	29	37	0
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round ( July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-90

## Number of slums by latrine facility used by most of the residents of the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Public/Community Latrine						Shared Latrine			Own Latrine			No Latrine Facility
	Without Payment			With Payment			Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others	
	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others							
	<b>Notified</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	0	201	28	0	0	0	0	21	0	60	458	66	168
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	0	850	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	72
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	174	103	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	60	271	0	353
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	2	0	92	0	0	0	0	23	702	3	176
Maharashtra	39	251	12	0	291	80	0	0	0	0	135	41	149
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	0	26	146	0	0	37	0	57	0	170	389	3	173
Tamil Nadu	0	32	0	0	535	0	0	0	0	39	243	36	116
Uttar Pradesh	18	100	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	0	236	116	126
West Bengal	0	440	18	0	0	5	0	164	60	6	107	20	180
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>155</b>
	<b>Non- Notified</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	40	369	27	556
Bihar	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	983
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	856
Gujarat	0	9	0	0	202	0	15	0	0	35	142	0	597
Karnataka	0	114	0	11	114	0	0	0	0	299	297	0	164
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	964
Maharashtra	57	183	8	3	228	0	0	65	0	3	184	12	256
Odisha	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	20	0	841
Rajasthan	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	6	916
Tamil Nadu	0	65	223	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	176	48	224
Uttar Pradesh	0	5	0	43	16	0	0	0	0	0	15	193	728
West Bengal	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	131	53	153	37	27	337
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>424</b>

State/UTs	Public/Community Latrine						Shared Latrine			Own Latrine			No Latrine Facility
	Without Payment			With Payment			Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others	
	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour-Flush	Others							
<b>Combined</b>													
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	0	142	20	0	2	0	0	15	0	54	432	54	280
<b>Bihar</b>	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	984
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	0	498	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	397
<b>Gujarat</b>	7	10	0	0	142	0	11	0	0	27	377	0	426
<b>Karnataka</b>	87	108	0	6	77	0	0	0	0	179	284	0	259
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	0	1	2	0	80	0	0	0	0	19	572	2	324
<b>Maharashtra</b>	53	200	9	2	244	20	0	49	0	2	172	19	229
<b>Odisha</b>	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	35	0	828
<b>Rajasthan</b>	0	17	87	0	0	22	0	34	0	101	260	4	476
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	0	48	109	0	402	0	0	0	0	20	210	42	169
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	8	49	0	23	195	0	0	0	0	0	117	158	450
<b>West Bengal</b>	0	319	6	0	0	2	0	142	55	106	59	24	286
<b>ALL IN-DIA**</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>313</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 69<sup>th</sup> Round

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-91

## Number of slums by latrine facility used by most of the residents of the slum per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Owned			Shared			Public			other latrine	no latrine	n. r.
	septic tank / flush	pit	service	septic tank / flush	pit	Service	septic tank / flush	pit	service			
<b>Notified</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	311	26	11	67	26	0	260	13	0	203	82	0
Delhi	367	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	45	0	0	0
Gujarat	97	5	2	3	0	0	100	15	241	153	385	0
Karnataka	210	4	0	92	120	0	340	1.6	52	163	4	0
Madhya Pradesh	187	0	0	0	0	0	307	0	111	212	184	0
Maharashtra	31	0	3	70	0	0	733	6	58	90	9	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	505	488	0
Tamil Nadu	131	0	0	26	0	0	470	0	0	100	273	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	106	0	132	0	0	638	5	12	100	7	0
West Bengal	24	1	0	375	27	24	375	0	0	43	131	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	91	77	0	0	0	0	304	0	0	231	269	28
Delhi	0	9	0	19	0	0	667	47	108	43	107	0
Gujarat	1	3	4	2	24	10	261	20	0	196	479	0
Karnataka	198	107	0	104	26	0	205	59	65	69	167	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	3	0	0	0	0	140	5	4	611	237	0
Maharashtra	99	0	0	30	0	0	586	8	115	<b>101</b>	62	0
Odisha	0	153	0	0	0	0	77	77	0	334	360	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	12	0	0	374	0	12	200	402	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	193	0	269	157	0
West Bengal	59	2	0	366	13	85	138	85	26	123	103	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Combined</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	257	39	8	51	20	0	271	10	0	210	128	7
Delhi	124	6	0	12	0	0	640	31	87	29	71	0
Gujarat	39	4	3	2	14	6	197	18	96	179	442	0
Karnataka	204	56	0	98	73	0	272	37	58	115	86	0
Madhya Pradesh	64	2	0	0	0	0	197	3	41	474	219	0
Maharashtra	62	0	2	52	0	0	666	7	84	95	33	0
Odisha	0	104	0	0	0	0	52	54	0	389	401	0
Tamil Nadu	66	0	0	19	0	0	423	0	6	149	336	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	59	0	73	0	0	525	88	7	175	73	0
West Bengal	42	1	0	370	20	55	254	43	13	84	116	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

**Appendix-92 Number of slums by type of drainage system per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012**

State/UTs	Type of drainage system				
	underground	covered pucca	open pucca	open katcha	no drainage system
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	173	27	698	13	88
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	0	0	163	1	836
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	241	176	548	35	0
Madhya Pradesh	38	0	740	71	151
Maharashtra	224	180	479	59	58
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	29	0	872	80	19
Tamil Nadu	677	67	46	166	45
Uttar Pradesh	177	50	642	111	20
West Bengal	336	161	350	151	3
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	532	31	437
Bihar	0	0	5	778	216
Chhattisgarh	0	0	329	267	405
Gujarat	160	194	23	23	600
Karnataka	25	0	741	107	128
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	478	244	278
Maharashtra	321	134	267	14	263
Odisha	0	0	216	231	553
Rajasthan	0	0	98	0	902
Tamil Nadu	0	14	436	18	532
Uttar Pradesh	11	193	58	19	718
West Bengal	168	20	243	114	456
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>451</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	123	20	650	18	189
Bihar	0	0	15	756	229
Chhattisgarh	0	0	231	111	658
Gujarat	389	137	27	20	427
Karnataka	133	89	644	71	63
Madhya Pradesh	31	0	690	104	175
Maharashtra	297	146	321	25	211
Odisha	0	0	213	227	560
Rajasthan	17	0	556	47	379
Tamil Nadu	346	41	237	94	283
Uttar Pradesh	88	127	327	61	396
West Bengal	222	65	277	126	310
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>309</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-93 Number of slums by type of drainage system per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Type of Drainage system					
	Under-ground	Covered pucca	Open pucca	Open katcha	No drainage	Not reported
<b>Notified</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	163	0	671	94	72	0
Delhi*	735	157	108	0	0	0
Gujarat	143	69	0	167	621	0
Karnataka	448	0	398	154	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	29	578	393	0	0
Maharashtra	260	348	323	69	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	512	488	0
Tamil Nadu	299	50	338	77	237	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	18	633	262	87	0
West Bengal	254	140	472	40	94	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	224	402	374	0
Delhi*	145	83	369	278	125	0
Gujarat	171	23	102	305	399	0
Karnataka	22	8	825	0	145	0
Madhya Pradesh	36	0	217	617	130	0
Maharashtra	151	382	308	70	90	0
Odisha	0	0	138	368	494	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	420	248	332	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	74	384	541	0
West Bengal	250	0	440	115	195	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Combined</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	123	0	561	170	146	0
Delhi*	344	108	281	184	83	0
Gujarat	160	41	61	250	488	0
Karnataka	234	4	613	76	73	0
Madhya Pradesh	24	10	340	540	85	0
Maharashtra	210	363	316	70	41	0
Odisha	0	0	93	415	492	0
Tamil Nadu	151	25	378	161	284	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	10	385	316	288	0
West Bengal	252	69	455	78	146	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)



## Appendix-94

## Number of slums by availability of underground sewerage system per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Availability of Underground sewerage system	
	yes	no
<b>Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	215	785
Bihar	*	*
Chhattisgarh	808	192
Gujarat	*	*
Karnataka	576	424
Madhya Pradesh	464	536
Maharashtra	472	528
Odisha	*	*
Rajasthan	197	803
Tamil Nadu	519	481
Uttar Pradesh	340	660
West Bengal	508	492
ALL INDIA**	<b>439</b>	<b>561</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	0	1000
Bihar	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	1000
Gujarat	115	885
Karnataka	538	462
Madhya Pradesh	5	995
Maharashtra	338	662
Odisha	0	1000
Rajasthan	10	990
Tamil Nadu	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	212	788
West Bengal	168	832
ALL INDIA**	<b>184</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>Combined</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	153	847
Bihar	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	474	526
Gujarat	365	635
Karnataka	557	443
Madhya Pradesh	378	622
Maharashtra	372	628
Odisha	0	1000
Rajasthan	121	879
Tamil Nadu	265	735
Uttar Pradesh	271	729
West Bengal	277	723
ALL INDIA**	<b>289</b>	<b>711</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown.

**Appendix-95** Number of slums by availability of underground sewerage system per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Underground Sewerage System	
	Available	Not available
<b>Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	243	757
Delhi	883	117
Gujarat	143	857
Karnataka	596	404
Madhya Pradesh	33	967
Maharashtra	407	593
Odisha	7	993
Tamil Nadu	299	701
Uttar Pradesh	0	1000
West Bengal	428	572
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>669</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	0	1000
Delhi	117	883
Gujarat	184	816
Karnataka	294	706
Madhya Pradesh	0	1000
Maharashtra	328	672
Odisha	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	82	918
Uttar Pradesh	119	881
West Bengal	294	706
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>814</b>
<b>Combined</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	183	817
Delhi	376	624
Gujarat	167	833
Karnataka	444	556
Madhya Pradesh	11	989
Maharashtra	371	629
Odisha	2	998
Tamil Nadu	192	808
Uttar Pradesh	53	947
West Bengal	360	640
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>740</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-96

## Per thousand distribution of slums by distance from a nearest government primary school for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Distance from Government primary school				
	less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1 km	1 to 2 km	2 to 5 km	5 km or more
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	680	210	55	55	0
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	967	33	0	0	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	733	263	0	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	658	223	105	14	0
Maharashtra	375	431	180	15	0
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	613	377	0	0	9
Tamil Nadu	392	592	16	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	212	504	114	170	0
West Bengal	850	150	0	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	788	188	0	24	0
Bihar	949	30	13	8	0
Chhattisgarh	543	317	27	113	0
Gujarat	657	91	252	0	0
Karnataka	802	198	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	647	328	24	0	0
Maharashtra	494	365	141	0	0
Odisha	780	87	133	0	0
Rajasthan	403	381	217	0	0
Tamil Nadu	771	68	150	11	0
Uttar Pradesh	297	131	520	53	0
West Bengal	832	155	13	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	712	204	39	46	0
Bihar	944	36	12	8	0
Chhattisgarh	792	150	11	47	0
Gujarat	617	206	177	0	0
Karnataka	768	231	0	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	656	243	90	11	0
Maharashtra	464	381	151	4	0
Odisha	768	101	131	0	0
Rajasthan	527	379	88	0	5
Tamil Nadu	577	336	81	6	0
Uttar Pradesh	258	303	333	107	0
West Bengal	837	154	9	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-97

## Distribution of slums by distance from nearest government Primary school for different states (per 1000)-2009

States/UTs	Distance From Nearest Primary School (in K.M)				
	Less than 0.5	0.5-1	1-2	2-5	above 5
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	750	210	40	0	0
Delhi	728	227	45	0	0
Gujarat	436	528	36	0	0
Karnataka	691	249	60	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	622	8	371	0	0
Maharashtra	499	367	123	11	0
Odisha	0	495	505	0	0
Tamil Nadu	648	204	109	39	0
Uttar Pradesh	338	364	108	189	0
West Bengal	637	362	1	0	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	609	391	0	0	0
Delhi	652	89	116	142	0
Gujarat	627	296	31	45	0
Karnataka	808	96	94	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	375	623	2	0	0
Maharashtra	375	476	145	5	0
Odisha	489	327	110	75	0
Tamil Nadu	327	455	170	48	0
Uttar Pradesh	338	442	204	15	0
West Bengal	600	291	109	0	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	716	254	30	0	0
Delhi	678	136	92	94	0
Gujarat	551	389	33	27	0
Karnataka	750	172	77	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	460	412	129	0	0
Maharashtra	442	417	133	9	0
Odisha	331	381	237	51	0
Tamil Nadu	490	328	139	43	0
Uttar Pradesh	338	399	151	112	0
West Bengal	618	326	56	0	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-98

## Per thousand distribution of slums not having motorable road by distance from nearest motorable road , for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Per 1000 no. of slums not having motorable road with distance from the nearest Motorable Road					
	Less Than 0.5 Km	0.5 To 1 Km	1 To 2 Km	2 To 5 Km	5 Km Or More	Not reported
<b>Notified</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	955	45	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	990	10	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	979	21	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	928	72	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	775	225	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	1000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	983	17	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	950	50	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	1000	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	894	30	34	42	0	0
Odisha	45	955	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	884	116	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	657	343	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	992	8	0	0	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Combined</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	992	8	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	983	17	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	974	26	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	939	61	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	911	28	28	34	0	0
Odisha	45	955	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	919	81	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	662	338	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	993	7	0	0	0	0
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

**Appendix-99** Distribution of Slums not having motorable roads by distance from nearest motorable road for different States (per 1000) -2009

States/UTs	Distance from nearest motorable road (in km)				
	Less than 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	Above 5
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	858	142	0	0	0
Delhi*	810	190	0	0	0
Gujarat	1000	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	1000	0	0	0	0
Odisha	11	512	477	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	1000	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	867	128	0	4	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
Delhi*	1000	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	692	308	0	0	0
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	932	44	25	0	0
Odisha	403	529	67	0	0
Tamil Nadu	729	271	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	687	219	0	94	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	891	109	0	0	0
Delhi*	929	71	0	0	0
Gujarat	799	201	0	0	0
Karnataka	1000	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	969	20	11	0	0
Odisha	191	520	289	0	0
Tamil Nadu	599	401	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1000	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	763	181	0	56	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-100

## Per thousand distribution of slums by distance from a nearest government hospital/ health centre for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Distance from Govt. Hospital				
	Less Than 0.5 Km	0.5 To 1 Km	1 To 2 Km	2 To 5 Km	5 Km Or More
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	250	366	121	204	60
Bihar	*	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	57	28	883	32	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*	**
Karnataka	233	372	187	190	19
Madhya Pradesh	495	105	97	229	73
Maharashtra	78	195	256	436	35
Odisha	*	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	3	512	467	18	0
Tamil Nadu	64	653	223	60	0
Uttar Pradesh	186	25	172	616	2
West Bengal	54	506	249	141	50
ALL INDIA**	<b>204</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	400	211	107	252	30
Bihar	0	185	27	198	590
Chhattisgarh	148	543	16	294	0
Gujarat	286	98	130	136	349
Karnataka	71	377	234	203	114
Madhya Pradesh	7	450	135	258	149
Maharashtra	286	173	209	212	120
Odisha	132	293	168	338	69
Rajasthan	64	38	22	656	219
Tamil Nadu	207	465	171	127	30
Uttar Pradesh	200	256	71	216	257
West Bengal	130	263	69	211	328
ALL INDIA**	<b>203</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	293	321	117	218	51
Bihar	0	186	36	192	585
Chhattisgarh	94	241	524	141	0
Gujarat	340	78	106	230	246
Karnataka	152	374	210	197	66
Madhya Pradesh	403	170	104	235	87
Maharashtra	233	179	221	269	99
Odisha	146	289	165	333	67
Rajasthan	28	318	285	279	89
Tamil Nadu	134	561	198	93	15
Uttar Pradesh	194	150	117	400	139
West Bengal	106	341	127	188	238
ALL INDIA**	<b>203</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>115</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

N Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\* \*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown.



**Appendix-101** Distribution of slums by distance from nearest Government hospital / health centre (in km) for different states (per 1000)-2009

States/UTs	Distance From Nearest Government Hospital / Health Centre (in km)				
	Less than 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	>5
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	162	430	163	233	12
Delhi	595	306	36	63	0
Gujarat	219	260	4	517	0
Karnataka	475	331	24	66	104
Madhya Pradesh	32	117	280	388	184
Maharashtra	199	354	206	212	29
Odisha	328	0	488	184	0
Tamil Nadu	245	415	57	260	23
Uttar Pradesh	153	378	18	439	12
West Bengal	40	407	324	65	164
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	268	46	335	82	268
Delhi	361	184	152	232	71
Gujarat	375	26	275	129	195
Karnataka	55	387	312	222	24
Madhya Pradesh	170	628	198	4	0
Maharashtra	262	268	291	91	89
Odisha	153	102	104	391	251
Tamil Nadu	92	80	362	295	171
Uttar Pradesh	31	112	122	713	23
West Bengal	73	221	355	246	106
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	188	336	205	196	75
Delhi	440	225	113	175	47
Gujarat	313	119	167	284	117
Karnataka	264	359	169	145	64
Madhya Pradesh	123	453	226	136	63
Maharashtra	228	315	245	157	56
Odisha	210	69	228	324	170
Tamil Nadu	169	250	207	277	96
Uttar Pradesh	99	260	64	560	17
West Bengal	57	312	340	157	134
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65th Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-102

## Number of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2012

State/UTs	Garbage disposal arrangement by :			no arrangement
	municipality/corporation	resident(s)	others	
<b>Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	841	81	0	77
Bihar	*	*	*	*
Chhattisgarh	1000	0	0	0
Gujarat	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	831	131	0	38
Madhya Pradesh	792	25	2	180
Maharashtra	794	64	4	138
Odisha	*	*	*	*
Rajasthan	791	90	0	119
Tamil Nadu	893	0	0	107
Uttar Pradesh	869	0	11	120
West Bengal	940	0	0	60
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	756	10	0	234
Bihar	169	0	0	831
Chhattisgarh	320	21	0	659
Gujarat	355	34	0	612
Karnataka	863	11	0	126
Madhya Pradesh	699	0	0	301
Maharashtra	697	119	0	183
Odisha	84	231	0	685
Rajasthan	103	9	0	889
Tamil Nadu	557	3	5	435
Uttar Pradesh	525	11	0	464
West Bengal	510	98	0	392
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>375</b>
<b>Combined</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	816	61	0	123
Bihar	181	0	0	819
Chhattisgarh	719	9	0	273
Gujarat	398	162	0	440
Karnataka	847	71	0	82
Madhya Pradesh	775	20	2	203
Maharashtra	722	105	1	172
Odisha	99	227	0	674
Rajasthan	510	57	0	433
Tamil Nadu	729	1	3	267
Uttar Pradesh	684	6	5	305
West Bengal	648	67	0	285
<b>ALL INDIA**</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>268</b>

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office

Note: \* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown

## Appendix-103

## Number of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal per 1000 slums for each State/UTs-2009

States/UTs	Garbage Disposal System				
	Arrangement by			No arrangement	Not Reported
	Municipality / corporation	Residents	Others		
<b>Notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	935	13	26	26	0
Delhi*	431	253	316	0	0
Gujarat	355	8	15	623	0
Karnataka	787	44	166	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	39	273	206	483	0
Maharashtra	882	59	33	26	0
Odisha	489	0	184	328	0
Tamil Nadu	723	89	73	115	0
Uttar Pradesh	462	115	262	160	0
West Bengal	785	0	102	113	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-notified</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	412	2	188	398	0
Delhi*	597	46	161	197	0
Gujarat	410	84	179	327	0
Karnataka	576	119	157	149	0
Madhya Pradesh	184	217	361	237	0
Maharashtra	837	68	32	63	0
Odisha	377	46	96	481	0
Tamil Nadu	394	21	195	390	0
Uttar Pradesh	171	136	150	543	0
West Bengal	565	84	128	223	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Combined</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	541	116	213	130	0
Delhi	388	54	113	445	0
Gujarat	681	82	161	76	0
Karnataka	134	236	308	321	0
Madhya Pradesh	862	63	33	43	0
Maharashtra	413	31	124	432	0
Odisha	561	55	133	251	0
Tamil Nadu	333	124	213	330	0
Uttar Pradesh	673	43	116	169	0
West Bengal	653	69	114	164	0
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 65<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2008 to June 2009)

## Appendix-104

## Percentage Distribution of Slums which benefited from any slum improvement scheme\*\*\* for each State/UTs-2012

States/UTs	Benefited from any slum improvement scheme	
	Having benefited from any slum improvement scheme	Not having benefited from any slum improvement scheme
<b>Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	45.6	54.4
Bihar	*	*
Chhattisgarh	1.5	98.5
Gujarat	*	*
Karnataka	39.8	60.2
Madhya Pradesh	23.7	76.3
Maharashtra	23.1	76.9
Odisha	*	*
Rajasthan	23.1	76.9
Tamil Nadu	5.2	94.8
Uttar Pradesh	33.0	67.0
West Bengal	52.6	47.4
All-India**	<b>32.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>
<b>Non-Notified</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	27.0	73.0
Bihar	0.8	99.2
Chhattisgarh	39.8	60.2
Gujarat	26.3	73.7
Karnataka	9.8	90.2
Madhya Pradesh	39.8	60.2
Maharashtra	14.9	85.1
Odisha	12.8	87.2
Rajasthan	3.2	96.8
Tamil Nadu	6.2	93.8
Uttar Pradesh	20.7	79.3
West Bengal	38.4	61.6
All-India**	<b>18.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>
<b>Combined</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	40.2	59.8
Bihar	2.0	98.0
Chhattisgarh	17.4	82.6
Gujarat	31.9	68.1
Karnataka	24.9	75.1
Madhya Pradesh	26.7	73.3
Maharashtra	17.0	83.0
Odisha	12.6	87.4
Rajasthan	15.0	85.0
Tamil Nadu	5.7	94.3
Uttar Pradesh	26.4	73.6
West Bengal	43.0	57.0
All-India**	<b>23.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>

Source: NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012

Note: \*\* -Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown.

\*\*\* Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), or any other scheme run by the central Government or State Government or any local body.

Data Appendices  
(105-112)  
**Urban Housing and Poverty**



**Appendix-105 Distribution of Slum Census Houses (with Vacant, Occupied and Locked) in India: 2011**

Sl. No.	Items	In Absolute Number		In Percentage	
		Urban	Slum	Urban	Slum
1	<b>Number of Slum Census Houses</b>				
1.1	Total Number of Slum Census Houses	110139853	17354411	100.0	100.0
1.2	Total Number of Vacant Slum Census Houses	11093630	1258664	10.1	7.3
1.3	Total Number of Occupied Slum Census Houses	99046223	16095747	89.9	92.7
2	<b>Number of Occupied Slum Census Houses</b>				
2.1	Total Number of Occupied Slum Census Houses	99046223	16095747	100.0	100.0
2.2	Occupied Slum Census Houses used as Residence	76134214	12282739	76.9	82.5
2.3	Residence-cum-other use	2350765	391551	2.4	2.4
2.4	Shop/Office	10696735	1081158	10.8	6.7
2.5	School/Collage etc.	404482	52507	0.4	0.3
2.6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest House etc.	377149	36968	0.4	0.2
2.7	Hospital/Dispensary etc.	323032	33608	0.3	0.2
2.8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	1496966	200390	1.5	1.2
2.9	Place of Worship	593440	90210	0.6	0.6
2.10	Other non-residential	5941975	827154	6.0	5.1
2.11	No. of Occupied locked slum census houses	727465	99462	0.7	0.6
3	<b>Condition of Slum Census Houses (Except locked/vacant census houses)</b>				
3.1	Total	78484979	13674290	100.0	100.0
3.2	Good	53760704	7991914	68.5	58.4
3.3	Livable	22467327	5131255	28.6	37.5
3.4	Dilapidated	2256948	551121	2.9	4.0

Source: Census of India, 2011 : Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.



**Appendix-106 State-wise Slum Census Houses (with Vacant, Occupied and locked break-up) in India – 2011**

States / UTs	Total Number of Census Houses	Total Number of Vacant Census Houses	Total Number of Occupied Census Houses	Number of Occupied Locked Census Houses
Andhra Pradesh	2,813,475	165,536	2,647,939	8,907
Arunachal Pradesh	6,175	583	5,592	116
Assam	67,248	4,955	62,293	364
Bihar	243,246	12,439	230,807	1,241
Chhattisgarh	485,059	38,144	446,915	1,971
Goa	7,333	1,435	5,898	79
Gujarat	458,695	48,751	409,944	1,352
Haryana	446,993	38,329	408,664	3,142
Himachal Pradesh	26,494	4,233	22,261	122
Jammu & Kashmir	170,955	15,398	155,557	3,487
Jharkhand	98,737	7,814	90,923	573
Karnataka	918,155	77,173	840,982	3,086
Kerala	73,933	6,647	67,286	530
Madhya Pradesh	1,335,353	99,341	1,236,012	6,955
Maharashtra	3,275,374	283,403	2,991,971	30,202
Meghalaya	17,736	2,401	15,335	709
Mizoram	18,558	571	17,987	14
Nagaland	23,785	2,511	21,274	490
Odisha	462,390	37,225	425,165	2,246
Punjab	392,627	30,021	362,606	2,889
Rajasthan	493,455	48,473	444,982	2,891
Sikkim	13,063	1,609	11,454	34
Tamil Nadu	1,666,569	76,551	1,590,018	7,316
Tripura	42,709	2,412	40,297	28
Uttar Pradesh	1,294,271	102,262	1,192,009	10,548
Uttarakhand	118,042	7,952	110,090	852
West Bengal	1,758,183	102,973	1,655,210	4,166
A & N Islands	3,704	272	3,432	22
Chandigarh	24,705	936	23,769	73
Delhi	556,225	35,303	520,922	4,917
Puducherry	41,164	3,011	38,153	140
<b>India</b>	<b>17,354,411</b>	<b>1,258,664</b>	<b>16,095,747</b>	<b>99,462</b>

Note: This Appendix excludes locked/vacant houses.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-107 Distribution of Slum Households Amenities and Assets in India: 2011

Sl. No.	Items	In Absolute Number		In Percentage	
		Urban	Slum	Urban	Slum
1	<b>Slum Households by condition of slum census house</b>				
1.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
1.2	Good	53978477	8031664	68.4	58.4
1.3	Livable	226114612	5163169	28.7	37.6
1.4	Dilapidated	2272848	554591	2.9	4.0
2	<b>Slum Households by Ownership Status</b>				
2.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
2.2	Owned	54542327	9656900	69.2	70.2
2.3	Rented	21723723	3610693	27.5	26.3
2.4	Others	2599887	481831	3.3	3.5
3	<b>Slum Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms</b>				
3.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
3.2	No Exclusive Room	2426779	602451	3.1	4.4
3.3	One Room	25336444	6165484	32.1	44.8
3.4	Two Rooms	24136780	4062147	30.6	29.5
3.5	Three Rooms	14495190	1692436	18.4	12.3
3.6	Four Rooms	7306472	745291	9.3	5.4
3.7	Five Rooms	2552720	229133	3.2	1.7
3.8	Six Rooms and above	2611552	252482	3.3	1.8
4.	<b>Households by Number of Married Couples</b>				
4.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
4.2	None	10008629	1875149	12.7	13.6
4.3	1	56112006	9907872	71.1	72.1
4.4	2	9936280	1558606	12.6	11.3
4.5	3	2245736	327379	2.8	2.4
4.6	4	441991	63142	0.6	0.5
4.7	5 +	121295	17226	0.2	0.1
5	<b>Households by Main source of Drinking Water</b>				
5.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
5.2	Tap water	55702011	10174200	70.6	74.0
65.35.3	- Tap water from Treated Source	48904343	8981772	62.0	65.3
5.4	- Tap water from Un-Treated Source	6797668	11924288	8.6	8.7
5.5	Well	4851618	415487	6.2	3.0
5.6	- Covered Well	1304381	105947	1.7	0.8
5.7	- Un-Covered Well	3547237	309540	4.5	2.3
5.8	Hand Pump	9354182	1741458	11.9	12.7
5.9	Tube well/Borehole	7017237	1050478	8.9	7.6
5.10	Spring	130058	21956	0.2	0.2
5.11	River/Canal	137984	23120	0.2	0.2
5.12	Tank/Pond/Lake	303385	51583	0.4	0.4
5.13	Others Sources	1369462	271042	1.7	2.0
6	<b>Households by Main Source of Lighting</b>				
6.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
6.2	Electricity	73089256	12448161	92.7	90.5
6.3	Kerosene	5109731	1133954	6.5	8.2
6.4	Solar	170690	37543	0.2	0.3
6.5	Other Oil	97652	22848	0.1	0.2
6.6	Any Other	131784	33469	0.2	0.2
6.7	No Lighting	266824	73449	0.3	0.5

Contd.

**Appendix-107 Distribution of Slum Households Amenities and Assets in India: 2011**

Sl. No.	Items	In Absolute Number		In Percentage	
		Urban	Slum	Urban	Slum
7	<b>Households by Bathing Facility</b>				
7.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
7.2	Bathroom	61134716	9153611	77.5	66.6
7.3	Enclosure Without Roof	7463871	1989724	9.5	14.5
7.4	No	10267350	2606089	13.0	19.0
8	<b>Households by Type of Drainage Connectivity for waste Water</b>				
8.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
8.2	-Closed Drainage	35098705	5080245	44.5	36.9
8.3	-Open Drainage	29388778	6090103	37.3	44.3
8.4	-No Drainage	14378454	2579076	18.2	18.8
9	<b>Slum Households by availability of kitchen facility</b>				
9.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
9.2	Cooking inside house	75558556	12935856	95.8	94.1
9.3	Has Kitchen	61356046	8976710	77.8	65.3
9.4	Does not have kitchen	14202510	3959146	18.0	28.8
9.5	Cooking outside house	2905023	739237	3.7	5.4
9.6	Has Kitchen	1295426	278215	1.6	2.0
9.7	Does not have kitchen	1609597	461022	2.0	3.4
9.8	No cooking	402358	74331	0.5	0.5
10	<b>Slum Households availing banking services</b>				
10.1	Total Number of Slum Households	78865937	13749424	100.0	100.0
10.2	Slum Households availing banking services	53444983	7312263	67.8	53.2
10.3	No availing banking services	25420954	6437161	32.2	46.8

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

## Appendix-108 State-wise Houseless Population (Total, Rural and Urban) in India-2011

State/UTs	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	Total	Rural	% age	Urban	% age
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	1243	79.9	313	20.1
Assam	12,919	10,392	80.4	2527	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12591	27.6
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	73.0	6533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	54.1	23789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3
A & N Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
D & N Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0
Daman & Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	47,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Pondicherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1772889</b>	<b>834541</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>938348</b>	<b>52.9</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Note: \*Andhra Pradesh means the earstwhite state of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the area now comprising the present day state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**Appendix-109 Distribution of Housing Shortage among States and UTs**

State/UTs	State-wise Distribution of Housing Shortage-2012 (in millions)	State Percentage in the total
Andhra Pradesh	1.27	6.78
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.15
Assam	0.28	1.47
Bihar	1.19	6.31
Chhattisgarh	0.35	1.87
Goa	0.06	0.34
Gujarat	0.99	5.26
Haryana	0.42	2.23
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.19
Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.72
Jharkhand	0.63	3.35
Karnataka	1.02	5.43
Kerala	0.54	2.90
Madhya Pradesh	1.10	5.86
Maharashtra	1.94	10.31
Manipur	0.08	0.43
Meghalaya	0.03	0.17
Mizoram	0.02	0.11
Nagaland	0.21	1.11
Odisha	0.41	2.20
Punjab	0.39	2.08
Rajasthan	1.15	6.12
Sikkim	0.01	0.03
Tamil Nadu	1.25	6.68
Tripura	0.03	0.17
Uttar Pradesh	3.07	16.34
Uttarakhand	0.16	0.85
West Bengal	1.33	7.08
A & N Islands	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02	0.10
D & N Haveli	0.05	0.24
Daman & Diu	0.01	0.06
Delhi	0.49	2.59
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.08
Puducherry	0.07	0.37
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>18.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

## Appendix-110

## Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States : 2009-10 (Based on Tendulkar Methodology)

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	22.8	127.9	17.7	48.7	21.1	176.6
Arunachal Pradesh	26.2	2.7	24.9	0.8	25.9	3.5
Assam	39.9	105.3	26.1	11.2	37.9	116.4
Bihar	55.3	498.7	39.4	44.8	53.5	543.5
Chhattisgarh	56.1	108.3	23.8	13.6	48.7	121.9
Goa	11.5	0.6	6.9	0.6	8.7	1.3
Gujarat	26.7	91.6	17.9	44.6	23.0	136.2
Haryana	18.6	30.4	23.0	19.6	20.1	50.0
Himachal Pradesh	9.1	5.6	12.6	0.9	9.5	6.4
Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	7.3	12.8	4.2	9.4	11.5
Jharkhand	41.6	102.2	31.1	24.0	39.1	126.2
Karnataka	26.1	97.4	19.6	44.9	23.6	142.3
Kerala	12.0	21.6	12.1	18.0	12.0	39.6
Madhya Pradesh	42.0	216.9	22.9	44.9	36.7	261.8
Maharashtra	29.5	179.8	18.3	90.9	24.5	270.8
Manipur	47.4	8.8	46.4	3.7	47.1	12.5
Meghalaya	15.3	3.5	24.1	1.4	17.1	4.9
Mizoram	31.1	1.6	11.5	0.6	21.1	2.3
Nagaland	19.3	2.8	25.0	1.4	20.9	4.1
Odisha	39.2	135.5	25.9	17.7	37.0	153.2
Punjab	14.6	25.1	18.1	18.4	15.9	43.5
Rajasthan	26.4	133.8	19.9	33.2	24.8	167.0
Sikkim	15.5	0.7	5.0	0.1	13.1	0.8
Tamil Nadu	21.2	78.3	12.8	43.5	17.1	121.8
Tripura	19.8	5.4	10.0	0.9	17.4	6.3
Uttar Pradesh	39.4	600.6	31.7	137.3	37.7	737.9
Uttarakhand	14.9	10.3	25.2	7.5	18.0	17.9
West Bengal	28.8	177.8	22.0	62.5	26.7	240.3
A & N Islands	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.004	0.4	0.01
Chandigarh	10.3	0.03	9.2	0.9	9.2	1.0
D & N Haveli	55.9	1.0	17.7	0.3	39.1	1.3
Daman & Diu	34.2	0.2	33.0	0.5	33.3	0.8
Delhi	7.7	0.3	14.4	22.9	14.2	23.3
Lakshadweep	22.2	0.03	1.7	0.01	6.8	0.04
Puducherry	0.2	0.01	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.1
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>2782.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>764.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3546.8</b>

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission- June, 2014.

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st march 2010 has been used for estimation number of persons below poverty line. (Interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census). 2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and Urban areas of Chandigarh. 4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli. 5. Poverty Line of Goa is used for Daman & Diu and 6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

## Appendix-111

## Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States : 2011-12 (Based on Tendulkar Methodology)

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	61.8	5.8	17.0	9.2	78.8
Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9
Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32.0	101.3
Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37.0	124.3
Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37.0	20.9	129.8
Kerala	9.1	15.5	5.0	8.5	7.1	23.9
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191.0	21.0	43.1	31.6	234.1
Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
Meghalaya	12.5	3.0	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1.0	18.9	3.8
Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2
Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6
Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14.0	5.2
Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20.0	185.0
A & N Islands	1.6	0.04	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.04
Chandigarh	1.6	0.004	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
D & N Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3
Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>2166.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>531.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2697.8</b>

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission-June, 2014

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st march 2012 has been used for estimation number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated) 2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh. 4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli. 5. Poverty Line of Goa is used for Daman & Diu and 6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.



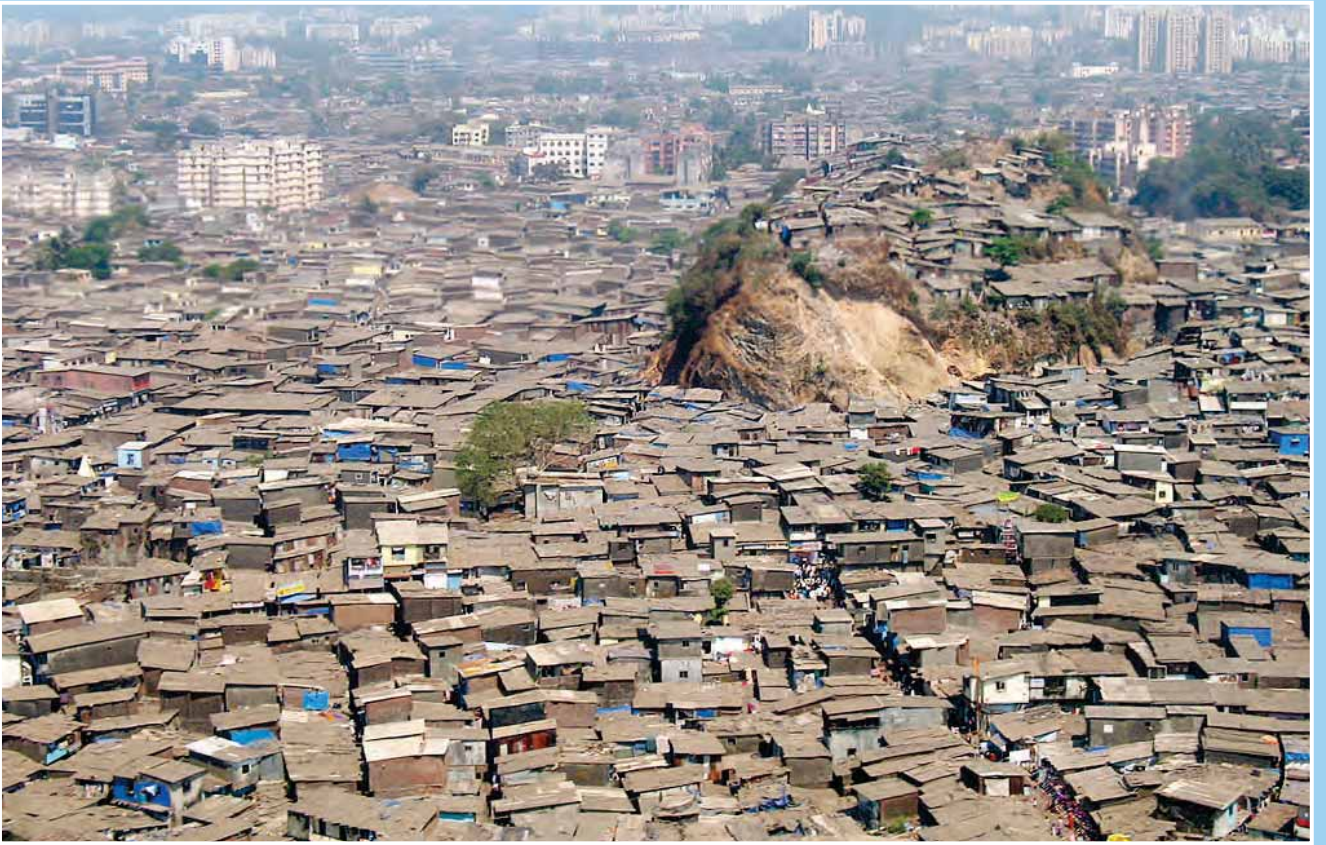
**Appendix-112 State- Specific Poverty Line (Based on Tendulkar Methodology)**

(Rs. per capita per month)

States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	433	694	860	563	926	1009
Arunachal Pradesh	547	774	930	618	925	1060
Assam	478	692	828	600	871	1008
Bihar	433	656	778	526	775	923
Chhattisgarh	399	617	738	514	807	849
Goa	609	931	1090	671	1025	1134
Gujarat	502	726	932	659	951	1152
Haryana	529	792	1015	626	975	1169
Himachal Pradesh	520	708	913	606	888	1064
Jammu & Kashmir	522	723	891	603	845	988
Jharkhand	405	616	748	531	831	974
Karnataka	418	629	902	588	908	1089
Kerala	537	775	1018	585	831	987
Madhya Pradesh	408	632	771	532	772	897
Maharashtra	485	744	967	632	961	1126
Manipur	578	871	1118	641	955	1170
Meghalaya	503	687	888	746	990	1154
Mizoram	639	850	1066	700	939	1155
Nagaland	687	1017	1270	783	1148	1302
Odisha	408	567	695	497	736	861
Punjab	544	830	1054	643	961	1155
Rajasthan	478	755	905	568	846	1002
Sikkim	532	729	930	742	1035	1226
Tamil Nadu	442	639	880	560	801	937
Tripura	450	663	798	556	783	920
Uttar Pradesh	435	664	768	532	800	941
Uttarakhand	486	720	880	602	899	1082
West Bengal	445	643	783	573	831	981
Delhi	541	748	1145	642	1040	1134
Puducherry	385	641	1301	506	778	1309
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1000</b>

Source: Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission-June, 2014





सत्यमेव जयते

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