

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter presents a profile of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of NFHS-2 households and describes facilities and services that are available in villages in Haryana. The chapter also includes some comparisons of NFHS-2 results with results from NFHS-1, the Census of India, and the Sample Registration System.

2.1 Age-Sex Distribution of the Household Population

The NFHS-2 household population can be tabulated in two ways: *de facto* (the place each person stayed the night before the survey interview) or *de jure* (the place of usual residence). The *de facto* and *de jure* populations in Haryana may differ because of temporary population movements. Table 2.1 shows the *de facto* population in the NFHS-2 household sample for Haryana, classified by age, residence, and sex. The total *de facto* sample population is 15,825. The sample is 29 percent urban and 71 percent rural.

The age distribution of the population in Haryana is typical of populations in which fertility has started falling recently, with relatively low proportions of the population in the younger and older age groups (Figure 2.1). Thirty-seven percent are below 15 years of age, and 6 percent are age 65 or older. The proportion below age 15 is higher in rural areas (38 percent) than in urban areas (34 percent).

The single-year age distributions by sex in the *de facto* population (see Appendix Table B.1) indicate that there is some misreporting of ages, including considerable preference for ages ending in particular digits, especially the digits 0 and 5. One of the most commonly used measures of digit preference in age reporting is Myers' Index (United Nations, 1955). This index provides an overall summary of preferences for, or avoidance of, each of the 10 digits, from 0 to 9. Values of Myers' Index computed for the age range 10–69 years in the household sample population in Haryana are 27 for males and 25 for females. The lower estimate for females is probably due to the emphasis during the interviewer training on obtaining accurate age information for women to correctly determine the eligibility of women for the individual interview. The corresponding values of Myers' Index from NFHS-1 (revised from the published NFHS-1 estimates) are 26 for males and 27 for females. This indicates that the quality of age reporting on the Household Questionnaire in Haryana is about the same in the two surveys.

Table 2.2 compares the age distributions by sex from the NFHS-2 *de jure* sample with the age distributions by sex from the Sample Registration System (SRS) for 1997. The SRS baseline survey, which is *de jure*, counts all usual residents in a sample area (Office of the Registrar General, 1999a). The NFHS-2 and SRS age distributions are similar for broad age groups, despite the misreporting of ages that is evident in the NFHS-2 single-year age data.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 also present sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) in Haryana from NFHS-2. The sex ratio for the *de facto* population of the state is 872 (Table 2.1). The sex ratio for the *de facto* sample is 868 in urban areas and 874 in rural areas, suggesting a slight

Table 2.1 Household population by age and sex

Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 1998–99

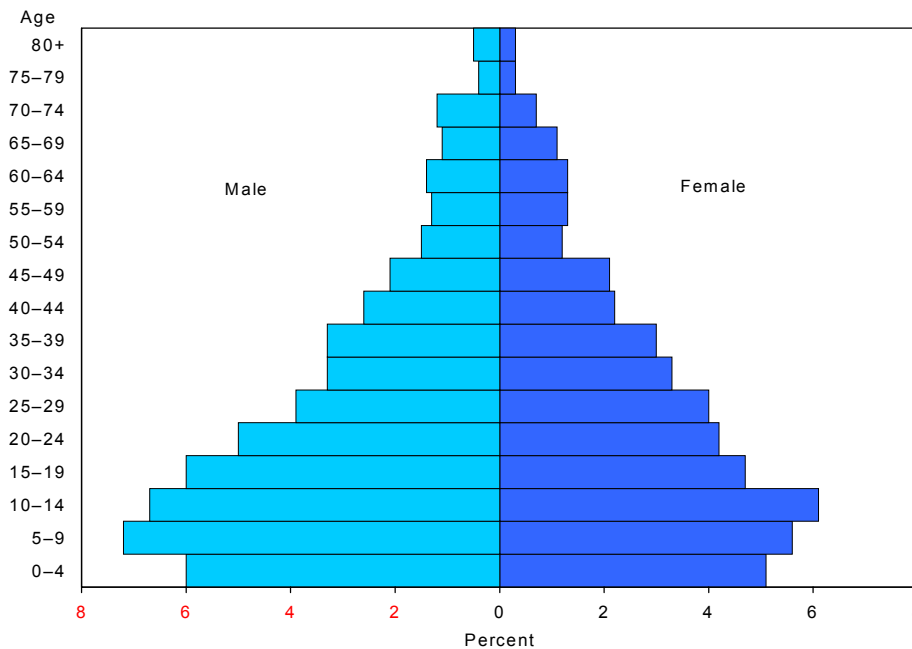
Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
1–4	8.3	6.7	7.5	9.1	9.7	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.8
5–9	12.6	10.4	11.6	13.8	12.7	13.3	13.4	12.0	12.8
10–14	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	13.3	12.9	12.5	13.1	12.8
15–19	11.1	10.5	10.8	11.4	10.0	10.7	11.3	10.1	10.7
20–24	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.9	9.1
25–29	6.5	8.9	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.1	7.3	8.7	8.0
30–34	6.2	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.1	7.1	6.6
35–39	7.6	8.7	8.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.3
40–44	6.0	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.8
45–49	5.2	4.6	4.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2
50–54	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7
55–59	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.7
60–64	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
65–69	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
70–74	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.8
75–79	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
80+	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	2,423	2,103	4,527	6,030	5,269	11,299	8,453	7,372	15,825
Sex ratio ¹	NA	NA	868	NA	NA	874	NA	NA	872

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

NA: Not applicable

¹Females per 1,000 males

**Figure 2.1
Population Pyramid**



NFHS-2, Haryana, 1998–99

Table 2.2 Population by age and sex from the SRS and NFHS-2					
Percent distribution of population by age and sex from the SRS and NFHS-2, Haryana, 1997–1999					
Age	SRS (1997)		NFHS-2 (1998–99)		Sex ratio ¹
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
< 5	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.7	852
5–14	25.0	24.9	26.1	25.4	846
15–29	29.8	28.8	27.9	27.2	844
30–49	21.3	22.3	21.2	23.2	951
50–64	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.3	895
65+	4.6	4.8	5.9	5.2	757
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	867
Median age	U	U	20.7	22.0	NA

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population, i.e., usual residents.
NA: Not applicable
U: Not available
¹Females per 1,000 males
Source for SRS: Office of the Registrar General, 1999a

dominance of males in rural-urban migration within Haryana. The sex ratio of the *de jure* population (867) in Table 2.2 is almost the same as the sex ratio of the *de facto* population (872). According to the 2001 Census of India provisional estimates, the *de jure* sex ratio for Haryana is even lower, at 861, approximately two years after NFHS-2.

The NFHS-2 sex ratio is much lower in Haryana (867) than in India as a whole (949). The much lower sex ratio in Haryana could be due to several factors, including male labour in-migration from other states, a greater undercount of females than males, excess female mortality, and sex-selective abortions. Excess female mortality and sex-selective abortion be particularly responsible for the even lower sex ratio of the population age 0–6 years, which is estimated at 826 by NFHS-2 for the *de jure* population (not shown), and at 820 by the 2001 Census provisional estimates (Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 2001).

NFHS-2 also permits an examination of the relative role of sex-selective abortions and of excess female mortality in the excessively male sex ratio of the population age 0–6 years. The sex ratio at birth from NFHS-2 for the six-year period preceding the survey is 870, much higher than the sex ratio of the population 0–6 years (826) suggesting that sex-selective abortions are not the only factor responsible for the low sex ratio of the 0–6 population (Table B.4, Appendix B). This is also borne out by an examination of the sex ratios of nonsurviving children who were born during the seven years preceding the survey (1992–98). Though not conclusive due to the small number of total deaths for the period, these data show that there are about 1.3 times as many girls as boys among the nonsurviving children. A comparison of the sex ratio at birth for the period 1996–98, at 818, with the sex ratio at birth for the period 1992–95, at 903 suggests that the importance of sex-selective abortions to the sex ratio of the population age 0–6 years in Haryana has grown in the post-1995 period. This despite the fact that the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act was passed in 1994.

Table 2.3 Marital status of the household population

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by marital status, according to age, residence, and sex, Haryana, 1998–99

Age	Marital status							Total percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
URBAN								
Male								
6–12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15–19	98.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20–24	74.0	24.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
25–29	21.2	74.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	100.0
30–49	2.0	95.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0
50+	0.3	90.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Total	48.2	49.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Female								
6–12	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15–19	86.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20–24	42.5	56.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
25–29	4.9	94.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
30–49	0.8	95.6	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0
50+	0.3	68.1	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Total	38.2	55.5	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
RURAL								
Male								
6–12	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13–14	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15–19	94.5	3.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20–24	61.7	35.5	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
25–29	20.8	77.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
30–49	3.2	94.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
50+	2.6	81.6	0.1	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	49.6	46.5	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Female								
6–12	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13–14	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15–19	72.6	25.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
20–24	13.1	86.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
25–29	1.8	96.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
30–49	0.1	93.1	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
50+	0.3	66.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	37.2	55.3	0.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0

Table 2.3 Marital status of the household population (contd.)								
Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by marital status, according to age, residence, and sex, Haryana, 1998–99								
Age	Marital status							Total percent
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	
TOTAL								
Male								
6–12	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13–14	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15–19	95.7	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20–24	65.1	32.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
25–29	20.9	76.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0
30–49	2.8	95.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
50+	2.0	83.9	0.1	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Total	49.2	47.2	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Female								
6–12	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13–14	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15–19	76.7	22.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
20–24	21.5	77.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0
25–29	2.7	95.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
30–49	0.3	93.9	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
50+	0.3	66.7	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Total	37.5	55.4	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Note: Table is based on the <i>de facto</i> population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). The marital status distribution for females by age cannot be directly compared with the published distribution for NFHS-1 because the ages in the current table are based entirely on the reports of the household respondents, whereas in NFHS-1 the ages of ever-married women age 13–49 were taken from the Woman's Questionnaire.								

2.2 Marital Status

NFHS-2 includes information on the marital status of all household members age six and above. Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution by marital status of the *de facto* household population, classified by age, residence, and sex. Among females age six and above, 55 percent are currently married and 38 percent have never been married. Comparable percentages from NFHS-1 are 57 percent and 36 percent, respectively, indicating a slight increase in age at marriage during the six years between the two surveys. The proportion never married is higher for males (49 percent) than for females (38 percent) and slightly higher for males in rural areas (50 percent) than in urban areas (48 percent) and slightly lower for females in rural areas (37 percent) than in urban areas (38 percent). The proportion divorced, separated, or deserted is negligible in Haryana, and widowhood is quite limited until the older ages. Thirty-three percent of women age 50 and above are widowed, compared with only 14 percent of men age 50 and above.

Also of interest is the proportion of persons who marry young. At age 15–19, the proportions ever married are 1 percent for males and 14 percent for females in urban areas, 6 percent for males and 27 percent for females in rural areas, and 4 percent for males and 23 percent for females in the state as a whole. By age 25–29, marriage is nearly universal for females. For males in this age group, the proportion ever married is 79 percent in the state as a

Table 2.4 Singulate mean age at marriage			
Singulate mean age at marriage by sex from selected sources, Haryana, 1971–1998/99			
Source	Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM)		
	Male	Female	Difference
1971 Census	20.9	17.7	3.2
1981 Census	21.3	17.8	3.5
1991 Census	22.8	18.9	3.9
1993 NFHS-1			
Urban	24.4	19.9	4.5
Rural	22.6	17.9	4.7
Total	23.1	18.4	4.7
1998–99 NFHS-2			
Urban	25.2	21.4	3.8
Rural	24.3	19.2	5.1
Total	24.6	19.8	4.8

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population.

whole, with negligible difference between the rural and urban areas. Overall, the table shows that women marry at much younger ages than men, and that both men and women marry at much younger ages in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 2.4 shows estimates of the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), which is calculated from age-specific proportions single in a census or household survey. SMAM is calculated from the *de jure* population in NFHS-2 in order to arrive at estimates that are more comparable to those derived from the censuses, which are modified *de jure* counts. According to the SMAM measure, men in Haryana marry women 4.8 years younger than themselves. The census data indicate that during 1971–91 age at marriage increased from 20.9 years to 22.8 years for males and from 17.7 years to 18.9 years for females, respectively. Between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 there has been a further increase in the age at marriage for both males and females and in both urban and rural areas.

2.3 Household Composition

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of households by various characteristics of the household head (sex, age, religion, and caste/tribe), as well as by household type and number of usual household members. The table is based on the *de jure* population because household type and number of usual household members pertain to the usual-resident population. The table shows that 92–93 percent of household heads are male, regardless of area of residence (rural or urban). The median age of household heads is slightly lower in urban areas (43 years) than in rural areas (45 years), perhaps mainly due to rural to urban migration of young adults. Household heads are somewhat more concentrated in the 30–44 age group, more so in urban areas than in rural areas. Eighty-nine percent of household heads are Hindu, 4 percent are Muslim, 7 percent are Sikh, and less than 1 percent belong to other religions. Muslims in Haryana are more concentrated in rural areas; they constitute 5 percent of rural households, but only 2 percent of urban households. Eight percent of urban households and 7 percent of rural households are headed by Sikhs. Twenty-one percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes and a

Table 2.5 Household characteristics			
Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics of the household head, household type, and household size, according to residence, Haryana, 1998–99			
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Sex of household head			
Male	92.6	91.7	92.0
Female	7.4	8.3	8.0
Age of household head			
< 30	8.9	10.5	10.0
30–44	42.6	38.0	39.5
45–59	31.4	27.7	28.9
60+	17.1	23.8	21.7
Median age	43.2	45.2	45.1
Religion of household head			
Hindu	89.5	88.0	88.5
Muslim	1.7	5.2	4.1
Christian	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sikh	8.2	6.6	7.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	0.1	0.0
Jain	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	13.8	24.8	21.3
Scheduled tribe	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other backward class	11.4	26.0	21.4
Other	74.8	49.0	57.2
Household type			
Nuclear household	64.1	56.4	58.8
Non-nuclear household	35.9	43.6	41.2
Number of usual members			
1	3.2	1.9	2.3
2	6.1	4.8	5.2
3	8.6	8.9	8.8
4	24.9	15.6	18.5
5	25.2	21.0	22.4
6	14.3	17.9	16.7
7	7.9	11.0	10.0
8	3.3	7.0	5.8
9+	6.6	12.0	10.3
Mean household size	5.1	5.8	5.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	897	1,944	2,841
Note: Table is based on the <i>de jure</i> population.			

similar proportion to other backward classes (OBC)¹. Both of these groups constitute a much higher proportion of the population in rural areas than in urban areas. Officially, there are no scheduled tribes in Haryana. The three persons belonging to scheduled tribes in the NFHS-2 sample might have migrated from other states. Fifty-nine percent of all households are nuclear

¹Other backward classes are castes and communities, other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, that have been designated by the Government of India as socially and educationally backward and in need of protection from social injustice.

family households (consisting of an unmarried adult living alone or a married person or couple and their unmarried children, if any). Nuclear families are more common in urban areas (64 percent) than in rural areas (56 percent). Mean household size is slightly higher in rural areas (5.8 persons per household) than in urban areas (5.1 persons per household), averaging 5.6 persons per household for the state as a whole.

2.4 Educational Level

The level of education of household members tends to affect reproductive behaviour, contraceptive use, hygienic practices, and health of children. Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by educational level, according to age, residence, and sex. (This table and all subsequent tables and figures in this report are based on the *de facto* sample, unless otherwise specified.)

Table 2.6 shows that nearly one-third of the population age six and above is illiterate in Haryana. Forty-three percent of females and 21 percent of males age six and above are illiterate. Comparable figures from NFHS-1 are 54 percent of females and 28 percent of males, indicating a substantial decline in illiteracy in only six years between the two surveys. However, the gender disparity in literacy has not diminished over this period. The rapid increase in educational attainment can also be seen by examining the differences in educational levels by age. For example, the proportion of males completing at least high school rises from 25 percent at age 50 and above to 50 percent at age 20–29. For females, the proportion completing at least high school is very small (6 percent) at age 50 and above, but reaches a level of 31 percent at age 20–29.

A higher percentage of males than of females has completed each level of schooling. The proportion illiterate is lowest at age 10–14 and highest at age 50 and above for both males and females. The median number of years of schooling for males is 6.2 years, whereas more than two-fifths of women have never been to school, implying a much lower median of 2.4 years.

Education levels are much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion illiterate is twice as high for rural females (50 percent) as for urban females (25 percent), and more than twice as high for rural males (25 percent) as for urban males (11 percent). The median number of years of schooling is 8.8 years for urban males compared with 5.5 years for rural males. The median number of years of schooling is 6.7 years for urban females, whereas for rural females it is zero because more than half of the rural females are illiterate.

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.2 show school attendance rate for the school-age household population by age, sex, and residence. In the state as a whole, 89 percent of children age 6–14 are attending school, up from 81 percent in NFHS-1. The attendance rate drops off sharply from 91 percent at age 6–10 to 60 percent at age 15–17. For the age group 6–17, the attendance rate is 86 percent for males, 78 percent for females, and 82 percent for the state as a whole. Attendance rates are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In urban areas, attendance rates are almost the same for males and females at age 6–10. At age 11–14 males have a slight edge, and at age 15–17 females have a slight edge. In rural areas, however, attendance rates are higher for males than for females at all ages, and the differential is much higher at older ages.

Table 2.6 Educational level of the household population

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Haryana, 1998–99

Age	Educational level ¹						Total percent	Number of persons	Median number of years of schooling
	Illiterate	Literate, < primary school complete	Primary school complete	Middle school complete	High school complete	Higher secondary complete and above			
URBAN									
Male									
6–9	10.4	89.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240	1.7
10–14	4.0	35.4	47.7	12.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	304	5.5
15–19	6.3	1.5	16.5	24.9	35.3	15.6	100.0	269	10.0
20–29	8.2	2.1	10.4	10.1	26.1	43.0	100.0	375	10.8
30–39	12.7	2.4	12.6	11.0	25.0	36.2	100.0	333	10.5
40–49	12.6	3.0	11.1	8.1	29.6	35.7	100.0	271	10.5
50+	20.8	4.7	10.9	9.7	24.1	29.8	100.0	322	10.2
Total	10.8	17.2	15.9	10.9	20.7	24.4	100.0	2,114	8.8
Female									
6–9	10.8	88.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169	1.5
10–14	6.4	32.7	44.9	15.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	265	5.6
15–19	7.7	2.3	15.0	23.8	32.9	18.3	100.0	220	10.1
20–29	17.6	1.9	11.8	7.5	17.1	44.1	100.0	375	10.7
30–39	32.0	2.3	12.0	9.2	18.9	25.6	100.0	339	8.5
40–49	29.1	1.9	10.2	11.3	22.0	25.5	100.0	207	8.9
50+	57.4	4.7	13.5	6.7	7.8	9.9	100.0	300	0.0
Total	24.5	14.6	16.0	10.4	14.5	20.0	100.0	1,875	6.7
Total									
6–9	10.6	88.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	409	1.6
10–14	5.1	34.1	46.4	13.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	568	5.6
15–19	6.9	1.8	15.8	24.4	34.2	16.9	100.0	489	10.1
20–29	12.9	2.0	11.1	8.8	21.6	43.6	100.0	751	10.8
30–39	22.4	2.4	12.3	10.1	22.0	30.8	100.0	673	10.1
40–49	19.8	2.5	10.7	9.5	26.3	31.3	100.0	478	10.3
50+	38.4	4.7	12.1	8.3	16.2	20.2	100.0	622	5.8
Total	17.2	16.0	15.9	10.7	17.8	22.4	100.0	3,989	8.1

Table 2.6 Educational level of the household population (contd.)

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Haryana, 1998–99

Age	Educational level ¹						Total percent	Number of persons	Median number of years of schooling
	Illiterate	Literate, < primary school complete	Primary school complete	Middle school complete	High school complete	Higher secondary complete and above			
RURAL									
Male									
6–9	14.5	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	666	1.5
10–14	5.0	42.8	43.8	8.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	749	5.1
15–19	8.1	5.8	24.3	33.4	22.3	6.1	100.0	685	8.6
20–29	17.9	2.4	18.7	17.5	23.5	20.0	100.0	1,030	8.9
30–39	32.4	4.4	16.8	16.7	21.8	7.9	100.0	705	7.3
40–49	40.0	3.9	13.8	13.2	20.5	8.5	100.0	483	5.8
50+	61.2	6.7	10.5	7.9	9.6	4.0	100.0	842	0.0
Total	25.4	20.6	18.6	13.9	14.1	7.3	100.0	5,159	5.5
Female									
6–9	17.8	81.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	524	1.5
10–14	12.5	43.8	38.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	703	4.5
15–19	20.9	4.5	28.9	28.5	14.0	3.2	100.0	526	7.7
20–29	48.6	3.8	18.9	10.2	12.2	6.4	100.0	925	3.5
30–39	74.5	2.4	13.5	5.6	3.2	0.8	100.0	662	0.0
40–49	83.0	1.5	8.7	2.6	3.4	0.9	100.0	468	0.0
50+	92.7	2.1	3.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	684	0.0
Total	50.2	18.5	16.8	7.6	5.0	1.9	100.0	4,493	0.0
Total									
6–9	16.0	83.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,190	1.5
10–14	8.7	43.3	41.1	6.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,452	4.9
15–19	13.7	5.3	26.3	31.2	18.7	4.8	100.0	1,211	8.2
20–29	32.4	3.1	18.8	14.1	18.1	13.5	100.0	1,954	7.2
30–39	52.8	3.4	15.2	11.3	12.8	4.5	100.0	1,367	0.0
40–49	61.2	2.7	11.3	8.0	12.1	4.7	100.0	951	0.0
50+	75.3	4.6	7.5	5.0	5.4	2.2	100.0	1,526	0.0
Total	37.0	19.6	17.8	11.0	9.9	4.8	100.0	9,652	3.4

Table 2.6 Educational level of the household population (contd.)

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Haryana, 1998–99

Age	Educational level ¹						Total percent	Number of persons	Median number of years of schooling
	Illiterate	Literate, < primary school complete	Primary school complete	Middle school complete	High school complete	Higher secondary complete and above			
TOTAL									
Male									
6–9	13.4	86.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	906	1.5
10–14	4.7	40.6	44.9	9.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,053	5.2
15–19	7.6	4.6	22.1	31.0	25.9	8.8	100.0	954	8.9
20–29	15.3	2.3	16.5	15.6	24.2	26.1	100.0	1,405	10.0
30–39	26.1	3.7	15.5	14.9	22.8	17.0	100.0	1,039	8.4
40–49	30.2	3.6	12.8	11.4	23.7	18.3	100.0	753	8.4
50+	50.0	6.2	10.6	8.4	13.6	11.1	100.0	1,163	1.4
Total	21.2	19.6	17.8	13.1	16.0	12.3	100.0	7,273	6.2
Female									
6–9	16.1	83.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	693	1.5
10–14	10.9	40.7	40.1	8.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	968	4.9
15–19	17.0	3.9	24.8	27.1	19.6	7.7	100.0	746	8.3
20–29	39.6	3.2	16.8	9.5	13.6	17.3	100.0	1,300	5.6
30–39	60.1	2.4	13.0	6.8	8.5	9.2	100.0	1,001	0.0
40–49	66.5	1.6	9.2	5.2	9.1	8.4	100.0	675	0.0
50+	81.9	2.9	6.7	3.1	2.5	3.0	100.0	984	0.0
Total	42.7	17.4	16.5	8.4	7.8	7.2	100.0	6,368	2.4
Total									
6–9	14.6	85.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,598	1.5
10–14	7.7	40.7	42.6	8.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,021	5.1
15–19	11.7	4.3	23.3	29.3	23.2	8.3	100.0	1,700	8.6
20–29	27.0	2.8	16.7	12.6	19.1	21.9	100.0	2,705	8.4
30–39	42.8	3.1	14.3	10.9	15.8	13.2	100.0	2,040	5.4
40–49	47.3	2.7	11.1	8.5	16.8	13.6	100.0	1,428	5.0
50+	64.6	4.7	8.8	6.0	8.5	7.4	100.0	2,147	0.0
Total	31.2	18.6	17.2	10.9	12.2	9.9	100.0	13,641	5.0

Note: This table and all subsequent tables (unless otherwise indicated) are based on the *de facto* population. Illiterate persons may have been to school, but they cannot read and write. Total includes 1 female from a rural area with missing information on age, who is not shown separately.

¹In this report, 'primary school complete' means 5–7 completed years of education, 'middle school complete' means 8–9 completed years of education, 'high school complete' means 10–11 completed years of education, and 'higher secondary complete and above' means 12 or more completed years of education.

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6–10	92.7	92.5	92.5	92.0	89.3	89.9	92.4	91.0	91.4
11–14	90.9	88.3	89.1	86.8	77.3	80.0	89.0	83.0	84.7
15–17	71.8	66.3	68.0	75.2	40.0	50.3	73.3	54.4	60.0
6–14	91.9	90.8	91.1	89.6	84.1	85.5	90.9	87.7	88.6
6–17	87.1	85.4	85.9	86.1	74.7	77.8	86.7	80.5	82.2

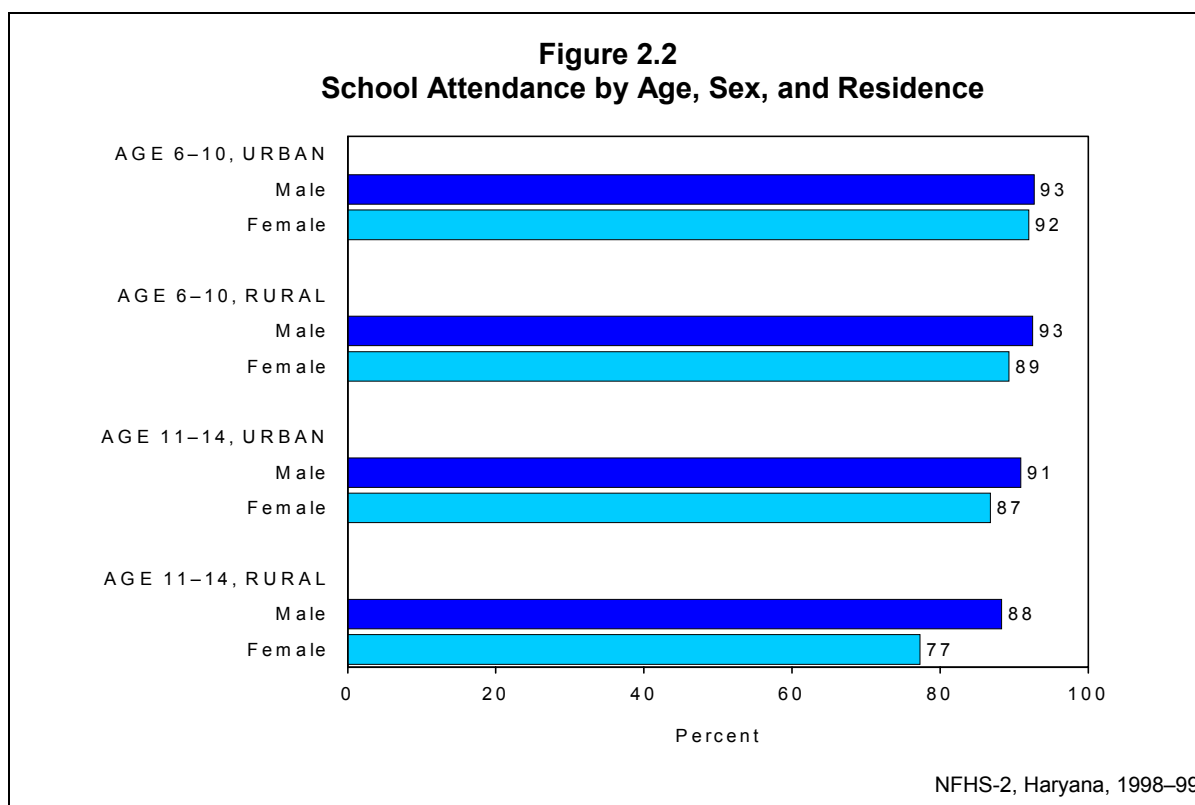


Table 2.8 shows reasons for children never attending school or not currently attending school. For boys, ‘not interested in studies’ and ‘costs too much’ stand out as prominent reasons for never attending school or not currently attending school. Sixty-four percent of boys and 42 percent of girls who are not currently attending school mention that they are ‘not interested in studies’. This indicates that there is a need to make education more interesting for children. A major reason for girls never attending school is given as ‘education not considered necessary’ (24 percent), whereas this reason is mentioned for only 8 percent of boys never attending school. This shows the poor attitude of some parents towards the education of their daughters. The accessibility of schools (‘school too far away’ and ‘transport not available’) is mentioned infrequently for both boys and girls. Not surprisingly, need for children to work in the household is mentioned more frequently for girls than for boys. ‘Required for household work’ is mentioned for 29 percent of girls and for 7 percent of boys as the main reason for not currently attending school. The need for children to remain out of school in order to work (including household work, working on a family farm or business, working outside for payment in cash or

Table 2.8 Reasons for children not attending school

Percent distribution of children age 6–17 years who never attended school by the main reason for never attending school and percent distribution of children age 6–17 years who have dropped out of school by the main reason for not currently attending school, according to residence and sex, Haryana, 1998–99

Reason	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Main reason for never attending school¹						
School too far away	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9	2.5	0.6	2.1
Education not considered necessary	(12.8)	(22.5)	6.9	24.2	8.4	24.0
Required for household work	(7.7)	(8.5)	4.4	17.9	5.2	16.5
Required for work on farm/family business	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.5	0.0	2.6	0.0
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.7	0.5	2.0	0.4
Costs too much	(35.8)	(31.5)	19.9	16.4	23.9	18.7
No proper school facilities for girls	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	7.0	0.0	5.9
Required for care of siblings	(2.6)	(0.0)	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
Not interested in studies	(18.1)	(22.9)	27.8	14.5	25.3	15.8
Other	(23.1)	(14.6)	33.2	15.4	30.6	15.3
Don't know/missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	39	35	114	200	154	235
Main reason for not currently attending school²						
School too far away	0.0	(2.4)	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
Transport not available	0.0	(4.6)	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8
Further education not considered necessary	1.9	(4.5)	2.0	6.2	2.0	5.9
Required for household work	7.9	(34.0)	7.3	27.7	7.4	28.8
Required for work on farm/family business	9.9	(0.0)	4.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	7.8	(0.0)	4.6	0.0	5.5	0.0
Costs too much	15.8	(9.1)	9.3	11.3	10.9	10.9
No proper school facilities for girls	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.1
Not interested in studies	48.7	(43.2)	69.5	41.5	64.2	41.8
Repeated failures	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.7
Got married	0.0	(2.2)	0.0	6.7	0.0	5.8
Other	7.9	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	51	44	151	195	202	239
() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases						
¹ For children who never attended school						
² For children who have dropped out of school						

kind, and taking care of siblings) is mentioned as the main reason for never attending school for 11 percent of boys and for 18 percent of girls, and as the main reason for not currently attending school for 18 percent of boys and for 29 percent of girls.

2.5 Housing Characteristics

Table 2.9 provides information on housing characteristics by residence. Eighty-nine percent of households in Haryana have electricity (up from 85 percent in NFHS-1). The proportion of households with electricity is 98 percent in urban areas and 85 percent in rural areas.

Table 2.9 Housing characteristics			
Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to residence, Haryana, 1998–99			
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity			
Yes	98.1	85.0	89.1
No	1.9	15.0	10.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water			
Piped	71.8	35.7	47.1
Hand pump	27.7	46.9	40.8
Well water	0.5	17.0	11.8
Surface water	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to get drinking water			
Percentage < 15 minutes	92.9	56.5	68.0
Median time (minutes)	0.0	9.4	0.0
Method of drinking water purification¹			
Strains water by cloth	0.9	2.2	1.8
Uses alum	0.2	2.1	1.5
Uses water filter	11.6	0.0	3.7
Boils water	6.2	1.7	3.2
Uses electronic purifier	1.8	0.1	0.6
Uses other method	0.2	0.1	0.1
Does not purify water	80.9	94.3	90.1
Sanitation facility			
Flush toilet	72.1	11.1	30.4
Pit toilet/latrine	9.9	8.0	8.6
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
No facility	17.9	80.7	60.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main type of fuel used for cooking			
Wood	19.5	74.1	56.9
Crop residues	0.4	1.0	0.8
Dung cakes	4.4	11.3	9.2
Coal/coke/lignite/charcoal	0.5	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	9.3	3.7	5.5
Electricity	0.2	0.0	0.1
Liquid petroleum gas	65.5	9.5	27.2
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house			
<i>Kachha</i>	0.3	8.1	5.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	15.6	62.2	47.5
<i>Pucca</i>	83.9	29.5	46.7
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room			
< 3	77.8	65.6	69.4
3–4	13.8	22.6	19.8
5–6	6.5	9.0	8.2
7+	1.9	2.8	2.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of persons per room	2.1	2.6	2.4
Number of households	897	1,944	2,841

¹Totals may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification.

Water sources and sanitary facilities have an important influence on the health of household members, especially children. NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 contained questions on sources of drinking water and types of sanitary facilities. NFHS-2 found that 47 percent of households use piped drinking water (against 48 percent in NFHS-1), 41 percent use hand pumps, and 12 percent use wells. There are large urban-rural differences in sources of drinking water. The proportion of households with piped drinking water is 72 percent in urban areas but only 36 percent in rural areas. The median time to get drinking water is 9.4 minutes in rural areas. For 7 percent of the households in urban areas it takes more than 15 minutes to get drinking water, but this percentage is much higher in rural areas (44 percent). The proportion of households that purify water by any method is 19 percent in urban areas and 6 percent in rural areas.

Regarding sanitation facilities, only 30 percent of households have a flush toilet (using either piped water or bucket water for flushing) up considerably from 14 percent in NFHS-1, 9 percent have a pit toilet or latrine, and 61 percent have no facility. Again, there are large urban-rural differences: 72 percent of urban households have a flush toilet, whereas 81 percent of rural households have no toilet facility at all.

Several types of fuel are used for cooking in Haryana, with wood as the most common type. In the state as a whole, 57 percent of households rely mainly on wood, 27 percent on liquid petroleum gas, 9 percent on dung cakes, 6 percent on kerosene, and 1 percent on other fuels. Again, there are large urban-rural differences. Sixty-six percent of urban households rely mainly on liquid petroleum gas, while 74 percent of rural households rely mainly on wood.

Regarding type of house construction, only 6 percent of houses are *kachha* (made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials), 48 percent are semi-*pucca* (partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials), and 47 percent are *pucca* (high-quality materials throughout, including roof, walls, and floor). By residence, the proportion of houses that are *pucca* is much higher in urban areas (84 percent) than in rural areas (30 percent).

Crowded conditions may also affect health as well as the quality of life. Thirty-one percent of households in Haryana live in houses with three or more persons per room. The mean number of persons per room is 2.1 in urban areas, 2.6 in rural areas, and 2.4 (compared with 2.9 in NFHS-1) in the state as a whole.

Table 2.10 gives a number of measures related to the socioeconomic status of the household, including ownership of land, house, and livestock. Overall, 58 percent of households in Haryana do not own any agricultural land. Forty-seven percent of households in rural areas do not own any agricultural land (up from 43 percent in NFHS-1), compared with 82 percent of households in urban areas. In rural areas, among those who own agricultural land, 94 percent have at least some irrigated land. Ownership of a house is nearly universal in Haryana. The proportion of households owning a house is 96 percent in urban areas, 99 percent in rural areas, and 98 percent overall. The proportion of households owning livestock is 15 percent in urban areas, 75 percent in rural areas, and 56 percent overall.

The possession of durable goods is another indicator of a household's socioeconomic level, although these goods may also have other benefits. For example, having access to a radio or television may expose household members to innovative ideas or important information about health and family welfare; a refrigerator prolongs the wholesomeness of food; and a means of transportation allows greater access to many services outside the local area. Table 2.11 shows

Table 2.10 Household ownership of agricultural land, house, and livestock			
Percent distribution of households owning agricultural land and percentage owning a house and livestock by residence, Haryana, 1998–99			
Asset	Urban	Rural	Total
No agricultural land	81.9	47.0	58.0
Irrigated land only			
< 1 acre	1.2	2.6	2.1
1–5 acres	10.2	29.5	23.4
6+ acres	4.0	11.8	9.3
Nonirrigated land only			
< 1 acre	0.2	0.3	0.3
1–5 acres	0.9	2.8	2.2
6+ acres	0.4	0.2	0.3
Both irrigated and nonirrigated land			
< 1 acre	0.0	0.1	0.0
1–5 acres	0.7	3.1	2.4
6+ acres	0.5	2.5	1.8
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	95.6	99.3	98.2
Percentage owning livestock	15.3	75.0	56.2
Number of households	897	1,944	2,841

that possession of a cot or a bed is universal in Haryana (99 percent), and the majority of households have a mattress (90 percent), a clock or watch (87 percent), an electric fan (85 percent), a bicycle (67 percent), a table (64 percent), a chair (62 percent), a sewing machine (55 percent), or a pressure cooker (54 percent). Other durable goods often found in households are radios and black and white televisions (46 percent each), with smaller proportions owning refrigerators (25 percent), motorcycles or scooters or mopeds (20 percent), water pumps (16 percent), colour televisions (14 percent), telephones (12 percent), bullock carts (10 percent), tractors (6 percent), cars (3 percent), and threshers (3 percent). Urban households are much more likely than rural households to own each of these durable goods, except water pumps, bullock carts, tractors, and threshers. Most of the households in Haryana (96 percent) use stainless steel utensils in their kitchens. The remaining 4 percent of the households use aluminium utensils. Even in rural areas 94 percent of the households use stainless steel kitchenware.

Table 2.11 shows a summary household measure called the standard of living index (SLI), which is calculated by adding the following scores:

House type: 4 for *pucca*, 2 for *semi-pucca*, 0 for *kachha*;

Toilet facility: 4 for own flush toilet, 2 for public or shared flush toilet or own pit toilet, 1 for shared or public pit toilet, 0 for no facility;

Source of lighting: 2 for electricity, 1 for kerosene, gas, or oil, 0 for other source of lighting;

Table 2.11 Household ownership of durable goods and standard of living			
Percentage of households owning selected durable goods and percent distribution of households by type of kitchenware and the standard of living index, according to residence, Haryana, 1998–99			
Asset	Urban	Rural	Total
Durable goods			
Mattress	94.0	87.5	89.5
Pressure cooker	83.6	40.2	53.9
Chair	81.5	53.3	62.2
Cot/bed	99.7	99.3	99.4
Table	83.2	55.4	64.2
Clock/watch	95.6	83.2	87.1
Electric fan	96.3	79.7	85.0
Bicycle	77.9	62.1	67.1
Radio/transistor	58.3	40.5	46.1
Sewing machine	70.7	48.3	55.4
Telephone	29.9	3.1	11.6
Refrigerator	55.2	10.3	24.5
Television (black and white)	52.6	43.3	46.2
Television (colour)	34.7	3.8	13.5
Moped/scooter/motorcycle	41.1	9.6	19.5
Car	8.7	0.7	3.2
Water pump	5.6	20.8	16.0
Bullock cart	1.5	14.2	10.2
Thresher	1.1	4.0	3.1
Tractor	1.9	8.5	6.4
None of the above	0.1	0.0	0.0
Main type of kitchenware used			
Clay	0.0	0.1	0.0
Aluminium	0.8	5.5	4.0
Brass/copper	0.0	0.2	0.1
Stainless steel	99.2	94.3	95.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Standard of living index			
Low	3.7	15.8	12.0
Medium	31.4	55.0	47.5
High	64.7	28.7	40.0
Missing	0.2	0.6	0.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	897	1,944	2,841

Main fuel for cooking: 2 for electricity, liquid petroleum gas, or biogas, 1 for coal/coke/lignite, charcoal, or kerosene, 0 for other fuel;

Source of drinking water: 2 for pipe, hand pump, or well in residence/yard/plot, 1 for public tap, hand pump, or well, 0 for other water source;

Separate room for cooking: 1 for yes, 0 for no;

Ownership of house: 2 for yes, 0 for no;

Ownership of agricultural land: 4 for 5 acres or more, 3 for 2.0-4.9 acres, 2 for less than 2 acres or acreage not known, 0 for no agricultural land;

Ownership of irrigated land: 2 if household owns at least some irrigated land, 0 for no irrigated land;

Ownership of livestock: 2 if owns livestock, 0 if does not own livestock;

Ownership of durable goods: 4 each for a car or tractor, 3 each for a moped/scooter/motorcycle, telephone, refrigerator, or colour television, 2 each for a bicycle, electric fan, radio/transistor, sewing machine, black and white television, water pump, bullock cart, or thresher, 1 each for a mattress, pressure cooker, chair, cot/bed, table, or clock/watch.

Index scores range from 0–14 for a low SLI to 15–24 for a medium SLI and 25–67 for a high SLI. By this measure, 12 percent of households in Haryana have a low standard of living, 48 percent have a medium standard of living, and 40 percent have a high standard of living. The proportions with a low and medium standard of living are much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The proportion with a high standard of living is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (65 and 29 percent, respectively).

2.6 Lifestyle Indicators

The NFHS-2 Household Questionnaire asked about certain aspects of the lifestyle of household members. Table 2.12 shows the percentages of males and females age 15 and above who chew *paan masala* or tobacco, drink alcohol, or smoke. These lifestyle indicators are of considerable interest because the use of *paan masala*, tobacco, and alcohol all have detrimental effects on health.

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire reported on these lifestyle indicators for all persons in the household who may not be aware of use that takes place outside the household environs, therefore, the results on lifestyle indicators should be interpreted with caution. In addition, to the extent that social stigma may be attached to the use of some of the substances, underreporting is likely.

Five percent of persons age 15 and above are reported to chew *paan masala* or tobacco. Chewing of *paan masala* or tobacco is more common among males (8 percent) than among females (1 percent). This proportion rises from 6 percent of males and less than 1 percent of females at age 20–24 to 13 percent and 2 percent, respectively, at age 50–59. The proportion chewing *paan masala* or tobacco does not vary much by place of residence. It is much higher among illiterate males (14 percent) than among literate males (5–8 percent). It is higher among men in households with a low standard of living than in households with a high standard of living. Chewing *paan masala* or tobacco is rare among literate women.

Twenty-one percent of males age 15 and above drink alcohol. The proportion who drink alcohol rises with age, from 3 percent at age 15–19 to 31 percent at age 30–39. It remains at the same level until age 50–59 and then falls to 20 percent at age 60 and above. The proportion who drink is lower among urban, more educated, and high standard of living men. Drinking alcohol by women is rare in Haryana.

Table 2.12 Lifestyle indicators					
Percentage of usual household members age 15 and above who chew <i>paan masala</i> or tobacco, drink alcohol, currently smoke, or have ever smoked by selected background characteristics and sex, Haryana, 1998–99					
Background characteristic	Chew <i>paan masala</i> or tobacco	Drink alcohol	Currently smoke	Ever smoked ¹	Number of household members
MALE					
Age					
15–19	1.4	2.5	6.8	6.8	955
20–24	6.2	11.7	23.3	23.6	787
25–29	7.8	23.0	40.3	41.0	618
30–39	11.0	31.1	54.6	56.6	1,037
40–49	8.5	31.1	60.1	62.8	753
50–59	13.1	31.2	57.8	61.3	464
60+	11.1	20.0	52.8	57.5	719
Residence					
Urban	7.6	18.9	28.0	29.5	1,574
Rural	8.2	21.4	45.8	47.8	3,760
Education					
Illiterate	13.9	28.3	62.9	65.9	1,369
Literate, < middle school complete	8.3	23.2	43.7	45.7	1,045
Middle school complete	6.1	18.4	35.2	36.3	854
High school complete and above	4.8	15.2	26.4	27.7	2,065
Standard of living index					
Low	11.0	22.8	54.9	57.0	499
Medium	9.5	22.8	48.0	49.9	2,395
High	6.0	18.3	30.4	32.1	2,403
Total	8.0	20.7	40.6	42.4	5,334
FEMALE					
Age					
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	729
20–24	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	626
25–29	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	637
30–39	0.9	0.1	3.7	3.9	1,012
40–49	2.0	0.0	5.5	5.8	689
50–59	1.7	0.2	8.1	8.4	406
60+	1.9	0.5	8.2	8.7	585
Residence					
Urban	1.1	0.1	2.0	2.1	1,438
Rural	0.9	0.1	4.4	4.5	3,246
Education					
Illiterate	1.5	0.2	6.3	6.6	2,520
Literate, < middle school complete	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	773
Middle school complete	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	448
High school complete and above	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	943
Standard of living index					
Low	0.7	0.0	6.3	6.6	427
Medium	1.1	0.1	5.0	5.1	2,025
High	0.9	0.1	1.8	2.0	2,203
Total	0.9	0.1	3.6	3.8	4,685
Total male and female	4.7	11.1	23.3	24.3	10,019
Note: Totals include 37 males and 30 females with missing information on the standard of living index, who are not shown separately.					
¹ Includes household members who currently smoke					

Table 2.13 Distance from the nearest health facility						
Percent distribution of ever-married rural women age 15–49 by distance from the nearest health facility, Haryana, 1998–99						
Distance	Health facility					
	Primary Health Centre	Sub-centre	Either PHC or sub-centre	Hospital ¹	Dispensary/clinic	Any health facility
Within village	20.0	38.2	43.9	7.6	81.9	86.4
< 5 km	29.7	28.1	29.5	22.2	11.6	10.4
5–9 km	26.1	23.2	18.7	27.7	1.2	2.5
10+ km	24.2	10.5	7.9	42.4	5.3	0.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median distance (in km)	5.1	2.9	1.9	8.7	0.0	0.0

Note: The category '< 5 km' excludes cases where the facility is within the village. When median distance is calculated, 'within village' cases and cases with a facility less than 1 km from the village are assigned a distance of zero.
 PHC: Primary Health Centre
¹Includes community health centre, rural hospital, government hospital, and private hospital

Forty-one percent of males age 15 and above currently smoke. The proportion of males who smoke rises from 7 percent at age 15–19 to 60 percent at age 40–49 and then falls to 53 percent at age 60 and above. The proportion of males who smoke is about two-thirds higher in rural areas (46 percent) than in urban areas (28 percent). It is much higher among illiterate males than among literate males, and much higher among males with a low standard of living than among males with a high standard of living. Ninety-six percent of males who ever smoked were still smokers at the time of the survey. The pattern of differentials for ever-smokers closely resembles the pattern for current smokers. Only 4 percent of females are reported to have ever smoked. The proportion of women who currently smoke rises from less than 1 percent at age 15–24 to more than 8 percent at age 50 and above. Smoking is more common among women in rural areas than in urban areas. Illiterate women and women with a low standard of living are much more likely to smoke than literate women and women from households with a high standard of living.

2.7 Availability of Facilities and Services to the Rural Population

The NFHS-2 Village Questionnaire collected information from the *sarpanch*, other village officials, or other knowledgeable persons in the village on facilities and services in the village that can affect health and family planning. One important set of questions was on the distance of the village from various types of health facilities, including Primary Health Centres (PHCs), sub-centres, hospitals, and dispensaries or clinics. Table 2.13 summarizes findings on distance from a health facility. The unit of analysis is ever-married women age 15–49 who reside in rural areas. Twenty percent of rural women live in a village with a Primary Health Centre, 38 percent live in a village with a sub-centre, and 44 percent live in a village with either a PHC or a sub-centre. The proportions who live in a village with other health facilities are 8 percent for hospitals and 82 percent for dispensaries or clinics. Eighty-six percent of women live in a village that has some kind of health facility and another 10 percent live in a village with a health facility within a distance of 5 kms. Median distances from particular health facilities are 8.7 km for a hospital, 5.1 km for a Primary Health Centre, and 2.9 km for a subcentre.

Table 2.14 Availability of facilities and services			
Percentage of rural residents living in villages that have selected facilities and services, Haryana, 1998–99			
Facility/service	Percentage of residents	Facility/service	Percentage of residents
Primary school	96.2	At least one village household has a telephone	89.2
Middle school	79.6	Mill/small-scale industry	37.4
Secondary school	58.6	Credit cooperative society	65.2
Higher secondary school	14.9	Agricultural cooperative society	79.8
College	1.4	Fishermen's cooperative society	9.3
<i>Anganwadi</i>	95.9	Milk cooperative society	49.2
Adult education centre	16.9	<i>Kirana</i> /general market shop	97.5
Primary Health Centre	19.0	Weekly market	1.4
Sub-centre	38.4	Fair price shop	92.2
Hospital ¹	7.6	<i>Paan</i> shop	11.0
Dispensary/clinic	81.1	Pharmacy/medical shop	29.7
Private doctor	82.4	<i>Mahila mandal</i>	72.8
Visiting doctor	44.2	Youth club	23.0
Village health guide	75.8	Community centre	34.9
Traditional birth attendant	87.5	Community television set	3.9
Mobile health unit	25.9	Cable connection	18.4
Electricity	100.0	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	60.2
Bank	24.0	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	0.8
Post office	67.5	Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	21.0
Telegraph office	6.6	Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS)	1.3
STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) phone booth	10.9	Development of Women and Children of Rural Areas (DWACRA)	23.1
		Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	74.3
		Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (SGNY)	2.9
		Total population	11,249

Note: Table is based on the *de jure* population.
¹Includes community health centre, rural hospital, government hospital, and private hospital

Table 2.14 shows the proportion of rural residents (the *de jure* rural population) in Haryana that live in villages that have various facilities and services. Almost all rural residents (96 percent) live in villages that have a primary school, 80 percent live in villages with a middle school, and 59 percent live in villages that have a secondary school. Higher secondary schools are available in villages where 15 percent of the rural population lives. Most rural people (96 percent) live in villages that have an *anganwadi*² (a nursery school for children age 3–6 years) and 17 percent live in villages with an adult education centre. Eighty-two percent of rural residents live in villages that have a private doctor and 88 percent live in villages with a traditional birth attendant.

All rural residents of Haryana live in villages that are electrified. Two-thirds of rural residents live in villages that have a post office and about one-quarter live in villages that have a bank. Although only 11 percent of rural residents live in villages with an STD booth (for long-distance telephoning), 89 percent live in villages that have at least one household with a private telephone. Eighteen percent of rural residents live in villages that have cable television service, indicating that exposure to modern influences through the mass media is relatively limited in the state. Seventy-three percent live in villages with a *mahila mandal*, a women's community group. Cooperative schemes are well developed in Haryana. Eighty percent of rural Haryana residents live in villages that have an agriculture cooperative society, 65 percent live in villages that have a credit cooperative society, 49 percent live in villages that have a milk cooperative society, and 9

²*Anganwadi* workers provide integrated child development services and may also engage in the promotion of family planning among parents of preschool age children.

percent live in villages that have a fishermen's cooperative society. Most rural residents live in villages that have a *kirana* shop (a small grocery store) or a fair price shop. The most widely available rural development programmes as reported by the respondents to the Village Questionnaire are the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).