

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland under the guidelines of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India conducted survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' in the 69th round (July 2012-December 2012).

The schedule of enquiry on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions' (known as Schedule 1.2) was designed to collect information on housing condition with special emphasis on the aspects of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

This report is based on the estimates obtained from the Nagaland State sample only. In this survey, a total of 128 first stage units (FSUs) were surveyed covering 44 villages in rural areas and 84 urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. For this particular survey, from each sample village and urban block of the state sample, 12 households were selected for canvassing Schedule 1.2. The survey covered a total of 1536 households: 528 in rural areas and 1008 in urban areas. Some of the key survey findings are stated below.

1. Drinking water facility

- 32.5 % of households in Nagaland used 'protected well' as the principal source of drinking water, followed by 28.1 % of households having 'piped water into dwelling' as their second principal source. In rural areas, 33.8 % of households used 'protected well' as the principal source, whereas in urban areas 37.3 % of households used 'piped water into dwelling' as their principal source of drinking water.
- 92.8 % of households in rural areas and 94.7 % in urban areas had improved source of drinking water during 2012 where, the 'improved source' of drinking water includes: 'bottled water', 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public tap/standpipe', 'tube well/borehole', 'protected well', 'protected spring', and 'rainwater collection'.
- Availability of drinking water was at its best between the months of May to October in Nagaland. The rest of the months in a year were considered as water scarce months. January and February were the months where the scarcity of water is more severe. 88.7 % and 85.2 % of households did not get sufficient drinking water in January and February respectively.
- 44.8 % of households had got their principal source of drinking water within the dwelling unit. 40.3 % of households in rural areas and 58.4 % of households in urban areas had got their principal source of drinking water within the dwelling unit.

➤ About 60 % of households use their principal source drinking water exclusively for their households. Almost 23 % of households had their principal source whose nature of access is for 'community use'.

➤ About 80 % of households in rural and 56 % of households in urban areas were not required to pay any water charges. For the combined sector, about 75 % of households need not pay water charges.

2. Bathroom facility and sanitation facility

➤ Almost every household had bathroom facility. Only 0.6 % rural and 0.1 % urban households did not have any bathroom facility.

➤ The dwellings of 27.5 % of the rural households and 40.8 % of urban households in Nagaland had attached bathroom facility.

➤ Every household in Nagaland had latrine facilities.

➤ 92.5 % of rural households and 69.3 % of urban households had exclusive use of latrine facilities.

➤ About 70 % of rural households and 85 % of urban households used septic tank type of latrine.

3. Electricity for domestic use

➤ About 98 % of rural households and 99 % of urban households had electricity for domestic use.

➤ Among households having electricity for domestic use, 52.1 % of rural households and 63.3 % of urban households were using electric wiring fixed to the walls.

4. Distance Travelled

➤ 30.4 % of households need to travel less than 1 km to the place of work and 37 % of households 1 km to less than 5 km to the place of work.

5. Tenurial Status

➤ Nearly 92 % rural households and 70 % urban households had secured tenure, where 'secured tenure' of the dwelling includes the tenurial statuses: 'owned freehold/leasehold', 'hired: employer's quarters' and 'hired dwelling units with written contract'.

6. Housing characteristics

➤ 60.7 % households in rural areas and 82.1 % households in urban areas lived in houses with pucca structure, whereas 6.6 % and 14.2 % in rural and urban areas respectively lived in houses with semi-pucca structure. 32.7 % households in rural areas and only 3.7 % households in urban areas lived in katcha houses.

➤ The average floor area of a dwelling was 61.12 sq. m. in rural Nagaland and 58.11 sq. m. in urban Nagaland.

- 92.7 % of the households used house for residential purpose only. 95.6 % of households in rural areas and 83.7 % of households in urban areas used the house for residential purpose only.
- 38.5 % of households lived in a house with good condition, 53.5 % with satisfactory condition and 7.9 % with bad condition.
- 76.1 % rural households and 66.5 % urban households respectively had 'independent house'. The proportion of households residing in 'flats' was only 5.6 % in rural areas and 10.9 % in urban areas.
- Average plinth level of a house was 0.26 metre in rural and 0.27 metre in urban areas.
- 92.3 % households in rural Nagaland and 88 % households in urban Nagaland had a separate kitchen in their dwellings.

7. Micro Environment

- 13.5 % households in rural areas and 5.2 % households in urban areas did not have any drainage system.
- About 50 % of rural households and 61 % urban households had 'open pucca' drainage system.
- 46.2 % of households in rural areas used to dispose water waste without treatment to 'open low land areas' as compared to 29 % of households in urban areas.
- 57 % rural households and 24.9 % urban households respectively had no garbage disposal arrangement.
- About 1.6 % households in rural areas and 41.2 % urban households had reported that the garbage of their households was collected by Panchayat/ Municipality/ Corporation.
- Around 21.9 % in rural and 27.3 % in urban areas used to dump the garbage to the final dumping zone by residents/ group of residents.
- About 90.4 % of households in Nagaland had direct opening to road /lane/constructed path.
- About 10.7 % of rural households and 21.5 % of urban households had reported that they face severe problem of flies and mosquitoes during the last 365 days.
- Among the households in rural areas, more prevalent illness was fever due to disease other than malaria which stood at 63.4 % and 51.3 % in urban areas followed by stomach problem which was 51.4 % rural areas and 47.3 % in urban areas.