

Chapter One

Introduction

Background

The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted nation-wide survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' and survey on 'Particulars of slums' in its 69th round (July 2012-December 2012) of operation. The last survey on these subjects was covered in 65th round of NSS (July 2008- June 2009).

Objective and conduct of the Survey

Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Along with the requirement of shelter, other facilities in the micro environment of housing such as type of dwelling unit, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, etc., form vital components of overall quality of life of the population. The objective of the survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' was to examine and study different aspects of living conditions necessary for decent and healthy living of the household members by developing suitable indicators based upon collected information.

Information on the aspects outlined in the previous paragraph was related to the household as a whole. On drinking water, important information was collected on (i) sources and sufficiency of drinking water, (ii) distance to the principal source of drinking water and (iii) quality of drinking water. On the sanitation facilities, information was collected on (i) access to latrine, in terms of exclusive use, common use or no access, (ii) type of latrine, (iii) reason for not using latrine despite having access. Some information on micro-environment surrounding the house that was collected relates to (i) garbage disposal, (ii) drainage arrangement, (iii) problem of flies/mosquitoes. Other information on housing condition like, age of the house, condition of the house, type of the dwelling unit (*viz.*, *pucca*, *semi-pucca* and *katcha*), floor area of the dwelling unit, sources of financing for construction/purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose was also collected.

Using the collected information, important indicators of living facilities have been developed and presented in this report. Some of the important indicators are: proportion of households (i) using improved sources of drinking water, (ii) getting sufficient drinking water, (iii) fetching drinking water from outside the premises, (iv) using improved latrine facilities, (v) having no arrangement for garbage disposal, (vi) having drainage arrangement. On the characteristics of the house and dwelling unit, important indicators that have been developed are (i) proportion of households with secure tenure status of dwelling, (ii) proportion of households having electricity for domestic use etc.

Outline of the survey programme

Geographical coverage: The survey will cover the whole of Nagaland except interior villages situated beyond five kilometers of the bus route.

Period of survey and work programme: The period of the survey was for six months starting from 1st July 2012 and ended on 31st of December 2012. The survey period was divided into two sub-rounds of three months' each:

sub-round 1 : July - September 2012

sub-round 2 : October- December 2012

In each of these two sub-surveys equal number of sample villages/blocks(FSUs) was allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

Sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 69th round survey. The First Stage Unit (FSU) was the census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The Ultimate Stage Unit (USU) was the households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/urban FSU.

Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages updated by excluding the villages urbanized and including the towns de-urbanized after 2001 census constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as sampling frame.

Stratification: Within each district of a state, two basic strata were formed: i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. In case of rural areas of Nagaland, the coverage was extended to the entire state from this round. One special stratum was formed within the state consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages which were not covered in previous rounds.

Total sample size (FSUs): A total of 128 FSUs was allotted for the state of Nagaland out of which 44 for rural and 84 for urban.

Selection of FSUs: For the rural sector, each stratum/sub-stratum was selected by probability proportion to size with replacement (PPSWR), being the population of the village as per 2001 census. For the urban sector, UFS 2007-12 phases was used for all the towns and cities and from each stratum/sub-stratum FSUs was selected by using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR).

Reference period: A reference period of last 365 days was used for most of the items under particulars of living facilities, housing characteristics and micro environment, particulars of the dwelling, general particulars of the households living in houses etc. However for some items like specific types of illness, water charges, rent, consumer expenditure etc. reference period of last 30 days was used.