

Chapter Six

Comparative Study of NSS 65th and 69th Rounds on “Housing Conditions and Amenities in Nagaland”

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to make a comparative analysis between NSS 65th round which was conducted during July 2008-June 2009 on “Housing condition and amenities in Nagaland” and NSS 69th Round conducted during July 2012-December 2012 on “Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition in Nagaland”. The objective of making a comparative study between these two NSS rounds on similar subject is mainly to make an assessment of how the state is performing over a period of time in improving the living conditions of the people through the provisions of basic facilities such as drinking water, drainage and garbage arrangements, sanitation and other household amenities. It is to be noted that since there has been some changes in concepts and definitions, and inclusion and exclusion of certain items in the 65th and 69th NSS rounds, a (-) dash in the table against a particular item indicates that those items were not included in that corresponding round. The result of comparative analysis between the two rounds on certain crucial parameters relating to housing condition and amenities is presented below.

Table 24: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

Sl.No	Major source of drinking water	65 th Round			69 th Round		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Bottled water	8	12	9	0	0	0
2	Piped water into dwelling	-	-	-	251	373	281
3	Piped water to yard/ward	-	-	-	36	86	48
4	Public taps/stand pipe	424	373	409	236	53	190
5	Tube well/borehole	50	99	64	42	132	64
6	Protected Well	284	303	290	338	285	325
7	Unprotected Well	17	13	16	26	7	21
8	Protected Spring	90	77	86	2	0	2
9	Unprotected Spring	68	57	64	0	0	0
10	Rain water collection	31	40	33	24	18	23
11	Tank/pond	13	5	10	44	39	43
12	Other surface water	16	8	13	0	8	2
13	Others	0	13	4	0	0	0
14	All (incl. n. r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table presented a comparative figure of NSS 65th and 69th rounds on per 1000 distribution of households by major sources (most used) of drinking water during 2008-09 and 2012 in Nagaland. It may be inferred from the table that during 2008-09 (i.e. 65th round), the major principal source of drinking water was 'public taps/stand pipe' which served around 40.9% households. However, during 2012 (i.e. 69th round) the major source of drinking water was found to

be 'protected well' serving 32.5% of the households in Nagaland. Likewise, whereas the second major source of drinking water during 65th round was 'protected well' which served 29% households; it was 'piped water into dwelling' which was the second major source of drinking water during 69th round serving 28.1% households. Improved source of drinking water which includes piped water, bottled water, protected well and spring, rain water collection, public taps/stand pipe, tube well/borehole, which served around 89.1% households during 65th round increased to 93.3% during 69th round. Further, the use of 'unimproved water' declined from 10.7% in 65th round to 6.6% in 69th round. Thus we find that there is an increasing use of improved source of water and declining use of unimproved source of drinking water by the households which is a positive indicator in improving the health of the people in the state.

Figure 8: Distribution (per 1000) of households by major source (most used) of drinking water (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

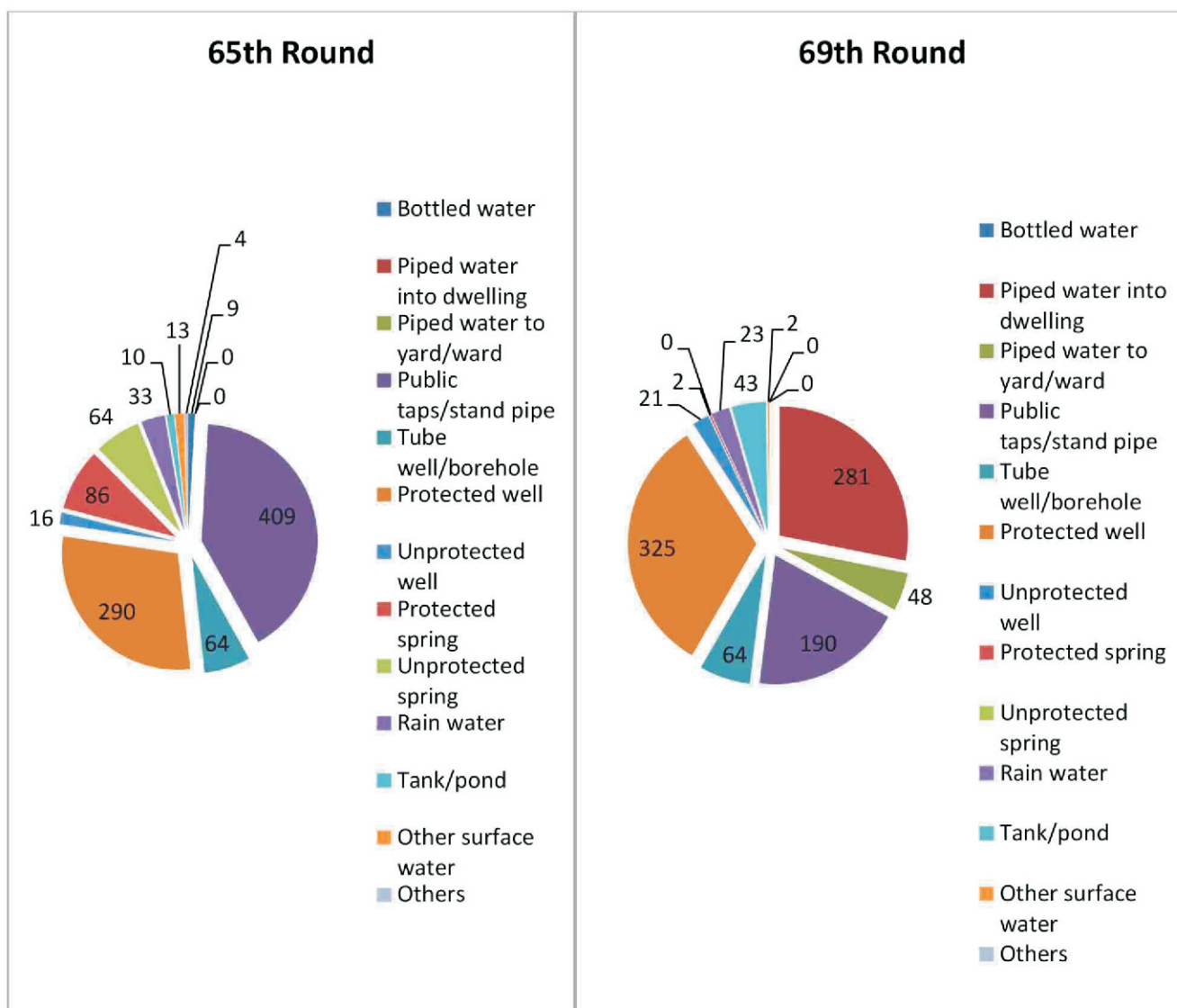


Table 25: Proportion (per 1000) of households which did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

Sl. No.	Month of the year	65 th Round			69 th Round		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	January	245	283	257	984	671	887
2	February	310	398	337	864	827	852
3	March	318	410	347	549	920	633
4	April	216	206	213	342	699	453
5	May	19	9	16	4	104	35
6	June	9	4	8	0	2	1
7	July	9	6	8	0	0	0
8	August	10	6	9	0	0	0
9	September	11	14	12	0	0	0
10	October	59	121	78	2	21	8
11	November	206	171	195	266	308	279
12	December	213	200	209	713	422	623

The above table represents the comparison between NSS 65th and 69th Rounds corresponding to the year 2008-09 and 2012 respectively pertaining to the proportion of households reporting insufficiency of drinking water during different months of the year. It is observed that in both the rounds, the situation is more or less the same: the scarcity of water starts from the month of January and continue till April and with the onset of monsoon, availability of water improves and the households gets sufficient water till the month of September; the scarcity of water starts again from the month of October and continues till the onset of next monsoon. However, comparing between the two rounds it is pertinent to find that the magnitude of water scarcity is much severe in 2012 (69th round) as compared to 2008-09 (65th round). For instance, in the month of January only 25.7% households reported water scarcity during 65th round as against 88.7% during 69th round; in the month of February, it was only 33.7% during 65th round as compared to 85.2% during 69th round and so on. This trend is observed in all the water-scarce months which clearly reflect the depleting water resources in the state over a period of time. This finding has an important environmental bearing which calls for environmental preservation to ensure sustainable development.