

Chapter Three

Particulars of Living Facilities

Information on '**drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition**' collected through Schedule 1.2 canvassed in the NSS 69th Round is broadly categorized into three groups. Firstly, information on the particulars of various facilities available to the sample households for decent living such as drinking water, latrine, bathroom, electricity etc. were collected from all the selected households. Secondly, information was collected on some of the characteristics of the house, particulars of the dwelling unit and the micro-environment surrounding of the dwelling unit from the households who were living in houses. These broadly relate to different aspects of the structure of the houses, number of rooms, floor area, rent of the hired dwelling, use of the house, age of the structure, condition of the structure, drainage arrangement, garbage collection arrangement, etc. Finally, information regarding number of constructions undertaken, number of constructions completed, type of constructions, cost of constructions, sources of finance, etc. was collected from the households who undertook constructions during the last 365 days. Besides, information was also collected on first hand purchase of constructed house/flat by the households during the last 365 days such as number of such purchases, their area and cost.

Table 1: Number of first stage units (FSUs) allotted, surveyed and number of sample households surveyed for Nagaland State Sample.

Sl.No.	Number of First Stage Units (FSUs)	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Allotted	44	84	128
2	Surveyed	44	84	128
3	No. of Households Surveyed	528	1008	1536

Number of Households Surveyed: In the NSS 69th round, a total of **128** First Stage Units (FSUs) has been allotted for the Nagaland State Sample: **44** in rural areas and **84** in urban areas. All the FSUs allotted were surveyed covering a total of **1536** households: **528** households in rural areas and **1008** households in urban areas of Nagaland.

Drinking water facility

The study of the drinking water facility requires an analysis of access to different sources of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water. The issue of accessibility of drinking water at household level covers other aspects like the distance travelled by members of a household to reach the principal source of drinking water, intra-household gender disparity in fetching the drinking water from distant sources, total time taken by the household members to reach the principal source of drinking water and coming back, and how much time they had to wait in a day at the source for fetching drinking water.

The quality of drinking water is another important concern for maintaining good health of the community. Many households strive to enhance the quality of water they drink by adopting various

methods for treating the water before drinking and how many of these households are actually treating water before drinking would be of interest. The quality and treatment of drinking water also depends upon the place where the drinking water is usually stored. Also, some households may have to resort to various other supplementary sources to meet their daily need of drinking water. The following analysis seeks to address all these issues.

Principal source

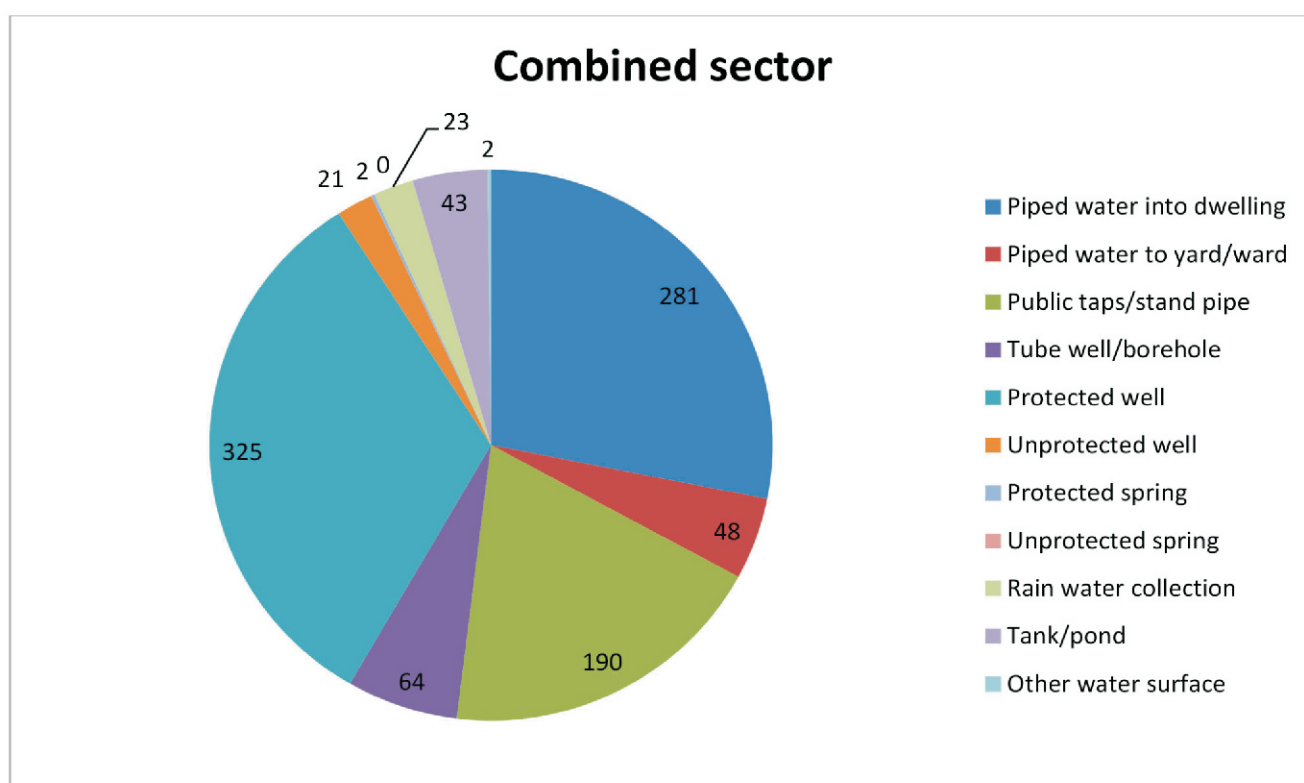
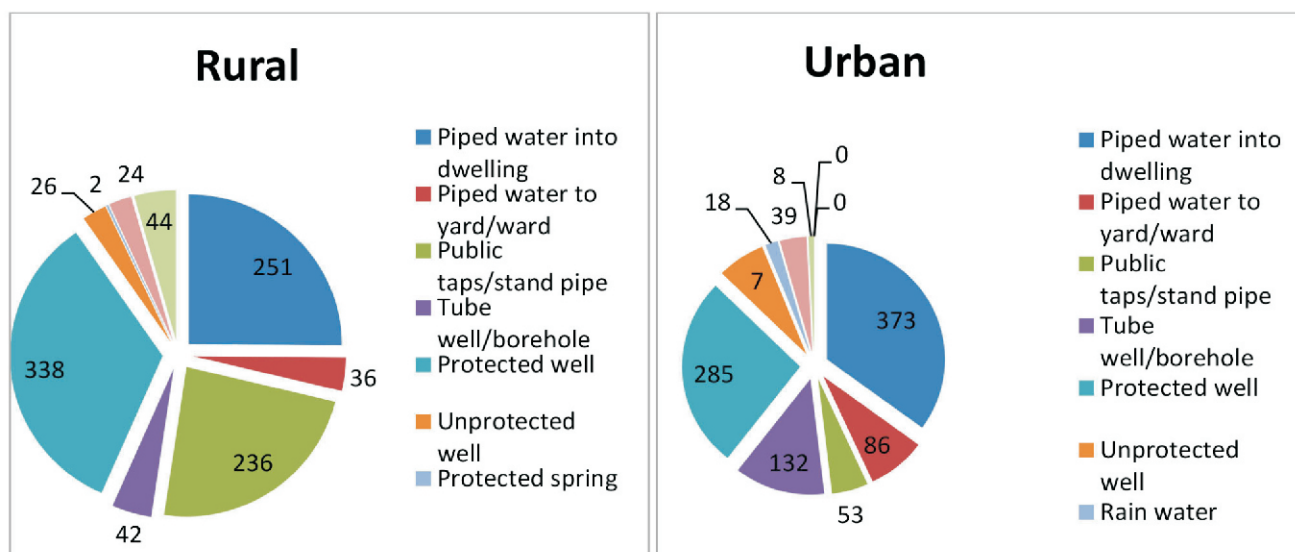
In 69th round, information in respect of the household's principal source of drinking water was collected. Principal source of drinking water was taken as that source of drinking water which was used most commonly (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days. Some of such sources were 'bottled water', 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public taps/standpipe', 'tube well/borehole', 'protected well', 'unprotected well' etc. Table 2 shows per 1000 distribution of households by different principal source of drinking water.

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water.

Sl. No.	Principal source of drinking water	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Bottled water	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	236	53	190
5	Tube well/borehole	42	132	64
6	Protected Well	338	285	325
7	Unprotected Well	26	7	21
8	Protected Spring	2	0	2
9	Unprotected Spring	0	0	0
10	Rain water collection	24	18	23
11	Tank/pond	44	39	43
12	Other surface water	0	8	2
13	Others	0	0	0
14	All (incl.n.r)	1000	1000	1000

The above table shows per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water which indicates that during 2012, the major source of drinking water in rural areas was 'protected well' serving 33.8% of the rural households, and in urban areas it was 'piped water into dwelling' serving 37.3% of the urban households. In rural areas 'well' categorized as protected served nearly 33.8 % of the rural households and in the urban areas 'piped water into dwelling' which was the major principal source of drinking water accounted for around 37.3% of the households. For the state as a whole, 'protected well' was the main source of drinking water which served 32.5% households, followed by 'piped water into dwelling' as the second major source of drinking water serving about 28% households. Another important finding of the survey was that in rural areas, the least common source of drinking water was 'protected spring' which served only 0.2% households whereas in urban areas it was 'unprotected well' serving 7% of urban households.

Figure 1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water.



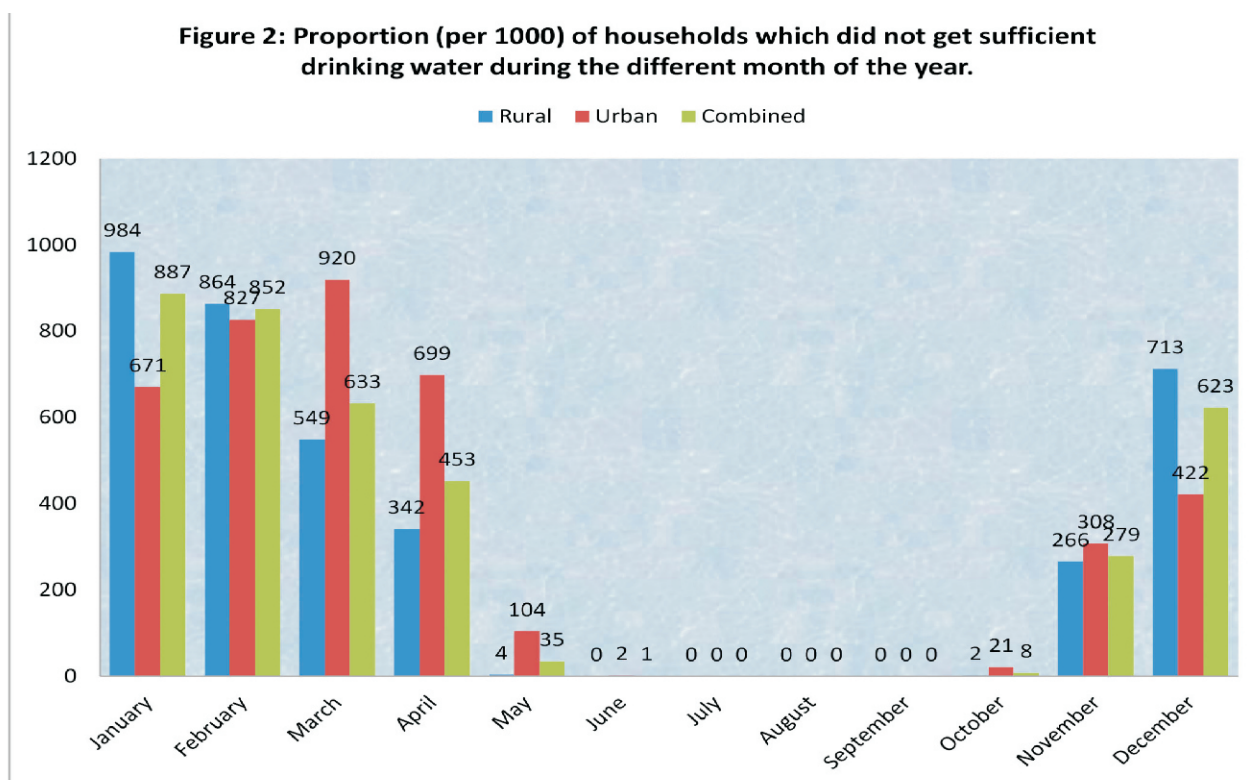
Sufficiency

Another important aspect of drinking water facility is its availability in sufficient amount throughout the year. The availability of drinking water from the principal source was taken as sufficient throughout the year if, in each of the calendar month of the year, availability of drinking water was sufficient. If in any particular month, the availability of drinking water was not sufficient for majority of the days, availability was considered as insufficient in that month.

Table 3: Proportion (per 1000) of households which did not get sufficient drinking water during different months of the year.

Sl. No.	Month of the year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	January	984	671	887
2	February	864	827	852
3	March	549	920	633
4	April	342	699	453
5	May	4	104	35
6	June	0	2	1
7	July	0	0	0
8	August	0	0	0
9	September	0	0	0
10	October	2	21	8
11	November	266	308	279
12	December	713	422	623

The survey found that in Nagaland scarcity of drinking water reaches its peak in the month of January where 88.7% households did not get sufficient drinking water. The scarcity of drinking water last till the month of April but the situation gets better by the month of May. With the onset of monsoon, the availability of water improves and starting from June till September there was sufficient drinking water in the state. However, by the month of October water scarcity slowly starts where 0.8% of households reported water scarcity which increases to 27.9% by November and escalate to 62.3% by the month of December and reaches its peak by the month of January. Thus it can be inferred that Nagaland experience water scarcity for all almost half of the year starting from November to April but the scarcity is severest during the month of January.



Distance travelled to reach principal source of drinking water

Travelling a considerable distance to reach the principal source of drinking water outside the premises is definitely a disadvantage as compared to having drinking water facility within the household premises. Here 'within premises' includes both 'within dwelling' and 'outside dwelling' but within the premises.

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water.

Sl.No.	Distance traveled to the source of drinking water	Rural	Urban	Combined	
1	Within dwelling	403	584	448	
2	Outside dwelling but within premises	271	279	273	
3	Outside premises at a distance of	Less than 0.2 km	313	123	266
		0.2 - 0.5 km	9	12	10
		0.5-1.0 km	4	2	4
	All	1000	1000	1000	

It is observed that in Nagaland 44.8% of households got drinking water within their dwelling. The proportion of households getting principal source of drinking water within dwelling was 40.3% for rural areas and 58.4% for urban areas. The household getting drinking water within premises but outside dwelling was 27.1% for rural and 27.9% for urban and 27.3% for combined sector. About 32.2% of rural households and 13.5% of urban households had to travel less than half a kilometer to fetch water from the principal source situated outside the premises

Nature of access

Households having exclusive use of principal drinking water source are in better position than those who have to resort to community use for the same purpose. Here access was defined in terms of the prevailing situation reported by the sample household in respect of the principal source of drinking water that was used and not the legal right to use the source of drinking water.

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water.

Sl.No.	Nature of access to the principal source of drinking water	Rural	Urban	Combined	
1.	Exclusive use of the households	600	602	601	
2.	Common use of households in the building	86	261	129	
3.	Neighbors source	36	27	34	
4.	Community use	Public source restricted to particular community	6	5	6
		Public source unrestricted	261	82	217
		Private source restricted to particular community	5	5	5
		Private source unrestricted	0	3	1
5.	Others	6	14	8	
6.	All	1000	1000	1000	

Table 5 represents per 1000 distribution of households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water. It is interesting to note that almost similar percentage of households in both rural and urban sector had access to the principal source of drinking water using it exclusively for their own households (60% in rural and 60.2% in urban). The proportion of households resorting to 'community use' as their principal source was more prevalent among rural households which was 27.2% as compared to only 9.5% of urban households in Nagaland.

Water charges

Water charge is another important issue as it is no longer considered as a free commodity. In NSS 69th round, information on water charges paid per month by the households to the delivery agency/organization had been collected. For collecting the information from a household, it was first ascertained whether water charges had been paid and then, if paid, the average amount paid per month by the household was ascertained. Payable approach was used to collect the information.

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month.

Sl. No.	Monthly Water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges	Rural	Urban	Combined	
1	Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category	Paid and information on full amount of payment is available	42	310	109
		Paid and information on some amount of payment is available	14	83	31
		Paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	137	46	115
		Not required to pay	806	561	746
		All	1000	1000	1000
2	Average amount (Rs.) of water charge paid per month where	Information on full amount of payment is available	176	209	200
		Information on some amount of payment is available	153	231	204

From the table, it observed that very high proportion of 80.6% of rural and 56.1% of urban households in Nagaland were not required to pay any water charges. Household who paid and whose full payment information for water charges was available was found to be only 4.2% in rural and 31% in urban areas.

Bathroom and Sanitation Facility

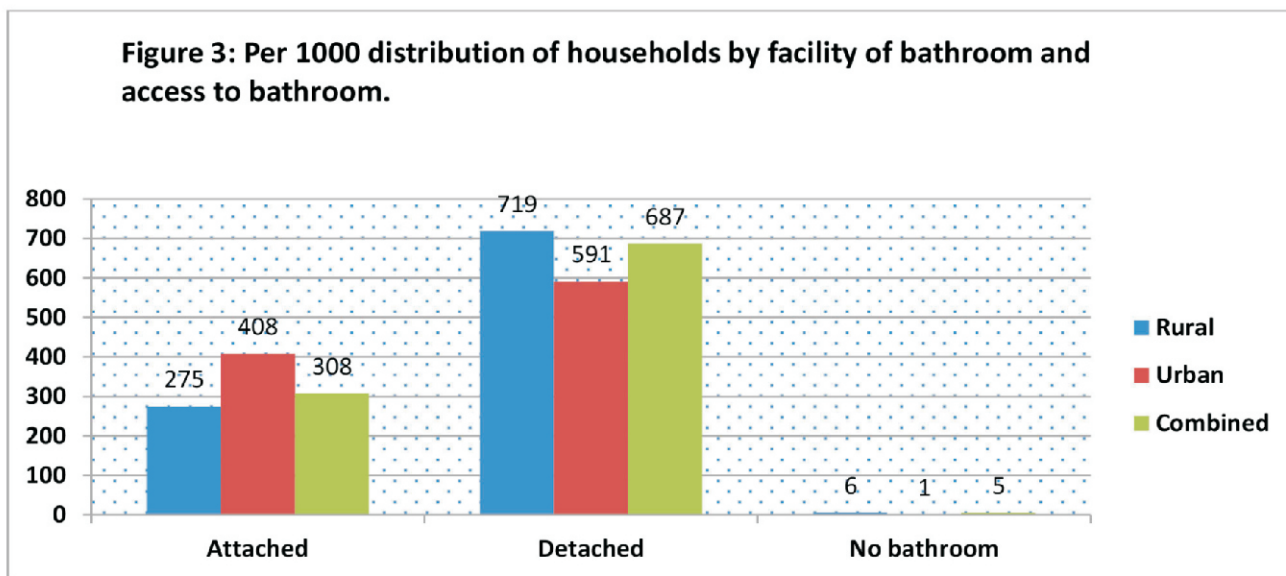
Bathroom facility

In this survey, for collecting information on bathroom facilities available to the members of the household, categories of bathroom were recorded viz., attached bathroom and detached bathroom. If the dwelling unit had one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit, it was considered to have an attached bathroom. Otherwise, a bathroom within the premises but not attached to the dwelling units, was classified as a detached bathroom.

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathrooms and access to bathroom.

Sl. No.	Facility of bathroom and access to bathroom	Rural	Urban	Combined	
1	Attached	Exclusive use of households	257	384	289
		Common use of households in the building	17	24	18
		Public/community use	0	0	0
		Others	1	1	1
		All	275	408	308
2	Detached	Exclusive use of households	663	304	574
		Common use of households in the building	47	282	105
		Public/community use	8	1	6
		Others	0	4	1
		All	719	591	687
3	No bathroom	6	1	5	
4	All	1000	1000	1000	

The proportion of households having attached bathrooms is higher in urban Nagaland which was 40.8% as against 27.5% 30.8 % of rural households. On the other hand, detached bathroom is more predominant amongst rural household which stands at 71.9% in rural areas as compared to 59.1% in urban areas. Another pertinent finding is that only 0.6% and 0.1% of rural and urban households respectively does not have bathroom facility.



Sanitation facility

The study of sanitation facilities available to households is an important aspect of living standards. In World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, sanitation was defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable local technologies.

Latrine

In this survey, 'access to latrine' was defined in relation to the latrine that could be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it was being used or not. Information was collected on whether the household's latrine facility was for its exclusive use or common use, or whether households had to use public/community latrine with and without payment, or whether the household did not have access to any latrine at all.

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine.

Sl.No.	Access to latrine	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Exclusive use of the households	925	693	868
2	Common use of the household in the building	59	277	113
3	Public/community latrine without payment	10	1	7
4	Public/community latrine with payment	2	0	1
5	Others	5	30	11
6	No latrine	0	0	0
7	All	1000	1000	1000

The above table shows that in Nagaland, exclusive use of latrine was more common for both rural and urban areas which were 92.5% and 69.3% respectively. Overall, 86.8 % of the households in the state had latrine for exclusive use of the households. 'Common use of the household in the building' is more prevalent amongst urban households (27.7%) as against the rural households (5.9%). It is worth noting that every household in Nagaland has a latrine facility.

Different types of access to latrine

In this survey information was collected on different types of access to latrine and types of latrine. This includes like flush/pour flush to piped sewer, septic tank, pit, or elsewhere, and various other types like ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab/open pit, composing toilet, others.

Table 9: Proportion (per 1000) of households with different types of latrine and access to latrine.

Sl. No.	Type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine			Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Used	Flush/pour-flush to	Piped sewer system	34	66	42
			Septic tank	704	847	739
			Pit	131	22	104
			Elsewhere	42	5	33
		Ventilated improved pit latrine	23	4	19	
		Pit latrine with slab	36	27	34	
		Pit latrine without slab/open pit	7	13	9	
		Composing toilet	8	9	9	
		Others	14	8	12	
2	Not used			0	0	0

From the table, it is observed that almost 74% of the households in the state used septic tank type of latrine, and the proportion is higher in urban areas accounting for 84.7% than 70.4% of rural households. The second predominant type is pit latrine for rural households with 13.1% and piped sewer latrine for urban households with 6.6%.

Electricity for domestic use

Electricity is an important facility to households and has a bearing on the quality of life of the people. Hence information was collected on availability of electricity to households for domestic use. Besides, for the households that had electricity for domestic use, data on the type of electrical wiring was also collected.

Table 10: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring.

Sl. No.	Households having electricity for domestic use and type of electric wiring	Rural	Urban	Combined	
1	Proportion per 1000 of households having electricity for domestic use	978	989	980	
2	Type of wiring	Conduit	176	221	187
		Fixed to the walls	521	633	549
		Temporary	303	147	264
		All (incl. n. r)	1000	1000	1000

The table depicts that about 98% of rural households and 99% of urban households had electricity for domestic use thereby indicating that almost every household in Nagaland are electrified. 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.

Tenurial Status

Tenure type of dwelling unit of the households is considered as one of the important parameters of quality of housing facility as it provides an overview of the tenurial status and corresponding security in the housing condition. Ownership of the dwelling can be considered as the most secured tenure status.

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by tenurial status of the household.

Sl. No.	Tenurial Status		Rural	Urban	Combined
1.	Owned	Freehold	920	591	839
		Leasehold	0	15	4
2.	Hired	employer quarter	1	55	14
		with written contract	1	38	10
		without written contract	70	263	118
3.	Others		8	38	15
4.	All		1000	1000	1000

Table 10 indicates per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the households. Freehold owned was the most prevalent type of tenurial status for 92% of rural households and 59.1% of urban households. Overall, 83.9% of the households in Nagaland had freehold owned tenurial status indicating secured tenure. There was no report of leasehold-owned in rural Nagaland whereas the same was recorded at 1.5% in urban Nagaland.

Maximum distance travelled to the place of work

The distance travelled to the place of work is an important aspect of the quality of life of the people and an indicator of civic amenities. It is a prime factor in the study of different aspects of place of residence and place of work of the people.

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of households by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household.

Sl.No.	Distance Travelled		Rural	Urban	Combined
1.	Not required to travel		141	212	159
2.	Travelled a distance of	Less than 1 km	277	387	304
		1 km to less than 5 km	383	327	369
		5 km to less than 10 km	116	36	96
		10 km to less than 15 km	59	13	48
		15 km to less than 30 km	18	1	14
		30 km or more	5	24	10
3.	All		1000	1000	1000

The above table presents an analysis of distance travelled by any earner of the household to the place of work. About 16% of households reported that none of their member was required to travel to their place of work. Whereas 30.4% had to travel less than 1 km, 36.9% had to travel 1 km to less than 5 km to their place of work. Only 1% of the households had to travel a distance of more than 30 km to their place of work.