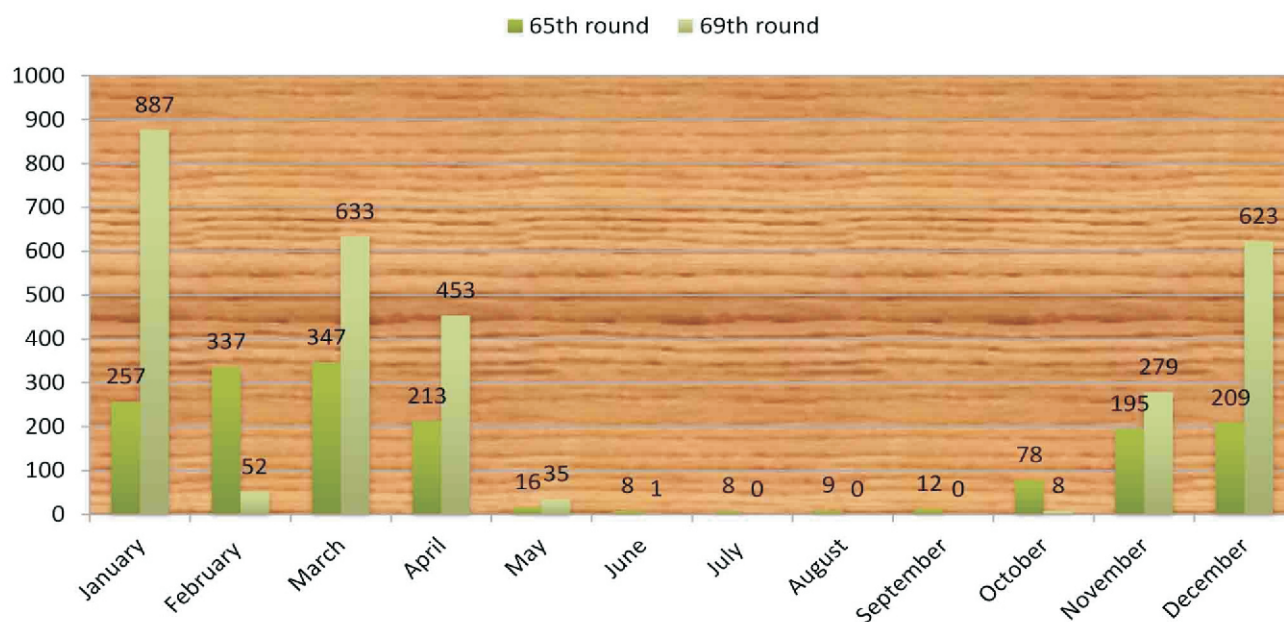


**Figure 9: Proportion (per 1000) of households which did not get sufficient drinking water during different month of the year (NSS 65<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> Rounds Compared).**



**Table 26: Proportion (per 1000) of households by distance to the source of drinking water (NSS 65<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> Rounds Compared).**

Sl.No.	Distance to the source of drinking water		65 <sup>th</sup> Round			69 <sup>th</sup> Round		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Within dwelling		129	208	154	403	584	448
2	Outside dwelling but within premises		353	472	390	271	279	273
3	Outside premises at a distance of	Less than 0.2 km	368	227	323	313	123	266
		0.2 – 0.5 km	69	79	72	9	12	10
		0.5-1.0 km	78	11	57	4	2	4
4	All		<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

During 65<sup>th</sup> round only 15.4% households got drinking water within the premises which improved to 44.8% households during 69<sup>th</sup> round. On the other hand, higher proportion of households (39%)

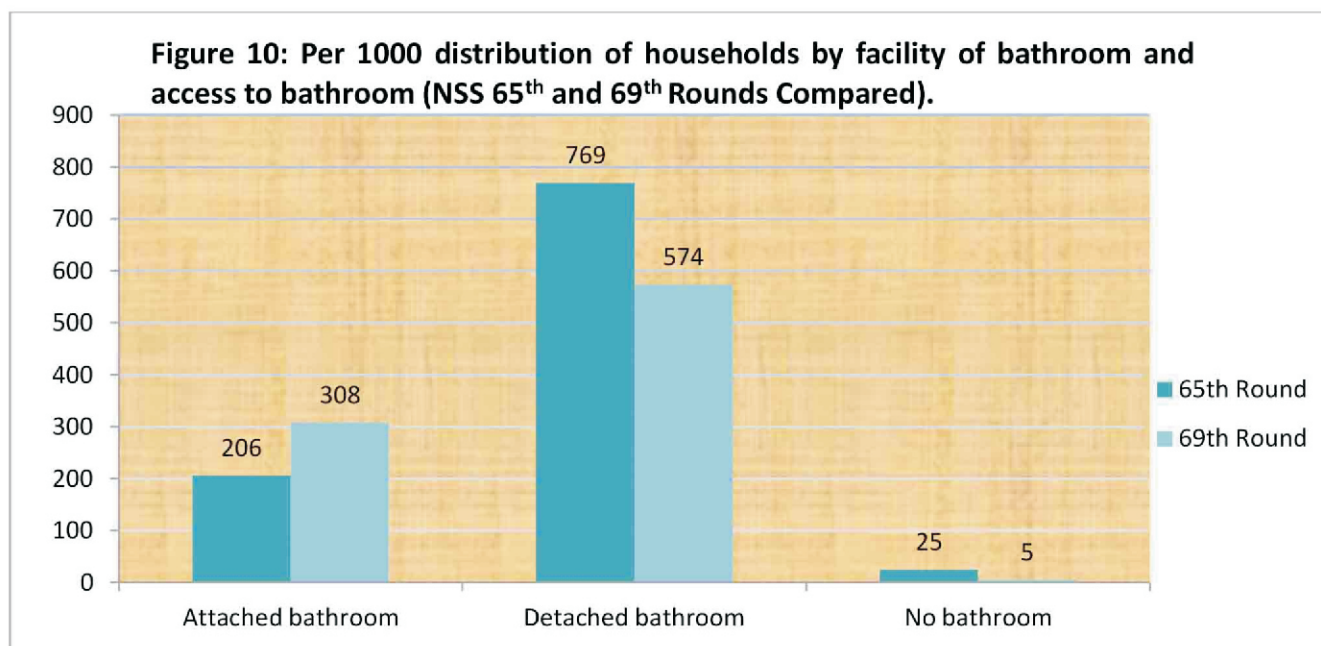
got water outside dwelling but within the premises in 65<sup>th</sup> round as compared to 27.3% households in 69<sup>th</sup> round. Likewise, 32.3% of households got water within less than 0.2 km during 65<sup>th</sup> round as against 26.6% households in 69<sup>th</sup> round. This shows that over the years, more households in Nagaland had access to drinking water within the premises of the dwelling, which is an indicator of improving living standard of the people.

**Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom and access to bathroom (NSS 65<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> Rounds Compared).**

Sl.No.	Type of bathroom facility	65 <sup>th</sup> Round			69 <sup>th</sup> Round		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Attached	144	340	206	275	408	308
2	Detached	825	648	769	719	591	687
3	No Bathroom	31	12	25	6	1	5
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

From the table it is evident that the proportion of households having bathrooms attached to the dwelling increased from 20.6% in 2008-09 to 30% in 2012, whereas that there was a decreasing trend in proportion of households having detached bathroom which decreased from 76.9% in 65<sup>th</sup> round to 68.7% in 69<sup>th</sup> round. This shows that the households started using more of attached bathroom than the detached bathroom. Another indicator of improving sanitation facility is that the proportion of households without bathroom declined from 2.5% in 2008-09 to 0.5% households in 2012, showing that almost every household in the state had bathroom facility by 2012.

**Figure 10: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom and access to bathroom (NSS 65<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> Rounds Compared).**



**Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement of garbage collection (NSS 65<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> Rounds Compared).**

Sl.No.	Arrangement of garbage collection	65 <sup>th</sup> Round			69 <sup>th</sup> Round		
		Rural	Urban	combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Panchayat /municipal	112	280	165	16	412	114
2	By Residents	533	403	492	219	273	232
3	Others	44	52	46	195	66	163
4	No Arrangement	311	266	297	570	249	490
5	<b>All</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

The proportion of households having some kind garbage disposal arrangement declined from 70.3% in 2008-09 to 50.9% households in 2012 which means that proportion of households without any arrangement for garbage collection increased from 29.7% to 49% households during the same period. The report shows that there was a declining trend in the garbage collection arrangement. Further, it is observed that the garbage collection is done mostly by the residents themselves which was 49.2% and 23.3% during 65<sup>th</sup> round and 69<sup>th</sup> round respectively.

**Figure 11: Per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement of garbage collection (NSS 65<sup>th</sup> and 69<sup>th</sup> Rounds Compared).**

