

Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in houses by type of structure (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

Sl.No.	Type of Structure	65 th Round			69 th Round		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Pucca	554	769	622	607	821	660
2	Semi-pucca	297	169	256	66	142	85
3	Serviceable katcha	74	38	63	276	19	212
4	Unserviceablekatcha	75	23	59	51	18	43
5	All katcha	149	62	122	327	37	255
6	All (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The above table presents the comparative figure of NSS 65th and 69th Rounds pertaining to the proportion of households who lived in a house by type of structure. Whereas, the proportion of households living in pucca house increased from 62.2% during 2008-09 to 66% during 2012, the percentage of households living in semi-pucca house drastically declined from 25.6% to just 8.5% during the same period. On the other hand, it is observed from the survey finding that the proportion of households living in katcha houses increased from 12.2% during 2008-09 to 25.5% in 2012.

Figure 12: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in houses by type of structure (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

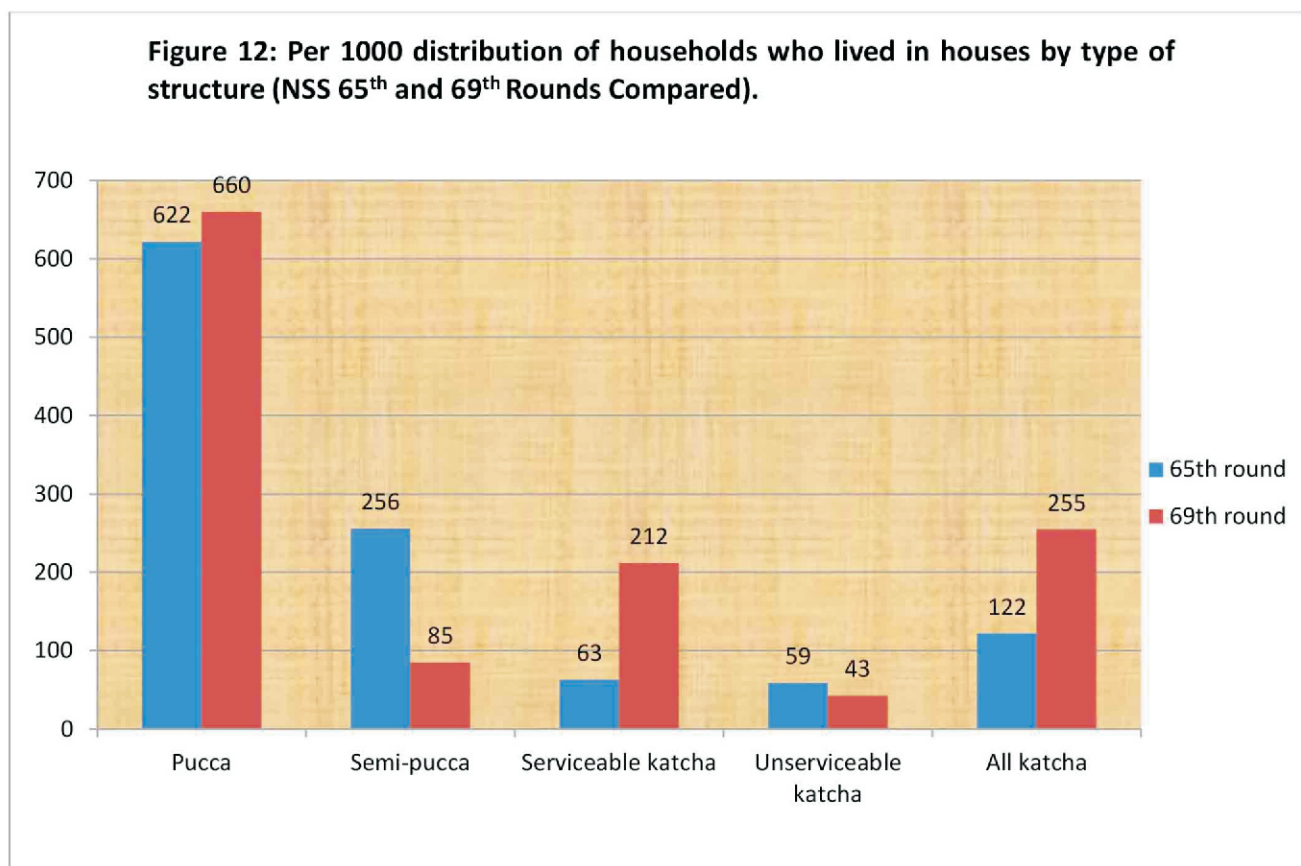


Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of households living in a house by type of dwelling unit (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

Sl.No.	Type of Dwelling Unit	65 th Round			69 th Round		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Independent house	939	575	824	761	665	737
2	Flat	13	114	45	56	109	70
3	Others	47	311	130	2	30	9
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

During 2008-09 (65th round) around 82.4% lived in an independent house which declined to 73.7% during 2012. Conversely, the percentage of household living in flat increased from 4.5% to 7% during the same period. Further, 13% lived neither in an independent house nor flat categorized as 'others' during 65th round, which declined to 0.9% during 69th round.

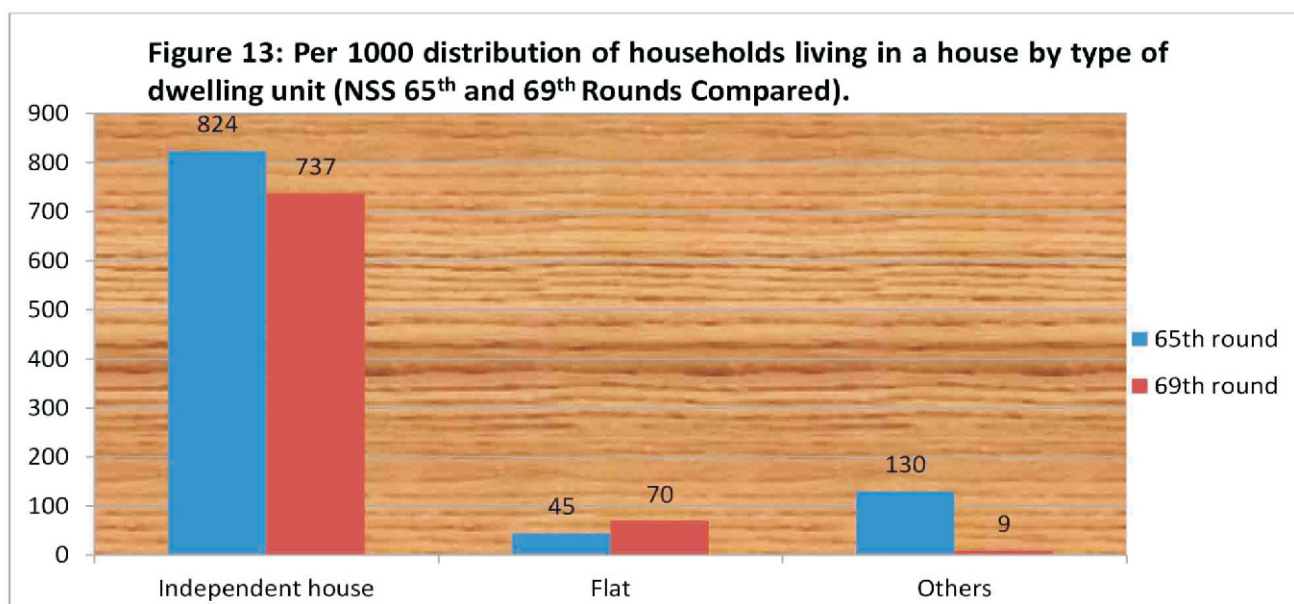


Table 31: Per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use and type of electric wiring (NSS 65th and 69th Rounds Compared).

Sl.No.	Type of electric wiring	65 th Round			69 th Round		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Conduit	54	46	52	176	221	187
2	Fixed to wall	531	718	590	521	633	549
3	Temporary	415	236	358	303	147	264
4	All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5	Households with electricity for domestic use (per 1000)	954	968	959	978	989	980

The 65th round reported that around 96% households had electricity for domestic use in Nagaland which rose to 98% of households reported having electricity for domestic use during 2012. From the report, we can conclude that around 98% households in Nagaland had electricity for domestic use. Apart from the study of availability of electricity for domestic use, we find that the most common type of wiring used was that of wiring fixed to wall (59% and 54.9% during 65th round and 69th round) respectively.

Thus from the comparative analysis of NSS 65th and 69th rounds, it may be concluded that there had been some considerable improvement in the state in the housing and amenities sector during the course of the two surveys.