ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATIVE
R E P O R T 2022-23

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND : KOHIMA

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

2022-23

Department of Economics & Statistics
Nagaland : Kohima

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS 2022-2023

1. BRIEF PROFILE OF THE DEPARTMENT

In 1964, a Statistical unit headed by one Statistical Officer with a nucleus staff was set up under the administrative control of Planning Department to assist the State Planning Machinery on Statistical matters. With the growth of statistical activities and emerging demands for data, this unit was upgraded to a full-fledged Directorate in the year 1969, and subsequently the Directorate was declared as the Nodal agency of the State Government for data collection, dissemination; vide order No.E&S/GEN/4-27/2009, dated 29th April 2009.

This declaration mandates the Directorate to develop an efficient Statistical System in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of Statistics. Further, it is accountable to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing of data and dissemination of its result. It also maintains a comprehensive information system and necessary database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve its desired results.

1.1. Organizational Structure

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) functions under the three tier system i.e. State level, District level and Block level. At the State level, the Directorate is the apex body and provides technical guidance to all the statistical cells attached to the line Departments and District Economics & Statistics Offices. The Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Department of Economics & Statistics is the administrative head and the Director heads the Directorate. The Director is assisted by two Additional Director, three Joint Director, 12 Deputy Directors/District Economics and Statistics Officers, 37 Economics and Statistics Officers and a host of technical and ministerial Staff.

The DES has Statistical Cells in 31 departments and offices in Kohima and Dimapur and has attached statistical personnel in 11 District Deputy Commissioner office for effective data collection. Similarly, Census and Surveys of National importance are carried out in coordination with the user Departments.

At the District level, the District Economics and Statistics Officer (DESO) is the head of the office. The DESO is the member secretary in the district level committees relating to statistical matters and also functions as the District Registrar of Births & Deaths.

With a view to evolve grass-root data collection, Inspector of Statistics (IOS) are posted in 46 Rural Development Blocks out of 74 RD Blocks to assist the Block Development Officers in data collection, compilation of various statistical reports including preparation of Village Directory.

1.2. The organizational structure of the Department pertaining to the technical section, IT section and establishment section is summarized in the following tables.

A. Technical Section

Sl. No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Director (Group A, Special Selection Grade)	1
2	Additional Director (Group A, Higher Selection Grade)	2
3	Joint Director (Group A, Selection Grade)	3
4	Deputy Director (Group A, Senior Grade)	12
5	Economics & Statistics Officer (Group A, Junior Grade)	37
6	Senior Inspector of Statistics (Group B, Junior Grade)	20
7	Inspector of Statistics (Group C)	174
8	Field Investigator (Group C)	277
	TOTAL	526

B. Information Technology (IT) Section

Sl. No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Programme Officer (Group A, Senior Grade)	1
2	Data Analyst (Group B, Junior Grade)	2
3	Assistant Computer Operator (Group C)	1
	Total	4

C. Establishment Section (Ministerial Staff)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Registrar	1
2	Superintendent	3
3	Assistant Superintendent	3
4	UDA (Directorate)	8
5	UDA (District)	8
6	LDA (Directorate)	15
7	LDA (District)	18
8	Stenographer (Grade-II)	1
9	Stenographer (Grade-III)	4
10	Typist	8
11	Driver	26
12	MTS	76
	TOTAL	**171**

2. ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Statistics has assumed great significance today in view of the structural changes that are rapidly taking place in the socio-economic development of a region. Effective implementation of administrative policies and schemes depends upon quantitative and qualitative data in the State. As the State's Statistical Nodal Agency, the Department has been mandated to develop an efficient statistical system in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of statistics. Further, it is responsible to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing and dissemination of authentic data, and devise a system to converge multiple data sets so as to ensure unified data for the entire state. It is also accountable for maintaining a comprehensive information system and robust database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve desired results. The major statistical activities and functions of the Department are briefly described below:

A. Directorate & District Office:

1. Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP.
2. Estimation of District Domestic Product (DDP)
3. National Sample Survey (NSS – State Sample)
4. Pooling of Central Sample & State Sample (NSS).
5. Vital Statistics (Registration of Births & Deaths) under Civil Registration System (CRS).
6. Economic Census.
7. Village Level Developmental Indicator (VLDI).
8. State Budget Analysis.
9. Compilation of Price Statistics including construction of Consumer Price Index (CPI) & Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
10. Annual Economic Survey.
11. Construction of Index on Industrial Production (IIP).
12. Compilation of State Government Employee Census.
13. Nagaland Statistical Handbook.
14. Gender Statistics.
15. Environmental Statistics.
16. Disaster Management Statistics.
17. Economic Indicator & Human Development Index.
18. Housing & Construction Statistics.
19. Training Division.
20. Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation of Line Directorate Statistics Cell.
21. COCSSO (Conference of Central & State Statistical Organization).
22. Adhoc Surveys

B. Line Department Statistical Cell Activities:

1. Agriculture Statistics (Directorate of Agriculture)
2. Horticulture Statistics (Directorate of Horticulture)
3. Irrigation Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, Water Resources)
4. Forest & Minor Mineral Statistics (O/o the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Ecology & Environment)
5. Mining & Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining &)

B. Line Department Statistical Cell Activities:

6. Livestock Statistics (Directorate of Veterinary & AH)
7. Fishery Statistics (Directorate of Fisheries)
8. Education Statistics (Directorate of School Education)
9. Health Statistics & MCCD(Directorate of Health Services)
10. Road, Housing & Building Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B), Housing)
11. Labour & Employment Statistics (Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship)
12. Tourism Statistics (Directorate of Tourism)
13. Crime Statistics (O/o of the Director General of Police, PHQ)
14. Rural Development & Village Level Statistics (Directorate of Rural Development)
15. Higher Education Statistics (Directorate of Higher Education)
16. Sericulture Statistics (Directorate of Sericulture)
17. Transport, Motor & Vehicle Statistics (O/o of the Transport Commissioner & GM, NST)
18. Factory & Trade Union Statistics (O/o of the Labour Commissioner)
19. Co-operative Statistics (O/o of the Registrar, Co-operation)
20. Industrial Statistics including SSI & ASI (Directorate of Industries & Commerce)
21. Public Finance (O/o of the Commissioner Taxes)
22. Compilation of Monthly Essential Commodity Price (Directorate of Food & Civil Supply).
23. Chief Engineer, Power
24. Water Supply Statistics (Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering)
25. Social Statistics (Directorate of Social Welfare)
26. Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining)
27. State Transport Statistics (General Manager, NST)
28. Disaster Statistics (NSDMA, Home Department)
29. KMC, Kohima
30. Kohima Smart City Development Ltd. (KSCDL)
31. Dimapur Municipal Council

2.1. Estimation of Gross Sate Domestic Product (GSDP)

The Directorate of economics & Statistics estimates the Gross State Domestic product in consultation with the Ministry of statistics and programme Implementation (MOSPI) Government of India. The estimated figure of the GSDP with 2011-12 as base year both at current and constant in the new series is given in the table below

Table No.1

Year	GSDP (Rs. In lakhs)		G.R of GSDP in %	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
2011-12	1217676	1217674		
2012-13	1412127	1286790	15.97	5.68
2013-14	1661173	1379259	17.64	7.19
2014-15	1840067	1439877	10.77	4.39
2015-16	1952395	1466049	6.1	6.75
2016-17	2172245	1564992	11.26	6.75
2017-18	2439296	1643983	12.3	5.04
2018-19	2652742	1686771	8.75	2.6
2019-20	2971587	1847679	12.01	9.54
2020-21(P)	3042511	1799161	2.38	-2.62
2021-22(A.E)	3370584	1960783	10.78	8.98

P=Provisional , A.E = Advanced Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

The GSDP at current price increased from Rs.3042511 lakh during 2020-21 (P) to Rs 3370584 lakh during 2021-22 (A.E), registering an annual growth rate of 10.78 percent as against the previous year growth rate 2.38.

The real growth of an economy which is measured by the GSDP at constant prices is estimated to grow at 8.98 percent in 2021-22 (A.E). The GSDP at constant price in absolute amount is estimated at Rs 1799161 lakh for 2020-21 (P) and Rs 1960783 lakh for 2021-22 (A.E).

2.1.1. Per Capita Income (PCI)

The per capita income is an average measure of income supposed to receive by each individual person, if the income of the state is divided among the population of the State. The PCI of the State for the year 2021-22(A.E) is estimated at Rs 135701.The per capita income from the year 2011-12 to 2021-22 is given below.

Table No.2

Year	PCI in Rs.	G.R in %
2011-12	53010	
2012-13	61225	15.5
2013-14	71510	16.8
2014-15	78367	9.59
2015-16	82466	5.23
2016-17	91347	10.77
2017-18	102003	11.67
2018-19	109198	7.05
2019-20	122759	12.42
2020-21(P)	123385	0.51
2021-22 (A.E)	135701	9.98

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

Press conference for release of GSDP 2021-22 on 21st September 2022

2.2. National Sample Survey (NSS).

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics Nagaland has been participating in the socio-economic survey conducted nation-wide by the National Statistical Office (NSO) since 1972. The NSS survey at the state level are conducted using scientific sampling techniques by the District Statistical Offices, followed by scrutiny, validation, tabulation, generation and publishing of reports by the Directorate. This informed database serves as a major source of information for formulating comprehensive planning in the country. The State Sample Report of NSS 75th Round on "Household Social Consumption on Health and Education in Nagaland" was released by the Department covering the period July 2017- June 2018. The current ongoing NSS 79th Round covers the topics – i) Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey (CAMS) and ii) Survey on AYUSH, for which the State Level Training was held at the Directorate conference hall on 1st and 2nd September 2022.

Shri Abu Metha, Advisor to Chief Minister, Nagaland & Smti. Kevileno Angami, Commissioner & Secretary,releasing the NSS 75th Round Survey & Annual Price Bulletin 2022.

State Level Training on NSS 79 Round

2.3. Civil Registration System (Vital Statistics)

The Department has been functioning as the Nodal Department for implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths in Nagaland since 1974 under the Civil Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969. The Act envisages among other things, the collection of data on vital events such as births, deaths and still births. With the implementation of revamped model of Registration of Births & Deaths Rules 1999, the State Government has appointed the Head Teachers of each Government Lower Primary Schools as the Rural Registrars of Births & Deaths. There are 1464 registration centres functioning in the State as of April 2021. Out of these, 1432 are in the rural areas and 32 in the urban areas. Registration centres are also being set up in 139 Medical Institutions.

Table No. 3. Number of Births and Deaths Registered

Sl. No	Year	Area	No. of Births Registered	No. of Deaths Registered
1	2018	Rural	34961	342
		Urban	12396	486
		Total	47357	828
2	2019	Rural	53095	802
		Urban	24611	1464
		Total	77706	2266
3	2020	Rural	28306	652
		Urban	17773	1857
		Total	46079	2509
4	2021	Rural	36976	624
		Urban	28012	3156
		Total	64988	3780

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

2.3.1 Online Registration of Births & Deaths, Nagaland

Online registration of Births & Deaths is facilitated in the State through the portal provided by ORGI, MHA. This web based application is used across districts in the state for issuing Births & Deaths certificates under Section 12/17 of RBD Act 1969. The application can be accessed through **'crsorgi.gov.in'.**

The certificates issued through the application have unique registration number to each registered event across the state and country. These certificates are enabled with quick response (QR) code and the authenticity of the certificate can be verified from the website 'crsorgi. gov.in'. These certificates of birth and death are legally valid document and considered as authenticity proof for all Government as well as Non-Government purposes. The process of generation of birth/death certificate through the application is as under:

"The events reported by the informants are being registered by the registrars using their User ID & Password and after approval of the Registrar, the certificates are being generated electronically with digital signature of the issuing authority. This certificate is being generated after checking the correctness of the records. The certificates thus generated will be made available in the public portal of the office of the Registrar General of India.

After its first launch at the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and the District Economics & Statistics Office, Kohima on 19th April 2022, all the eleven districts of Nagaland have followed suit by launching the application in their respective district headquarters. The department is planning to cover all the Registrars of Births & Deaths in the State of Nagaland in phase manner.

Director briefing the DESOs & Staff during the training on online Registration of Births & Deaths.

Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director launching the Online Registration of Births & Deaths at Directorate.

Shri I. Lanusungkum Aier, State Informatics Officer, NIC handing over the online birth certificate to the first recipient.

2.3.1 Training on Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

Tata Memorial Centre, Unit for Strengthening Cause of Death Data (USCODD), Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Mumbai, in collaboration with the Department of Economics & Statistics and the Department of Health & Family Welfare conducted a two day training on MCCD Training of Trainers (ToT) for State Govt. Doctors of Nagaland on 7-8th September 2022 at Hotel Vivor, Kohima. The inaugural programme was graced by the Chief Secretary, Nagaland as the Special Guest. The training focused on the need of capturing quality data on the cause of death for planning and policy formulation on a wide range of health issues that goes undetected. It may be noted that Nagaland relatively stands at the bottom section of the rankings at all India level where reporting of MCCD is about 7% on average.

2.4 NAGALAND STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

Nagaland Statistical Handbook is the annual major publication of the department. It incorporates a wide range of important statistical data collected from various Departments and primary data containing information relating to all spheres of economic activities undertaken in the state. The latest publication Nagaland Statistical Handbook 2022 has been released.

2.5 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)

Industrial growth is regarded as the bedrock of a country's growth and development and is crucial to the socio-economic development of a country. The development in the industrial sector is measured by Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) indicates the performance of various industrial sectors of the economy. It is one of the prime indicators of the economic development for the measurement of trend in the behavior of the industrial production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. It indicates the relative change of physical production in the field of industries during a specified year as compared to previous year.

The scope and coverage of IIP is confined to registered Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining & Quarrying. At the central level, Central Statistical Office has been releasing the all India IIP on monthly basis with 2011-12 as base year. At the state level, Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been compiling State IIP on monthly basis which is released in the public domain on the 28th of every month.

The IIP data for the State till the month of October 2022 is presented below:

Table No. 4

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Sectoral) (Base:2011-12=100)			
Month	General (Weight=1000)		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year
April	119.58	102.11	-14.60
May	101.98	146.23	43.39
June	112.60	180.80	60.57
July	135.31	244.38	80.60
August	195.46	161.01	-17.63
September	190.11	194.22	2.16
October	127.13	140.11	10.21
November	141.89		
December	132.53		
January	128.09		
February	126.57		
March	121.32		

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

2.6 HOUSING STATISTICS

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affiars (NBO) has developed a robust, authentic and timely transaction of housing data for implementing efficient housing policies. The Ministry on a pilot basis has selected 3 (three) districts of Nagaland namely **Kohima, Dimapur and Tuensang** to collect Housing and Building Construction Statistics. Consultative meeting with district administration are held and training imparted regularly to the Nodal officers of Municipal Councils and District Officials for effective collection of housing and construction statistics.

Housing statistics and data on building construction materials for the year 2021-22 collected from Municipal Councils and Town Council has been uploaded to the Ministry's Website through BRIKS software for estimating Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI).On the basis of the report the combined average wage rate of labour during 2020-21 and 2021-22 in the three selected cities of Nagaland are given below:-

Table No. 5. Combined Average Wage Rate of Labour (Average Price In Rs.)

Sl. No	Type of Labour (Workers)	2020-21	2021-22
1	Masson (First Class)	641	700
2	Masson (Second Class)	516	533
3	Carpenter (First Class)	666	733
4	Carpenter (Second Class)	550	591
5	Unskilled Labour (Male)	354	400
6	Unskilled Labour (Female)	337	312

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

During 2020-21, 56 nos. of residential building permits were issued whereas during 2021-22, 80 nos. of residential building permits and 2 nos. of non-residential building permits were issued as seen in the table below.

Table No. 6. Total No. of Building Permits Issued during 2020-21 and 2021-22

Sl. No.	Districts	2020-21		2021-22	
		Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential
1	KOHIMA	13	0	25	2
2	DIMAPUR	43	0	55	0
3	TUENSANG	0	0	0	0
Total Permits		56	0	80	2

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

2.7 CAPACITY BUILDING

Training division in the Directorate has been established to develop and formulate need based training modules for enhancing human resource capacity of the Department. During 2022-23, the Department has deputed various officials to different Training Institutions to attend different training programmes.

1. Two Staff attended training programme on 'IT Skills Enhancement and PC Troubleshooting' at ATI, Kohima.

2. One staff attended training programme on 'Emerging Technologies in Governance' at ATI, Kohima.

3. The Department deputed one Officer to ATI to attend the training programme on 'Sensitization on Lokayukta & Public Service Delivery System'.

4. One Staff attended training programme on 'Accounting Principal & Financial Management' at ATI, Kohima.

5. Two MTS attended training programme on 'Office Courtesy' at ATI, Kohima.

6. Two Officers were deputed to National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida, U.P to attend the training programme on 'Index Numbers & Price Statistics'.

7. Three Officers attended the training programme on 'National Accounts Statistics' at NSSTA, Greater Noida, UP.

During 2022-23, under the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme sponsored by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Department conducted training programmes on Family Budget Enquiry, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Family Budget Enquiry for Industrial Workers.

Director addressing the trainees under SSS Scheme

2.8 PRICE STATISTICS

In the economic development of a Country or State, Price plays a very significant role. Analysis of data on prices is an important component in the monitoring of progress and health of an economy. Price is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely, production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of the society, regulates business profits and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. Thus, it acts as a powerful agent of sustained economic development. Price Statistics is one most important economic data which influence and reflect the changes in economic activities. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by the statistical device of Index Numbers of prices. Any abnormality changes in the prices can be checked by taking appropriate corrective steps by the Government.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is collecting price data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials on weekly basis in all the 11 district covering 11 urban price centres and 22 rural price centres. The whole sale prices of essential commodities are collected from Dimapur urban price centre.

The Department is estimating the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employee (UNME) using the base year 1981-82=100. However, the old series was replaced with the new base year 2010=100 for estimating New Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural, Urban and Combined base on the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round State Report of the Consumer Households Expenditure survey. Consumer price index (CPI) measures the relative change of price of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by a defined set of families in a particular area with reference to the base year. CPI numbers are widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation, fixing salary and dearness allowance of the employees, used for monitoring price stability and also inflators/deflators in the national accounts estimates.

Table No. 7. Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2021

Description	Weights	Rural	Weights	Urban	Weights	Combined
General Index (All Groups)	100.00	148.10	100.00	141.28	100.00	143.37
Consumer Food Price Index	60.08	147.88	55.51	145.68	58.61	145.34

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- The General Indices for the year 2021 for Rural, Urban & Combined are 148.10, 141.28 & 143.37 which show an increased rate of 48.10%, 41.28% & 43.37% respectively over the base year period. In comparison with 2020 indices at 142.65, 136.30 and 138.29, the indices have shown increasing rate of 3.82%, 3.37% & 3.67% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively.

- The Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is the index showing the price movement of all the Food items (excluding the non-alcoholic beverages and prepared meals, etc) during the period. The CFPI for Rural, Urban & Combined are 147.88, 145.68 & 145.34 indicating an increased rate of 47.88%, 45.68% & 45.34% respectively over the base year period. The CFPI has increased by 2.33%, 1.87% & 2.02% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively over the 2020 indices.

2.9 VILLAGE LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR (VLDI)

Collection and compilation of VLDI is another activity of the Department. It highlights the availability and non-availability of basic amenities in the rural areas with the anticipation for systematic planning and to help the policies makers to formulate policies at the grass root level by providing quality data and information to bridge the gap in the state and to pave way for inclusive system of planning in the state.

During 2022, the Department has conducted a survey on the VLDI for local level planning to collect information on the availability of basic amenities at the village level as on 31st March 2021. The Survey covered 11 districts, 74 blocks and 1284 villages recognized by the Rural Development Department. The information sought is directly obtained from respondents who have knowledge about the village. Data are collected under the supervision of the DESOs and staff. Based on the findings of this survey, the Department has published a "Survey Report on Local/ Block Level Statistics for Local Level planning 2021".

2.10 GENDER STATISTICS

Gender is an important criterion for socio-cultural analysis. The lack of sex-disaggregated data and statistics that make gender inequalities visible, especially around issues pertinent to inclusive and sustainable development has resulted in an incomplete picture of women's economic, political and social situations in the State. Therefore, the Department of Economics and Statistics has taken up the responsibility for collection and dissemination of data on gender issues and the reports are being published

annually. The report focuses on eight major areas of women's status in Nagaland which includes demography, health, literacy & education, employment, participation in decision making, social obstacles in women's empowerment and other sex disaggregated data. Highlights of the gender report 2022 are:

2.10.1. Demographic & Related Statistics

1.   Nagaland's population during 2001 was 19.90 lakhs which decreased to 19.78 lakhs in 2011 census. Census 2011 comprises of 9.53 lakhs females and 10.24 lakhs males. The ratio of female to male population stands at 48:52 as per census 2011. Percentage share of female population in rural areas is 48.46% and 47.60% in urban areas. The decadal growth rate of population in 2001 was 64.53 % which drastically declined to -0.58 % during 2011. The decadal growth rate of female population for the corresponding years was 65.93 % and 1.16 % respectively.

2.   During the year 2021, total number of births registered was 64988, out of which 32594(50.15%) were female and 32394(49.85%) were male.

2.10.2. Health and Related Sector

1. As per national health profile of India 2021, the Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births) of Nagaland during 2019 was 3 indicating better IMR as compared to national level at 30. The state IMR for male was 3 and 2 for female.

2. As per NFHS-5, Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 1007 and Child Sex Ratio recorded 945. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR) were 23.4 and 33 respectively.

3. In rural areas, delivery attention by untrained mid-wife and others plays a dominant role unlike urban areas where delivery mostly takes place in institutional or by Physician/Nurse and Trained Mid-wife. Institutional delivery in rural areas is only 8.48 % as compared to 18.26 % in urban areas during 2021. On the other hand, delivery by untrained mid-wife in rural areas is 42.30 % as compared to 15.16 % in urban areas.

4. As reported by Nagaland State AIDS control Society (NSACS) during 2021-22, 29702 number of male clients and 33025 number of female clients (including pregnant women) were tested for HIV at ICTC Centers, of which 800 males and 665 females were tested HIV +ve.

2.10.3. Literacy and Education

1. As per 2011 census, literacy rate in Nagaland stands at 79.55 as compared to 66.60 during 2001 census which is an increase of 19.44 %. The female literacy rate has increased from 61.50 during 2001 to 76.11 during 2011. District of Mokokchung has the highest female literacy rate of 91 % on the other hand district of Kiphire has the lowest female literacy rate of 64 % indicating urgent government intervention to check the imbalances in the female literacy rate.

2. During 2020 -21, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for General Education at primary level for females and males were 247% and 245% respectively, GER for upper primary class were 82% for females and 77% for males, at elementary level it was 144% for females and 140% for males and at secondary level and higher secondary level, it was 64% females and 57% males and 37% females and 31% females respectively.

3. Gender Parity Index in the state was 0.95 and 1.01 for primary and upper primary respectively and 0.97 for elementary section during 2020-21.

4. As per UDISE+, drop-out rates for boys and girls in the primary level during the year 2020-21 was 6.00% and 5.41% respectively, at upper-primary level it was 4.32% for boys and 1.68 for girls, at elementary level it was 5.42% boys and 4.09% girls, at secondary level it was 18.41% boys and 14.59% girls and at higher secondary it was 27.75% for boys and 22.46% for girls. It is seen that dropout rate for boys is much higher than girls.

5. During 2021 result, the passed percentage of female and male students in HSLC were 70.46% and 68.27% respectively.

2.10.4. Participation in Economy

1. Census 2011 shows that the workforce participation rate for females is 44.7 % against 53.4 % for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 52.3% compared to urban sector which has only 25.9%. It is observed that there is a huge gap in rural and urban females workforce participation.

2. In the categories of workers, it is interesting to note that the percentage of female cultivators (65.2%) and agricultural labourer(7.3%) is more than their counterpart male cultivators (47.4 %) and male agricultural labourer(5.8%). On the other hand, female has less percentage of workers (24.4%) in other workers category as compared with male which has 45%. (As per Census 2011)

3. Number of women employed in organized sectors has been steadily increasing over the years. During 2005-06, 18.23% and 35.02% of women were engaged in public and private sector which increased to 23.68% and 55.24% respectively during 2020-21. It is visible the women are ahead of men in private sector employment but are largely lagging behind in public sector employment. During 2020-21, female employment in public sector constituted 25.75% to total employment.

4. As per Employment Exchange Report, 36.04% of the total registration was women in 2014 which has increased to 37.44 % during 2021. District of Dimapur has the highest number of Women Employment registration.

5. As per PMIS Report, total female government employee comprised of only 22.46% of total employees during 2014 which substantially increased to 31.26 % in 2021 out of which 31.33%, 28.42%, 28.53% and 36.55% of female employees falls under the categories of class-I, class-II, class-III and class-IV respectively.

2.10.5. Participation in Decision Making

1. Participation of women electors in the State Assembly elections over the years has been very encouraging. During the 3rd State Assembly 1974, women voters were only 77.47% which have increased to 82.48 % in the 13 State Assembly Election (2018).

2. There were five women contestants as against 190 male contestants during the last 13 state assembly election. So far, no women contestants has managed to win a seat in the state legislative assembly.

3. Female participation (voters) in the Lok Sabha election has increased from 60.37 % in the 5th general election (1971) to 82.69% in the 17th general election (2019) as against corresponding male counterpart of 56.82 %(1971) and 82.44 %(2019).

4. During 2022, there were seven female District judges as against total of 12 judges, five female junior civil judges as against total of seven judges and two female senior civil judges as against total of five judges in the State.

5. As per the information provided by the rural development department, there were 2835 numbers of VDB women members and 13 VDB women secretaries in Nagaland during 2021-22.

2.10.6. Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

During 2022, 23 cases of crimes were registered against women in Nagaland. Dimapur and Wokha districts registered the highest numbers of crimes (7 nos. of cases each) against women followed by Mon and Longleng. Under crime head, rape and murder cases were registered.

2.11 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

2.11.1 JOINT MOCK DRILL ON EARTHQUAKE & FIRE SAFETY AT DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, NAGALAND ON 22nd JULY 2022

The Department of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima in collaboration with the Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority (NSDMA) conducted a joint Mock Drill on Natural and Man-Made Disasters on Earthquake and Fire Safety for the Directorate Staff of Economics & Statistics on 22nd July 2022 to create awareness, ensure safety of employees and to effectively respond to disaster events. The Mock drill was first of its kind at the Directorate level in the state.

During the Mock drill, life saving precautions such as Duck, Cover and Hold technique was performed and demonstrated to protect lives and prevent injuries during earthquake. The Search & Rescue team along with SDRF personnel executed the evacuation plan. High-rise building rescue mission and Fire safety were demonstrated by the SDRF and Fire & Emergency Service personnel.

The Department has prepared proper Disaster Management Plan and structured Incident Response System for management of disaster during emergency in the Directorate office.

2.11.2. DISASTER STATISTICS

At present there is no tangible mechanism in place for comprehensive data on disaster even though Nagaland is considered as one of the most multi-hazard prone state in India. Therefore, there is a need for developing proper Statistics on Natural and Man-Made Disasters both at state and Districts levels. Hence, the Department of Economics & Statistics in collaboration with Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority has embarked on the responsibility of bringing out proper mechanism for developing systematic Statistics on Disasters both at State and Districts levels. This exercise has been initiated and the report on disaster statistics is expected to be released at an early date.

Glimpses of Mock Drill Exercise at Directorate

2.12 IT (Hardware & Software)

The main activities of the IT Section are:

- Repairing and maintenance of Computer hardware/networking.

- Maintenance of data warehouse.

- Monitoring and maintenance of Departments' Website and Social Media account.

- Management of Personnel Information Management System (PIMS)

- Management of Aadhar Based Biometric System.

- Monitoring, maintenance & repairing of IT hardware & Networks.

- Imparting IT Trainings.

- Monitoring of DARPAN Dashboard.

2.13 MONITORING CELL

A monitoring cell has been set up in the t Directorate to monitor the report submitted by the line departments, validate report and authenticate data generated by the line departments. The monitoring cell provides technical guidance to the line departments in collecting the data, and to review the programmes of the statistical personnel attached to line department. The cell also conducts quarterly meeting for the line departments.

Meeting with Statistical Personnel attached to Line Department

2.14 SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING (SSS)

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project which initially started as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India in 2010 was renamed as the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme with the merger of schemes "Basic Statistics for Local Level Development" (BSLLD) in 2013-14. The Scheme has recently been declared as a Central Sector Sub- Schemes with 100% funding from the centre.

The Objective of the Schemes is to strengthen the Indian statistical system by strengthening the capacity of the State Statistical System. The project aims at uplifting the level of collection, compilation and dissemination of timely and reliable official statistics thereby improving the plan and policy formulation in the State and also to provide the data that would be required at the National Level.

The Department is currently implementing the second phase of Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Project. The activities are:

2.14.1 Developing methodologies for improvement of SDP and DDP

The committee on sub national accounts under the chairmanship of Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia in his final report to GoI in March 2020 has recommended among others: the improvement in the estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP) and also the data sources, compilation of sub-state level aggregates, compilation of expenditure side aggregates by the State etc.

Towards this ends, DES has initiated a number of type studies and surveys for capturing the data for filling the loop hole in the data gap.

2.14.2 Survey on Urban Waste Management, Nagaland.

The survey on the waste management in Nagaland was conducted to study the existing data gap and work out a mechanism to bridge the data gap for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators. The survey intended to cover the entire functioning municipalities as on the date of survey. Due to insufficient human resources, the survey was restricted to the urban settlement only. As on the date of survey, a total of 29 municipalities could be surveyed i.e, 3 Municipal Councils and 26 Town Councils. The survey was done for 30 days period. The report is awaited.

2.14.3 Survey on Minor Minerals, Nagaland.

The survey on minor Minerals in Nagaland was undertaken by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Support for Statistical Strengthening Scheme. The objective of the survey was to improve the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the State Domestic Product (SDP) from the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector and also to set the data base for estimation of District Domestics Products (DDP).

In all, a total of 53 enterprises spread across the 11 district of the State were selected as sample from a frame of 181 enterprises. The survey was conduct for 30 days only. The report is awaited.

2.14.4 Survey on Prices for Family Budget Enquiry/CPI/WPI (Developing indices)

DES is presently conducting various surveys to bring out the following indices under SSS schemes.

i)   Consumer Price Index: To construct the index of CPI (Rural, Urban. Combine) DES is conducting family budget enquiry (FBE) in the State.

ii) Consumer Price Index (CPI) (IW) –Industrial Worker.

iii) Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the State.

2.14.5 Developing Statistical Software.

Data collection is not only a time consuming activity but also require lots of man power and time. Therefore to save time and minimise the requirement of physical human resources, Directorate has developed two statistical software for data collection. The software is designed to collect:

i)   Data for estimating CPI/WPI/PPI

ii) Village level data on amenities available in the villages

2.14.6 Training on Human resources.

To improvement the capabilities of the department officers and staff, a number of training were conducted in batch wise i.e Senior level, Middle level, Statistical staff. Training were imparted on topics like; use of ITC in data collection and analysis, Training on sampling techniques, Training on estimation of SDP, Vital statistics, Training on computer application etc.

2.14.7 Digitisation of Library.

DES being the nodal agency and repository of all official statistics in the State, digitisation of all the old data were done for safe custody and easy accessibility.

2.14.8 Other Services Sector in Nagaland

The *Type study on Other Services sector* is a sample survey on the other services sub-sector conducted by the Department of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland. This type study hereby aims at deriving the sample-based estimation of the enterprises in 'other services' category which can further be applied in improving the estimation of Gross State Domestic Product and District Domestic Product.

The information collected from these 'other service' enterprises were based on two accounting years *i.e.* 2020 and 2021 covering 322 establishments which includes economic activities like education, human health & social work activities, arts, entertainment & recreation activities and other service activities. The report is awaited.

2.15. 7th ECONOMIC CENSUS

Economic Census gives the basic entrepreneurial data for planning and development in the state especially for the unauthorized sectors of the economy. It is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundary of the country. The 7th Economic Census collected the information on number of establishments and employment in all type of establishments, ownership of establishments, hired/non-hired workers, registration of establishments, nature of economic activities, source of finance etc. The 7th EC was launched in the State on 24th Aug. 2019 and the report has been submitted to the Ministry of Statsitics & Programme Implementation for final approval and publication.

2.16. ECONOMIC SURVEY

Economic Survey Report is an important document containing an overview of the status of the State's economy. It summarises the performance of the major developmental programmes and highlights the policy initiatives of the Government. It examines the trends in the fiscal policy, demography and socio-economic development of the State. In line with the practice adopted in the rest of the country, the Department placed the first Economic Survey 2014-2015 on the floor of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly in 2015, and subsequently Economic Survey 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 has been placed in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

2.17. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" are a set of 17 goals aimed at achieving a better world by 2030. It was adopted on 25th September 2015 by 193 countries at the 70th summit of united nation. The goals are universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all the people enjoy peace and prosperity. These 17 goals build on the success of the millennium development goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, sustainable consumption, peace and justice among others. SDGs officially came into effect on 1st February 2016.

With the fundamental principal of "leaving no one behind" in the development process, Globally SDGs has set 17 goals and 169 targets to be achieved. The Goals are policy ambition and the Targets are actionable points to be further elaborated by numerical targets. For better and effective monitoring of the goals and the targets, SDG envision certain indicators that are to be nationally define. Presently at the national level there are 306 indicators.

At the national level, NITI Aayog has been assigned the role of overseeing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the State level, Planning and coordination is the nodal department for implementation of SDG assisted and supported by Directorate of Economics & Statistics for all statistical work.

Status of SDGs in the State

The Department of Planning and Coordination along with Directorate of Economics & Statistics has brought out the State Indicator Framework (SIF) in consultation with the line departments. The State Indicator Framework (SIF) initially contains 125 indicators spread across the SDG goals. Basing on the guidelines and draft framework received from NITI Aayog, the total number of indicators in the State Indicator framework was brought down to 115. The indicators were selected after having a thorough mapping of the Central and State schemes/programmes implemented by the implementing departments and also making a proper analysis of the data availability in the State.

2.18 OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL STATISTICS DAY

Statistics day is celebrated every year on 29th June in recognition and to honor the birth anniversary of late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, who was born on 29th June 1893 for his notable contribution in the field of Economic Planning and Statistics. Statistics day is celebrated

to popularize the use of Statistics in everyday life and sensitize the public as to how Statistics helps in shaping and framing policies, and also to create awareness among the younger generation on the role and importance of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation for development of the country.

The Director along with the Officers & staff of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland celebrated Statistics Day in physical cum virtual mode at DES conference hall by joining the live streaming of the 16th Statistics day, 2022 convened at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on the theme "Data for Sustainable Development".

The program was addressed by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Planning & Minister of state, M/o Corporative Affairs Shri Rao Inderjit Singh.

Director along with officers and staff celebrating the national statistics day at DES conference hall

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Table No. 8. Demand No: 46- Statistics: Under the head of Account "3454" Budget allocation of the Department for the year 2022-2023.

Year	Development (Rs. In lakh)	Non-Development (Rs. In lakh)	Total (Rs. In lakh)
2022-2023	335.28	4856.35	5191.63

The detail budget outlay of the Department during 2021-2022 under the Head of Account "3454" is given below:

Table No. 9. Detail Head-Wise Break-up of State Plan 2022-2023 is appended below (Rs. In lakhs)

Code	Details Heads	Developmental	Non-Developmental	Total
		REVENUE		
1	Salaries	0.00	4704.36	4704.36
2	Wages	0.00	24.49	24.49
3	Travel Expenses	0.00	24	24
4	Office Expenses	0.00	20	20
5	Rent,Rates,&Taxes	0.00	7.5	7.5
6	Printing and Publications	50.00	60	110.00
7	Motor Vehicles	0.00	16	16
8	Other charges	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Computerization	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Other Administative Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Training	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (Revenue)	50.00	4856.35	4906.35
	Capital			
12	Major works	285.28	0.00	285.28
13	Minor Works	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total capital	285.28	0.00	285.28
	Grand Total	**335.28**	**0.00**	**5191.63**

4. CONSTRUCTION WORKS

In Annual Plan 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 285.28 lakhs was earmarked for construction works. During the period, the construction of Director's Quarter, Garage and Godown is completed. The construction of security fencing for protecting the department's land at three different quarters is completed.

Construction of Security Fencing at Staff Quarter Officers Hill & Bayavu Hills
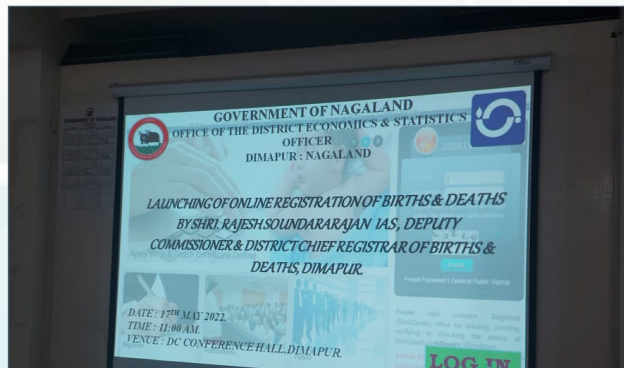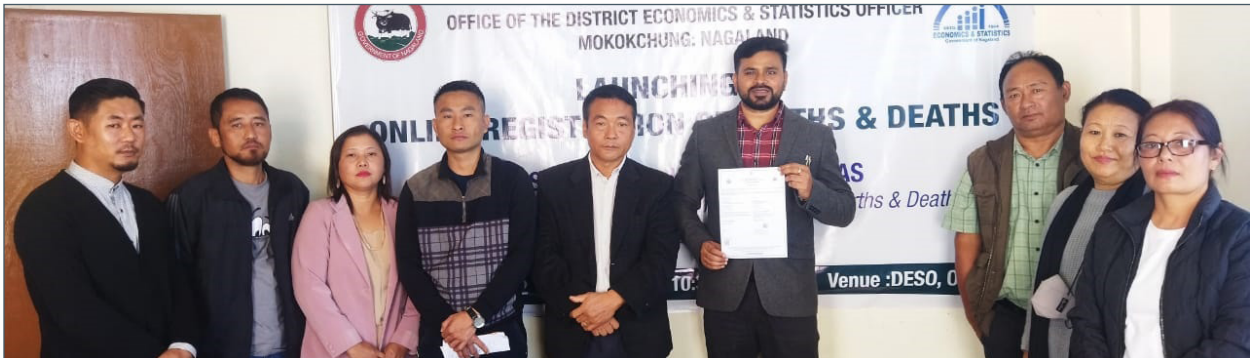

Director's Quarter

Construction of Security Fencing at Staff Quarter Bayavu Hills

5. PHOTO GALLERY

i. Launching of Online Registration of Births & Deaths at District Level.

ii. Hoisting of National Flag under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

iii.Observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas at Directorate & District Offices

iv. CRS Awareness Campaign by DESO Kohima

v. DES Staff Participating in the Multi State Level Mock Exercise on Earthquake Disaster

vi. NSDMA Officials & SDRF with DES Director & Staff

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND : KOHIMA

www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in