



NAGALAND  
**ECONOMIC SURVEY**  
**2018-2019**





# **Nagaland Economic Survey 2018 - 2019**



**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
NAGALAND : KOHIMA**



## **ECONOMIC SURVEY 2018-2019**

*Published by*  
Government of Nagaland  
**Directorate of Economics and Statistics**

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*Designed, Typeset and Printed by*  **artworks** NAGALAND





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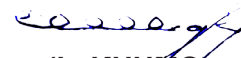
## *Message*

I am happy to learn that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland is placing the Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-2019 to this august house as a supplement to the budget document for 2019-2020. The Economic Survey 2018-2019 encompasses the achievement of the Government in terms of socio-economic progress of the State annually.

This Economic Survey 2018-2019 contains the analysis and performance of the different sector contributing to the progress of the state economy with relevant data. It provides useful insight on the constantly changing socio-economy of the state in terms of various social welfare programme implemented by the Government of the day. The information, contained in the report will be of use for policy makers for formulating appropriate policies for economic development of state.

Date : **18-02-2019**

Place : **Kohima**

  
(L. KHUMO)



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## FOREWORD

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The Economic Survey 2018-2019 provides comprehensive profile of the socio-economic progress of the State. The Economic Survey also highlights the fiscal policy measures initiated by the government in achieving balance growth of the economy vis-a-vis to the availability of resources at hand. The Economic Survey 2018-2019 is placed to this august house of the State legislative Assembly in line with the practice followed by Central Government and other State government in the country.

The achievements as well as shortcomings of the different sectors in terms of contribution along with the trend in the growth of different sector are highlighted. Attempts have been made to substantiate the report with factual database, however, the availability of timely data from the different sectors has become a challenging exercise while preparing the report. I acknowledge the Director Shri Y Sachedo Oving and his team of officers in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics for the effort put in to bring out the report within the stipulated time.

The department is grateful to the entire sector of the economy for their contribution and providing the data to enable the department to bring out this report. The Economic Survey 2018-2019 is expected to provide an insight to the economic happening of the state. It will also serve as a supplementary document for understanding the budget 2019-2020. We hope this document will be a source of information for the policy makers, economist, research scholars and the public in understanding our state economy.

Date : **18-02-2019**

Place : **Kohima**



(KELEI ZELIANG, IAS)  
*Secretary to Government of Nagaland*





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Economic Survey of Nagaland is an important document regularly published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima. The Economic Survey contains the necessary information for evaluating the socio economic development and progress of the State. The report also provides the latest statistical trends of socio economic development of the State. In line with the practice of the Government of India and other State Government the Economic Survey for 2017-2018 is being laid during the Budget Session of the State Legislature.

I acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation extended by various departments/ organizations for providing statistical data and other relevant information required for preparation of this esteemed report.

I place on record effort put in by the team of devoted Officers and Staff of Economic Survey section of the department in bringing out this publication.

It is my earnest wish that this publication will serve as a useful supplement to the budgetary document, source of information and also a reliable document for Research Scholars, Economists, Policy Makers and Planners. Suggestions/ comments for improvement would be highly appreciated

Date : **18-02-2019**

Place : **Kohima**



**(Y SACHEO OVUNG)**

*Director*

*Economics & Statistics*



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# ACRONYMS

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AAY	: Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AFSEZ	: Agro and Food Processing Special Economic Zone
AISHE	: All India Survey on Higher Education
AMRUT	: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation
APL	: Above Poverty Line
ASEAN	: Association of South East Asian nations
ASIDE	: Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities
ATMA	: Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BBIN	: Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Network
CAGR	: Compound Annual Growth rate
CCA	: Community Conservation Areas
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
CSC	: Community Sanitary Complex
DDUGJY	: DeenDayalUpadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DUDAS	: District Urban Development Agencies
EARAS	: Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics
FDA	: Forest Development Agency
FRLHT	: Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions
GER	: Gross Enrolment Rate
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDP	: Integrated Cooperative Development Project
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS	: Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IDRC	: International Development Research Centre
IGMSY	: Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyog Yojana
IGNOAPS	: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNWPS	: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IIDC	: Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre
IPDS	: Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP	: Independent Power Producers
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWDP	: Integrated Wasteland Development Project
IWMP	: Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JSSK	: Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
JSY	: Janani Suraksha Yojana
KSY	: Kishori Shakti Yojana
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LPCD	: Litres Per Capita Daily

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## HIGHLIGHTS

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- 1.1 As per the Advance Estimate of GSDP 2018-19 at current prices, the GSDP is estimated to grow at 10.55 per cent from 12.13 per cent achieved in 2017-18(Q.E). At constant price estimates, the GSDP 2018-19 (A.E) is estimated to growth at 5.97 per cent.
- 1.2 During 2018-19 (A.E), On the basis of percentage contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant prices, the respective share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector are 29.39 per cent, 12.25 per cent and 58.37 per cent.
- 1.3 The per capita income (GSDP at current prices) of the State is estimated to have increased from Rs.61,159 in 2011-12 to Rs.1,24,240 in 2018-19 (A.E). Over the seven years period from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (A.E), the State PCI achieved a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.65 per cent.
- 1.4 As per the Budget Estimates of 2018-19, the State fiscal deficit is estimated to remain at 3.24 per cent breaching the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by the Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2011.
- 1.5 During 2018-19 (B.E) the total receipts of the State Government is estimated to grow by 13.60 per cent thereby raising the total amount of receipts to Rs.18232.50 crores from Rs.16049.03 crores in 2017-19 (R.E). Corresponding to receipts, Budget 2018-19 estimates total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.18305.40 crores which was 7.97 per cent higher than 2017-18 (R.E) estimate of Rs.16953.51 crores
- 1.6 Out of the Total Expenditure of Rs.18305.40 crores, Revenue expenditure accounts for 66.71 per cent and Capital expenditure account for 33.83 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E).
- 1.7 During the period between 2014-15 and 2017-18, the food grain production has increase from 651.27 MT in 2014-15 to 727.11 MT in 2017-18. During 2018-19, the production is anticipated to increase to 739.03 MT. Simultaneously,

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## HIGHLIGHTS

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the area under cultivation has increased from 316.20 ha in 2014-15 to 337.20 ha in 2017-18. In 2018-19 The area under cultivation is anticipated to increase to 339.70 ha.

- 1.8 Nagaland has an approximate total forest area of 8629.30 Sq.Km which constitute 52.04 per cent of its total geographical area. Out of the total forest area of 8629.30 Sq.Km, the State Government owned 11.70 per cent and the rest 88.30 per cent is owned by Private/community.
- 1.9 In the power sector, out of a total purchase of 794.68 MU, during 2017-18, the consumption within the State was 765.16 MU. The electricity generation within the State was 87.85 MU.
- 1.10 Against the total expenditure of Rs. 296.97 Cr in purchasing power in 2017-18. The revenue from sale of power within the State during the same period was Rs. 116.30 Cr and Rs 13.85 Cr was earned through trading 29.52 MU.
- 1.11 Nagaland has a total road length of 12079.8 Km (excluding National Highways) during 2018-19 and the total length of National Highway within the State of Nagaland was 1546.88 Km.
- 1.12 The net enrollment ratio under school education during 2017-18 are: Primary-80.36 per cent, Upper primary- 51.67 per cent, Secondary- 36.61 per cent and Higher secondary-16.09 per cent respectively.
- 1.13 The official age group for calculation of GER in higher education is 18-23 years. As per AISHE 2017-18, the GER of Nagaland in the higher education is 17.18 per cent which is lower than the all India GER of 25.8 per cent.
- 1.14 The GPI in higher education has decreased from 1.06 during 2016-17 to 1.0 during 2017-18. Despite the decrease over in the GPI during these two surveys i.e 2016-17 and 2017-18, comparing to the national level which recorded 0.94 during 2017-18 the state is better off in terms of equality on higher education between males and females.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

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- 1.15 Under Janani surakshi Yojana, from April to September 2018 a total of 4062 (36%) pregnant mother benefited in Rural area and 1936(40%) in Urban area.
- 1.16 Measles Rubella Vaccination campaign (MRVC) was launched by Chief Minister of Nagaland on 3rd October 2018. Till 27th November 2018 the department has covered 97.22% of the target children between 9 months and 15 years with a total of 4,36,052 children being immunized with MR Vaccine.
- 1.17 Nagaland had a total of 76 Public Distribution Centres and 1622 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the State. The ultimate goal is to eradicate poverty and ensure better quality of life to all citizens in the State by further improving the distribution system.
- 1.18 During the year 2017-18, a total of 188.56 lakh person days was generated against the approved Labour Budget target of 250.00 lakh for the year. During the year 2017-18, a total of Rs. 1157.60 crores was received (Central share Rs. 1104.92crores, State share Rs. 52.68 crores) for implementation of MGNREGS. All MGNREGS works are implemented through the respective VDBs in the State.
- 1.19 During the FY 2017-18, an amount of Rs.16.10 crores was made available for implementation of PMAY-G in Nagaland. Out of the total available fund, 4237 houses are to be constructed in the rural areas. During FY 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 114.92 crores was proposed for construction of 8500 rural houses in the State.



**CHAPTER 1**

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**STATE OF THE ECONOMY**



## 1.1 ECONOMY OF THE STATE

1.1.1 Nagaland is predominantly an agrarian economy with more than 60 per cent of the population depending on Agriculture and Allied activities for their livelihood. The GSDP which is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within the State at a given time period (usually a year) is one of the most important indicators broadly used to study the progress and growth of the Economy. It portrays the sectoral composition and its contribution to the economy of the State.

1.1.2 As per the Advance Estimate of GSDP 2018-19 at current prices, the GSDP is estimated to grow at 10.55 per cent as against 12.13 per cent achieved in 2017-18(Q.E). In absolute figures, the GSDP at current prices is estimated to have increased from Rs.24095 crores in 2017-18 (Q.E) to Rs.26637 crores in 2018-19 (A.E). At constant price estimates, the GSDP 2018-19 (A.E) is estimated to increase to Rs.17147 crores from Rs.16182 crores in 2017-18 (Q.E) achieving a growth of 5.97 per cent.

**Table No. 1.1.1: GSDP current and constant at market prices (Rs. In crores)**

GSDP	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
Current	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21488	24095	26637
Constant	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15511	16182	17147

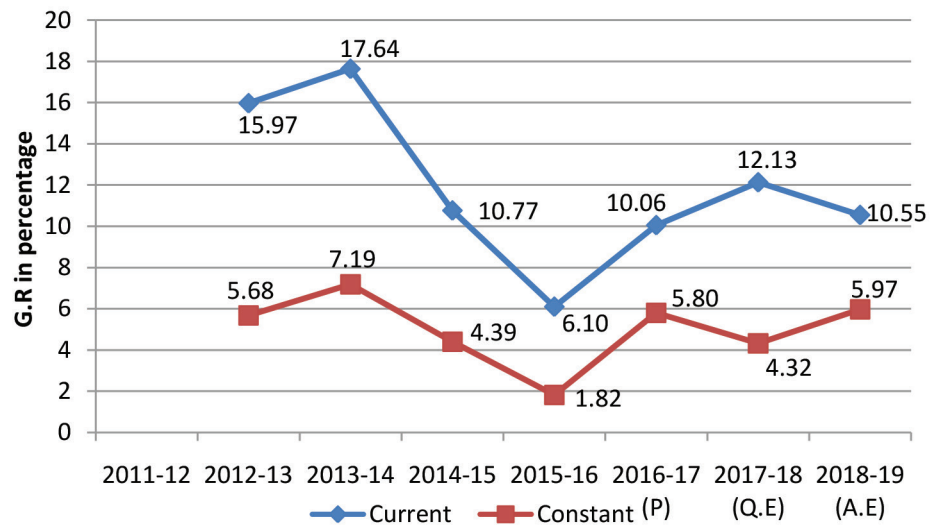
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

**Table No. 1.1.2: Growth Rate of GSDP current and constant at market prices**

GSDP	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
Current		15.97	17.64	10.77	6.10	10.06	12.13	10.55
Constant		5.68	7.19	4.39	1.82	5.80	4.32	5.97

P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

**Figure 1.1: Trend of growth of GSDP current and constant prices**



1.1.3 For the purpose of estimation of GSDP and to understand the sectoral contribution to GSDP, the Economy of the State is divided into three sector; i.e Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector.

### PRIMARY SECTOR

1.2.1 The Primary Sector basically comprises of all occupation exploiting natural resources. It includes “Crops”, “Livestock”, “Forestry & Logging”, “Fishing & Aquaculture” and “Mining & Quarrying”. The primary sector is generally dominant in Less Developed States and typical activities are undertaken to a smaller extent in Industrialized States.

1.2.2 As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP 2018-19 at constant prices, the growth in the primary sector is estimated at 5.92 per cent as against the growth of 2.91 per cent achieved in 2017-18 (Q.E). The growth in the Primary sector has mainly come from the sub-sector Crops which is estimated to achieve a growth of 6.99 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E). In the other sub-sector Livestock, there was sign of revival with the sub-sector sustaining its growth from a negative of -3.07 per cent in 2016-17 (P) to 1.33 per cent in 2017-18 (Q.E) and further up to 2.50 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E). During 2018-19 (A.E), The growth rate in the other sub-sector Mining & Quarrying, Fishing & Aquaculture, Forestry & Logging was estimated at 14.39 per cent, 4.70 per cent and 0.70 per cent respectively. **Appendix Table No.1.4**

1.2.3 On the basis of percentage contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices, the share of primary sector is estimated to fall from a peak of 32.46 per cent in 2013-14 to 29.39 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E). Table No. 1.1.4

**Table No. 1.1.3: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by economics activity at constant prices (Rs. in crores)**

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
Primary	3790	4003	4423	4606	4390	4522	4654	4929
Secondary	1498	1540	1224	1376	1621	1754	1937	2054
Tertiary	6778	7224	7981	8316	8437	8921	9246	9790
Total GSVA at basic prices	12067	12767	13627	14297	14448	15198	15837	16773

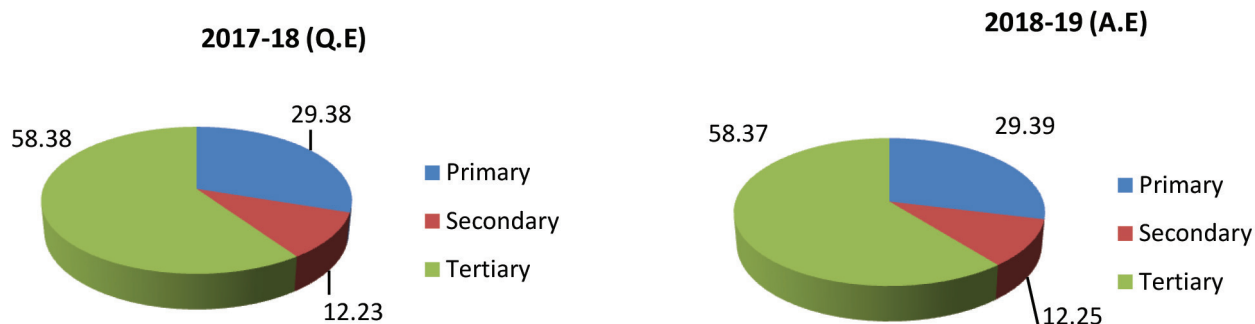
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

**Table No. 1.1.4: Percentage contribution of the sector to GSVA at constant prices**

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
Primary	31.41	31.35	32.46	32.21	30.38	29.76	29.38	29.39
Secondary	12.41	12.07	8.98	9.62	11.22	11.54	12.23	12.25
Tertiary	56.17	56.58	58.56	58.16	58.40	58.70	58.38	58.37

P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

**Figure-1.2: Percentage contribution of the sub sector to GSVA at constant prices**



## SECONDARY SECTOR

1.2.4 The Secondary Sector comprises of all those Economic activities which transform one goods into another goods. It includes “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other utility services” and “Construction”. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods.

- 1.2.5 The Advance Estimates of GSDP at constant prices has estimated the secondary sector to grow at 6.02 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E) as against 10.43 per cent achieved in 2017-18 (Q.E). With regard to percentage contribution to GSVA at constant prices, the Secondary sector is estimated to marginally increase its share in the GSVA from 12.23 per cent in 2017-18 (Q.E) to 12.25 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E) Table No.1.1.4 Within the Secondary Sector, while the share of Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services have been hovering around 1 per cent to 2 per cent over the years, Construction has become the most robust sub-sector with its share in the GSVA increasing from 6.71 per cent in 2014-15 to 7.54 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E). With regard to manufacturing which comprises of both Organised and unorganised Manufacturing Units, its Share in the GSVA has consistently remained below 2 per cent.

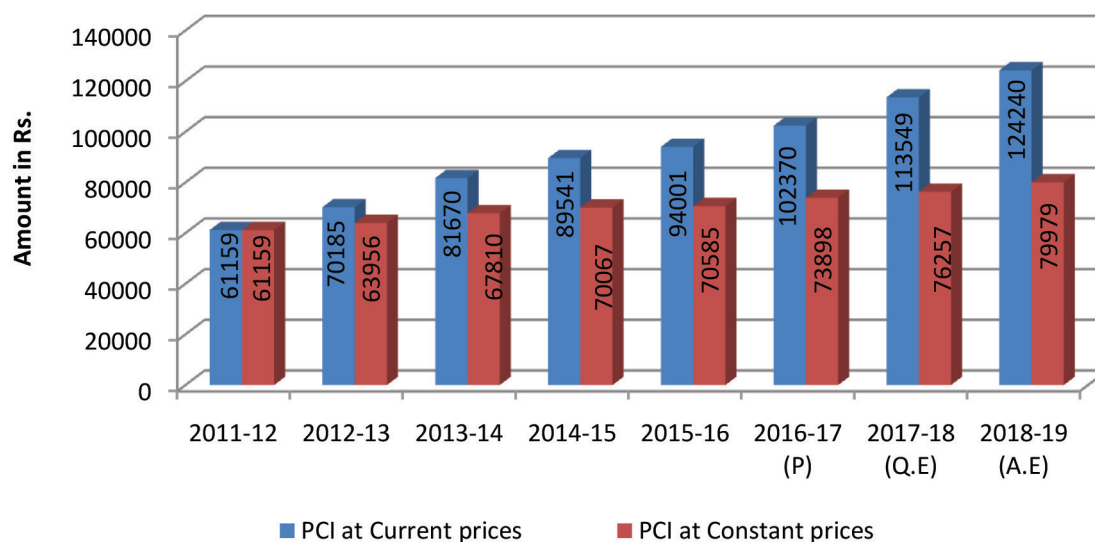
### TERTIARY SECTOR

- 1.2.6 The Tertiary Sector comprises of all economics activity that provides services. It includes activities like Transport, Storage and Communication; Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants; Banking and Insurance; Real Estates etc. Over the years, the tertiary sector has become the most prominent sector in term of percentage contribute GSVA at constant prices.
- 1.2.7 With growth spreading across the sub-sector of Tertiary sector, the Tertiary sector is estimated to achieve a growth of 5.88 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E) as against 3.64 per cent achieved in 2017-18 (Q.E). Amongst the sub-sector of Tertiary sector, Public Administration has become the most robust with growth sustaining an increasing trend since 2014-15. During 2018-19 (A.E), the respective growth rate in the sub-sector of Tertiary sector are: Public Administration 8.58 per cent, Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting 7.09 per cent, Other services 6.19 per cent, Trade, repair, hotel & restaurants 3.65 per cent, Financial services 3.31 per cent and Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional services 1.76 per cent. **Appendix Table No.1.4**
- 1.2.8 In-term of percentage contribution to GSVA at constant prices, the share of the Tertiary sector during the seven years period is estimated to increase from 56.17 per cent in 2011-12 to 58.38 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E).

### 1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI) OF THE STATE

1.3.1 As per the latest Estimates of GSDP at current prices, the per capita income of the State is estimated to have increased from Rs.61,159 in 2011-12 to Rs.1,24,240 in 2018-19 (A.E). Over the seven years period from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (A.E), the State achieved a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.65 per cent.

**Figure-1.3: Per Capita Income (in Rs.)**



*P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates*

#### PER CAPITA INCOME

PCI is an amount of Income which is supposed to be received by each individual in the State if the total amount of State Income is equally distributed among the total Population of the State. Theoretically, PCI can be arrived at by dividing the State Income by Total Population of the State.

## VILLAGE LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2016

Village Level Development Indicators 2016 Report contain information on 1326 Villages under 75 Blocks spreading across the 11 Districts of Nagaland. Altogether, there are 2,66,581 Households having a total population of 13,19,843 for the surveyed villages as per the 2011 census.

Some of the key findings of the survey are:

- Out of 1326 villages in the State, 1325 villages were electrified. Aboiri village under Tamlu block in Longleng District is the only village in the state without electricity.
- 192 villages have Government transport facilities and 942 villages have Private means of transport.
- Out of 1326 villages, except 18 villages the rest of the villages i.e, 98.50 per cent have Telephone services (mobile, WLL etc).
- Only 113 villages i.e 8.2 per cent of the State total villages have access to internet facility. **Appendix Table No.1.5**
- 1306 villages (98.49%) in the State have Government primary School and 131 villages have private primary school. In the category of middle school, 609 villages have Government Middle School and 78 villages have Private Middle School. Similarly, 202 villages have Government High School and 55 villages have Private High School. 20 villages have both Government and Private Higher Secondary School.
- 494 villages have Dispensary/sub center, 170 villages have Primary Health Center (PHC) and 52 villages have Community Health Center. 18 villages (i.e 1.35 %) in the State have Hospital facility. 58 villages have Veterinary Dispensary. **Appendix Table No.1.6**



**CHAPTER 2**

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**PUBLIC FINANCE**



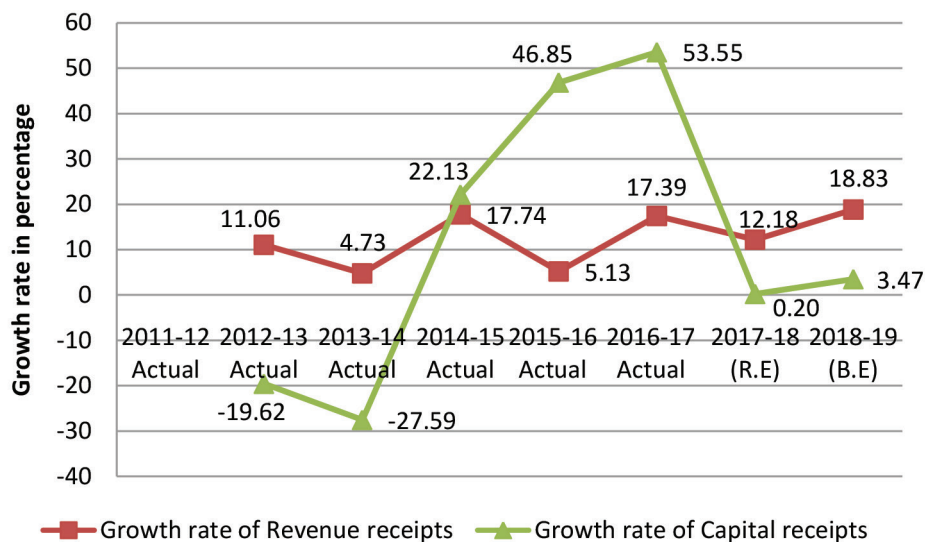
## PUBLIC FINANCE

2.1 While every measure had been undertaken by the Government to increased Revenue receipts, the Government on account of its obligation to meet the need of the people has been increasing its expenditure over the years. The outcome of which is reflected in the fiscal deficit of the State. As per the Budget Estimates of 2018-19, the State fiscal deficit is estimated to remain at 3.24 per cent, thus breaching the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by the Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2011. On the target of Revenue Surplus, though the State has already achieved Revenue surplus before the targeted year of 2010-11 set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011, the declining trend of the revenue surplus has continue to be an issue of concern.

## 2.2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

2.2.1 The total receipts of the State Government comprise of the Revenue receipts and the Capital receipts. The total receipt of the Government has been increasing since 2013-14. From a total receipts of Rs.8474.32 crores in 2013-14 (actual) the total receipts of the Government has increased to Rs.14887.72 crores in 2016-17. During 2018-19 (B.E) the total receipts of the State Government is estimated to grow by 13.60 per cent thereby raising the total amount of receipt to Rs.18232.50 crores from Rs.16049.03 crores in 2017-19 (R.E). Component wise, during 2018-19 (B.E) the respective share of revenue receipts and capital receipts in the total receipts was 69.03 per cent and 30.97 per cent respectively. **AppendixTable No. 2.1**

**Figure 2.1: Trend of Growth of Revenue receipts and Capital receipts**



R.E- Revise estimates, B.E- Budget estimates

### 2.3 REVENUE RECEIPTS

2.3.1 Revenue Receipts of the State Government comprises of Tax revenue, Non-Tax revenue and Grand-in-Aid from central Government. During 2018-19 (B.E) the Revenue Receipts of the State Government is estimated to increase by 18.83 per cent thereby raising the total revenue receipts to Rs.12586.72 crore from Rs.10592.52 crore in 2017-18 (R.E).

2.3.2 State Tax Revenue receipt comprises of State's own tax revenue receipts and share of central tax transfers. State own tax revenue includes receipts from land revenue, stamp duties and registration, sales tax/VAT, professional tax, tax on motor vehicles, state excise etc. Among the different item of State own Taxes; VAT, professional tax and tax on vehicles contribute the maximum amount to State own tax revenue. With the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST), the collection from GST has become a primary component of tax revenue from 2017-18 (R.E). During 2018-19 (B.E) the total amount of tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs. 4418.42 crores from Rs. 3923.79 crores in 2017-18 (R.E). As a percentage of total revenue receipts, total tax revenue account for 37.04 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) and 35.10 per cent during 2018-19 (B.E) respectively. **Appendix Table No. 2.2**

## THE 14<sup>TH</sup> FINANCE COMMISSION

The Fourteen Finance Commission recommendation covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. The commission headed by Shri. R.V Reddy has recommended an increase in the State share in the shareable central tax revenue from the 32 per cent under 13th FC to 42 per cent. For devolution of fund, the commission adopted the following criteria.

### **Criteria for devolution:**

	<i>Weight of the parameter in percentage</i>
Population	17.5
Demographic changes	10.0
Income distance	50.0
Area	15.0
Forest cover	7.5

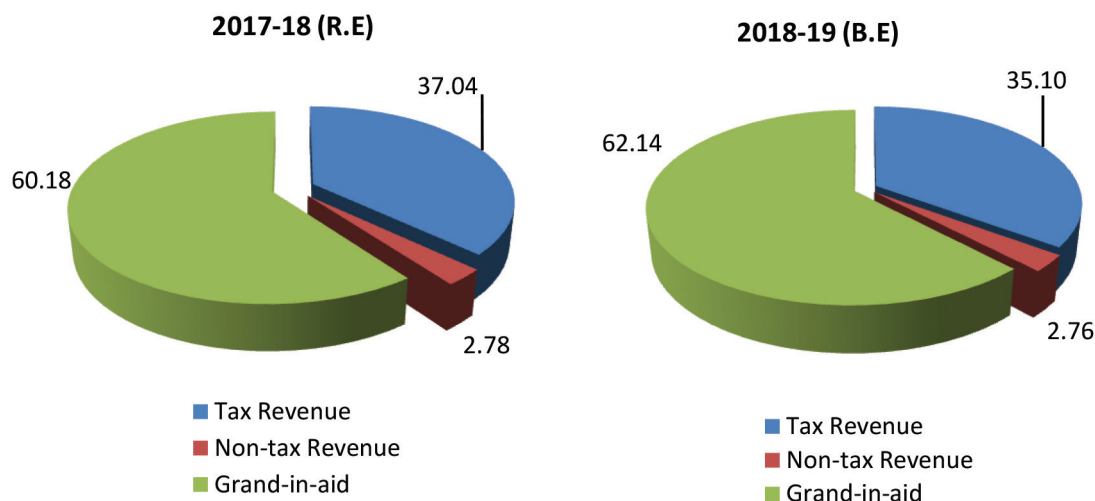
As per the recommendation of the 14<sup>th</sup> FC, the share of Nagaland in the shareable Taxes among the State has been increases from 0.314 per cent under 13<sup>th</sup> FC to 0.498 per cent in under 14<sup>th</sup> FC.

2.3.3 The non-tax revenue comprise of interest receipts, revenue from administrative, State lottery, power, water supply, housing, forestry, wildlife and road transport. During 2018-19 (B.E) the total non tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs.347.45 crores from Rs.294.45 crores in 2017-18 (R.E). On percentage basis, the non-tax revenue accounts for only 2.76 per cent of total Revenue receipts in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.2**

2.3.4 State's own revenue (including tax and non-tax) receipts (SORR) which stand at Rs. 536.83 crores during 2011-12 has increased to Rs. 659.22 crores during 2014-15. During 2018-19 (B.E) the SORR is estimated to further increase to Rs.988.01 crores. As against the absolute increase in SORR, the State's own revenue receipts (i.e. tax and non-tax revenue) as a percentage of total revenue receipts has been falling from 9.07 per cent in 2016-17 (Actual) to 8.17 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) and further down to 7.85 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E).

2.3.5 Central Transfers are determined by the Finance Commission Awards. The State being a financially weak State due to its small tax base has been relying on the central transfer since Statehood. During 2018-19 (B.E), the Grand-in-aid account for 62.14 per cent of total Revenue receipts as against 60.18 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E). In absolute figure, the Grand-in-aid from central Government is estimated to have increased from Rs.6374.50 crores in 2017-18 to Rs.7820.85 crores in 2018-19 (B.E).

**Figure 2.2: Component of Total Revenue Receipts in Percentage**



**TAX POLICY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

As per statements under Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005 presented along with Budget 2018-19, the State Government does not propose to introduce any new taxes during the year 2016-17 considering the low economic status of the people. However, all efforts will be made to improve collection of existing taxes.

**2.4 CAPITAL RECEIPTS**

2.4.1 Capital receipts comprises of Public Debt and Recoveries of Loans and Advances. Public Debt in-turn comprises of internal debt of the State government and loans and advances from the central Government. During 2018-19 (B.E) the total Capital receipts is estimated to have increase from Rs.5456.49 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.5645.78 crores. Out of the total Capital receipts, receipts from Public debts alone contribute more than 99 per cent.

**Appendix Table No. 2.3**

2.4.2 Under Public debt, the receipts from the Internal debt of the State Government have been accounting for more than 99 per cent. During 2018-19 (B.E), the receipts from the Internal debts was estimated at Rs.5631.37 crores and Loan and Advances from central Government at Rs.11.50 crores respectively. **Appendix Table No. 2.3**

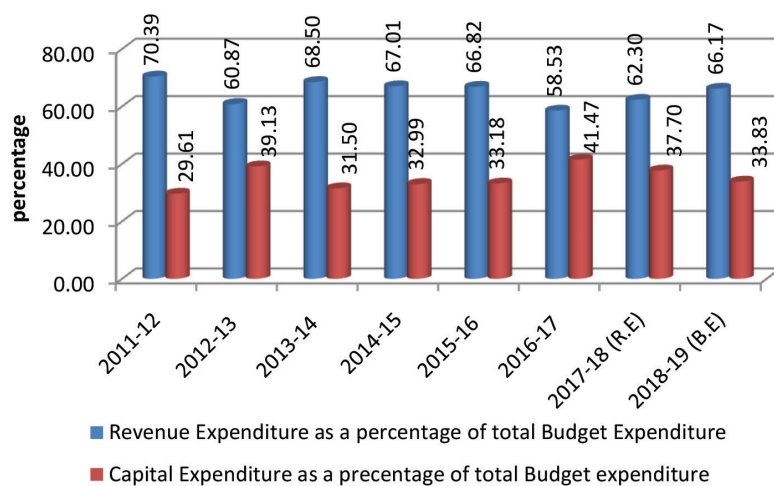
## 2.5 EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

2.5.1 On the expenditure front, Budget 2018-19 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.18305.40 crores which was 7.97 per cent higher than 2017-18 (R.E) estimate of Rs.16953.51 crores. The growth in total expenditure in 2018-19 (B.E) was mainly based of expected growth in revenue expenditure by 14.68 per cent over 2017-18 (R.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.5**

2.5.2 Revenue expenditure which accounts for 58.53 per cent of total Budget expenditure in 2016-17 (Actual) has steadily increased to 62.30 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) and is estimated to further increase to 66.17 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.5**

2.5.3 During 2018-19 (B.E) Capital expenditure is estimated to fall by 3.11 per cent. In absolute figure, Capital expenditure is estimated to fall from Rs. 6391.16 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.6192.57 crores in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.5**

**Figure 2.3: Revenue and Capital Expenditure as a percentage of Budget Expenditure**



R.E- Revise estimates, B.E- Budget estimates

## 2.6. REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The Revenue expenditure of the State Government can be divided into Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure basing on the budget classification of expenditure into Social Services, Economics Services and General Services.

### 2.6.1 Developmental expenditure on Revenue Account:

Out of the total Revenue expenditure of Rs.10562.35 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) and Rs.12112.83 crores in 2018-19 (B.E), Developmental expenditure which comprises of expenditure on Social Services and Economics Services Accounts for 58.29 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) and 57.99 per cent of Revenue expenditure in 2018-19 (B.E). In absolute figure, Developmental expenditure for the year 2017-18 (R.E) stand at Rs.6156.97 crores and in 2018-19 (B.E) Developmental expenditure is expected to increased to Rs.7024.35 crores respectively. **Appendix Table No. 2.6**

### 2.6.2 Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account:

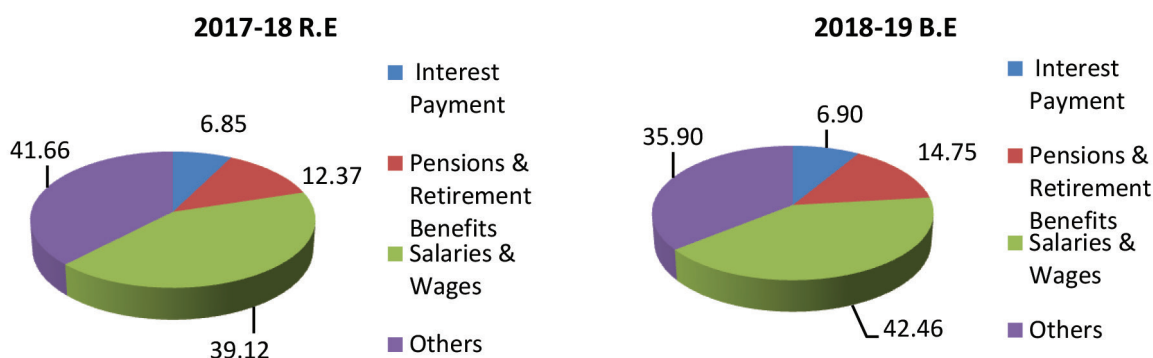
The Non-Developmental expenditure on Revenue account which comprises of expenditure on General Services of the Government on Organs of State, Fiscal Services, Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt, Administrative Services, Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services accounts for 41.71 per cent of Revenue expenditure in 2017-18 (R.E) and 42.01 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.6**

## 2.7 MAJOR COMPONENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE

2.7.1 Salary & Wages which accounts for the single largest expenses within Revenue expenditure has increased from Rs.4132.35 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.5142.84 crores in 2018-19 (B.E). On percentage basis, salary & wages which alone account for 39.12 per cent of Revenue expenditure in 2017-18 (R.E) is estimated to increase to 42.46 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). As a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated fund (Budget), Salary and Wages accounts for 24.37 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) and 28.09 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.6**



**Figure- 2.4: Component of Revenue Expenditure in Percentage**



R.E- Revise estimates, B.E- Budget estimates

2.7.2 Pension and Other Retirement benefits which is the second single largest component of Revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from Rs.1306.33 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.1786.44 crores in 2018-19 (B.E). On the basis of percentage, pension and other retirement benefits as a percentage of revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from 12.37 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) to 14.75 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.6**

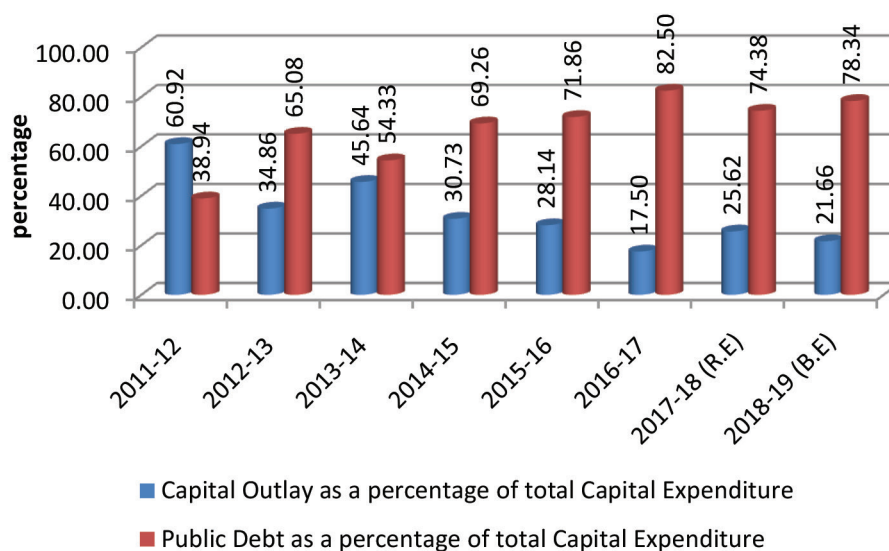
2.7.3 Interest Payment which accounts for 6.85 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2017-18 (R.E) has increased to 6.90 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). In absolute expenditure, Interest payment has increased from Rs.723.50 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.835.55 crores in 2018-19 (B.E) registering a growth of 15.48 per cent. **Appendix Table No. 2.6**

2.7.4 Others which comprises of Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Motor Vehicles, Rent rate & Taxes, Machinery & Equipment, Maintenance, Material & Supplies, Rural Development Programme ,Special Area Programme, Arms & Ammunitions, Ration & Clothing (Police, Jails), Advertisement & Publicity, Publication, Legal Fees, Library, Hospitality Expenses, Grant/Assistance , Discretionary grant of Governor & Minister etc. accounting for 41.66 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2017-18 (R.E) is estimated to decline to 35.90 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). On the basis of growth, Others which amount to Rs.4348 crores in 2018-19 (B.E) registered a negative growth of -1.18 per cent over 2017-18 (R.E) amount of Rs.4400.17 crores. **Appendix Table No. 2.6**

## 2.8 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

2.8.1 Capital Outlay of the State Government on Development. Out of the total Capital expenditure of Rs.6391.16 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) and Rs.6192.57 crores in 2018-19 (B.E), Capital Outlay on Development which directly leads to creation of new physical asset, accounts for 25.62 per cent of total Capital Expenditure in 2017-18 (R.E) and 21.66 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). In absolute figure, the capital outlay on development has fallen from Rs1637.21 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.1341.09 crores in 2018-19 (B.E) respectively. **Appendix Table No. 2.7**

**Figure 2.5:** Capital Outlay and Public Debt as a percentage of Capital expenditure



R.E- Revise estimates, B.E- Budget estimates

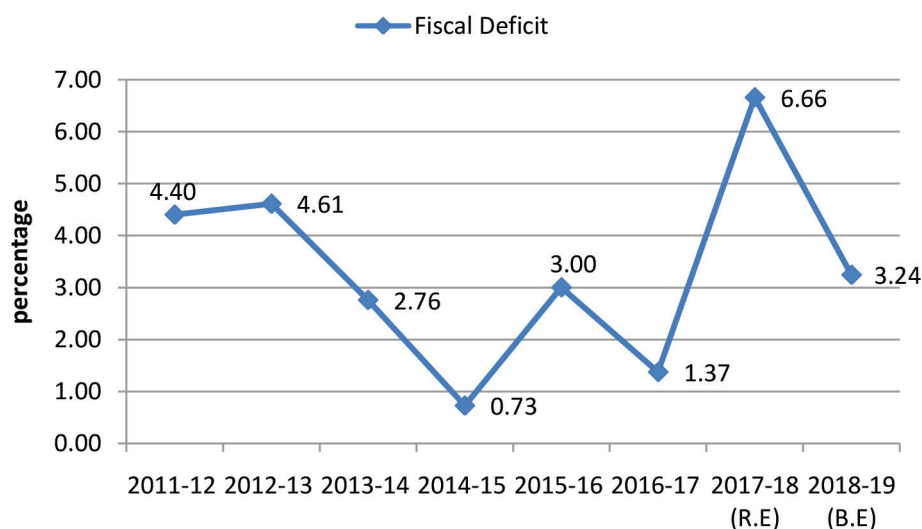
2.8.2 Capital Expenditure on Public Debt. Under Capital expenditure, the biggest challenges that arise is the annual expenditure on repayment of Public Debt which is estimated to increased from Rs.4753.55 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.4851.08 crores in 2018-19 (B.E). In term of percentage spent on Public Debt, Public Debt as a percentage of total Capital expenditure is estimated to have increase from 74.38 per cent in 2017-18 (R.E) to 78.34 per cent in 2018-19 (B.E). Over the years, with the percentage spent on Public Debt increasing since 2011-12, Public Debt has assumed an alarming proportion as with every increase, the amount left for distribution between physical development of the State and Loan and Advances decreases correspondingly. (Albeit, Loan and Advances accounting for less than one per cent of Capital expenditure).

**Appendix Table No. 2.7**

## 2.9 FISCAL POSITION OF THE STATE

2.9.1 Fiscal deficit is primarily monitored as a proportion of the GSDP, therefore declining Fiscal deficit may be an outcome of either an increase in nominal GSDP or a decline in absolute Fiscal deficit or both. Since 2013-14, the State has managed to keep its fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by Nagaland Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act except 2017-18. With the GSDP estimated to increase from Rs.24095 crores in 2017-18 (Q.E) to Rs.26637 crores in 2018-19 (A.E) and the corresponding Fiscal deficit estimated to fall from Rs.1605.08 crores to Rs.864.29 crores. The Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP is set to fall from 6.66 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.24 per cent in 2018-19 (A.E). This fall in fiscal deficit can be attributed to both the case of increased in GSDP and fall in absolute amount of Fiscal deficit. Yet, the State fiscal deficit is again set to breach the Fiscal deficit target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011. **Appendix Table No. 2.8**

**Figure 2.6: Trend of Fiscal Deficit**



R.E- Revise estimates, B.E- Budget estimates

2.10.2 With regard to Revenue deficit, the State has already achieved the target of Revenue Surplus before the targeted year of 2010-11 set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011 (Albeit the total revenue includes the amount of central transfer). The Revenue Surplus which has been witnessing a huge fluctuation since 2011-12 is estimated to have increase from Rs.30.19 crores in 2017-18 (R.E) to Rs.473.89 crores in 2018-19 (B.E). **Appendix Table No. 2.8**

## 2.11 SUMMARY OF AFS 2018-19

2.11.1 The Annual Financial Statement which comprises of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account has presented a negative cash balance of Rs.-1630.67 crores for the year 2018-19 (B.E). With the Contingency Fund of Nagaland remaining at zero level and the estimated net transaction on Public Account and the Consolidated Fund for the year 2018-19 (B.E) resulting in Rs.49.95 crores and a negative of Rs. -72.89 crores respectively, the State is estimated to have a negative transaction of Rs.-22.94 crores during 2018-19 (B.E). With a negative opening balance of Rs.-1607.73 crores, the State is expected to close its account for the year 2018-19 (B.E) with a negative closing balance of Rs.-1630.67 crores.

### **Appendix Table No. 2.9.**

**CHAPTER 3**

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**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED**



### 3.1 AGRICULTURE

3.1.1 Nagaland is basically an agrarian State with about 60 percent of its population engaged in Agriculture and Allied activities. The topography of the State being hilly terrain, traditional Jhum/Shifting cultivation remains the common practice of cultivation wherein mixed cropping of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, spices and condiments etc. are also taken up. Agriculture and allied sector is one of the major contributors to the Gross State Domestic Product and is the largest employer of the workforce in the State with 45.47 per cent of the working population engaged in agricultural activities (Census 2011). The overall food grain production in the State has been steadily increasing over the years. There was an increase of 3.03% during 2017-18 as compared to the previous year. The substantial progress in production and productivity of food grains has been achieved through various state programmes and centrally funded flagship programmes such as NFSM, RKVY, NMSA, MOVCD-NER etc. The state has a huge potential for organic farming. Therefore, there is an urgent need to explore and promote organic ways of farming in the state. With gradual increase in population, emphasis should be on increasing production and productivity through various sustainable programmes, undertaking research & development works, crop protection measures, soil mapping and diversification of crops, encouraging rural non-farm activities, exploring ways to reduce dependence on monsoon and guaranteeing crop insurance.

#### ***Performance of Agriculture Sector in State Economy***

3.1.2 Although the agriculture sector still remains as one of the largest contributors to the economy of the State, the share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) which was 31.05 per cent in 2012-13 has declined to 27.61 per cent as per

Quick Estimate of 2017-18 and is anticipated to decline further to 27.47 per cent during 2018-19 ( A.E). This portrays shifting of the State's economy from agriculture towards other sectors. Agriculture and Allied Sector registered a growth of 2.41 per cent during 2017-18 and is estimated to grow at 5.37 percent during 2018-19 (A.E).

**Table No 3.1.1: Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the GSVA at Constant Prices(2011-12)**

(in per cent)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
31.05	31.94	31.67	29.09	28.10	27.61	27.47

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Table. No. 3.1.2: Overview of Agriculture in the State**

SN	Items	Figures
	Population	
1	Total population	19,78,502
2	Rural population	14,07,536
	Urban population	5,70,966
	Total farming household	2,50,360
	Area	
	Total geographical area	16,579 sq.km
	Total cultivable area	721924 ha
	Gross cropped area	4,47,040 ha
	Double cropped area	1,06,790 ha
	Net cropped area	3,40,750 ha
	Gross irrigated area	1,22,890 ha
	Net irrigated area	1,15,500 ha
	Production	
	Food grain production (2017-18)	7,27,110 MT
	Food grain production (2018-19)	7,39,030 MT (Anticipated)
	Oilseeds production (2017-18)	70,730 MT
	Oilseed production (2018-19)	71,050 MT (Anticipated)
	Commercial production (2017-18)	4,77,010 MT
	Commercial crop production (2018-19)	4,79,030 MT (Anticipated)
	Food grain productivity (2017-18)	2161 kg/ha
	Food grain productivity (2018-19)	2177 Kg/ha (Anticipated)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture



### **Agricultural Production and Productivity**

3.1.3 During the last four years, the food grain production has increase from 651.27 MT in 2014-15 to 727.11 MT in 2017-18. During 2018-19 the production of food grains is anticipated at 739.03 MT (**Table No.3.1.3**). Simultaneously, the area under cultivation increased from 316.20 ha in 2014-15 to 339.70 ha in 2018-19. The productivity of food grains increased from 2139 kg per ha in 2016-17 to 2234 kg per ha during 2018-19. The respective area, production and yield of crop is presented in **Table No.3.1.4**

**Table No.3.1.3: Physical target and achievement of Food grain Production during the last 5 (five) years.**

SN	Year	Area (in '000 ha)		Production (in '000 MT)		Remarks
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2014-15	317.19	316.20	652.01	651.27	Achieved
2	2015-16	324.68	322.83	681.49	676.90	Achieved
3	2016-17	332.64	329.94	711.43	705.74	Achieved
4	2017-18	338.06	337.20	738.64	727.11	Achieved
5	2018-19	343.88	339.70	768.11	739.03	Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**Table No. 3.1.4: Area, Production and Yield of Crops in the state**

(Area in '000' ha, Production in '000' MT & Yield in Kg)

SN	Crops	Achievement 2016-17			Achievement 2017-18			Target 2018-19		
		Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield
1	Cereals	291.29	661.23	2270	296.80	681.05	2295	303.97	721.60	2374
2	Pulses	38.65	44.51	1152	39.73	46.06	1159	39.91	46.51	1165
	Food grains	329.94	705.74	2139	336.53	727.11	2161	343.88	768.11	2234
3	Oilseeds	68.08	70.39	1034	68.40	70.73	1034	68.96	72.44	1050
4	Commercial Crops	39.89	472.30	11840	42.11	477.01	11328	43.89	483.78	11023
	Total all Crops	437.91	1248.43	2851	447.04	1274.85	2852	456.73	1324.33	2900

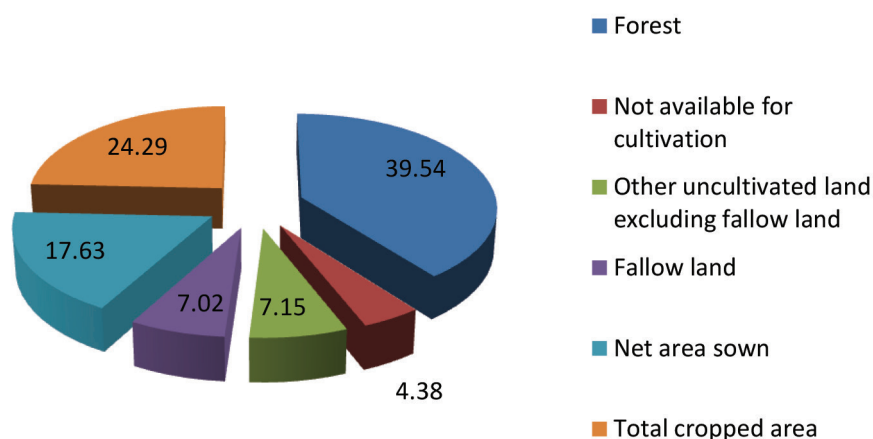
Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**Table No.3.1.5: (A) Land Use Statistics (Lus) Report (In Hactare)**

	<i>Classification of Area</i>	<i>2017-18</i>	<i>2018-19 (Anticipated)</i>
i	Geographical Area	1657900	1657900
ii	Reporting area for Land utilization statistics (1-5)	1652591	1653125
1	Forest	862930	862930
2	Not available for cultivation (A+B)	95530	95950
(A)	Land under non Agriculture uses (a+b+c+d)	93034	93454
a	Water logged area	-	-
b	Social forestry	7486	7488
c	Land under still water	466	466
d	Other land	85082	85500
(B)	Barren and unculturable land	2496	2496
3	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land(a+b+c)	156141	156064
a	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	-	-
b	Land under Misc. Tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	90472	90474
c	Culturable wasteland	65669	65590
4	Fallow land(a+b)	153188	153281
a	Fallow land other than current fallow	109503	109595
b	Current fallow	43685	43686
5	Net area sown(6-7)	384802	384900
6	Total cropped area(5+7)	530102	530300
7	Area sown more than once	145300	145400
iii	Net irrigated area	115500	117950
iv	Gross irrigated area	122890	125870

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**Figure 3.1: Classification of Area during 2017-18**



3.1.4 During 2017-18, total net sown area is 384802 ha and total cropped area is 530102 ha during 2017-18. In the same year, gross irrigated area and net irrigated area was 122890 ha and 115500 ha respectively. Under land classification, forest land covers major area of 39.54 percent followed by gross cropped area of 24.29 percent. Aggregation of land not available for cultivation, other uncultivable land including fallow land sums to 18.55 percent.

**Table No.3.1.5: (B) Land Use Statistics**

Area	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (anticipated)	2017-18	2018-19 (anticipated)
Net Area Sown	383851	383922	384770	384802	384900
Total Cropped Area	500073	507463	519226	530102	530300
Cropping Intensity	130.28	132.18	134.94	137.75	137.77
Net Irrigated Area	96850	103500	112010	115500	117950
Gross Irrigated Area	106000	114420	122880	122890	125870
Net Irrigation Intensity (Kg/hectare)	25.23	26.96	29.11	30.01	30.64
Gross Irrigation Intensity (Kg/hectare)	21.20	22.55	23.67	23.18	23.73

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.5 The cropping intensity pattern in Nagaland has been increasing since 2014-15. From 130.28 per cent in 2014-15 the cropping intensity has increase to 137.75 per cent in 2017-18.

**Table No. 3.1.6: Consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides**

SN	Year	Fertilizer in MT			Total Fertilizer (MT)	Pesticides	
		N	P	K		Solid (in MT)	Liquid (in Litres)
1	2014-15	1298.84	814.60	427.92	2541.36	10.72	3428.00
2	2015-16	1187.62	810.26	518.84	2516.72	10.83	3558.50
3	2016-17	1255.60	844.04	557.76	2657.40	10.86	3458.00
4	2017-18	1522.712	860.920	568.81	2952.442	11.00	355.00
5	2018-19	1553.166	878.138	580.186	3011.49	11.02	3560.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.6 Fertilizers are compounds that are added to soil to promote growth. It is vital that farmers know the exact combination of fertilizers to be used for a certain crop to avoid damage through excessive or improper use. While fertilizers help in plant growth, pesticides work as a safeguard against pests. Consumption of fertilizers and pesticides has increased over the years. Total consumption of fertilizers during 2014-15 was 2541.36 MT which increased to 3011.49 MT during 2018-19. Consumption of solid and liquid pesticides during 2014-15 which was 10.72 MT and 3428 Litres has increased to 11 MT and 3560 Litres during 2018. **Table.No 3.1.6.**

## MAJOR SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED IN THE STATE

### 3.1.7 RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)

Under Government of Nagaland, RKVY program is being implemented by 8 departments and 3 missions of Agri. & Allied sectors. The programme aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states do their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/ state agriculture plan.

During 2018-19 altogether 44 projects covering 64 villages are being implemented under RKVY. The total area achieved during the year till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 is 7164 Ha. The implementation of this scheme during 2018-19 will be completed by March 2019.

### 3.1.8 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)

NFSM is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in October 2007 during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Mission consists of five components, namely:

- i. NFSM-Rice
- ii. NFSM- Wheat
- iii. NFSM-Pulses
- iv. NFSM-Coarse cereal
- v. NFSM- Commercial crop.

The main objectives of the Mission are:

1. To increase production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner.
2. Restore soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.
3. Enhance farm level economy to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

During 2018-19 the total area achieved under NFSM as on 31st December 2018 is 76109 Ha.

### 3.1.9 RAINFED AREA DEVELOPMENT (RAD)

RAD is one of the components of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). It is one of the 8th Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) In Nagaland, the Scheme was launched during 2014-15 with the main objective of sustainable production, remunerative and climate resilient, conserve natural resources with optimum utilization of water “Per Drop More Crop.” During 2017-18 altogether 50 (fifty) clusters have been implemented covering all the districts. Under this programme an area of 2210 Ha have been achieved covering various activities.

### 3.1.10 MISSION ORGANIC VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR NORTH EAST REGION (MOVCD-NER)

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare has launched a central sector scheme with the objective of Development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation,

processing marketing and brand building initiative. Under MOVCD-NER the total area achieved during 2018-19 till 31st December is 7000 Ha.

### **3.1.11 PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA” (PMKSY) “PER DROP MORE CROP” OTHER INTERVENTIONS**

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is a flagship programme of Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to promote efficient water conveyance and precision water application to ensure ‘Per drop- More crop’. It was launched in the State during 2015-16 initially for preparation of District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and State Irrigation Plan (SIP). During 2018-19 an area of 1668 hectares has been achieved under PMKSY as on 31st December 2018.

### **3.1.12 SUB-MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (SMAM)**

Farm Mechanization is an important ongoing programme implemented by the Government of Nagaland through the Department Agriculture. During 2017-18, Farm Mechanization is been taken under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) & RKVY. The main objective is to boost up production and productivity by farm mechanization in the same limited area. In view of low farm power availability i.e 0.507 kw/ha in the State to that of the National which is 1.73 kw/ha. The programme aims to support the farmers by way of establishing Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) for hiring the required machineries at minimum hiring rate, provision of machineries under subsidy etc. Under the scheme 929 numbers of Power Tillers, 1970 numbers of Brush Cutters have been distributed to the farmers.

## **3.2 HORTICULTURE**

3.2.1 Nagaland has a varied agro-climatic conditions which allow growing of variety of Horticultural crops in the State. The State thus, enjoys a natural comparative advantage of horticulture with possibilities for growing a diversified basket of fruits, vegetables, flowers, plantation crops, spices and other horticultural crops. The State has achieved Geographical Indication (GI) registration for Naga Chilli (GI No. 109) on 22nd of August 2007, Tree Tomato (GI No.374) on 27th of January 2012.

3.2.2 During 2017-18, The State successfully conducted trials and demonstration on cultivation of a New Mushroom Carnicoby (Yellow mushroom). The Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory under MIDH was upgraded, which is involved in the mass propagation of G. Naine variety of banana and 7 species of indigenous orchids. Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture MIDH (CSS), the first ever Hi-Tech Nursery in the State as Semi-Automated Vegetable Seedling Production unit was successfully installed, which has the capacity to produce 70000 quality seedlings per unit batch which will serve as boon to the farming community of the district.

## **SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES**

### **3.2.3 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):**

Under MIDH, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, with a view to augment production and volume had zoned out specific crops for all the MIDH implementing states for incorporating under area expansion component from 2017-18. Under this, the state was given Passion fruit under Fruits, Large Cardamom and Naga Chilli under Spices and Vegetables to be taken up under area expansion by the Ministry.

### **3.2.4 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):**

Under RKVY, During 2017-18 Government of Nagaland through the Department of Horticulture had proposed to undertake the establishment of naturally ventilated tubular structure with pack house for vegetables. With a view to popularise the nutritious and highly remunerative crop, the department had proposed to take up low cost Mushroom units with an earmarked amount of Rs. 86.00 Lakhs only during 2017-18 under Special Scheme of RKVY. Keeping in mind the crucial role played by woman in the field of horticulture, the department under RKVY had proposed to take up home scale preservation activities specifically for woman/woman SHGS under Flexi fund of RKVY during 2017-18.

### **3.2.5 Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCD-NER):**

The Department of Horticulture was included into the ambit of

MOVCD\_NER since 2016-17 and was entrusted to form 3 Farmer Producers' Companies/Farmer producers' Organisation (FPCs/FPOs) for Pineapple, Large Cardamom and Ginger. Keeping the potentiality of the crops, the Districts of Dimapur, Peren was selected for Organic Pineapple covering 800 Ha areas, Phek for Organic Large Cardamom covering 500 Ha area and Tuensang for Organic Ginger covering 500 Ha areas with each district comprising of 500 registered farmers.

**3.2.6** As envisaged in the guideline for formation of FPOs given by SFAC, two resource Institute were engaged to assist the Department in the formation of FPCs/FPOs, the Shibah Welfare, NGO of Dimapur for pineapple and Large Cardemom , and Eleuthoros Christian Society, NGO at Tuensang for Ginger. The RIs were entrusted to initially form Farmers Interest Group and has successfully formed 45 FIGs for Large Cardamom and 49 FIGs for Ginger. These FIGs will be converged crop wise and ultimately form the 3 FPCs/FPOs at the end of 3rd Year of the implementation of the programme i.e, 2018-19.

**3.2.7 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):**

PMKSY was launched on 1st July 2015 with the objective to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation sector at field level. An amount of Rs. 3 Crores was allocated by the Government of India as central share for implementation of Micro irrigation in the state under PMKSY during 2017-18. Micro irrigation is an integral component of the scheme to maximize water use efficiency at farm level.

**3.2.8 Fruits and Vegetables**

The area covered under fruits and vegetables during 2016-17 was 39101 ha and 47161 ha with a production of 384623.50 MT and 552186.50 MT. During 2017-18, there was a decline in the area sown under fruits and vegetables with area covering 36086.75 ha and 42729.41 ha respectively. The total production decreased to 327748.03 MT and 489956.92 MT.



**Table No.3.2.1: Area and Production of Fruits & Vegetables in Nagaland**

SN	Year	Fruits		Vegetables	
		Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)	Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2016-17	39101.00	384623.50	47161.00	552186.50
3	2017-18 (Provisional)	36086.75	327748.03	42729.41	489956.92

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

### 3.2.9 Spices

Spices like Ginger, Turmeric, Large Cardamom, Naga Chilli, Black Pepper and Betel vine are commonly cultivated across the state. During the year 2017-18, a total area of 12045.50 ha was covered under spices as against 11223 ha in 2016-17, reflecting a percentage increase of 7.3 percent. The total production during 2016-17 was 66250.50 MT and 55352.20 MT in 2017-18 showing a decline by 10895.50 MT as compared to the previous year. In terms of productivity, under spice crops, turmeric has a highest yield of 14.70 MT/Ha in 2016-17 and 13.50 MT/ha in 2017-18 followed by Garlic with a yield of 10.25 and 8.05 respectively.

**Table No.3.2.2: Area and Production of Spices in Nagaland**

SN	Year 2016-17				Year 2017-18 (Provisional)		
	Name of crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Betel vine in Lakhs Number	104.00	230.00	2.21	114.00	344.00	3.02
3	Black Pepper	133.00	30.00	0.23	117.50	28.50	0.24
4	Coriander seed	60.00	96.00	1.60	55.00	85.00	1.54
5	Garlic	299.00	3064.00	10.25	296.00	2383.95	8.05
6	Ginger	4863.00	48504.50	9.97	4922.00	36483.00	7.41
7	Other Spices	655.00	950.00	1.45	352.00	2440.00	6.93
8	Red Chilly	182.00	805.00	4.42	1360.00	1725.00	1.27
9	Cardamom Large	4224.00	2238.00	0.53	4116.00	2284.00	0.55
10	Turmeric	703.00	10333.00	14.70	709.00	9573.70	13.50
11	Tamarind				4.00	6.00	1.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11223.00</b>	<b>66250.50</b>		<b>12045.50</b>	<b>55352.20</b>	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

### 3.2.10 Plantation Crop

The major plantation crops grown in Nagaland include Arecanut, Cashewnut, Coconut, coffee. During 2016-17, the total area covered under plantation crops was 2654 ha with a production of 11414 MT. During 2017-18 an area of 2297.25 ha was cultivated with a production of 10687.75 MT. Coconut has the highest yield with 8.12 Ha/MT in 2016-17 and 8.63 Ha/MT in 2017-18.

**Table No. 3.2.3: Area and Production of Plantation crops in Nagaland**

SN	Year 2016-17				Year 2017-18 (Provisional)		
	Name of crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arecanut	184.00	1272.00	6.91	180.00	1113.00	6.18
3	Cashew nut	1199.00	669.00	0.56	940.00	460.75	0.49
4	Coconut in lakh nos.	1164.00	9451.00	8012	1047.50	9045.00	8.63
5	Tea				41.00	49.00	1.20
6	Coffee	107.00	22.00	0.21	78.75	15.00	0.19
7	Other Plantation crops				10.00	5.00	0.50
8	Total	2654.00	11414.00		2312.25	10687.75	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

### 3.2.11 Floriculture

Floriculture is one of the fastest growing sectors under Horticulture in the state and the success of this sector is mainly attributed to the large scale participation of women. During 2016-17 the total area under floriculture was 74537 Sq.m. with a total production of 1779965 stems. The total area in the year 2017-18 increases to 95292 Sq. m with increase in the production to 2924915. Among the flowers Liliium has the highest productivity with 52.38 Stems/Sq.m in 2016-17 and 56.99 Stems/Sq.m in 2017-18.

**Table No.3.2.4: Area and Production of Floriculture in Nagaland**

SN	Name of crops Area in sq. m	Year 2016-17			Year 2017-18(Provisional)		
		Production in stems	Productivity	Area in sq. m	Production in stems	Productivity	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Alstromeria	17035	421772	24.76	18071	1186960	16.88
3	Anthurium	24500	332152	13.56	22400	1151500	13.55
4	Gerbera	12450	210000	16.87	14750	410000	14.69
5	Lilium	10047	526298	52.38	10413	1037800	56.99
6	Orchids	5755	105000	18.25	5500	105000	18.57
7	Rose	4750	184743	38.89	13000	1180000	38.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74537.00</b>	<b>1779965.00</b>		<b>95292.00</b>	<b>2924915.00</b>	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

### 3.3 SERICULTURE

3.3.1 Sericulture was first introduced in the State way back in 1968. Considering the potentiality and the interest of the people towards Sericulture, Govt. of Nagaland has spread Sericulture activities in all the 11 (eleven) districts and more farms were established in all the sectors of Eri, Mulberry, Muga and Oak-tasar.

3.3.2 As on 31st march 2018, Nagaland has a total area of 7761.87 hectares under sericulture activities. Item wise, the break-up of the area under Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Taser are 702.53 ha, 6223.25 ha, 717.91 ha and 118.16 ha respectively. The district wise area under sericulture activities is presented in **Table No.3.3.1**.

3.3.3 During 2017-18, Nagaland produces a total 616.15 MT of raw  
**Table No.3.3.1: District-wise area under Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018:**

SN	Name of District	Area in Hactare				Total
		Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	
1	Dimapur	278.42	1354.48	176.03		1808.94
2	Kohima		678.65		44.51	723.17
3	Peren	208.81	704.15	87.81		1000.78
4	Mokokchung	182.10	1341.53	217.31		1740.95
5	Wokha	23.07	599.74	155.80		778.61
6	Mon	10.11	242.81	60.70		313.63
7	Zunheboto		167.94	12.14		180.08
8	Tuensang		356.12			356.12

9	Phek		248.88	8.09	63.53	320.51
10	Longleng		280.04			280.04
11	Kiphire		248.88		10.11	258.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>702.53</b>	<b>6223.25</b>	<b>717.91</b>	<b>118.16</b>	<b>7761.87</b>

Source: Directorate of Sericulture

silk. Item wise, the production of mulberry silk, Eri and Muga silk was 12.15 MT, 603 MT and 1 MT respectively. The production of respective amount of cocoon during the same period was Mulberry (111.60 MT), Eri (713.26 MT), Muga (22.94 Lakhs No) and Oak Tasar (0.923 Lakhs No). District wise, Mokokchung produce the largest quantity of Eri, Mulberry (Dimapur), Muga (Dimapur) and Oak-Tasar (Phek).

**Table No.3.3.2: Infrastructure facilities of Sericulture Industry of Nagaland (2012-18)**

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit/Nos</i>
1	Multiend Reeling Unit (10 basin)	2
2	Cottage basin (5 basin)	1
3	Reeling cum Twisting	20
4	Motorised Spinnig machine	4894

#### **NEW POLICY/INITIATIVE UNDERTAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT:**

3.3.4 During the period, 2017-18 & 2018-19, Govt. of Nagaland through an NGO, SAMVRUDI TRUST is prioritising on Post Cocoon Sectors with the objective to promote fabric processing at Sabangya and New Chungtia under Mokokchung district. During the process of implementation, total of 400 women stakeholders have been trained in the art of silk reeling and weaving. The unit has started production of silk fabrics which is in the process of commercial production. The project is sponsored under North Eastern Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) funded by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India . The State department of Sericulture is the implementing agency and SAMVRUDI TRUST is the executing team.

### 3.4 LIVESTOCK

#### 3.4.1 Livestock Population Profile

As per the 19th Livestock Census conducted in 2012, the total livestock population of the State was 31,91,149 numbers compared to 50,23,269 numbers in 2007 Census showing a negative growth of 36.47 per cent. The census reveals that, out of 10,67,454 animals (excluding Poultry birds, Ducks, Turkeys and Quails), Pig accounted for 47.19 per cent followed by cattle at 22.01 per cent, Dog at 10.59 per cent and Goat at 9.31 per cent while Mithun and Buffalo population accounted for only 3.30 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively. The Poultry Birds, Ducks Turkeys and Quails constituted 66.55 per cent of the total livestock population in the State. The comparative statement of the Census conducted in 2003, 2007 and 2012 is shown in **Table No.3.4.1**.

**Table No.3.4.1: Comparative Statement of 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Censuses**

SN	Species	17th Livestock Census 2003	18th Livestock Census 2007	19th Livestock Census 2012	Growth rate in % of 18th & 19th Livestock Census
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cattle	451017	469818	234974	-49.99
2	Buffalo	33757	33920	32648	-3.75
3	Mithun	40452	33355	35258	5.71
4	Sheep	4187	3649	3815	4.55
5	Goat	174929	178072	99350	-44.21
6	Dog	141373	161617	113021	-30.07
7	Rabbit	38408	41922	44227	5.5
8	Pig	644214	697790	503688	-27.82
9	Horse & Pony	893	799	473	-40.8
10	Duck	116576	120131	125961	4.85
11	Poultry Bird	2672554	3282196	1995485	-39.2
12	Turkey	-	-	1592	-
13	Quail	-	-	657	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4318360</b>	<b>5023269</b>	<b>3191149</b>	<b>-36.47</b>

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

#### Present Status of Animal Husbandry

3.4.2 As per the Sample Survey Report of 2017-18, the State produces 45.23 % per cent of the total requirement worth of Rs. 1206.15 crores

leaving a shortfall of 54.77 % per cent. Out of this shortfall, the State imported Animal Husbandry products worth of Rs. 212.05 crores in monetary terms. **Table No. 3.4.2**

**Table No. 3.4.2: Status of Animal Husbandry (2017-18)**

SN	Item	Total re-requirement of the State	Availabil-ity (State Internal Production)	Monetary value of availabil-ity in the State (Rs in Crores)	Total short-fall in the State	Total import into the State	Monetary value of import into the State (Rs in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Meat ('000 Tones)	66.70 ('000 tones)	32.45 ('000 Tones)	686.32	34.25 ('000 Tones)	7.28 ('000 Tones)	121.576
2	Milk ('000 Tones)	117.71 ('000 Tones)	78.46 ('000 Tones)	1353.44	39.25 ('000 Tones)	2.868 ('000 Tones)	84.606
3	Egg (Lakh No.)	1956.50 (Lakh No.)	398.76 (Lakh No.)	23.93	155.77 (Lakh No.)	117.38 (Lakh No.)	5.869
	Total(Monetary value)	3558.5925		1206.15	1975.72		212.05

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

**Table No.3.4.3: Value of Domestic Production of Meat, Egg, Dairy and Import Cost**

SN	Year	Import Cost (Rs. In Crores)	Internal Product ((Rs. In Crores)
1	2	3	4
1	2011-12	220.26	953.7
2	2012-13	220.12	1166.74
3	2013-14	215.46	1180.07
4	2014-15	214.74	1115.87
5	2015-16	212.99	1116.4
6	2016-17	212.16	1205.00
7	2017-18	212.05	1206.15

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

3.4.3 Livestock development in the State improved through adaption of various strategies like charting out of road map, vision 2030 revival and improvement of the traditional backyard livestock & poultry farming, conversion of demonstration farms into breeding and production units, setting up of private commercial and rural breeding farms on Public Private Partnership mode are some initiatives which have scaled up production in this sector. Production of meat, milk

and egg in the State during 2017-18 was 32.45 thousand tones, 78.46 thousand tones, 398.76 lakh numbers respectively. **Table No. 3.4.2.**

3.4.4 The State has reduced level of per capita availability of meat & egg during 2017-18. This is on account of assuming the population of the State at 21,50,000 and not 19,78,502 of 2011 Census. The details of per capita availability of meat, milk and egg (including import) for the last five years is presented in the **Table No.3.4.4.**

**Table.No 3.4.4: Per capita availability of Milk, Meat and Egg in the State**

SN	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Milk (gm/head/day)	112.5	112.77	110.05	105.05	107.581	102.86	102.62
2	Meat (gm/head/day)	112.5	115.28	93.37	54.33	48.84	49.99	50.62
3	Egg (gm/head/day)	41	37	35	35	23.48	24	24.01

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

### **ANIMAL HEALTH CARE**

3.4.5 At present, there are 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 55 Dispensaries, 100 Veterinary Health Centres and 23 Quarantine Check Posts (QCP) in the State. These institutions provide Veterinary services and consultancy services to needy farmers both in the urban and rural areas. Basic medicine like antibiotics, antipyretics, de-worming, anti-rabies etc is procured and is provided to the needy farmers and pet owners. These health institutes provided both clinical medicine and surgical treatment supported with pathological, micro-biological and parasitological services through the laboratories which is attached to all the hospitals. Diligent services and vigil rendered by these institutes are able to check various contagious diseases occurring in the State thereby preventing economic losses through livestock mortality.

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

3.4.6 Govt. of Nagaland is maintaining 10 Nos. of Poultry Breeding Farms, 5 Nos. of Cattle Breeding Farms, 5 Nos. of Dairy Up gradation Centre, 10 Nos. of Pig Breeding Farms for germ plasm development. Improved LIT chicks, Exotic Crossbreds of pigs and proven straws

for Artificial Insemination for cattle are being sourced and bred/ inseminate in the Govt. of Nagaland run farms. The progeny of these livestock and poultry are provided to the farmers for further dissemination at the field level for production of meat, milk and eggs.

### Important Animal Husbandry activities during 2018-19

3.4.7 During 2018-19, Government of Nagaland through the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services has strengthening 1 (one) State Poultry Breeding Farm at Zunheboto, 1 (one) Rabbit Breeding Farm at Medziphema, 1(one) Goat Farm at Tseminyu, Kohima, Establishment of Rural Pig Slaughter Houses in 6 Urban Towns in Nagaland and Renovation of 2 (two) State Pig Breeding Farm at Akuluto and Merangkong is being taken up so as to provide improve stock to the poultry, sheep and pig to the farmers under National Livestock Mission (NLM). To enhance milk production at the farmer level 2 (two) Community Dairy Farm are been established at Botsa and Tseminyu with a capacity of 20 milking cow each under State Plan.

## 3.5 FISHERIES

3.5.1 Nagaland is endowed with hill streams and rivers which has varieties of endemic fish fauna with rich and unique Natural resources. The fisheries sector has been playing a pivotal role in the economic development of the state by virtue of its potential contribution to employment generation, income augmentation, addressing food and nutritional security concerns etc.

**Table No.3.5.1: Fish Production in Nagaland**

SN	Particulars	Units/Nos 2016-17	Units/Nos 2017-18
1	Fish Production	8605 MT	8990.5 MT
2	Fish Seed Production	480 MT	481 lakhs

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland



3.5.2 During 2017-18, the total fish production has increase by 3.85 per cent raising the total fish production in the State from 8605 MT in 2016-17 to 8990.5 MT in 2017-18.

**Table No.3.5.2: Statistics of Fish Production**

SN	Type of Resources	2016-17		2017-18	
		Volume(MT)	Area (ha)	Volume(MT)	Area(ha)
1	Ponds and Tanks	7090.70	3298	7422.2	3375.5
2	Paddy-Cum-Fish Culture	1146.65	3230	1199.9	3340
3	Doyang Reservoir	358.63	2258	359.26	2258
4	Rivers/Streams etc.	3.04	-	3.1	-
5	Lakes/Weirs/Swamps etc.	5.98	1000	6.04	1040
<b>Total</b>		<b>8605.00</b>	<b>9786</b>	<b>8990.5</b>	<b>10013.5</b>

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland

3.5.3 During 2017-18, Nagaland produce a total quantity of 8990.8 MT and around 3700-3750 MT of Fish was imported to supplement the growing demand of fish consumption. During the same year, the per capita consumption of fish was 6.43 kgs only, which is much below the nutritional requirement of 11 kgs per capita consumption as per WHO recommendation.

3.5.4 During 2018-19 the State envisages to increase local fish production to about 9240 MT and in addition import 3650 MT of fish from outside the State to meet the demand of fish consumption.

3.5.5 Nagaland fisheries resources potential comprise of about 30,000 hectares of lentic (terrestrial waters such as lakes and ponds) and 1600 Kms of lotic (flowing water), Reservoir 2258 ha, Paddy-cum-Fish culture 82500 ha and Lake/weirs/swamps 1700 ha. The present percentage utilization of the available potential resources is low.

**Table No 3.5.3.**

**Table No.3.5.3: Available Potential Area for Fishery Activity in the State**

SN	Source of policy framework	Resource potential			Percentage of Area utilized till date	Total average productivity level (kg/ha/yr)
		Estimated potential total area	Utilized area uptill 2017-18(ha)	Unutilized area (ha)		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Inland Culture Fisheries					
	(a) Ponds /Tanks	30,000ha	3375.50	26,624.50	11.25%	2150
	(b)Integrated Fish Culture					
	(i)Paddy -cum-fish culture	82,500 ha	3340	79,160	4.05%	335-500
	(ii)Livestock-cum-fish culture	-	-	-	-	-
B	Inland Capture Fisheries					
	(a) Reservoir	2258 ha	2258	-	100%	158
	(b)Rivers/Streams Fisheries	1600 kms	-	-	-	-
	© Lakes/Weirs/Swamps	1700 ha	1040	660	61.20%	-

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland

3.5.6 During 2018-19, Government of Nagaland in order to harness the potential of fish resources and to increase the production of fish has spent a total amount of Rs.5.95 crores i.e, 2.47 crores under RKVY and 3.48 crores under NEC. The amount was spent on development of derelict water bodies, development of paddy-cum-fish culture, capacity building & upgradation and development of carp hatchery and fish seed rearing unit and other fishery project.

3.5.7 During 2019-20 under Blue Revolution – Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, Govt. of Nagaland envisages to construct fish seed rearing ponds, installation of solar power support system for aquaculture and establishment of hatcheries with an approved amount of Rs. 3.89 crores.

### 3.6 FOREST COVER OF NAGALAND

3.6.1 Nagaland has an approximate total forest area of 8629.30 Sq.Km which constitute 52.04 per cent of its total geographical area. Out of the total forest area of 8629.30 Sq.Km, the State Government owned 11.70 per cent and the rest 88.30 per cent is owned by Private/community.

**Table No.3.6.1: Total Forest Area**

<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Forest Area in Sq.Km</i>	<i>percentage of Total Forest Area</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Geographical Area</i>
a). Government owned Forests:			
1. Reserved Forests & Wildlife Sanctuary*	264.28	3.06	1.59
2. Protected Forests	34.69	0.40	0.21
3. Purchased Forests	192.47	2.23	1.16
b). Government controlled (Private owned) forests			
5. Protected Forest	516.79	5.99	3.12
c). Village Owned Forests:			
6. Virgin Forests	4778.27	55.37	28.82
7. Degraded Forest	2842.8	32.94	17.15
Total (a+b+c)	8629.3	100.00	52.04
d). OWNERSHIP			
i) State Government	1008.23	11.68	6.08
ii) Private/Community	7621.07	88.32	45.97
	<b>8629.30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>52.04</b>

Wildlife Sanctuary\* 202.02 2.31 1.22  
 (Source: Dept. of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)

3.6.2 The component wise total forest area is presented in the **Table No.3.6.1**

### 3.6.3 Recorded Forest Area

Recorded forest of Nagaland is classified into Reserve Forest, Protected Forest and Un-classed Forest. As per records, Recorded Forest in the State covers 52.04 per cent of State's geographical area. Out of the total recorded forest area of 8629.30 sq.km. Reserved Forest in the State constitutes 0.72 per cent, Protected Forests 5.51 per cent and Un-classed Forest constitutes 93.56 per cent.

### 3.6.4 Forest Cover as Per Satellite Interpretation

Based on interpretation of satellite data pertaining to Oct-Dec 2015 the forest cover of the State is 12,489 Sq.km which is 75.33% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 1,279 Sq.km area under very dense forest, 4,587 Sq.km are under moderately dense forest and 6,623 Sq.km under open forest.

3.6.5 In terms of district-wise percentage of total forest area, Tuensang has the largest share of 13.40 per cent followed by Phek 13 per cent and Peren 11.51 per cent respectively. District-wise forest cover in different canopy density classes along with scrub are given in **Table No.3.6.2**

**Table No.3.6.2: District Wise Forest Cover**

District	Geographical Area	2017 Assessment			Total	District wise percentage of total Forest Area	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest			
Dimapur TH	927	24	163	402	589	4.72	6
Kiphire	1,130	152	285	398	835	6.69	62
Kohima TH	1,463	132	381	673	1,186	9.50	58
Longleng	562	0	127	248	375	3.00	34
Mokokchung TH	1,615	2	504	816	1,322	10.59	29
Mon TH	1,786	32	434	741	1,207	9.66	95
Peren	1,651	137	659	642	1,438	11.51	56
Phek TH	2,026	274	643	707	1,624	13.00	68
Tuensang TH	2,536	441	554	678	1,673	13.40	32
Wokha TH	1,628	1	468	837	1,306	10.46	8
Zunhebto TH	1,255	84	369	481	934	7.48	55
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,579</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>6,623</b>	<b>12,489</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>503</b>

(Source: State of the Forest Report 2017)

### 3.6.6 Protected Area

Nagaland has one national park and three wild life sanctuaries having a combine area of 241.20 Sq.Km. which accounts for 1.45 per cent of total geographical area of the State.

**Table No.3.6.3: Protected Area of Nagaland**

SN	Protected Area	Area in Sq.Km.	Remarks
1	Intanki National Park	202.00	Notified under Wile Life (Protection) Act, 1972
2	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	23.57	- do -
3	Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary	9.23	Notified under Nagaland Jhum Act, 1974
4	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary	6.40	Notified under Wile Life (Protection) Act, 1972
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241.20</b>	

(Source: Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)

3.6.7 In order to increase Protected Area, Govt. of Nagaland had Notified 18 Community Reserves under section 36© of the Wildlife Protection Act,1972. The Notified 18 Community Reserves are list in the **Table No.3.6.4**

SN	Name of the Area
1	Kigwema Community Reserve
2	D. Khel Kohima Community Reserve
3	Mezoma Community Reserve
4	Dihoma Community Reserve
5	Chishilimi Community Reserve
6	Khekiye Community Reserve
7	Lizuto Community Reserve
8	Atoizu community Reserve
9	Thsuruhu Community Reserve
10	Tsekhwelu Community Reserve
11	Luzaphuhu Community Reserve
12	Kikruma Community Reserve
13	Chemekong Community Reserve
14	Morakjo Community Reserve
15	Tsiepama Community Reserve
16	Khrokhropfu Community Reserve
17	Mopungchuket Community Reserve
18	Bonchu Community Reserve

(Source: Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)

### JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT (JFM)

Joint forest management of forests was started with the Government Notification No. FOR-153 (Vol-II) Dated 05.03.1997: This is in conformity with the National Forest Policy of involving the people in the management, development, protection and sharing of forest produce jointly with the State Government and also taking into account the land holding pattern in Nagaland. The main objective of JFM are:

1. To elicit active participation of villagers in
  - (a) creation (b) management and (c) protection of plantations.
2. To achieve ecological needs consonant with sustainable productive Forestry.
3. To create a wood-based economy for the people.

### **3.7 WATER RESOURCES**

#### **3.7.1 Minor Irrigation(MI):**

During 2017-18, Govt. of Nagaland has submitted Detail Project Report for 270 minor irrigation schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.206.85 crore and target to develop 8544.00 hectares CCA for consideration of sanction by the Ministry of Water Resources Government of India. The scheme is scheduled to be implemented during 2(two) years under the flagship programme “Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna”(PMKSY).

#### **3.7.2 Flood Management Programme(FMP):**

FMP is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 70:30(CS:SS) which is now been changed to 90:10 under NITI Aayog. So far Govt. of Nagaland has physically completed 3 Nos of projects at an estimated cost of Rs.3738.251 lakh providing a total protection length of 13.192 Km.

#### **3.7.3 National Hydrology Project (NHP) :**

The Ministry of Water Resources has sanctioned an amount of Rs.28.00 crores for implementation of the programme over a period of 8(eight) years i.e; from 2016-17 to 2022-23. During 2017-18, the state received Rs.1.37crores under this programme.

#### **3.7.4 Incensitivation for Bridging Irrigation Gap(ISBIG):**

In Nagaland the ISBIG scheme is to be implemented at Chanki Valley under Mokokchung District covering a cluster of 13 MI schemes with a command area of 1007 hectares.

### **3.8 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION**

3.8.1 The development, conservation and management of soil and water are being done by the Government of Nagaland through the Department of Soil and Water Conservation with active participation of the people of the State. The commitment and the endeavour of the Government is to bring about sustainable development in harmony with nature through optimum development and judicious utilization of natural resources.

### **INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWMP)**

3.8.2 The Model Integrated water management Project was introduced and implemented during 2017-18 and the project is to continue for the span of three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20. Govt. of Nagaland through the Department of Soil and Water Conservation has taken up 1 (One) micro model IWMP in each District and 1(One) in Soil Conservation Training and Training Research Centre and contiguous area of Sechü Zubza, totaling to 12 Nos. of Micro Watershed. For the project, the topographical features of the land should consist of 3 (three) tier system in which the Soil & Water Conservation treatments can be accommodated in the arable, non-arable lands and Drainage Line Treatments (DLT) i.e. Soil & Water Conservation structures. The Micro-Watershed for Model IWMP are selected depending on the eco-system thereby enhancing the productivity and life support for betterment of the people and maintaining the ecological environment.

### **3.8.3 INTEGRATED LAND DEVELOPMENT(ILD) Under NABARD RIDF**

The Integrated Land Development (ILD) scheme is one of the State Earmarked Sector schemes for large scale land development. The fund is being provided by the NABARD as loan to the State Government (Negotiated Loan) under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). It gives direct contribution to the infrastructure for higher production and productivity.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE SOIL TESTING LABORATORY**

#### **BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT AT KOHIMA, NAGALAND**

3.8.4 Regular update of the soil physic-chemical properties is a necessity so as to determine its capability and productivity for sustainable agriculture. To realize this objective, establishment of soil testing laboratory is of paramount importance. Govt. of Nagaland therefore has proposed for establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory building at Kohima under NEC scheme. The laboratory is envisioned for installation with the state of the art equipment so as to enable systematic collection of soil samples for analyzing thereby generating the test reports through soil health cards. The laboratory will be

equipped with more compatible instrument to analyze both macro and micro nutrients. With the establishment of soil testing laboratory, it is envisioned that the farmers and stakeholders are catered with concrete and reliable information on soil health and its management for economic production.

### **INTEGRATED CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT (FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME):**

3.8.5 Integrated Catchment Area Treatment under AIBP under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for the Flood Management Programmes implemented by Govt. of Nagaland has 3 prioritized projects namely Upper Sidzu in Kohima and Phek Districts, Nanga-Mela Ghoki in Zunheboto district and Dzuma sub-watersheds in Dimapur district. The programme is taken up not only as flood control measures/ scheme but also to restore back the fragile ecology of the watersheds and stabilizing the catchments of Hydro Electric, water supply, irrigation, agriculture projects including roads and landslides in various pockets.

## **3.9 COOPERATION**

3.9.1 Cooperative Society is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. It imbibes the value of self-help, self-dependent, democracy, equality and solidarity. Section 4(1) of the Nagaland Cooperative Societies Act, 2017 defines Cooperative as “A Society whose objective is to promote the economic interest or general welfare of its members or of the public in accordance with Cooperative principles”.

### **TOTAL NUMBERS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 28/02/2018**

3.9.2 The State had a total of seven (7) registered cooperative societies at state level, Three District level cooperative societies and 8011 registered Primary cooperative societies as on February 2018.

### **RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)**

3.9.3 It is the flagship scheme of Government of India whereby Funds are granted to the states to increase their expenditure on agriculture



and allied sectors. During the year 2017-2018, phase wise financial assistance in the form of loan for Credit Linkage was extended. During the 1st phase eleven (11) Cooperative Societies were assisted and the process for 2nd phase is underway, wherein 22 cooperative societies are to be assisted.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICDP)

3.9.4 Govt. of Nagaland has prepared the project report with the concept of “Producers to Consumers” whereby Agri and Allied working sector are being targeted along with others sectors for creation of infrastructure facilities like godowns, cold storage, marketing, transport and banking etc. so that the entire project gets streamlined and work together as a unit for augmenting the business of the societies.

NCDC has accorded sanction for launch of project starting from 2017-2018. The **Table No.3.9.1** indicates the district wise allocation.

**Table No.3.9.1: District Wise Audit Position and Audit Fees Realized during 2017-2018**

SN	District	No. of Societies Audited	Audit Fees Realized
1	Kohima	118	71,053.00
2	Phek	50	34,550.00
3	Dimapur	32	46,750.00
4	Wokha	93	25,620.00
5	Mon	6	7,750.00
6	Mokokchung	165	1,31,300.00
7	Zunheboto	77	15,300.00
8	Tuensang	62	19,750.00
9	Mangkolemba	14	3,250.00
10	Longleng	65	9,000.00
11	Kiphire	66	12,300.00
12	Peren	12	3,950.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3,80,573.00</b>

Source :Department of Cooperation

**Table No.3.9.2: Distri-wise allocation of ICDP**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

SN	Name of the ICDP District	Total Project Cost	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Outlay
1	Kohima	1514.899	374.498
2	Peren	710.736	164.251
3	Tuensang	1604.420	388.940
4	Longleng	501.860	124.390
5	Kiphire	878.070	211.230
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5209.985</b>	<b>1263.309</b>

Source :Department of Cooperation

**CHAPTER 4**

**INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL RESOURCES**



## 4.1 INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

### Industrial Policy of the State

4.1.1 The State Industrial Policy was revised in 2004 to provide better facilities to entrepreneur/industrialists for promotion of enterprises both in manufacturing and service sector. The Government under the policy has taken various measures like industrial development of infrastructure, promotion of export and trade, provision of training and development in entrepreneurial and technical skill. The Government also provides incentives to promote industrial activity. The incentive scheme package includes: a) Power subsidy b) Drawal of power line c) subsidy for feasibility study cost d) Manpower subsidy e) Subsidy for quality control measures.

### Textile, Handloom and Handicrafts

4.1.2 The Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd(NHHDC) was set up in 1979 as a Government of Nagaland undertaking with the main objective of promotion and development of vibrant traditional handloom and handicrafts product, indigenous and unique to the State. NHHDC invested an amount of Rs.10.30 Lakhs only for procurement of raw materials for production with total turnover of Rs.15.10 Lakhs during 2017-18. The Corporation also invested an amount of Rs. 40.60 Lakhs for procurement of handloom & handicrafts finished products and achieved a total sales amounting to Rs.39.10 Lakhs during 2017-18. During the financial year 2017-18, the Government of India has sanctioned 8 block level cluster under Nagaland Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) for a period of 2 years. Altogether 1140 beneficiaries were benefited.

4.1.3 Development of Bamboo, Cane and Wood based handicraft products funded by the State Government with support of GOI is implemented through cluster based development under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) in six clusters:

1. Pfutsero, Phek District
2. Lungwa, Mon District
3. Ghathashi, Zunheboto District
4. Longleng, Longleng District
5. Jalukie, Peren District
6. Tuli, Mokokchung District

#### **Jaya Citronella Grass-Aromatic/Medical Plant Scheme**

4.1.4 Extraction of Citronella oil in Nagaland is on demonstration farm basis. There are 10 citronella demonstration farms in the state. In 2017-18 a total of 450 litres of Citronella oil was produced with its market value at Rs.3.60 Lakhs.

#### **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

4.1.5 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at national level for implementation of the scheme. At state level the scheme is implemented through KVIC, KVIB and District Industries Centres (DICs).

4.1.6 The achievement of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2018-19 was quite satisfactory. The target allotted against the District Industries Centres (DICs) during 2018-19 was 452 (Four hundred and fifty two) units only. The selection of the beneficiaries are done through District Task Force (DTF) headed by the Deputy Commissioner of all the respective districts and the case of selected beneficiaries has been forwarded to the recommended banks for release of loans and margin money as well to set up their approved enterprises. The employment generation under the said programme during the current financial year 2018-19 is approximately 3616 nos.

### **State Initiatives Under Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (NIDC)**

- 4.1.7 With the objective to promote, develop, establish & assist industries in the state, NIDC has played a significant role in taking up several major projects to contribute to the industrial development of the state. The contributions made comply the with the infrastructural & employment generation needs of the state. As on 31st March 2017, paid up capital of NIDC stands at Rs.23.20crore and Rs.18.46 Crore are subscribed by the IDBI and the State Government respectively.
- 4.1.8 Some of the major initiatives and projects implemented by NIDC are:
- a. Agro and Food Processing Special Economic Zone (AFSEZ) at Ganeshnagar
  - b. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) at Kiruphema
  - c. Industrial Estate-NIDC manages two Industrial Estate at Dimapur
  - d. Assistance to States for Deloping Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE)-NIDC id the State Nodal agency

#### **4.1.9 New Projects in the Pipeline**

1. Development of Ginger Value Chain in Nagaland for Export Market
2. Up-gradation of Industrial Estate
3. Working Women Hostel

## **4.2 MINERAL RESOURCES**

### **COAL PRODUCTION**

- 4.2.1 Coal is one of the largest mineral resources Nagaland has. Inorder to make judicious exploitation of coal resources, the Government is undertaking the activities of Regional coal exploration in potential areas. Presently, Regional Coal exploration is undergoing in Melak-Tsurang valley coalfield, Mokokchung. The exploration which commenced from November 2014 in Changki Coal Block-A (CCBA) was completed in March 2017, while the exploration is in continuation in Changki Coal Block B (CCBB).

4.2.2 Since 2006, the State Government had implemented the Nagaland Coal Policy and Rules 2006 with the main objective of regulating the coal mining in the State. In view of the Policy, the activities carried out during 2017-18 includes the issuance of about 3 coal Mining Lease (CML) and 3 Small pocket Deposit license (SPDL), 17 nos of check gates were set up to regulate and control revenue from Coal Sector in coal bearing districts, and additional manpower were deployed to man various check gates. Four Coal depots namely- Singphan, Shetap, Tuli and Changki- Marani road were set up during 2017-18. It is reported that the revenue collected from the Coal Sector was about 1 crore during 2017-18, and it is anticipated to grow if good investments to place proper infrastructures in the designated coal depots is made.

#### **MINOR MINERALS**

4.2.3 Due to poor structure of mechanism for governance in regulating small scale mining in the State, Nagaland with its richly endowed mineral resources, is yet to be fully explored and assessed for its commercial use. Besides, due to lack of proper rules in place, there was an adverse impact of rampant and illegal sand, boulder mining in Chathe and Dhansiri River of Dimapur District. Consequently, the State Government decided to frame Nagaland Minor Minerals Concession Rules (NMMCR) 2004 under Section 17 of the Nagaland (Ownership Transfer of Land & its Resources) Act 1990, which primarily outlines the mechanism for granting leases for various minerals and issues related to it. The overall minor mineral resources such as sandstone, marbles, granite and slates assessed in the State is about 317 MMT. It is anticipated that, if proper infrastructure such as construction of offices, mineral check gates in Districts are created along with sufficient manpower, the State Government can generate revenue to the tune of Rs. 5-10 crore from minor mineral sector.

*(Source: Directorate of Geology & Mining, Nagaland)*

#### **Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NSMDC)**

4.2.4 NSMDC Ltd. is a fully owned Government corporation and is engaged in the commercial exploitation and promotion of mineral



base industries in the State. At present NSMDC Ltd. operate two units of Decorative and Dimensional Stone Plants at Chumukedima and Wazeho. To increase the productive capacity, NSMDC has initiated up gradation of the two units.

- 4.2.5 In tune with the policy of the Government, NSMDC is slowly shifting its activities from a production organization to promoter and facilitator of mineral base industries in the State. In order to initiate and facilitate growth of mineral based industries in the State by utilizing locally available resources, NSMDC had started construction of a Mineral Industry Growth Centre at I.I.D.C. Kiruphema to impart training on mineral trades such as stone engraving, concrete block making and tiles making.

#### **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

- 4.2.6 The State Government has framed the Nagaland Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules and Regulation 2012 under Article 370 A. It is reported that Oil exploration carried out by various agencies in the State has established a prognosticated reserve of Petroleum & Natural Gas to 600 million tones in Northwest along Nagaland Assam border. The Nagaland Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules 2012, if effectively implemented can generate 500 to 600 lakhs annual revenue to the State exchequer.

#### **GROUND WATER SECTOR**

- 4.2.7 In order to meet the water requirements of the people in the State, the Directorate of Geology and Mining undertakes various activities for identifying and harnessing ground water in potential areas in all the Districts. During the year 2017-2018, drilling of 7 nos. of tube wells at few locations in hilly and valley areas of Kohima, Dimapur, and Wokha districts under exploration-cum-mobilization of ground water resources were carried out. Also, 5 nos of tube wells under deposit work in Kiphire, Tuensang and Dimapur districts to harness groundwater for domestic purposes were constructed. Revenue generated from the groundwater Sector during the period 2017-18 is 10.00 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs) only.

4.2.8 The other activities include, identification of potential sites for groundwater recharge in Dimapur valley. The quantum of work includes delineation of potential aquifer zones of ground water, generation of well data through boring of shallow tube wells, identification/ survey of water source for artificial work and geomorphic and drainage mapping on GIS platform. Altogether, 72 nos of feasible recharge site have been identified and mapped.

4.2.9 Moreover, censusing of tube wells, dug wells and spring source in four districts viz., Kohima, Dimapur, Wokha and Mokokchung is currently under progress to ascertain the groundwater reserves on availability and usage of water by the local population.

**CHAPTER 5**

**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**



## 5.1 POWER AND ELECTRICITY

5.1.1 Power or electricity is one of the core infrastructures to accelerate economic development of a region. It is a source of energy for increasing industrial production besides, meeting the domestic energy requirements. The demand for energy overtime has increased immensely .It has, therefore, grown at a rate faster than other forms of energy. Power sector makes a direct and significant contribution to the economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhances the quality of life.

### STATE POWER ALLOCATION

5.1.2 The State is fully dependent on its share of power allocation from the Central Public Sector Undertaking such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC. The peak power demand during 2017-18 stood at 165 MW during peak hour and 100 MW during off peak period.

### STATE OWNED POWER GENERATION

5.1.3 The State owned Power generation are from Hydro power sectors Likimro (24MW), Lang (1MW), Tehok (1MW), Duilomroi-I (0.54 MW) and Duilomroi-II (0.20 MW ). The table below shows the energy generated by various power generating unit in the state.

**Table No. 5.1.1: State Owned Power Generation Projects**

SN	Name of the project/Generating Unit	Total energy generated from 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 28 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2018
1	24 MW Likimro HEP	84.67 MU
2	1MW Lang HEP	1.06 MU
3	1 MW Tehok HEP	Nil**
4	540 KW Duilumroi MHEP	0.20 MU

\*\* Transmission Line/Evacuation yet to be completed.  
Source: Annual Administrative Report, Power Department 2017-18

## DISTRIBUTION

### Household Electrification in Rural Areas

5.1.4 Under the flagship program of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna/Saubhagya, during 2018-19 cent percent electrification of all un-electrified villages and households was achieved. This is a landmark achievement for the State along with the other States of the Country.

5.1.5 With communitisation, the concept of Single Point Metering (SPM) had been adopted. SPM involves metering of Village/Khel/Locality at a single point. SPM's are managed by Boards which is the Urban Electricity Management Board (UEMB) in urban areas and Village Electricity Management Board (VEMB) in rural areas. More than 95% of Villages are under the ambit of communitisation. The Communitisation Model has proved difficult to be adopted in the urban areas mainly due to constrains involving electrically isolating a specific area so as to be metered through a SPM as well as mix of local authorities. The Division-wise details of SPM are as in the table below:

**Table No.5.1.2: Division Wise Single Point Metering during 2018-19**

Sl	Division	VEMB		UEMB	
		No. of SPM	No. of Cons.	No. of SPM	No. of Cons.
1	Dimapur	14	1575	4	745
2	Chumukedima	228	21791		
3	Kohima	158	11949	1	280
4	Peren	77	5275		
5	Wokha	102	6684		
6	Phek	115	10104		
7	Mokokchung	127	15207	18	9444
8	Changtongya	67	8868		
9	Kiphire	97	4384		
10	Mon	128	10951		
11	Tuensang	109	7885		
12	Zunheboto	156	6553		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>111226</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10469</b>

### Distribution by type of category

5.1.6 The consumers are divided into various billing categories. Table below indicates the category-wise number of consumers and the percentage consumption of each category.

**Table No.5.1.3: Distribution: Category-wise number of consumers during 2018-19**

SN	Category	No. of Consumers	% of Consumption
1	Domestic	136734	35.92%
2	Commercial	22071	11.87%
3	Industrial	4690	7.07%
4	Bulk	1522	14.93%
5	PWW	38	0.06%
6	Irrigation	1	0.00%
7	Public Light	621	0.15%
8	VEMB	111226	25.38%
9	UEMB	10469	4.62%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>287372</b>	<b>100%</b>

## REVENUE

- 5.1.7 Through the Government of India funded R-APDRP program, IT enabled energy accounting system, on-line billing and collection are now in place in 9 major towns of the State. This has greatly increased the ease of paying electricity bills for our consumers. Coverage of 3 other towns by the same IT project – Kiphire, Longleng and Peren are in progress. The annual cost of sustaining the IT system is about Rs 4.16 cr.
- 5.1.8 Following the good results of a small scale pre-paid metering pilot project in Dimapur covering about 1,200 consumers, it is to be scaled up in Dimapur by another 10,000 nos and at Kohima by 9,000 nos. under the IPDS scheme amounting Rs. 2339.22 Lakh. This is to provide better consumer servicing for those pre-paid consumers. It is also expected that revenue mobilization shall be improved and AT&C losses reduced by usage of pre-paid meters.
- 5.1.9 Out of a total purchase of 794.68 MU, during 2017-18, the consumption within the State was 765.16 MU. The electricity generation within the State was 87.85 MU. For power purchase the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 296.97 Cr. While the revenue from sale of power within the State during the same period was Rs. 116.30 Cr and Rs 13.85 Cr was earned by trading 29.52 MU. A comparison of the revenue receipts (within the State) in the 3 quarters of 2017-18 & 2018-19 is shown below.

**Table No. 5.1.4: Revenue Receipt during 2017-18 & 2018-2019**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Revenue Receipts (Rs. Cr)</i>	<i>Inc/Dcr (Rs. Cr)</i>	<i>Inc/Dcr (%)</i>
2016-17: upto Dec 2016	74.23		
2017-18: upto Dec 2017	84.17	9.94	13.39%
2018-19: upto Dec 2018	89.95	5.78	6.87%

**Table No. 5.1.5: Power Purchase and Revenue Receipts for the last 3 years**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Power Purchase</i>	<i>Power Purchase</i>	<i>Revenue Receipts</i>
	<i>MU</i>	<i>Rs Crores</i>	<i>Rs Crores</i>
2015-16	773.77	249.08	112.73
2016-17	805.67	296.84	116.42
2017-18	794.68	296.97	130.15

## **5.2 ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

5.2.1 Transportation network system is a key element of economic infrastructure. Development of agriculture, industry and trade, is crucially dependent on the growth and development of the network of roads. It plays an important role in economic growth linking producers and consumers and providing economic and social opportunities and benefits that result in positive multipliers effects such as better accessibility to markets, employment and additional investments. Nagaland transport comprises of road transport, air and railway. Unfortunately, Nagaland being a land-locked State, communication by air, railway is limited and thus the only proper mode of transportation is road communication system. Therefore, construction and development of roads assumes paramount importance in the State.

5.2.2 The total road length of the State during 2018-19 excluding the National Highways is 12079.8 Km. Due to changes in classification and up-gradation of roads from Other District Road (ODR) to Major District Road (MDR) or to State Highway the road length in various categories under the purview of the PWD (R&B) decreased from the 2015-16 Length of 13031.83 Km.



**Table.No-5.2.1: Total Length of road under PWD(R&B)**

SN	Category	Road Length (In Km)
		2018-19
1	State Highways	1129.00
2	Major District Roads	1751.25
3	Other District roads	3377.95
4	Village Roads	4420.50
5	Urban Roads	459.30
6	Town Roads	941.80
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12079.80</b>

Source: PWD (R&B)

5.2.3 The respective categories of road length in percentage wise during 2018-19 are: Village road 36.95 per cent, Other district roads 27.96 per cent, Major district road 14.50 per cent, State highway 9.35 percent, Town road 7.80 per cent and Urban road 3.80 per cent.

5.2.4 The physical Target and the achievement of the Nagaland PWD (R&B) is presented in the Table No.-5.2.2

**Table No. 5.2.2: Physical targets and achievements under PWD(R&B), Nagaland**

SN	Name of Schemes	Road Category	Physical target (In Km)	Achievement ( In Km)
			2018-19	2018-19
1	State Plan	Town Roads	89.95	10.00
		Bridges	6	4
2	Non- Development	Maintenance of State Roads	150	45
3	NABARD	ODR	70	44
4	NEC	MDR	126	120
5	NLCPR	MDR/ODR	272	225
6	CRF	ODR/MDR	128	78
7	EI	ODR	115	28
8	ISC	MDR	149	70
9	PMGSY	Village Road	200	110.69

Source: PWD (R&B)

## NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

5.2.5 The total length of National Highway within the State of Nagaland is 1546.88 Km, out of which 1106.48 Km is under Nagaland PWD, 328.6 Km under BRO and 111.8 Km under NHIDCL. The National Highway Wing of the State Public Work Department takes the responsibility of supervising and monitoring construction and maintenance of the road. The National Highways crossing/touching Nagaland State are given in the Table No.5.2.3.

**Table.No.5.2.3: National Highways in Nagaland**

<i>National Highway</i>	<i>Stretch within Nagaland</i>	<i>Total Length Within Nagaland ( in Km)</i>
NH-02	Nagaland Gate- Tuli- Mokokchung- Wokha- Kohima ( TCP Gate)- Mao Gate	270.5
NH-202	Mokokchung- Tuensang- Kiphire- Akash Bridge	326.5
NH-29	Dillai Gate- Tragopan Hotel Jn- Kohima- Chakhabama-Pfutesro-Lanye Bridge	202.88
NH-129	Golaghat Gate-Hotel Tragopan Junction	1
NH-129A	Tepuki Bridge (Peren)-Jalukie- Pimla Junction- Razaphe Junction-NH-29	71
NH-702	Changtongya-Longleng via Dikhu Bridge- Longching- Aboi- Mon- Tizit- Namtola	177
NH-702A	Mokokchung- Zunheboto-Dzulhami-Chazuba-Phek- Kotisu-Tezatse-Meluri	260
NH-702B	Tuensang- Longleng	104
NH-702D	Mokokchung -Tsurang Bridge	85
NH-329A	Diphu-Pimla Junction	30.00 (Approx)
NH-229	NH-29 Sub Jail Junction- Thahekhu- Chumukedima (NH-29)	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1546.88</b>

Source: PWD (National Highway)

## 5.3 HOUSING

5.3.1 The Nagaland PWD (Housing) undertakes the construction works of all Government residential and non- residential building spread all over the State and beyond. The total number of Government building constructed till 2018 was 6058 having a total plinth area of 6107486.29 sq/ft. The Government maintains three different categories of building i.e, RCC with slab, Hill type and RCC with CGI sheet roofing. The break-up of the total building into residential and non-residential building is presented in the Table No. 5.3.1

**Table No. 5.3.1: Statement showing the Division-wise number of building (both Residential and Non- Residential) under PWD (Housing)**

SN	Name of EE Division	No. of Residential Building	Plinth area in Sq. ft	No. of Non-Residential Buildings	Plinth area in Sq. ft.	Total No. of Buildings (3+5)	Total Plinth area (4+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	New Capital Complex	379	278240.00	71	807665.00	450	1085905.00
2	Estate Division	9	6132	2	50659.58	11	56791.58
3	Central Division	1492	1085426.00	56	128526.00	1548	1213952.00
4	Division – 1	1054	682858.35	255	350551.39	1309	1033409.74
5	Dimapur Division	841	598246.99	144	489887.98	985	1088134.97
6	Tuensang Division	618	412839.00	227	349909.00	845	762748.00
7	Mokokchung Division	735	448462.00	175	418083.00	910	866545
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5128</b>	<b>3512204.34</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2595281.95</b>	<b>6058</b>	<b>6107486.29</b>

Source: PWD(H)

5.3.2 As per the building inventory register of PWD (H)- Residential, Government of Nagaland maintain 11(eleven) different types of building. Out of the 11 different types, type-III building totaling 1707 with a plinth area of 1123494.76 sq.ft is the most common followed by type-IV and type-I building. The different types of building with their numbers and plinth area is presented in the **Table.No-5.3.2**

**Box.No-5.3.2: Building inventory register under PWD (H)- Residential**

SN	Type of Building	Category of Buildings *			Total	Total Plinth Area (sq. ft.)
		RCC	H/Type	Semi Pucca		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Type – I	-	1224	29	1253	420266.61
2	Type –II	62	171	1	234	190113
3	Type –III	8	1670	29	1707	1123494.76
4	Type –IV	40	1037	14	1091	844117.44
5	Type –V	-	347	5	352	310970.07
6	Type –VI	1	122	-	123	176531
7	Type –VII	-	21	1	22	49620
8	Type –VIII	-	3	-	3	4613
9	Special Type	6	47	-	53	127865
10	VIP Bunga-low	-	4	-	4	6673
11	Others	147	129	10	286	257940.09
12	Grand Total	264	4747	89	5128	35,12,204.34

\*Category of Buildings

RCC- RCC with slab, H/Type- Hill Type, Semi Pucca- RCC with CGI sheet roofing

**Table. No- 5.3: Building inventory register under PWD (H)- Non- Residential**

SN	Type of Building	Category of Buildings *			Total	Total Plinth Area (sq. ft.)
		RCC	H/Type	Semi Pucca		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hospital	8	74	6	88	177128
2	School	2	74	3	79	344409
3	Community	3	40	4	47	78695
4	Office	45	235	36	316	1285973.37
5	Go down	1	85	16	102	126247
6	Barack	34	34	2	70	25835
7	Special Type	4	26	9	39	113048.58
8	VIP Bungalow	1	13	-	14	25225
9	Others	11	148	16	175	418721
10	Grand Total	109	737	92	930	2595281.95

## 5.4 TRANSPORT

### Civil Aviation and Operation of State Helicopter Service

5.4.1 The Nagaland State Transport liaises and coordinates with Civil Aviation Ministry on matters of air transport. Construction of airstrips for landing of small aircraft at Mokokchung, Mon and Tuensang has been established. The State Helicopter Service is operated on weekly basis connecting all the major district headquarters and is also undertaken for lifting VVIP/VIP, Bank Remittances and Emergency Medical Evacuations. The government is constructing civilian Helipads at District and Sub-divisional Headquarters in a phased manner.

### Railways

5.4.2 The Transport Department under government of Nagaland acts as a Nodal Department and liaise with Ministry of Railways, GOI on matters pertaining to Railways. The Construction of Dimapur (Dhansiri)-Zubza (Kohima) railway line is an On-Going Project. For Construction of Dimapur-Tizit and Construction of New BG Amguri-NPPC Ltd/Tuli Town railway line the GOI, is yet to allocate fund for this project.

### Inland Waterways Transport

5.4.3 The government has set up an inland Water Transport Wing to co-ordination with Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) Under Ministry of Shipping, GoI, to liaise and coordinate on matters pertaining to inland waterways, to undertake feasibility studies and to monitor project implementation of water Transport in the state. The Ministry of Shipping through M/s. Rites Ltd. has identified four water ways in Nagaland, viz. Tizu River with 42 Km in Avangkhu in Phek district for Indo-Myanmar interconnectivity, Dhansiri River with 110 Km , Dikhu River with 52 Km and Doyang river with 61Km for inter State transport with Assam.

### 5.4.4 REVENUE

The Government has been consistently raising revenue beyond the set target with substantial increase every year. The revenue target set for the year 2017-18 was Rs. 65 crores and the revenue generated was Rs. 105.30 crore. The table below shows the revenue earning for the past year as well as the current year upto 30th September 2019 exhibiting the progressive trend.

**Table No.5.2.2: Revenue during 2017-18 and 2018-19**

SN	Year	Target (rupees in crore)	Achievement (rupees in crore)
1	2017-18	65.00	105.30
2	2018-19	119.60	64.36 (April 2018 to September 2018)

5.4.5 The Nagaland Road Safety Policy, 2017, is formulated for pursuing safety on roads which became effective from 18th of January, 2018 and is in operation. Every year, the State also observes road safety campaigns along with the “National Road Safety Awareness Campaign” throughout the State.

5.4.6 With the Advancement of Technology, the Motor Vehicle Department under Government of Nagaland has played a lead role in e-governance, the Motor Vehicles Department is one of the first states in the country to provide computerized service processing of vehicles and driving licenses to ensure quality and speedy service delivery. The Department works on a National application “**VAHAN** and **SARATHI**” for processing services related to vehicles and

driving licenses respectively. All the District offices are being enabled to work on web-based version of Vahan 4.0 and Sarathi 4.0.

### **DEALER POINT REGISTRATION & ONLINE PAYMENT GATEWAY**

5.4.7 Temporary Registration Certificates are now issued through the Vahan 4.0 application at all vehicle dealer points. The government has also introduced online payment gateway service for Vehicle related payment. This also ensures transparent and speedy disposal and delivery of businesses and services.

### **M-PARIVAHAN**

5.4.8 At par with the rest of the States in the country, the data on vehicle registration can be accessed by any citizen through M-Parivahan, a national application. A citizen can have an instant access to various information, services and utilities related to the Vehicle Registration and Driving License.

## **5.5 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **Activities and Achievements for the year 2017-18.**

5.5.1 The government has been initiating number of innovative programmes throughout the state and also promoting suitable and low cost technologies for rural areas including conservation of eco-system, transfer of appropriate and improved technologies, multiple promotional programmes for local innovators and production of quality based, cost effective and hygienic sanitary napkins which are environmental friendly. It is supporting various research projects on utilization of natural resources in order to help in boosting rural economy reducing tedious work.

### **Nagaland Science Centre Dimapur:**

5.5.2 The government has upgraded the centre which is the only Science Museum in the state and hosts different play and learn exhibits. The centre has a 3D theatre with 50 seated space and Astronomy exposition centre with other science galleries.

### **Science and Technology for Women:**

5.5.3 Under this programme the government is emphasizing on personal

health and hygienic living for women. It has come up with successful production of high quality, cost effective hygienic and easily decomposable sanitary napkins. Awareness campaign along with free distribution of the product is being conducted.

#### **Research and Development Sector:**

- 5.5.4 The government is encouraging and supporting research projects especially under Agri and Allied subjects through sponsorship of a number of research projects.
- i. Orchid Nursery at Kohima Science College Jotsoma.
  - ii. Impact of water conservation, practices on pignon pea and their effect on soil Arthropods at SASRD Medzephema.
  - iii. Preparation of castle soap using non timber preparation forest produce and traditionally used Medicinal Herbs – Nagaland University.
  - iv. Documentation of Indigenous Medicinal Plants in Mokokchung District – Science and Technology Popularization:-

The department has organized many state and district level science popularization programmes giving special emphasis for students and people living in the rural. The council plays an interactive role under its outreach system to motivate NGO's, Government Institutions and the individuals through various programmes and trainings.

#### **Biotechnology Hub**

- 5.5.5 Nagaland is endowed with rich Biodiversity and by exploiting these potentials with the intervention of Biotechnology the socio – economy will be boosted. Realizing the latent prospects, NASTEC has set up a Biotechnology Hub, with the support of Ministry of Science and Technology GOI.

#### **Patent Information Centre**

- 5.5.6 The Patent Information Centre (PIC) was set up with an objective of creating awareness about IPRs and to enable patent searches and filing using modern software for Universities, Industry, Government Departments, R&D , GI registration, copyrights, Industrial design etc. in the state.

**Nagaland State Climate Change Cell (NSCCC):**

5.5.7 It was established in April 2017. The cell was set up under National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) one of the eight missions of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The cell will focus on issues underlined and prioritized in the Nagaland State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC).

**Integrated Watershed Monitoring Project (IWMP):**

5.5.8 It is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India implemented by the land resource department. The programme envisages restoring the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO has designed and developed the required technological interventions for monitoring and evaluation of IWMP watersheds through the Bhuvan Geo – ICT web portal – SRISHTI.

**Chaman**

5.5.9 Chaman is a pioneer project in which remote sensing technique is being used for strategic development of horticulture sector and also to increase the farmer's income. It gives methodology for preparing reliable estimates of horticulture crops. The potential site for the pineapple crop for Dimapur District has finalized.

**National Science and Technology Council (NASTEC):**

5.5.10 It is primarily concerned with the promotion and development of new areas of science and coordination of multi – institutional and inter disciplinary activities of national relevance including sustainable development of environment and ecology. It aims at providing Science and Technological services in the interest of the state. The major role of the council are to promote Science and Technology, Research, Implementation of various demonstration projects.

**5.6 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION**

5.6.1 Information and communication technology is a cost effective means for delivery of services. Nagaland in its endeavor to transform the state into modern state has introduced a number of activities



through e-governance and ICT based technologies. Some of the core activities undertaken by the department during 2018-19 are Nagaland Statewide Area Network (NagaSWAN), State Data Centre (SDC), State Portal & State Services Delivery Gateway (SP&SSDG), Capacity Building, Common Service Center (CSC), e-District Mission Mode Project, National Information Infrastructure (NII) Project, Information Technology Complex, Communication and Aadhaar Based Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS).

#### **Nagaland Statewide Area Network (NagaSWAN):**

5.6.2 The government has established the Nagaland State Wide Area Network (SWAN) under NeGP. This Wide Area Network (WAN) acts as a backbone network for data, voice and video communications throughout the State and has become a vehicle for effective implementation of Electronic Governance (e-Governance) across the state.

5.6.3 The State Wide Network primarily consists of the 48(forty eight) Points of Presence .Currently, Naga SWAN provides connectivity at the State Head Quarter (SHQ) in Civil State Secretariat Kohima, 10 (ten) District Head Quarters, and 36 (thirty six) Block Head quarters. The State Head Quarter (SHQ) is connected to the block head quarters (BHQ) at 8 Mbps speed and the District Head Quarters (DHQ) is connected to the respective Block Head Quarters (BHQ) at 2 Mbps speed. Naga SWAN is based on open standards, scalable with high capacity network to carry data, video and voice traffic between different offices in the State Headquarter, District and Block level.

#### **State Data Centre (SDC)**

5.6.4 The Nagaland State Data Centre (NSDC), a project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) aims to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government, Government to Citizen and Government to Business services. The services are to be rendered by the service providing departments through a common delivery platform supported by the connectivity infrastructure of the State

Wide Area Network and the village level Common Service Centres. The Data Centre is currently hosting 72 Departments websites and 6 applications. A further 6 Departmental Websites under development and will be hosted soon.

### **State Portal & State Services Delivery Gateway (SP&SSDG)**

5.6.5 The State Portal is a one stop access for all information pertaining to the Government of Nagaland. All departmental data is compiled & presented through the portal under web coverage. The State Portal is operational and is accessible at [www.nagaland.gov.in](http://www.nagaland.gov.in). Through the Nagaland State Portal the Government of Nagaland was able to deliver the following e-Services to the citizens:

- Online Application for Combined Technical Services Examination under the department of Nagaland Public Services Commission (NPSC)
- Online application for Merit scholarship under the Directorate of Higher Education
- Online application for NEC scholarship under the Directorate of Higher Education
- Online application for stipend to the students belonging to scheduled tribes of Nagaland for Technical education under the Directorate of Technical Education.
- Result verifications for Nagaland Board of School Education.

### **Common Service Center (CSC)**

5.5.6 The Common Service Centre project envisages to cater as a delivery point for the citizens to access government to citizen services, business to citizen services and business to business services at their local area. The Common Service Centers is designated to be set up in 220 (two hundred twenty) locations covering all the districts of the State. A total of 310 (Three Hundred and Ten) CSCs has been rolled out and VLEs were imparted training on operation and maintaining of CSCs and VSATs system achieving a 100% CSCs rolled in the state. The Common Service Centres (CSC) was officially launched on 21st September 2013. The VLE of the operational CSCs were awarded with bonafide Certificates under the CSC Scheme

of National eGovernance Plan. As of October 2018, a total of 6.96 Lakh Digital Transactions have been made by the Nagaland CSCs through the online portal Digiseva.

5.5.7 The Nagaland CSCs was ranked 1st in the Country for “National Annual Target Achievement” in the Insurance Khata Scheme on 31st October 2018.

Currently the following services are available for citizens at the Centres:

G2C (Government to Citizen) services:

- Online services of State Portal & State Services Delivery Gateway NCS/NPS/NSS & Allied Services, Application for issuance of Duplicate Certificates (Class X & XII), Application for Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to ST (Fresh/renewal), Application for Merit Scholarship (Fresh / renewal), Application for stipend to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes of Nagaland for Technical Education (Fresh/Renewal), Application for Birth & Death Certificate, Online verification of Mark sheets.
- NSDL - PAN Card services
- FSSAI registration service
- Passport
- Swacch Bharat
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna – Urban
- Aadhar print and Aadhar mobile update
- UTIITSL PAN Card service

B2C (Business to Citizen) services:

- IRCTC
- CSC travel (Air)
- Life Insurance Premium payment
- Life Certificate(LIC)
- Basic DTP works, Xerox, lamination, downloads etc.
- PC and Laptop formatting ,CD Burning, Software uploads
- Mobile and DTH recharge, SIM activation, Mobile bill payments and Data Card recharge

- CSC Bazaar (online shopping)
- VLE to supply agri related products from rural to urban areas or cross selling

B2B (Business to Business) service:

- Digital Financial Awareness and Access (Cashless transaction)
- Mudra Loan registration
- Kiosk Banking
- NIELIT services

5.5.8 The National Digital Literacy Mission (IT Mass Literacy Scheme) which aims at imparting computer education to the rural citizens through Common Service Centre was officially launched on 18th December 2014 in the State and awareness workshop on the scheme was held with the Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) of Common Service Centres.

#### **e-District Mission Mode Project**

5.5.9 The eDistrict project is one of the 31(thirty) MMPs under NeGP. The project is designed to deliver high volume citizen centric services at the district level. The aim of the project is the computerization of offices in the district and sub-divisional headquarters, to facilitate the delivery of 20(twenty) identified services. The services include 5(five) mandatory service categories including statutory certificates, social welfare scheme, revenue court, ration card and RTI services. A total of 30 (thirty) e-services have been developed under this project in the state.

#### **National Information Infrastructure (NII) Project**

5.5.10 National Information Infrastructure (NII) is to create a unified e-Governance infrastructure by integrating existing ICT infrastructure, providing internet connectivity till the village level for delivery of services to the public at their door steps. Peren District in Nagaland is one of the seven Pilot District selected along with the State of Gujarat, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Uttarakhand in the Country for the implementation of NII Project. NII Project in Peren District is the 1st NII Project to be launched in the country by

the then Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri T.R Zeliang on 6th January 2017, providing internet connectivity to all the administrative Headquarters and recognized villages under Peren District.

### **Communication**

5.5.11 The Telecom connectivity has admittedly become the most crucial infrastructure for transparency and speed in governance, development, security, concurrent monitoring and all the rest, and only means to overcome the geo-climatic obstacles to communications in the state. The implementation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) Project under Universal Obligation Fund (USOF) has been initiated for providing Broadband internet connectivity covering village panchayats for empowering rural masses by giving them access to information, public services including those education, health and financial inclusion.

### **Aadhaar Based Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS)**

5.5.12 Pursuant to the Government Order to mandatory use of AEBAS, the department has Installed AEBAS system in the Civil Secretariat and Directorate offices. Presently, 8175 users have been registered in the Directorate offices and 1689 users registered in the Civil Secretariat.

## **5.7 TOURISM**

5.7.1 Nagaland is a unique state of India, enriched with unique cultures and traditions. The combination of its lush green mountains, unrestricted valleys, maiden forests and crisp weather, salubrious climate has the caliber to attract tourists from the entire world to this land of colors and exquisite scenic beauty. Virtually unexplored, Nagaland offers distinct opportunities in almost all major areas of tourism such as adventure, eco-tourism, wildlife, cultural tourism, agro tourism etc.

5.7.2 Over the years tourism in Nagaland has grown remarkably and is becoming a promising sector, sharing its tourism potential with other places in the country and the world. Promotion of tourism not only generates employment but also preserves and protects the traditions, cultural heritage, and natural resources. Also tourism

contributed to the state economy to a large extent. Though tourism is blooming with the passage of time, still large parts of the splendor remain untapped and unexplored.

- 5.7.3 Some of the key challenges of tourism sector are lack of physical infrastructure, poor roads, and lack of accommodation facilities. Development of the same and joint efforts for development of innovative tourism destinations combined with appropriate marketing and publicity and private investment can elevate the tourism sector to a higher level.
- 5.7.4 Annual Mega Hornbill event attracts the highest inflow of tourists in the state. With the gradual growing tourism potentials, more entrepreneurs and private parties are coming to tackle this major setback. Government is promoting the concept of community based Rural Tourism to boost rural economy and at the same time to enhance local participation. Since tourism is one of the areas which enhance Human Resource Development, the Government is developing it by way of giving Human Resource Training and Development Program and therefore encouraging the youth to come forward and avail varied Job opportunities that tourism offers. With the vision to make Nagaland a tourist centric, the state is developing some physical infrastructure with various schemes and funding like Swadesh Darshan Scheme, HUDCO, Yatri Niwas, and Swachhta Action Plan. On April 16th 2018 the cabinet approved the introduction of Mini Hornbill festival in all 11 districts of the state coinciding with the respective tribal festivals. Inflow of both domestic and foreign tourist to the State has increased over the years. Details are given in the table.

**Table No. 5.7.1: Inflow of tourist in the State**

SN	Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist
1	2009	20953	1423
2	2010	21004	1495
3	2011	25216	1941
4	2012	28945	2173
5	2013	52350	2305
6	2014	58507	2585
7	2015	64616	2769
8	2016	58178	3260
9	2017	63362	4765
10	2018	1,01588	5010

Source : Directorate of Tourism

5.7.5 Maximum number of domestic as well as foreign tourist visits the State during the Hornbill festival in December. The hornbill festival alone accounts for attracting 39 percent of domestic tourists and 49 percent of foreign tourists. The 19th Annual Hornbill festival in December 2018 drew over 2702 foreign tourists, 37,397 domestic tourists and 21,1602 local visitors totaling to over 2,51,701 visitors.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM ATTRACTION SPOTS**

5.7.6 Each District prides itself with the availability of tourist attraction spots. However, many of these spot lack tourist amenities/facilities. The State therefore, proposes to set up watch towers, wayside amenities, tourist cottages, tourist reception centres in various districts. At present, there are 26 tourist Spots and 24 tourist Village in Nagaland.

5.7.8 Swadesh Darshan is 100% central funded scheme focused on development of infrastructure in identified theme based circuit which follow community- based development and pro-tourism approach. The first phase of development of tribal circuit of Peren-Kohima-Wokha is under progress where 70% of the physical work progress is achieved. The second phase for the development of tribal circuit of Mokokchung-Mon-Tuensang is also ongoing where 40% of the work has been achieved.





**CHAPTER 6**

**SOCIAL SECTOR**



## 6.1 SCHOOL EDUCATION

6.1.1 Education plays a critical role in improving the productivity of the population. Thus, it is essential that the people have access to affordable and quality education to uplift the potential of human capabilities. For economic development to be all inclusive, all sections of the society needs to be involved. Furthermore, the State need to address the challenge of not only providing education but the employability of the educated by correlating knowledge and skills developed through quality education and training.

6.1.2. The Government of Nagaland has given utmost priority to education by way of establishing schools in almost all the villages and urban habitations. It has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1232.94 Crores for School education during the financial year 2018-19 (B.E) accruing for 8.95 per cent of the total demand for grant, one of the highest allocations for any Department. However there is the need for efficiency in increased expenditures to extract appropriate outcomes which may be seen in social indicators.

### **Progress of Literacy Rate in the State.**

6.1.3. The state has made steady progress in literacy rate achieving a literacy rate of 79.55 as per the census 2011.

**Table No 6.1.1: District wise Literacy rates by sex as per census 2001 and census 2011**

SN	District	As per 2001 Census			As per 2011 Census		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mon	36.4	46.6	41.8	52.6	60.9	57.0
2	Mokokchung	81.6	86.0	83.9	91.0	92.2	91.6
3	Zunheboto	64.5	73.8	69.3	82.6	87.9	85.3
4	Wokha	75.3	85.3	80.5	84.5	90.8	87.7
5	Dimapur	71.8	81.1	76.9	81.8	87.5	84.8
6	Phek	62.3	78.4	70.6	72.2	83.7	78.1
7	Tuensang	49.5	59.7	54.9	69.6	76.3	73.1
8	Longleng	41.2	48.1	44.8	69.6	74.5	72.2
9	Kiphire	44.1	55.7	50.2	64.0	74.9	69.5
10	Kohima	71.8	83.5	78.0	81.5	88.7	85.2
11	Peren	59.4	72.1	65.9	72.6	82.8	77.9
12	Nagaland	61.5	71.2	66.6	76.1	82.8	79.6

Source: Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima

**Table No.6.1: Govt. Schools by Category District-wise**

District	Primary only with grades	Upper Primary only with grades	Upper Primary with grades	Secondary with grades	Higher Secondary with grades	Secondary with grades	Higher Secondary with grades	Secondary only with grades	Higher Secondary with grades	Total Schools
<i>Classes:</i>	<i>(1 to 5)</i>	<i>(6 to 8)</i>	<i>(1 to 8)</i>	<i>(1 to 10)</i>	<i>(1 to 12)</i>	<i>(6 to 10)</i>	<i>(6 to 12)</i>	<i>(9 &amp; 10)</i>	<i>(9 to 12)</i>	
Dimapur	137	3	125	15		7	4			291
Kiphire	64	1	34	11		5	1		1	117
Kohima	107	5	44	9	1	12	5	3	1	187
Longleng	54		18	5	1	10				88
Mokokchung	130	3	49	16		21	5			224
Mon	136	4	67	2		14	5			228
Peren	71	2	40	7		9	2			131
Phek	103	4	42	10		25	4			188
Tuensang	116	1	60	10		16	5			208
Wokha	93	1	43	10		11	3			161
Zunheboto	123	5	84	12		10	3			237
Grand Total	1134	29	606	107	2	140	37	3	2	2060

Source: UDISE 2017-18

## Gross Enrolment Ratio

### Box no.6.1.1

UNESCO has describe GER as the total enrolment within a country in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education

6.1.4. Gross enrolment ratio at the primary level during 2015-16 was 109.48 per cent, 81.67 per cent during 2016-17 and 103.30 per cent during 2017-18. Among the Districts, Dimapur continues to have the highest GER of 166.44 per cent followed by Peren & Zunheboto during 2017-18.

**Table No.6.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in schools for 2017-18**

SN	District	GER_Primary			GER_Upper Primary			GER_Elementary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	167.33%	165.53%	166.44%	128.66%	130.75%	129.68%	151.31%	151.22%	151.26%
2	Kiphire	77.13%	78.32%	77.71%	53.22%	59.81%	56.35%	67.39%	70.99%	69.13%
3	Kohima	109.84%	104.65%	107.25%	78.55%	81.48%	79.99%	96.73%	95.07%	95.91%
4	Longleng	66.99%	75.20%	70.82%	54.18%	55.93%	55.01%	62.09%	67.68%	64.72%
5	Mokok-chung	106.76%	98.60%	102.76%	64.16%	63.99%	64.08%	87.48%	83.32%	85.46%
6	Mon	92.86%	98.52%	95.59%	51.75%	60.32%	55.76%	75.52%	82.89%	79.03%
7	Peren	113.76%	116.88%	115.26%	71.69%	64.39%	68.10%	96.17%	94.28%	95.25%
8	Phek	80.78%	82.55%	81.62%	54.29%	58.07%	56.09%	69.97%	72.60%	71.22%
9	Tuensang	66.69%	69.63%	68.12%	50.04%	50.68%	50.34%	59.81%	61.96%	60.85%
10	Wokha	60.05%	58.33%	59.21%	42.89%	36.75%	39.88%	52.60%	48.87%	50.78%
11	Zunheboto	111.75%	113.50%	112.61%	59.82%	61.58%	60.67%	89.46%	91.34%	90.38%
	State:	102.94%	103.67%	103.30%	70.32%	72.75%	71.49%	89.27%	90.85%	90.03%

Table Contd:

SN	District	GER_Secondary			GER_Hr.Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	115.21%	122.56%	118.75%	79.59%	84.79%	82.14%
2	Kiphire	44.40%	42.96%	43.70%	4.40%	5.35%	4.85%
3	Kohima	79.28%	79.76%	79.52%	49.17%	49.83%	49.50%
4	Longleng	55.58%	69.40%	62.15%	4.56%	4.57%	4.57%
5	Mokokchung	52.23%	52.92%	52.57%	22.49%	28.00%	25.10%
6	Mon	37.58%	40.25%	38.86%	8.83%	10.83%	9.76%
7	Peren	58.10%	53.70%	56.00%	19.31%	15.74%	17.64%

SN	District	GER_Secondary			GER_Hr.Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
8	Phek	50.28%	52.32%	51.26%	14.14%	15.51%	14.79%
9	Tuensang	34.41%	42.01%	38.04%	10.02%	10.65%	10.32%
10	Wokha	39.67%	39.86%	39.76%	11.77%	12.53%	12.14%
11	Zunheboto	48.30%	53.99%	51.09%	10.69%	14.54%	12.55%
State:		60.94%	64.32%	62.57%	28.05%	30.97%	29.45%

### Net Enrolment Ratio:

6.1.5. Net Enrolment Ratios as seen from the tables below shows that Dimapur district leads in all the levels followed by Kohima. The districts with the least NERs are Wokha and Longleng.

**Table No. 6.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in Schools during 2016-17**

SN	Classes I-V			Classes VI-VIII			Classes IX - X			Classes XI-XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	65.73%	68.04%	66.84%	62.44%	68.55%	65.34%	31.63%	36.64%	34.03%	18.33%	20.97%	19.62%

**Table No. 6.1.5: Net Enrolment Ratio in Schools during 2017-18**

SN	District	NER_Primary			NER_Upper Primary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	130.48%	128.44%	129.48%	88.14%	90.91%	89.49%
2	Kiphire	60.71%	60.96%	60.83%	37.80%	42.30%	39.94%
3	Kohima	82.42%	79.19%	80.81%	57.71%	61.45%	59.55%
4	Longleng	56.10%	63.80%	59.69%	39.74%	38.76%	39.27%
5	Mokokchung	79.18%	74.35%	76.81%	43.52%	45.68%	44.56%
6	Mon	77.13%	78.25%	77.67%	40.32%	45.18%	42.60%
7	Peren	79.91%	83.08%	81.43%	49.95%	45.74%	47.88%
8	Phek	60.15%	62.33%	61.19%	37.96%	42.98%	40.35%
9	Tuensang	55.14%	58.31%	56.68%	36.52%	38.01%	37.23%
10	Wokha	47.02%	44.74%	45.91%	33.55%	29.58%	31.60%
11	Zunheboto	88.46%	90.32%	89.37%	46.19%	46.48%	46.33%
<b>State:</b>		<b>80.18%</b>	<b>80.56%</b>	<b>80.36%</b>	<b>50.50%</b>	<b>52.93%</b>	<b>51.67%</b>

Contd...

SN	District	NER_Secondary			NER_Hr.Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	68.49%	74.71%	71.49%	41.58%	53.65%	47.49%
2	Kiphire	24.29%	19.83%	22.12%	1.87%	2.60%	2.22%
3	Kohima	44.48%	47.27%	45.84%	23.07%	28.29%	25.69%
4	Longleng	31.85%	37.50%	34.54%	2.42%	2.44%	2.43%
5	Mokokchung	26.06%	30.00%	27.98%	9.86%	14.67%	12.14%

6	Mon	25.68%	28.11%	26.84%	4.19%	8.22%	6.07%
7	Peren	33.32%	28.90%	31.21%	10.80%	9.20%	10.05%
8	Phek	24.38%	27.86%	26.07%	5.51%	7.35%	6.38%
9	Tuensang	17.65%	22.31%	19.87%	4.10%	4.63%	4.35%
10	Wokha	24.04%	25.77%	24.88%	5.52%	6.81%	6.15%
11	Zunheboto	31.01%	34.08%	32.52%	6.59%	9.36%	7.93%
	<b>State:</b>	<b>35.14%</b>	<b>38.18%</b>	<b>36.61%</b>	<b>13.86%</b>	<b>18.49%</b>	<b>16.09%</b>

Source: DoSE, Kohima, Nagaland

Note: The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics as enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

**Table No 6.1.6: Enrolment Trends (%increase/decrease)**

Category Govt. Only		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Primary	(Classes 1.-5)	-	-1.4%	-15.2%	-1.7%	-26.3%	4.1%
Upper Primary	(Classes 6.-8)	-	0.3%	-7.7%	-0.8%	-18.2%	1.3%
Secondary	(Classes 9.-10)	-	2.3%	15.1%	16.5%	-21.6%	18.5%
Hr. Secondary	(Classes 11.-12)	-	-5.1%	8.6%	42.2%	-1.2%	-1.7%
<b>Total:</b>		-	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-22.8%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

### Pupil Teachers Ratio

6.1.5 As per UDISE statistics, Govt. of Nagaland has recruited a total of 18,849 teachers (i.e, Primary School teachers -11,315, Middle School teachers -5236, High School teachers -1783, HSS teachers -515) till 2015. In UDISE 2017-18, Total no. of teachers recruited increased to 19,843(i.e, Primary School teachers -9134, Middle School teachers -7781, High School teachers -2377, HSS teachers -551) Corresponding to this number of teachers, the total enrolment of student in Government school during 2017-18 was 1,52,549. The breakup of the enrolment in the different level of schooling was: Primary School -89,661, Middle School – 37398, High School -17,770 and Higher Secondary – 7720 respectively.

**Table No. 6.1.7: District-Wise Teachers by School Category,(Govt. Only)**

District	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
Dimapur	1201	2092	276	60	3629
Kiphire	527	274	125	10	936
Kohima	667	899	310	113	1989
Longleng	451	232	83	2	768
Mokokchung	1527	779	346	82	2734

Mon	975	468	154	77	1674
Peren	322	516	110	23	971
Phek	822	470	351	52	1695
Tuensang	1144	545	222	74	1985
Wokha	726	355	188	28	1297
Zunheboto	772	1151	212	30	2165
<b>Nagaland Total:</b>	<b>9134</b>	<b>7781</b>	<b>2377</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>19843</b>

**Table No 6.1.8: Gender Parity Index (GPI)**

Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Primary	0.97	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01
Upper Primary	0.99	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.04	1.03
Elementary	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.02
Secondary	1.09	1.24	1.17	1.08	1.10	1.06
Hr. Secondary	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.09	1.10

Source UDISE 2017-18

Note: A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females.

## 6.2 HIGHER EDUCATION

6.2.1 Nagaland has one Central University, three Private University and one institute of National importance (National Institute of Technology (NIT)).

6.2.2 The Govt. of Nagaland with a view to spread the opportunities of higher education to all sections of the society has established a minimum of one Govt. college in each of the district. During 2017-18, the State has 15 Govt. colleges and 51 private colleges. The enrolment of student in both the category of college are presented in the **Table No. 6.2.1**

**Table No. 6.2.1: Number of student enrolled during 2018-2019**

SN	Category	Total
1	Government College	7756
2	Private college	20755
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28511</b>

Source: Directorate of Higher education

6.2.3 Out of the 15 Govt. colleges in the State, there were Three colleges offering both Arts and Science stream of studies, one colleges



offering both Arts and Commerce, two exclusively for teachers education, one exclusively for Science and eight exclusively for Arts studies.

- 6.2.4 Since 2011-12, the number of Govt. colleges has remained unchanged at 15. Correspondingly, the number of private colleges has increased from 41 in 2011-12 to 51 in 2018-19. During the same period, the number of student enrolment in colleges has increased from 5953 in 2011-12 to 28511 in 2018-19.

### **Assessment and Accreditation**

- 6.2.5 NAAC assessment is mandatory for all Higher education institutes (H.E.I's). Therefore, H.E.I's have no choice but to enhance the quality through NAAC Assessment and Accreditation. Out of the 66 colleges, 3 colleges has been accredited by NAAC with Grade "A" and 15 colleges has been accredited by NAAC with Grade "B", 1 college with B++, 3 colleges with B+ and 1 college with C grade. The remaining colleges are in the process of accreditation by NACC.

### **NATIONAL ASSESSMENT ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)**

The National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) was set up by UGC in 1994 to accredit universities and institutions of general higher education with a vision to make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality education, promotion and sustenance initiatives. NAAC accredits institutions and certifies for educational quality of the institution based on 7 criteria. NAAC Assessment and Accreditation helps the institution to know its strength, weaknesses, opportunities through an informed review.

### **Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher education**

- 6.2.6 The official age group for calculation of GER in higher education is 18-23 years. As per AISHE 2017-18, the GER of Nagaland in the higher education is 17.18 per cent which is lower than the all India GER of 25.8 per cent. The State GER for the last five year as per All India Survey on Higher Education is given below:

**Table No. 6.2.2: GER in Higher Education Nagaland**

Year	GER
2013-14	15.4
2014-15	15.6
2015-16	14.2
2016-17	16.6
2017-18	17.8

**Gender parity index of Higher Education (GPI)**

6.2.7 The gender parity index of higher education is defined as an index that measures the relative access to higher education of males to females. The GPI in higher education has decreased from 1.06 during 2016-17 to 1.0 during 2017-18. Despite the decrease over in the GPI during these two surveys i.e 2016-17 and 2017-18, comparing to the national level which recorded 0.94 during 2017-18 the state is better off in terms of equality on higher education between males and females.

**ALL INDIA SURVEY ON HIGHER EDUCATION (AISHE)**

AISHE was initiated by Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2011-12 to build a robust data base and to assess the correct picture of higher education in the country. The survey data is collected online and is submitted directly to the ministry by the respective institution.

**6.3 TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

6.3.1 Nagaland has only three Technical educational Institutes that offer diploma in technical course. Besides this existing three institutes, three New Polytechnics i) Government Polytechnic, Seithekema, Dimapur District ii) Government Polytechnic, Tsunazho, Phek District iii) Government Polytechnic, Sedem, Tuensang District have started initial functioning with the commencement of the Academic session from July 2018. Government Polytechnic for wokha, Mon and Peren are expected to become functional 2020.

6.3.2 During 2018-19 the department enrolled 221 students for diploma course under various Governments Polytechnic in the state. The government further send 46 students to outside state to pursue

diploma course in various trade during 2018-19 besides students are sent both outside and within the state to pursue degree course in Engineering, MBBS, BDS etc.

## **6.4 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

### **Status of Health & Health Systems**

6.4.1 Providing equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of State is one of the core responsibilities of the Government. Health being a State Subject it is an endeavor of the Government to place a strong healthcare system with a focus on preventive and promotive healthcare services to its citizens.

6.4.2 Some commonly prevalent diseases which burden the state are communicable diseases such as malaria, TB, viral infection, respiratory tract infection, gastroenteritis, Typhoid, Hepatitis, Helminthiasis etc. With the changing of lifestyle, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, Hypertension, and cancer etc. have become quite prevalent. However, It is encouraging that the Adult HIV prevalence of the state has come down from 0.98% to 0.78% during the year based on National Aids control organisation (NACO) technical report 2015) and general prevalence rate to 0.82% (NACO) HSS report 2016-2017.

### **National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):**

6.4.3 National Leprosy eradication programme (NLEP) Nagaland achieved the elimination target set by the Government of India & World Health Organisation (WHO) in the year 1998 when the prevalence rate came down to below 1/10000 population. It was the first State in the country to achieve the target. The State is still maintaining overall achieved target i.e, 0.28 per 10000 populations till December 2017.

### **Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP):**

6.4.4 The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in Nagaland on December 2001. Since the year 2007, the programme has been achieving the goals and objective of RNTCP. TB HIV collaborative activities were started in the year 2008. Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) plus services

for management and treatment of MDR TB has been initiated since august 2012.

**Table No. 6.4.1: Achievement during 2017-2018, (DOTS)**

Total number of TB patients notification (NIKSHAY)	State	: National Target
Public Sector	: 2171(95%)	: Public sector: 2274
Private Sector	: 695(70%)	: Private sector:1000

**School Health Programme (SHP):**

6.4.5 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), is a child health screening and early intervention services programme to provide comprehensive care to children between the age group of 0-18 years of age. The objective of this initiative is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and disability. Under this programme the State has 22 mobile health units to screens pre age enrolled at angawadi centres and children studying in government schools. Newborns are screened for birth defects in health facilities by service providers and during the home visits by ASHAs.

**Table No. 6.4.2: Achievement during financial year 2017-2018 (December 2017) is highlighted in the table below.**

Total no. of children screened	Total no. of children found positive	Total no. of children referred	Total no. of children provided free surgical management
192392	11549	8652	37

**National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):**

6.4.6 Malaria cases are declining consistently in the State with approximately 50% reduction since 2015. Till October 2018 malaria cases detected were 106 and Dengue cases 349 but no death reports in both the cases.

**Table No. 6.4.3: Overview of Vector Borne Disease prevalent in the State**

Year	Malaria cases	Malaria Deaths	Dengue cases	Dengue Deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/JE* cases	AES/JE Deaths	Kalazar cases	Kalazar Deaths	Microfilaria rate (%)
2012	2891	1	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	0
2013	2285	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
2014	1936	2	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0
2015	1527	3	20	1	0	10	1	0	0	0
2016	828	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	394	1	357	0	0	10	2	0	0	0

\*Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis

#### **Measles Rubella Vaccination campaign (MRVC):**

6.4.7 Measles Rubella Vaccination campaign (MRVC) was launched by Chief Minister of Nagaland on 3rd October 2018. Till 27th November 2018 the department has covered 97.22% of the target children between 9 months and 15 years with a total of 4,36,052 children had been immunized with MR Vaccine. The Measles Rubella Vaccination Campaign has so far covered 97.79% of the Target through 3,041 schools and 2679 outreach sessions.

#### **National Iodine deficiency Disorders Control Program (NIDDCP):**

6.4.8 Nagaland IDD Cell was established in 1987, since then, control and preventives measures were adopted through the programme division. Information on IDD's was also disseminated to all sections of the population through various Medias and agencies. More importantly, only iodized salt are supplied to the entire state for human consumption. These exercise and control measures brought about significant change in the behavior and attitude of the general population in regards to purchase, storage and consumption of iodized salt. Creating awareness & shop to shop testing of salt, demonstration, distribution of STK to check the influx of loose/ non iodised salt in our local market are being carried out.

**Table No. 6.4.4: Achievement of NIDDCP 2018-2019**

Salt sample tested with STK by ASHAs	= 102038
No. of salt samples tested by Lab. method	= 855
Urine sample analyzed	= 1980

**Janani Surakshi Yojna (JSY):**

6.4.9 With an aim to reduce maternal and Infant Mortality Rate, JSY integrates cash assistance with Antenatal Care (ANC) during pregnancy, institutional delivery and post partum period. From April to September 2018 the pregnant mother benefited under Rural area is 4062 (36%) and Urban area 1936(40%) has been benefited.

**Food Safety:**

6.4.10 For the benefit of the public safety, government of Nagaland is actively checking the quality of food products in every district by deputing designated officers and food safety staffs. Since 2013-2017 Food Business Units Licensed was 1150 and Food Business Units Registered is 12,109. Revenue earned from Licensing and Registration from Food Business operators till September 2018 is Rs.1,52,34,600/-.

**Table No.6.4.5: Activities undertaken during 2018-19, under Food Safety and Standards Act. 2006**

1. License issued	
a. Existing	- 231
b. New License issued	- 362
2. Registration certificate issued:	
a. Existing	- 1,845
b. New Registration	- 2,448
3. Revenue earned	- Rs.38,15,800
4. Total Samples analyst	- 310
5. Samples found adulterated	- 32
6. Penalty imposed	- 06

**6.5 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

**WOMEN WELFARE PROGRAMMES**

**Working women Hostel with day care centre (WWH):**

6.5.1 This is a centrally sponsored Schemes(CSS) which aims to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women , with day care facility for their children in urban, semi urban or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. Currently 6 NGOs are receiving support from this scheme- 2 NGOs from Phek district,1 from Mokokchung,2 from Dimapur district and 1 from Zunheboto.

**Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):**

6.5.2 The programme aims to impact women in traditional sectors in the age group of 16 yrs and above through training and skill up gradation. Those women groups involved in dairy, poultry, piggery and goatery are benefitted from this scheme.

**Swadhar Greh:**

6.5.3 Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for protection, care, counseling, vocational training, clinical and legal aid for rehabilitation of women in difficult situation. Prodigal home, Dimapur is the lone NGO implementing this scheme in Nagaland.

**Ujjawalla:**

6.5.4 It is a comprehensive scheme to prevent the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and to facilitate rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims. The existing Ujjawalla in Nagaland is located at Dimapur.

**State Resource centre for Women (SRCW):**

6.5.5 The State Resource Centre for women is the implementing agency for National Mission for empowerment of women, an initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India. SRCW implement the popular centrally sponsor scheme such as BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO, SAKHI-ONE STOP CENTRE, WOMEN HELPLINE 181, MAHILA SHAKTI KENDRA etc.

**Table No. 6.5.1: Cases reported under Women Helpline – 181 & SAKHI-one Stop Centre**

SN	Schemes	2017-2018	Total no of calls Received	Total no of cases (gender-based violence)	Types of cases	
					Critical	Non -critical
1	Women Helpline 181	April 2017-29 Jan 2018	14,058	37	21	16
2	Sakhi-one Stop Centre, Dimapur	April 2017-29 Jan 2018	N/A	17	Domestic Violence-7 Rape-1 Missing -7 Cybercrime-1 Others/Distress-1	

3	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Kohima	April 2017-29 Jan 2018	N/A	16	Domestic Violence-5 Rape-1 Cybercrime-3 Missing -2 Others/ Distress-5
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Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland

**Vocational Training for Women:**

6.5.6 The programme provides Vocational Training to economically weaker women and girls who are above the age of 15 years. Women / Girls are trained for 1 year in Cutting & Tailoring, Embroidery, Flower & Soft Toy making, Beautician with the collaborating NGO Entrepreneur Development and Training Institution (EDTI), Kohima .

**Transformative Livelihood Intervention Project (TLI):**

6.5.7 This woman - based project is implemented in partnership with women SHGs and federating them into village units and societies. There are 1,257 women SHGs functioning under this project and approximately 19,000 women across the State are benefitted .Other programme such as Myki Fruit & Vegetable processing Programme , Curcumin Extraction Programme and the Livelihood Enhancement through Development of Natural Resources(LEDNR) Programme are amalgamated in TLI.

**Table No. 6.5.2:** Statistical Details against each programme under TLI are as follows:

SN	Programme	Beneficiaries/SHGs	Districts	Monetary & Others Benefits	Employment Generated
1	SHG Programme	a.19,000 Women b.1257SHGs c.125 Village Units d.29 Divisional Societies	11	Seed Money of Rs.25,000 Per SHG as revolving fund loan through the Societies and Village Units at nominal interest. Approx. Rs 3.12 crores in circulation amongst the SHG	Self Employment Group activities Petty Shops Door to door sales  Approx. 19,000 women are directly or indirectly benefitted through part time employment.
2	Myki Fruit & Vegetable Processing Centre , Meriema	A. Genial Society b. Fruit & Vegetable suppliers c. Women labourers for pre- processing stages	Kohima Phek Mokokchung Wokha Zunheboto	Sales proceed Labour charges	450 women provide direct or indirect seasonal employment annually.



3	Curcumin Extraction Programme	178 Tumeric Farmers	Jalukie area , Peren District in 248 acres of farm land	a. Presently, only seed money b. Assured sum of Rs 10/ kg c. Expected yield 300MT d. Expected sales proceed 30.00 Lakh.	800 women/men found Direct/ indirect Employment in cultivation of Turmeric.
4	Livelihoods Enhancement through Development of Natural Resources Programme	a.20 women farmers in Poilwa village b.100 women Kholar farmers in Kiphire area	a. 20 test plot in Peren districts b. 100 teat plots in Kiphire district	a. Seed money & equipment. B .Increased yield of paddy fish and snail c. increased yield of Kholar beans d. Sales proceeds	Approx.500 women/Men found seasonal employment and benefited directly or indirectly

Source: Directorate of Women Resource Development, Government of Nagaland.

**Three separate interest free loan programme are provided for promotion of women entrepreneurs these are:**

6.5.6 Promotion of Women in innovative Enterprises (PWIED) where interest free loan upto 5lakhs is being given to innovative women entrepreneurs for expansion of their enterprises or to start a new enterprises. Till date, a total of 74 women entrepreneurs across the State have avail this loan and the repayment of loan taken stands at 75%.

6.5.7 Women entrepreneurial Development Initiative (WEDI) is a programme for women entrepreneurs from rural areas where a sum of Rs 1.00 lakh per is provided to selected beneficiaries.

6.5.8 Micro Enterprises Development Schemes MEDS()is a programme that targets the destitute women to enable them to start a microenterprises (small shop, door-to-door sales, vendorship etc) An amount ranging from Rs 10,000 to 30,000 is provided to each beneficiary under this programme.

**Table No.6.5.3: Financial Assistance to Destitute women**

SN	Year	No.of beneficiaries	Rate per month	Annual Amount
1	2017-18	3749	Rs 200/-	Rs 2400/- per beneficiary
			<b>Total</b>	<b>90.00 lakhs.</b>

Sources: Directorate of Women Resource Development, Government of Nagaland.

## 6.6 CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMME

### Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)

6.6.1 This programme provides a package of services comprising of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health care and referral services, pre-school and non- formal education. There are 60 ICDS project and 9 districts ICDS cells operating in the State covering more than 3.50 Lakhs beneficiaries under 3980 Anganwadi Centres.

**Table No 6.6.1: Number of ICDS, ICDS Project and AWC**

SN	Name of the District	No. of ICDS Cell	NO. of ICDS Project	No. of AWC
1	Kohima	1	5	434
2	Mokokchung	1	6	400
3	Zunheboto	1	8	384
4	Wokha	1	5	358
5	Mon	1	6	403
6	Tuensang	1	8	458
7	Phek	1	6	393
8	Longleng	-	2	162
9	Peren	1	5	260
10	Kiphire	-	3	204
11	Dimapur	1	6	524
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3980</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland

### Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

6.6.2 Under this programme, various supplementary nutrition items such as Micronutrients fortified Khichiri, Kheer and weaning food are distributed to 3.5 lakhs beneficiaries consisting of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers in 3980 Anganwadi Centres.

### Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

6.6.3 This programme is a holistic initiative for development and empowerment of non- school going and school dropout adolescent girls between the age group 11to 18 years. This programme is carried out in 8 districts in the State.

**Scheme for Adolescent Girl (SAG):**

6.6.4 This is a scheme specifically for Adolescent girls (11 years to 18 years of age). This is implemented in the State on experimental basis at 19 ICDS. As many as 19,456 beneficiaries were reported in 2017- 2018.

**National Crèche Scheme for Children of working women:**

6.6.5 Presently there are 144 functioning Crèches in all the district in the State providing integrated package of services such as daycare facilities, pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children, supplementary nutrition , growth Monitoring, Health care and immunization.

**6.7 WELFARE PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS**

**Table No. 6.7.1:** District –wise list of beneficiaries under National Social Assistance programme (NSAP)

SN	District	IGOAPS (60-79 years) Rs 200/- per month	IGNOAPS(80+years) Rs 500/- per month	IGWNPS Rs 300/- per month	IGNDPS(18-59) Rs 300/- per month
1	Kohima	6497	725	509	170
2	Mokokchung	6807	639	475	139
3	Tuensang	5515	625	460	92
4	Mon	6167	725	465	112
5	Zunheboto	5743	531	435	132
6	Wokha	5490	517	412	136
7	Phek	5828	523	436	145
8	Dimapur	4379	834	480	117
9	Longleng	1485	145	261	77
10	Kiphire	1766	186	261	75
11	Peren	2074	200	270	81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51,750</b>	<b>5650</b>	<b>4464</b>	<b>1276</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland

**6.8 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

6.8.1 Water being a natural resource, is often left unattended and neglected. It is, however, becoming a scarce resource due to overuse and misuse. The Public Health Engineering Department has therefore, been consistently trying to augment the existing water supply systems and provide safe and potable drinking water supply, safe disposal of solid and liquid waste and environmental hygiene.

Alongside implementing water supply schemes in both rural and urban areas, the Department under the Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) also implements sanitation programme to educate the masses on importance of sanitation.

**Rural Water Supply:**

6.8.2 Schemes for providing drinking water supply to rural villages/habitations are taken up under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funded jointly by Central (90)% and State (10)% Governments. A total of 42 habitations in rural areas of the state were provided with water supply facility under NRDWP during 2016-17. During 2017-18, a total of 50 habitations have been targeted out of which 20% have been completed as in Jan 2018.

**Table No. 6.8.1: The Status of Rural water supply in Nagaland comprising of 1452 villages/habitations/hamlets as on 1st April 2017 is given below:**

SN	District	No. of Village/ Habitation	Drinking water supply coverage status		
			Quality affected	Partially covered	Fully covered
1	Dimapur	242	43	87	112
2	Kiphire	99	-	69	30
3	Kohima	110	-	28	82
4	Longleng	50	-	26	24
5	Mokokchung	114	-	58	56
6	Mon	138	-	88	50
7	Peren	103	-	67	36
8	Phek	119	-	35	84
9	Tuensang	133	-	82	51
10	Wokha	153	-	92	61
11	Zunheboto	191	-	134	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>1452</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>643</b>

**Urban Water Supply:**

6.8.2 The scheme for augmentation of water supply to the cities/town is being taken up under 90:10 (Central and State) funding under the Ministry of Urban Development and DoNER. This scheme aims at improving the water supply distribution; provide better water supply coverage and service to consumers which are expected to generate more revenue for the State by way of improving equitable water distribution.

**WATSAN:**

6.8.3 Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSAN) is constituted under the Communitization of Public Institution and Services Act,2002. WATSAN is formed through the village council as per the laid down ruled. It become operational on signing of MoU by the village with the PHED to participate in planning, designing and subsequent takeover of the completed rural water and sanitation schemes for operation and maintenance. A total of 1215 or 79% of the total number of habitations have so far been brought under the ambit of Communitization.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):**

6.8.4 To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation the ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’ was launched on 2nd October 2014. The mission aims at improving the level of cleanliness and general quality of life in rural areas and making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF). The Department has verified 677 villages as ODF villages and has declared 4 Districts as ODF districts viz. Kiphire, Longleng, Mokokchung and Zunheboto.

**Table No. 6.8.2: Progress Report under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin**

SN	Name of District	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18
1	Dimapur	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	250	2000
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
2	Kiphire	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	250	0
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
3	Kohima	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	0	9457
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	10
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
4	Longleng	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	250	0
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
5	Mokokchung	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	250	0
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
6	Mon	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	0	5468
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	9

7	Peren	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	0	5990
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
8	Phek	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	0	600
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
9	Tuensang	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	0	3005
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
10	Wokha	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	0	2859
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7
11	Zunheboto	Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHL)	250	0
		Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	0	5
		Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	0	7

## 6.9 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.9.1 The Government of Nagaland is committed towards the development and effective implementation of various policies and schemes for progress of the rural areas in the state. There are 74 Rural Development Blocks and 1238 recognized villages with a total number of 2,43,265 rural households in Nagaland. Government of Nagaland implements a number of important schemes/projects through the Department of Rural Development which are fundamental in improving the livelihood of rural population in State.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):**

6.9.2 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which have been effective in the state since 2006 has been significantly generating rural employment for unskilled labour in the State. During the FY 2017-18 the unskilled wage per day/person was Rs. 177. Till date, accumulative total of 4.32 lakh job cards have been issued with 7.21 lakh workers being registered. During the year 2017-18, a total of 188.56 lakh person days have been generated against the approved Labour Budget target of 250.00 lakh for the year.

During the year 2017-18, a total of Rs. 115760.875 Lakhs was received (Central share Rs. 110492.875 lakhs, State share Rs. 5268.00 lakhs) for implementation of MGNREGS. All MGNREGS works are implemented through the respective VDBs in the State.

**Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G):**

6.9.3 The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) aim to provide “Housing for All” in the rural areas by 2022. This scheme is funded on the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the Government of India and the State Government. During the FY 2017-18, as against the projected amount of Rs. 7388.277 lakhs, an amount of Rs.1610.507 lakh was made available for implementation of PMAY-G in Nagaland i.e., Centre Rs. 998.38 lakhs and State Rs.612.127 lakhs respectively. Out of the total available fund, 4237 houses are to be constructed in the rural areas. During FY 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 11492.00 lakhs was proposed for construction of 8500 rural houses in the State.

**National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):**

6.9.4 National Rural Livelihoods Mission is a poverty alleviation project introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The scheme focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The crux of the programme is to organize the rural poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) and make them capable for self-employment.

6.9.5 In Nagaland, The scheme is implemented through the Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM). Currently the scheme has covered 508 villages, with dedicated Mission Management Units at 29 blocks and 9 Districts. The State mission has mobilized 40970 rural households into women-run functional grassroots institutions, 4210 Self Help Groups (SHG) and their higher level institutions of 186 Village Level Organizations (VLO) and Cluster/Block Level Organizations (CLF). The State mission through the scheme bridges the gap between SGHs and Banks to access financial services and has successfully opened 3248 SHG Savings bank accounts and 7441 individual savings accounts with 1701 Aadhar seeded and Rs. 386 lakhs credit accessed. The State Mission has provided

Community Investment support Fund of Rs. 1600 lakhs to SGHs/ VLOs for undertaking various Income Generating Activities in the State.

**National Rurban Mission (NRuM):**

6.9.6 The National Rurban Mission (NRuM) follows the vision of “Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of “Rurban Villages”. Pedit (Ngwalwa) cluster under Peren District was approved in the Phase 1 on 29th April, 2016.

6.9.7 During 2017-18, the Ministry of Rural Development had approved Critical Gap Funding (CGF) of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs and released Rs. 405.00 lakhs as 2nd installment under Central Share Assistance. An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan as 10% State Matching Share. During 2017-18, Kohima Sadar was approved by the Ministry of Rural Development for Phase-III and an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been received from MoRD for preparation of ICAP of the same.

**Grant-in-Aid to VDBs (GIA) (State Sponsored Scheme):**

6.9.8 During 2017-18, Grant-in-aid to VDBs is proposed to be continued. The total requirement of funds was Rs. 9600.00 lakhs which will be allotted from Grant-in-aid/Special Financial Assistance to local bodies during 2017-18 for those areas not included in part IX & IXA of the constitution. The fund is inclusive of restoration of back-logged funds for 2014-15 and 2015-16.

**Box No.: 6.9.1**

**GRANT-IN-AID TO VDBS (GIA)**

Grant-in-aid to VDBs is one of the major State sponsored programme being implemented by the Department of Rural Development through the VDBs. During 2017-18 there were 1238 VDBs in the State with 2, 43,265 tax-paying rural households. Fund under this programme is allocated on the



basis of number of tax-paying households @ Rs.1000/- for implementation of developmental activities. This programme ensures the participation of womenfolk in the activities of VDBs by earmarking of 25% of the fund allocated to the village. Another 20% of the fund is also earmarked for youth programme in all the villages. This scheme ensures the active participation of all section of the rural people in taking up activities that is suitable to their needs. In addition, a mandatory scheme called VDB Welfare Fund is in place. Under this scheme, funds are deposited @ Rs.10, 000/- for villages having 50 households and below and Rs.200/- per household for villages having 51 households and above from the general allocation to mobilize resources for the VDBs to supplement their activity. The deposits are made annually for a period of 6 years and at maturity the interest accrued is utilized for the scheme and projected initiated by VDBs and the seed money is re-invested, creating a continuous cycle of resource to supplement the grants provided by the State. Under this scheme, income generating programme is being emphasized to be implemented to improve the economy of the rural areas.

**Matching Cash Grant (Fixed Deposit):**

6.9.9 This programme was introduced in the later part of the 5th Plan with a view to encourage the VDBs to raise its own village resources either through household contribution, donations or by implementation of project through community participations and other innovative means. The fund is deposited in the VDBs Account for 5 years with Maximum ceiling of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and the State Government deposits equivalent amount in the VDBs account in the form of Matching Cash Grant to VDBs. The village common fund is utilized to avail bank loans for socio-economic development programmes and also provides the much needed security for the village and against which the financial institutions may advance loan to VDBs. During the year 2017-18, MCG is proposed to be continued and an amount of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs is proposed for providing MCG to the VDBs which has not been provided for the last 6 years.

### **Additional Grant-in-aid**

6.9.10 The activities under this scheme is to supplement the Grant-in-aid programme mainly for Capacity building process of the Department of Rural Development. During 2017-18, an amount of 488.50 lakhs is earmarked under special Financial Assistance to Local Bodies during 2017-18 for those not included in Part IX & IXA of the constitution.

#### **Box No.: 6.9.2**

##### **Promotion of Micro-Financing Activities through VDBs**

Nagaland State was selected for experimenting with a Pilot scheme whereby the VDBs will take up the responsibility of obtaining loans from the Banks and its disbursement to beneficiaries and also for recovery of the same, for which initially, 25 VDBs selected were declared as Financial Intermediaries for the purpose. A Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was created through contributions of VDBs (40%), Govt. of India (20%), NABARD (20%) and Govt. of Nagaland (20%), which has now been revised as follows:

- i. NABARD : Rs. 1,00,000/-
- ii. State Govt. : Rs. 1,00,000/-
- iii. VDB : Rs. 40,000/-

This Corpus Fund is kept in the Savings Bank Account and the Bank in turn will provide initially a matching share of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the Corpus Fund and the matching share together would be the Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) that will be available to the VDBs for loan. This Bank loan at 7.5 % interest is to be obtained by the VDBs who in turn were to disburse the amount for further lending against the schemes, projects enterprises etc. at a higher maximum permissible interest of 18 %. The VDBs, in turn will take on the responsibility of recovery of this loan within a time frame and penalty for the default also to be borne by them. Based on the experience and the success of the initial loan provided at 1:1 matching share of the Bank against the Corpus Fund, the quantum of loan available can be raised to 1:4, which would mean that on a Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the total fund available as loan would be Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

With the successful implementation of the Pilot Project, the State Govt. has decided to cover all the VDBs as Financial Intermediaries in phase-manner.

NABARD has agreed to participate in the process/implementation of the scheme, initially for Longleng and Kiphire Districts which is likely to cover the remaining Districts in later stage.

During 2017-18, for promotion of Micro Finance activities in the villages, an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for performing VDBs is proposed under special Financial Assistance to Local Bodies during 2017-18 for those not included in Part IX & IXA of the constitution.

## **6.10 URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Urbanization in the State**

6.10.1 Over the years, urbanization has become an important part of Government policy making since it is recognized as a positive change because cities and towns are central to the economic growth of any nation. Urban centers play a critical role in the structural transformation of the economy and in achieving and sustaining high rates of economic growth vis-a-vis population growth. It is critical towards achieving inclusive growth as urban centers create benefits which trickle down to the rural peripheries.

6.10.2 According to 2011 Census, Nagaland recorded highest growth rate of urban population at 67.38 %, which is much higher than the national growth rate of 31.80 %. Such rapid urbanization can be attributed to various factors such as natural growth of urban population, rural to urban migration and due to inclusion of new urban areas as statutory towns. Urban population constitutes 29% of the State population, which are concentrated in 32 statutory towns and 6 census towns of Nagaland.

6.10.3 As a result of rapid urbanization in the State, the developments of urban centres and municipal amenities has gained prominence so as to foster and manage the growth of cities and towns effectively. It became imperative to work out a long term solution for improvement of amenities and infrastructure in order to alleviate various problems associated with growing urban habitats.

### **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)**

6.10.4 The Government through the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is implementing the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). The DAY-NULM is targeted towards poverty alleviation and susceptibility of the urban household by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission aims at providing shelters to the urban homeless and to provide accessibility to emerging markets for the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills. In Nagaland, the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) implements the programme in all the districts through the respective District Urban Development Agencies (DUDAs).

### **Employment Through Skill Training & Placement (ES&P)**

6.10.5 Extensive trade trainings such as computers courses, cutting & tailoring, driving, artificial flower making, carpentry, beauty culture, cake baking, candle making are imparted to the beneficiaries through empanelled Training Institutes. Placement is also provided after the courses are completed. During 2017-18, a total of 6100 beneficiaries were trained in different trades and provided placement to 1749 trained candidates, while placement for 3200 candidates are in the process.

### **Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM&ID)**

6.10.6 The SM&ID is implemented through the Self Help Groups. Different activities such as weaving, agriculture, floriculture, vermiculture, poultry, piggery, mushroom cultivation are taken up by the SHGs. A total of 250 SHGs have been given assistance across the State.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**

6.10.7 The Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the objective to eradicate manual scavenging, effect behavioral change, scientific municipal solid waste management and overall improvement of the urban environment. In Nagaland, 19 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are covered under

Swachh Bharat Mission. Under this Mission, out of 16015 units of individual household toilet sanctioned, 6892 units are completed. Under Community Toilet component, out of 235 sanctioned units, 165 units are completed. Various activities were taken up in the 19 ULBS and Town Councils under Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

**Asian Development Bank (ADB) Assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) Projects.**

6.10.8 Under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) Projects, infrastructure improvements in water supply, solid waste management and sewerage and sanitation work have been taken up for Kohima. Components of the project include:

Refurbishment of Kohima Water Supply Scheme.

- Under the refurbishment of Kohima water supply scheme, 17 tanks have been constructed and the water treatment plant at Science College, Jotsoma was refurbished.

Solid Waste Management Facility for Kohima at Lerie, Kohima

- The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Facility for Kohima at Lerie colony has been completed. Other projects include construction of 5 (five) Community Toilet Blocks in Kohima and construction of 7 (seven) Ground Level RCC Tanks in Kohima.

**Lumpsum Provision for the Development of NER including Sikkim**

6.10.9 The 10 % lump sum provision is formulated especially for development of the North Eastern States under Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MOHUPA). Under the scheme slum redevelopment, affordable housing, total sanitation, renewable energy, resource centre for poverty alleviation, multi-utility centre projects, women markets/vendors and working women hostel are covered. Till date, 61 (Sixty one) projects were sanctioned under Ministry of Urban Development out of which, 39 projects have been completed and 6 projects were sanctioned under MoHUPA.

## 6.11 EMPLOYMENT, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

6.11.1 The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is responsible for co-ordination of all skill development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created.

6.11.2 Skill development initiatives are supported by – National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) and 33 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as well as 187 training partners registered with NSDC. The government also intends to work with the existing network of skill development centres, universities and other alliances in the field. Further, collaborations with relevant Central Ministries, State governments, international organizations, industry and NGOs have been initiated for multi-level engagement and more impactful implementation of skill development efforts.

**Table No 6.11.1:** Consolidated Statement Of Applicants (Job Seekers) As On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 Under Office Of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Kohima

SN	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	Below Matric	17547	2504	20051
2	Matriculate	9034	2720	11754
3	Pre-University	7378	4437	11815
4	Graduate	11210	8832	20042
5	Post Graduate	2176	2748	4924
6	Degree (Technical)	934	404	1338
7	Diploma Holder	467	209	676
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48746</b>	<b>21854</b>	<b>70600</b>

### ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR SKILLING THE YOUTH OF THE STATE

#### Collaborations for Direct Recruitment:

6.11.3 The Government collaborates with premier industries like Indigo Airlines, Spice Jet, Jet Airways, The Oberoi, Maruti Suzuki, etc for direct recruitment of the youths. Through this initiative, 50 youths

have been recruited in various capacities as cabin crew, ground operations officer, service advisor and service technician.

#### **Collaboration with IIT Madras:**

6.11.4 Since there are no skilling programs to enhance the employable skills of the diploma or graduate engineers, the government pioneered in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Madras to impart a 2 months skilling program “Essential Skills for enhancing employability of Engineering Graduates” to the youths possessing engineering diploma or degree. The first pilot batch of 9 graduate engineers was trained at IIT Madras from 1st August to 30th September 2017.

Outcomes of the collaboration:

- Four participants are engaged as Research Engineer under Advance Manufacturing Technology Development Centre of the IIT MADRAS in various Research Projects.
- One participant worked as engineer with BMW and Rolls Royce, post completion of the Two Months Training at IIT MADRAS. Currently he is working as the Senior Manager for Research and Development at VASITARS, IIT Madras.
- Two are applying to pursue their Masters program at China.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) State Managed Component:**

6.11.5 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed component of PMKVY, the State has been provided a target to train 33, 021 youths across multiple sectors in various job roles. The scheme was rolled out in the State during July 2018 and till date 641 youths have been trained and out of which 200 youth have been successfully provided placement in various companies. Currently 447 youths are undergoing training in various training centres across the country.

**Skills Competition:**

6.11.6 The India Skills Competition, Nagaland 2018 edition for Cooking and Confectionery/Patisserie skills was held from the 16th to 19th April 2018. A total of 27 participants registered themselves for the competition, with all competitors under the age of 21 as per the guidelines. The winners & the runner-ups of both the category represented the State in the Regional Competitions held at Bhubaneswar, Odisha from the 15th to 17th July, 2018.

**Collaboration with United States India Business Council (USIBC):**

6.11.7 The Government of Nagaland signed a Memorandum of Understanding with US-India Business Council (USIBC) to facilitate engagements within Nagaland in which the corporate entities can present their interests, advice and capabilities in several areas such as development of an employment-oriented skill ecosystem, preparation of a blueprint of skill development for employability and also assist in finding partners to implement it in Nagaland. The corporate entities will also look for best practices in the areas of skill, entrepreneurship and other areas of mutual interest besides use of technology solutions to enable skilled citizens to find suitable employment opportunities.

**6.12 LABOUR WELFARE**

6.12.1 The Government through the Labour Department promote opportunities for Men and Women to obtain decent and productive work and also aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthening dialogue in handling work related issues. The Government ensures this right by enforcing the various Industrial and Labour laws that are applicable to the State.

**Labour welfare centres:**

6.12.1 Total dependence on government has resulted in impeding social development and created new problems which have been affecting the very social fabric of the state. Therefore, having genuine concern for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society and also with a view to give support for their economic well-being as well as to



create employment opportunities, the government has established 3 (three) Labour Welfare Centres at (i) Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd, Tuli Mokokchung district, (ii) Mini Cement Plant, Wazeho at Phek District and at (iii) 5th mile, Dimapur. The Welfare Centres impart training courses in cutting and tailoring, knitting and embroidery fully sponsored by department. Preferences are given to the dependants of the industrial workers and then general public to avail such training courses. A fourth welfare centre has been recently established at Doyang Hydro Electric Project, Doyang, Wokha.

During 2017-18, the following trainees in each trade have completed the 8 (eight) months training courses and the department have given completion certificates to the successful trainees as per the figures shown below.

**Table No. 6.12.1: Number of Trainees completed under various category of trade**

SN	Labour welfare centre	Tailoring and cutting	Knitting	Embroidery	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dimapur	14	11	7	32
2	NPPC Ltd. Tuli	11	6	4	21
3	Cement plant Wazeho	1	1	2	4
4	DHEP, Doyang Wokha	11	7	5	23

## 6.13 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013

6.13.1 National Food Security Act 2013 was launched in July 2016 in the State, to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quality food at affordable prices to eligible beneficiaries. The government through the Department of Food & Civil Supplies monitors the availability of essential commodities in the open market. Market prices are regularly collected and submitted to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, GOI for publishing in the price bulletins. It is a noteworthy achievement of the government to have completed 100 percent digitization of NFSA beneficiaries, with Aadhaar seeded data increasing from 0 percent to 55.54 percent during 2017-18.

6.13.2 There are 76 Public Distribution Centres and 1622 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the State. The ultimate goal is to eradicate poverty and ensure better quality of life to all citizens in the State by further improving the distribution system.

6.13.3 Under the Act, the erstwhile BPL & APL were amalgamated and termed as Priority Household (PHH). Basing on the Census 2011, in line with the Central government guidelines, a total number of 2,37,434 PHH and 47,500 AAY were identified which covers a total population of 14,03,579. Under the PHH Scheme, each beneficiary is provided 5 kgs of rice @ rs. 3 per kg and under AAY Scheme, each household is provided 35 kgs of rice @Rs. 3 per kg. Monthly allocation of foodgrains from the Central pool under National Food Security Act, 2013 is 5969.61 MT of Rice under PHH and 1662.50 MT of rice under AAY. The details of PHH and AAY district wise is shown in table below.

**Table No. 6.13.1: Number of beneficiaries under PDS**

SN	District Name	AAY Ration Cards	Total Population under AAY	Priority Household (PHH) Ration Cards	Total Population covered under Priority Household	Total Ration Cards, under (AAY+PHH)	Total Population covered under (AAY+PHH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dimapur	6073	30267	54818	265576	60891	295843
2	Kiphire	3590	13845	7835	42129	11425	55974
3	Kohima	4817	19850	24070	114470	28887	134320
4	Longleng	2630	9364	6637	29680	9267	39044
5	Mokokchung	5500	20992	26160	124439	31660	145431
6	Mon	4665	23948	27822	168961	32487	192909
7	Peren	2790	12554	9947	47106	12737	59660
8	Phek	4505	16746	22463	97274	26968	114020
9	Tuensang	4170	20121	23896	129513	28066	149634
10	Wokha	4270	21796	17156	88558	21426	110354
11	Zunheboto	4490	20174	16630	86216	21120	106390
	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>47500</b>	<b>209657</b>	<b>237434</b>	<b>1193922</b>	<b>284934</b>	<b>1403579</b>

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland

## SUGAR

6.13.4 Due to discontinuation of Levy Sugar by the Government of India with effect from June 1, 2013, the Department of Food & Civil Supplies invites interested parties for procurement of sugar from the market and nearest Sugar Mill with their own investment for further distribution to the beneficiaries. The present monthly requirement is 1179 MT.

## SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL (SKO)

6.13.5 The monthly allocation of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) to the State is 855 KL. District wise and sub division wise allocations are made by the Department of Food & Civil Supplies which in turn is communicated to the District and Sub Divisional Authorities for lifting and distribution to the consumers under the direct supervision and control of the concerned District Administration/ Departmental Officials.

## Godown Network

6.13.5 The Central Government's policy is to have one Food Storage Depot (FSD) of the FCI in each district. However, only the following four FSDs are presently available in Nagaland.

**Table No. 6.13.2: Number of FSD in the State**

SN	Location of FSD	Storage Capacity (in MT)	Date from which FSD is Operative	Whether FCI Owned/ Hired/ CWC owned etc.
1	FSD, Dimapur	10134	October, 1968	CWC and FCI owned godowns
2	FSD, Mokokchung	2500	January, 1991	FCI owned
3	FSD, Tuensang	2500	August, 1992	FCI owned
4	FSD, Mon	2220	October, 1995	FCI owned
5	CWC, Dimapur	13000		CWC owned
6	Departmental godowns at various Districts	6800		State owned

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland

## End to end computerization

6.13.6 In order to ensure efficient and transparent delivery of subsidized foodgrains to the eligible beneficiaries, end to end computerization and digitization of beneficiaries and other database is maintained. Supply Chain Management is also computerized. Transparency portal and Grievance Redressal Mechanism is also put in place for smooth and transparent functioning of the Schemes in the State. As a consequence, District Grievance Redressal Officer (DGRO) has been appointed in all the Districts during the period 2017-18.

## 6.14 LEGAL METROLOGY

6.14.1 The government successfully conducted vigorous enforcement activities during the financial year 2018-19 such as the verification, stamping and inspection of weights, measures, and weighing

and measuring instruments used by traders, itinerant vendors, government departments, and industrial establishments in the state as per the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act 2009, the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules 2011, the Legal Metrology (General) Rules 2011, and the Nagaland Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules 2011.

6.14.2 A total of 75 ( Seventy five ) Nos. of cases have been prosecuted against defaulters of the Legal Metrology Act & Rules by enforcement officers during the financial year 2018-19. 7180 Nos. of cast iron, brass and other weights, 532 Nos. of capacity measures, 154 Nos. of length measures, 3698 Nos. of mechanical and electronic weighing instruments and 856 Nos. of measuring instruments have been verified and certified by the department during the financial year 2018-19.

## **6.15 PRICE STATISTICS**

6.15.1 In the economic development of a country, price plays a very important role and 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.

6.15.2 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 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.

6.15.3 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 6.15.1: CPI for rural, urban and combined for the year 2017**

Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2017								
Base Year 2010= 100								
Group	Sub-Group	Description	Rural		Urban		Combined	
			Weights	CPI	Weights	CPI	Weights	CPI
	a	Cereals & Products	17.89	109.62	13.70	108.28	16.56	109.40
	b	Pulses & Products	0.64	122.31	1.15	122.48	0.79	123.99
	c	Oils and Fats	2.26	106.07	2.30	110.14	2.28	107.15
	d	Meat, Fish and Eggs	17.94	115.88	18.37	119.05	18.12	117.42
	e	Milk and Products	6.22	94.74	5.32	98.50	5.97	96.71
	f	Condiments and Spices	2.53	126.03	2.37	131.58	2.49	128.01
	g	Vegetables	8.98	159.76	8.08	146.15	8.74	148.17
	h	Fruits	2.62	133.94	3.42	127.12	2.72	127.36
	i	Sugar	1.00	129.36	0.80	125.25	0.95	125.70
	j	Non alcoholic beverages	3.61	108.34	3.38	111.54	3.55	109.55
	k	prepared meals etc.	3.73	112.81	4.31	110.11	3.91	111.06
I		Food Group	67.42	121.31	63.20	124.01	66.07	120.67
II		Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.43	121.39	2.47	122.31	2.45	125.56
III		Fuel & Light	11.76	115.49	8.46	123.96	10.82	112.96
IV		Housing	0.00		0.16	131.48	0.05	131.48
	a	Clothing & Bedding	5.72	126.53	8.22	132.86	6.47	127.08
	b	Footwear	1.92	129.63	2.61	120.26	2.13	132.07
V		Clothing and Bedding	7.64	123.91	10.83	133.27	8.60	134.31
	a	Medical Care	1.52	112.33	1.40	106.58	1.49	104.15
	b	Education, Stationery etc.	6.25	117.07	8.78	117.28	7.01	118.64
	c	Recreation & amusement	0.01	120.38	0.03	121.50	0.02	125.52
	d	Transport & Communication	0.04	129.27	0.06	116.91	0.05	119.95
	e	Personal Care & Effects	0.06	125.95	0.07	127.88	0.06	118.16
	f	Household requisites	2.83	125.93	4.48	108.24	3.32	111.03
	g	Others	0.04	119.36	0.06	115.15	0.05	116.17
VI		Miscellaneous	10.75	119.40	14.88	119.05	12.00	116.26
		General Index (All Groups)	100.00	121.02	100	124.90	100	120.82
		Consumer Food Price Index	60.08	122.41	55.51	125.39	58.61	121.71

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

- 6.15.4 The State General (all-Groups) Group and Sub-Group level for CPI & CFPI numbers for the year 2017 for Rural, Urban and Combined are given in Annexure I. The General Indices for the year 2017 for Rural, Urban & Combined are 121.02, 124.90 & 120.82 which shows an increasing rate of 21.02%, 24.90% and 20.82% 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 122.41, 125.39 & 121.71 showing an increasing rate of 22.41%, 25.39% and 21.71% respectively.
1. The Food group indices for Rural, Urban & Combined are 121.31, 124.01 & 120.67 indicating an increasing rate of 21.31%, 24.01% and 20.67 % respectively.
  2. The prices of Pan, Supari , Tobacco and Intoxicants increases by 21.39%,22.31% and 25.56% for Rural, Urban and Combined.
  3. Fuel and Light increases by 15.49%, 23.96% and 12.96% for Rural, Urban and Combined.
  4. The CPI for Clothing and Bedding are 123.91, 133.27 and 134.31 for Rural, Urban and Combined which shows an increasing rate of 23.91%, 33.27% and 34.31% respectively.
  5. Under the category of Miscellaneous it has increased by 19.40%,19.05% and 16.26% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively

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## **APPENDIX TABLES**





**Table No. 1.1: Gross State Value Added by economic activity at current prices**

Rs. In crores

SN	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	4553	5566	6185	5970	6521	7636	8217
1.1	Crops	2043	2625	3406	3802	4055	4447	5300	5705
1.2	Livestock	831	1024	1153	1239	714	718	856	890
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	835	930	1059	1108	1252	1367	1496
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	70	77	8470	92	104	114	126
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	66	80	84	159	203	218	242
	Primary	3790	4619	5646	6269	6129	6724	7854	8459
3.	Manufacturing	151	194	168	241	264	294	326	370
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	338	346	384	362	418	499	544
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	227	228	256	229	268	322	351
4.2	Water supply	105	111	119	128	132	150	177	193
5.	Construction	1051	1137	1179	1353	1579	1779	1974	2192
	Secondary	1498	1669	1693	1977	2205	2490	2798	3106
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1245	1294	1486	1760	1822	1902	2100
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1188	1235	1424	1693	1748	1821	2013
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	57	59	62	67	74	81	87
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	636	712	826	930	995	1094	1221
7.1	Railways	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	389	364	443	474	523	611	677
7.2.1	Road transport	321	364	344	413	457	507	595	660
7.2.2	Water transport	13	7	5	6	6	5	5	6
7.2.3	Air transport	9	17	15	24	10	11	11	12
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport								
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	241	344	379	451	467	478	539
8.	Financial services	477	531	571	511	544	588	637	668
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1480	1568	1552	1620	1693	1770
10.	Public administration	1822	1956	2647	3080	3529	3886	4284	4940
11.	Other services	1557	1964	2378	2526	2624	2980	3388	3856
	Tertiary	6779	7723	9081	9997	10939	11891	12997	14555
12.	TOTAL GSA at basic prices	12067	14012	16421	18244	19272	21106	23649	26120
13.	Product taxes	383	446	504	530	603	664	730	803
14.	Product Subsidies	273	337	313	374	351	282	284	286
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21488	24095	26637
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	70185	81670	89541	94001	102370	113549	124240

**Table No.1.2: Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices***Rs. In crores*

SN	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	3964	4353	4528	4203	4270	4373	4608
1.1	Crops	2043	2355	2763	2911	2905	2978	3064	3278
1.2	Livestock	831	773	755	749	431	418	424	434
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	771	766	795	791	794	802	808
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	66	69	73	76	80	83	87
2	Mining and quarrying	57	38	70	77	187	252	281	321
	Primary	3790	4003	4423	4606	4390	4522	4654	4929
3	Manufacturing	151	183	140	161	226	255	283	326
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	303	269	256	317	366	432	463
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	202	170	160	214	255	306	331
4.2	Water supply	105	101	99	95	103	111	126	132
5	Construction	1051	1054	814	959	1078	1134	1222	1265
	Secondary	1498	1540	1224	1376	1621	1754	1937	2054
6	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1135	1085	1109	1277	1258	1303	1350
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1083	1035	1057	1228	12	1249	1297
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	52	49	52	49	51	53	54
7	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	591	633	699	755	783	849	909
7.1	Railways	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	361	329	378	366	396	461	487
7.2.1	Road transport	321	338	312	352	352	383	447	473
7.2.2	Water transport	13	6	4	5	5	4	4	4
7.2.3	Air transport	9	16	13	21	8	9	9	10
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport								
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	225	301	317	385	383	384	418
8	Financial services	477	521	522	552	504	541	580	599
9	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1320	1329	1252	1237	1297	1319
10	Public administration	1822	1783	2399	2526	2687	2832	2986	3242
11	Other services	1557	1803	2022	2100	1963	2271	2232	2371
	Tertiary	6778	7224	7981	8316	8437	8921	9246	9790
12	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	12067	12767	13627	14297	14448	15198	15837	16773
13	Product taxes	383	412	436	341	509	545	584	618
14	Product Subsidies	273	312	270	239	297	232	239	244
15	Gross State Domestic Product	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15511	16182	17147
16	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440
17	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	63956	67810	70067	70585	73898	76257	79979

**Table No.1.3: Growth rate of Gross State Value Added by economic activity at current prices**

*In percentage*

SN	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q.E)	2018-19 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		21.95	22.25	11.12	-3.48	9.23	17.10	7.60
1.1	Crops		28.47	29.75	11.63	6.66	9.68	19.17	7.65
1.2	Livestock		23.11	12.65	7.44	-42.36	0.49	19.22	4.00
1.3	Forestry and logging		4.94	11.41	13.90	4.58	13.02	9.13	9.44
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture		10.00	10.21	10.14	9.19	12.02	10.01	10.26
2.	Mining and quarrying		16.99	20.91	4.91	89.33	27.61	7.38	11.07
	Primary		21.88	22.23	11.04	-2.24	9.71	16.81	7.70
3.	Manufacturing		28.29	-13.24	42.96	9.85	11.11	10.87	13.64
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services		14.38	2.48	10.77	-5.73	15.59	19.32	9.12
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services		19.31	0.30	12.40	-10.38	16.92	20.05	9.16
4.2	Water supply		5.48	6.94	7.63	3.59	13.29	18.03	9.05
5.	Construction		8.19	3.62	14.79	16.68	12.66	10.97	11.07
	Secondary		11.44	1.43	16.77	11.50	12.96	12.36	11.02
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants		18.41	3.91	14.87	18.43	3.53	4.39	10.39
6.1	Trade & repair services		18.72	3.96	15.34	18.83	3.27	4.19	10.50
6.2	Hotels & restaurants		12.25	2.88	5.11	9.16	9.95	9.00	8.01
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting		9.91	12.02	16.09	12.52	6.95	9.97	11.64
7.1	Railways		19.58	-36.95	27.02	16.30	-15.44	0.00	1.00
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway		13.26	-6.39	21.69	6.95	10.41	16.89	10.69
7.2.1	Road transport		13.64	-5.57	20.00	10.77	10.74	17.44	10.85
7.2.2	Water transport		-47.72	-32.41	22.12	6.51	-16.07	0.00	9.17
7.2.3	Air transport		86.12	-13.14	59.77	-58.04	10.93	0.00	3.12
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport								
7.3	Storage		55.37	-17.65	20.80	0.23	21.30	0.00	21.30
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting		4.64	42.73	10.07	19.01	3.50	2.30	12.91
8.	Financial services		11.39	7.42	-10.52	6.45	8.23	8.23	4.94
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services		7.62	6.35	5.97	-1.05	4.38	4.50	4.59
10.	Public administration		7.35	35.36	16.36	14.57	10.13	10.23	15.31
11.	Other services		26.16	21.05	6.23	3.91	13.55	13.68	13.83
	Tertiary		13.94	17.58	10.09	9.42	8.71	9.30	11.99
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices		16.12	17.19	11.10	5.64	9.51	12.05	10.45
13.	Product taxes								
14.	Product Subsidies								
15.	Gross State Domestic Product		15.97	17.64	10.77	6.10	10.06	12.13	10.55
16.	Population ('00)								
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)		14.76	16.36	9.64	4.98	8.90	10.92	9.42

**Table No.1.4: Growth rate of Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices**

*In percentage*

SN	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q,E)	2018-19 (A,E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		6.18	9.79	4.03	-7.19	1.61	2.41	5.37
1.1	Crops		15.25	17.35	5.36	-0.23	2.52	2.90	6.99
1.2	Livestock		-7.09	-2.33	-0.70	-42.43	-3.07	1.33	2.50
1.3	Forestry and logging		-3.09	-0.71	3.80	-0.50	0.46	0.95	0.79
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture		4.22	4.68	4.92	4.23	5.32	4.60	4.70
2.	Mining and quarrying		-32.45	83.69	10.25	142.09	34.57	11.24	14.39
	Primary		5.60	10.50	4.13	-4.68	3.01	2.91	5.92
3.	Manufacturing		21.30	-23.57	14.74	40.53	12.68	11.08	15.16
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services		2.65	-11.25	-4.98	23.93	15.45	18.05	7.15
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services		6.23	-15.93	-5.68	33.75	19.12	19.76	8.23
4.2	Water supply		-3.84	-1.89	-3.80	7.46	7.79	14.11	4.52
5.	Construction		0.23	-22.72	17.81	12.31	5.22	7.82	3.50
	Secondary		2.83	-20.56	12.45	17.77	8.26	10.43	6.02
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants		7.97	-4.47	2.29	15.09	-1.49	3.56	3.65
6.1	Trade & repair services		8.26	-4.43	2.13	16.12	-1.73	3.55	3.77
6.2	Hotels & restaurants		2.36	-5.33	5.51	-5.93	4.60	3.79	0.72
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting		2.24	7.14	10.37	8.04	3.64	8.40	7.09
7.1	Railways		19.37	-36.21	0.35	24.74	-20.95	0.00	2.00
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway		5.08	-8.73	14.83	-3.22	8.37	16.16	5.69
7.2.1	Road transport		5.43	-7.73	12.98	-0.05	8.73	16.73	5.70
7.2.2	Water transport		-51.52	-36.59	20.01	4.01	-17.55	0.00	-2.00
7.2.3	Air transport		72.70	-18.60	57.08	-58.99	8.86	0.00	8.86
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport								
7.3	Storage		44.28	-23.31	9.80	6.74	19.12	0.00	7.50
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting		-2.39	33.59	5.59	21.32	-0.65	0.43	8.80
8.	Financial services		9.18	0.33	5.69	-8.75	7.29	7.29	3.31
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services		7.59	-5.14	0.70	-5.77	-1.19	4.80	1.76
10.	Public administration		-2.14	34.53	5.33	6.34	5.42	5.43	8.58
11.	Other services		15.79	12.18	3.83	-6.53	15.70	-1.69	6.19
	Tertiary		6.57	10.48	4.20	1.46	5.74	3.64	5.88
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices		5.80	6.74	4.92	1.05	5.19	4.21	5.91
13.	Product taxes								
14.	Product Subsidies								
15.	Gross State Domestic Product		5.68	7.19	4.39	1.82	5.80	4.32	5.97
16.	Population ('00)								
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)		4.57	6.03	3.33	0.74	4.69	3.19	4.88

**Table No.1.5: Village Level Development Indicator as on 31st march 2016 (Infrastructure)**

SN	Basic infrastructural amenities in Village	No. of village availing basic amenities	No. of village not covered by the amenities
1	2	3	4
2	Electricity	1325	1
3	Road *		
	a. Surface	644	682
	b. Unsurface	1317	9
	c.Both Surface & Unsurface		
4	Public Transport (Bus, Taxi etc)		
	a. Government	192	1134
	b. Private	942	384
5	Telephone (Mobile, WLL etc)	1308	18
6	Internet	113	1213
7	Postal Service	296	1030

*\*In some of the villages both surface and unsurface are reported.*

**Table No.1.6: Village Level Development Indicator as on 31st march 2016 (Social)**

SN	Basic social amenities in Village	No. of village availing basic amenities	No. of village not covered by the amenities
1	Primary School		
	a. Government	1303	23
	b. Private	131	1195
2	Middle School		
	a. Government	609	717
	b. Private	78	1248
3	High School		
	a. Government	202	1124
	b. Private	55	1271
4	Higher Secondary School		
	a. Government	20	1306
	b. Private	20	1306
5	Village Library	127	1199
6	Dispensary/ Sub-Center	494	832
7	PHC (Primary Health Center)	170	1156
8	CHC (Community Health Center)	52	1274
9	Hospital	18	1308
10	Village Community Hall	1190	136
11	Play ground	1184	142
12	Marketing shed	434	892
13	Anganwadi center	1259	67
14	Fair price shop	331	995
15	Veterinary dispensary	58	1268
16	PHE (Public Health Engineering)	677	649
17	Proper drainage system	350	976
18	Proper footpath	684	642
19	Public Toilet	563	763

**Table No.1.7: District-wise Village Level Development Indicator as 31st March 2016 (Infrastructure)**

SN	Districts (Census 2011)	Number of villages	Basic infrastructural amenities in village									
			Number of villages electrified	Road *		Public Transport (Bus, Taxi, etc.)		Telephone Services (Mobile, WLL, etc.)	Internet Connectivity	Postal Services		
				I) Surface	II) Unsurface	I) Government	II) Private					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Kohima	98	98	67	98	10	68	98	16	38		
2	Dimapur	228	228	83	227	3	115	228	73	46		
3	Mokokchung	103	103	76	103	25	69	103	15	45		
4	Wokha	147	147	57	147	28	147	147	3	27		
5	Zunheboto	179	179	117	175	51	159	178	3	48		
6	Tuensang	122	122	26	122	2	36	105	2	14		
7	Phek	99	99	31	99	17	98	99	1	20		
8	Mon	118	118	44	115	9	110	118	0	17		
9	Peren	100	100	75	100	29	68	100	0	18		
10	Longleng	45	44	30	45	12	31	45	0	13		
11	Kiphire	87	87	38	86	6	41	87	0	10		
	Total	1326	1325	644	1317	192	942	1308	113	296		

\*In some of the villages both surface and unsurface are reported.

**Table No.1.8: District-wise Village Level Development Indicator as 31st March 2016 (Social)**

SN	Districts (Census 2011)	No. of villages	Basic Social amenities in village																						
			Primary School		Middle School		High School		Higher Secondary School		Village Library	Dispensary/Sub-centre	PHC	CHC	Hospital	Village Community Hall	Playground	Marketing Shed	AWC	FPS	Veterinary Dispensary	PHE	Proper Drainage System	Proper Foot Path	Public Toilet
			Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Kohima	98	98	23	46	11	24	13	5	4	16	34	17	7	4	87	75	32	97	32	11	60	27	51	37
2	Dimapur	228	223	93	28	29	27	5	15	4	57	26	9	3	179	202	78	215	28	10	60	47	63	67	
3	Mokokchung	103	99	20	53	7	35	5	1	0	29	36	22	1	1	97	99	49	101	58	5	64	73	94	88
4	Wokha	147	147	6	51	8	12	1	0	0	18	82	19	8	3	147	139	25	146	55	4	58	21	91	65
5	Zunheboto	179	175	6	86	6	15	1	1	0	6	85	9	7	2	174	176	90	175	57	6	141	51	96	81
6	Tuensang	122	122	8	58	2	15	2	2	0	5	16	27	2	0	106	104	40	116	12	1	31	31	81	55
7	Phek	99	96	6	59	4	27	2	4	1	8	55	25	13	3	99	97	48	95	9	6	75	32	55	32
8	Mon	118	118	16	72	5	12	1	1	0	26	70	13	4	1	115	96	14	105	30	4	70	50	70	67
9	Peren	100	100	3	37	3	16	2	1	0	0	15	6	0	1	83	94	22	90	2	11	43	4	6	25
10	Longleng	45	42	13	16	2	11	0	0	0	14	16	3	0	0	33	34	9	42	11	0	13	0	38	6
11	Kiphire	87	83	7	38	2	6	1	0	0	1	28	3	1	0	70	68	27	77	37	0	62	14	39	40
	Total	1326	1303	131	609	78	202	55	20	20	127	494	170	52	18	1190	1184	434	1259	331	58	677	350	684	563

**Table No. 2.1: Total Receipts of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland (Total Receipts) 1 +2	8983.97	8935.26	8475.32	10065.90	11590.00	14887.72	16049.03	18232.50
1	Revenue receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.56	9442.28	10592.54	12586.72
2	Capital Receipts	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3546.44	5445.44	5456.49	5645.78
3	Growth rate of Total Receipts		-0.54	-5.15	18.77	15.14	28.45	7.80	13.60
4	Growth rate of Revenue Receipts		11.06	4.73	17.74	5.13	17.39	12.18	18.83
5	Growth rate of Capital Receipts		-19.62	-27.59	22.13	46.85	53.55	0.20	3.47
6	Revenue Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund	62.18	69.44	76.67	76.01	69.40	63.42	66.00	69.03
7	Capital Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund	37.82	30.56	23.33	23.99	30.60	36.58	34.00	30.97



**Table No. 2.2: Revenue Receipts of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	Tax Revenue (a+b+c +d)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3923.79	4418.42
	a)Goods and Services Tax							942.37	1662.80
	b)Taxes on Income and Expenditure	503.93	554.12	587.04	664.33	1398.21	1680.00	1931.66	2035.38
	c) Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transaction	3.76	2.85	3.39	3.68	2.92	5.09	2.92	3.02
	d) Taxes on Commodities and Services	599.39	700.12	744.23	783.29	1566.69	1858.29	1046.84	717.22
2	Non-Tax Revenue (a+b)	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	256.38	345.52	294.25	347.45
	a)Interest Receipts,Dividends & Profits	9.62	5.90	7.62	7.23	10.13	6.73	7.50	5.00
	b) Other Non- Tax Revenue (i+ii+iii)	223.33	201.27	208.95	263.38	246.25	338.79	286.75	342.45
	i) General services	63.10	18.85	13.97	19.61	18.96	49.19	21.65	24.45
	ii) Social Services	19.20	53.52	76.86	112.92	85.21	130.68	112.08	109.7
	iii) Economic Services	141.03	128.90	118.12	130.86	142.08	158.92	153.02	208.30
3	Grant-in-aid from Central Government	4246.35	4740.03	4946.67	5929.04	4819.36	5553.38	6374.50	7820.85
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (1 +2+3)	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.56	9442.28	10592.54	12586.72
4	State's own tax revenue (SOTR)	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	427.10	510.76	570.70	640.56
5	Share of central taxes	803.20	917.14	1001.27	1062.68	2540.72	3032.62	3353.09	3777.86
	Total Tax Revenue (4+5)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3923.79	4418.42
6	State non-tax revenue	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	256.38	345.52	294.25	347.45
	Total State Own Revenue Receipts (SORR) (4+6)	536.83	547.12	549.96	659.22	683.48	856.28	864.95	988.01
7	Growth rate of SORR		1.92	0.52	19.87	3.68	25.28	1.01	14.23
8	Percentage of SORR to Total Revenue	9.61	8.82	8.46	8.62	8.50	9.07	8.17	7.85
9	Tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts	19.82	20.26	20.54	18.97	36.90	37.53	37.04	35.10
	9.i) Share of central tax as a percentage of Tax Revenue	72.55	72.96	75.02	73.22	85.61	85.59	85.46	85.50
	9.ii) Share of SOTR as a percentage of Tax Revenue	27.45	27.04	24.98	26.78	14.39	14.41	14.54	14.50
10	Non-tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts	4.17	3.34	3.33	3.54	3.19	3.66	2.78	2.76
11	Grand-in-aid as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts	76.01	76.40	76.13	77.49	59.92	58.81	60.18	62.14

**Table No. 2.3: Capital Receipts of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	PUBLIC DEBT	3395.14	2730.12	1976.41	2414.87	3545.94	5444.35	5454.55	5642.87
	a) Internal debt of the state government	1297.88	2730.12	1976.41	2409.57	3545.94	5444.09	5450.5	5631.37
	b) Loans and advances from the central government	2097.26	0.00	0.00	5.30	0.00	0.26	4.05	11.5
2	RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.09	0.50	1.09	1.94	2.91
3	TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS (1+2)	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3546.44	5445.44	5456.49	5645.78
4	Public Debt as a percentage of Total Capital receipts	99.93	99.97	99.95	100.00	99.99	99.98	99.96	99.95

**Table No. 2.4: Direct and Indirect Tax of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	Direct Tax	29.56	29.52	30.77	30.63	32.44	33.15	40.02	40.55
	a) State Tax / Professional Tax	27.02	27.22	28.30	27.96	29.65	30.28	37.06	37.5
	b) Taxes on property, Capital and other transaction	2.54	2.30	2.47	2.68	2.79	2.87	2.96	3.05
2	Indirect Tax	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	394.66	477.61	530.68	600.01
	a) Taxes on commodities & services	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	394.66	477.61	390.02	350.01
	b) Goods and Services Tax							140.66	250
	Total Own Tax Revenue	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	427.10	510.76	570.70	640.56

**Table No. 2.5: Annual Expenditure of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	11346.69	14803.76	16953.51	18305.40
	1.1 Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10562.35	12112.83
	1.2 Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	2050.71	3600.52	2644.92	3329.43	3764.77	6139.69	6391.16	6192.57
2	Percentage Increase in Total Expenditure		32.85	-8.77	20.21	12.43	30.47	14.52	7.97
3	Percentage Increase in Revenue Expenditure		14.88	2.66	17.60	12.12	14.27	21.91	14.68
4	Percentage Increase in Capital Expenditure		75.57	-26.54	25.88	13.08	63.08	4.10	-3.11
5	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of total Budget Expenditure	70.39	60.87	68.50	67.01	66.82	58.53	62.30	66.17
6	Capital Expenditure as a percentage of total Budget expenditure	29.61	39.13	31.50	32.99	33.18	41.47	37.70	33.83
7	Expenditure on Consolidated fund as a percentage of GSDP	56.88	65.16	50.54	54.84	57.06	68.89	70.36	68.72
9	GSDP current at Market Price	12176.76	14121.27	16611.73	18400.67	19883.98	21488	24095	26637

**Table No. 2.6: Revenue Expenditure of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	Total Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10562.35	12112.83
	1.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	586.45	635.50	723.50	835.55
	1.b. Salary & Wages	2358.94	2673.90	3151.35	3234.57	3546.21	3813.20	4132.35	5142.84
	1.c. Pension & Retirement Benefits	586.68	677.03	695.11	905.15	1028.80	1093.47	1306.33	1786.44
	1.d. Others	1512.66	1768.82	1410.05	2067.35	2420.46	3121.90	4400.17	4348.00
2	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2557.39	3063.59	3019.47	3629.17	3958.68	4767.62	6156.97	7024.35
	2.a. Social Services	1154.12	1461.78	1701.56	1855.17	2093.61	2305.21	2722.62	3247.68
	2.b. Economic Services	1403.26	1601.80	1317.91	1774.00	1865.06	2462.41	3434.35	3776.67
3	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3623.25	3896.45	4405.38	5088.48
	3.a. General Services	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3623.25	3896.45	4405.38	5088.48
4	Interest Payment as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	8.56	8.60	8.59	8.21	7.73	7.33	6.85	6.90
5	Pensions & Retirement Benefits as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	12.03	12.09	12.09	13.39	13.57	12.62	12.37	14.75
6	Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	48.38	47.74	54.80	47.83	46.77	44.01	39.12	42.46
7	Others as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	31.02	31.58	24.52	30.57	31.92	36.03	41.66	35.90
8	Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	34.06	29.06	37.54	32.05	31.25	25.76	24.37	28.09
9	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Percentage of total Revenue Expenditure	52.45	54.69	52.51	53.67	52.21	55.03	58.29	57.99
10	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Percentage of total Revenue Expenditure	47.55	45.31	47.49	46.33	47.79	44.97	41.71	42.01

**Table No. 2.7: Capital Expenditure of the State Government (Rs. in crores)**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	Total Capital expenditure (disbursement)	2050.71	3600.52	2644.92	3329.43	3764.77	6139.69	6391.16	6192.57
	1.1 Loan & Advances	2.76	2.15	0.92	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.40	0.40
	1.2 Public Debt	798.57	2343.19	1436.93	2306.08	2705.35	5065.03	4753.55	4851.08
	1.3 Capital Outlay on Development	1249.39	1255.18	1207.06	1023.17	1059.23	1074.47	1637.21	1341.09
	1.3.a. Social Services	338.77	346.81	324.47	350.99	287.49	431.72	599.51	451.16
	1.3.b. Economics Services	674.86	697.36	701.41	511.23	665.96	511.82	769.47	309.93
	1.3.c. General Services	235.75	211.01	181.19	160.95	105.78	130.93	268.23	580.00
2	Growth rate of Capital Outlay on Development		0.46	-3.83	-15.23	3.52	1.44	52.37	-18.09
3	Capital Outlay as a percentage of Total Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	60.92	34.86	45.64	30.73	28.14	17.50	25.62	21.66
4	Expenditure on Public Debt as a percentage of Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	38.94	65.08	54.33	69.26	71.86	82.50	74.38	78.34

**Table No. 2.8: Brief Macro Economic Framework Statement of the State Government**

SN	Item	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	GSDP current at Market Price	12177	14121	16612	18401	19884	21488	24095	26637
2	Revenue Receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.57	9442.28	10592.54	12586.72
	2.a. Tax Revenue	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3923.79	4418.42
	2.b. Non- Tax Revenue	4479.31	4947.20	5163.24	6199.65	5075.75	5898.90	6668.75	8168.30
3	Recoveries of Loans	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.71	0.49	1.09	1.94	2.91
4	Other Receipt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10562.35	12112.83
	5.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	586.45	635.50	723.50	835.55
6	Capital Expenditure net of Loan repayment	1249.387	1255.179	1207.06	1023.17	1059.23	1074.47	1637.21	1341.09
7	Total Expenditure	6125.04	6856.57	6957.41	7785.58	8641.16	9738.54	12199.56	13453.92
8	Fiscal Deficit [7-(2+3+4)]	536.22	651.44	458.50	133.93	597.10	295.17	1605.08	864.29
9	Revenue Surplus (2-5)	710.73	602.90	747.55	888.53	461.65	778.21	30.19	473.89
10	Primary Deficit (8-5.a)	118.83	169.80	-35.34	-421.41	10.65	-340.33	881.58	28.74
11	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at Market Prices	4.40	4.61	2.76	0.73	3.00	1.37	6.66	3.24
12	Primary Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at Market Prices	0.98	1.20	-0.21	-2.29	0.05	-1.58	3.66	0.11

**Table No. 2.9: Brief Account of AFS (Budget) as per AFS 2016-17**

Rs. in crores

SN	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E)	2018-19 (B.E)
1	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts	6907.68	8935.26	8475.32	10066.52	11590.01	14887.73	16049.03	18232.51
2	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	11346.69	14803.76	16953.51	18305.4
3	Net of Consolidated Fund of Nagaland	-18.69	-266.66	80.06	-25.32	243.32	83.97	-904.48	-72.89
4	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Net of Contingency Fund of Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Public Account of Nagaland Receipts	8232.69	7079.51	8657.22	7281.94	8452.94	7686.00	8650.31	8772.90
8	Public Account of Nagaland Disbursements	7810.16	6911.87	8326.48	7619.90	8289.56	7709.88	9285.74	8722.95
9	Net of Public Account of Nagaland	422.53	167.65	330.74	-337.96	163.37	-23.88	-635.43	49.95
10	NET TRANSACTION (3+6+9)	403.84	-99.01	410.80	-363.28	406.69	60.09	-1539.91	-22.94
11	Opening Balance	-602.70	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	156.33	-67.82	-1607.73
12	Closing Balance (10+11) of Nagaland	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	156.33	216.42	-1607.73	-1630.67

The opening balance of (-) Rs.67.82 crore for the year 2017-18 represent the cash balance as per the accounts of the RBI (as per explanatory memorandum to the Budget 2018-19)



**NOTE**

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# Registration of Births & Deaths is Compulsory



ENFORCED UNDER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT 1969,  
& CORRESPONDING NAGALAND BIRTHS & DEATHS (AMMENDMENT) RULES: 1999



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